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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

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THE NEW GYMNASIUM BUILDING AT WORCESTER ACADEMY

A GOOD ROAD MOVEMENT WELL BEGUN

THE Y. W. C. A.—WHAT IS DOING

$1.50 per year

JANUARY, 1916

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

15 cents the copy

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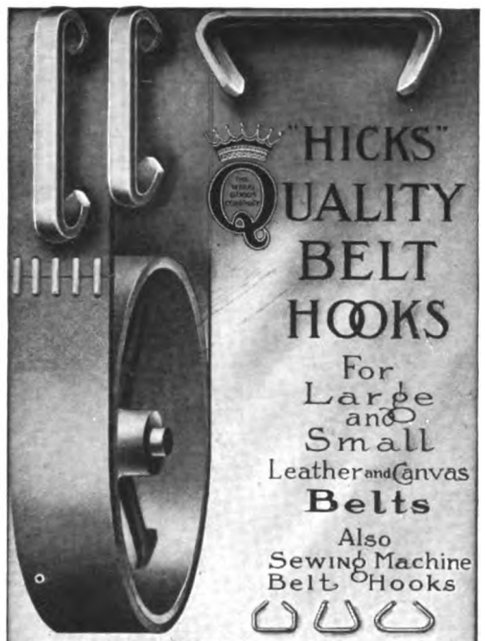

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Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

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THE WYMAN & GORDON COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A New Small Bore Shotgun

Particularly adapted for taxidermists and collectors, also an ideal gun for ladies and boys. The new .410 Shell and the popular .44 Caliber Cartridge are among the loads handled by this model.

H&R ARMS Co

MODEL 1915

A small bore gun throughout, not a small bore gun on a 12 guage frame. Weight only 4 to 4¾ lbs.

Write for a Catalog of our complete line of Revolvers, Shotguns and Self-Loading Pistols.

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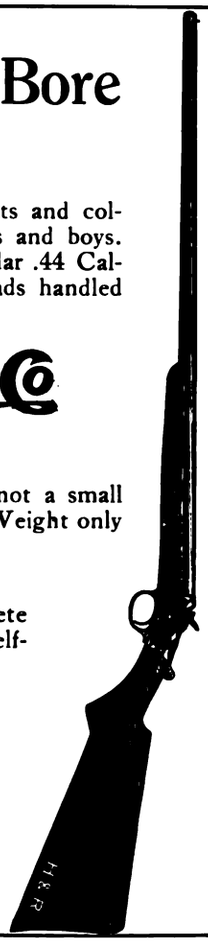

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Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, Invites your trade

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ALSTEN & GOULDING CO. WORCESTER MASS.

Let Us Solve Your Lighting Problems

The new automobile lighting law became effective January 1, 1916, and calls for not only the elimination of glare, but for sufficient road illumination at a stated distance. Our line of Non-Blinding Lenses will meet all requirements of the law and give an even better driving light than your regular headlight glass.

Perrin "No Glare"	Per pair,	$1.00
Judkin's Process (installed)	Per pair,	2.00
Dr. Haskin's Lenses	Per pair,	3.25
"J. M." Lenses	Per pair,	3.25
Your old front lenses altered (Judkin's Process) but not installed		1.50

25% Discount on Fur Coats, Gauntlets and Gloves

Alsten & Goulding Co.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner Worcester, Mass.

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

Let Us Do Your Vulcanizing

THIS LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS
HOTEL BANCROFT
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Commonwealth Press, June 19, 1915.
Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I wish to indicate to you our appreciation of the good service rendered by your force in publishing the "Industrial Education" convention daily during the convention of the National Association of Corporation Schools. We appreciate the effort that it took on your part, your superintendent, your printer, your shop and every individual connected with the work.

I can only say as General Chairman of the committee and in behalf of the hosts—the Norton Companies and the American Steel & Wire Co.—that "we thank you."

Cordially yours,
HOWARD W. DUNBAR,
General Chairman Local Committee.

THE ABOVE IS ONLY ONE OF MANY

The Company has been for seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1915

Assets,	$46,516,911.22
Liabilities,	43,315,986.56
Surplus,	$3,200,924.66
Insurance in force,	$179,895,636

Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9-10 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844

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RALPH H. MANN
Vice President and Treasurer

GEORGE M. WRIGHT
President

J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
Vice President

"The Bank for Everybody"

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—We pay interest from First of the Month on all sums from $1 upward, if deposited before the 5th, and these deposits are exempt from taxation to the depositor.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS—These are reinforced Concrete, protected by the latest Electrical Devices, affording Absolute Protection against Fire and Theft. Rent Moderate.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT—A Cosy Room equipped with Writing Desks, Telephone and Directory, is at the disposal of our Women Patrons throughout Banking Hours.

BANKING HOURS—9 a. m. to 3 p. m., except Saturday. On Saturday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and in Evening 6 to 8 o'clock for Savings Deposits Only.

Incorporated 1868

Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks

Main Office,—342-344 MAIN STREET, STATE MUTUAL BUILDING
City Hall Branch,—12 FRANKLIN STREET, WORCESTER TRUST BUILDING
Lincoln Square Branch,—11 MAIN STREET

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People's Savings Bank

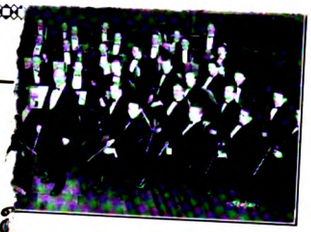
450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

A Regular Savings Bank
Under strict laws of this Commonwealth

Deposits are received every Saturday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock
In addition to usual hours

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer



SOCIETY
(250 Voices)
J. VERNON BUTLER
Conductor

Worcester N

11 FOSTER

T SOLOISTS

R WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19TH. AT STEINERT'S, 308 MAIN ST.

29

AMPLE CREDIT and CC
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPO

JOHN E. WHITE, President
F. M. HEDDEN.

y steel we have in store three grades

L
W STEEL
IKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

parts of your machines or want a better
les will undoubtedly suit you.
d we can tell you what to use.

WORCESTER, MASS.

THE STEEL WAREHOUSE OF NEW ENGLAND — GOOD STEEL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penn Avenue, 18th and H. Streets, N. W.

Overlooking the White House Grounds. One Square from the State, War and Navy Departments. New and Absolutely Fireproof. Refined Appointments, Excellent Cuisine.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath - - $2.50, $3.00 up

Write for Souvenir Booklet with Map

E. C. OWEN, Manager

WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee.

Worcester Business Institute

Telephone 5218

C. B. POST, Proprietor

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

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New England Audit Company

(Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts)

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

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Mgr. Audit Dept.

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Mgr. Boston Office

WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B.
Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

Incorpor

Worcester Tr

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Proi

—

Transacts a General Banking
Executor, Administrator, Guar

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreig

—

Main Office,—342-344 MAIN ST
City Hall Branch,—12 FRANKLIN ST
Lincoln Square Brar

Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

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THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX JANUARY, 1916 NO. 1

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1901, at the Post Office at Worcester, Mass., under Act of March 3, 1879. Herbert N. Davison, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor; William J. Conlon, Secretary, Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, Associate Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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SEASON 1915-1916

THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT

MECHANICS HALL TUESDAY EVENING JANUARY 25TH, 1916

WORCESTER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

(60 Pieces)

D. SILVESTER
Conductor

WORCESTER ORATORIO SOCIETY

(250 Voices)

J. VERNON BUTLER
Conductor

PROMINENT SOLOISTS

TICKETS, 50c, 75c, $1.00 AND $1.50. ON SALE ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19TH, AT STEINERT'S, 308 MAIN ST.

1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

PRATT & INMAN :: WORCESTER, MASS.

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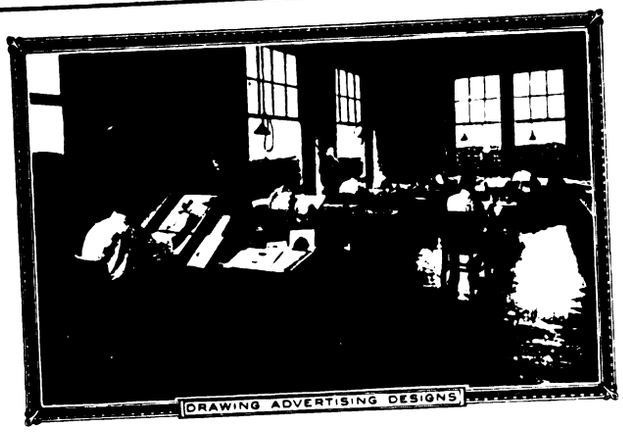

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are busy designing advertisements
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Let us design yours.

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Graphic Arts Building 25 Foster St.

Men Who Know the Game

are mightily interested in
the production of our
GOOD PRINTING

The Davis Press, Inc.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Graphic Arts Building Worcester

FINE SHOES FOR MEN

HEYWOOD SHOE STORE

415 MAIN STREET

Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

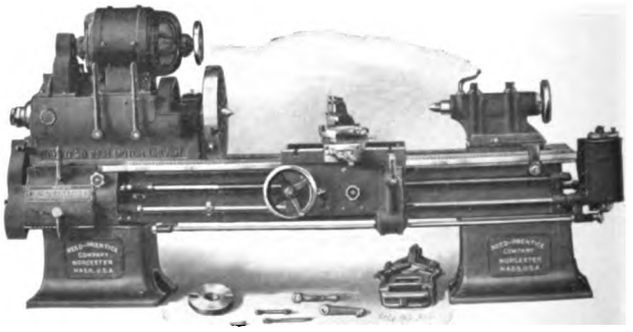
MANUFACTURERS OF

Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.
Give us a trial on your next order.

Telephone, Park 4790—4791

A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



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EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER OF MACHINERY

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

JANUARY - 1916

A Good Roads Movement Well Begun

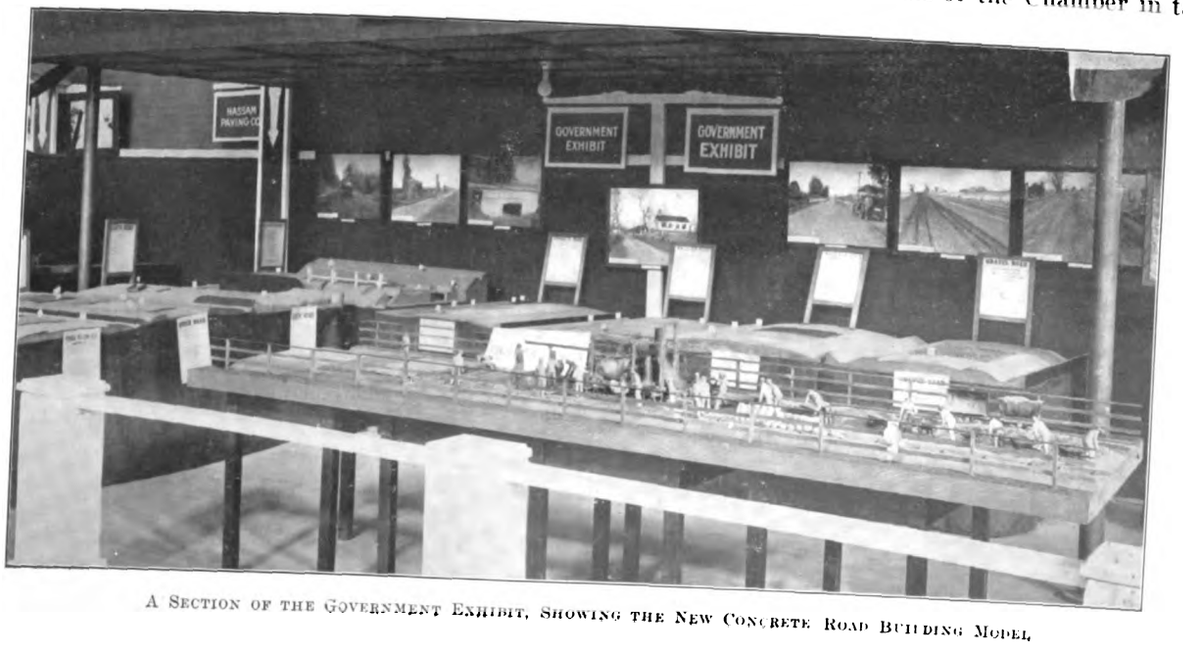
The First International Road Congress Conducted by the Chamber of Commerce Brings to New England Road Builders the Most Notable Authorities on Matters Pertaining to Good Roads Ever Assembled in This Country

THE First International Road Congress held under the auspices of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce in the Bancroft Hotel, with material exhibition in the Auditorium, last month, has come and gone and it is a matter of history now—a history in which will be related some of the most important things the Chamber has accomplished in its 40 years' existence.

The aim of the officials of the Chamber and of every unit concerned in the successful staging of this show, was excellence in everything. How well the congress succeeded was attested to by the large number of delegates from every nook and corner of the Eastern United States, from the Dominion of Canada and from many of the Middle Western States. Many of the delegates remained in Worcester and partook of the hospitality of the Chamber for five days, four days, three days, two days, while some remained but one day. One and all expressed themselves as very well satisfied with what the Worcester Chamber of Commerce had done, in the way of staging the big show, in the way of entertaining the delegates and in the way of receiving the delegates.

If no other good things are said about the Chamber officials and workers who helped make the show the success that it was, other than what the hundreds of delegates said, then, the great amount of time and energy spent in completing the arrangements for the big show, was well spent. But, in addition to these free and honest comments coming from men who knew, there were things said that will redound to the credit of Worcester for years to come. And the good things said were, "The Worcester Chamber of Commerce staged the best road congress ever staged in the United States and had the biggest attendance any show has ever had." And this despite the fact, that weather conditions, kept away from Worcester, fully as many delegates as did come to take in some part of the sessions.

Putting before the public in general, a project of the magnitude of the International Road Congress, was a tremendous undertaking. Few people realize the vast amount of labor given over to the preliminary detail necessary for such an undertaking. Working without the advantage of a past congress, to serve as a barometer for experience, the officials of the Chamber in taking on



A Section of the Government Exhibit, Showing the New Concrete Road Building Model

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this work—a labor of love for public duty—did so through purely patriotic and public spirited motives, backed by a desire to promote the best possible for the eastern section of the United States. To do this and do it well, necessarily meant bringing to Worcester, the best brains connected with the physiological American question of better roads. To cull from the shining lights in this particular field, in the United States and Canada, the most successful and most efficient men, was another difficult problem.

the various highway superintendents and road officials of cities and towns the opportunity to meet some of America's greatest road builders. The greatest array of talent was here for the show and the papers contributed by the speakers, represented most careful consideration of the subjects handled by the individuals. The matter treated in each was from that point of practical experience, gleaned by years and years of practical operation of the theories enunciated by the engineers and others.

LOOKING DOWN THE AUDITORIUM EXHIBITION HALL

After it is all over, to have the leading material interests of the United States, the leading engineers of the United States and the more prominent national and international road experts, say, the Worcester congress was the finest ever held, was in itself a high compliment to the executive ability of the officials of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. It was the crowning point of the successful congress held in Worcester December 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1915.

In addition, in the opinion of the most prominent of the road experts who came to Worcester, the congress promises to play an all-important factor in the future road development of the country. It was the first road congress held in this section of the country. It afforded

Massachusetts has always led the other states of the Union in the promulgation of better roads. So, it was not out of the ordinary for Worcester the City of Prosperity to be the first city of New England to grasp the idea of the road congress. New England, though she has fine roads—as good as can be found in any section of the continent—was criminally negligent in this respect until last month. Since the big congress, this statement no longer holds water as Worcester put New England on the map in the good roads work. Better, it placed New England in the limelight, for it outshone anything that had been attempted in the past.

Worcester got more favorable advertising out of the International Road Congress than she got out of any-

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thing that has come to pass within its confines ever since the name of Worcester appeared in public print. The City of Prosperity will benefit by the amount of publicity given the show for many years to come. Thousands of inches of advance publicity was given the congress by the newspapers throughout New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Several of the International News Services gave advance notices of the show, and chronicled the happenings of each day of the congress, so that the legitimate, beneficial advertising our hustling city received cannot be correctly estimated.

EXHIBIT OF ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS

EXHIBIT OF HASSAM PAVING COMPANY

The Chamber of Commerce had a perfect system in operation to handle the big enterprise. From the moment a delegate stepped off his train at Union Station to the time he left the city, he was made to feel, he was in the hands of friends. There was no scurrying around, here, there, everywhere trying to get located. The delegate was met at Union Station by representatives of the Chamber and escorted to the registration headquarters and to his hotel and properly housed. When he went away from Worcester he was seen safely to his train.

During his stay in Worcester, the sessions of the congress, the evening concerts, the night entertainments and the material exhibition, were there for him. In addition the merchants of the city conducted special sales, decorated their stores and bade welcome to all. Worcester in general was attired in holiday garb and everywhere the delegate was made to feel he was welcome. In response to the welcome sign, hundreds of delegates who came to Worcester for the first time, promised to come again. And if so, why isn't fait to assume that indirectly Worcester herself shall feel the good of the congress in more than one substantial form.

The United States Government lent its co-operation to the congress from beginning to end. The Public Roads Department of Agriculture and the United States Postoffice Department, in this respect, assisted in the success; the former by exhibits and furnishing speakers and the latter by installing the smallest postoffice station of the world, in the Auditorium. The postoffice sub-station was known as the International Road Congress Station, and all mail sent to Worcester for the delegates was directed there. Postmaster John Alden Thayer co-operated with the Chamber officials and obtained this unique and special privilege, the first time it was ever accorded in Worcester.

The leading material interests in the country were represented by exhibits and the leading manufacturers of road building machinery were also represented by exhibits. The Atlas Portland Cement Association built a section of a cement roadway in the Auditorium building which was a marvel of indoor construction. This also was done for the first time in Worcester. One could go on indefinitely reciting interesting narritves of the happenings at the show.

The Worcester Automobile Club also co-operated in the success of the show, issuing special privileges to the delegates, in addition to holding two big smokers. It was at this club also, that the Canadian delegates were entertained by a group of prominent Worcester French-speaking men. Several members of the Chamber donated the use of automobiles for service in the transportation of delegates from Union Station to Exhibition Hall and later to hotels.

The Bancroft Hotel, the convention headquarters, through its manager, Charles S. Averill, excelled itself in providing entertainment and hospitality for the delegates. It donated its wonderful ball room for the convention sessions, provided a New York cabaret show for evening entertainment and left nothing wanting for even the most critical to desire.

Such prominent men as the Hon. Grafton D. Cushing, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, the Hon. Charles W. Gates, Governor of the State of Vermont, the Hon. W. A. McLean of Toronto, Canada, Engineer of Highways Department of Public Works of the Province of Ontario, the Hon. Logan Waller Page, Director of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Hon. George M. Wright, Nelson P. Lewis of New York, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, the Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, the Hon. Joseph W. Gainor, Mayor of Providence, R. I., John H. Fahey of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, were some of the principal

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speakers, besides a host of equally prominent and important men of the North American continent.

What these men had to say was intensely interesting to the delegates. In Nelson P. Lewis of New York, who talked on "Financing City Streets," the Chamber officials brought to Worcester one of the greatest minds in this particular field, that America boasts of. He is reputed as one of the highest salaried officials in this branch of the better roads movement. The congress also provided another added feature in Miss Susan Barker Willard of Hingham, Mass., a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The congress will go down in history as being the birthplace of the Association of Asphalt Producers of the United States. While the asphalt producers had talked organization, many times before, the proper spirit did not move, until the Worcester congress, when definite preliminary organization steps were taken. The matter of attending to preliminary detail was left to Joseph R. Draney of New York, a representative of the United States Asphalt Refining Company.

One of the highly interesting entertainment features in connection with the congress, was the display of a 15,000-foot film of the Lincoln Highway, showing scenes taken along a 4000-mile trip across the continent. This motion picture was a most wonderful exhibition. It came to Worcester direct from the Panama-Pacific exposition and was shown in the East for the first time. Along with this excellent attraction, Mr. David Whitcomb of Seattle, a former Worcester man, gave an illustrated talk on the Columbian Highway, the great Pacific coast roadway. Both of these entertainments proved of exceptional merit and contained highly educational qualities.

The congress sessions, affording an opportunity to the delegates to question the speakers, was an innovation for a road congress. The delegate was able to ask specific questions of the speakers, thereby obtaining from them information which otherwise would have cost the community he represented, hundreds and possibly thousands of dollars. Those are some of the things Worcester Chamber of Commerce afforded every delegate attending the show.

The experiences of the speakers from practical standpoints and the experiences of delegates, also from practical standpoints, resulted in the launching of a common ground for future road construction work. Highway commissioners, road contractors, road builders, executive heads, municipal heads, and in fact everyone connected with the problem of better roads, learned much while attending the Worcester show. To top off the big success, each and every delegate to the congress is shortly to the congress is shortly to receive a stenographic report of the entire proceedings of the congress, that he may have it for future reference.

At the beginning the motto to lead the Chamber officials and helpers was, "In Worcester we aim at excellence." That the motto became an accomplishment is positive through the success of the congress and exhibition and also through the more than favorable comment given Worcester by the delegates and local people attending.

Fourth Annual Meeting of National Chamber

All indications point to a record attendance at the fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is to be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on February 8, 9, and 10. More than eight hundred delegates had been apointed when these pages went to press and notices of other appointments are coming in increasing numbers as the meeting aproaches. A considerable number of the organization members of the Chamber had already taken advantage of the invitation to send a full quota of alternates in addition to a complete delegation, while it is certain that there will be a larger attendance of individual members than at any preceding meeting.

Those organizations which have not already appointed delegates and alternates are asked to do so as soon as possible in order that those appointed may receive full information in regard to the meeting, the program, and the subjects to be acted upon. So far as practicable, the reports and resolutions to come before the meeting will be sent out a month in advance so that delegates will have a chance to consider them and ascertain the attitude of the organizations which they represent. Notice has been sent to all organization members that resolutions for presentation at the annual meeting must be received at the national headquarters, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., on or before December 29.

The meeting will be devoted strictly to the discussion of those subjects which are now under consideration by the Chamber and its committees, or which, because of their pressing importance, the Chamber will have to consider during the coming year. An important report from the Committee on Statistics and Standards upon the government export and import statistics is already in hand. Two reports upon which committees have been at work for some time past and which were intended to be submitted to referendum, will be completed in the immediate future. One deals with the problem of price maintenance and the other with the much discussed Seamen's Law.

Among the more important subjects which the Chamber will be called upon to consider are: national defense, vocational education, employment managers, and the railroad situation.

It will be in the midst of a session of Congress of extraordinary interest and importance to the nation that the Chamber's fourth annual meeting will be held in the nation's capital. The nation's representatives will be considering the position of the United States in the world's trade and the changes that have already come about and those others that are to be expected as a result of the great conflict in Europe. The nations that are contending on the field of battle will later conduct an intense conflict in the marts of trade. Commercial preparedness for the future is a subject that should receive the same earnest attention from business men that military preparedness is now receiving from the people at large.

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The Young Women's Christian Association

An Insight Into the Wonderful Work Which Is Being Done Both for the Members and by the Members of this Leading Organization of Girls and Young Women of Worcester—Some Reasons Why the Approaching Appeal for $70,000 Should Interest the Business Man

CONTRIBUTED

IN a campaign to raise $70,000, the Young Women's Christian Association is about to come prominently before the people of Worcester.

This is the first general appeal that the Association has ever made.

Having during the past year completed the erection and equipment of a new Educational Building, which makes possible expansion along lines demanded by the needs of our rapidly growing city, the Association feels justified in asking the loyal support of all interested in the welfare of Worcester.

It may be that being a women's organization the business men of Worcester are not as familiar as they should be with this splendid movement and its relation to the business world. Our working girls are vital to the success of our business life. It would be difficult to find a shop or an office in this city that is not largely dependent on its women employees. When the employer realizes that the Y. W. C. A. is an institution that is improving his girls, by teaching them to sew, teaching them what to cook and how to cook it, by teaching them to care for their health through gymnastics; or by filling the desire of all youth for pleasure, through clean wholesome dancing and other forms of recreation, not to mention the purely scholastic advantages offered by its Education Department, he cannot fail to support this necessary buttress to the efficiency of those in his employ. For it is to the business men of the city and their pocketbooks that this appeal must go, if the Y. W. C. A. is to reach and stimulate and render still more valuable the 17,000 employed women in this community.

The Young Women's Christian Association has been working quietly and persistently for more than a quarter of a century, adapting itself always to the change in the attitude of the world toward the employment of women.

The necessity for helping our girls and women to maintain a high moral standard, at the same time giving opportunity for self-development is granted by all, and the Young Women's Christian Association has helped solve this problem for a host of Worcester women. That it has done its work unostentatiously proves that it is truly a woman's institution and worthy, in its development, of the great trust committed to it by its founders.

Just thirty years ago two consecrated women, Mrs. Charles G. Reed and Mrs. Charles H. Morgan, saw the need of a home for the young women who were beginning to answer the call of industry by coming into the city; for previous to this time nearly all woman's work had been in the home, and cities found themselves unprepared to meet the demand. Through the influence of these women, and the suggestion of Dr. and Mrs. David O. Mears, Mr. Dwight Reed gave $1000 toward establishing a Young Women's Christian Association in Worcester.

June 13, 1885, marked the actual birthday of the organization. At that first meeting Mrs. C. G. Reed was made president; Mrs. H. A. Stimson, Secretary; Mrs. P. Emory Aldrich, Treasurer; Mrs. Dwight Smith, Corresponding Secretary.

The organization was completed in September, and, in February, 1886, the first headquarters, three rooms, at 352 Main street (opposite Barnard & Sumner's) were opened, where girls were invited to come to eat their lunch and enjoy the books and magazines of the Free Reading Room. Later lunches were served by volunteer workers. The great demand seemed to be from girls desiring a safe and cheerful home. To meet this demand the Directory Board was organized, whose special concern it was to find good boarding places for young women employed in the city and to visit these places often enough to keep them up to standard.

THE Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

The very next year the Association's growth demanded the taking over of the whole floor at 352 Main Street. Mrs. C. F. Rugg was the president and she held this office for five years, during which time the dining room was established. During these five years

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A Gymnasium Class

the Association grew steadily, rapidly but normally. Had the foundations of the early years been less stable the new work could not have been undertaken with the confidence and success now enjoyed.

In 1890 the plans for the present building on the corner of Chatham and High streets were being discussed. Mrs. Charles Hill Morgan, one of the vice-presidents, was made chairman of the Building Committee, and it is due to her untiring and indefatigable energy and wisdom that the building was so expeditiously erected. In 1892 the new building was completed, and since that time it has been the scene of constantly increasing activity. New departments have been added from time to time to meet the city's ever increasing needs.

In the Association Home there are living at present 60 wage-earning girls. It has served in the past twenty-three years as the home of 10,000 girls.

Last year, 1496 transients were housed for one night or more, at a moderate cost. Every woman, regardless of "race, creed or color" who comes to the Home, night or day, is provided for either at the Home or in some place fitted for her needs.

The Home dining-room, where the girls living in the house are expected to eat, is a most attractive restaurant open to everyone, both men and women. This year there were 112,199 meals served. A rest-room, with up-to-date papers and magazines, just across the hall, attracts many who have a few minutes for relaxation.

The Free Reading Room and Circulating Library, in the beginning considered so radical a venture, proved its value at once and has grown until today it is a well catalogued library of 2800 volumes, loaning books to 3000 girls from all over the city. This privilege is not confined to members, but any girl may borrow books. There have been branches established in different department stores and factories, where one of the volunteer workers gives out the books to the girls during the noon hour. This gives a wonderful opportunity for the worker to get into close personal touch with many girls and to offer them the advantages of the Association.

During that memorable first year the Educational and Class Department started with the formation of cutting and fitting classes and elocution and singing classes—perfectly lady-like achievements for even those days!

If that first Board of Directors could drop in some evening to visit the new Educational Building and see the busy, happy throngs at work in the various departments, it would amply repay them for the untiring zeal they expended during the early years. The class enrollment last year was 1162, divided as follows: Academic, 52; Arts and Crafts, 35; Music, 55; Domestic Art, 431; Domestic Science, 129; Gymnasium, 134; Attendant Nursing, Nature Study and Bible Class, 129. These fig-

A Demonstration Lesson in Cooking

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THE JUNIORS

ures will run considerably higher this year because of the splendid equipment in the modern Educational Building just completed. The late Charles H. Morgan left $10,000 for such a building, contingent upon its being erected within five years, and to this was added the generous donation of Mr. D. H. Fanning. It is desired now to complete the payments on this building, and thus leave the Association free to expand.

Here is located a thoroughly modern gymnasium—a large, well lighted and well ventilated room where classes are conducted morning, afternoon and evening. It is fitted up for basketball and many a well fought game is played here by girls who need just this sort of physical recreation and just this kind of mental contest to make them "Good Sports" in the business world! The ample dressing rooms and numerous shower baths make large classes no detriment.

Below the gymnasium is a first-class bowling alley in charge of an expert, who will give instruction if desired. The alleys are opened Wednesday and Saturday evenings to men accompanied by women. The basement has been planned for a swimming pool as soon as generous friends provide money to put it in. In the meantime the space is used for cooking, milinery and dressmaking classes, each under especially trained teachers, and the house laundry where girls living in the Home can get their laundry done at the rate of ten cents for ten pieces or where they can do their own laundry, if they wish, three nights a week.

The building has been planned so that the roof can be raised and two stories added at a minimum expense whenever the swimming pool is put in. So, if anyone wishes to present a pool, he need not fear that he will be crowding out the classes!

A fee is charged for the class work, but this does not pay the expenses, as the aim is to provide for the needs of the girls rather than to make the income balance the expenditures. A deficit must be expected in educational work in the Association if the girls are getting what they should get at a price which they are able to pay.

On the resignation of Mrs. Rugg, in 1892, Mrs. Morgan became president of the organization in the development of which she has been so prominent a worker. This was the beginning of Mrs. Morgan's great service to the Association, for it can be said truly that to her more than to any other one person does the Association owe honor for its upbuilding. She bore the burden of erecting the Association residence, and every room bears testi-

A WAND DRILL

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mony to her generous thought and care. She carried the responsibility for the policies and their execution that have placed the Association among the most powerful influences for the welfare of women in Worcester. It is impossible to realize the difficulties overcome by these

THE GYMNASIUM

women who comprised the Executive Board in the early years. Work for girls was a rapidly increasing need and every year saw new lines of work planned and executed by efficient and interested women, laboring not for themselves but for the good of others.

Mrs. George H. Taft and Miss Josephine C. Aldrich have been active friends from the first and are still hard working members of the Board. The Vacation Homes at Sterling and Princeton, as well as many other features, bear tribute to the ability and generosity of Mrs. George D. Davis.

Mrs. Morgan resigned as president in 1912 because of illness, but this did not mark the end of her service to the Association, for her interest has continued as great as in the days of her active service and she is ready today with her suggestions and advice to help form the Association policies.

Immediately following Mrs. Morgan's resignation, Mrs. Frank L. Durkee was elected president and holds that position today. She carries out the policy of the founders, holding the standards of the Association very high, and to her indefatigable interest is largely due its prosperous condition today.

The aim of the Association is to meet the demands of any group of women that shall come to it—thus being a real community center for all girls and women of the city. Three years ago the great desire of young people seemed to be to dance. After careful consideration the Board decided that the time had come to open the building to all the girls of Worcester over sixteen years of age at least one night a week for that purpose. Friday was chosen, and regardless of weather each Friday night sees a crowd of over one hundred girls indulging in recreation, pure and simple. The brilliantly lighted gymnasium is turned over to them with good music, a piano and violin, and here the girls may romp and play to their heart's content. There is an instructor to teach those who wish to dance and there are games and races for those who prefer the Spirit of Contest. The only rule on Friday night is the Golden Rule and many a girl finds that clean fun is much finer fun than any other kind. In this way the girls of the city find that 10 Chatham street is *their* Club-house and they are welcome to use it freely.

The desire of these girls for a place to go summer evenings led to the securing the use of Tory Fort Camp in Tatnuck. It is about five minutes' walk from the car line and many girls gather there on hot nights for "bacon bats" and "corn roasts." There are tents and cots to accommodate eighteen girls for week ends or short vacations, giving them a chance to live the simple life.

The phase of the work that has developed more amazingly than any other is the Junior Work. This is conducted for grade school girls—the future employed women of the city. These children come flocking into the rooms every day after school and are formed into sewing, cooking, gymnasium and basketball classes.

There is a registration of 160 children between eight and fifteen, with an average attendance of 98 per cent. One hundred and five per cent.—they all bring their little sisters and chums and mothers and everybody else—attend the parties, picnics and holiday celebrations.

With the exception of the Junior assistant and regular instructors in cooking and gymnastics, all the work is done by volunteer workers.

This present year has been characterized by a development of the Extension Department through the establishment of half a dozen new Industrial Clubs under the guidance of a trained Extension Secretary.

Through the organization of these self-governing Industrial Clubs, having for their purpose the self-development and self-expression of the individual girl, the Association aims to extend to the bread-winning girls of Worcester the privileges and opportunities of the entire Association. That this kind of club organization is successful is proven by the Emerson Club, which celebrated its tenth anniversary with a banquet in November. Since

THE BOWLING ALLEYS

September five new clubs have been formed on a somewhat similar plan. These clubs are made up of young women employed at the American Steel & Wire Co.; Barnard, Sumner Co.; Burn's Underwear Co.; Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; Culver & Stearns; Dennison Manufacturing Co.; Graton & Knight Manufactur-

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ing Co.; Hill Envelope Company; Logan, Swift & Brigham Co.; Moore Chemical Company; Morgan Spring Co.; Muir's Laundry; New England Telephone Co.; Norton Company; Queensbury Mills; Reed-Prentice Co.; Marcellus Roper; Royal Worcester Corset Co.; Sherman Envelope Co.; Sleeper & Hartley, Inc.; Valley Woolen Mills (Cherry Valley); Whitcomb Envelope Co.; George C. Whitney Co.; Whittall's Carpet Mills; Worcester Felt Shoe Co., and Worcester Gas Co.

PRESIDENT MRS. FRANK L. DURKEE

The meeting place for these clubs is the "Room of Friendliness," which has been opened as a rest room for business women and girls at the noon hour.

From six-thirty until nine-thirty on five nights of the week enthusiastic members from the clubs come together for their various activities, such as basketball, social and æsthetic dancing, supper classes, shirtwaist making and lectures on educational topics. The educational features especially popular this winter have been the Red Cross and Current Events lectures that take place in Memorial Hall and are open to anyone interested.

In line with the aim of these self-governing clubs to promote efficiency is added the desire to create a spirit of Community Service which at the Christmas season was expressed in various ways. Co-operation, for example, with the District Nursing Society, the Associated Charities and the Isolation Hospital. Baskets of toys, clothing and food were put up for families suggested by Miss Jacobus and Miss Witherspoon. A Christmas Party was given a group of fifty children in Memorial Hall and for the children at the Isolation Hospital.

The club girls are planning a permanent summer camp for themselves and their chums, one which will be easily accessible for hot afternoons or week ends, as well as sufficiently removed to enable girls wishing to spend their full vacation to really rest.

The first step in the organization of the High School Girls' Division of the Girls' Work Department has been taken. Co-operating with Miss Margaret Slattery, a splendid nucleus has been formed. A banquet was given December 30th, and Miss Slattery impressed upon the girls the necessity of co-operation, giving them as their motto the one word, "TOGETHER." The idea of the department is to awaken in the girls a sense of their responsibility, that they may realize that in their hands lies the future Social Service of this city.

Thirty years is not a long time, but measured by events a great advance has been made along the road of progress. From the simple beginning of three rooms, departments have been added and the work has grown until the Worcester Young Women's Christian Association with a membership of nearly 2000 is now a fully equipped place for the physical, moral, and spiritual development of young womanhood, a community center for all young women of the city where all shall work and play in friendly fellowship and each one find for herself the abundant life of soul and body.

Symphony Orchestra Concert

The Worcester Symphony Orchestra of 60 pieces, in conjunction with the Worcester Oratorio Society of 250 voices, will give the third concert of the series of 1915 and 1916 in Mechanics Hall on Tuesday evening, January 25th.

Prominent soloists will take part and an elaborate program is being prepared. Among the numbers for orchestra will be the overture "Der Freischutz" by Weber, and a new composition, "Carillon," Op. 75, by Edward Elgar. The latter composition will be played for the first time in America.

The principal choral number will be the "Te Deum Laudamus," Op. 103, by Anton Dvorak, for solo voices, chorus and orchestra.

Daniel Silvester will conduct the orchestral numbers and J. Vernon Butler will take charge of the choral works.

The last concert of the Symphony Orchestra was given on November 18, 1915, and the conductor, Mr. Silvester, was showered with praise by the music lovers present for the unusually creditable work performed by his musicians.

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Worcester Parks

Interesting Sketches of Some of the Heart of the Commonwealth's Justly Famous Beauty and Recreation Spots, Bringing Out Some New and Some Almost Forgotten Bits of Information Which Enhance Their Value in the Heart of the Worcester Citizen

By Miss Margaret C. Getchell

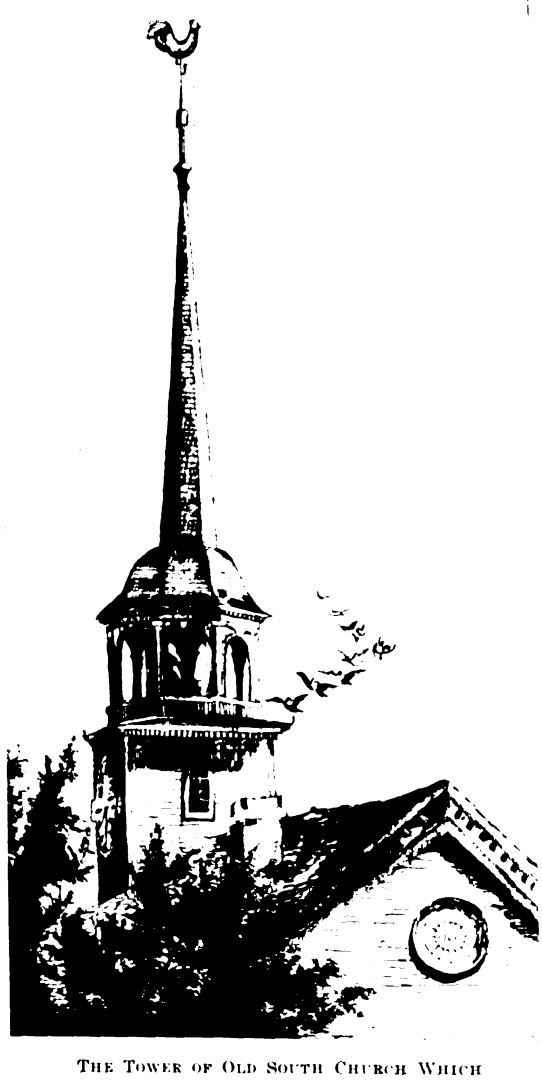
PART I

"THE OLD COMMON"

THE common, the oldest park of Worcester, was planned years before the town was settled. A committee *appointed and authorized by the general court for managing and ordering a new plantation . . . called Worcester,* at a meeting in Cambridge in 1669, *ordered and agreed that there be a place reserved in comon nearre the centere of the town, convenient for that purpose of about twenty acceres for a trayning field and to set a scoole house upon, as nearre as may be where the meeting house may be placed.*

Twice did the old common see the little band of pioneers driven away by the Indians before they settled permanently around its borders. As the town grew, it gradually shrank to less than half of its original dimensions and much more gradually it turned away from its original purpose. To have set apart a piece of land for a public pleasure ground was far from the object of our puritan ancestors. They would have considered such an act an inexcusable encouragement to frivolity. To them the common was the basis of social organization. It contained the three things necessary for their community life, — a church, a school house, and a training field.

The old prejudice against a "pleasure ground" as a luxury not fitting for such people as the sturdy old New Englanders was slow to die. Even a hundred years later it was a hard task to convince the citizens of Worcester that the "old common" was not the place for whatever railway tracks and buildings it might be convenient to place there. On the other hand there were a few who endeavored to make "Central Park" (a name they tried in vain to have the people adopt) into a quiet spot which anyone might enjoy without being disturbed by boisterous pleasure seekers. Besides furnishing a ground for ball playing and cannon shooting, it harbored a velocipede rink, swings and exhibition tents. It was also such a favorite resort for carpet sweepers that it was called by one of the park commissioners the "dusty arena." But velocipedes, circus tents, and brooms were finally banished and the common became what it is today.



THE TOWER OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH WHICH STOOD ON THE COMMON

"The old common" has been the scene of many a vital episode in the two hundred years since the handful of settlers first put it aside as a "trayning field." It was there that Timothy Bigelow gathered together his minute-men; it was there that the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in Massachusetts by Isaiah Thomas on July 4th, 1776; it was there that the soldiers assembled in the sixties on their departure to the scene of war. In its center political and other leaders have addressed mass meetings of the people for many years and now it is made into the one outdoor forum where speakers with widely different causes may address the citizens of Worcester. That the common will stand, a park set apart in the midst of the rush of business activity, as long as the city shall last is now certain. As we look back over the past, the question forces itself upon us: What still greater events and changes will it witness in the two centuries and a half to come than it has in the two centuries and a half that are past?

THE ESKER IN HADWEN PARK

Thousands of years ago, when the glaciers were forcing their way down upon North America, crushing out all the strange animals and plants of the age with their merciless weight of ice, a little river was making its way through what is now the southern part of Worcester. It was flowing from south to north and the giant glacier, meeting it, was going from north to south. But the little river did not change its course. It bored its way through the great mass of ice which yielded to its pressure.

So they went on for years, the glacier making slow progress at the rate of from one to two feet a month, and the river flowing

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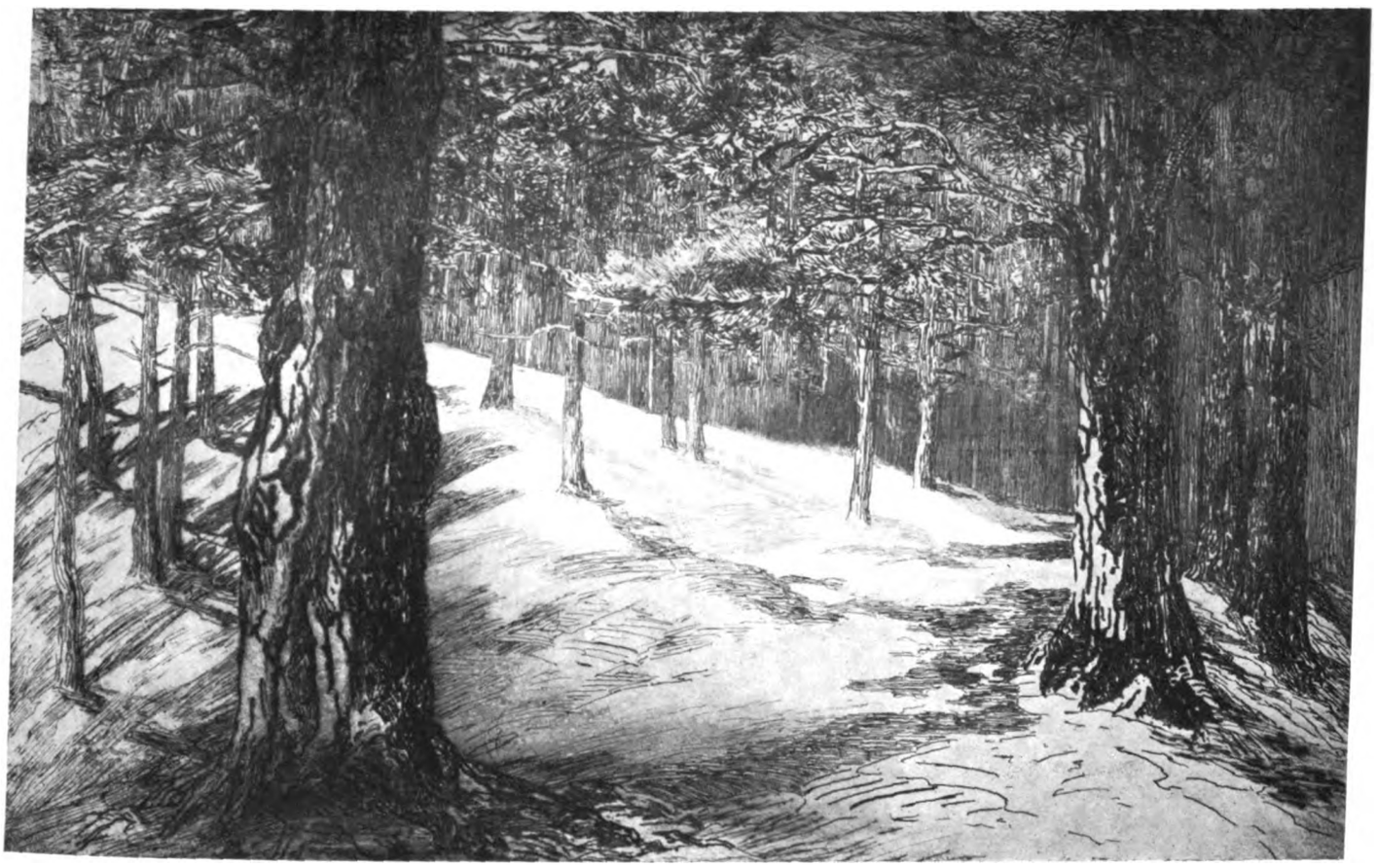
steadily through the round tunnel it had forced for itself. As it flowed it deposited in its bed the sand it had collected. Layer after layer it laid down until the deposit mounted high in the tunnel. Then at last the glacier yielded to the sun, melted, and ran off down into the valleys. The tube of sand, its side and under supports



HADWEN PARK

withdrawn, settled into a high pointed ridge, known as an esker. Gradually vegetation sprang up, pine trees grew, and the sides, which had once been hemmed in by frozen snow, became covered with soft pine needles.

Do you know the esker of Worcester? It is one of the most perfect examples in existence of these wonders of nature. Mr. Obadiah B. Hadwen, recognizing its unique beauty, bought it, and spent the last years of his life making it into a perfect park for his city. The esker runs to the south. Where the streets have been cut through it is possible to distinguish the layers of sand laid down by the river.

If you have never before known about its formation you will look upon it all now with a new interest. On leaving Hadwen Park car line, be sure not to follow the entrance road, but walk along the little path to the left. It will take you over the back of the ridge which winds in and out like some great monster of primeval days. Standing on the crest of the esker, you look across on either side into the tops of pine trees which themselves represent many years of growth. Through their branches the blue waters of one of the Curtis ponds suggest the original river that did the mighty work to which this serpentine ridge is an everlasting monument.

THE PAST OF WORCESTER'S MUNICIPAL CLUB HOUSE

Worcester is one of the few cities in the country that can boast a municipal club house, a club house where any one can give a card party, tea, dance, or picinic at any time for only a nominal charge. But still fewer cities can boast a club house which not only is beautifully situated and attractive in itself, but is enhanced by long associations with a fine and generous old family.

The Green Hill estate has been in the hands of the family which gave it its name from the time it was first settled until it was handed over to the city a few years ago. Several members of the family are living, scattered over the country, but Mr. Martin Green is the only one left of his generation, the last to live on Green Hill Farm. He is the youngest of the eleven children who once filled the old place with life. We imagine we can still hear the echoes of the days when the family, scattered all over the world in the winter, would come together with the return of summer for a reunion at the old home. Sometimes twenty or twenty-five would gather around the dining table, one brother bringing his family from India, where he was a missionary doctor, one from Chili, and others coming from California, Wisconsin, and all parts of this country.

But in those days, even during the winter season, the mansion was far from deserted, for the Misses Green took a few of their friends' children into their home and had a school for them. How the children must have

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revelled in the glorious large "school yard" which was theirs for the winter months. Besides the hill itself, there were the gardens and woods and, best of all, the Millstone Quarry which has always been the special hide-and-seek playground for the children of the neighborhood. Beyond the house was then a low, swampy marsh, which was soon to be turned into the "fish pond."

Mr. Martin Green tells of the difficulty he had in finding fish which could live on the vegetation still growing in the bottom of the pond. He finally decided upon carp as the most suitable herbivorous fish and brought sixteen from a river in the eastern part of the state. It was not long before the pond was so full of carp that they literally "scrambled" up over each other and out of the water in their efforts to get the bread that was thrown to them. The problem of feeding them increased and arrangements were soon made with the bakers of Worcester to send stale loaves of bread by the barrel full up to Green Hill. Nor was the usefulness of the pond limited to its being a place for ducks and fish. In those days the boat house was supplied with rowboats and a sailboat, a practice which the park commissioners are considering re-establishing.

The most beautiful thing about the old Green Hill estate was the pleasure the family always took in sharing its possessions with the inhabitants of Worcester. The people from Belmont Hill and Lincoln street used to come in great numbers to enjoy the hills and woods, to picnic on the grounds, to skate and skee in winter, and to feed the ducks and swans in summer. It was only natural that when the family was finally scattered, never to return again to the old home, the estate should become technically what for years it had been practically,—a pleasure ground for the people of Worcester. That the spirit of the Green family is appreciated by the park commissioners is shown by their efforts to utilize every part of the estate for recreational purposes. There are the club rooms, the dance hall, the "museum" of curios visited by over sixteen thousand persons last summer, the picnic grounds, the baseball diamond, the tennis courts, and the toboggan slides. The pond is still full of fish and fishing is allowed twice a week. In the winter it is cleared for skating and in the summer, we hope, it will soon be used for canoeing. Thus it looks as though the kindly spirit of the family which in the past has sent missionaries all over the globe would continue to live on and to bring wholesome enjoyment far into the future to the people of Worcester.

Manufactures in Clinton

A preliminary statement of the general results of the census of manufactures for the town of Clinton, Mass., has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a summary comparing the figures for 1909 and 1914 by totals, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

The census of 1914, like that of 1909, with reference to manufactures, excluded the hand trades, the building trades, and the neighborhood industries, and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census, also, as in that for 1909, statistics were not included for establishments having products for the census year valued at less than $500, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the census year, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were valued at less than $500.

The word "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator, and are located in the same town or city.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1914, wherever the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but when the fiscal year of an establishment differed from the calendar year a report was obtained for the operations of that establishment for its fiscal year falling most largely within the calendar year 1914.

The statistics represent the establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

CAPITAL INVESTED

The capital invested, as reported in 1914, was $8,575,000, and $7,607,000 in 1909. In this connection it should be stated that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excludes the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports the rental paid for such property will be shown separately.

SALARIES AND WAGES

The salaries and wages in 1914 amounted to $2,138,000, and in 1909 to $2,148,000.

In 1914 the number of salaried employees was 179, as compared with 201 in 1909.

The average number of wage earners in 1914 was 4,064, and 4,123 in 1909.

SUMMARY FOR THE TOWN

A comparative summary for the town for 1909 and 1914 follows:

	Census 1914	Census 1909	P. C. of increase 1909-1914.[1]
Number of establishments	36	39	.....
Persons engaged in manufactures	4,268	4,357	-2.0
Proprietors and firm members	25	33	.....
Salaried employees	179	201	-10.9
Wage earners (average number	4,064	4,123	-1.4
Primary horsepower	9,931	10,882	-8.7
Capital	$8,575,000	$7,607,000	12.7
Services	2,138,000	2,148,000	-0.5
Salaries	254,000	276,000	-8.0
Wages	1,884,000	1,872,000	0.6
Materials	3,610,000	4,216,000	-14.4
Value of products	6,735,000	7,845,000	-14.1

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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The New Gymnasium at Worcester Academy

Famous Secondary School Dedicates Its New $100,000 Gymnasium Before a Distinguished Delegation of Graduates—An Addition Which is the Equal of Any Preparatory School Gymnasium Built or Contemplated in This Country

By Samuel Foss Holmes

A FEW weeks ago the Trustees of the Worcester Academy dedicated the gymnasium which had been building for a year. The weather was of the best, an interesting program was provided and the hospitality of the school warmed the heart like friendship. A large number of invitations were sent out and a large company—more than four hundred besides the school—gathered in the building. By far the majority of the assemblage were Worcester people, prominent professional and business men and their wives, whose interested recognition of their Worcester school deeply gratified the trustees and faculty of the institution. Indeed, the interest felt by the people of the city in the school has been steadily growing stronger in recent years; the company of men and women, who celebrated with the Academy its latest achievement attested this.

Many spectators viewed the building with admiration on that day, but those who have seen it since then—and many have done so—beholding it in use, have voiced an even more enthusiastic opinion. It is indeed worth a visit and visitors are welcome.

On the instant of entering the grounds of the Worcester Academy, the visitor is conscious of a pleasant impression as his gaze travels beyond the principal's house and Walker Hall to rest upon the new gymnasium filling the opposite corner and dominating every other building of the school group with its generous and beautiful presence. It is indeed a splendid structure. Just at present it is most striking in the late afternoon when, through its broad, finely proportioned windows, a flood of light pours out in celebration of the carnival of good spirits reigning within. But at any hour of the day, the new building is admirable, whether in the morning when it throws the shadow of its tower clear across the campus, or at noon when the bronze hands on the clock are gleaming like gold, or at night when the shining windows cheer the darkness. And it alters the appearance of the grounds remarkably, contributing to fill in a whole side of the campus with buildings, giving solidity to the other members of the group, and inevitably leading the observer to speculate as to the open fourth side of the quadrangle and to inquire about the new Gothic chapel which rumor says the Academy is hoping to build.

The new building is not only a wonderful addition to the equipment of the Academy, but it is also an honor to the city, beautiful to look at and suited to its purposes. The citizens of Worcester who take an interest in the school on the hill will enjoy a visit to this structure. They will perhaps be surprised to see what a large gymnasium the school has come to need. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of the hospitality of the authorities of the Academy to look over this building and the other buildings in this oldest of the Worcester institutions for higher learning.

Up there on the top of Union Hill they believe in play as well as in work, play for all, especially for those who need it most. Consequently, the new quarters are already in full size. Ever since the dedication on November 13th the old gymnasium has been deserted. The new building was impressive on the day of dedication with its great spaces and its flood of clear sunlight. It was attractive on that same evening when the Academy boys held their first dance, an informal but merry occasion. But it is most noteworthy when it is fully occupied by the school at work and at play. Every boy in the school can be taken in and set to work at something or other without crowding any other boy. Take for example such a day as last December the eleventh. During the afternoon and evening, which were free hours as Saturday afternoons and evenings always are, two hundred and thirty-six boys took part in the sports which comprised relay races, basketball and swimming. Five different games of basketball were played during the afternoon, eight relay races were run and two swimming meets were held, all in the course of school recreation. During that week thirteen hundred and eighty-three towels were distributed from the towel room.

In the next few months when the boys are training for the big winter events at the B. A. A. meet in Boston, the practice track, a duplicate of that used at the meet, will lie just in front of the gymnasium, convenient to the runners.

This new gymnasium was built to replace the old gymnasium which has been in use since 1890. The old gymnasium was not a separate structure: it occupied the basement of Walker Hall. It had long since proved inadequate for the school of today, in size, equipment, ventilation and convenience, not to speak of an attribute seldom thought of in connection with gymnasiums, that is, attractiveness.

In every one of these particulars the new gymnasium is superior. Indeed, the visitor to this building will vote the word "superior" hardly suitable: it is too moderate. And it is hard to see how a better structure could have been built. Credit for this achievement belongs to the trustees of the Academy, of course, because they planned a worthy building. Credit belongs to the Building Committee composed of Mr. Paul B. Morgan, President of the Board of Trustees, Rufus B. Fowler, Esq., a member of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. D. W. Abererombie, the Principal. Credit belongs to Mr. Edward F. Miner, contractor of Worcester, for faithful and painstaking construction. And credit belongs to Messrs. Peabody and Stearns of Boston, the architects, who designed the building and supervised its construction.

It was the ambition of all these gentlemen to erect a building which should be equal to any other preparatory school gymnasium, built, now building, or soon to be built, in every particular that belongs to a gymnasium

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pure and simple. But that was not all. Had it been all, then a huge uncomely barn-like building might have been added to the group on the top of Union Hill, inharmonious with the other buildings and forever distressing to the beholder. Something beautiful was sought. Nor did the builders in seeking the beautiful fall into the other error of building a chaste Greek temple or a gay chateau. The architects found in Tudor architecture the decorative principles for the windows, the great doorway and the panelling and groining. The clock tower which really is the architectural centre of the buildings they designed upon the lines of the square Norman towers of early English builders.

THE SWIMMING POOL

THE GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium occupies the southeastern corner of the campus in the angle between Dorchester street and Penn avenue. It lies north and south, parallel with the Kingsley Laboratories east of it, and with Dexter Hall north of it. It has a western front and has been so placed that to the eye of the visitor entering the grounds from Providence street, it forms a third member of the group of the Academy buildings, that stretch from Ætna street to Dorchester street with seemingly no gap between. The broken sky-line of the gymnasium, due to the lower roof over the swimming pool, has been converted by the architects into a pleasing irregularity by the dominance of the square clock-tower which rises from the central portion and which serves to bind the two facts into a unit.

The building is 234 feet long, built of red brick with limestone trimmings and portal. The central tower is 74 feet high. It bears a clock which was the gift of Mr. Edwin F. Greene, Worcester Academy 1897, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

The visitor approaches the entrance between limestone balustrades, admiring the carving over the entrance and the big, heavily mullioned west window overhead. Within the doors, he passes through a tiled vestibule to the square entrance-hall finished in Flemish oak. Directly opposite to the entrance is the office. To the right is the great exercise room, 100 by 60 feet, thoroughly lighted and ventilated. Overhead is a running track, twenty-two laps to the mile, encircling the room at a height so great that there are no dark pockets beneath it. The floor is of maple, the woodwork of Georgia pine, as it is throughout the rest of the buildings. The walls are of rough-finished brick. Passing back through the entrance-hall to the left, the observer steps out upon a wide balcony, running about the pool room, 100 feet by 50 feet; 20 feet below lies the pool, 75 feet by 30 feet. The water varies in depth from 5 feet to 11 feet and is filtered and heated. The tiling and mosaic work of the pool is the latest work in construction and design. It is particularly easy to follow the progress of the swimmers because the lanes and the distances are all inlaid in mosaic. The balcony of this pool is equipped with benches on which, during the meets, there crowd the enthusiastic supporters of the contestants below.

From the entrance-hall wide stairways lead to the second floor of the tower, the trophy room. This lofty room is beautifully groined with rafters of Flemish oak and lighted by two large windows, the western one being noticeable for its beauty. The two clusters of electric lights in this room, and the electric lights in the entrance-hall below were designed especially for the gymnasium by two old boys of the school, the Cassidy Brothers of Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company of New York.

The designers have been unusually happy in their effects, producing beautiful bell-like shades of novel lines, hung in bronze-finished brass chandeliers. The trophy room opens on the right on the running track. A spiral iron stairway leads to a room overhead which is devoted to the use of the musical clubs.

On the basement floor are to be found the towel room where each boy gets a fresh towel each day; the measuring room; the toilet rooms; the faculty room; the locker room; the drying room; the shower baths and the pool itself.

The building is heated and lighted from the central plant of the school.

As one turns away from an inspection of this new building, so bright and airy and cheerful that it is no wonder boys like to repair to it if only as spectators, one can not help feeling proud of it as an acquisition to the resources of the city, and wishing the school which built it, that success deserved by an institution so energetic and progressive.

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A Tribute

BY MRS. MILTON P. HIGGINS

IT has been well said that "Inspiration is sympathy put into action." This certainly in a sentence expresses the actuating motive in the life of Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, whose influence has like leaven permeated Worcester for the last half century and has silently and almost unconsciously raised the ideals of the whole community. As President of the Woman's Club years ago her ability and indefatiguable labor was not only largely the stimulus which led to the erection of the present Woman's Club building but to her continued interest and assurance of success accompanied by much hard work in which she never spared herself, the Corporation was enabled to hand over to the Woman's Club the building free of debt. It was the unanimous desire that she should touch the match to the last mortgage at the meeting of rejoicing, but she had consumed so much vitality in her efforts to clear the corporation from debt that she was not able to be present at the ceremonies.

MRS. C. C. BALDWIN

Gifted with the ability and power of leadership when urged to take the leadership of what was then a weak Women's City Missionary Association, she reluctantly accepted and the organization under her leadership was changed to the Welfare League of Worcester Women. This has exerted a wonderful influence throughout the city. She was so broad in her sympathies and so high in her ideals that she was able to bring together in friendly intercourse, women from all parts of the city who were leading representatives of various sects and races. She brought social workers from distant places who found here an audience of thinking women, trained to look impartially on all the various organizations for the improvement of conditions and for the enlightenment of the people.

A typical example of her wonderful power in forwarding the practical work of our city for its young people and her ability to co-ordinate all the existing movements was shown in the last meeting of the Welfare League at which she presided. It was a revelation of the work of the women of the city. She recognized both the work and the workers. The movement of the Woman's Club in providing good moving pictures for the children was set forth by Mrs. Arthur W. Marsh. The great extension work of the Y. W. C. A. was explained by Mrs. Helen Schuyler. Mrs. R. S. Riley told of the recreation of the girls in the new gymnasium and the success of the summer camp. Mrs. Barney Leavitt told of the Jewish Girls' Club, and Mrs. J. F. J. Herbert of the work the Catholics were accomplishing. The Parent-Teacher Association came in also for its share.

Mrs. Baldwin was an organizer. Meeting in "The Oaks" she thus showed her loyalty to the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a prominent member of this organization and she was appointed as delegate and Advisory Committee on Co-operation in Patriotic work. She had already planned for a patriotic meeting of the Welfare League and the program was to be provided by the D. A. R.'s for January.

In addition to all these various interests she was frequently called on to assist the Parent-Teacher Associations by giving addresses, which she freely did.

Together with all her outside power she was essentially a home-maker. The gracious hospitality with which she entertained in her own home which was open freely to all who would come, and her charming personality made all fell when in her presence as if a fresh breeze of invigoration surrounded her.

She was an active member of All Saints' Church and in that church she filled important positions. As Chairman of the Hospitality Committee she made strangers feel that they were welcome. For years she was the teacher of a large class of women in the Sunday School and afterward she led the girls, who were her enthusiastic supporters in carrying on the charitable work of the church. Also she was very active in the missionary work of the church.

This spirit of true charity was evident in all the organizations with which she was connected. After she was taken ill she was anxious lest the fifty pair of red mittens which she had bought in connection with the work of the Welfare League should not reach their destination in time to warm the cold hands of the little children in our schools. Each pair was provided with tape and fastener so they would not be lost, and they were delivered at her request to the Kindergarten Supervisor, Mrs. Barker, whose speedy acknowledgement of appreciation and thanks was one of the last messages that reached her.

It is said "that life is great or small, according to what it has done." Mrs. Baldwin has projected her life into our City and has given it an impetus for good which cannot be measured. She built her ideals and deeds into a plan. She organized existing forces to carry out that plan. The aspiration of her life was that others should share with her the vision which transformed her long hours of work from drudgery into willing service, which inspired hope and courage, and made life here worth living. She never lost her enthusiasm for life. She has passed on but she has implanted in the hearts of those with whom she came in contact seeds of service which shall spring up and bear fruit far in the future. Rich in thought, throbbing with high ideals full of courage she has gone to her heavenly home, where her ideals are realized and her hopes are fulfilled.

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Country Homes for the Wage Earner

A Plan to Provide the Home-Loving Workingman an Opportunity to Own a Modest Estate Away From the Congested Tenement Districts of a City—Suggested by One Who Has Made Building Construction a Life Work

By Orlando W. Norcross, Esq.

WHEN any problem or question is under consideration, it is best considered by stating what and where we wish to arrive at.

It has been found that the greatest misery and depravity in the human family is found in the most congested places and in the most sparsely populated.

It is desirable to bring about a method, a manner or a way to get the people to live in their own homes on a piece of land say, two lots to the acre, or about 20 people to the acre, and to provide an easy natural way of doing this without giving anything to anyone except the opportunity. It is the duty of the State and Government to furnish to everyone this opportunity of acquiring a home on reasonable terms. It should be as easy to do this as to buy a suit of clothes. There should be furnished what might be called, "ready made lots" that people can own before they need to begin to build. A ready made lot should be on a street made or to be made, and should have:

Street
Sidewalk
Shade Trees planted
Division lines of hedge or stone
Graded
Water
Light
Sewage
Fertilizing Cess-Pool under control of Sewer Dept.
One Foot of Loam
Fruit Trees

These lots should be sold at a price not to exceed $500.00 and on terms easy to meet. It should be so arranged that the purchaser need not build at once but could cultivate and use the lot by paying the interest and taxes, until ready to build.

How to arrange for the money:

Let the State issue what might be called Homestead or County Garden Home Bonds, at 3½%. Many people of ample means would invest in such Bonds, as soon as their object was well understood. This money to be let to City, Town or District, as needed and to be used in establishing these ready made lots for the building of homes.

A lot should be as near as possible to a size giving two lots to an acre, which allowing room for necessary streets, sidewalks, etc., cut up into lots and large pieces, should be so handled. All lots should be graded so as to keep on them whatever rain falls, thus necessitating the grading of every lot with relation to its neighbor, this grading to be under the supervision of a skilled engineer.

How to do it—FINANCE:

The State to furnish money at 3½% on bonds. This money to be furnished as called for or needed to City, Town or District at 3½% and let by the City, Town or District as loans to those who want lots and homes, at 4%.

The operation of a considerable tract would be:

The District or City purchase a tract of say, 50 acres at $100 per acre, make it into ready made lots and sell for $500.00 per lot, which, at 100 lots to 50 acres, or about 200 people to the acre, would leave $45,000 to pay for making the ready made lots. Any person over 16 years old can become the purchaser of a lot by paying

interest on same at the rate of 4%,	$22.50	per year
and taxes, say,	7.50	per year
making total of,	$30.00	per year

and the purchaser should not be obliged to pay any more than the interest and taxes until the building is built, and it is the purchaser's to own and use, beautify, cultivate and enjoy until that time.

Manner of handling the business by City, Town or District:

A Commissioner of Homestead Lots or Country Garden Homes to be appointed for life. One having knowledge of building and layout of land, would be valuable. He to advise and counsel and to keep available a large number of plans and layouts to be sold at say $2.00 each, thus ensuring the proper planning of every lot and house.

When the owner of a lot desires to build, he announces his wish, goes to this Commissioner for advice and selects a plan which is suitable to him, then he gets his own architect and builder and becomes interested in the building of his own house or home. The District to supply the money at 4½% as it may be needed. Uniform contract could and should be arranged.

Allow a one family house to cost $2500. (No house to be allowed for more than two families) the cost of carrying would be:

Cost of lot		$ 500.00	
Cost of House		2500.00	
Total		$3000.00	
Carrying charges:	Interest,	$135.00	per year
	Taxes,	30.00	per year
	Life Insurance,	20.00	per year
	Upkeep,	10.00	per year
	Total,	$195.00	per year

The average rental of a good three decker tenement is $240.00.

(NOTE.—Nothing to be given but opportunity).

The object of insurance on the life of one or more members of the home, is to provide for any loss to the City or District in case of death, provided the owner died, in which case the unpaid balance on the property is at once provided out of the insurance provided for this purpose.

The object of the difference between 3% and 4½%, is to enable the City, Town or District to furnish advice and do the business without loss. 4½% is a fair and reasonable rate for one to pay who desires a home.

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It is believed that if this or a similar plan were known and made popular, many young people as well as older ones, would be interested in owning a lot for future home building. Some of the land not suitable for building should be made into parks or open gardens and improved.

Very complete houses, small but good, containing from three to eight rooms, could be built at from $1000 to $2500, with all modern conveniences. The houses should be what are known as 2½ stories, but no large tenement houses, no more than 20 to the acre. Sketch A shows a 50-acre tract cut up and sketch B a 12-acre tract.

The tract could be of any size. A provision could be made for help to purchase an isolated house or lot on the same terms but always with the end in view of restricting the number of people, to about 20 to the acre.

While city parks are very desirable, it is also desirable to have some land in the purchaser's back yard where he can have a little garden, rather than have to go a mile or two for it.

The reason for having the ready made lots laid out by City or District, is so that the street drainage, etc., will be under the care of the City or District who should see that every lot is properly made and graded and made beautiful as related to the other lots. All New England land is not level and a proper grading and developing of uneven land, *can be made more beautiful* than level tracts.

All prisoners or persons who are now in work houses or detention homes or jails, should be put to work making up ready made lots, the City paying for the work on same, a little less than the regular price and the money to be paid to the family of those married or given to the relatives of those who have dependencies. If they have none, the money should be given to them at the end of their term of punishment. This is not supposed to meet all cases but the main detail should be as simple as possible.

General reasons for this plan:

The State demands that all her citizens be subject to a call to arms for the benefit of the State and Nation, in case of war, then why should it not be the duty of the State to provide means by which her citizens could become owners of their homes and a little piece of land, on easy and reasonable terms such as outlined above? The State at large has plenty of money and can furnish it at a low rate for the purpose of making these homes, as well as she can furnish it at a low rate for the purpose of making railroads and other improvements.

The City, Town or District could best manage the detail, being in closer touch with the situation and already having the necessary machinery. The only thing required would be an advisory commission.

Objection may be raised that 3% is too low an interest. If the Government can borrow money at 3% to make improvements and at 2% on the Panama Canal, why should it not be able to borrow at 2½% interest for the purpose of providing homes for its people?

To show how little land would be required for this purpose, I enclose a sketch "E." The blank space represents a piece of land with a circle described around it, two miles from the center. Going a half mile further, to the center of the circle marked in green, which would be 2½ miles from the center of the town, within a distance of a 5-cent fare. If this circle of land were fully occupied at the rate of 20 people to the acre, allowing for all streets, etc., it would contain 180,000 people, or 30,000 more than the inhabitants of Worcester.

Many a young person, male or female, would be willing and anxious to go to an expense of $30.00 per year, to have the privilege of owning a ready made lot, with vines, fruit trees and a garden.

Sensible reasons for the distribution of the population about 20 to the acre; or one family to a lot of about 18,000 feet:

As a general rule men and women have fads, or something to take up their spare moments and this is almost a necessity. One of our bookkeepers makes something over $50.00 per year with 12 hens, and he considers caring for them a pleasure. Others can make more than this from a small garden 50 x 60 feet. The woman of the house ought to have a flower and vegetable garden. A 10 x 15 water garden will give a man occupation mostly every day for an hour or two. Every man and woman is better for getting nearer to the earth. By becoming familiar with the insect, bug and fruit lives, it would procure to man or woman, much pleasure.

With reference to the $500-lot, this might be raised to $600 if necessary. Some of these lots would cost the city or district $1000 to fix up, and others might cost only $200.

It is my opinion that much of the refuse of the families should be kept on the land. A lot of 18,000 feet would be large enough to dispose of this without any trouble or deteriorating effects on the atmosphere.

The planting of vines, a little low shrubbery, high bush berries, especially the high bush blue-berry, should go to the making of ready made lots.

Plain, suitable, well-shaped houses should be built. It is possible to build a good sensible house of three rooms for less than $1000.00.

The City now provides play grounds and parks. No city is better supplied with parks than Worcester, but it hardly affords comfort or pleasure to a man who has worked 8 hours and traveled an hour to and from his work, when he gets home, to take his family and walk half a mile to a park. It would afford him much greater enjoyment and pleasure to have a park of his own in his own back yard, where his wife and those who keep the house could get away from the hot kitchen and go out and sit in a little park of their own, under their own trees, for shade and rest.

18,000 square feet of land is enough for a man to have a little park, a garden, and a total of 20 such little parks, kept as they should be kept, would be more useful and give more pleasure than could possibly be obtained in any other way.

It is desirable and well for cities to have parks, where people can congregate in social gatherings on all vacation days, and a little park, in a man's back yard, with a vegetable garden, a flower garden, perhaps a little water garden, would be worth much more than any city park could possibly be worth.

Don't fail to grasp the great benefit of a ready made lot. For instance, take a 50-acre lot to be developed. The city gets the money to develop this piece of land at 2½%, and goes on and develops it and makes ready made lots. Now if there was only one lot in ten built on the ready made lot would be a pleasure to look at.

Every possible tree that could be kept should be kept on the lot. When I first came to Worcester the ridge where I now live had many trees on it. When it was developed they cut down most of the trees, and I have

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been struggling for thirty years to get some trees back.

One of the most wasteful expenditures of a city is the expense caused by the laying out of streets by private individuals. The city must take care of the streets after they are laid out, therefore the city should primarily lay out the streets, and in laying them out the benefit of the city and the whole community should be considered rather than the benefit of the individual. I believe, if the evidence could be gotten together, it would be found that the City of Worcester has expended many thousands of dollars more than it need to have spent by reason of private interests and individuals having laid out the streets to suit themselves.

In this suggestion I do not mean to depreciate the efforts of the various realty and building companies who now do things very nicely, but they, of course, must make a profit and that must be made out of the land. The only objection to the way things are done is that sometimes tracts of land are not developed as well as they might be and most of the lots ought to be larger.

A lot 90 x 180 feet used as fully as it ought to be when a man works nine hours a day should have, besides the house to live in, a flower garden, a vegetable garden, and should furnish all the fruit the family could eat and also be a park for the family which they could enjoy every day.

December Directors' Meeting

Meeting of the Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Thursday evening, December 9, at 8 o'clock. Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, President, in the Chair, and the following Directors present, constituting a quorum: Charles H. Norton, William H. Sawyer, Albert H. Inman, Richard J. Healey, William J. Woods, George W. Ward, J. Harvey Curtis, Walter H. Allen, Wallace T. Morley, Walter D. Ross, Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, Mark N. Skerrett, Curtis R. Blanchard, John E. Bradley. Absent: C. Herbert DeFosse, Moses Gross, Chandler Bullock, Albert A. Spaulding, Robert W. Rollins.

Reading of the records of the last Directors meeting and the various Executive Committee meetings were omitted.

The Secretary read the reply of the Board of Harbor and Land Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C., granting an extension of time for prosecuting an appeal from the adverse decision of Major G. B. Pillsbury with reference to the construction of a slack water canal between Worcester and Norwich. The Secretary stated that he had been in communication with the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners and that it was the desire of all the parties at interest to have a conference in this city as soon as possible, at which there should be present the officers of the Transportation Bureau, which has this matter in charge, the Harbor and Land Commissioners and Charles H. Preston, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., a civil engineer familiar with the territory in question, who has offered his services in connection therewith. The conference was authorized.

An invitation was received from the National Foreign Trade Council for its annual meeting at Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, January 24 to 27, and Messrs. Wallace T. Morley and Richard J. Healey were appointed delegates to go at their own expense.

An invitation was received to send delegates to the London Fair and Market, so-called, to be held March 14-24, 1916. Referred to Foreign Trade Commission.

Communication from the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce containing resolution endorsing formation of State Chambers of Commerce. Approval voted.

Communication received from the Spokane Chamber of Commerce advocating the enlargement of the army and navy. Read for information. .

Resolutions adopted at 8th annual convention Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, Savannah, Ga. Read for information.

Invitation from National Civil Service Reform League to send delegates to the 35th annual meeting, read for information.

Communication from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce enclosing recommendation of changes in existing marine laws, referred to Foreign Trade Commission.

Acknowledgement of flowers sent to the funeral of Mrs. Charles H. Norton. Read for information.

Communication from Neil Nielson, Trade Commissioner to America for the Government of New South Wales, Australia, referred to Foreign Trade Commission.

Two referendums received from the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., No. 10 being the report of the special committee in the matter of enlarging the scope and governmental support of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Consular service, and Referendum No. 11 on the report of the special committee on Economic Results of War and American Business.

The Directors were asked to vote upon the ballots attached to the referendum and did so, the Secretary being authorized to forward the result to the Washington office.

A lengthy report from the Medical Milk Commission was read, causing considerable discussion, some of the Directors taking exceptions to the findings of the Commission with reference to the condition of the cows embodied in the local herds.

The Directors voted to reelect Dr. Jennings and T. Hovey Gage, Esq., who are the representatives from this body on the Medical Milk Commission.

Mr. Walter H. Allen, Chairman of the Transportation Bureau, brought up the matter of Railway Mail Service referred to that Bureau by the Boston & Albany Railroad. It was voted to refer the subject matter to the Executive Committee for future disposition.

The President called the attention of the Directors to the fact that this was the final meeting in the regular course of events to be attended by the National Councillor, Mark N. Skerrett, J. Harvey Curtis, Charles H. Norton, C. Herbert DeFosse and Albert H. Inman as Directors, and in behalf of the Chamber he extended his thanks to these gentlemen for their long and faithful service. A handsome new photograph of Mr. Inman, who has been not only the Chairman of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs but has also served as President of this body during his term of office, was exhibited and elicited much favorable comment.

On motion of Mr. Healey it was voted that the Chair appoint a Committee to arrange for the entertainment of the French Foreign Trade Commission now in this country or as many of them as could be secured to visit this city.

Adjournment followed.

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Fire Prevention—Some Questions and Answers

An Article Prepared by Mr. Edwin H. Marble, Chairman of the City Planning Commission, and Distributed Through the Schools of Worcester, Where Teachers Can Instill in the Minds of Children the Virtues of Precaution in Handling Matches

DURING the year 1914, members of the Worcester Fire Department answered 1355 alarms, at which some kind of a fire was found. It also answered 110 alarms, at which no fire was found, and of these 27 were alarms that were caused by some malicious person, who had no reason for causing this extra work on the part of our fire department. Beside these alarms it was known that quite a number of fires were started and extinguished without the aid of the paid employees of our city.

Every one of these fires started very small. In many cases it was just a single match with its tiny blaze; 260 times it was found that matches were the cause of fires. Part of the time it was thought that rats had nibbled at matches and that had been carelessly exposed, but these were only a small number compared to the number of times that somebody was careless with matches.

Matches in the hands of children set fire to something 122 times last year, and some of these fires were not put out until they had destroyed considerable property, about $70,000 worth, last year, and that is more than 10 times what the average man earned in that same length of time.

Now this loss was caused by careless children alone. Grownup people caused a very much greater loss of property by carelessly handling matches. The figures would look very large if placed on the schoolroom blackboard. Then grownup people who ought to know better caused a very great loss of property in this city by being careless about their smoking.

The two biggest fires last year were probably caused by some very careless person throwing a lighted cigar or cigaret into a lot of wastepaper rubbish. Now, first the wastepaper or rubbish ought not to have been there, and then the person should have known better than to throw a lighted cigar butt or a cigaret stub away, without immediately stepping upon it, so as to put it out.

And is it not a very careless and also very lazy habit for a person to smoke when in bed, yet several such fires were caused by persons last year, and it was only a few days ago in another city that two persons were very nearly suffocated by the smoke from a fire started in the mattress of the bed in which they had laid down to rest.

They perhaps had not intended to go to sleep, but did, and let the hot lighted ashes fall into the clothing. Last year four deaths in Massachusetts were caused by setting fire to bedding by smokers.

Quite a number of cities in this country have tried to educate the children so as to prevent as many fires as possible and from several little books which have been published we will take some of the questions and answers these school children have had placed before them.

What was the next kind of match? The lucifer, which were made by dipping thin strips of wood into sulphur, or brimstone. They had to produce a spark by striking a piece of flint or stone with a metal surface and catching this spark on the sulphur stick.

What was the next kind of match? The lusifer, which had to be struck on a piece of sandpaper. This match caused a great many fires because the spark and sometimes the head of the match would fly off.

What causes the match to burn? The head of the match is made from sulphur mixed with chemicals and powdered flint, and by rubbing against any rough surface it ignites and starts the wood or stick.

Are these safe to have around? No. The chemicals are in some cases poisonous and if a child puts the match in the mouth it is very apt to injure them. Also they are easily set afire by rubbing them together or possibly stepping on them.

What is a safety match? It is one in which part of the chemicals are on the box, and the match can be lighted on that part of the box that has the chemicals on.

How should the matches be kept? Every family should have a metal box in which to keep them. They should not be allowed loose on the shelf or be carried loose in the pocket. Children should especially not be allowed to have any matches to carry or play with.

After a match has been used what should be done with it? It should be extinguished carefully and the burnt portion put away where it can do no harm.

What can you tell about the use of matches as lights or torches? Never use a match as a torch to hunt for something in the dark closet or cupboard. A great many fires are started by this careless use of a match. When the match goes out or is held so long in the fingers that it begins to burn them, it is dropped or thrown away, many times without looking where it is. As we have said, a great number of fires are started that way.

Is it safe to play with matches? A match is a good thing when used properly, but may cause a great deal of damage when played with. To set fire to rubbish just for fun, has caused several children to be badly burned. Beside these rubbish fires often set fire to surrounding property.

Where did these children probably get the rubbish? Most of it came from the cellars or the shed.

Why are these places more dangerous than other parts of the house? Usually any old boxes or excelsior or old bedding is thrown into the cellar or under the stairs or out in the shed and this rubbish pile seems to invite a fire to start.

What should be done with this rubbish? All old newspapers, old rags and anything that the rag man will take should be disposed of in this way. Other things that are of no use to anybody should be carted away. Old greasy rags should never be put amongst this dry rubbish, as these sometimes start a fire of themselves, without any match to set them off.

How have some other fires been started? By allowing hot ashes to come in contact with rubbish or woodwork.

How should these ashes be handled? They should always be placed in some metal box or can, never in a wooden box.

In what other ways have fires been started? Some-

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times people try to clean garments with naphtha or gasoline and forget that a heated stove or a lighted lamp may set this inflammable fluid afire.

How should these liquids be handled? They should be kept away from lights or fire. When these liquids are used in a room in the daytime the windows should be opened. They should not be used from an open dish, and only a very small quantity handled at a time. The bottle or can should be kept corked as much as possible. They should not be thrown down the sink or sewer but poured onto the ground so they can evaporate in the open air.

Are any other liquids inflammable beside gasoline or benzine or kerosene? Some of the furniture polishes, insecticides and stove polishes contain substances that give off explosive or dangerous vapors, and care must be taken when buying articles, to see that they are free from any such substances.

Now, regarding these false alarms, few seem to realize what a loss it is when a false alarm is pulled. First it costs the city more than $60 every time an alarm is pulled in, and for the 27 that someone sent in maliciously it probably cost more than $1600. So much money that might have been used for the good of the people, just thrown away.

Another thing that has been found is almost one-half of the deaths of members of the fire department in this country occurred when the men were answering an alarm pulled in by some malicious person. So many valuable lives lost because somebody did what they ought not to do. Worcester a few years ago lost one of its officers while going to a fire, and others have been badly injured or obliged to leave the department from some accident that occurred during these uncalled-for runs.

What other ways of preventing fires can you name? Starting a fire in the cook stove with kerosene is not safe, and particularly dangerous is the habit of throwing kerosene onto a fire which has been lighted but does not burn well. Not only have buildings been destroyed, but people have been badly burned by these careless methods.

What other careless things do some people do? They put wood in the oven over night to dry. This wood may become over-heated and set on fire. Some other people hang clothes to dry over the kitchen stove. The line or bracket may break or the clothes hang down so far as to catch fire from the hot stove.

When you smell any escaping gas, what should be done? First open all the doors and windows in the room or cellar, so as to let the gas into the open air. Do not have any open lights or matches. See if all the gas cocks are closed. If the smell is from a leak, do not try to find it with a match or light, but send for the man from the gas company. His phone is ——.

What about gas lights in the rooms? Do not have any swinging or folding brackets. They may be swung against the woodwork by accident; and always see that none of the lights are near the window curtains or draperies; several bad fires have started from lace curtains being blown into open gas lights.

When "night lights" are used what precaution should be taken? As the light is usually turned down quite low to save expense, it is very liable to be blown out by a sudden draft or gust of air, or perhaps by a shutting off for a moment or two of the gas in the street. The escaping gas is not only poisonous to the people, but may be the cause of explosions.

What should we do in case of a fire near us or in the same room? See that all the doors are shut so the fire cannot spread. Then notify the fire department. Do not get excited, for if you keep cool, others will be apt to be quiet and then a panic will be averted.

When an alarm is sounded in school what should you do? You have had some practice in fire drills so ought to know your place. Keep quiet and obey orders. Take your place and when the order comes, march quietly and quickly, keeping step with your companions. The teacher is the only person you should take any orders from.

When in a theater or moving picture house what should you do? First look around and see where the nearest exit is. They are all obliged to be marked. Then should there be any alarm or panic, move quickly, but not to crowd to the nearest opening. Give those in front a chance to go out first so you will have plenty of room to go out when it is your turn. The minute you start to crowd it makes it harder for every one to get out.

Do you know where the nearest fire-alarm box is to your house? and do you know the nearest way to get there? In case it is necessary for you to send in an alarm do you know how? First break the glass on the side of the box, take the key from the hook, open the box and pull the hook down all the way and let go. Then stay right beside the box to tell the fire department where the fire is located.

Now see if we cannot repeat some don'ts regarding fire prevention.

Don't play with matches.

Don't throw away lighted matches, cigars, or cigarets.

Don't leave the cleaning up to your landlord. Keep your own premises clear of rubbish or anything that might start a fire.

Don't use naphtha or gasoline in any form in the vicinity of open flame lights.

Don't put hot ashes in wooden boxes or barrels.

Don't keep matches in anything except a closed metal box.

Don't allow rubbish to accumulate, and don't throw greasy rags or paper where they can ignite by spontaneous combustion.

Don't use matches for torches or try to find a gas leak with an open light of any kind.

Don't throw water onto grease or meat that is afire on a kerosene or gas stove. Shut off the supply and throw some salt on the part that is aflame.

Don't get excited, keep cool, move quietly, but quickly notify the fire department as soon as possible; know what you ought to do and do it.

Mercantile Marine in Argentina

In order not to be crippled as she has been during the present war, Argentina feels she must not entirely rely upon the shipping of other countries, but that she should have her own, which would continue in service whatever the shipping of other nations might do. One Argentina ship owner has made the proposal to the congress of the republic that he is ready to build six large ships on his own account, and if successful he will add others. The first six would ply between Buenos Aires and Europe. The government's part in the enterprise would be to furnish officers and crews, which would come mostly from the navy.

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WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

January, 1891

Hon. George Bancroft, Historian

All Worcester heard with sorrow of the death at Washington, D. C., on January 17, 1891, of the eminent historian, George Bancroft. The news first came in newspaper dispatches, followed by letters from his family.

Three or four days later the body arrived in Worcester, having been brought here for burial in the city of his birth. The remains were met at the Union Station by a gathering of prominent citizens representing the city and the art and literary life of Worcester. A procession escorted the mortal remains of the historian to Rural cemetery, and a committal service was conducted there by Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, later bishop, then rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church.

A native son of Worcester, and the man in whose honor the city's million dollar hotel was destined to be named years later, George Bancroft made his mark upon the contemporary writings of his time, particularly the Civil War period, in so pronounced a fashion that he exerted a distinct influence upon the Civil War generation in upholding the ideal of a continent dedicated to liberty.

His education included studies abroad, and in 1823 he began his literary career, which was marked at its most brilliant period by his "History of the United States." This was his greatest work, and forty years were consumed in the preparation and publication of the ten volumes which it embraced.

Aside from his writings, he was named as a candidate for governor of Massachusetts by the Democratic party, and failed of election by only a small majority. President Folk appointed him Secretary of the Navy.

Free Lease of Lake Property

Through the generosity of Thomas H. Dodge, the Natural History Society received twenty-five years ago the free lease of his Tower Hill estate, bordering on Lake Quinsigamond, for use as a summer camp. The announcement of the gift was made at a meeting of the trustees of the society held on January 19, 1891.

The gift was for a five-year period, and out of it grew the acquisition by the society of this property permanently, and its transformation into the present Natural History Society camp on the shores of Lake Quinsigamond. The land is nicely situated, and has afforded a summer's recreation period to many people, old and young, since the society first came into possession of the site.

Emancipation Anniversary

Colored citizens of Worcester held a celebration on January 1, 1891, in Horticultural Hall, to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. A committee headed by Isaac Mason arranged the affair, and the principal address was by Rev. Hiram Conway, pastor of the John Street Baptist Church.

General Charles Devens

Grand Army men in Worcester were caused much grief on January 7, 1891, at the news of the sudden death of General Charles Devens. General Devens, who at the time of his death was associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, succumbed to an attack of heart failure in his hotel in Boston, in his 71st year.

No fighter in the war for the Union was better known or more honored by his comrades in this city than General Devens. Men of the old 15th especially felt that they had lost a personal friend, for many Worcester veterans had followed him to victory in that regiment.

When word of his death was received, the County Bar Association, the higher courts, and the Grand Army veterans, particularly the 15th Regiment Association, all took action and his name was accorded a high measure of praise on every hand. Delegations were appointed to attend the funeral services, which took place from Trinity Church, Boston.

Although he spent the latter years of his life in the metropolis of New England, General Devens was preeminently a Worcester man. He formed a law partnership in 1857 with Senator George Frisbie Hoar and J. Henry Hill. He had come to this city three years previously.

In the war he gained distinction at the battle of Ball's Bluff and was made colonel of the 15th Massachusetts. In 1863 he was made brigadier-general and succeeded General Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac. For a number of years he was president of the Legion of Honor, which organization had charge of his funeral services.

In his memory an equestrian statue of the general stands in front of the County Court House.

Worcester, 136,948

Population figures for Worcester, 25 years ago, contained in the publication of the city directory for 1891, show that in the quarter century just past the city has gained a large percentage. In 1891, the city directory contained 136,948 names, which was an increase of 1895 names over 1890.

The directory showed more marriages and fewer deaths in 1890 than in 1889. In 1889 there were 846 marriages, while in 1890 there were 897. In 1889 the deaths totalled 1619, while in 1890 there were 1436 deaths.

Armenian Church Dedicated

What was at that time the first Armenian national church in the United States was formally dedicated in Worcester on January 18, 1891. It was the Church of Our Savior, Armenian National, located on Laurel street. Contributions towards its erection had been received from Armenian colonies in cities of America all the way across the country. The rites of the Eastern Church were used in the dedication ceremonies. The date of dedication was the Armenian Christmas day for that year.

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EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS

Nineteen Hundred and Sixteen

COUNTLESS hopes and activities begin with the birth of a new year. And with the coming of 1916 Worcester looks forward with courage and serenity to a notable period of advancement and prosperity. Throughout the nation there is uppermost in the minds of men a belief that the year of 1916 is destined to be momentous in our history and that great deeds are to be accomplished in the realms of manufacture, of commercial life and all lives of industry. The fates seem propitious. The sign of Taurus is in the ascendant.

Under such auspicious conditions it is only reasonable to assume that the diversified interests of such a great industrial center as Worcester will receive a bountiful share of the gifts to be distributed from the golden horn of abundance. No city is better qualified to produce commodities of usefulness and excellence and enduring worth.

It is with full measure of confidence, therefore, that Worcester greets the year of 1916. The achievements of many years, the steady growth of population, the ever-widening sphere of influence, have demonstrated to a remarkable degree that the citizens who compose the Heart of the Commonwealth are fully alive to their opportunities. Fortune has knocked and has been gathered in at many doors.

This should be a year of golden opportunity, by all the signs in its horoscope, and fortune will be seeking other doors to enter. This should be a year of striving, a year of earnest effort, a year in which by all means to put forth full vigor to accomplish what hitherto has been left undone. It is a year in which the triumphs of the years that have passed should act as a spur to greater successes in the future. It is a year when the defeats of yesterday may be turned into the victories of tomorrow.

The year just passed has been replete with lessons for the year before us. The world has learned the value of efficiency—the mighty power that lies behind the arm of organized efficiency. The world has learned as never before the value of co-operation—the invincible strength that goes with organized co-operation. It has been clearly proved that to establish the financial, industrial, and commercial interests of a country upon a foundation of security there must be co-operation between all classes; there must be unity of purpose in every division of national or communal life, private as well as public. By co-operation it is possible to solve many of the perplexing problems arising from the modern study of labor and social conditions, as well as those more definitely in the field of business endeavor.

The year of 1916 may well be termed an epoch in the life of man—a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned. New opportunities that are opening for this section of New England may well be utilized with profit for the common and the individual good. It requires no sketch of fancy to foresee that we are stepping toward the threshold of a wonderfully bright future. Observant men foresee that trade and manufacturing and agricultural tendencies are gathering momentum for a forward movement that will be irresistible. The question of advancement is now one of directing the forward movement, rather than mobilizing the hosts of industry.

Real progress is the point of toil and genius. In this year so happily begun Worcester is certain to be the theater of great developments, for we are entering a period of accelerated progress. The city will grow apace. New structures will arise and improvements long considered will be taken up with zeal. Never have the prospects seemed brighter or the outlook more encouraging from every point of view.

So let us enter 1916 with tranquil mind and with the single aim of giving to the world all that is best in us, conscious that if we so perform our duty the year's end will find us richer in all things worth while. Let us bend our wills and our hands to developing not only our trade but to building up and strengthening our civic enterprise and virtue. Let us strive for progress in learning, in the fine arts, in morals and esthetics, in racial improvement and in general uplift.

Happily, our nation is at peace with all the world, and believing as we do that whether empires rise or fall the United States will stand secure, we rest content, obedient to God's will.

Better Business Conditions

That the outlook for better business for the first four months of 1916 is in striking contrast to that prevailing this time last year is the opinion expressed in a report just submitted by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. There are localities where much caution and conservatism yet remain, and the influence of high prices for the future further accentuates this caution because dealers feel that high prices will curtail buying by the consumer. Broadly speaking, the report goes on, it may be said that the spirit of optimism and hopefulness prevails to a degree that has not been apparent for nearly a decade and the general belief and expectation is for such prosperity during 1916 as will recompense the people of this country for all their past misfortunes.

Referring specifically to conditions caused by the European war the report of this committee, of which A. W. Douglas of St. Louis is chairman, says: "There are still scattered fears of the possibility of this country being involved in the gigantic strife; but as against this the large portion of the people are paying less and less attention to the war and more and more are concentrating their thoughts and efforts on domestic matters. Beyond this is the striking fact that the influence of the war at present as a whole is more favorable than adverse, because of the tremendous impetus it has given to certain lines of manufacturing."

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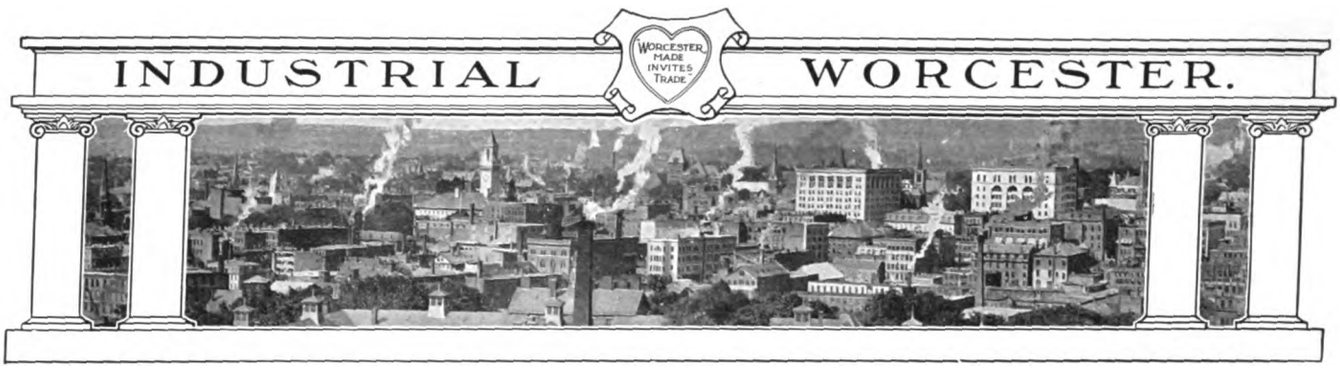

Armour and Company's New Building

The spacious and attractive new building of Armour & Co., recently opened, is declared to be one of the best equipped branch houses of the concern in the United States.

The opening was marked by a reception to the public at which there was a large crowd. The visitors were shown through the building and the methods of meat packing were explained to them.

NEW BUILDING OF ARMOUR & COMPANY

This house is located at 217-219 Summer street, about a minute's walk from Washington square. The building is four stories high in the front and five in the rear. The front is of red pressed brick and trimmed with Bedford blue stone.

The general construction of the building is of reinforced concrete and brick and with a rear platform covers a ground area of over 12,000 square feet. The main entrance is located in the center of the building and at the right of this is a large driveway capable of housing four automobile trucks for loading and unloading goods. This driveway is closed in at night from the sidewalk by a large steel roll shutter.

The doors at the main entrance are of white quarter sawed oak with beveled plate glass panels three-fourths of the length of the doors. Passing through the main entrance and up a few steps the visitor reaches the manager's office, located at the left. This office, as well as others and a large cooler on the first floor, have white tile walls, red tile floors and finished in golden oak.

Adjoining the manager's office is an entirely new feature in branch house construction, namely, a show room and customer's room. This room is fitted up with salesmen's desks and chairs to be used by the customers and salesmen. Against one wall in this room is a large golden oak display case with glass shelves in which will be displayed one each of the various specialty products for which the house of Armour is justly famous.

Near this show case is a table with a white glass top on which samples of the different products can be opened. This show room and the manager's office are equipped with 100 watt nitrogen indirect lights. Four large windows open into a provision room in which will be kept the famous Stockinette Star Hams and Star Bacon and other high grade provision products. Adjoining the provision room is the billing clerk's office and shipper's office. The latter office opens directly onto a loading dock. Another new feature is noticed on the loading dock, namely, a roller bearing spiral chute which conveys goods from each of the three floors above to the first floor. From the loading dock opens the large and spacious beef cooler which has a capacity of 75 cattle and 400 lambs.

This room is brilliantly lighted with over 50 tungsten lamps. Along the left hand wall of this cooler extends a large metal rack with five shelves on which will be kept the different fresh meat cuts. The scale in this cooler is of the latest type and is a Toledo springless abattoir. This scale has the advantage of registering the weight with a hand dial with one motion. In

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this room there are two other Toledo springless scales and on the first floor there are two more, making five scales of this type in all. In the front end of the cooler is a large space provided for butter, cheese, eggs and poultry. In the rear of the cooler is a large pan for fresh pork loins.

Passing out of the cooler through the shipping room the visitor reaches a very large platform entirely roofed over and equipped with overhead tramway for unloading beef and sheep from the cars. This platform is larger than the railroad stations at many towns and can accommodate four cars at one time.

The building is equipped with front and rear stairs, all built of reinforced concrete and protected with mason metal treads. Adjoining the rear stairs is a large dressing room and toilet room for the teamsters and cellar-men. This room is equipped with steel lockers and each man has his own locker in which to keep his clothing and the company has also provided a shower bath for the comfort and convenience of the men.

Adjoining the rear of the basement is the engine room and boiler room. In this engine room is a Hartford automatic refrigerating machine of 30 ton capacity which furnishes the refrigeration for the numerous coolers throughout the building. The boiler room is equipped with a 40 horse power boiler which generates steam for heating and cooking and furnishes necessary hot water for use in the building. At the rear of the boiler room is a large coal bunker with a capacity of two cars.

In the basement proper on the left are two large pits where fires are built to smoke hams, shoulders and bacon on the four floors above. Opposite the fire pits are eight large concrete soaking vats where the pickled hams and shoulders are thoroughly washed before being taken upstairs to the different smoke houses. Each one of these vats is equipped with a separate drain pipe and the hot and cold water pipes extend full length before them.

There are three coolers in the basement. The first one you enter is the pickled meat cooler and is equipped with 20 bins for carrying the goods after they have been unloaded down the maple shute from the cars. Adjoining the pickle cooler is another cooler of similar size which is tracked overhead where Argentine beef can be kept and also barrelled pork and lard. There is a door leading off this cooler into another cooler which is to be used as a freezer and the temperature will be about 10 above zero at all times.

Passing out into the basement again the observer comes to a large open room, well lighted, which can be used for general storage purposes. There is also a large space under the driveway where walnut and hickory wood will be stored to be used in the smoke houses. The three floors as well as the entire basement are provided with ventilators running from the basement to the roof. Along the north wall in the basement are located the three large metal ham boilers where hams are boiled for the retail trade. This is an interesting process, as each ham has to be wrapped in duck and then placed in a metal cylinder before they are put in the boilers. There are two large electric elevators running from the basement to the roof and both of these are tracked and electric lighted. One of these goes from the basement to the second floor and in the front is located the general office.

This is a large and well-lighted office and the furniture is of oak to match the trim. The floor is covered with battleship linoleum. In one corner of this office is a large stationery closet where the office supplies will be kept. There is an office provided for the United States Government Department of Agriculture.

The public will be interested to know that Armour & Company will have in attendance all the time a United States Government official whose duty is to see that the high grade of the products is maintained at all times and know that all the goods entering the building shall be up to the high standard that the United States Government requires. The government inspection on foods is more rigid than the state inspection. There is a large toilet room on this floor which is ventilated with an air-chute running through to the roof.

There is also a room provided for storing the different advertising matter for which Armour & Company is so well known. On this floor is located the pipe decks which furnish the refrigeration for the main cooler below. There are 4700 feet of refrigeration in this room and the pipes take up 40 per cent. of the space. The rest of this room is to be used for storage of butter, eggs, cheese, pork loins and a portion of the ceiling is tracked so that carcass products can be held in storage there. Passing out of the pipe deck there is a large egg candling room equipped with two benches and also has a radiator in it for the comfort of the men. Armour & Company have made it a rule for years never to sell an egg, no matter what town or state it came from, without first putting it under the light. This process was an interesting one for the visitors on the opening day. On this floor, as on the other floors, are two large smoke houses divided from the main room with hollow tile and cement plasterered walls. The different smoke houses are equipped with iron doors and ventilators which extend to the roof. There is a standard abattoir scale located in front of the smoke house on each floor.

On the third floor of the building there is a large open room used for the storage of the different specialty products. One portion of this floor is partitioned off and provided with heat so that products such as Armour's grape juice, fruits and ketchups can be kept at a temperature that will prevent freezing. In this room is also located the hot water generating tank. It is the intention of Armour & Company to hold a large food fair on this floor on their opening day and attractive booths will be built where the public will have an opportunity of seeing and tasting the different specialty products.

The visitor was next taken to the fourth floor where the most sanitary sausage factory in the state can be seen. Armour & Company have left no stone unturned to make this sausage factory modern as to the different machines and equipment. The sausage factory proper is a large room with a 17-foot ceiling provided with a double row of windows on the rear wall and ample ventilation to the roof. The floor is of red tile and the walls are white enamel tile. The different cutting and grinding machines in this room are each operated by a separate electric motor. In this room is also located the stuffing tables which are used in the manufacture of sausage.

After each day's work this room is thoroughly washed and will be left as clean as any model housewife's kitchen. Adjoining this room is a kitchen in which are located two large sausage cookers, each equipped with ventilator hoods running to the roof and operated by steam. In one corner of this kitchen is a packeted kettle and in another corner is a Meek's revolving gas cooking oven to be used in cooking meat loaves. There are three coolers on this floor for the use of the sausage factory and these adjoin the operating room. The larger of the three is called the raw meat cooler where the raw product is kept.

Connecting with this cooler is the semi-finished cooler and adjoining this is the finished cooler and packing room. This cooler is equipped with racks on which the sausages are hung and along one wall is a large maple top packing table where the different sausages are packed into various size cartons ready for shipment. Passing out of the cooler into the front of the factory is a linen closet where caps and clothes of the employes in the sausage factory are kept. Adjoining this is the men's dressing room and toilet and there is also provided a large separate dressing room and toilet for women.

In one corner of this floor there are racks provided for storing the window screens and doors used throughout the building. These screens are made of copper wire and fill the full opening space of the different windows and is a feature which the United States Government requires during the warm months. Adjoining the fourth floor smoke houses are two smaller smoke houses to be used for smoking sausages. There is also a spice room on this floor where the various spices needed in the manufacture of sausage are kept.

The visitors noticed a stairway running to the roof and ascending these stairs and passing out onto the roof they saw the different ventilators and air-shafts clearly shown in the walls. At the rear of the building on the roof is a large metal cooling tower used in connection with the refrigerating plant. A few of the officials of Armour & Company who saw the plant suggested that a fine roof garden for the benefit of the customers could be built next summer. The construction of this building has been under the supervision of J. V. Huntley, representing the architect's department of Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill.

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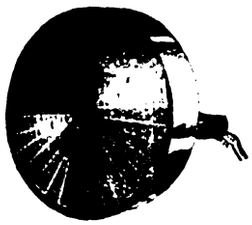
Worcester Machine Screw Company

Standard Screw Company Successor

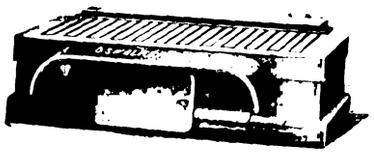
Set, Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts

Worcester, Mass.



ROTARY TYPES

ROTARY MAGNETIC CHUCKS from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter



PLAIN SURFACE TYPE

FLAT MAGNETIC CHUCKS from 10 in. to 8½ feet in length

GLOBE TOOL SHARPENER, made for Bench or Floor

Walker Magnetic Chucks
Rotary, Rectangular or Swivelling

Walker Grinding Machines
Universal Tool Room, Piston Ring or Flat Surface

O. S. Walker Co. Successors to O. S. WALKER & CO. and WALKER GRINDING CO. Worcester, Mass, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

TURN TO THE RIGHT

MORGAN SPRING COMPANY FULL VALUE WORCESTER, MASS.

TRADE MARK

Wire, Springs and Wire Specialties

WE SOLICIT YOUR ENQUIRIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

R. L. GOLBERT, Pres. and Treas. — A. B. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. and Supt. — L. A. WHEELER, Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

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Morgan Construction Co.

Have Built for Rolling Steel Products

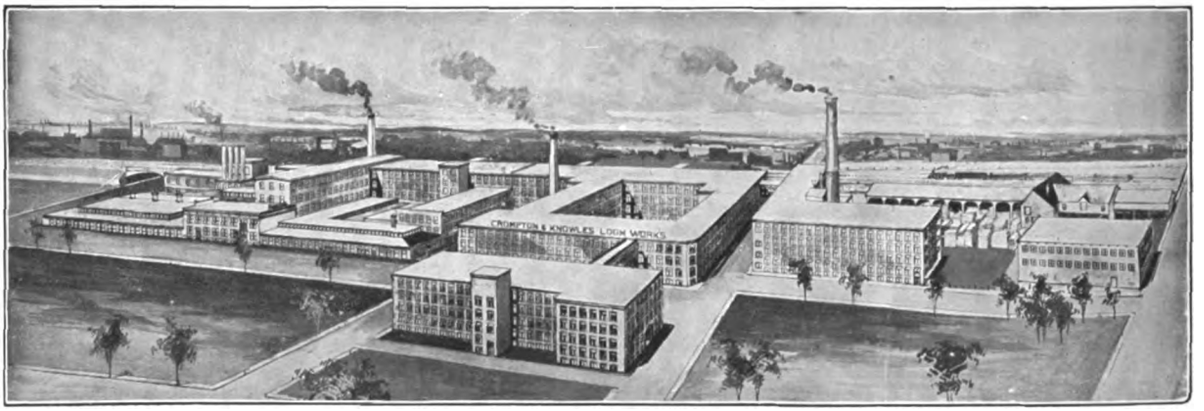
81 PLANTS

66 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in Australia
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
1 in France
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

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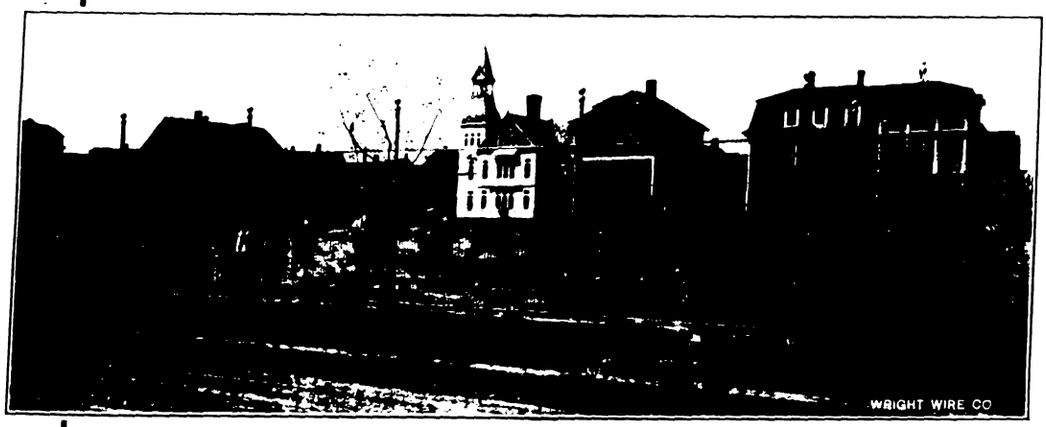
Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President* New York Office, 170 Broadway

EXCELSIOR WIRE FENCES

Every playground needs a fence that will give the fullest measure of protection to the little ones without shutting out the light and air.



Excelsior Wire Fences not only insure their safety but being non-climbable and Rust-Proof will enhance the appearance of any recreation grounds.

Write us today for catalogue and estimates.

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS.

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, Invites your trade

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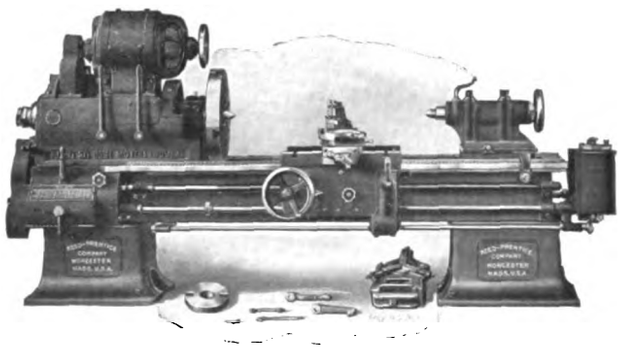
WHICH IS THE BETTER ECONOMY—

To buy a lathe which may "look the part" but which isn't there when you want to do an accurate job, a lathe which will deteriorate rapidly and will be consigned to the scrap heap after two or three years of unsatisfactory and unprofitable service . . . . .



Or, to buy a lathe which is **Accurate and Reliable,** one that will stand by you and do **Highest Grade Work Only,** year after year—one that not only "looks the part" but is . . . a Real Lathe, in other words a "**Reed.**"

Granting that the "Real Lathe" does cost 5%, 10% or even 20% more at the start, isn't it the better proposition?

Write for new Motor Driven Lathe Bulletin, also new printed matter of Standard and Heavy Duty Engine Lathes, Plain Turning Lathes, Stud and Bolt Lathes, Hand Lathes, Manual Training Lathes.

Write for newest catalogue

REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

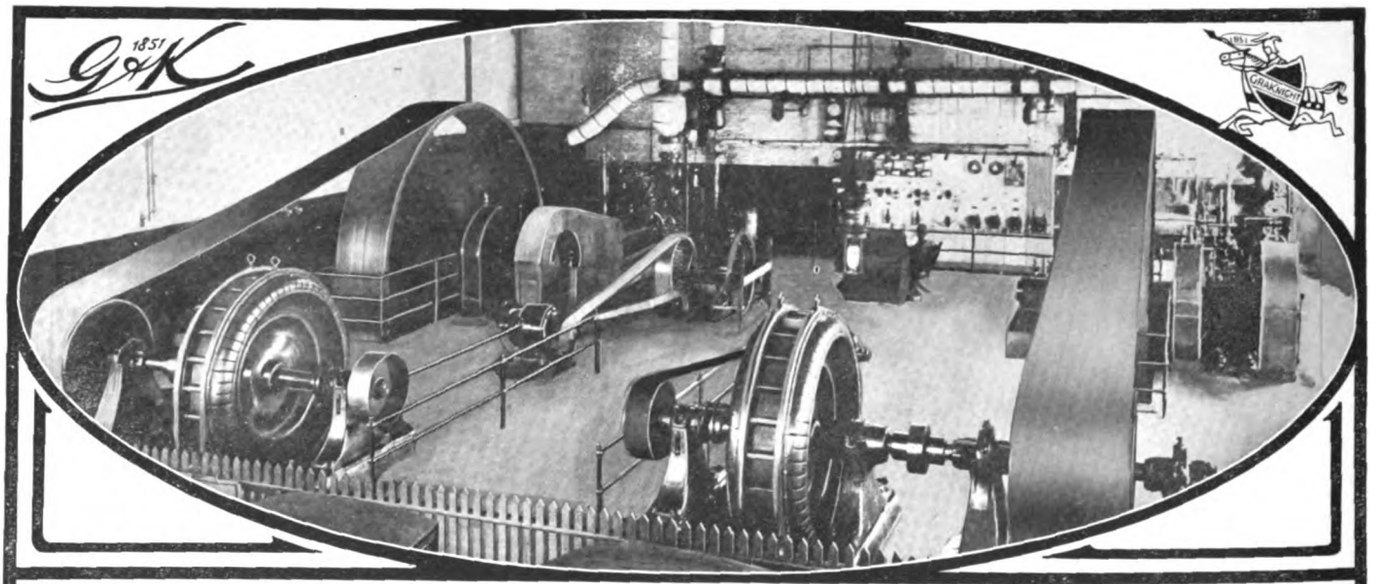
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York City

Philadelphia · San Francisco · Chicago · Cleveland · Mexico City · Boston · Detroit · St. Louis · Milwaukee · Buffalo · Yokohama, Japan · Pittsburgh

Foreign Agents: Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co. Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfurt a.M., Germany; Buck & Hickman, London, England; Selson Engineering Co. Ltd., London, England; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry, England; Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen; The Allied Machinery Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich; H. W. Petrie, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal, Canada.



ECONOMY IN POWER TRANSMISSION

Interests every manufacturer to-day as never before. The following letter is evidence of what degree of economy can be realized from the use of G & K Belting

HUNTINGTON, IND., April 10th, 1914.

. . . . . the two 36" 3-ply GraKnight Belts installed October, 1904, and May, 1906, have done more than their duty, having transmitted 600 Horse Power with an overload of from 25 to 30%. These belts are connected with two Hamilton-Corliss Engines, operating most of the time twenty-four hours per day. We cannot recommend these GraKnight Belts too highly.

HUNTINGTON LIGHT & FUEL CO., Frank D. Townsend, Supt.

Both belts are to-day in excellent condition, transmitting the same amount of H. P. and giving the same degree of satisfaction, as heretofore.

Remember—there is a G & K belt for every drive, and its use means "Economy in Power Transmission." May we serve you?

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

OAK LEATHER TANNERS AND BELT MAKERS

Branches in Principal Cities

[x]

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Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

STOP! AND FIGURE OUT

the cost to set up jobs on planers, milling machines, shapers, grinders, etc.

The HEALD MAGNETIC CHUCKS

will eliminate a lot of this valuable time, thereby increasing the production, on some of your equipment, 50% or more.

Investigate now, and let us send full details and proof of our claims.

HEALD MACHINE CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Branches

CHICAGO DETROIT CINCINNATI CLEVELAND

EVERY VARIETY

OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES

B O X E S

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

The Sure Way To Keep Nuts From Jarring Loose

IS TO USE

AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS

National Pattern

Positive Pattern

Plain Pattern

One department of our business is devoted to the manufacture of Lock Washers known as our National Pattern, Plain Pattern, Positive Pattern. Made in all sizes and weights for all purposes.

Send for Catalogue "A"

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

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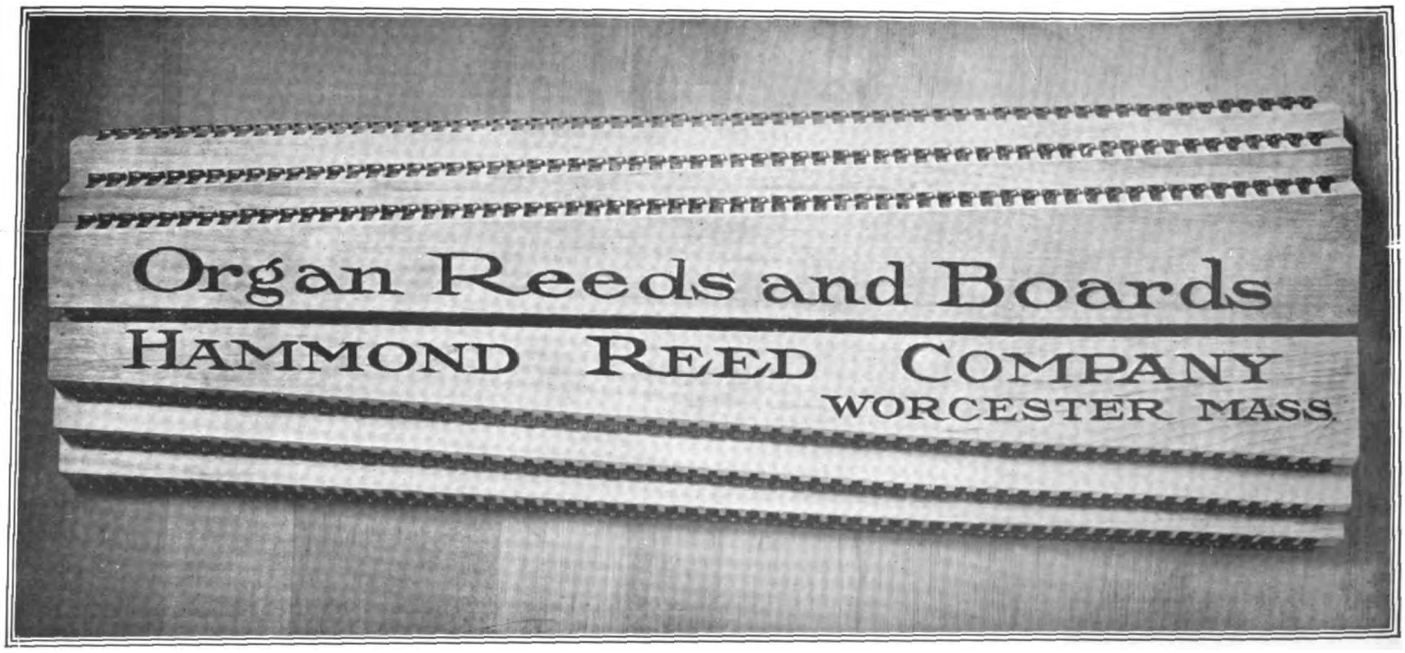
HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FOR

The Worcester Magazine?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW



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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

IRON CASTINGS

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

Improved Boring Machine

THE spindle is made of crucible steel, has No. 2 Morse taper hole to receive chuck, and the bearings are of genuine babbitt metal. It has two stops to regulate the travel of the spindle, one in the head to adjust the downward stroke and one in the treadle for the upward stroke. Greatest length of travel of spindle is 6½ inches. Distance from center of spindle to column, 10". Table is 20" x 36". It is balanced, and has a vertical movement of 21". Spindle is balanced by a coil spring attached to arm on top of frame, making it self-contained. The bracket that carries the driving pulleys has an adjustment of two inches, which is very desirable. T & L pulleys are 8" x 3" face, and should make about 800 revolutions per minute.

Manufactured by

R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

TELEPHONE US—

JUST SAY, "GIVE ME PARK 380.
YOU'LL GET US IN A MINUTE.
THEN SAY, "COME AND SEE ME;
I WANT TO TALK PRINTING."

—LEAVE THE REST TO US

BELISLE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY
112 FRONT ST. WORCESTER, MASS.

PRINTERS OF THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

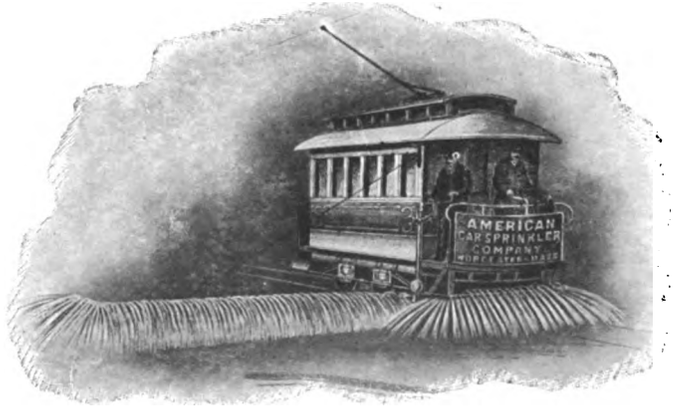
finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

MATTHEWS MFG. CO.
Worcester, Mass.

TO LAY THE DUST



AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

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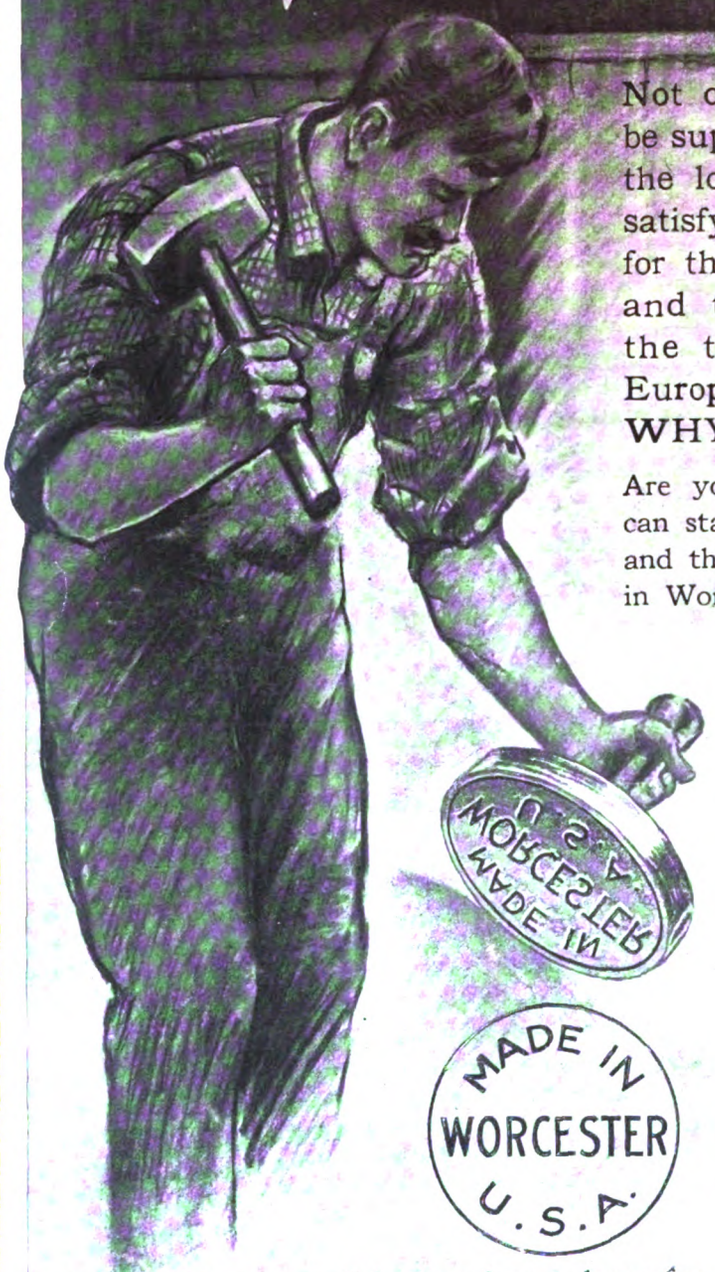
Do You want Export business?



Not only must the usual Home Trade be supplied but the one chance to retrieve the loss of our European Market is to satisfy right here the tremendous demand for the goods we have always imported, and to make for the Foreign Trade the things they have been buying in Europe. WHO IS GOING TO DO IT? WHY NOT YOU?

Are you making the class of goods that you can stand back of—that will win you re-orders and that will be a credit to the stamp "Made in Worcester, U. S. A."?

Do you know who needs your goods and how to go after this foreign trade? Do you know trade conditions, trade routes, rates of shipment, cost of exportation, how to pack your goods to meet the peculiar conditions, and the hundred and one other necessary bits of information?

The Foreign Trade Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce has been for some time, and is now, working with the Department of Commerce of the United States, studying the situation as it applies to every one of you. They can give you all this information—specific and reliable—right here in your own city.

The National City Bank of New York is back of you too. Its chain of banks in South America is established and ready to furnish credit reports and market information that your financial safety may be guarded.

Everything possible has been done for you—it only remains for you to take advantage of the opportunity. ONCE THIS TRADE IS YOURS IT NEED NEVER GO BACK. Write the Committee on Foreign Trade, or call on the

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE Illustrated

Mr. Wallace T. Morley

PRESIDENT

WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

$1.50 per year

FEBRUARY, 1916

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

15 cents the copy

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The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

A New Small Bore Shotgun

Particularly adapted for taxidermists and collectors, also an ideal gun for ladies and boys. The new .410 Shell and the popular .44 Caliber Cartridge are among the loads handled by this model.

H&R ARMS Co

MODEL 1915

A small bore gun throughout, not a small bore gun on a 12 guage frame. Weight only 4 to 4¾ lbs.

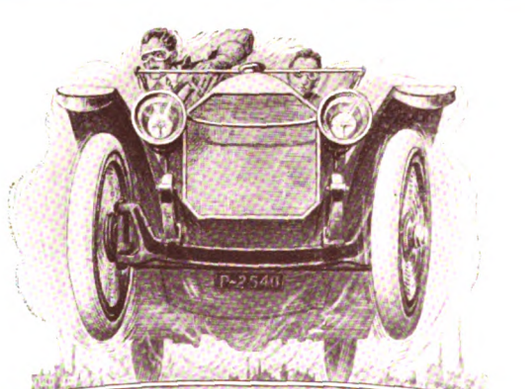
❖❖

Write for a Catalog of our complete line of Revolvers, Shotguns and Self-Loading Pistols.

❖❖

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS. U. S. A.



DROP FORGINGS

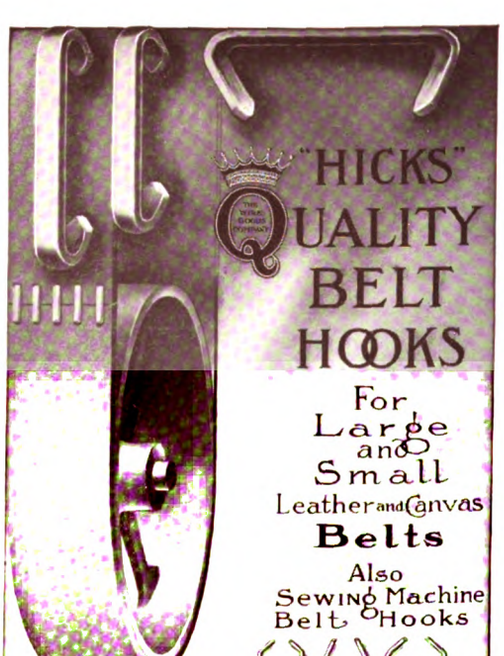
Gears, Axles, Crank Shafts Steering Knuckles and other parts where strength and reliability are required are best Drop Forged and toughened by our heat treatment

We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice

THE WYMAN & GORDON COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS. CLEVELAND, OHIO



"HICKS" QUALITY BELT HOOKS

For Large and Small Leather and Canvas **Belts**

Also Sewing Machine Belt Hooks

Send for Samples and Prices

"EVERYTHING IN WIRE"

THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, Invites your trade

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Incorporated 1868

Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks

---

Main Office,—342-344 MAIN STREET, STATE MUTUAL BUILDING
City Hall Branch,—12 FRANKLIN STREET, WORCESTER TRUST BUILDING
Lincoln Square Branch,—11 MAIN STREET

Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

JOHN E. WHITE, President S. D. SPURR, Vice President
F. M. HEDDEN, Cashier
A. F. Hyde, Asst. Cashier W. M. Hunt, Asst. Cashier

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, Invites your trade

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People's Savings Bank

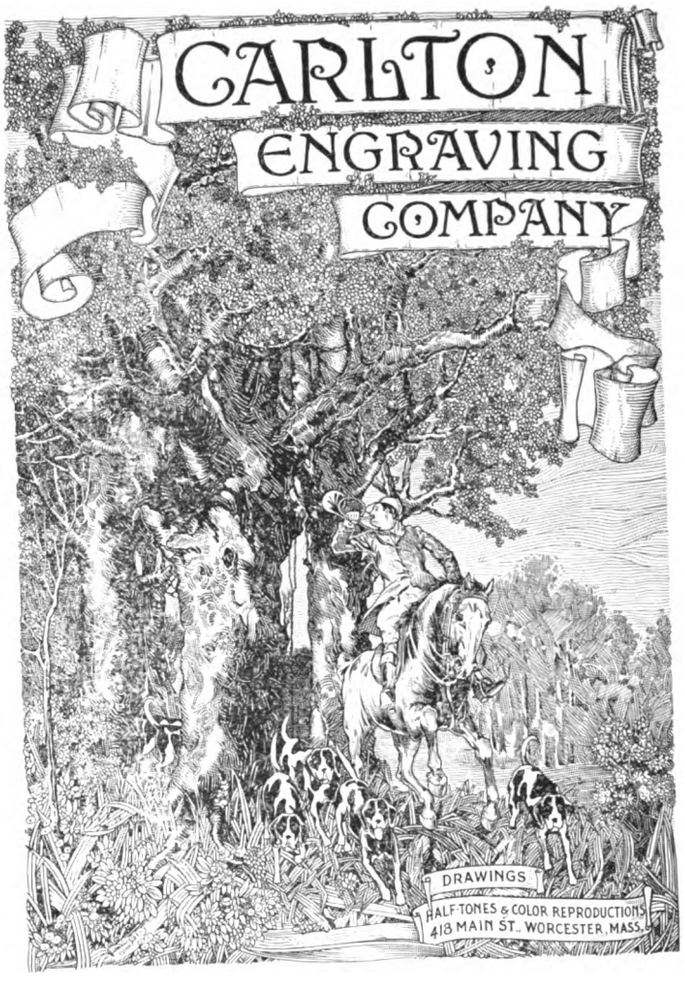
450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

A Regular Savings Bank
Under strict laws of this Commonwealth

Deposits are received every Saturday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock
In addition to usual hours

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer



The Company has been for over seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

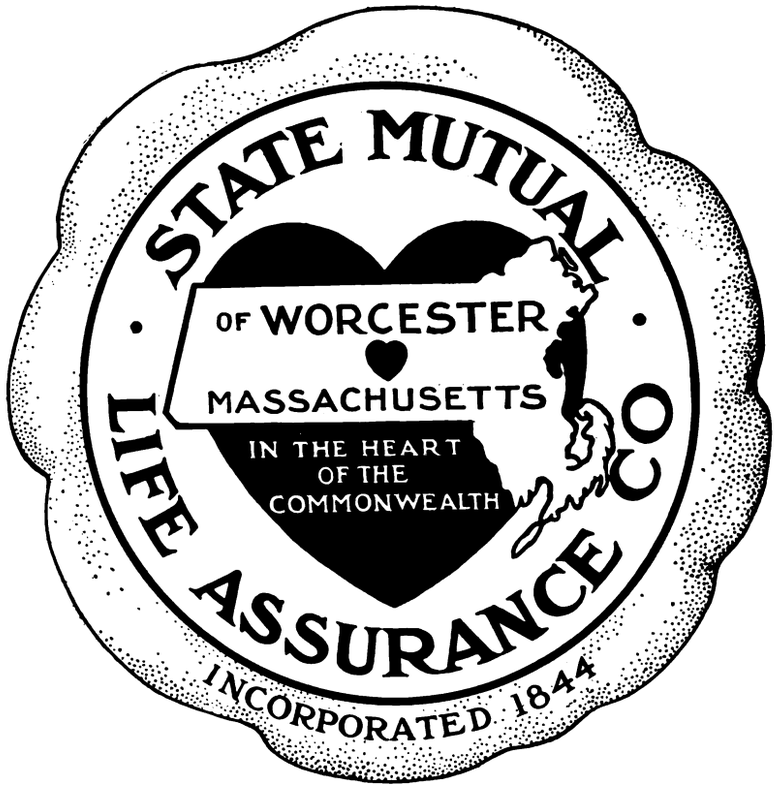
January 1, 1916

Assets,	$48,720,825.44
Liabilities,	45,490,990.83
Surplus,	$3,229,834.61
Insurance in force,	$189,667,638

Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9-10 State Mutual Bldg.



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Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.
Give us a trial on your next order.

Telephone, Park 4790—4791

THIS LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS
HOTEL BANCROFT
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

June 19, 1915.

Commonwealth Press,
Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I wish to indicate to you our appreciation of the good service rendered by your force in publishing the "Industrial Education" convention daily during the convention of the National Association of Corporation Schools. We appreciate the effort that it took on your part, your superintendent, your printer, your shop and every individual connected with the work.

I can only say as General Chairman of the committee and in behalf of the hosts—the Norton Companies and the American Steel & Wire Co.—that "we thank you."

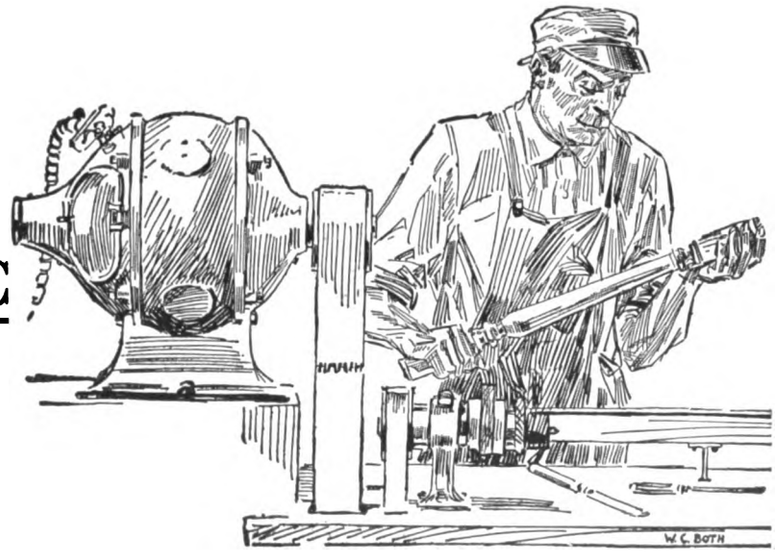
Cordially yours,
HOWARD W. DUNBAR,
General Chairman Local Committee.

THE ABOVE IS ONLY ONE OF MANY

MANUFACTURERS OF **WORCESTER** WILL DO WELL

TO CONSIDER THE POWER REQUIRED TO DRIVE LINE SHAFTS

WE WANT YOU TO USE **ELECTRIC** POWER THAT ELIMINATES THESE LOSSES



WE GIVE YOU OUR SERVICES TO **LIGHT** YOUR WAY TO GREATER EFFICIENCY

375 MAIN STREET **COMPANY** TEL. PARK 1600

PURVEYORS OF ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER

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WORCESTER LEADS THE WORLD

In the Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Disease

RESTAURARE INSTITUTE

Brownell's Specific for Alcoholism and Drug Disease Unrivalled

Alcoholic craving destroyed instantly. No ill effect during or after treatment. Patients return to their homes and business in from 24 to 48 hours. Moderate drinkers and periodics lose no time. Patients can arrange with Institute Co. to be treated at their homes.

Under the Brownell method the drug addictee is permanently delivered, without the physical suffering and uncertainty accompanying other treatments.

HON. JAMES LOGAN, former Mayor of Worcester for four terms, vice-president and manager U. S. Envelope Co., after observing the results of Brownell's Specific, says: *"It would seem as if the day of miracles had not yet passed, for the way in which Brownell's Specific works borders on the miraculous."*

The "Conquest of Alcohol and Opium" sent on request. It's good reading.

Worcester Medical Institute Company

15 OREAD ST.. WORCESTER

VERITAS — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — NEAHO — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company

(Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts)

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. — Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A — Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. — Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. — Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE

633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee.

C. B. POST, Proprietor

Worcester Business Institute

Telephone 5218

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penn Avenue, 18th and H. Streets, N. W.

Overlooking the White House Grounds. One Square from the State, War and Navy Departments. New and Absolutely Fireproof.

Refined Appointments, Excellent Cuisine.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath - - $2.50, $3.00 up

Write for Souvenir Booklet with Map

E. C. OWEN, Manager

Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of

Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

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THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX FEBRUARY, 1916 No. 2

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1901, at the Post Office at Worcester, Mass., under Act of March 3, 1879. William J. Conlon, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

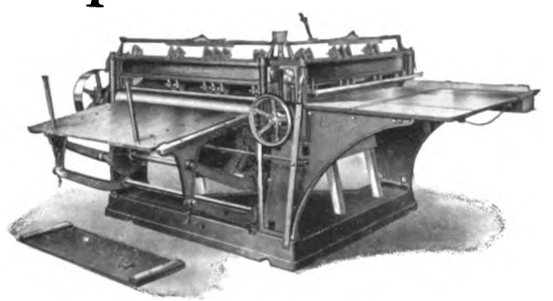
BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

PRATT & INMAN :: **WORCESTER, MASS.**

Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of



Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND REWINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

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Let Us Solve Your Lighting Problems

The new automobile lighting law became effective January 1, 1916, and calls for not only the elimination of glare, but for sufficient road illumination at a stated distance. Our line of Non-Blinding Lenses will meet all requirements of the law and give an even better driving light than your regular headlight glass.

Perrin "No Glare"	Per pair,	$1.00
Judkin's Process (installed)	Per pair,	2.00
Dr. Haskin's Lenses	Per pair,	3.50
"J. M." Lenses	Per pair,	3.25
Your old front lenses altered (Judkin's Process) but not installed		1.50

25% Discount on Fur Coats, Gauntlets and Gloves

Alsten & Goulding Co.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner **Worcester, Mass.**

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

Let Us Do Your Vulcanizing

FINE SHOES FOR MEN

HEYWOOD SHOE STORE

415 MAIN STREET

GOOD PRINTING

adds a touch of sincerity to your advertising that greatly increases the RESULTS you obtain

THE DAVIS PRESS

GOOD PRINTING

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG. WORCESTER

MAKING HALFTONE ENGRAVINGS

THESE ENGRAVERS

LIKE TO BE BUSY

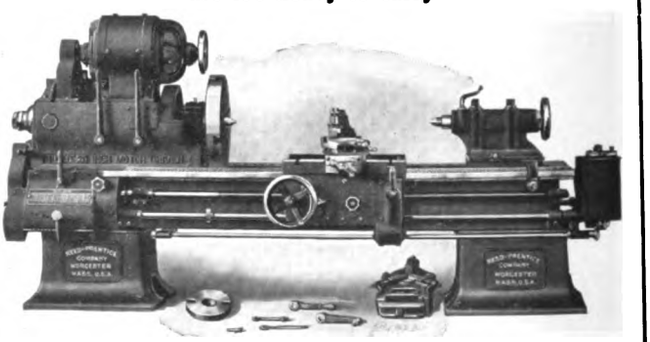
It's a pleasure to make Printing Plates that help our Customers Sell their goods

CAN WE BE OF SERVICE TO YOU?

HOWARD-WESSON CO.

Graphic Arts Building, 25 Foster St.

A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



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FEB 25 1916

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY - 1916

The Annual Meeting

Third Year of The Worcester Chamber of Commerce Brought to a Close with Presentation of Annual Reports at January Meeting of the Corporation—Mr. Wallace T. Morley Accepts Presidency for 1916 and is Pledged the Support of a United Membership to Make the Coming Year a Gloriously Successful One

CO-OPERATION and unity of purpose—this is the motto with which the Chamber of Commerce goes forward for another year of activity and endeavor for the welfare of the Heart of the Commonwealth.

The new President of the Chamber, Mr. Wallace T. Morley, Vice-President of the E. T. Smith Company, upon assuming office after his election by the Directors, made this his watchword. It has been adopted by the membership at large and will make the year 1916 stand out as the most successful in the history of the organization.

It is the generally expressed opinion that a thoroughly able man was picked out when Mr. Morley was selected, and in an editorial comment the day following his election, the *Gazette* echoed the sentiment of the community when it said: "In selecting Wallace T. Morley for president, the Directors of the Chamber have chosen a man eminently fitted for the place. He is a successful business man and knows thoroughly what Worcester needs for the upbuilding and extension of its business interests.

"The Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated upon securing the services of a man of Mr. Morley's caliber. His acceptance augurs a vigorous, wise and efficient administration of the Chamber's affairs and for the best interests of the city in general."

While the Chamber regretted to lose the able services of Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, who presided over the destinies of the organization for two full years, it rejoices that such an able successor would consent to be elevated to the office. Being president of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is no mere honorary position. Its acceptance by any man carries with it a full year of real hard continuous labor and a responsibility which only those closest to the daily round of the organization's work have any conception.

MR. CHANDLER BULLOCK
Vice-President

It is President Morley's intention ot put every force of the Chamber at work for the betterment of Worcester and to stimulate this activity he proposes to have every member in active service. Announcements are being mailed as this is written to the entire membership, urging it to enter into the work of the new year. The members are being aske dto choose the committees upon which they would prefer to work—to select the department in which they may feel they can better serve Worcester.

President Morley has surrounded himself with as strong and as representative an Executive Committee as the Chamber has ever seen, the Vice-President, Mr. Chnadler Bullock, of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company; Mr. Walter D. Ross, of Ross Bros. Co., as Chairman of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs; Mr. Evan F. Jones of the Morgan Spring Company, as Chairman of the Traffic Bureau; Mr. William H. Sawyer, of the William H. Sawyer Lumber Company, as Chairman of the Civic Bureau, and Mr. John E. Bradley of the Osgood Bradley Car Company, as Chairman of the Industrial Bureau. Behind this Committee stands an alert and progressive Board of Directors supported by a loyal membership pledged to lend its aid to make these coming twelve months the most fruitful, the most active, the most satisfactory in the annals of the Chamber.

At the January meeting of the Directors of the Chamber for organization purposes the resignation of the General Secretary, Mr. Herbert N. Davison, who left the Chamber to enter business life, was accepted. As his successor the Directors elected Mr. William J. Con-

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lon, who had been serving as First Assistant Secretary four years and had been in charge of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs for the past nine months.

The men who are to be associated with Mr. Conlon as the administrative staff of the Chamber have been selected by the Directors include Joseph H. Lane, Traffic Manager, re-elected, in charge of the Traffic Bureau.

MR. WILLIAM J. CONLON
General Secretary

At this writing careful consideration is being given various candidates for the other elective offices, Secretary for the Mercantile Bureau and Advertising Manager for this Magazine.

The Chamber elected five new Directors at the annual meeting of the Corporation on January 13. The new members of the Board are Mr. Charles S. Averill, manager of the Bancroft Hotel; Mr. Evan F. Jones, Treasurer and General Manager of the Morgan Spring Company; Mr. David E. Sherin, President of the David E. Sherin Company; Mr. Frederick Staib, Vice-President of the Allen-Higgins Wall Paper Company; and Mr. Morris S. Wright, President of the M. S. Wright Company.

The re-election of Messrs. Louis H. Buckley, Harry W. Goddard and Albert C. Lorion as members of the Transportation Committee, to serve one year, took place at this meeting, as well as the re-election of Messrs. George F. Booth, James Logan and Oliver B. Wood as members of the Committee on Civic Affairs to serve one year, and the re-election of Messrs. John W. Higgins, Frederic Staib, Alfred Thomas, Charles T. Tatman and George E. Copeland as members of the Committee on New Industries to serve one year.

Mr. Frank B. Messinger was again elected Auditor, Mr. H. Ward Bates, was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. Dana M. Dustan was re-elected Clerk.

Under an amendment of the by-laws adopted in October, the twenty-four members of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs were all elected at this meeting, eight to serve three years, eight to serve two years and eight to serve one year.

The members elected to this Committee are as follows: To serve three years, Messrs. Luther C. Brown, Frank J. Knowlton, Albert A. Spaulding, Joseph F. Sherer, Moses Gross, Richard J. Healey, William J. Woods and Wallace T. Morley; to serve two years, Messrs. Walter J. Stone, John P. Coghlin, Ira P. Smith, Elwood Adams, Oliver B. Wood, Walter D. Ross, Alonzo M. Butterfield and Lorne R. Fowler; to serve one year, Messrs. Mark O. Carroll, Fred H. Smith, Edward E. Franks, F. Lincoln Powers, Marcellus Roper, Walter H. Blodget, Albert R. Inman and Leroy L. Dowley.

The reports of the various departments of the Chamber as read at the annua lmeeting are reproduced herewith in full. In addition the Chairmen of the many standing committees presented reports which have been placed on file.

Report of the President

Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth

Fellow Members:—

My report to you tonight is going to be a brief one. I have left the task of giving you some little insight into the many activities of the Chamber to the heads of our various Bureaus and Committees. I can assure you in advance, however, that the Chamber has been busy every minute of every day throughout the year.

This is the second time it has been my pleasure to greet you at an annual meeting of the Chamber as your President and the work the past year has been just as interesting and just as fruitful as in my preceding year. In addition to the many members who assisted in the work of the organization during my

MR. H. WARD BATES
Treasurer

first term, there have been many new workers in the field this past year and I hope in the coming twelve months that even more members will volunteer their services. A Chamber of Commerce can thrive and develop just as rapidly as its members elect to have it. The more interested and active the membership, just so much more alert and progressive is the organization.

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MR. FREDERICK STAIB
Allen-Higgins Wall Paper Co.

MR. CHARLES S. AVERILL
Bancroft Hotel Co.

MR. EVAN F. JONES
Morgan Spring Co.

MR. MORRIS S. WRIGHT
M. S. Wright Co.

MR. DAVID E. SHERIN
D. E. Sherin Co.

THE NEW DIRECTORS OF THE WORCESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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Some people—a very few however,—may still ask you, "Why is a Chamber of Commerce needed?" I reply to this by another question, "Why is Worcester needed?" Why did you decide to locate your business here instead of in an open field? The answer is obvious. You had to go where people were. If you are a retailer, you needed customers; if a lawyer, clients; if a doc-

MR. DANA M. DUSTAN
Clerk of the Corporation

tor, patients; if a manufacturer, labor. You needed friends, entertainment, a church, a library, a school for your children, if you have any, means of contact with the outside world. All this is simply another way of saying that you needed the co-operation of other human beings in order to promote your own welfare. The Chamber of Commerce is the latest and highest development of this co-operative principle.

As you maintain your life itself largely through the city in which you live, your prosperity is largely dependent on the city's welfare. You know of many ways in which this welfare could be promoted. A spirit of greater confidence in the city, willingness to work unselfishly for its best interests, and a love of progress among the citizenship would in themselves accomplish wonders. These things can only be brought about through the combined action of a number of men—through a Chamber of Commerce. You can call to mind many other advantages the city needs and which could readily be secured "if the people would only get together". This is exactly what a Chamber of Commerce accomplishes. It brings together the men who are interested in the community's advancement, and organizes them into an efficient working machine.

Finally, the really great need for a Chamber of Commerce is not the opportunity it offers you to get more *from* your community. It is the chance it presents for giving more *to* it. Have you ever considered how great is the debt you owe the city in which you live? That city is producing or is the means of bringing to you practically everything that makes life worth living. This is a tremendous service. You can pay for it in part at least by working with other public-spirited citizens for the best interests of the city. A Chamber of Commerce provides the best way of putting you in touch with such men, without regard to creed, class or politics.

During the year the Chamber has made a notable expansion, increasing the facilities offered through the Mercantile Bureau a hundred-fold. I refer to the Fidelity Mercantile Agency which was purchased early in the year at the earnest solicitation of our merchant members and which is now in operation as one of the most important departments of the Chamber's activities. I am pleased to report to you that the credit reporting service which we are supplying through this department is giving complete satisfaction to the subscribers. In addition I feel that the Chamber, in operating such a service, is contributing directly to the upbuilding of a more thrifty citizenship in the community at large. A great many people would, if no check were kept upon them, run credit accounts far out of proportion to their pay envelope. Such a department as we are operating permits a merchant to know constantly just the number and just the size of these people's accounts and just how they are paying them. If he refuses to add to their burdens by increasing their outstanding bills he is giving them their first lesson in economy and these persons, if they have any reasoning power at all, begin to learn to live within their incomes.

The First International Road Congress, which was held in this city under our auspices on December 14 to 17 last, was one of the most noteworthy events ever conducted by the Chamber. Not only did we launch the first real Good Roads movement in New England and spread its doctrines throughout these six states and Canada, but we secured for Worcester the most extensive and lasting advertising it ever received. Over 600 visitors were entertained here in the Heart of the Commonwealth. They heard the Good Roads story from the largest number of leading experts ever assembled at one road meeting in the history of the country. They went home singing the praises of Worcester and looking forward to the time when they could be with us again. Trade journals, magazines and the newspapers featured this Road Congress for weeks before the event and their review of the proceedings afterward were highly complimentary to the city.

Any report which I would render would be incomplete without reference to our annual outing. As I said last year, the importance and value of these annual excursions cannot be too highly estimated. When in 1914 we thought we had set a record for attendance and entertainment which could never be equalled again, I really feel personally that we exceeded it on our trip through the Cape Cod Canal in 1915. There is no telling how many we might have carried on that 1915 outing. The maximum number of tickets available were sold three days before the event and from the way requests for tickets were made afterward it can be state conservatively that we could have taken 1000 Worcester citizens with us if accommodations permitted.

In addition to my duties as President, I am Chairman of the Agricultural Bureau and President of the Worcester County

MR. FRANK B. MESSINGER
Auditor

Farm Bureau. Therefore I am incorporating both reports in this document. The Farm Bureau has made wonderful progress during the year. It has developed far beyond my fondest expectations. The interest shown by the farmers and business men of Worcester County is simply amazing. Though little over a year old the Farm Bureau today has over 700 members and I am con-

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vinced that on this date next year its membership will have been increased to 1500.

While the work of the Farm Bureau is primarily to increase the agricultural possibilities of Worcester County, the "get together" spirit which is being shown by the county people and the city people through frequent meetings here in the Chamber of Commerce cannot help but work to the advantage of both. The county people are, through this personal contact, seeing that the city is not trying to dominate their communities; and conversely—the county people are observing that we here in Worcester want to help them, to the end and that we may all have a bigger and better and more prosperous Worcester County.

After two lean years filled with adversity it is a real pleasure to report to you tonight that Worcester has had in 1915 her full share of the prosperity which has swept into every manufacturing city of the country and I think that we can look ahead during the next few years to the greatest era of prosperity this country has ever seen. Preparedness for this era on part of both the manufacturers and merchants of Worcester so that they can meet the demands for goods which I firmly believe will be made on them will cause a development and expansion in the business, manufacturing and mercantile life of Worcester, never before equalled in the city's history.

One of the activities of the Chamber during the year was the formation of the Bureau of Employment and Relief, under the leadership of Hon. Charles G. Washburn, whose funds were used to help the needy people of Worcester and keep them from making application to the city for relief. The total receipts and disbursements for the same amounted to $2,940.83.

A few words in regard to Mr. Herbert N. Davison, the General Secretary, who relinquishes his duties tonight. I desire to say to you that he has been a faithful, hard-working and intelligent executive of this organization for seven years and the impartial manner in which he has carried on his work for the upbuilding of the Chamber of Commerce and the benefit of Worcester is to me a most commendable achievement. In the performance of the duties of his office he has been called upon to decide momentous and important questions. These decisions could not please all of the people all of the time, but the courage which he displayed and the straightforward manner in which he went ahead to accomplish what he saw to be his duty has convinced me that he had only one end in view—the greater prosperity and development of Worcester and its business interests. Mistakes might have been made, but we all make those—nevertheless the labors and achievements of this commercial organization under his direction will be a lasting monument to his ability. Regarding the financial management of Mr. Davison, I will say that the year previous to his taking the work, there was collected $9,506.99, and from that the collection of monies to carry on the work has gone from that sum to the present year of $41,015.22, which makes a total of the seven years of $197,160.11, and that this money has been raised and expended for the benefit and increasing the prosperity of Worcester, which every citizen of Worcester will eventually share.

I know that he relinquishes the duties of this office with the best of wishes towards his successor and the future welfare of the Chamber.

In conclusion I want to say there are many projects and matters under way in which a large measure of the responsibility is upon the shoulders of the Directors, and I want to impress upon you the urgent necessity for all of us to work together to solve these problems.

I want to urge the Board to work in harmony for the upbuilding of our organization and Worcester as a whole. In such times as these personal interests ought not to be considered. We need a solid and united Chamber of Commerce, one that will fittingly uphold the prestige of our great city—Worcester.

Report of the Mercantile Bureau

William J. Conlon, Secretary

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

In presenting the Annual Report of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs for the year 1915 an attempt has been made to render it in as concise a form as possible. For convenience it is divided into two parts; first dealing with the development of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency and concluding with a review of some of the more important activities of the Bureau as a whole.

The present Secretary was elected on March 18, 1915, succeeding Mr. Edward B. Clapp, resigned, and also retained the duties of Assistant Secretary and the Associate Editorship of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE for the remainder of the year.

THE FIDELITY MERCANTILE AGENCY

The purchase of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency, authorized by the members at the adjourned annual meeting on February 1st, 1915, was computed by the Executive Committee on February 8, 1915, and incorporated into the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs under the supervision of the Secretary.

Upon this extremely important addition to the functions of the Bureau the most careful attention has been given constantly first; to lay the foundation for a modern and efficient up-to-date credit reporting system and, secondly, to adjust charges for services so that this department will eventually become self supporting.

As soon as practical after installing the Agency in the Chamber a mercantile membership campaign was inaugurated under the personal and efficient direction of Mr. Curtis R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Membership Committee. This campaign was a most successful one. It not only resulted in the addition of many new members to both the Chamber and the Agency, but it brought to the attention of merchants in all parts of the city the absolute necessity of such a service among those who carry credit accounts. The echoes of that campaign were heard throughout the year and in the closing days of December a new member was written who first had the service explained to him by one of the squad workers back in April but who at that time was not in a position to afford the service.

Incidently the membership workers had an opportunity to learn at first hand some of the things the average merchants desired if the Agency was to be made attractive to him. These suggestions, together with the valuable advice given to the Chamber by Mr. J. Albert Richie, the secretary of the Cleveland Retail Credit Reporting Association, one of the most modern credit reporting organizations in the United States and who came to Worcester without recompense to assist in inaugurating the opening of the membership campaign, led the Executive Committee to authorize the Secretary of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs to visit Mr. Richie's Cleveland organization and study the system in effect there with an idea of bringing the Fidelity Mercantile Agency up to a standard which would permit it, without fear of contradiction, of assuming a position in the front rank of modern and efficient credit reporting organizations. Every form, every confidential detail of Mr. Richie's organization was thrown open to this Chamber and for three days Mr. Richie gave up his own personal appointments to see to it that the representative of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce had every operation of that great organization explained and demonstrated to him in detail.

Practically every form now in use by the Fidelity is drafted after the Cleveland plan or a modification of it and there stands in that department today new rating cards on 60,000 Worcester and Worcester County individuals who carry accounts in Worcester establishments and every one of them compiled from 1915 ledger accounts. Moreover, if the subscribers of the Agency ever decide to change the present combination system of Credit Reference Book and telephone service to instantaneous telephone service alone, the transposition can be made without the expensive retabulation of the "master card" file which has all but bankrupted the organizations which have made such a change. We are prepared for this eventuality if it comes ten years hence; moreover, it is more economical and many times more efficient to handle this new system than was ever possible under the old Fidelity plan. For back reference the old files of the Fidelity will continue to be valuable but for current credit reports the new file is, and will be, used exclusively.

The practicability of this greatly changed system has been attested to by the leading credit managers of Worcester establishments—men who were subscribers to the service before it came into the Chamber of Commerce. They have, without solicitation, complimented the Bureau on the marked increase in efficiency which has been shown in the past six months over that rendered by the Fidelity in years past. They have also shown their approval in a far more practical manner—by giving the Agency double the amount of credit reports than was ever before turned in for tabulation. Incidently they have used the telephone service as they never used it before. A year ago, we are informed, a dozen incoming and outgoing calls a day was considered an exceptionally busy period—today we are running between 75 and 100 and the need for an additional trunk line to handle incoming calls is imperative.

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Copy is already being made ready for the printer for the 1916 Reference Book. An extra force of clerks is assisting in preparing it daily. It is expected that the books will be ready for delivery by March 15 at the latest. This book will contain nothing but 1915 rating, yet will contain the same number of names, if not more, than appeared in the last book, when the list was made up from the cards of the three preceding years.

During the coming year a new form of card for summarizing ledger accounts will be provided for the subscriber. It will be so arranged as to permit ratings for four or five years in succession. When the Agency completes transferring the record for 1916 the cards will be returned to the subscribers to be filed away until the next year. He will thereby be saved the time and labor of a bookkeeper in filling in the name and address of customers, excepting on such new accounts as may be opened during the intervening year. The Agency will also benefit materially by this plan, by securing rating in much shorter time and the expense of printing new cards each year.

There were 58 subscribers to the Agency when it was taken over by the Chamber in February, 1915. Today there are 96 and to every one of them the service has been sold on its merits.

After nine months constant association with the rebuilding of the Agency your Secretary believes that two things should receive the immediate attention of the Chamber.

First—a closer grouping of the Mercantile Bureau and the Fidelity offices. As arranged today the Bureau in Room 7 and the Fidelity in Room 5 are at either end of the corridor. A prospective subscriber entering the Mercantile Bureau expects to see the Agency in operation there. He misses it and the psychological effect of witnessing that busy department in operation is partially lost upon him before he is piloted down the hall and into Room 5. Furthermore, the efficiency of the department is hampered by the present arrangement in employees travelling back and forth between the two rooms. This consolidation could be effected by exchange of the Agency quarters with the Worcester County Farm Bureau, now in Room 6, adjoining the Mercantile Bureau, and cutting a door through the partition wall.

Second—the appointment of an Advisory Committee of seven or nine members as a permanent part of the Agency. The present Committee made up of the heads of the four larger department stores of the city has gone on record as favoring a more varied committee. The members feel that one of their number can effectively represent the department stores and that other lines of business should have representation. This feeling is shared by a number of the subscribers. This Committee, like any other, would have recommendatory powers only. It could report either to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs or the Executive Committee, as the Chamber saw fit to decide. Such a committee could draw the best credit men in the city for its members and the value of their advice and the suggestions which would result from monthly or semi-monthly meeting would be of inestimable value to the Agency.

THE MERCANTILE BUREAU

Solicitors, Charity, Advertising and Others

If all the other activities of the Bureau were abandoned this department would still remain of sufficient value to the members of the Chamber—manufacturer, merchant and professional man alike—to repay those who take advantage of it many times over the cost of their dues and do so without causing the member any embarrassment toward the solicitor or any fear of encurring his displeasure. The constantly growing file of the Bureau contains the most interesting and illuminating information on organizations and individuals who are constantly making the rounds of the business men soliciting cash, advertising, merchandise, and what not. How worthy these appeals show up on careful and impartial investigation can be gained from the fact that out of 156 actual requests for endorsement cards presented to the Bureau during the year, just 18 were granted. More and more the members of the Chamber are becoming accustomed to automatically call the office when a solicitor appears. Between 500 and 600 such calls were made during the year, and it is the Bureau's hopes that every member will avail himself of this privilege during the forthcoming twelve months. It will cost you nothing and can save you a good many American dollars. Work in this department is intensely interesting and the tales told are varied and wonderful. One relates to an old gentleman touring Main street with a pathetic story of having his little business wiped out by disaster in a distant city. He had decided to locate in Worcester and was going about seeking small contributions to enable him to set up in business here. He was actually getting donations of cash on such an appeal until one member called up. The old gentleman's story might have been a true one, but the fact that the office had been informed of it being worked in several other Eastern cities robbed it of any sympathetic value in Worcester. It is a monthly occurrence to hear of solicitors going about using credentials which were repudiated years before by the organization which they claimed to represent; of others who absolutely misrepresent themselves as being connected with the organization in whose name they seek assistance; of solicitors of advertisements or cash for organizations whose share in the money thus raised is far too little to give the proposition any semblance of merit—one case in particular, the real high record of the year, showed upon investigation that the solicitor was permitted to retain 95 per cent. of all funds raised—and so the story goes.

Hawkers, Peddlers and Itinerant Vendors

Greater attention has been given this important matter during the past year than in any other since the organization of the Mercantile Bureau or its predecessor, the Merchants Association. This has been largely due to the activity of the State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, Mr. Thure Hanson of this city, in his attempt to regulate and control hawkers and peddlers throughout the Commonwealth. The issuing of licenses to this type of merchants was vested in the office of the Secretary of State until June, 1915, when by act of the General Court it was transferred to the Department of Weights and Measures. Since that time Mr. Hanson has been a menace to the hundreds of peddlers who sought, and in a majority of instances successfully, to evade the payment of a proper license fee which would legally permit them to barter their wares in Massachusetts. In addition to bringing into the State a revenue of $36,000 in seven months against a total of $22,000 in any full year previously, Mr. Hanson has driven many of these peddlers out of business, people who travelled from place to place simply because the State authorities made no effort to control them. The Bureau early realized the importance of Mr. Hanson's work to the legitimate merchant and has co-operated with him constantly to aid in a rigid enforcement of the law in Worcester. The Bureau and the Grocers' and Butchers' Association, acting jointly, have had a draft of ordinance prepared to present to the new City Council, which, if adopted, will increase the fee charged hawkers and peddlers of fruit and vegetables from $5 to $25 and materially increase the restrictions under which the peddlers operate in this city. Our good farmer members need have no fears, however, for the Commonwealth has seen to it that they are exempt from any license fee whatever, provided they raise the farm products which they offer the good housewives of the city.

Premium Coupons and Trading Stamps

There has been no change in the attitude of the Bureau during the year in its decided stand against endorsing the use of this form of discount. Three times during the past twelve months the matter came up, each time presented by a different company and each time the Bureau rendered its emphatic verdict, i. e.:—That the use of either coupons or stamps was, in its opinion, an additional burden and expense upon the merchant and one which the consumer had to ultimately bear.

Grouping of Merchants in Similar Lines of Trade

The Bureau succeeded during the year in bringing the talking machine dealers of the city together for a series of meetings at which questions peculiar to their particular line of business were discussed and each dealer had a chance to become personally acquainted with the other. Likewise it succeeded in interesting the clothiers in a similar manner. The shoe dealers have also formed a small organization of their own. With these as practical examples of the worth of such conferences it seems that the time is a most opportune one to suggest that the Chamber give serious consideration to a plan which would group the various mercantile members of the Chamber in the same line of business into a committee of its own. Each group could meet from time to time to discuss its own particular problems and yet have each unit a part of the whole Mercantile Bureau with its Chairman as a member of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. Co-operation among grocers, shoe dealers, clothiers, or any other class, is just as essential to their own success as co-operation among business men in general is to the success of Worcester, for

> "Creeping into the lives of men everywhere is the thought that co-operation is better than competition. We need each other."

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In the cloak, suit and dry goods trade alone it would seem that in the coming twelve months something definite and tangible might be done to correct evils which every merchant admit exists but which apparently will never be corrected until some concerted action is taken. It seems proper that that action should begin in the Mercantile Bureau. Rules for limiting the time for return of merchandise, charging for alterations, refusal to accept for credit or return such goods as neckware, combs, etc., for sanitary reasons, refusal to send millinery out on approval, and non-guarantee on gloves, are in effect in cities throughout the country. They have operated successfully there. Why not in Worcester?

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

At the October meeting of the Chamber the By-laws were amended so as to provide for the election of twenty-four merchants to constitute the Committee on Mercantile Affairs in place of three elective members; to provide for the election of a vice-chairman by the committee and to change the designation of the head of the Bureau from "Chief" to "Secretary." At this meeting tonight further amendments, recommended by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, are part of the business; one, which would authorize the Committee to elect its Chairman; another, which would authorize the Committee to nominate the Secretary of the Bureau; both subject to approval of and confirmation by the Board of Directors.

MEETINGS

Two meetings of members were conducted under the auspices of the Bureau, each one of particular interest to the retailer. Mr. Miner Chipman appeared early in the Spring and briefly outlined the results obtained by applying modern efficiency methods in large retail stores. Mr. John T. Kirby, field secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, appeared in November and delivered a most interesting talk upon "Modern Retailing."

AMENDMENT TO TRAFFIC RULE

Acting upon the request of various merchants the Bureau petitioned the City Council successfully for an amendment to the Traffic Rules which would permit an automobile to remain stationary in the principal streets for 30 minutes in any one hour instead of 15 minutes. It had been found that the 15 minute rule did not permit a person sufficient time to transact business or shop, and after the City Council had it demonstrated that the increased time asked for would not materially increase congestion any appreciable amount the amendment was adopted.

WEDNESDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS

The Bureau acting upon the request of the Storeworkers' Association granted eleven consecutive half-holidays on Wednesdays during the Summer months, the same schedule which was in effect in 1914. The clerks offered several suggestions on earlier closing on Saturday evenings, but it was agreed that it would be inexpedient to act upon them at that time. One merchant inaugurated the Saturday half-holiday closing plan, but as yet the great body of merchants do not favor such a schedule on account of the large suburban trade which Worcester supplies and which come into the city in great numbers on Saturday afternoons after factory and mill has closed for the week.

EXPENSE

The total expense of operating the Mercantile Bureau, aside from the Fidelity Mercantile Agency, amounted to $2825.76, a decrease of $241.79 from the total expense for 1914.

CONCLUSION

The above outlines briefly some of the more important matters which have come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs. In addition it has co-operated with the Chamber as a whole in promoting the success of various undertakings and entertainments of the year. The Committee on Mercantile Affairs has maintained its active interest in the affairs of the Bureau, meeting twice monthly to deliberate and act upon the many matters which are constantly coming before it. Three times during the year its active and energetic sessions were momentarily halted to pay tribute to the passing of valued members; first, John C. MacInnes of the John C. MacInnes Company; then Edwin E. Dodge, ex-president of the Merchants Association, and soon afterward Hiram E. Barnard of Barnard Brothers Company.

It seems fitting in closing to recommend that arrangements be made to complete the collection of photographs of ex-presidents of the Worcester Merchants Association in the rooms of the Bureau. The walls are graced with those of Mr. Charles H. Pinkham and Mr. William W. Johnson. To these should be added the late Edwin E. Dodge and Mr. Wallace T. Morley, the executive heads of the Association during the few years prior to the consolidation with the Chamber. The success of the present Mercantile Bureau is largely due to the pioneer work of its predecessor, the Worcester Merchants Association, under the direction of these four men and such work should have some form of permanent recognition.

Approved by Committee on Mercantile Affairs, Friday, January 7th, 1916.

Report of the Traffic Bureau

Joseph H. Lane, Traffic Manager

Joseph H. Lane, Traffic Manager

My third annual report will convey to you, gentlemen of the Transportation Committee, the Directors of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and the members thereof, a concise statement of the activities and accomplishments of the Traffic Bureau for the year 1915. It seems to me that after three years of hard work in the Traffic Bureau the results of our work should be fairly well known to most of the interested people of Worcester and I will not therefore deal with many of the individual cases but will confine myself to the broader and more general results.

As stated to you last year many of the large transportation questions are open and very much alive, while many others, like the FIVE PER CENT. ADVANCE RATE CASE—THE LOCAL FREIGHT RATE ADVANCE CASE IN NEW ENGLAND—THE SPOTTING CASE—THE FERRY AND TRAP CAR ADVANCE CHARGE CASE—THE GENERAL PASSENGER ADVANCE RATE CASE, local and general—and many other questions of National importance have been closed or suspended during 1915. While these cases may be settled, or out of the way at present, other broad transportation matters are coming up constantly to occupy the attention of your Traffic Bureau. These questions of National importance have a very intimate bearing on and relation to the many local traffic troubles that come before us, so that our work is always of a general and broad nature regardless as to what particular subject we may be working upon.

In order to save time and be brief I will call your attention to the fact that the records and files of the Traffic Bureau are open to all members of the Chamber and a complete index to our work and the results secured may be had there. I will not therefore burden you with a lot of details which though interesting are not necessary under the circumstances.

Some of the principal matters which have been handled by us during the past year, many of which are of a character affecting not only Worcester but New England and the country in general, are as follows:

INCREASED STORAGE CHARGES BY THE RAILROAD ON LESS THAN CARLOAD EXPORT FREIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY. We protested this advance and the Interstate Commerce Commission finally ordered an indefinite suspension.

REFUSAL OF RAILROADS TO SELL PULLMAN SPACE AND CHECK BAGGAGE ON SO-CALLED SPLIT TICKETS. We protested this action to the Commission and the Railroads were ordered to suspend this embargo by that body.

TERMINAL CHARGES ON BAGGAGE PLACED BY THE RAILROADS. This requires payment of ten cents per piece on all checking of personal and other baggage, and such action was opposed by us and the application of the rule was suspended.

LOCAL SPOTTING CAR TARIFF OF NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. We opposed this tariff in the same way as the general spotting tariff and the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered suspension after a hearing at Boston.

APPLICATION OF FERRY AND TRAP CAR CHARGES IN NEW ENGLAND. Suspension has been ordered in this case but at the same time the question is a live one and will be reopened later on.

THE CUMMINS BILL. Due to the misunderstanding of the application of this bill a possible advance of ten per cent. in freight rates was threatened and a new bill or amendment has been introduced into Congress through our affiliated traffic organization to do away with the danger of the original bill.

POSSIBILITY OF ADVANCED LOCAL SWITCHING

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RATES IN WORCESTER, ALSO INTERCHANGE SWITCHING. These two questions are always before us and we are prepared to furnish on short notice arguments against any possible increase in the charges for either service.

INCREASED RATES ON AND ELIMINATION OF WIRE GOODS N. O. S. FROM NEW YORK TARIFF. We have secured a revision of the new Worcester to New York tariff and through a conference between shippers and railroad, traffic officials have arranged a reduced basis of rates which is satisfactory to all concerned.

INCREASED CHARGES ON SECONDARY SWITCHING IN WORCESTER. This is another switching problem which has been before us for a long time and on which we are prepared to oppose any move made by the Railroad.

REFUSAL BY RAILROADS TO TRANSPORT SALESMAN'S TRUNKS CONTAINING SAMPLES WHEN NOT BOXED. We protested this action and secured the suspension of the embargo.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE RE-ORGANIZATION. As Chairman of the Official Division of the General Classification Committee of the National Industrial Traffic League, your Traffic Manager has worked hard for such reorganization, because the result will be a great saving in time and money for all business men appearing before this committee.

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPORTIONAL RATES, WORCESTER TO NEW YORK. We protested the withdrawal of these rates in connection with Southern Steamship Lines and lines operating to the Pacific Coast through the Panama Canal, and a suspension of the withdrawal resulted.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN CAR DEMURRAGE RATES AND SIMILAR INCREASES ON SPECIAL CAR EQUIPMENT. This will be one of the live problems before us for the year 1916 and such increase would seriously affect the Worcester business men. This matter besides being handled by the Traffic Bureau is also being carefully watched by your Traffic Manager, who is a member of the executive committee of the New England Industries Demurrage Committee.

PROPOSED TROLLEY FARE INCREASE. There is a general movement among trolley lines for increased fares, as shown by petition of Bay State Street Railroad Company before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. This situation will bear close attention in order that we may be prepared for any possible change on our local trolley service.

IMPROVEMENT TO WORCESTER STREET SERVICE. We have petitioned the authorities to improve paving on Portland street and if necessary Franklin street as well in order to provide an additional route from southern part of city for teaming to freight terminals, thus relieving the congested corners of Main, Franklin and Front streets.

COLLECTION OF FREIGHT CLAIMS. We have continued the good work of last year and have arranged for settlement of about $500.00 worth of claims during the year of 1915 for account of members of this Chamber.

EXPRESS TEAM AND PICK-UP SERVICE IN WORCESTER. We protested any curtailment of this service during the late business depression and succeeded in retaining the regular service.

REDUCED RATES, LESS CARLOADS, IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS, WORCESTER TO BOSTON. We succeeded in getting reduced rates in this case when shipments are destined to southern steamship docks in Boston.

INCREASED DETENTION CHARGES, HEATER AND INSULATED CARS. Another live proposition for 1916 on which we must be prepared for trouble.

REDUCED RATES TO PACIFIC COAST VIA PANAMA CANAL. Have saved our members hundreds of dollars on account of routing via Panama Canal when such rates are compared with the all-rail basis.

INDIVIDUAL MARKINGS, SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER. We protested and secured suspension of rule adopted by Boston and Maine Railroad which required lumber shippers to mark each individual board of the shipment with consignee's name and address.

INCREASE MINIMUM CARLOAD WEIGHTS, WROUGHT IRON PIPE. The Railroads attempted to increase this weight from eighteen to twenty-two tons per car and at request of a member of this Chamber we made protest to the Classification Committee and our objection was accepted and the increase was denied to the Railroad.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE BILL NUMBER 1040. This bill called for the closing of all freight houses and yards at noon on Saturdays during the five summer months. The affect of this would cause great hardships to merchants and business men and would accomplish no particular good. Opposed this bill and killed it in the Committee.

IRON AND STEEL RATES FROM SPRINGFIELD TO NEW HAVEN RAILROAD POINTS IN CONNECTICUT. Secured a lower basis of rates as a proportion of through rates from Spencer, Mass., to Connecticut stations by request of one of our members.

EXTRA DEMURRAGE CHARGES, CARLOADS GASOLINE. Have secured suspension of application of certain tariffs to shipments of gasoline carloads when stored on private sidings, same being removed from Railroad right of way, in the case of one particular member saving amounted to $100.00.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER CANAL. This proposition was put up to the Chamber of Commerce in such a way that a preliminary amount of work was absolutely necessary and the Traffic Bureau was called upon by your Board of Directors to furnish all data necessary to the United States Government Engineers and for subsequent hearings.

RELEASE OF UNITED STATES GOODS HELD AT ROTTERDAM. We have worked closely with State Department of Washington, D. C., with regard to the releasing of many shipments from Germany and Austria destined to United States consignees which have been held at Rotterdam on account of a British Order in Council.

POSSIBLE SEPARATION OF SOUND LINES FROM NEW HAVEN RAILROAD, ACCOUNT PANAMA CANAL ACT. We have made careful investigation of conditions in connection with this matter in line with action taken by both the Transportation Committee and also the Board of Directors in this Chamber. We are prepared to give testimony obtained at first hand when the proper time arrives for the hearing of this most important case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

IMPROVED TROLLEY SERVICE BETWEEN WORCESTER, GARDNER AND ATHOL. We can assure our members that present indications point to a vastly improved trolley freight service between these points and same will be effective in the near future.

INCREASED CLASSIFICATION ON CLOTHING HANGERS. We protested to the Official Classification Committee at the request of the Wire Goods Manufacturers an increase from second to first class and succeeded in retaining the second class rating, much to the satisfaction of the Wire Goods shippers.

INVESTIGATION OF EMBARGO AND DELAYS TO COAL SHIPMENTS. My recent trip into the coal shipping district and the very satisfactory results obtained by such a trip at a minimum of expense to all interested is only another example of the many lines of work handled by this Bureau.

ADVANCE NOTICE, CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION. We have made and will continue to do so a complete and prompt check of all dockets and classification changes of the Official, Western, Southern and Transcontinental Committees and information is furnished to all interested members of the Chamber in advance of any hearing or the effective date of the change itself.

FOREIGN TRADE MATTERS. This Bureau has handled practically all of the work of the Foreign Trade Committee and we have kept in close touch with the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, D. C., and we have distributed to our members valuable information received from various sources. In this respect, I would say that our facilities for the correct routing and forwarding of all foreign shipments, particularly as regards the proper handling of necessary legal documents, consular papers and the many new requirements incident to the war abroad are up to date and Worcester exporters seem to appreciate the advantages which come from such complete and up to date information as we are able to furnish. Furthermore, our CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE WORLD has been extensively used during 1915.

This Traffic Bureau continues to be a valuable aid to many Worcester industries and merchants, as shown by the many and constantly increasing calls upon us for assistance, and also the varied uses to which the citizens of Worcester put the Bureau. Nevertheless, there are many who might make more use of our facilities and also some who do not call upon us until they have very serious traffic troubles, and I am glad to say that many of the latter go away entirely satisfied and wonder why they have not sooner taken advantage of the benefits for which they pay their dues. I might say here that in the opinion of well posted transportation officials we are credited with having one of the best fitted and most up to date Traffic Bureaus in the East. As an example, our tariff file alone is worth thousands of dollars annually to Worcester business men and it ranks high with

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similar files in the country. It enables us to carefully check proposed advances and rates and changes in old established tariffs, all of which would seriously harm our industries if we were not prepared in advance for such changes.

Our work has increased to such an extent that we have had to install extra telephone service as the public seems to expect, and with reason, that someone should be on duty in the Bureau all of the time to answer these important questions that constantly come to us over the 'phone. You can always depend to a quick and reliable answer to your request for information or relief, and I believe that our members who have dealt with us will bear me out in this statement.

Let me add that the results which comes from our work are accumulative and it follows that every year of the life of your Traffic Bureau adds just so much more to its value, in addition to what is accomplished day by day.

In conclusion I want to make one recommendation and that is, that a BUDGET be assigned to the Traffic Bureau at the beginning of each year out of the funds available for the current year, so that the Traffic Manager can see ahead and plan for necessary protection for the members of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce who expect transportation securities in return for their dues paid.

Before closing I want to acknowledge my appreciation for the co-operation and support given by the members of the Transportation Committee, and also for the kindness and good fellowship rendered to us by all officers and employees of the Chamber. Lastly, I want to again acknowledge the fidelity and loyalty and good work of my associate, Mr. H. A. Rousseau, in the Traffic Bureau.

Report of the Agricultural Bureau

By Charles H. White

Manager Worcester County Farm Bureau

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

The Worcester County Farm Bureau was established to meet a most critical situation as disclosed by the following facts:

The agricultural status: 828 towns in New England lost 337,088 in population from 1860 to 1910. During this same period, improved farm lands under cultivation shrank from 12,215,771 acres to 7,112,698 acres or a total shrinkage of 5,103,073 acres.

Milch cows in Massachusetts alone have decreased between 1890 and 1913 from 200,658 to 151,276 or a decrease of 49,382. A similar decrease is apparent in all phases of the agricultural industry.

The industrial status:—In 1860 there were 391,836 wage earners in New England. In 1909 there were 1,101,290, an increase of 709,354. During this same period, the total population of New England increased from 3,110,572 to 6,552,681.

Massachusetts is already compelled to import from the west and south over 75 per cent. of the food her people eat, thus pouring a constant stream of millions of dollars into the heart of her industrial competitors' territory, and constantly increasing the burdens of her people.

The condition in Worcester County:—Worcester County is the largest county in Massachusetts and once ranked foremost as regards the value of her agricultural products among the counties of the United States. She now ranks fifteenth. The county is made up of 56 towns and three cities in which are located 7,464 of the 36,917 farms of the State. And yet these farms produce only about a quarter of what is consumed in the county. In other words, the population of 400,000 offers a market at our very doors for four times the product we are raising.

With a productive soil and with so great a market within its very borders, thus reducing the cost of transportation to a minimum, why is it that there are over 500,000 acres of unimproved land, exclusive of woodland, in this county?

As a direct result of the initiative of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, acting through its President, J. Lewis Ellsworth, as chairman of the Agricultural Bureau, a group of progressive farmers and business men were gotten together in a practical endeavor to overcome this critical situation.

Believing that this county should be equipped with an organization that could render practical service to individuals and at the same time cause the county as a whole to become more prosperous, the Worcester County Farm Bureau was formally inaugurated January 9, 1915, when over 350 progressive farmers and business men representing all sections of the county joined hands in this practical development. As a result, a new spirit and life is manifesting itself.

The Worcester County Farm Bureau is an organization composed of farmers and business men of the towns and cities of Worcester County for the purpose of developing the industrial and especially the agricultural resources of the county. The work of the organization represents an effective federation of all the interests of the county harmoniously working together in the accomplishment of definite policies. In other words, it is a better farming, better business and better living proposition for Worcester County.

The Bureau is conducted under an agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Agricultural College, whose interests in the work are administered by a State Leader of Farm Bureaus with headquarters at the State College. Other co-operative agencies are the State Board of Agriculture, the Grange, the Highway Commission, Commission of Public Health, Free Public Library Commission, Federation of Churches, Massachusetts Civic League, commercial organizations and in fact all existing organizations working for the best interests of Worcester County.

The officers of the Worcester County Farm Bureau have direct control of the Bureau. They are elected by the members of the association who pay the nominal fee of $1.00 per year for membership in the Bureau. The members of this Bureau are persons who are interested in this county wide development, and who through their membership lend their moral support to the work of the Bureau. The members also participate in the management and policies of the Bureau as controlled by the officers. It is evident that a few advisors could do but little alone, therefore we are asking the hearty co-operation of all, so that the Bureau may accomplish what is desired for the improvement of Worcester County.

In organizing the work, it was necessary for us first of all to inform the people of the county concerning the mission of the Bureau. Consequently, the manager gave 34 lectures in 24 different towns before various organizations, including men's clubs, granges, Boards of Trade, Merchants' Associations, Schools, Farmers' Clubs, etc. Four thousand, seven hundred people were reached in this way—an average of over 1000 a month, during the first four months.

Six mass meetings were held at Chamber of Commerce Hall; the topics for discussion included "Economical Use of Fertilizers and Lime," "How to Grow Alfalfa," "Value of Co-operation," "Soil Fertility." The meetings have been practical and enthusiastic. The attendance at the mass meetings totaled 1450. These meetings have been instrumental in linking the various communities together as a county unit.

The farmers of the county began to use the Bureau at once. Great demands were made upon the manager for assistance in solving fertilizer problems, made more serious last year, due to the shortage of potash. Formulas were compounded to meet various conditions and sent out to the members. Much assistance has been given the farmers in the purchasing of fertilizers and lime. 2000 tons of lime were used in the county last year.

The work of organizing and lecturing, together with numerous requests for technical information of various kinds kept the manager busy during the months of January and February. Beginning with March, the work was carried out in accordance with definite defined projects, including the pruning of fruit trees, dairying, alfalfa growing, boys' and girls' club work. During the month of March over 25 requests were received from different sections of the county and 26 practical demonstrations to show the scientific method of pruning trees, were given in 26 different towns. The total attendance at these demonstrations being 827.

The dairy industry in Worcester County has been in a chaotic condition. The grain bill is one of the serious factors that the dairyman has to contend with.

Alfalfa is the cheapest source of protein that can be grown on the farm. Through the efforts of the Bureau, there has been a 250 per cent. increase in acreage during the past year. 1000 cows have been enrolled in a well organized dairy improvement association, for the purpose of putting dairying on a business basis. Feeding rations have been worked out, the breeding of better stock has been given attention, and suggestions have been given along different lines which have results in increasing the profits on a number of dairying farms in the county. The Bureau has considered the 8000 farms in this county as factories, and is proceeding to develop them in accordance with

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the best business practices. Practical demonstrations along all of the above lines have been given throughout the county at fairs and in conjunction with the various organizations of the county.

Believing that the boys and girls will have a very important part in revolutionizing the agriculture in Worcester County, an attempt has been made to enlist them in this practical development. 2500 boys and girls were brought together in a big county field day, preparatory to launching the boys' and girls' activities this spring.

The women of the county are becoming actively interested in this big movement and to meet the demand the Bureau has established a woman's auxiliary, with the idea of putting a woman worker in the field. Some of the results of 1915 might be summarized as follows:

Number of meetings held	350
Office calls	1,947
Letters written (9 months)	3,683
Circular letters	12,500
Farm visits	758
Total attendance at meetings	25,000

Five agents are employed by the Bureau. The work for the year cost the county the meagre sum of 1c per capita and under. The treasury showed a balance December 31, 1915, of $490.76.

The main purpose of the Bureau is to federate all the organizations and individuals in both city and county in one big co-operative effort to develop the resources of the county. In this attempt the Bureau feels that it has been very successful during the past year. It has secured the interest and support of all of the organizations in the county, in both city and town. One very encouraging feature in this co-operation has been the spirit shown on the part of the various chambers of commerce and business organizations throughout the county. Before two months elapse practically all of the chambers of commerce throughout the county will become directly associated with the Bureau. This fine spirit of co-operation has been due very largely to the endorsement and support on the part of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

Even though we have met with success that has been far beyond our expectations during the year that is past, yet we feel that we have but laid the foundation of this big county-wide development.

The problem challenges the united efforts of all interests, because the Worcester County Farm Bureau is the medium through which the Farmer, the Wholesaler, and the Consumer can all receive benefits, once the value of this co-operative effort is fully demonstrated.

The Promotion of Industrial Education

From "*Chicago Commerce*"

In many respects, the recent convention on industrial education at Minneapolis, January 20-22, may be said to have set a new standard for gatherings of its kind. Those who have attended the eight previous conventions under the auspices of the National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education were unanimous in declaring it far beyond their highest expectations.

In the personnel of its speakers, which included such men as Wm. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; C. A. Prosser, director of the Dunwoody institute, and David Snedden, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts; in the variety of interests represented, which included educators, social workers, business men, delegates from chambers of commerce; in the breadth of topics discussed, which embraced the entire field of industrial education and vocational training, the convention left little to be desired. The cosmopolitan character of the audiences was sufficient evidence of the keen interest which all classes of people are taking in this movement for greater industrial preparedness through the increased efficiency of the individual worker.

Previous to the convention proper an employment managers' conference was held, with Meyer Bloomfield of Boston presiding. The employment manager is beginning to come into his own and the commercial employment department is rapidly gaining recognition as one of the most essential elements in any well organized business. Its importance as a means of appraising the human factor in industry, both in the selection and training of employes, was clearly shown. As a means of promoting greater harmony in the ranks, preventing arbitrary dismissals, arranging for redistribution of employes in cases of vacancies, and reducing the labor "turn-over," it merits the consideration of the highest officials in any establishment, and demands as great ability of leadership as any other department. Discussion of the subject revealed the fact that several cities claim associations composed of employment managers for the study and improvement of working conditions.

The entire convention centered in the exhaustive survey which has recently been made of the industries in Minneapolis. The purpose of this survey, which was the work of many co-operating organizations and individuals, was to learn the industrial needs of the city with a view to a more intelligent extension of vocational education. Through a generous bequest of the late William Hood Dunwoody, Minneapolis now boasts one of the finest industrial schools in the country—Dunwoody institute, with a $5,000,000 endowment. As a result of this survey, the Dunwoody school will be enabled to give the kind of training which is most needed by the various industries and trades and by the workers in them.

It is gratifying to note that the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association was in the forefront during this laborious effort, and gave service of great value in the findings of the survey.

One of the most immediate and tangible results of the survey has been the institution of trade agreements, as regards apprenticeship, between Dunwoody institute and both employers and representatives of the workers, organized and unorganized.

With the recent development of so-called prevocational education for those who have not yet entered industry, and of the all-day trade school and the day continuation school, there has been a tendency to neglect the evening school and to pass it by as of comparative unimportance. It was pointed out during the convention that the evening school after all is the one big democratic agency for training the great mass of our workers, and will undoubtedly continue to be so. It should therefore receive its due share of attention in all schemes for industrial education.

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The Home for Aged Women

After Forty-two Continuous Years of Existence in Providing for the Comfort and Happiness of Hundred of Good Women, This Notable Worcester Institution Auspiciously Celebrates the New Year with a Dedication of Its Latest Addition— Modern Infirmary

FOR more than forty-two years, the Home for Aged Women in Worcester has been in existence, providing for the comfort, well-being and happiness of hundreds of good women, who through various causes in their declining years lacked homes of their own. From time to time, as gifts and legacies from friends in Worcester have swelled its endowment, it has enlarged its sphere of usefulness.

A model infirmary has just been added to the home and on New Year's Day was opened to public inspection. This new building not only furnishes the home with proper modern facilities for the care of the sick, but eliminates from the home itself the depressing influences of illness and increases the number of rooms available from thirty-two to thirty-six. It is connected with the main building, but sufficiently isolated to remove from sight, sound or other suggestion those needing hospital treatment. It has six rooms for patients, a complete surgery, a diet kitchen and quarters for the nurses. The entire equipment and furnishings of the infirmary were the gift of Mrs. John E. Bradley in memory of her mother, Mrs. Maria M. Dingley. Dr. Charles D. Wheeler and Dr. Edwin R. Leib, the house physicians, and Mrs. Nettie L. Livermore, the matron of the home, are in charge. Mrs. Mary I. Toothaker is the head nurse.

THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, SHOWING PORTION OF NEW INFIRMARY

Another interesting event in the history of the home will take place soon. A portrait of the founder, Ichabod Washburn, and a bronze tablet commemorating the gifts of Mr. Washburn and other benefactors will be placed on the walls. The trustees have for some time been trying to secure a suitable portrait for this purpose and now have the pleasure of announcing the gift of an oil painting of Mr. Washburn—a family heirloom, painted when the subject was in the prime of life and said to be an excellent likeness, presented by Mr. and Mrs. George I. Rockwood. The bronze tablet will be designed and made by the William Pathie Company, Houghton street, Worcester. Following is the inscription:

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN
FOUNDED BY ICHABOD WASHBURN, WHO LEFT A
SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF HIS ESTATE TOWARD
ITS ENDOWMENT
INCORPORATED 1869
ORANGE STREET HOME OPENED 1873
MAIN STREET HOME ERECTED 1896
THIS HOME BEARS EVIDENCE OF MANY OTHER GENEROUS
BENEFACTIONS

The bequest of Mr. Washburn not only provided the institution that he founded with a house and equipment

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but with an endowment, more than $100,000 coming to the home eventually through the provisions of his will. Yet this home was but one of a large number of useful, charitable and religious objects of his beneficence. Worcester has two other important institutions that owe their existence largely or wholly to his initiative and princely gifts. Deacon Washburn, as he was generally known in life, had in mind the idea of a technical school, and joined forces with David Whitcomb, who was in charge of the gift of John Boynton, for a similar purpose, and with Hon. Stephen Salisbury, in establishing the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. To these original gifts there have been added from time to time many contributions from popular subscription, from alumni and from individual gifts and bequests, making a school of value to the entire nation.

In founding Memorial Hospital the second great idea of Mr. Washburn was materialized. In the same way that the 'Tech attracted new friends and supporters, the hospital funds have grown by gifts and legacies, adding to its equipment and buildings and giving it high rank among institutions of its kind.

The school provided for the education of useful citizens; the hospital provided an institution that every community now recognizes as indispensable for the public welfare; the Home for Aged Women was purely philanthropic. Though its benefits reach fewer persons the home is in some respects the most important of the three institutions. Like the others it has from the first attracted to its support the most substantial men of the city and the finest of its women. They have given freely of their time and money to maintain and improve the home and, best of all, to make the lives of the women there more peaceful, cheerful and content. Few good works yield more fruitfully to the givers and those who serve, while those who enter the home receive no more than students at 'Tech or patients at Memorial Hospital receive from those institutions without payment.

In the original board of trustees were Charles Washburn, twin brother of the founder; Philip L. Moen, his partner; and Charles F. Washburn, his nephew and partner. The Washburn fortune was made in the wire industry in Worcester; it has been wisely administered for the benefit of Worcester institutions. The other original trustees were Rev. Henry T. Cheever, Augustus N. Currier, Lucius W. Pond and William A. S. Smyth. The home has been managed by a board of twenty-four visitors. All of the original trustees and visitors have passed away, excepting Mrs. Charles F. Washburn. The original board of visitors consisted of Mrs. Philip L. Moen, Mrs. Alonzo Hill, Mrs. Charles Washburn, Mrs. A. N. Currier, Mrs. L. W. Pond, Mrs. W. A. S. Smyth, Mrs. Charles F. Washburn, Mrs. P. Emory Aldrich, Mrs. O. K. Earle, Mrs. M. B. Green, Mrs. Isaac Goddard, Mrs. L. B. Witherly, Mrs. S. H. Colton, Mrs. G. W. Russell, Mrs. Francis Strong, Mrs. Appleton Dadmun, Mrs. Osgood Bradley, Mrs. Edward Earle, Lucius J. Knowles, E. W. Vaill, Edward Earle, W. A. Smith, Albert Tolman and William Mecorney.

The original will of Ichabod Washburn states that he "had long in contemplation the condition of aged indigent unmarried females, who from loss of friends or other misfortunes are reduced from a state of comfortable and responsible competency to that of dependence upon charity and have been led to regard them as peculiarly deserving the consideration of the benevolent; and it has seemed to my mind that the most desirable form in which such a charity could be administered would be providing a respectable home, where females of this class may find the comforts and attentions suitable to their age and condition." Accordingly, he bequeathed his own mansion on Summer street for this purpose. But in a later will, which he never signed, he indicated a change of mind as to the suitability of this house. The choice of the original location in the Cleveland house on Orange street was due primarily to Mrs. Isaac Goddard, who served on the board of visitors many years. In the summer of 1868 she called on Mr. Washburn for the purpose of inducing him to head a subscription for the purchase of this house for a home for aged women. "He informed her that he had provided for such an institution by his will. But finding others interested in such a charity he concluded on reflection that this edifice was much better fitted for it than his own homestead and was therefore led to alter his will in respect to it—to bequeath $25,000 outright to such an institution."

The house on Orange street was bought and placed in order soon after his death. Nearly every church in the city furnished its own room and business men contributed furniture, carpets, china and other household goods. There were twelve women living in the house at the time of the formal opening, September 30, 1873. The foundation of this home led naturally to the building of a similar home for men, and perhaps in a measure to the subsequent building of the Odd Fellows' Home and the Masonic Home. The original name, Home for Aged Females, was changed by act of the Legislature in 1888, by substituting the word "Women" for "Females." Mrs. Andrew Hutchinson, the first matron, was in charge for many years.

The first president of the trustees, Charles Washburn, was succeeded in 1876 by his son, Charles F. Washburn, who served until his death in 1893. During the next ten years Philip W. Moen, son of Philip L., was president. When he died in 1904, Charles Henry Hutchins served until January, 1905, when George C. Whitney was elected. On account of ill health Mr. Whitney declined re-election in January, 1914, after serving nine years. Since then William D. Luey has been president. Rev. Henry T. Cheever was secretary of the board until 1875; Albert Tolman from 1875 to 1891 and his son, Edward F. Tolman, from 1891 to 1909. Since the death of Edward F. Tolman, the present secretary, William Woodward, has filled the office with the same efficiency and conscientiousness that characterized his three predecessors. In recent years the offices of secretary and treasurer have been combined, constituting the executive officer of the board, having the management of the property and custody of the funds.

The present board of trustees consists of C. Henry Hutchins, William D. Luey, George F. Blake, Irving E. Comins, George A. Gaskill and William Woodward.

The board of visitors for the past year consisted of Mrs. Lester V. Bailey, Mrs. John E. Bradley, Mrs. Alexander H. Bullock, Mrs. C. Leslie Chamberlain, Mrs. Francis H. Dewey, Mrs. Charles A. Drew, Mrs. Daniel F. Gay, Mrs. James P. Hamilton, Mrs. Charles A. King, Mrs. Winslow S. Lincoln, Mrs. Charles F. Marble, Mrs. E. H. Moore, Mrs. Paul B. Morgan, Mrs. William E. Norcross, Mrs. George I. Rockwood, Mrs. Charles F. Rugg, Mrs. W. C. Seeley, Mrs. F. C. Thayer, Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Charles D. Wheeler, Mrs. George C. Whitney, Mrs. Charles A. Williams, Mrs. Burton H. Wright.

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The pastors of the Old South Church, Central Church, Union Church, Salem Square Church, the First Unitarian Church, the First Baptist Church and the Mission Chapel have been ex-officio members of the board of visitors.

Among others who have served on the boards of the home are Henry F. Harris, Mrs. Francis Strong, Mrs. W. A. Smith, Lucius J. Knowles, Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, Mrs. J. G. Arnold, A. Hill, Mrs. C. M. Dyer, James G. Arnold, Hon. Joseph H. Walker, F. A. Clapp, Mrs. Charles H. Morgan, Mrs. Albert Curtis, Mrs. William H. Harrington, Mrs. Henry A. Marsh, Mrs. George E. Francis, Mrs. Thomas H. Dodge, Mrs. Sumner Pratt, Mrs. G. T. Smith, Mrs. Caleb Colvin, Mrs. Martin Green, Mrs. John D. Chollar, Mrs. Lucy E. Bigelow, Mrs. S. D. Davenport, Mrs. C. C. Houghton, Mrs. H. H. Merriam, Mrs. Thomas H. Gage, Mrs. David F. Parker, Mrs. Jerome Marble, Mrs. Jared Whitman, Mrs. Henry D. Barber, Miss Frances M. Hill, Miss Annie L. D. Currier, Mrs. Julia T. Murdock, Mrs. Francis B. Knowles, Mrs. P. L. Moen, Mrs. Edwin Brown, Miss Hattie Turner, Mrs. George L. Robbins, Mrs. E. I. Comins, Mrs. Albert Wood, Mrs. John D. Curtis, Mrs. James T. Maynard, Mrs. Edward B. Fiske, Mrs. F. A. Twing, Mrs. Clara S. Duckworth, Mrs. Frank R. Macullar, Mrs. Robert H. Chamberlain, Mrs. Oren S. Batcheldler, Mrs. E. D. Thayer, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Aborn, Miss Harriet E. Clarke, Mrs. Luella S. Seaver, Mrs. William H. Cook, Mrs. Fred I. Coes, Mrs. B. W. Childs, Mrs. John S. Brigham, Mrs. Fayette A. Amidon, Mrs. E. D. Buffington, Mrs. Joseph F. Gaylord, Mrs. William E. Norcross.

For many years Mrs. A. N. Currier was secretary of the board of visitors. In recent years this board, which has the direct care and supervision of the home, has been composed exclusively of women. In the early years most of the funds for maintenance were raised by contributions each year. Fairs were held, subscriptions solicited, offerings taken in the churches. Many of those mentioned gave liberally. Many of the deceased members of the boards left handsome bequests, but the endowment has received many accessions from persons who have taken no active part in the work. During recent years the annual average income of the home from legacies has amounted to about $10,000. It would be proper in a more extended history of the home to publish a complete list of the gifts and bequests, but it would be too long for an article of this kind. Hundreds of gifts are acknowledged every year. The site of the present home was the joint gift of Albert Curtis and Francis B. Knowles.

The future of the Home for Aged Women on its present basis is assured by its ample endowment, but the waiting list of thirty or more indicates that the present capacity is inadequate for the great purpose in the minds of the founder and other large benefactors. How many women ought to have the privileges of such a home? The work is but fairly begun. It is the hope of those most interested that funds will be provided for other homes. It is not believed wise to make extensive additions to these buildings, for a home ceases to be homelike when too large—it becomes merely an institution. If the resources of this home were multiplied tenfold, they would be none too large for the care of all the aged women of the class for which this home was founded.

But what of the other point of view, the outlook of those who have entered the home? Many of them have been well educated and perhaps most of them have had homes of refinement, if not of luxury. The home has attempted to provide not only the necessary things of life, but many of the comforts and luxuries, such as books, magazines, newspapers, music, lectures, entertainments, flowers, carriage and automobile rides. They are not treated as inmates of an institution, the women living there, not as patients, not as objects of charity, but as members of a big family, who are living out their lives as happily and comfortably as the loving kindness of good men and women can make them. And their faces and voices furnish the evidence that the home is successful in its main purpose.

Sensible City Planning

"There is no reason why our cities should not be sensibly planned. There is no reason why they should be allowed to run wild and grow without care and scientific regulation. There is no reason why commercial considerations should ruin the beauty of a city, and there is no reason why considerations of beauty should interfere with its commercial prosperity." These simple propositions, as stated by a noted architect, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner of New York, leave no room for opposing argument, but the lack of a more general realization of the fact set forth has brought upon most cities the most troublesome of their present problems. "There is every reason," continues Mr. Brunner, "why these two considerations should supplement each other. They do so when we destroy a slum, and let in light and decency, when we open up a congested district and replace a mass of disgraceful tenements by a playground, when modern harbor improvements supersede old wharves and neglected waterfronts. We must make it clear that city planning, properly understood, is intended to prevent blighted districts; to prevent the ruin of our streets; to prevent the spoliation of our parks and squares. We must make it clear that it is not only a good financial investment, but that it brings a direct return in the improvement of the welfare, comfort and happiness of the citizen. I believe that our newer ideas of social justice will produce better cities. Cities will be cleaner, healthier, more beautiful, for even the untrained already feel that their rights are not recognized and realize vaguely that their sensibilities are hurt by unsightly surroundings. The outside of the other fellow's house is of more importance to us than that of our own, and he must consider us as we must consider him.

"The future American cities will be beautiful and inspiring, and Washington will lead them all. When the L'Enfant plan is pushed further, as it surely will be, the Lincoln Memorial finished, and the glorious Mall, lined with dignified buildings, sweeps triumphantly up to the Capitol as a climax, we shall have a scene, a background worthy of a great nation."

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A Notable Shakesperian Revival

Worcester Selected as One of the Few American Cities for Presentation of the Second Part of "Henry IV" by Delta Upsilon of Harvard University to Commemorate Three Hundredth Anniversary of Bard of Avon's Death—First American Performance Since 1822

THE Second Part of Henry IV is one of the less familiar plays of Shakespeare. So far as can be learned, it has not been presented in America since 1822. Yet it is one of the most characteristic and interesting of the great dramatist's historical plays, and by no means deserves the neglect that has been its lot.

For this reason alone, the decision of the Harvard University chapter of Delta Upsilon to produce the Second Part of Henry IV would be, in any case, of unusual significance to anyone interested in the drama in general or in Shakespeare in particular. But that the choice this year should fall upon some one of Shakespeare's plays was almost inevitable, for the spring of 1916 is to mark a general observance throughout the country—and in England so far as war conditions permit—of the ter-centenary of Shakespeare's death. In various parts of the country, pageants, festivals, lecture courses, and revivals of the plays themselves will constitute an impressive celebration of the anniversary. To take its part in the general observance, as well as to continue its custom of producing annually some old English play, Harvard Delta Upsilon will make a painstaking production of the Second Part of Henry IV; and in the course of its presentations the play will be seen at the Worcester Theatre on the evening of Wednesday, March 15.

With this production Delta Upsilon presents its nineteenth old English revival. The tradition was begun in 1896. Three years before, the chapter gave its first theatrical performance, "The Psychic Bond," written by an undergraduate, and similar pieces were given in the two following years. In 1896, Mr. Carleton Noyes, then in the Graduate School at Harvard, upon consultation with Professor George P. Baker, aided the undergraduates in producing their first old English play, Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man." Since then, almost without a break, the chapter has given a play each year, as a rule selecting the play from the work of the lesser Elizabethans, with an occasional excursion outside that field, such as Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem." As the aim has been, in general, to produce unfamiliar plays, only once before has Shakespeare been represented, —in 1913, by "The Comedy of Errors." In the New York *Nation* for April 22, 1909, Mr. T. M. Parrott said:

THE KING

THE PRINCE

"It is most encouraging to find an undergraduate organization, formed originally for purely social purposes, devoting itself to Elizabethan revivals with a continuity and success on which its members look back with just pride. Such is the Harvard Chapter of Delta Upsilon.... It is a record unparalleled, I believe, in this country."

"The comparative neglect of the second part of Henry IV," says Prof. William A. Neilson of Harvard, "is greatly to be regretted for a variety of reasons. Not only does Falstaff continue to display his wit with all but unabated vigor, but in the scene of his rejection we are presented with one of the most moving situations in the historical plays, and one of the most fascinating problems in the interpretation of Shakespeare. Prince Hal is here exhibited in the transition between the wild Prince of the first part and the heroic king of Henry V, and the representation of such conversions or developments of character is a crucial test of the psychological insight as well as the dramatic skill of a playwright. Whether or no we believe that Shakespeare succeeded in conquering the almost insuperable difficulties of his task, there is no question as to its power of engaging our interest.

"The delineation of King Henry IV himself, too, begun in the picture of the efficient and self-reliant baron of Richard II, continued in the harassed but still masterful King of the First Part, is brought to a conclusion in the pathetic father, insatisfied with the attainment of his external ambitions, disturbed in conscience, and distrustful of the son to whom he must now hand over the crown that had cost him so much. The paradox of kingship, the contrast of pomp and power with merely human sensibility, is nowhere more poignantly expressed than here. Add to all this the humor and brilliance of the tavern scenes, and the eloquence of the verse in many of the political speeches, and we begin to realize what is lost in ignoring the claims of a drama which the theater has so long permitted to drop out of sight."

"The piece contains," says Mr. H. T. Parker, the

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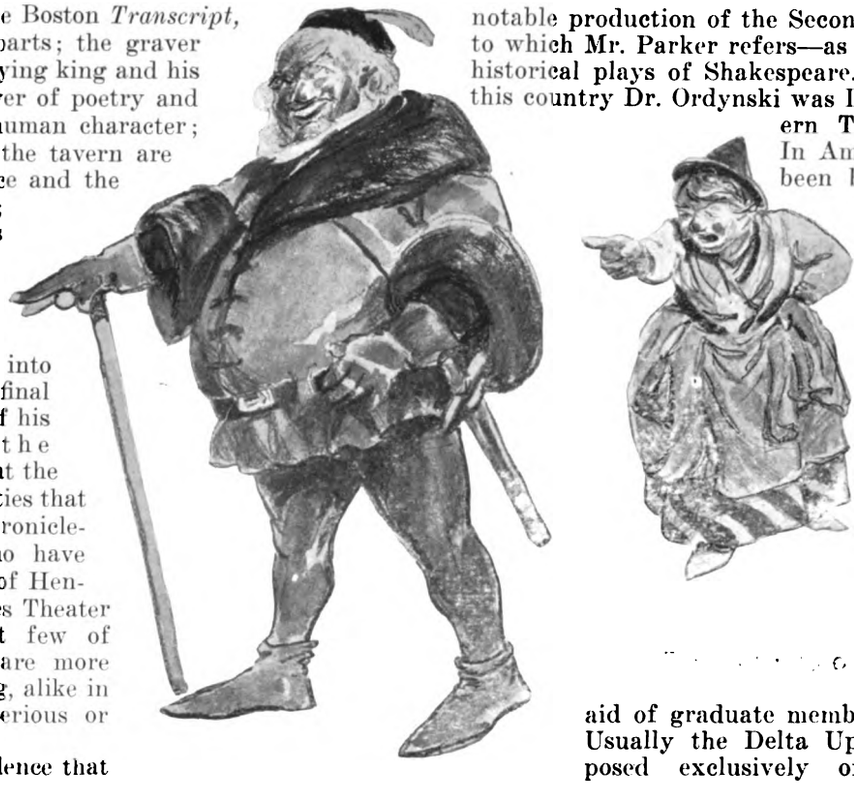
dramatic editor of the Boston *Transcript*, "many and fertile parts; the graver scenes, between the dying king and his sons rise high in power of poetry and of penetration into human character; the merry scenes of the tavern are rich with the presence and the humors of Falstaff; eloquent speeches abound; there are celebrated episodes like that of the knight's recruiting expedition into the country and his final disgrace in the eyes of his prince; throughout the play is Shakespeare at the height of all the qualities that shine out of his 'chronicle-histories.' Those who have seen the Second Part of Henry IV at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin know that few of Shakespeare's plays are more engrossing and moving, alike in comic incident and serious or stately scene."



SIR JOHN FALSTAFF AND THE HOSTESS, MISTRESS QUICKLY

One source of confidence that the play will attain a distinction unusual in such presentations is the fact that Richard Ordynski is in general charge of the production and will personally conduct the rehearsals. Dr. Ordynski is a Pole, and was for several years Professor in the Polish College at Cracow. During that time he also wrote dramatic criticism, and he finally gave up his professorship to devote himself to the art of the stage. For awhile he was an actor; then he studied the theatre in all parts of Europe; and for five years he was associated in Berlin with Max Reinhardt. During that time was made the notable production of the Second Part of Henry IV to which Mr. Parker refers—as well as of the other historical plays of Shakespeare. Before coming to this country Dr. Ordynski was Director of the Modern Theater in Warsaw. In America he has so far been best represented by his notable production of "Sumurun." He is now stage director for Mr. James K. Hackett. Delta Upsilon is indeed fortunate in securing the services of a stage artist of international reputation.

To produce the play in a fashion worthy of it and of the occasion, Delta Upsilon has to an unusual extent called upon aid of graduate members of the chapter. Usually the Delta Upsilon cast is composed exclusively of undergraduates. This year, however, for the important parts, a number of graduates—some of them actors of considerable experience—have offered their services. Various universities and societies have come forward with offers of official or unofficial support for Delta Upsilon's newest undertaking; in Providence, for instance, the performance will be under the direct auspices of Brown University.

Taking everything into account, those who are interested in the finer things of the theatre, may well look forward to the performance in Worcester on the evening of March 15.

"Trading With Enemy" Legislation

BY CONSUL GENERAL ROBERT P. SKINNER, LONDON

On the outbreak of the European war, emergency legislation enacted in Great Britain prohibited trading with the enemy, the enemy being construed to mean in this connection persons, firms, or corporations in belligerent territory, irrespective of the nationality of such persons, firms, or corporations.

On December 23, 1915, there became effective a new act of parliament, which greatly broadened all previous restrictions relating to trading with the enemy, extending such restrictions to persons, firms, or corporations in neutral countries.

The new law prohibits all persons or bodies of persons in the United Kingdom from trading with enemy persons or bodies of persons residing or carrying on business outside of the British dominions "wherever by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, it appears to his majesty expedient so to do."

This legislation confers upon the government power to terminate any business transactions with firms in the United States or in other neutral countries whenever it appears expedient from the point of view of British interests to do so. A foreign trade department has been established to carry out the policy embodied in this law. The chief officer of this new bureau is the controller, who may be addressed at Lancaster House, The Mall, London, S. W.

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The Aims of the Worcester Girls' Club

An Interview with Mrs. Henry F. Harris, Whose Whole Hearted Generosity in Presenting the Harris Home on Lincoln Street, Makes Possible the Establishment of a Club House for Wage Earning Girls, the Equal of Any in an American City

"WAGE earning girls of Worcester are to have the finest club of the kind in this country," said Mrs. Henry F. Harris in discussing the project for which she has offered her fine old mansion at 67 Lincoln street. "Certainly there is need of a home for such a flourishing organization of girls as now exists, and the women who have worked so devotedly in the campaign for funds feel sure that the proposed endowment of $50,000 and the additional sum of $10,000 needed for improvement of the property will be forthcoming. I have agreed to extend the time stipulated in the offer of the house."

THE HENRY F. HARRIS HOME—THE NEW WORCESTER GIRLS' CLUB HOUSE

The plan for giving her home for a girls' clubhouse was first considered by Mrs. Harris three or four years ago. "At that time," she said, "several college girls in Worcester became interested in the welfare of wage earning girls and helped to form a small club which held meetings in a downtown building or at other places where it was possible for them to get together. I became interested in the club and it was not long before we saw how such an organization was needed and how much good could be done even with the limited means at our disposal. That was the starting point and the idea of doing something greater in scope was developed from this small club which has since passed out of existence.

"The clubhouse plan found instant favor among friends and other women interested in philanthropic and welfare work. It was thought essential that there be an ample endowment to insure the success of the undertaking and it was apparent that the required $60,000 could only be raised through the power of organized effort. The formal offer was then made to the Worcester branch of the women's department of the National Civic Federation. It was decided that control of the property and the policy of the club should be in the hands of a corporation formed from members of the woman's branch, the corporation being non-sectarian and making no distinction as to race or religion. The non-sectarian feature of the whole plan has been especially pleasing to the public and contributions to the fund have come from many sources and from all classes of the community.

"The Worcester branch has a membership of between two and three hundred women and has been established about three years. The good work accomplished during this period has been amazing and nowhere in the country have the results been better than in Worcester, which is such a center of industry. Last winter the industrial committee spent nearly $1200 in providing work for girls temporarily out of work, this money all being expended in payment of wages.

"No less important results have been attained by the vacation savings committee. For three years the committee has directed a very successful girls' club which now has a membership of more than 500. In six factories a stamp system of saving has been established and the total amount of money saved runs into the thousands. The Vacation Girls' Club has become such a fixed institution that the members have been agitating for a clubhouse for two years and the committee directing this work has planned to enlarge the system as soon as possible by starting clubs in other factories. This club meets during the winter season for recreation and social diversion. During the summer several recreation

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grounds are maintained for their use. All races and creeds are represented in the membership and it is the largest organization of this character ever formed in Worcester."

In connection with the work of soliciting funds for the clubhouse and the endowment, the committee recently issued a statement answering questions likely to be asked by contributors. Under the heading of "What

THE LATE HENRY F. HARRIS

kind of a girls' club have we in mind?" the statement says:

"First, we shall enlarge the vacation savings work, opening stations in more factories and doubling the number of girls in the existing club, which has already proved itself a success. Then we shall open the clubhouse to other groups of wage earning girls, the younger ones just beginning to gaze on life with eager eyes, and older business women who can help the young girls in solving the problems they are just facing. All will be eligible and different interests and activities will be provided for the different groups, while the girls themselves will serve on the committees to decide these.

"The Civic Federation, in fact, while it plans to direct the work, hopes to turn the management in time, wholly over to the girls. This has been done with great success, in many of our cities, notably in Pittsfield, which in May will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of just such a self-governing working girls' club."

Members of the committee are as follows: Mrs. George Crompton, Chairman; Mrs. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Vice-Chairman; Miss Mary T. Rice, Secretary; Mrs. George A. Gaskill, Treasurer; Mrs. Alfred Aiken, Mrs. Chandler Bullock, Miss Mary F. Barnard, Mrs. Randolph Crompton, Mrs. William Harrington, Mrs. Lucius J. Knowles, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, Mrs. George A. Slocomb, Mrs. Charles M. Thayer, Miss Miriam F. Witherspoon.

The Harris mansion occupies a commanding and accessible location on a street which has been famous in Worcester history. The grounds are well shaded and in the opinion of Mrs. Harris the house, which has fourteen rooms, is singularly well adapted for remodeling into a clubhouse. The broad portico offers advantages not often found in residential structures today and there is sufficient area of land in the rear which might be used for the erection of a gymnasium or other building suitable for club purposes.

"The chief feature of proposed improvements in the house," said Mrs. Harris, "would be the enlargement of the library into an assembly room of sufficient size to accommodate a large number of members. The library,—for every club should have a well equipped library,—could be placed in one of the large rooms on the second floor. I am quite certain that the house could accommodate as many as five hundred persons, if occasion required. The top floor could be utilized very well for the living quarters of the caretaker. The sum specified to be set apart for necessary remodeling would cover amply any improvements which have been suggested so far.

"It has been remarked that the location of the Girls' Club will not be exactly in the center of things, but I believe the site is as accessible as could be obtained except at great expense. The site of the Woman's Club was thought remote when the building was erected, but the club members have never publicly expressed dissatisfaction on that score.

"In regard to the endowment fund I am sure that under ordinary circumstances the $50,000 could have been raised without trouble in the time named in my offer, that is, by February 1. The generosity of the public has been sorely tested this winter. So much real interest has been shown in the Girls' Club campaign, however, even under adverse circumstances, that I have agreed to extend the time in order to assure success.

"I think it is necessary that the endowment fund be sufficient to pay all expenses of maintenance. The fees of members and the annual dues ought then to make the club self-supporting from the start."

Catalogues for Paris Chamber

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has a simple request which every member of the association concerned in its results might well comply with.

In a letter to the association the American Chamber advises that it is now establishing a catalogue file, and that when this is in order, and sufficiently representative, it is sure to be much consulted by French manufacturers seeking information about American goods. It is the desire of the American Chamber that it shall receive a large number of catalogues from American houses; these publications being recent catalogues with accompanying price lists.

Heretofore French buyers opening negotiations for American purchases have lost time in first writing to American houses for catalogues. Nothing more reasonable in the paraphernalia of a foreign chamber of American foundation can be demanded than the presence of just such a bureau of information as the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris proposes to establish. In aiding to building up this bureau of catalogues no one can lose by co-operating with the Chamber as requested, and much gain may result.

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Worcester Parks

Interesting Sketches of Some of the Heart of the Commonwealth's Justly Famous Beauty and Recreation Spots, Bringing Out Some New and Some Almost Forgotten Bits of Information Which Enchance Their Value in the Heart of the Worcester Citizen

By Miss Margaret C. Getchell

THE PIONEER PARK

This Section of Elm Park
Containing 27 Acres Deeded to the City of Worcester March 17 and March 20, 1854

By Levi Lincoln and John Hammond, Was the First Purchase of Land for a Public Park in the United States

Elm Park as Thought and Wrought by
Edward Winslow Lincoln, Park Commission 1870-1896

Erected by the Citizens of Worcester 1905

LOOKING at this tablet now we imagine how enthusiastically the purchase of the land must have been hailed by the people of Worcester and with what readiness they must have sanctioned the expenditure of money for a park which was soon to be marked as a pioneer. But the records of that time show the attitude to be quite the opposite.

Parks had already been given to several cities, it is true, but never had one been bought out of municipal funds. It was a new venture and $11,257 seemed a large sum to pay for a tract of swampy land on the outskirts of the town beyond which the country was open to all. George Jaques (whose name we connect with his gift to the City Hospital), at the time chairman of the committee on shade trees and public grounds, looked upon the whole idea of a pleasure park as the sentimental notion of impractical dreamers. In his report a few years after the purchase, he says: "The New Common or 'Elm Park' as public spirited citizens more ambitiously call it, has hitherto gained and suffered but little from the hand of man. The few, beside your commissioners, who may occasionally wander into it for lonely contemplation or to commune with nature, find, in this sequestered spot much that they might have enjoyed and nothing that they would have feared there two hundred years ago. The care annually bestowed on this parcel of land has become a systematic routine of mowing grass, repairing fences, and 'dumping in' filling for the reception of which the capabilities of the ground are believed to equal those of any first class park in the commonwealth... Everything has been done. If no throngs of gay visitors have transformed the solitary place into a fashionable resort, it would seem unreasonable to censure the Commission however great may be the provocation to blame popular taste."

Probably the only point about the park commendable in Mr. Jaques' eyes was the $123.50 received for apples and hay raised upon it. He concludes in a desperate attempt to see a ray of hope in an obviously hopeless situation, by looking forward to "the possible fifty or more years hence when the purchase of this now unneeded pleasure ground may be as much a subject of congratulation as it is today of regret."

Thirteen years later we find his attitude is no less sceptical, although other citizens are setting forth in glowing colors the possibilities of the swamp. In his report for 1863, Mr. Jaques says that there is little use to refer seriously to the "recommendations in reference to the construction in Elm Park of an artificial sheet of water where, in summer, varieties of the web-footed tribe should be kept to amuse people (who never go there)," and where skating, in winter, while attracting a few worthy folks to the park, would bring also a crowd of unruly boys who in turn would necessitate the presence of more "blue-coated gentlemen" to be paid out of the city taxes.

But soon even Mr. Jaques was converted to the glories of a really fine park and converted so suddenly that we find him in his very next report saying in reference to the dreamed-of pond: "Such a little lake, enlivened by a jet fountain and accessible by a tasteful arrangement of walks... is just what is needed as the ground work of a series of improvements which, if judiciously managed, would without heavy outlay of money, make these grounds in the course of a few years very creditable to the city."

His original attitude and his conversion represent that of perhaps the majority of his contemporaries. It is hard for us, to whom parks have long since become a necessity, to realize that they were looked upon a half century ago not merely as a luxury, but as a luxury which flavored of the idle and dissipated aristocracy of France in Louis XIV's time. Why spend money, was the hue and cry, upon a playground for the idle in a country where we have no leisure class to enjoy it except the sickly, the aged, and the children? It was a hard fight to convince the people that even the "Old Common" was not a place for railroad tracks and buildings and baseball and carpet sweeping,—but that is another story.

Elm Park *has* developed and public sentiment with it. When Edward Winslow Lincoln started out on his long and useful service as park commissioner in 1870, the battle was only half won. The park had ceased to be a "subject for regret," but it was for him to carry out the visionary prediction by making it a "subject for congratulation." To his success the beauties of Elm Park daily bear witness.

Mr. Lincoln first turned his attention to the plans for the much talked of pond. Levi Lincoln, the original owner of the land, had left a bequest to be devoted to draining off the water, but it was necessary to wait until the sewerage was carried over to Sever street. In 1876 the unemployed were put to work and the first pond was

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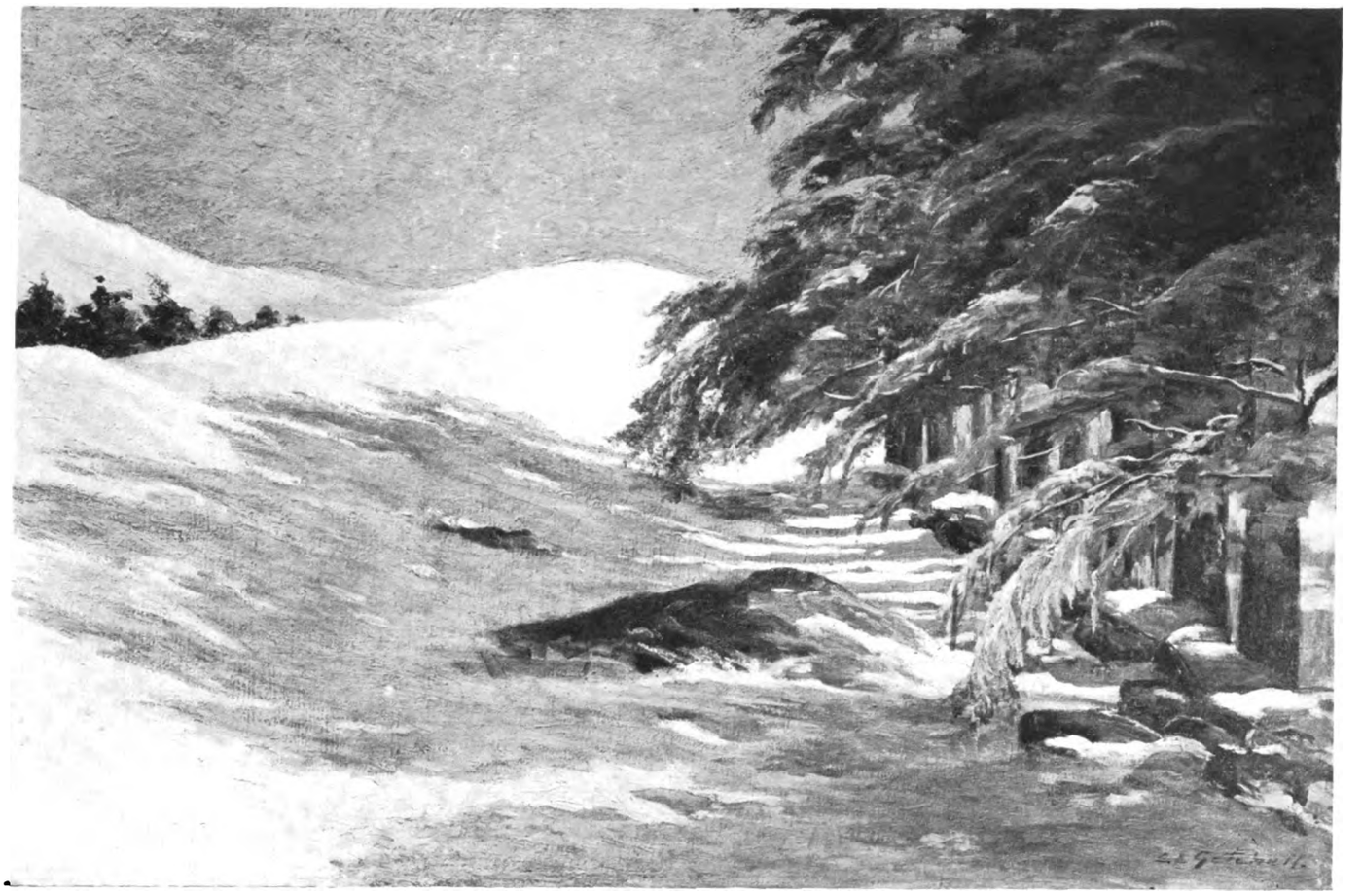
finally made. From then on for twenty years Mr. Lincoln devoted much of his time and care to making the park the beautiful spot it is today.

The last bit of scepticism as to the wisdom of the original purchase vanished long ago and Elm Park has furnished a model for the system of pleasure grounds which has been built up since. Pessimistic predictions have long been shattered and visions, ridiculed as idealistic, have become staunch facts. But, however much we may admire the dozen parks scattered today throughout Worcester, we will always have a peculiar respect for sturdy little Elm Park, pioneer not only of the city, but of the state and the country.



A Winter Scene—Newton Hill When Purchased by the City

THE DRUMLINS

The destructive side of geology is the most fascinating. Our childhood delight in entering caves never dies and we never cease to fill a thrill of wonder on looking into a deep cavern which bears witness to a slow surrender of rock to the centuries of contact with the force of water. The tracks of glaciers in the rocks interest us with their story of bygone ages.

But the constructive side of geology has far less appeal to our imagination. We think of valleys as channels worn away through the hills, not as a part of an original plateau around which hills have been gradually deposited. Yet the latter is often the case. Such are the drumlins that one finds all through Worcester county.

The glaciers sweeping down over the plateaus of central Massachusetts met here and there with various irregularities of the land. These obstructions collected the gravel carried by the glacier. Thus hills were formed which, being constantly ground down by the passage of the glacier, were rounded slowly into an eliptical shape.

Of such formation are our two drumlin parks, Newton Hill and the hill upon which stands Bancroft Tower. We like to regard some of our parks as having sprung from the mind of men who have left upon them the stamp of a human personality; but it is pleasant also to consider how these two drumlins were fashioned so symetrically by the hand of nature and have stood thousands upon thousands of years as if silently awaiting the time when they were to become observation parks for the people of Worcester.

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Municipal Golf Links

The municipal golf links established by the Board of Park Commissioners during the past summer and which were made the subject of an article in THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE, has brought words of praise from all parts of the country. In Bloomington, Ill., the matter created such interest that a request was made on the Chamber of Commerce for further information. The letter was turned over to Mr. Harry Worcester Smith of the Parks Commission and whose enterprise made the municipal links possible. His interesting answer mailed to Bloomington is reproduced in full:

Dear Sir:

Your letter to the Worcester Chamber of Commerce has been handed me, the so-called "Father of the Worcester Public Golf Links," and one of the five Park Commissioners of the Heart of the Commonwealth.

I appreciate exactly what you and your confreres desire to accomplish, and I assure you that our Commission will be glad to give you all possible data which we have at our command.

The Park Commissioners of the City of Worcester have for years relied upon Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, Brookline, Mass., who are nationally believed to be at the head of their profession for advice in laying out our parks, driveways, paths, etc., and I feel sure that if you will write them you will agree with me that their past experience will be of tremendous value in your work.

Last winter I visited Minneapolis and had a most charming reception from the Park Commissioners there, and I am writing their superintendent to send you a copy of his annual report for 1914 and 1915, as I consider them model reports of what a city with over 300,000 inhabitants and a very generous expenditure, some $200,000 a year, is able to accomplish.

Here in Worcester we have a population of 170,000 with an appropriation of only $38,000, and consequently have to work on a very meagre basis as compared with Minneapolis.

I am also enclosing a booklet of the Metropolitan City Planning Exhibition which I feel sure will put some new ideas before your people.

With the above is going, a copy of our Park Inspection Trip of 1915, which shows the Worcester parks, their area, cost, and origin. On the back is the comparative data of seven New England cities which shows, as I have stated, that the appropriation per acre for Worcester is a little more than one-twentieth of the City of Cambridge, and a little more than a quarter of the City of New Bedford. That is, here we have 1091 acres with but $38,000, whereas New Bedford has $30,000 for 221 acres.

It also shows you that we are obliged to pay to the City for all water used in street sprinkling—some $2000 a year—and unless there is some abatement on this year's amount, there will be a sum of $8000 odd for water at the public parks, swimming, and wading pools which belong and are used entirely by the citizens. I am putting this matter before you plainly in order that you may ground your efforts upon a rock and not find fifteen or twenty years from now that the good work and time which you have given from the best of your life for, comes to little with those in charge of the city's finances when it comes down to dollars and cents. Fight from the first for free water for parks unless needed by the citizens, and also for free street sprinkling. Abroad, and especially in the United Kingdom, the water question is not so serious as the climates are so damp, but here you can see a quarter of our appropriation this year is due on water bills.

The pamphlet making the city parks self-supporting by Geo. A. Parker, Supt. of Parks in Hartford, is also of value, for if your park occupies a central position in Bloomington, in laying it out it would be very easy to have one part reserved for public entertainments, moving picture shows, etc., where admission could be charged. You will note in the Minneapolis report that Minnehaha Refectory brought them in the large sum of $8553.16 last year.

As regards the public golf links. We were fortunate enough in being able to lease a capital nine-hole course within the five-cent fare limit, and its use has exceeded our fondest hopes. On some days there were over 200 players and the course has been so crowded that there is a call for eighteen holes if possible next year.

Ours is a sport-loving population, and without a dissenting vote our Common Councilmen and Aldermen gave us $2000 to run the links, and I am glad to say that we have been able to get through on that amount. There has been no charge for playing, but we have had thirty sets of clubs to rent at 15 cents an hour, which has enabled hundreds to make a start at the game without buying a set for $6 or $8, and they have paid for themselves many times over.

We have sixty acres in our nine-hole course, and you can easily get the assistance of someone in Chicago to lay out your links.

You will be interested to know that in our city, made up of inhabitants from every part of the world, there are over thirty languages spoken within a mile of the City Hall, there has been no misdemeanor of any kind at the links, and if our finest residences were adjoining, as I believe your plan is, the owners would have no grounds of any kind for complaint.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania in his address before the American Civic Association at Washington truthfully stated, "I am a firm believer in the necessity and value of recreation centres as playground for our people, and these should be made as ample and as convenient to the residences of our inhabitants as possible.

"If we are to conserve the health, the morals and the fine spirit of enthusiasm so vital to the welfare of our people, we have in this recreational movement the greatest opportunity for good, now lying within the field of social service."

We have had every possible aid given us by the other golf clubs of our city, and visiting as I have day after day, I can truthfully say, "I know of no game which gives so much enjoyment to so many of all ages," and it has been a pleasure to see the happy satisfied look and blooming cheeks on the faces of the hundreds who had been breathing in the pure air hour after hour.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HARRY WORCESTER SMITH.

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The Park Trust Company

With Mayor George M. Wright as Its President and Many Other Prominent Business Men in Its Directorate, Worcester's Newest Banking Institution Opens Its Doors for Business and Adds Another Force in Extending the City's Financial Prestige

WITH the coming of the new year of nineteen hundred and sixteen there was the advent, also, of the new Park Trust Company, the formal opening of which on the first day of January may be recorded as one of the notable events in the financial history of Worcester. This history, more than a century old and flawless in its record of integrity, has been during all these years the especial pride of Worcester citizens and has been marked by a conservatism almost without paralled in a rapidly growing city, for it is nearly eleven years since a new bank, under entirely new auspices, has been added to the list of fiduciary institutions in which the people place their funds, their faith and their confidence. The first of these, the Worcester National Bank, was incorporated March 7, 1804, and it was twenty-four years later, in February, 1828, before another bank, the Worcester County Institution for Savings, was chartered by the Commonwealth. The Mechanics' National dates from 1865, although it was established as a State institution nearly twenty years previously, in 1848. The Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank was born in 1851, the Five Cent Savings Bank in 1855 and the People's Savings Bank in 1864. The Worcester Trust Company was incorporated in 1868, the Merchants' National Bank opened its doors in 1905, and nearly all the city and

A View of the Main Banking Room

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MAYOR GEORGE M. WRIGHT
President

HON. J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH
Vice-President

MR. RALPH H. MANN
Vice-President and Treasurer

MR. HOSEA MANN
Director and Counsellor

THE OFFICERS OF THE PARK TRUST COMPANY

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county organizations devoted to public and private financial business have the prestige of many years of successful operation behind them.

THE OFFICERS' CORNER

During the last decade the city has increased in population and in wealth to an extent little realized by the casual observer and in the opinion of many capitalists and business men the commercial outlook fully warranted the establishment of another banking enterprise.

It was under these very favorable conditions that the organization of the Park Trust Company has been perfected, the aim of the organizers being to augment rather than to divide the investing and saving powers of the public. Increased banking facilities, they assume, will advance the credit and standing of merchants and other business men, will provide more outlet for surplus capital and will increase the general thrift of the community. "The officers and directors," reads the formal statement outlining the policy of the new bank, "believe that the money of Worcester depositors should be invested in Worcester so far as is consistent with absolute safety, thus promoting to the greatest possible extent the growth and prosperity of the Heart of the Commonwealth."

In relation to other business aims of the Park Trust Company it is announced by the officers that the underlying thought in developing the project has been to establish an institution which shall be a "Bank for Everybody." With this end in view they have adopted the motto of "Security and Service for All," this phrase having since become a prominent feature in the publicity programme and the literature issued in connection with the various departments. The "Bank for Everybody" idea has been emphasized not only in planning the service and equipment but also in the selection of the directors of the enterprise. The roster of the directors shows how representative it is of the varied nationalities which compose Worcester's citizenship and also what a wide scope is covered by the various lines of industry in which the directorate is engaged.

As the new trust company has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to carry on a general banking business, it has provided facilities for the transaction of all kinds of financial affairs, common to both state and national banks, including the following: It cares for deposits subject to check and allows two per cent. interest upon all balances in excess of $100. It has a savings department organized as especially provided by law, where deposits will be taken from one dollar upward and upon which interest compounded at the usual savings bank rate will be allowed from the first of each month on all deposits made before the fifth of the month. It has safe deposit boxes which are rented for nominal sums yearly, these receptacles being protected by a strong steel vault and having the additional advantage of the latest electrical devices designed to make loss by theft an impossibility. It has many conveniencies for women who make use of the bank's business facilities.

The Park Trust Company owes its inception to the efforts of Hosea Mann, a New England financier with unusually broad experience in bank organization. Associated with him in the labors of promotion were Charles T. Tatman, attorney, and other prominent citizens who have since become identified with the institution as officers or directors. Mr. Mann had spent many months in looking over the field of prospective operation and in doing the preliminary work necessary to interest men of affairs in the project now established as an important part of the city's business system. The organization once effected, the choice of officers to direct the destinies of the new banking corporation resulted as follows:

President, George M. Wright; Vice-President, Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth; Vice-President and Treasurer, Ralph H. Mann.

Directors—Curtis R. Blanchard, of the Capitol Lunch System; Nils Bjork, president and treasurer of the Nils Bjork Company; C. Edmond Belisle, publisher *L'Opinion Publique;* Marcus A. Coolidge, mayor of Fitchburg;

THE LADIES' ROOM

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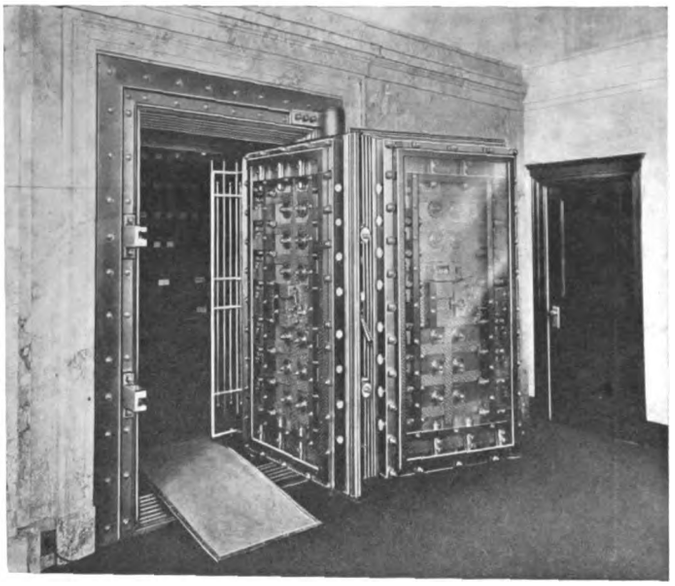
J. Verner Critchley, capitalist; George E. Duffy, president of the George E. Duffy Manufacturing Company; Irwin P. Dorward, of the Fuller Regalia Company; J. Lewis Ellsworth; Frank S. Fay, treasurer of the Worcester Woolen Mills; Rufus B. Fowler, attorney and formerly president of the Board of Trade; Lorne R. Fowler, treasurer of the Atherton Furniture Company; William A. Fuller, lumber dealer of Clinton; Jerome R.



THE MODERN VAULT

George, Jr., manager of the Park building; John F. Harrigan, treasurer of the Harrigan Press; John J. Linehan, president of the Linehan-Conover Company; Hosea Mann; Ralph H. Mann; Herbert A. Pike, president and treasurer of the Boston Pressed Steel Metal Company; F. Julius Quist, president of the Domestic Vacuum Cleaner Company; Lucius L. Richardson, vice-president of the Richardson Piano Case Company of Leominster; H. Oscar Rocheleau, of Rocheleau and Company; John A. Sherman, of the Sherman Envelope Company; Channing Smith, proprietor of the Valley Woolen Company and president and treasurer of the Chapel Mills Manufacturing Company; Charles T. Tatman, formerly president of the Board of Trade; Luman H. Tiffany, wholesale provision dealer of Webster; George M. Wright, mayor of Worcester.

Selection of a suitable location for business proved easy of solution by the completion of the Park building. This provided a central point in the business activities of the city, gave assurance of accessible and thoroughly modern quarters and made possible the equipment of banking rooms which are considered unsurpassed in Central New England, both in beauty of appointment and utility of arrangement for the convenience of patrons. Comment to this effect was expressed freely on the occasion of the public reception given on New Year's day when the officers and directors extended the season's greetings to a host of persons who responded to an invitation to inspect the premises. A throng of visitors was observed at all hours from noon until the closing time at nine o'clock in the evening.

The advantages accruing from the possession of two entrances to the banking rooms are readily perceived. While possibly a majority of patrons enter from the principal doorway fronting on Main street, large numbers make use of the entrance connecting with the lobby of the Park building. The latter mode of access is naturally preferable to tenants of the many offices in the structure, but is also a convenience for others who have business there.

The officers' rooms occupy the south side of the space devoted to business, or to the right as one enters the bank through a vestibule entrance from Main street. This vestibule entrance itself is an especially noticeable feature in the general interior plan, having a floor of gray Tennessee marble and a beautiful wainscoating of English vein Italian marble, surmounted by bronze and plate glass screen work made to order from a special design of the architects. The officers' rooms are enclosed by a marble railing and are furnished in mahogany.

Space set aside for the public extends nearly to the rear of the building and is constructed entirely of Italian marble. The flooring is of the same material as the vestibule. The woodwork, which is all of mahogany, seems to match perfectly the entire color scheme and the interior decorations. The metal screens which surmount the counter and divide the various departments for tellers and others of the clerical force are fashioned of light statuary bronze.

In the rear of the public foyer is the woman's room, well lighted, tastefully arranged and paneled in mahogany. A rug of Chinese pattern covers the floor and the window hangings are of silk tapestry. The window screens are of teakwood. The room has an atmosphere of cosy seclusion and is furnished with writing desks, chairs, telephone and all the conveniencies necessary for a department of this character.

Directly beneath the main banking room are the vaults and the safety deposit department. These are reached by a broad stairway of marble which opens from the main floor near the front entrance. Here also an alcove has been fitted up for the convenience of business men. The main vault, last of the general equipment to be completed, is eight by sixteen feet in dimensions and is considered one of the most thoroughly constructed in the country. Facing the great vault door is the safety deposit department, containing mahogany booths. In the rear of the large vault is a fireproof storage vault, lockers and other comforts for employes of the institution. The vaults are connected with the offices by an elevator.

Heating and ventilating are accomplished by a well-known mechanical system, the air being purified. The electric fixtures are of a special design which conforms with the general architectural plan and provides scientifically correct illumination. The ceiling fixtures are of statuary bronze with semi-globes which cast a softened radiance without reducing the light. The office equipment is ultra modern in every particular.

In the opinion of leading business men of the city the choice of officers for the Park Trust Company should be in itself a guarantee of the success of the new bank. George M. Wright, the president, and Hon. J. Lewis Ellsworth, the vice-president, are so well known in Worcester and throughout this section of New England that it seems almost superfluous to review their qualifications for such positions of trust. As head of the wire company which bears his name and which has been built up by him to its present large proportions, Mr. Wright has ably demonstrated his capacity for business undertakings. His popularity with all classes has been shown by his election for the fourth time as mayor of Wor-

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cester and his wide acquaintance is considered a valuable asset for a banking institution.

J. Lewis Ellsworth is equally well known, having long been identified with business, civic and state affairs. For ten years he was secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and during his term of office made a tour of Europe as a member of the National Agricultural Commission which investigated the rural credit system. During his recent terms of office as president of the Chamber of Commerce he founded and placed upon a firm basis the Worcester County Farm Bureau in addition to his labors for the city itself. He is vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Park Trust Company, a position of responsibility to which his knowledge of local conditions and broad business experience seem to entitle him.

Hosea Mann, whose energy laid the foundation of the Park Trust Company, has been a prominent figure in New England banking affairs for years. Mr. Mann is a native of Vermont and began his business career as treasurer of the Wilmington Savings Bank. He studied law in the meanwhile and after being admitted to the Bar was elected prosecuting attorney of Windham County. Retiring from law practice he again took up banking. For eight years he was a member of the Vermont Legislature, during which time he acted as chairman of the banking, railroad and other committees and had the distinction of being the youngest member ever elected Speaker of the House. He also served as inspector of finance and as state bank examiner of Vermont. In 1900 Mr. Mann organized and became the managing head of the Torrington National Bank of Connecticut. Under his administration the bank became the leader of all others in the county in deposits and assets, and through his efforts opened the first savings department installed in a national bank in the state. He was the principal factor in the organization of the Federal Trust Company of Bridgeport and the subsequent consolidation of that concern with the Bridgeport Trust Company. As a director and counsellor in the affairs of the Park Trust Company his experience in progressive banking management is expected to be of material benefit.

Ralph H. Mann, vice-president and treasurer, is a graduate of Harvard and engaged first in the banking business as a clerk of the Guardian Trust Company of New York City, later becoming a teller of the Maiden Lane Savings Bank. He organized the Manchester Trust Company, becoming its first treasurer. He was appointed treasurer of the Federal Trust Company of Bridgeport and was made secretary after the consolidation of which mention has been made. In 1914 he was elected president of the Gloucester National Bank, the third oldest in the country. It is a matter of record that the deposits of the bank, while under his supervision, doubled within a year.

The Directors' Room, appropriately furnished, is located on the ninth floor of the Park building, yet convenient to the bank quarters through the continuous elevator service.

TURN TO THE RIGHT

MORGAN SPRING COMPANY
FULL VALUE
WORCESTER, MASS.

TRADE MARK

Wire, Springs and Wire Specialties

WE SOLICIT YOUR ENQUIRIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

R. L. GOLBERT
Pres. and Treas.

A. B. TAYLOR
Vice-Pres. and Supt.

L. A. WHEELER
Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

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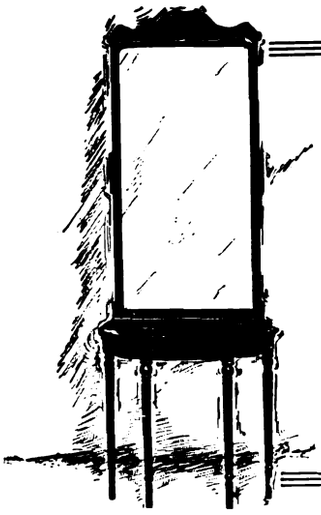

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MANUFACTURERS

PICTURE FRAMES MIRRORS & FURNITURE

BURGESS LANG BLDG. WORCESTER, MASS.

REGILDING OF OLD FRAMES AND MIRRORS

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING OLD FURNITURE

Worcester Machine Screw Company

Standard Screw Company Successor

Set, Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts

Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

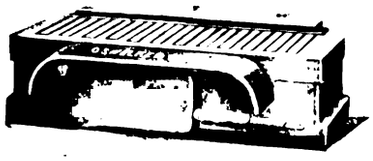
Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass.

ROTARY TYPES

ROTARY MAGNETIC CHUCKS

from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter



PLAIN SURFACE TYPE

FLAT MAGNETIC CHUCKS

from 10 in. to 8½ feet in length

GLOBE TOOL SHARPENER, made for Bench or Floor

Walker Magnetic Chucks

Rotary, Rectangular or Swivelling

Walker Grinding Machines

Universal Tool Room, Piston Ring or Flat Surface

O. S. Walker Co.

Successors to O. S. WALKER & CO. and WALKER GRINDING CO.

Worcester, Mass, U. S. A.

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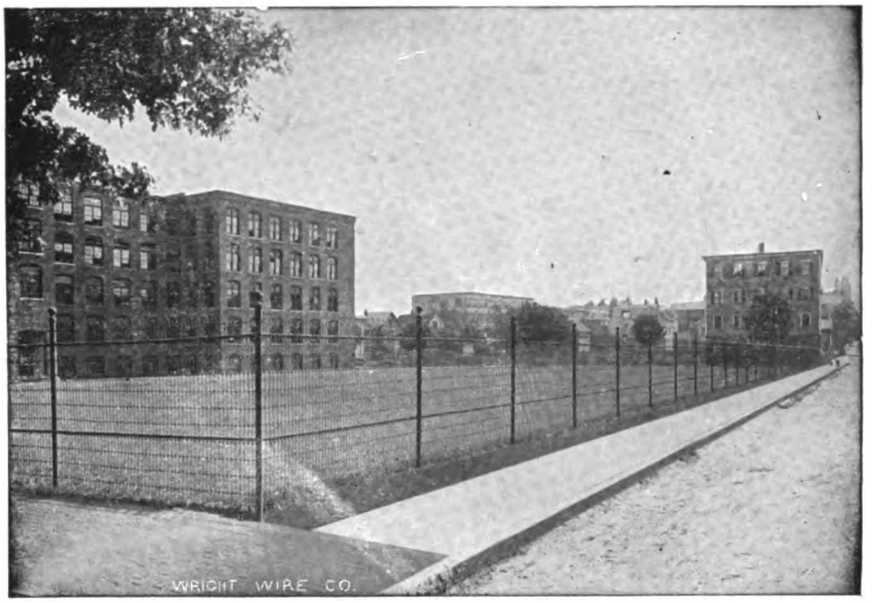


EXCELSIOR WIRE FENCES

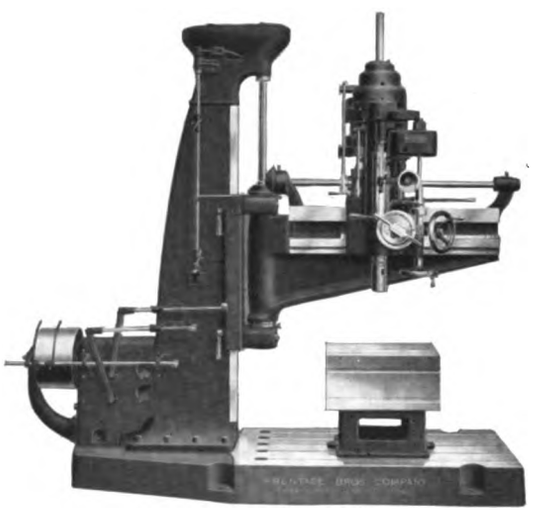
When used to enclose factory properties will prove a valuable asset.

Permanency of construction—beauty—and absolute protection without shutting out the light are their three essential characteristics which appeal to every manufacturer. Let us give you estimates and more information on this modern factory fence.

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS.

BOSTON
NEW YORK **PHILADELPHIA** **CHICAGO**
SAN FRANCISCO



The Throw of a Single Lever

attached to the patented Combined Feed Clutch and Spindle Quick-Return mechanism, enables the operator to—either raise or lower the spindle—operate the lever feed—and to engage or disengage the power feed—

This and many other time-saving features are contained in the latest

PRENTICE ALL-GEARED MOTOR DRIVE BALL BEARING DRILLING MACHINE

A rigidly constructed machine tool that is capable of furnishing a powerful torque for heavy work and high speeds for light work.

Special Spindle Counterweight Safety Device eliminates the possibility of accidental dropping of weight.

Feed mechanism can be locked securely by a simple latch pin without interfering with spindle quick return movement.

The "Prentice" consumes only about half of the power required for the same work by ordinary drilling machines.

Write for newest catalogue

REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Selling Agents:
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York City

Philadelphia San Francisco Chicago Cleveland Mexico City Boston Detroit St. Louis Milwaukee Buffalo Yokohama, Japan Pittsburgh

Foreign Agents: Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co. Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfurt a.M., Germany; Buck & Hickman, London, England; Selson Engineering Co. Ltd., London, England; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry, England; Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen; The Allied Machinery Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich; H. W. Petrie, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

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SPARTAN BELTING

1851 G&K TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Guaranteed to withstand to a greater extent than any other belting, exposure to hot or cold air, water, steam, oil, gases, etc:

Owing to the unusual pliability will grip the pulleys better, run with less tension, and reduce the friction load:

Under proper mechanical conditions will outwear any other belting material, and transmit power with greater economy than any material in use.

Spartan belting is for use under abnormal conditions—for use where other belting fails.

Further particulars, prices and samples sent promptly upon request.

SPARTAN

The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

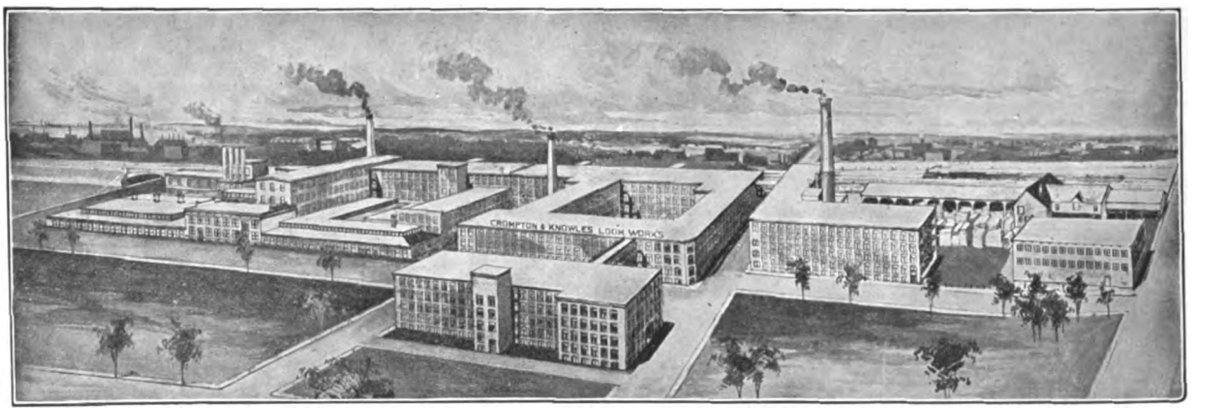
Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers

Branches in Principal Cities

SPARTAN

A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

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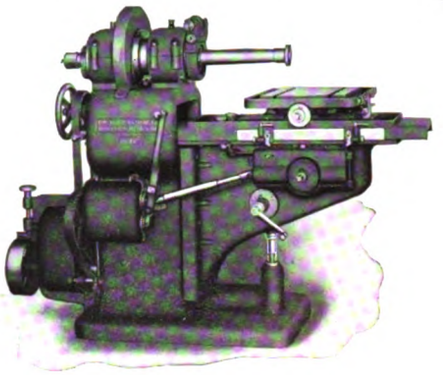


THE HEALD CYLINDER GRINDING MACHINE

Has been especially designed for internal grinding on a great variety of machine parts and is particularly adapted for handling work which is of such shape that rotating in the usual manner is inconvenient or impossible.

This method of finishing work possesses many advantages over the ordinary way of smooth boring and reaming, and is especially valuable in gas and gasoline engines where the cylinder walls are thin and will spring away from the cutting tool easily.

Rigid in construction and built by skilful workmen from the highest grade of materials, this machine is the ideal tool for internal grinding where extreme accuracy and uniformity is desired.

Estimates and suggestions will be furnished gratis to any submitting specifications or blueprints of work to be done.

Write For Our Booklet—"Cylinder Grinding"

THE HEALD MACHINE COMPANY

28 New Bond Street Worcester, Mass.

BRANCHES

Chicago Cleveland Cincinnati Detroit

"The Firm That Prints This Magazine Is All Right"

That's What They All Say

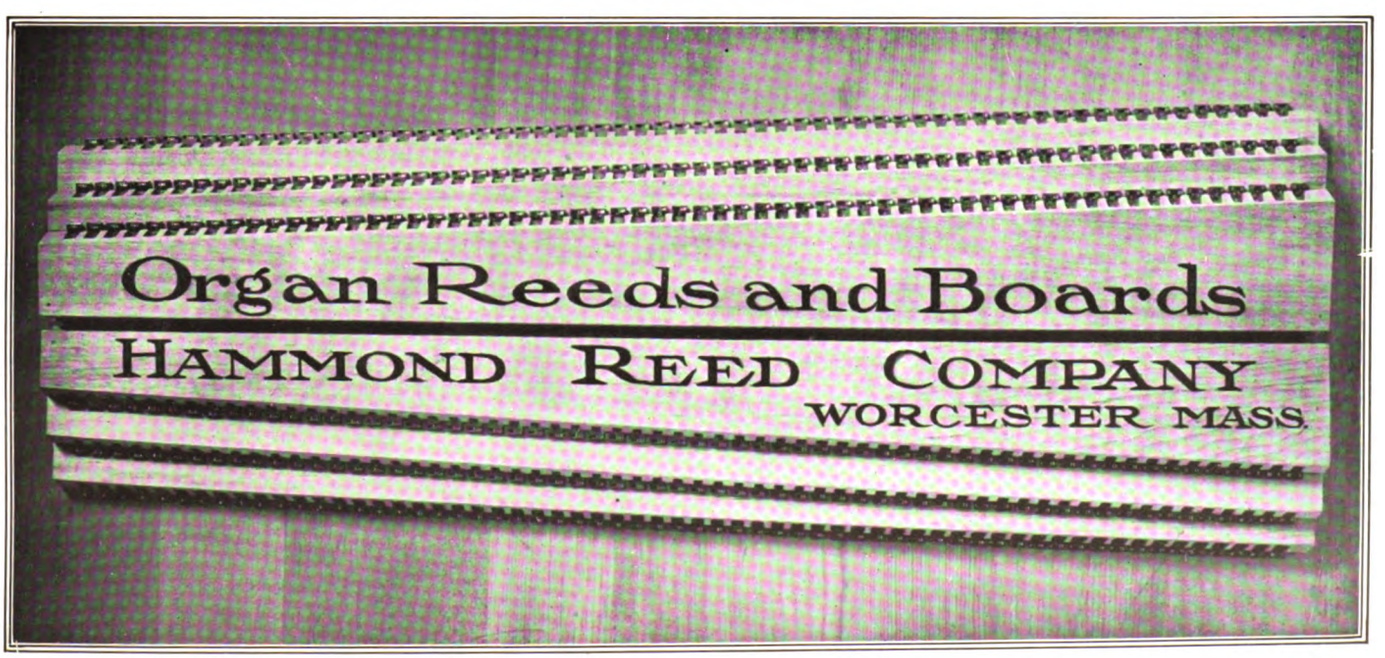
Now why not get this grade of printing for yourself? After all, it's the only kind of printing that really helps business. It is dignified and makes the right impression.

Let us send our man to explain to you how to "save money" and "make money" by using first-class printed matter.

Call up Park 380—
that's all

Belisle Printing & Publishing Company

112 Front St., Worcester, Mass.



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Worcester National Bank i
Worcester Trust Co. i
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Wyman & Gordon ..... Inside front cover

Morgan Construction Co.

Have Built for Rolling Steel Products

81 PLANTS

66 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in Australia
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
1 in France
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

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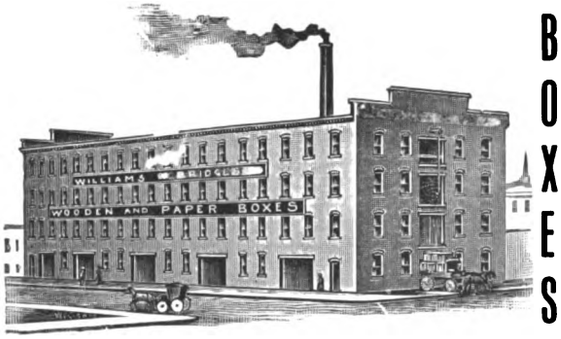
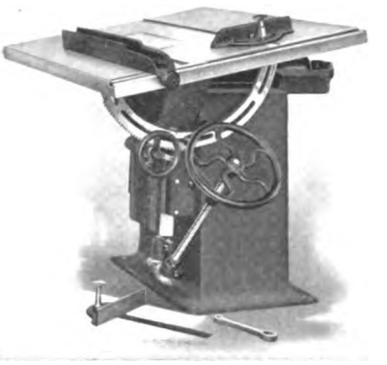
EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES

BOXES



One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts
WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.
Manufacturers
72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.
Made in Worcester.

Improved Circular Sawing Machine
WITH SOLID FRAME AND TIPPING TABLE



This machine is designed for ripping and cross-cutting and its application is almost unlimited. Size of table 2 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Weight, 850 lbs.

Price $100.00

Special Machinery Designed, Developed and Manufactured

R. E. Kidder : 13 Hermon Street Worcester, Mass.

Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

IRON CASTINGS

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

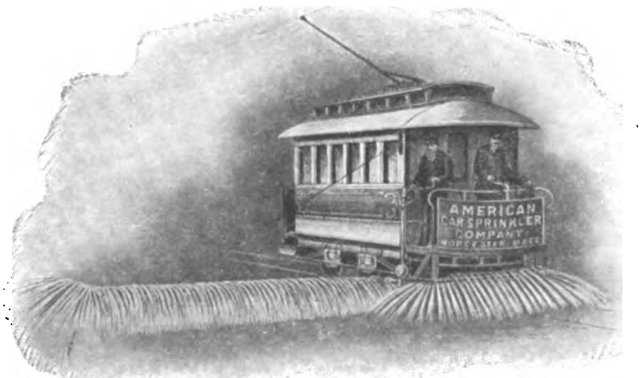
Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

TO LAY THE DUST



AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

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THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

ILLUSTRATED

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE NUMBER

MARCH, 1916

$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

15 cents the copy

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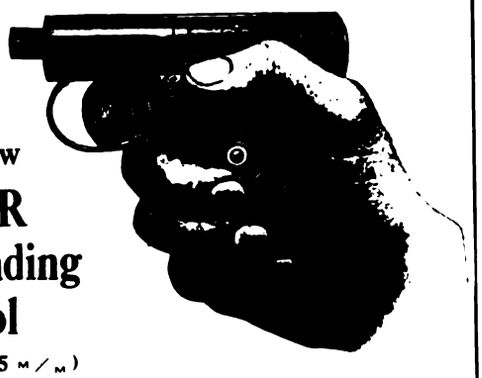

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H & R Self-Loading Pistol

Caliber 25 (6.35 m/m)

Small enough to be carried in the vest pocket this pistol affords a better hold or grip than any other pistol of the same caliber.

Without equal in simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE LATEST AND BEST—THE H & R SELF-LOADING PISTOL

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalog of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request.

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Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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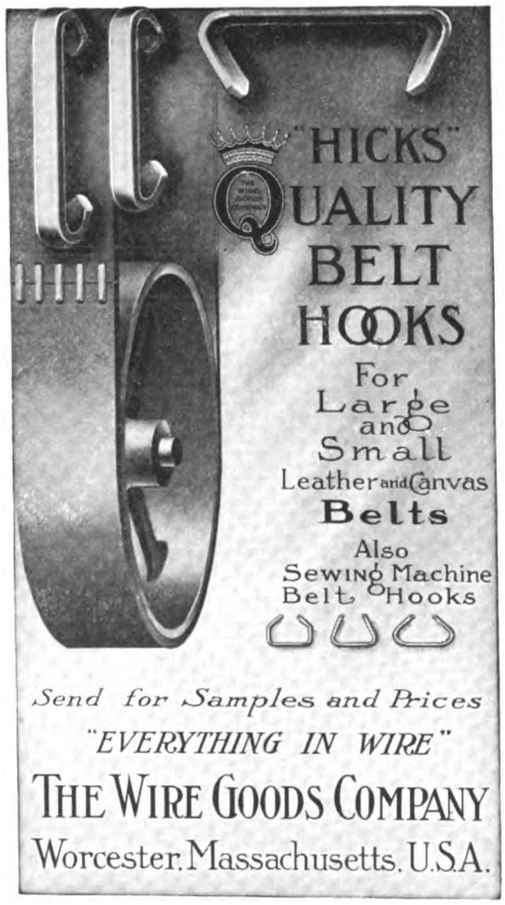

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Judkin's Process (installed)	Per pair,	2.00
Dr. Haskin's Lenses	Per pair,	3.50
"J. M." Lenses	Per pair,	3.25
Your old front lenses altered (Judkin's Process) but not installed		1.50

Alsten & Goulding Co.

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The Rubber Tire Corner — Worcester, Mass.

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

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Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.
Give us a trial on your next order.

Telephone, Park 4790—4791

THIS LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

NORTON COMPANY
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

June 17, 1915.

The Commonwealth Press,
Worcester, Mass.

Convention Daily Newspaper

When we made arrangements with you to print for us a daily newspaper during the Convention of the National Association of Corporation Schools, June 8th to 11th, we anticipated more or less accidents and confusion resulting in consequent delays and annoyances on account of inexperience in handling a daily both on the part of yourselves and our newspaper committee.

The work, however, was handled so smoothly and promptly, showing evidence of an excellent organization in the Commonwealth Press plant, that we take great pleasure in complimenting you and assure you that we were both surprised and pleased with the result and the manner in which the paper was handled.

The fact that the second issue was enlarged to ten pages instead of eight; the third issue to ten pages and the fourth issue to twenty pages is further evidence that you have an equipment capable of taking care of any emergency.

NORTON COMPANY,
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT,
ALBERT B. FRITTS.

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A Regular Savings Bank
Under strict laws of this Commonwealth

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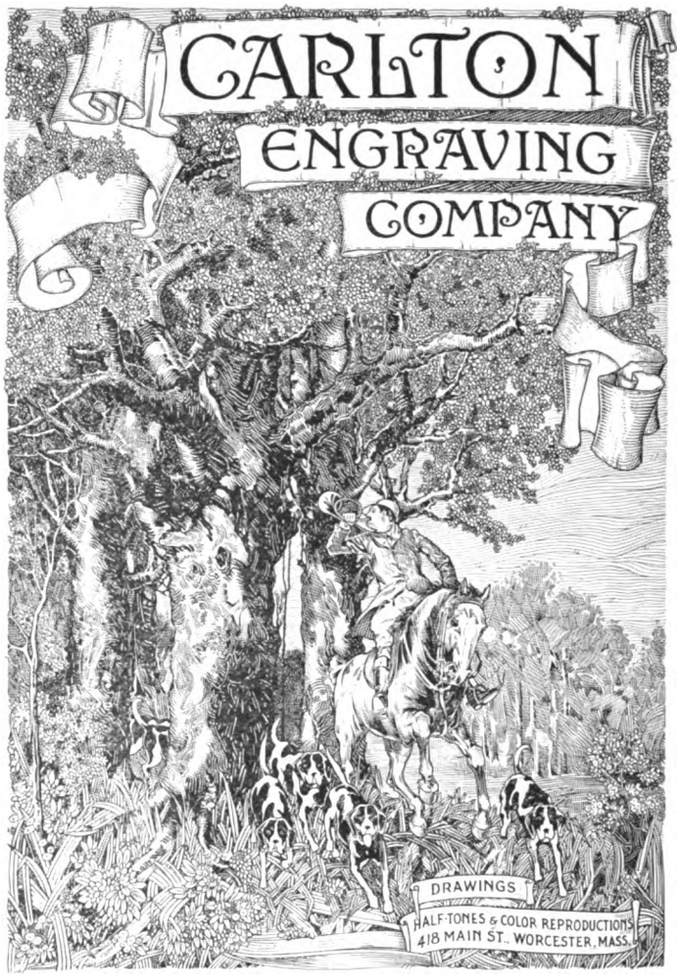
In addition to usual hours

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer



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Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

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The Company has been for over seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

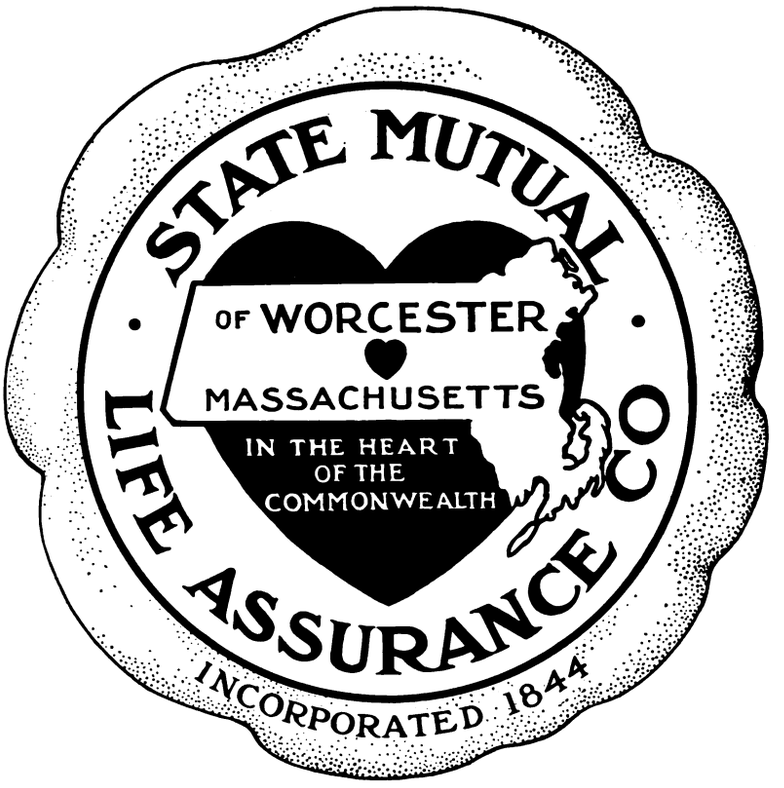
January 1, 1916

Assets,	$48,720,825.44
Liabilities,	45,490,990.83
Surplus,	$3,229,834.61
Insurance in force,	$189,667,638

Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8 9-10 State Mutual Bldg.



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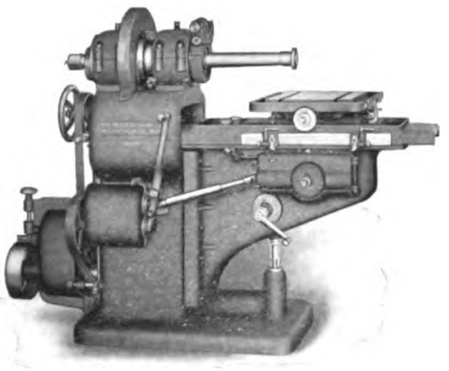

THE HEALD CYLINDER GRINDING MACHINE

Has been especially designed for internal grinding on a great variety of machine parts and is particularly adapted for handling work which is of such shape that rotating in the usual manner is inconvenient or impossible.

This method of finishing work possesses many advantages over the ordinary way of smooth boring and reaming, and is especially valuable in gas and gasoline engines where the cylinder walls are thin and will spring away from the cutting tool easily.

Rigid in construction and built by skilful workmen from the highest grade of materials, this machine is the ideal tool for internal grinding where extreme accuracy and uniformity is desired.

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Write For Our Booklet—"Cylinder Grinding"

THE HEALD MACHINE COMPANY

28 New Bond Street Worcester, Mass.

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FOR AN ACTIVE BUSINESS CAMPAIGN

The effectiveness of Good Printing is recognized as the most powerful to get results

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The "Worcester Magazine" printers

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AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS

National Pattern Positive Pattern Plain Pattern

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Send for Catalogue "A"

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THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX MARCH, 1916 No. 3

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1901, at the Post Office at Worcester, Mass., under Act of March 3, 1879. William J. Conlon, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

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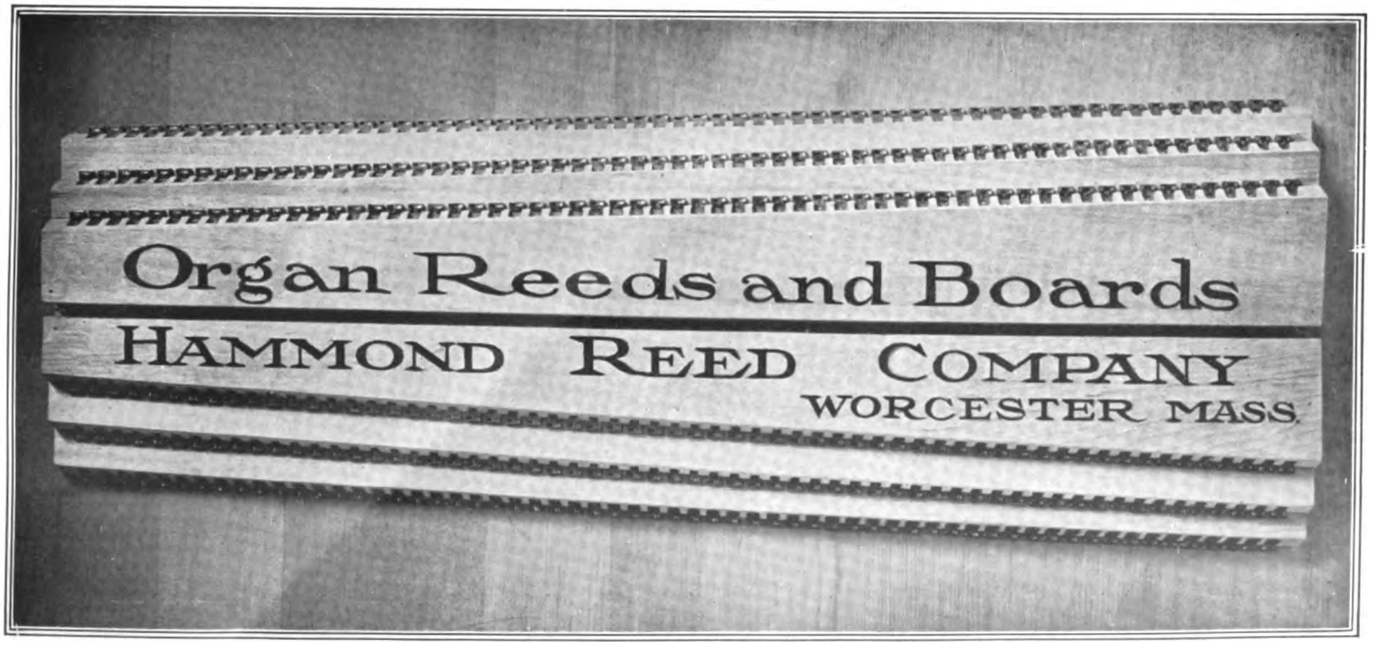

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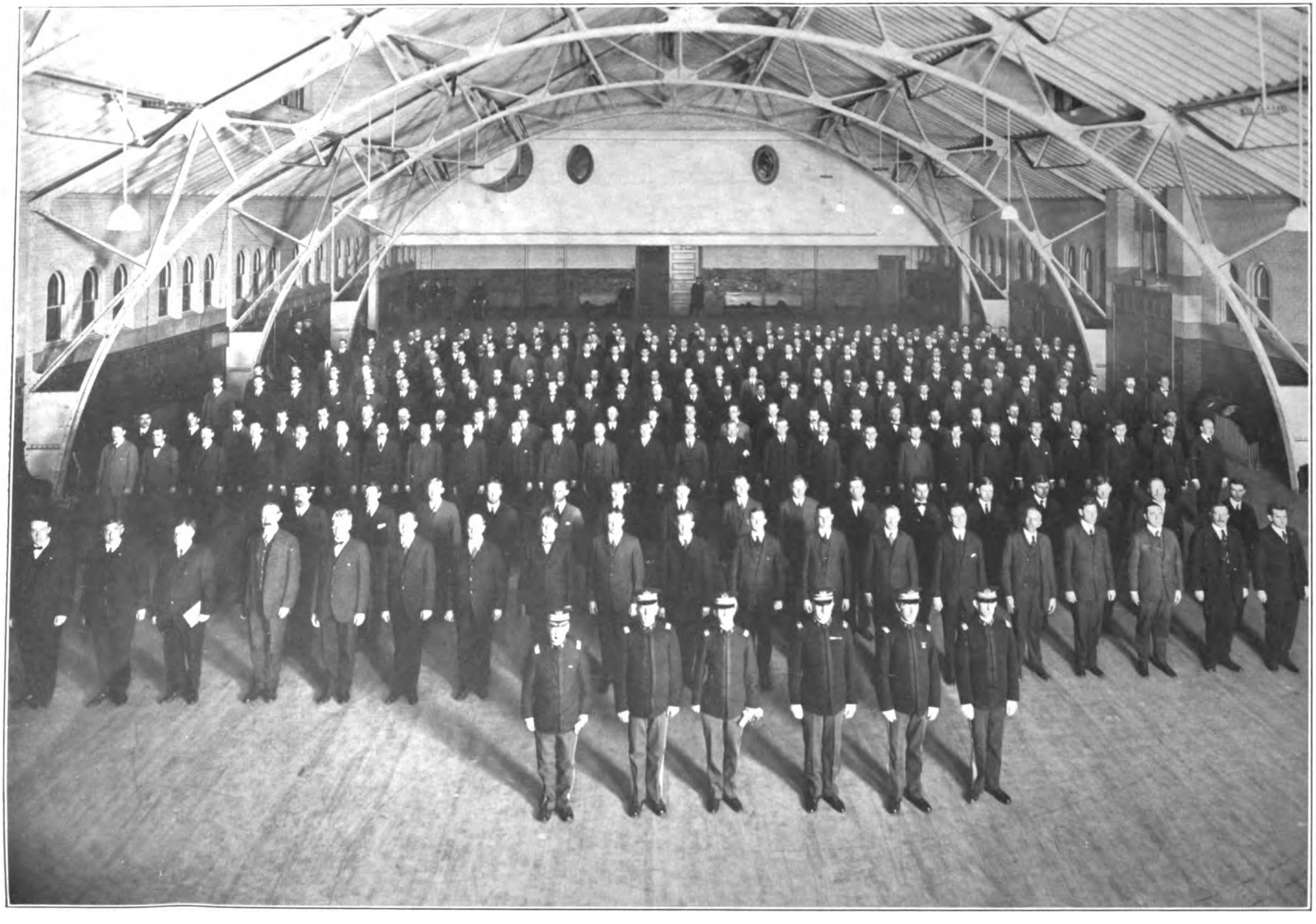

MEMBERS AND INSTRUCTORS OF THE WORCESTER MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL

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HARVARD COLLEGE
MAR 27 1916

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

MARCH - 1916

The National Security League

A Résumé of the Formation and Development of This Now Country-Wide Preparedness Organization—The People Behind the Worcester Branch With Its Membership of 1500 and Some of the Accomplishments to Date

(CONTRIBUTED)

CONVINCED that something should be done to arouse the public to a realization of our unpreparedness, a group of prominent citizens of New York decided to call a public meeting for the purpose of devising the best means of placing before the people the facts concerning the condition of our defenses.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Belmont, New York, December 1, 1914, in response to a call issued by S. Stanwood Menken, Herbert Barry, George Haven Putnam, Lawrence F. Abbott, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Charles E. Lydecker and Franklin Q. Brown.

Ways and means of bringing home to the people the lessons of the European War and a realization of our own defenselessness were discussed.

The Navy League and the Army League had been in existence for some time but each devoted its efforts to building up its own particular branch of the service and neither seemed fully to meet the situation, so it was decided to organize a new League on grounds broad enough to embrace all branches of our military establishment and on strictly non-partisan lines.

It was decided to call the organization "The National Security League." Officers were elected and resolutions were adopted defining the purposes of the League as follows:

"WHEREAS, It has been the general policy of our government to avoid entering into entangling alliances or international relations that would be likely to involve war responsibilities; and, with a natural reliance upon our geographical position and the well tested courage and public spirit of our citizens, to rest the defense of the country upon a minimum of military and naval forces and upon the calculation that it should prove possible in an emergency to bring into organization with sufficient promptness a citizens' defensive force; and

"WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the citizens here assembled that, under the changed conditions of international relations, it may not be wise to continue to entrust our national defence to hurried emergency measures;

"NOW, To the end that popular sentiment may be aroused and public opinion may be organized throughout the entire breadth of the land for the purpose of ensuring the enactment by Congress and by other legislative bodies of the measures required for national security, and as the first step toward such general action, to procure a proper inquiry on the part of the administration and of Congress, and to make preparations for whatever action the results of such inquiry may seem to render essential;

"RESOLVED, I, That we now constitute an association which shall be called *The National Security League.*

"II, That a Committee of fifty be appointed by the Chairman, with power to add to its numbers; to create an executive committee and such other committees as may be found advisable; to adopt suitable by-laws for the governance and for the extension of the League; to take steps to secure the creation of branch Leagues or Associated Leagues throughout the United States, with a central body which shall have the general control of the business of the League; and to take all measures that may be found desirable for the purpose of maintaining the security of the nation and for developing the opinion of our citizens in regard to the conditions on which national security must be based; and to secure such legislation as may be required for those patriotic purposes.

"III, To enroll in its membership, with such conditions as may be found advisable, all citizens who are in accord with the purposes and the work of this League."

The movement struck a popular note. That Americanism was not dead and that the League would be a success immediately became apparent, for a flood of inquiries began to pour in upon the founders from all parts of the country.

The League was duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and the following gentlemen chosen to head the movement: The Honorable Joseph H. Choate as Honorary President, the Honorable Alton B. Parker as Honorary Vice-President, and the Honorable S. Stanwood Menken as President.

The Charter Members of the organization consisted of hard-headed substantial business and professional men and with a view of approaching and handling the problems involved in a sane, practical business manner, the following principles were adopted:

1. There is no assurance that we shall not again become involved in war.
2. A peaceful policy, even when supported by trea-

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ties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war and that the United States cannot safely entrust the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to them.

3. Until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations with proper guarantees of good faith, the United States must maintain adequate military preparations for its defense.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE
Honorary President

4. We are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policies.

5. The present defenseless condition is due not only to the failure to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice.

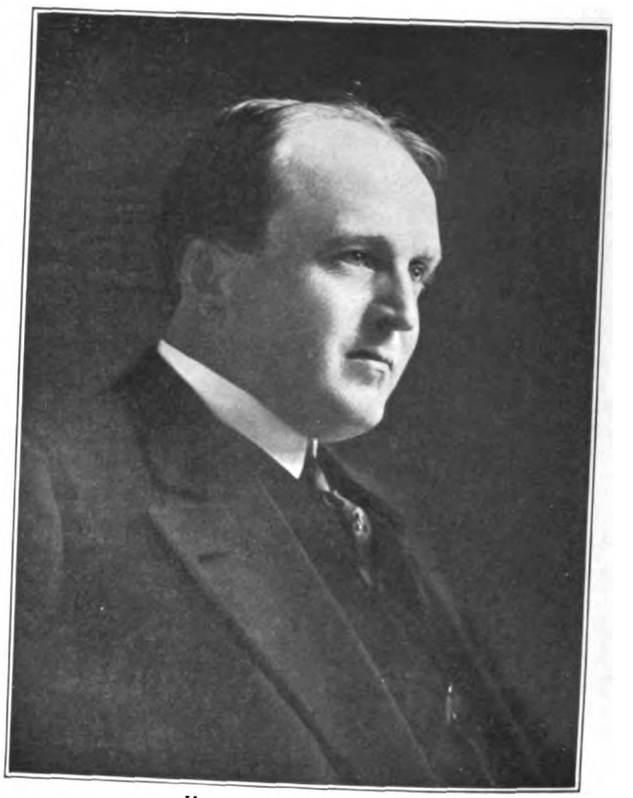
S. STANWOOD MENKEN
President

The first purpose of the League was to lay before the country the plans of defense which have been carefully and scientifically prepared by our military advisers—the General Staff of the Army and the General Board of the Navy—and which have been approved by the successive administrations of the War and Navy Departments; and then to urge citizens to co-operate in insisting that Congress enact such legislation as may be necessary:

1. For correcting the present wasteful methods of military appropriations and disbursements.
2. For the adoption of a definite military policy.
3. For a stronger and better balanced Navy.
4. For a larger Standing Army.
5. For a larger and better National Guard.
6. For the creation of an organized Reserve for each branch of our military service.

Early in May an open letter, signed by Messrs. Choate, Parker, Stimson and Menken, was made public, calling upon the public to support the program of the League.

On June 14th and 15th a nation-wide Congress was held, under the auspices of the League at the Hotel Astor and at Carnegie Hall. This Congress was attended by delegates from more than twenty-five States, and speakers included the leading civilian experts of the country.



HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN
Chairman Worcester Division

The Exhibit of the League at this time was attended by over 10,000 people, and the publicity thus secured was responsible for making the League known throughout the land.

Immediately afterward the League undertook the reorganization of its affairs, and employed Mr. Henry L. West as Executive Secretary, etc. Mr. West was formerly Commissioner of the District of Columbia and is widely known throughout the country as one of the ablest political writers of the day.

National conventions held in Chicago in November, 1915, in Washington in January of this year, and in St. Louis in March, have discussed various aspects of the problem, in particular the prospects for immediate rem-

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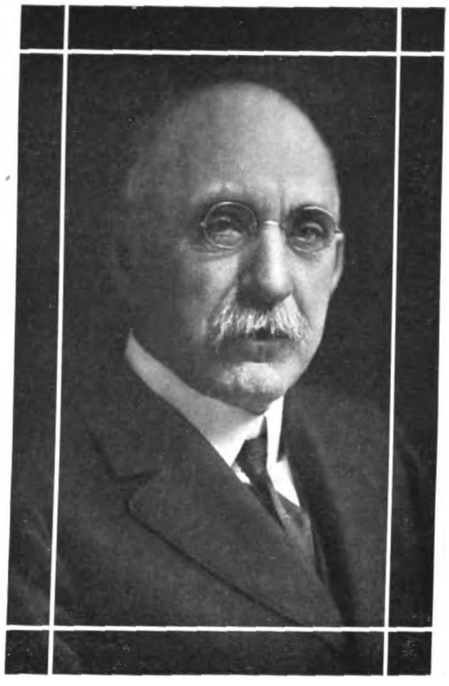
edial legislation, and have passed resolutions defining more clearly the attitude of the League toward various congressional and administration proposals.

Branches have been formed in many cities in every part of the country, and the total national membership is growing fast.

Worcester fell in line on May 24, 1915. On that evening a meeting for organization was called in the Bancroft Hotel by Mr. Henry Harmon Chamberlin, who presided and introduced the subject with the following brief address:

"The great war in Europe offers a terrible object lesson. The condition of Belgium and Poland shows us what we may expect in the future, if we take no more care for national defense than we did in the past. We insure our homes against burglary by maintaining a city and state police force. We have neglected to insure our country against foreign invasion by maintaining an adequate army and navy. In the one case as in the other, it is plain, common sense to guard against what may happen in the future. As matters stand with us now, it might well be possible for a foreign invader to land upon our shores and, holding in pawn our great seaboard cities, to exact a tribute that would cripple our resources for years to come.



PROF. IRA N. HOLLIS
Vice Chairman

GEORGE I. ROCKWOOD
Vice Chairman

"Let me call your attention to the following statement of Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, before the House committee on Naval Affairs: 'I would say it would take about five years to get ready with our navy to fight successfully and effectively against an effective navy.'

"If Rear-Admiral Fiske is right, our navy, in the event of war within five years, would run imminent risk of being put out of action by any of three or four great powers. In that case, neither the Atlantic nor the Pacific ocean would offer any barrier to the prompt landing of an expeditionary force of two hundred and forty thousand men. These calculations have been made by a former officer of the German general staff. They have been verified by a major-general of the United States Volunteers. They have never yet been confuted and until they are confuted, we may consider them as facts.

"In the face of such facts as these, the argument that no foreign foe would ever come over here seems to me to ring very hollow. At present America, with her undefended wealth, offers a very tempting prize to the warlike cupidity of the old world. I suppose we all believe in the spirit of democracy, in the ever-growing welfare of a free people, in peace and progress and a nobler, saner civilization. But 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and peace, like other good things of this world, must be safeguarded by the untiring labor of prudence and valor.

"So, when our friends the pacificists would convert us to the ways of peace and have us disarm forthwith, we can say to them: 'We do not need to be converted; but before we disarm we suggest that you convert other nations who do not think as we do. Try to convert to the ideals of democracy the blood and iron government of the Hohenzollern, who believes that he is the chosen instrument of the Lord, to scatter with his thunders the enemies of Prussia and impose her will upon the nations. Go preach democracy to the House of Hapsburg, which has made its sole ideal upon earth, its iron tyranny, enringed with bayonets and cannon, to crush the lives and liberties of eleven subject races. Go preach your ideas of democratic peace and progress in the vast domains of the White Czar, the spiritual arbiter of a hundred million souls, who lords it over half of Europe and Asia, by the terror of his knout and his battalions. And if then you escape the Fortress of Peter and Paul or the prison camps of Siberia, go preach your democratic doctrines of peace and good will to a nation of three million trained warriors, who have in the last 21 years grown great in the bloody wars, and whose highest ambition is to die fighting for the greater glory of Japan.

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"When you have converted these nations to the ways of peace and democracy, come back and certify us of your work, and we will be only too glad to turn our swords into plowshares. Till then it is time wasted to speak to us of disarmament, for we know our duty better. For the sake of our children, and our children's children, we

CAPT. J. F. J. HERBERT
Secretary

must protect, by force of arms if need be, the sacred heritage of liberty, entrusted to our keeping by the fathers of the Republic."

Those present organized themselves into an executive committee which has since been increased to include the

DR. JOHN W. CAHILL
Assistant Secretary

following: Charles L. Allen, George F. Booth, Earle Brown, Alexander H. Bullock, Chandler Bullock, Eugene F. Burr, James F. Carberry, Horace W. Cristy, Philip H. Churchman, Edgar E. Conover, George Crompton, Randolph Crompton, Eben S. Draper, Frank F. Dresser, Frank A. Drury, Thomas F. Foley, Jerome R. George, Aldus C. Higgins, Clarence W. Hobbs, John H. S. Hunt, George N. Jeppson, Daniel W. Lincoln, James Logan, Frederick H. Lucke, William G. Ludlow, Clinton S. Marshall, Lewis M. McCallum, Albert E. Newton, Maurice F. Reidy, Edwin F. Seward, Harry Worcester Smith, William B. Stevenson, Thomas H. Sullivan, Charles T. Tatman, Marvin M. Taylor, Charles M. Thayer, John C. Ware, A. Edward Warren, Herbert H. Warren, Frederic B. Washburn, Walter L. Weeden, Edward W. Wheeler, Matthew P. Whittall, George M. Wright.

DEWITT CLINTON
Treasurer

At this same meeting these officers were elected: Chairman, Henry H. Chamberlin; Vice-Chairmen, Ira N. Hollis and George I. Rockwood; Secretary, John F. J. Herbert; Assistant Secretary, John W. Cahill; Treasurer, DeWitt Clinton.

After organizing the local division of the League turned its attention to a preliminary canvass for new members, which was undertaken by means of a private appeal and which resulted in a substantial increase.

Some interesting activities of the League in Worcester have been the co-operation in the formation of the Military Training School and the endeavor to influence local employers to be generous to employees serving in the militia.

During the month of February a campaign was inaugurated to increase our membership which has resulted in bringing the total up to approximately 1500. This campaign has involved an active canvass of the city conducted from the new office of the League in the Knowles Building, 518 Main street. Any patriotic citizen who has not yet given his influence to the movement for national defense, but who would like to do so, should send in his name to the League at once.

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The Worcester Military Training School

Prominent Business and Professional Men and Private Citizens Representing Every Section of the City Respond to Call and are Learning the Arts of National Defenses—The Largest Training Battalion of Business Men in the Country

By Charles P. Adams

THE year 1915 was one of almost continual anxiety to all loyal Americans. The relations of this country with Germany, badly strained in the early part of the year by the sinking of the "Lusitania," was steadily becoming more unsatisfactory, as diplomatic negotiations were interrupted and supplemented by other disasters. Under the circumstances, the possibility that some day, in self-defence, this country might have to resort to armed resistance, occupied the attention of patriotic citizens, and men began to ask themselves what they could do to avert war, but if it came, what each could do to best serve his country.

As a result of this feeling, many enlisted in the Training Camps conducted at Plattsburg by army officers and others, formed the National Security League which proposed to avert war by preparedness rather than to invite it by our helplessness.

A direct result of the general awakening, was the formation of the Worcester Military Training School, which was organized to give the business and professional men of Worcester, some education in military matters.

No school of this character could be conducted without competent drill masters, and the officers of the militia responded promptly and loyally to the opportunity to be of service. They consented to lay out the course of drill and study which the school was to pursue, and to serve as field and staff officers and company commanders.

It was desired to give those who volunteered for service a training similar to that which they would receive if this country were actually invaded and was raising as expeditiously as possible a large force of troops properly equipped.

Taken up in this way, it was believed that at the end of the course, every student should have a fair knowledge by actual performance, of many of the duties of the enlisted man, a fair idea from lectures, of the other duties of the enlisted man, and some idea of the machinery of organizing and training a regiment from the time of its muster in, until it reaches the battlefield.

I think that everybody connected with the Training School, will agree that in eagerness to enlist, in the service and loyal character of its men, and in the devotion to what they regard as a duty, the school has exceeded the wildest expectations of its organizers.

When the project was started, it was hoped that sixty men might enlist, making one small company. As a matter of fact, applicants appeared almost faster than they could be taken care of, and after *three* companies of from eighty to one hundred men each, had volunteered, it was even necessary to place others on a waiting list, as no more could be accommodated with the resources in hand.

The enlistment was started about the middle of November, and by the middle of December the companies were formed and serious work was being accomplished.

Each man had paid ten dollars for his uniform, a further fund of about $1000 had been raised by a committee of the National Security League, the uniforms had come, and the big military shed was resounding to the tramp of marching feet, three evenings of each week.

In closing this brief review of the organization and purpose of the Worcester Military Training School, I want, as one of its members, to emphasize two things: first, our gratitude to Major Warren, Captains Foley, Weeden, Burr, Herbert and other officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, who are so generous in giving their time and energy to the control of the school.

They are, I believe, doing a splendid public service, and we have found them excellent drill masters, and courteous, patient gentlemen.

In the next place, I want the City of Worcester to appreciate at its true value, this latest phase of its city life. It should be proud as we are, that the City of Worcester has the largest training battalion of its kind, in any city of the whole United States, and it should realize that in the willingness to give time and money and hard work, to service in the School, its members have shown the kind of true patriotism that sent Robert Gould Shaw to war at the head of his negro troops, and that has brightened many a page of American History.

The roster of the school is as follows:

Instructors—Major Herbert H. Warren, Capt. Thomas F. Foley, Capt. Walter L. Weeden, Capt. John F. J. Herbert, 1st Lieut. Howard W. Robbins, 1st Lieut. Joseph W. O'Connor, 2nd Lieut. Henry R. Hoyle, Capt. Eugene F. Burr, 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Trombly, 1st Lieut. Archie F. Murray, 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Searles, 2nd Lieut. George A. Corbin, 2nd Lieut. John A. Jones.

Assistant instructors—Sergt. Major Fred P. Good, 1st Sergt. George W. Moore, 1st Sergt. Wm. P. Fitzgerald, 1st Sergt. Wm. Murray, Sergt. James E. Higgins, Sergt. J. F. Kelly, Sergt. Louis S. Stickney, Sergt. Edward Gully, Corp. Daniel F. Sullivan, Corp. J. A. Flagg, Corp. O. B. English, Corp. Turcotte.

First Company—Acting 1st Sergeant, Ernest G. Adams; Acting Sergeants, Erick R. Johnson, Hartley W. Bartlett, George I. Rockwood; Acting Corporals, Harry B. Lee, Charles E. Lyon, Marvin C. Taylor, Charles P. Adams, L. P. Greenman, Rupert G. Jeffery, Maurice F. Reidy, William F. Sawyer, Frederic L. Stone, Ralph H. Mann, John F. McGrath, Frank B. Hall; Acting Company Clerk, Henry E. Whitcomb.

Privates—Charles Baker, Leon H. Blanchard, Roscoe C. Blunt, Lucius W. Briggs, Alexander H. Bullock, Arthur D. Butterfield, Carl R. Brownell, Herbert M. Carleton, Philip H. Churchman, S. B. Clark, George Crompton, Philip H. De Long, William E. Denning, Theodore A. De Yette, George E. Emery, P. Walter Fay, Samuel W. Fernberger, Maurice Fine, J. F. Finnigan, Michael J. Finnigan, Walter W. Fiske, Charles F. Garland, Malcolm M. Grant, Leon P. Greenleaf, Archibald Hanna, John F. Harrigan, Willard Hedlund, C.

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B. Holl, G. Robert Jernberg, J. H. Johnson, George W. Knowlton, Jr., Thos. F. C. Leeman, Royal B. Libby, Frank A. Lingley, Edw. F. McCabe, J. A. Macauley, C. C. Macdonald, J. W. MacGregor, Robert L. Mason, Joseph P. McIntyre, Danforth P. Miller, Paul R. Mirick, Richard H. Mirick, Byron L. Moore, George H. Nelson, Oscar R. Norquist, Dennis F. O'Connor, Varton G. Ovhannesian, George C. Phipps, Dr. O. D. Phelps, John J. Plante, Chester T. Porter, O. Stanley Porter, Floyd A. Ramsdell, Jacob Reed, R. Sanford Riley, Albert C. Robinson, Jr., Henry L. Rowe, Jasper Rustigian, Wilbur C. Searle, Richard J. Shannahan, M.D., Arthur L. V. Sharon, Francis J. Sill, E. Walter Smith, Arthur P. Snow, Dr. Frank E. Stowell, Irving A. Taylor, John Taylor, John M. Thayer, Samuel H. Tyson, Irving H. Verry, John D. Williams, Robert L. Whipple, Ernest R. Whitman.

Second Company—Acting 1st Sergeant, Lewis M. McCallum; Acting Sergeants, Leonard W. Russell, Henry R. Noyes, Franklin W. Gilman; Acting Corporals, Edward Earle, Clarence P. Potter, Henry H. Knapp, J. H. Peckham, Clifford S. Anderson, Daniel W. Lincoln, Edward A. Robinson, Wm. T. Northridge, I. Sumner Merritt, Harold J. Neale, Harry T. B. Richardson, Horace G. MacKerrow; Acting Company Clerk, Lud C. Havener.

Privates—Charles I. Adams, Robert C. Allen, Jacob Asher, Harry H. Atwood, William Bacon, Gordon Berry, Fordyce T. Blake, Earl E. Boardway, Eugene F. Boyce, Chandler Bullock, Rockwood H. Bullock, Alexander B. Campbell, Ernest T. Clary, Jefferson W. Coe, Robert H. Coe, Harry C. Crawford, Horace W. Cristy, James A. Crotty, Varnum P. Curtis, Frederick H. Danker, Allan H. Davis, John A. Denholm, Francis H. Dewey, Jr., Frank F. Dresser, Jonas G. Dudley, D.D.S., Linwood M. Erskine, Arthur W. Ewell, L. G. Fairchild, Carl B. Fitton, Raymond B. Fletcher, J. A. Foster, Marcus L. Foster, Timothy B. Fox, Elliott P. Frost, James G. Fyfe, George A. Gaskill, Thomas S. Green, Roland F. Hall, Edward L. Hall, Edwin C. Harrington, Chester D. Heywood, Everett W. Jacocks, H. Claxton Kendall, J. Philip Kendall, Elliott E. Kronoff, C. I. Lantz, Josiah Lasell, 2nd, Winslow S. Lincoln, George Chandler Lincoln, M. D., George H. Mirick, Charles L. Morse, Arthur L. Muir, Philip G. Murphy, C. L. Nichols, Jr., Robert C. Olson, Edward E. Pease, J. Augustus Prendiville, Normand B. Read, Charles B. Rugg, Ernest Russell, F. Kenneth Sawyer, John E. Smith, William Lord Smith, Thomas E. Sterne, Jr., Stanley Paul Stewart, George R. Stobbs, Arthur C. Stone, Benjamin H. Stone, E. Shepherd Stone, John E. Talbot, Fred C. Thurston, Parker Trowbridge, Frederick E. Tucker, Albert G. Waite, Asa H. Ward, A. Edward Warren, Roger H. Whitcomb, Ralph H. Whitney, Frank B. Whittemore, Fred A. Whittemore, Henry F. Wood, W. Emery Wardwell.

Third Company—Acting 1st Sergeant, Russell A. Lovell; Acting Sergeants, Herman Wright, Haskell Williams; Acting Corporals, George Larson, Harry H. Greene, George S. Haven, Chas. B. S. Jackson, M. P. Makanna, Horace E. Newell, John P. Naughton, Karl E. Erieson; Acting Company Clerk, Charles R. Howard.

Privates—A. G. Auren, Chas. E. Ballou, John Henry Beck, Edward A. Bigelow, Charles Grant Bowker, George H. Boyden, Carl R. Brownell, Oscar F. Burbank, W. A. Chandler, Dwight E. Clark, Ernest D. Clark, George A. Coburn, Wilfred I. Colson, Samuel H. Colton, Edward I. Comins, Howard W. Cowee, Albert S. Craadon, Roland H. Dufault, Robert L. Dyson, L. Ewing, Leon E. Felton, Fred H. Flagg, George W. Forsberg, James A. Foster, Jerome R. George, Jr., Maurice F. Gray, Henry C. Grimwade, W. G. Harris, A. M. Hillman, William S. B. Hopkins, Neill Houston, Stanley F. Hunt, R. K. Hutchins, M. S. Kalashian, John S. Kempton, Louis Harold Kendall, Chas. H. Kenney, Charles A. H. Lawton, Frederick Lines, William A. McAllister, A. L. McCobb, Stephen M. Marshall, George M. Orr, Edward Otis, Philip M. Pfaffmann, Eugene H. Powers, Alfred E. Rankin, Chester T. Reed, E. W. Reed, William Wilder Rice, Joseph E. Rochette, Elliot A. Santon, Sarkis K. Sarafian, Frank H. Seng, James J. Shea, Crompton Smith, Paul W. Spaulding, Dr. Leon A. Storz, George W. Taylor, Dickran B. Thomajanian, G. B. Thomajanian, Roy J. Ward, Philip D. Wesson, Wm. T. White, Wolf White.

Field Artillery Division—Robert C. Allen, Fordyce T. Blake, Carl R. Brownell, George H. Boyden, Arthur E. Brigham, Oscar F. Burbank, Alexander B. Campbell, Edward I. Comins, Horace W. Cristy, Samuel H. Colton, Albert S. Crandon, Varnum P. Curtis, Philip H. De Long, Roland H. Dufault, Arthur W. Ewell, Elliott P. Frost, Jerome R. George, Jr., Harry H. Greene, George A. Gullberg, Joseph F. Haggeman, Chas. B. S. Jackson, Philip W. Joslin, Royal B. Libby, C. C. Macdonald, Danforth P. Miller, Josiah Lasell, 2nd, John D. Power, Harrison G. Prentice, E. W. Reed, Maurice F. Reidy, Albert C. Robinson, Jr., Crompton Smith, Wm. A. Underwood.

The National Defense Movement

DO you want our country to become a second Belgium?" "You can't make war with a pop-gun!" *Danger; defenselessness!* In these two sentences, or in these two words, we find the whole preparedness philosophy. The men who have been trying to arouse the United States of America to look to her defenses are not hysterical; they are not the sort that can be stampeded. But they are awake. From the war in Europe they have learned that treaties do not protect; that modern armies are dreadful, gigantic, carefully prepared machines; that the conquered may expect no mercy; that hastily prepared troops (to say nothing of officers) are next to useless. They have also discovered that war gives no sign of immediate disappearance from the earth; that ruthless, ambitious, aggressive nations exist; that our army and navy are wholly inadequate to repel attack by any first-class power; and that adequate defense cannot be prepared after trouble has begun. These ideas are not all new, by any means, to the informed; but they have burst with a new and terrible force upon the general public.

Four simple questions sum up the appeal now being made to us by those who talk of preparedness: (1) Is our country immune from attack? (2) Is it our duty to defend her if she be attacked? (3) Are our present forces adequate to this task? (4) Could we get ready in a hurry? It is difficult to see how any patriot could fail to be interested in questions of that sort.

In a democracy every great national reform must pass through two stages. First the people must be educated to the need, and then the influence of educated public opinion must be brought to bear upon our representatives. The reform—or rather the creation—of our national defense is no exception to this rule. The labor has been great, the obstacles many, the opposition both actively and passively resistent; but the response of a great awakened patriotism has been inspiring.

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Our Own Wars and Their Lessons

The United States as Unprepared For Defense as Ill-Fated Belgium in the Opinion of this Authority—Incompetent and Wasteful Policies of Our Former Struggles Cannot Help But Create a Proper Sense of Shame

By Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole of the Massachusetts National Guard

THE European war has demonstrated to our people, among many other things, that this country is as unprepared on land to defend herself in case of an attack as was Belgium. Those, however, who had studied the true military history of our country did not need the lesson of this war to demonstrate that fact, but unfortunately very few Americans were familiar with our military history. This was because our popular histories never dwelt on the criminal errors and blunders made by us in all our wars through our lack of a proper military policy —errors and blunders that needlessly sacrificed thousands of brave men's lives and millions of property—but only pointed to the ultimate success obtained.

But in estimating our success in war we must bear in mind that no first-class power has ever engaged us in war in which we were her sole opponent. John Adams, the second President, said, "The national defense is one of the cardinal duties of a statesman," which is admittedly true and which leads us to the conclusion that in our Congresses for more than one hundred years, we have either had no statesmen or they have grossly neglected their cardinal duties.

A brief review of our wars will bring out the point I wish to emphasize, and in this connection it must be borne in mind that in the first years of our existence as a nation nearly every man in the country owned a rifle and knew how to use it. With the telling of the true story of our wars we may lose a little of that pride we have always felt and feel instead a proper sense of shame over our incompetent and wasteful military policy.

At the beginning of the Revolution, we, of course, had no military policy nor organization, although we had many trained soldiers and officers, but even in making use of such material as we had, we violated proper and fundamental principles of military organization and policy. Instead of calling at the commencement of the war for a sufficient number of men to serve during the whole war, officered by men appointed solely for their military efficiency, which would have given us in a few months a decently sized, organized, trained and disciplined army, properly led, and with this plan supplemented by a system of recruiting, so that the ranks of the regiments at the front might be kept filled, we relied upon raw and undisciplined troops, who were enlisted for three months instead of for the war, commanded by officers ignorant of the military art, who were appointed through political influence by the states; with the secretary of war—a civilian—in practical command of the army, with no proper system of recruiting, and interference by Congress with actual conduct of the war. The inevitable happened, the war dragged out over seven years and cost us, all told, more than 400,000,000 dollars. During the war we enlisted no less than 395,000 men; yet Washington at no one time had under his direct command more than 18,000.

ADJ. GEN. CHARLES H. COLE

Against this, the British in the first two years of the war had no more than 20,000 troops on this continent and even during the last year had only about 40,000 men.

"The Massachusetts troops were organized by giving a captain's commission to anyone who could enroll a company of 59 men, and the commission of a colonel to anyone who could get together ten such companies.

"This system, under which ability to raise men is made the sole qualification for command, deserves particular attention, since it has come down to our own times and has been employed, without exception, at the beginning of all wars." (Upton.)

At Bunker Hill only the stupid strategy of the British made possible the stand of the Americans. If the enemy had landed on Charlestown Neck, in rear of the redoubt, instead of making a frontal attack, the Americans would have been obliged to surrender or to cut their way out. But for the friendly inertia of Lord Howe, Washington and his army could have been defeated while waiting at Cambridge to recruit the ranks.

Montgomery, after his success at Montreal, laid siege to Quebec. The terms of enlistment of his soldiers expiring, they left him by whole troops and companies. In fear that he would soon have no soldiers left, he assaulted the works at Quebec without sufficient men, resulting in his own death and the defeat of his force.

Washington wrote of the battle of Long Island in September, 1776:—"As soon as I heard the firing, I rode with all possible despatch toward the place of landing, when, to my great surprise and mortification, I found the troops that had been posted in the lines retreating with the utmost precipitation, and those ordered to support them (Parson's and Fellow's brigades) flying in every direction and in the greatest confusion, notwithstanding the exertions of their generals to form them. I used every means in my power to rally and get them into some order, but my attempts were fruitless and ineffectual, and on the appearance of a small party of the enemy, not more than 60 or 70, their disorder increased, and they ran away in the greatest confusion, without firing a shot."

By January, 1777, our military policy had reduced Washington's regular army to less than 1000 men.

"At the battle of Camden, in 1780, the militia, without exchanging more

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than one fire with the enemy, threw away their arms and sought that safety in flight which generally can be obtained only by courageous resistance. The North Carolina Brigade, imitating that on the right, followed the shameful example. Stevens, Caswell and Gates himself struggled to stop the fugitives and rally them for battle; but every noble feeling of the heart was sunk in base solicitude to preserve life; and having no cavalry to assist their exertions, the attempted reclamation failed entirely." (Lee.)

If we had given Washington 40,000 men, enlisted for the whole war, officered by men appointed solely for their military efficiency by the general government upon Washington's recommendation, I think military students will agree that the war could not have lasted more than a year, and that thousands of lives and millions of dollars would have been saved to the country.

Learning nothing from the Revolution, the country in the years following it still continued the policy of relying upon raw and undisciplined troops, instead of upon a small and proficient standing army. In both General Harmer's campaign against the Miami Indians in 1790 and General St. Clair's expedition in 1791, this policy was followed with most disastrous results to the American troops. Finally, however, a properly organized and trained army under General Wayne was led against the Indians in 1794, and he decisively defeated them and completely broke their power from the Lakes to the Gulf.

While there may have been some semblance of excuse in the Revolution for the country's military policy, owing to the fact that we were just coming into being as a country, there was none in 1812, for with the experience of the Revolution before them, the same fatal mistakes were made in the enlistment of raw, untrained militia troops for short terms, led by inefficient officers. The whole history of this war on land except the Battles of the Thames and of New Orleans, should make an American hide his head in shame. Occasions are recorded where, after campaigns had been started, the militia refused to go further, mutinied and returned to their homes. Similarly, on the eve of a number of battles, the term of enlistment of the militia ran out, they refused to re-enlist, returned to their homes, leaving such a small number of troops to meet the enemy as to cause the campaign to end in disaster.

During this war we enlisted more than 525,000 men, while Great Britain at no time had more than 17,000 in the country, and that only during the last year of the war. The first year she had less than 5000 soldiers on the North American continent. During the war 3500 British soldiers landed, marched to Washington, captured and burned the city. This war cost us $125,000,000, lasted two and one-half years, wholly owing to our unpreparedness and lack of military foresight. Massachusetts and Connecticut both refused to furnish their quota of men in 1812.

"As another evidence of the folly of depending upon State troops, 4000 Kentucky mounted militia, commanded by General Hopkins, who reached Fort Harrison on the 10th day of October and four days later set out for the Indian villages on the Wabash and Illinois Rivers; once on the march the ardor of these trooops began to cool and insubordination quickly followed; on the fourth day a fire on the prairie was mistaken for a ruse of the enemy; on the fifth day, totally ignoring the authority of their officers, the disorderly mass abandoned their general, and, retracing their steps, dispersed to their homes." (Upton.)

"Again, the militia of Kentucky and Tennessee assembled at Louisville and at Newport; those from Virginia, at Urbana; those of Pennsylvania, at Erie. From these several points the troops were organized into three columns with a supposed total of not less than 10,000 men. Their first destination was the Rapids of the Maumee, a point that was not reached in this year's campaign, for no sooner had the several columns moved, than hunger, nakedness, and mutiny begun the work of dissolution. The left column from Kentucky, when a few days out, was only prevailed upon to remain by the personal entreaties of the general and other officers. The middle column from Urbana, after a slight engagement with the Indians, refused to obey orders for a further pursuit, and deliberately returned to their camp. This ended the autumn campaign, though Harrison was not willing to acknowledge its failure, and proposed to continue operations by means of a winter expedition which led soon after to a painful defeat." (Upton.)

In 1813, two American columns, numbering 13,000 men, advancing into Canada, one by way of the St. Lawrence and one from Lake Champlain, were driven back by less than 2000 British troops. It was in 1813 that a brigade of Vermont militia, duly enrolled in the service of the United States, being stationed at Plattsburgh in support of Hampton's command, then in Canada, Gov. Chittenden issued his proclamation, as captain-general and governor commanding this militia force, to return to their homes "within the territorial limits of their own brigade, there to repel if need be, the enemy's invasion, either in co-operation with troops of the United States or separately, as might be necessary." He then declared—

"That, in his opinion, the military strength and resources of the State must be reserved for its own defense and protection exclusively, excepting in cases provided for by the Constitution of the United States; and then under orders, derived only from the commander-in-chief."

Following the War of 1812, the same do-nothing policy obtained. We had no standing army worthy the name, as far as numbers went, so that when the trouble with the Indians of Florida came upon us in 1836, we again had hastily to raise and organize raw and untrained levies, with the result that this war dragged along for seven years, cost us an immense amount of money and needlessly sacrificed 1500 lives, when it could have been cleaned up in six months, had we ready a sufficient force of regular soldiers to put in the field at its commencement. "For want of this, a nation of 17,000,000 of people contended for seven years with 1200 warriors without accomplishing the forcible emigration of the Indians, which was the original and sole cause of the war." (Upton.)

In the Mexican War, 1846-48, although we again repeated some of the blunders previously made, yet some progress towards proper military principles was gained, and, from a standpoint of fighting, the record was a brilliant one. For the first time in our history we practically abandoned the militia system and adopted the volunteer system and used a much larger percentage of regulars than heretofore. This only serves to emphasize the value of trained and disciplined soldiers. The first two victories of the war were fought wholly by the regulars, trained and disciplined. The succeeding battles were

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fought by the regulars and volunteers, and, in some cases, by the volunteers alone, but these volunteers were not put into battle until they had had six months' training and discipline under proper officers.

The enlistments in this war, instead of being for three months, were for a year. This was an improvement on the old method, but still not a great one, as it witnessed by the actions of the volunteers under General Scott. After the battle of Cerro Gordo the Mexican Army was practically anihilated. Scott could have marched unopposed into Mexico City, but the terms of enlistment of the volunteers of his command were about to expire; the fear of yellow fever kept them from re-enlisting, with the result that they obtained their discharges and left Scott withonly 5800 men, half way between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, where he had to wait more than three months at a tremendous risk to his little army before obtaining reinforcements. When he finally did move forward, he was obliged to fight many bloody battles before reaching Mexico City. Every life lost in these battles was a sacrifice to the wicked military policy of this country.

The Civil War, however, found us back again at the old stand—unprepared and unready; the regular army, insignificant in numbers, was scattered in small posts throughout the country. The President called upon the militia for three months' service; their military knowledge at that time consisted principally of courage. Some of them had uniforms and some of them had rifles—many of them did not. In addition, there was a call for volunteers for three months. The officers of these volunteers, in many cases, were appointed solely because of their political influence. In enlisting the men, the arguments were used by their officers that they would guarantee no service other than remaining in Washington, with the result that we put into the field at Bull Run, nearly three months after the opening of hostilities, what was in reality an armed mob. Luckily for us, we were faced by a foe no more prepared than we were ourselves. The history of the Bull Run campaign is a continuous record of one blunder upon another, not only on our side, for, to a great extent, the same thing existed with the Confederates.

This condition of affairs lasted for more than a year, or until the poor officers were weeded out and the armies were properly organized and disciplined, so that from two armed mobs in 1861, by the summer of 1863 there were developed two of the most splendid armies that the world has ever seen. Yet the lessons learned in these two years have never been impressed upon the American people.

I believe, and I think that most military students would agree with me, that, had this country been able to mobilize in Washington within two weeks of the president's call, 40,000 regular soldiers, properly equipped and supplied, there would have been no Civil War worthy of the name, and years of fighting, with the frightful loss of thousands of human lives and billions of dollars' worth of property; besides the billions of dollars paid out in pensions would have been prevented, and our country would have been so much the richer and more prosperous today.

The lessons learned in the Civil War were lost upon us, for at the beginning of the Spanish War, we were found unprepared; the regular army was somewhat larger than it had been, but no officer in it had had experience in handling anything larger than a regiment. The militia consisted of forty-five different state troops, with forty-five different systems of organization, training and discipline. There were guns in the coast defense forts, but no ammunition to use in them.

We all know of the crime committed by the United States Government when it sent the Second Massachusetts Regiment into Cuba to fight with the forty-five calibre Springfield rifles and the old-fashioned black powder, which made them a target for the better-armed Spanish soldiers, long before they could reach the Spanish lines with their own bullets. It would have been far better for their safety if they had been unarmed. A Congress responsible for such action as this was responsible for the murder of those men that were killed under the circumstances. While slightly over 200 were killed by bullets, more than 4000 died from disease, another evidence of our unpreparedness in the sanitary branch of the service.

This story of our wars clearly proves the following facts:—

1. This country has never been prepared for war at the outbreak of any of its wars.
2. This country never has had a military policy at the time when it has been at peace with the world.
3. The military policy adopted after the beginning of its wars has always been a bad one.

For these reasons our wars have lasted years when they should have lasted months, resulting in the unnecessary sacrifice of life and property and needless cost to our country in the payment of useless, raw troops for their services and in our great pension pay-roll.

The lessons we should learn from this are *first,* that until universal service is adopted, we should maintain a professional army of at least 150,000 men, properly organized, and with a system of reserves which would give us in six years a trained body of 350,000 soldiers, with a depot recruiting system, such as is in use by all modern armies.

Second, that any organization of citizen soldiers as a part of our national defense system should be wholly under control of the United States, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, and should be completely divorced from any State control.

General Emory Upton states that among the chief causes of the weaknesses of our military policy are the intrusion of the states in military affairs and the consequent waging of all our wars on the theory that we are a confederacy instead of a nation. This is further aggravated by confusing volunteers with militia and surrendering to states the right to commission officers of volunteers the same as officers of militia. Among the things which he conceives as essential to the well-being and even the existence of the United States as an independent power is an indissoluble union of the States under one Federal head, and that the whole war resources of a nation should only be called forth and energetically directed by one general government to which the people owe a paramount allegiance. He further states that foreign governments for more than 100 years have recognized us as a nation, but strange to say, a fact patent to all the world is as yet recognized by scarcely a majority of our people.

Under our particular form of government and in a country of such vast extent, the possible lukewarmness or opposition of one or more of the States makes it the more important that the whole war power of the nation should be wielded exclusively by the direct representa-

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tives of the States and of the people, in Congress assembled.

The wisdom of the Constitution in giving Congress the sole power of raising and supporting armies was demonstrated in the beginning of the War of 1812 by the refusal of the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut to furnish their quotas of 100,000 militia authorized by the Act of April 19, 1812. This force was called out to relieve the regular troops in the sea-coast fortifications, so that these might be sent to the northern frontier to take part in an invasion of Canada. The Governors were thus able to paralyze for the time being the military power of their respective States and to defeat the plans of the general government.

During the War of 1812, 180 of the Ohio militia refused to cross the river at Detroit, alleging as a reason that they were not obliged to serve outside the United States. On another occasion, in the same war, part of the militia on the United States side of the Niagara River, although ordered and implored by their commander, refused to cross over to the Canadian side to reinforce our regular troops, under the plea that, according to the Constitution of the United States, they could only be called out to resist an invasion. In the same war, of the 3000 militia who marched with Dearborn for Canada, nearly all refused to cross the line but halted at the very border.

In the Civil War the President made a call upon the militia of the District of Columbia. Many men refused to be sworn, while others imposed the condition that they should not be required to serve beyond the limits of the District. During this war all of the southern states and the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Deleware refused, through their Governors, to obey the call of the President for the militia. Yet six of these States, later, through a direct appeal from the central government, afterwards furnished to the Union 250,000 men. These are a few of the many glaring examples of what dual military control means.

On the contrary, the Navy, which in all our wars has been directly under the control of Congress, has been conducted under proper military principles.

But State control of organizations for national defense is unfair to the States itself. It costs Massachusetts $800,000 a year to maintain her State militia, practically solely for the benefit of the National Government, while Nevada maintains no militia at all and many other States of the Union appropriate a very small amount towards the care and maintenance of their militia. In other words, the expense of national defense should not be borne by the States but should be borne by the general government.

If in the hands of the general government, the troops would be relieved of State strike duty, which should be no part of the duty of an organization intended for national defense. The militia, if it is to remain a part of the national defense, should be solely under the control of the United States Government, whether you call it a Continental Army, United States Volunteers, United States Reserves, Federalized Militia, or what not. The term "Federalization of the Militia", however, should not be misunderstood. Any scheme of federalization, which leaves State control in any way, shape or manner, is a farce and not federalization.

The personnel of the officers and men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia is very high, and when one considers the time and the conditions under which they work, it must be admitted that they have done marvellously well in their military efficiency.

I believe that the great majority of the officers and men who are in the National Guard are in it because they desire to be United States soldiers and not State soldiers. They have joined the National Guard because it was the only organization in which they could become part of the National Defense. They have not merely organized and passed resolutions about National Defense; they have not gone to summer camps which entail no responsibility in case of war, but they have actually entered into a legal contract with the United States Government to remain for three years subject to its call in case of war. They are not to blame for the incorrect military system of the United States; it was the only one open for them in which they could render patriotic service. If I read their minds aright, the one thing which they now desire is to be as near the first line of national defense as citizen soldiers can be, and to be solely under the control of the President of the United States.

Preparedness Against War

By President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University

MY interest in the military preparedness of our country was not born of the present European war. My views on the subject first became definite and clear in May, 1893, when through correspondence with General Wood I agreed to co-operate with him and a group of university presidents in the plan of a series of summer camps for the military training of university undergraduates. This idea has appealed to me with great force for two reasons: First, because in the event of a grave national peril our university students would be the first to offer their services; they could give the enthusiasm of faith and the loyal devotion of patriots, but without knowledge, skill or experience in the art of warfare. It is like a hideous nightmare to think that under the possible circumstance of a sudden surprise of an invading enemy these fine young men would be led to slaughter like cattle to the shambles. In the second place, the American youth of today need above all things to be given an opportunity to forget themselves and their selfish interests and pursuits in some form of disinterested service in which the spirit of unselfish and manly endeavor, richly latent in their natures, may find concrete expression.

Whatever views I may hold concerning military preparedness therefore cannot be ascribed to any feeling of panic due to brooding over the unspeakable horrors of the present world tragedy whose daily progress we follow with anxious and depressed spirits. The war however has served to confirm my opinion of the necessity of a more adequate military preparedness.

Why should we prepare ourselves against the indefinite and seemingly remote possibility of war? Because our

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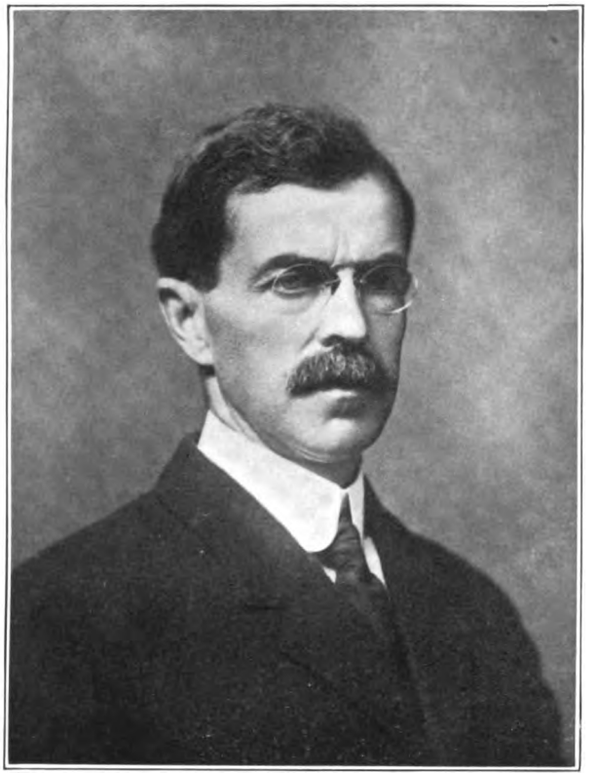
history as a nation imperatively constrains us to heed those counsels of wisdom which our past distinctly suggests. The wise man is one who is able to profit not merely by his own mistakes but also by the mistakes of others. Even the fool may avoid the exact repetition of his own folly. And it is true likewise that a generation proves its wisdom, when it recognizes the mistakes of a past generation and resolves to avoid them by all possible means at its disposal. Let us learn wisdom from the folly of those who have gone before us. For lack of trained troops, thousands and thousands of our young American citizens have been cruelly sacrificed and warfare needlessly prolonged in every conflict in which our country



PRESIDENT JOHN GRIER HIBBEN
Princeton University

has been engaged. The failure to devise some national policy of adequate military preparedness has resulted throughout our history in making the maintenance of peace incalculably difficult and the termination of war when it has come inexcusably and disastrously delayed.

It is moreover always a mark of wisdom where one is reasonably provident, whether it be an individual or a nation. While every present and actual danger must be faced, the possibility of future danger may be ignored. Let us not deceive ourselves, as some have done, by the subtle fallacy that a danger which is only possible is therefore not a real danger. There is a reality in the possible as well as the actual. A real danger does not have to be immediately and actually present. What is a real possibility from the point of view of hard common sense? It is a possibility which is similar to an actual event which has been observed in our own or another's experience, and where the conditions of possible recurrence still remain. There is a real danger of our house being destroyed by fire; there is a real danger of every ship that leaves its port meeting disaster on the high seas. Hence our fire, marine and the various other forms of insurance covering every contingency of life, which every sensible and prudent man immediately recognizes as a wise mode of protection against the perils and dangers which the unknown future holds. Military preparedness is a form of insurance; for when wisely conceived, and adequately realized, it will serve either to prevent war and its incalculable losses altogether, or at least greatly to shorten the duration of war, so that the nation suffers the minimum rather than the maximum of its horrors. Shall we be wise in protecting our property and guarding our business ventures, and remain content with an absurdly complacent policy of inaction as regards the security and integrity of our national life itself?

WHO IS OUR ENEMY?

The many objections to a policy of reasonable preparedness seem to find concentrated expression in the question, "But who is our enemy? Against whom are we to prepare?" This question is wide of the mark. It is not only illogical, it is trivial and irrelevant. There is no sophistry so disingenuous as that which is concealed in the form of a question whose sole significance lies in the fact that it tends to dodge the point at issue. If this question is not put in the spirit of sophistry, it can have only one possible meaning,—that he who asks the question is convinced that the nation should prepare to defend itself only when an enemy is clearly and definitely revealed as such. Let us follow this attitude to its logical conclusion, for it is not sufficient for us merely to feel regarding this important subject, but we should think also. Our minds must be quickened as well as our hearts. While following sentiment let us not turn our back upon reason. If we are only called upon to prepare against a definite and conspicuous enemy, then it would be too late to prepare at all. With the foe upon our borders there is no time for preparedness, only for the mobilizing of our available forces as best we may. This question therefore means that it is time enough to meet the enemy when he is recognized as such. And this would necessitate a complete dependence upon a voluntary army hastily collected and wholly lacking in any knowledge or experience whatsoever of arms. To meet disciplined and seasoned troops by hastily gathered forces of ignorant and unprepared citizens is the height of folly.

There are very few in our country, I believe, who would frankly confess that they think our present army should be disbanded and disarmed, and who would advocate a policy of complete nonresistance. The only one who can logically and with any sincerity ask the question, "Who is our enemy?", is he who thoroughly and fundamentally believes that war for any cause is wrong and that it is better to surrender at once than to fight at all. There are only two logical positions in this controversy, either no army and navy at all, or else an army and navy adequate for the task of successful self-defense in the event of a war forced upon us against our wish and will.

PREPAREDNESS AND PEACE

It is further urged by those who would object to any programme of preparedness that if we increase our military strength, we as a nation will be tempted to use our power in a war of aggression, and that our attitude to

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other nations of the earth will be one of arrogant superiority and irritating challenge. I feel very strongly that preparedness is not at all incompatible with love of peace and the hatred of war. If we as a people are trained in the essential principles of justice and our ideas of right are grounded in the conviction that there is one ethic for the individual as well as for the nation, the ability to defend ourselves will not lead to aggressive and insolent militarism. The spirit of militarism can never be due to the mere state of preparedness in itself, but is created by a warped mind and a heart of greed and unworthy ambition. Militarism is not determined by chance or circumstance, but by the definite policy of a state seeking world power and world domination. It is a sad commentary upon the spirit of our nation if we must refuse to possess ourselves of power for fear that in the possession we may prostitute that power to unworthy and ignoble ends. If this is true of our country at large, then no individual in our land should be entrusted with power in our business, professional, political or social life. The glory of power is revealed through restraint. I have sufficient confidence in the spirit of our nation, in our traditions of justice, in our moral integrity, in the sincerity of our public pledges, in the freedom from the mania of imperial power and territorial acquisition, so that I have no fear that our nation will ever be betrayed by the false ambition of militarism to wage an unjust and unrighteous war in an unworthy cause.

Why is it that there is this general movement throughout our land demanding a wise and adequate policy of military preparedness? Because we loathe the very thought of war. Because we have been stirred to the lowest depths of our nature by the cruel catastrophe which has befallen the civilization of Europe, and have experienced a feeling of unspeakable repulsion at the daily story of the incalculable sacrifice of noble and useful lives, and of the pain, anguish and misery following in the train of this horrible war. We believe in the policy of adequate preparedness, because we hate war and do not propose to have it forced upon us through our conspicuous weakness and widely recognized lack of military resources in men and material. This does not mean that we are indifferent to the sacred responsibility resting upon us both individually and as a nation to defend and maintain the cause of peace,—but we are determined that a false and sentimental idea of peace shall not leave us "naked to our enemies." The true pacifist is one whose counsel makes for peace and therefore I hold that he who urges a policy which will leave our nation shorn of her strength and a prey to any envious and covetous people, has no right to call himself a pacifist,—a maker of peace. His way is the way of war,—war which if resisted, means disaster and death; if not resisted, means shame and servitude, the loss of liberty and the surrender of our birthright. As I have said in another place and would here repeat with an emphasis intensified by growing conviction, a true and wise preparedness is "preparedness against war and not for war."

SWITZERLAND'S EXAMPLE—AN INVISIBLE ARMY

This is not an impracticable theory, incapable of being realized in the actual experience of a nation. Switzerland proves the possibility of a nation in arms challenging the world as the defenders of peace.

It happened that I crossed the western frontier of Switzerland on the first day of August, 1914, and was compelled to travel towards the eastern frontier in the Engadine Valley during the time of mobilization of the troops. The invisible army of Switzerland came into being within forty-eight hours. On the first day of August there was no evidence of any military organization in the country; then within four days, between 400,000 and 500,000 troops were on the borders; guides from the mountains, men from the shops and stores and fields, from all the industrial pursuits of the country, and they remain there to this day, defending their land from the incursions of any foreign foe. If Switzerland had not been prepared to fight for peace, that country would have met the same fate as Belgium or Poland. There is no country in Europe that gives as little impression of military display as Switzerland, and no country better prepared to defend its borders against the devastation and disaster of war. For our own country it is possible for us to follow a similar policy. We too can have within our midst if we choose an invisible army, men having some training in military affairs and yet not withdrawn from their daily activities and pursuits. In this way our military strength may be conserved at a minimum expense and minimum industrial disturbance. If we are confident, and I think justly so, that in the event of war the young men of our country would be ready and eager to volunteer their services, why should we not issue a call to volunteer for the military training camps which the government has already instituted with such marked success? Every thoughtful person is naturally opposed to military ostentation and display and the whole spirit of insolent militarism. That which is essentially the American way of doing things is to have our military strength in potential form rather than actually existent in a large standing army. The problem for us to solve is how potential military power may be rendered capable of rapid transformation into immediate available energy. By the extension of the military training camps through our country, by an increased interest in the organization of the state militia, by short-term enlistments in the regular army, so that there will be a minimum of men in actual service and a maximum in the reserve corps,—by all these efforts and others of a similar nature which may suggest themselves, our line of progress is definitely determined for us, to create an invisible army which will need only the country's peril to summon into being.

It is impossible for us to meet the present condition of affairs in our country and in the world by an easy-going policy of complacent optimism. It is very convenient to indulge in the Micawber-like feeling, that something is bound to turn up which will bring relief in the event of any emergency. It is well to cherish always a hopeful spirit, but such a spirit dare not be regarded as a substitute in any way for the distinct appreciation of the possibilities of the future and a wise provision to meet them.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION

In addition to the military preparedness to meet a possible national peril there must be also a renewal of national spirit and a preparation both of heart and of mind. It has been alleged time and again during the war by many among the European peoples engaged in the conflict, that America cares only for the power of gold, that the policy of our people generally is solely that of individual profit, that our spirit is grossly materialistic, and that the only argument that is conclusive in our minds

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is that which affects directly or indirectly our possessions. If this indictment is true to any degree whatsoever, it is cause for shame and humiliation.

As we look into the future we must issue some form of an emancipation proclamation, if not in words at least in the high resolve that we will endeavor to free ourselves from the tyranny of things and will be willing to sacrifice our possessions for the higher purposes of our being both as individuals and as a nation. This alone can give us freedom of spirit. It seems to me therefore that the appeal which comes at this time to our citizens, especially our young men, to volunteer their personal service in some form of military training, will withdraw their minds for a time at least from themselves and from the things which hold their spirits in bondage, and centre them upon the needs of their country. If it is necessary to sacrifice time and ease and comfort, all the better. To be conscious of the necessity of sacrifice, however slight, restores the soul.

Finally, there must be a preparedness for all that the future holds in store for us by a demand throughout our country for an undivided loyalty on the part of the entire body of our citizens, and an unconditioned and unreserved acknowledgment that America is their one and only Fatherland. Public sentiment must run so strong and so high as to make it impossible for anyone who has taken the oath of citizenship to divide his allegiance between the claims of this country and those of the country upon which he turned his back in long years past in order to seek a home in this new land beyond the sea.

NO PLACE AND NO QUARTER FOR TRAITORS

Let us not shrink from calling things by their right names, and therefore let us brand as traitor whoever lives in our midst, enjoying the protection and prosperity of our country, and yet dares to express by word or deed the spirit of hyphenated loyalty. There are welcome and room within our borders for all sorts and conditions of men, but no place and no quarter for traitors.

The time has come for the renewing of our vows, for the quickening of our sense of national responsibility, and the reciprocity of obligations, not merely demanding our rights, but recognizing our duties as citizens. The time has come also for the grateful appreciation of the debt we owe to the past, a debt which we can discharge solely by safeguarding our heritage and transmitting it unimpaired to coming generations.

From The Princeton Alumni Weekly

Special Aid Society for American Preparedness

By Edith G. (Mrs. Barrett) Wendell

ONE of the last days of October, His Excellency, Governor Walsh, invited a committee of Boston women to come to the State House to confer with him on what women could do to help their State for American preparedness. On November 4th the Society was organized, a constitution adopted and an Executive Committee elected.

The objects and purposes of the Society are, and shall be, to encourage and promote patriotic education, sentiment, and service among the people; and to aid in the establishment and maintenance of the National Defense.

The aims of the Society are:

1. To promote immediate naval and military preparedness in order to *avert* war.
2. To promote universal military training and service for men.
3. To promote universal economic training for women.
4. To promote greater individual efficiency.
5. To promote greater governmental efficiency.
6. To promote the study of international relations, that we may understand our own position among nations and learn the true value of our past achievements uncolored by national enthusiasm.
7. To promote that true spirit of patriotism which accepts the responsibilities as well as the rights of democracy, to the end that our many nationalities and races may become one nation in reality as well as in name.
8. To do all this through such established societies as exist, strengthening them without duplication of work, but providing means to fill deficiencies for which there is now no provision.

We believe that the time has come to co-ordinate all the forces of our country, to harmonize and bring to mutual understanding all our people, and that the enthusiasm of patriotism now aroused should stimulate us to mutual service in daily living as well as in great emergencies.

Men and women share equally the work and responsibilities of life. Their respective work is different, but equally important to the State. This Society is organized to mobilize the women of this State and to co-operate with the women of other states throughout the Union for service to our country.

The Society is working in co-operation with the Surgical Dressings Committee of the Civic Federation, "the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness" and the Red Cross. We are trying to mobilize the forces of women all through Massachusetts. Present recommendations for work. (1) Education: classes in American History; classes in the International Relations; classes in Civic Duties. (2) Training in the Care of Sickness: classes in First Aid under the Red Cross and Home Nursing; classes in making bandages and dressings through the Surgical Dressings Committee of the Civic Federation. (3) Training in Food Preparation and Values: classes in the essentials of Food Preparation; classes in Food Values and Substitute Foods and Prevention of Waste; classes in Cooking without convenience. (4) Telegraphy and Signalling; Telephone Operating and Stenography; (5) Classes in Cutting, Sewing and Knitting, and the use of scraps. (6) To encourage such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the many boys' and girls' clubs. (7) To further by material aid attendance at Plattsburgh military camps.

Plans for further activities are under consideration, the details of which will be published as they are arranged.

The officers of this society are Mrs. Barrett Wendell president, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer vice-president, Mrs. Harold Murdock treasurer, and Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Jr., secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are: Mrs. J. R. Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. George T. Rice, Mrs. Herbert Parker, Mrs. George S. Mumford, Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, Mrs. J. J. Storrow, Mrs. Robert Homans, and Mrs. C. L. Tilden.

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His First Military Training

The Experience of a Business Man Who Entered the Plattsburg Military Training Camp as a Real Green Rookie But Left It a Month Later With an Actual Knowledge of the Duties of a Soldier and Some Conception of What National Defense Ought to Be

For this article we are indebted to the modest pen of a Plattsburg man who insists on remaining anonymous

THE small boy who hikes out early in the morning to see the circus come to town gets an object lesson in efficient team work which he never forgets. It was so with the 1800 men who went to the Plattsburg Military Training Camp last summer. Most of these men were raw and utterly ignorant of everything military. The Springfield rifle was a curiosity and the modern belt and pack a thing for consternation.

As the recruits first stepped within the reservation, things began to happen in regular order,—physical examination, visit to the treasurer, enrollment and assignment to company, search for the company street and depositing of bags or trunks in a designated tent. The Quartermaster Department handed to each man one mattress, one mattress cover, one pillow, three splendid blankets, a poncho, a sweater, one-half of a shelter tent with a tent pole and five tent pins. These things we carried to the company street and placed on one of six cots in a pyramidal tent.

We next visited the Ordnance Department and each man got one rifle and bayonet, belt, canteen and cup, pack, knife, fork and spoon, meat can, condiment can and biscuit tin. These things we carried to the same cot which would be our home for the next four weeks.

A pyramidal tent, containing six men in civilian dress, six large bags or small trunks, six cots and six heaps of ordnance and quartermasters stores, does not seem large or roomy and the recruit begins to appreciate that there must be a place for everything and everything in its place. The wise recruit goes to Plattsburg in uniform and leaves civilian clothes and all other unnecessary articles at home.

Each company has its own mess shed where the cooking is done on army field-stoves by trained men. The food is served at long tables. It is of good quality and well cooked. There is no dish washing for the rookie at the home camp, but on the hike he eats from his own mess kit and must keep it clean and ready for inspection.

By bed-time the first night, some amateur housekeeping has been done and things begin to find their place.

The next day the real work of the camp begins. The company is lined up, men with former military experience are requested to "fall out" and be examined for non-commissioned officers; the others are put through the simple facing and marching movements of the awkward squad. It is not an awkward squad for long, however. The officers are skilful teachers and the men are anxious to learn. They are at it for four hours each morning and much can be accomplished under the conditions.

For the first ten days the routine is much the same. Up in the morning early, put on your poncho and race for the shower baths, back and jump into your clothes for fifteen minutes of setting up exercises before mess. At eight o'clock the company is formed and ready for the day's work. It may be close orders or skirmish drill on the parade ground, or the first patrol work on the country roads. Even with frequent short rests, it is hard work for head and body, and it becomes harder as the days go by and more and more weight is added to the packs. A soldier must learn to carry a pack weighing forty-five pounds, and a rifle and ammunition weighing about twenty pounds more, and he must march and fight with it on his back.

Back to camp for noon mess and a short rest, then elective work with cavalry or artillery, or map-making, or signalling for perhaps two hours. Not much spare time for housekeeping and rifle cleaning, but all this must be done for inspection.

Retreat at five o'clock. A short and impressive ceremony when the bugles sound to the colors and the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner."

COMPANY E, FIRST TRAINING REGIMENT

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Mess comes at six o'clock and at seven o'clock there is a half hour's lecture on some subject connected with the work.

By eight o'clock most men are ready to call it a full day, but not all. Up and down the company streets march enthusiastic rookies in charge of a corporal or sergeant, perfecting themselves in the manual of arms or the squad drill.

The third week in camp is given up largely to target practice. A soldier must know his rifle and how to shoot to hit under various conditions.

The fourth week is war. A red army has invaded northern New York and the blues must go forth to meet it. The soldier straps his full pack on his back, picks up his rifle and steps into the ranks, knowing that for nine days he must live and march and fight a complete unit. It is not play, this war game,—it is the hardest kind of work. According to the weather, the roads are muddy or dusty, and the soldier is dirty in either event. If at the end of a long march with much cross country fighting, he goes into camp near water that may be used for bathing, he is truly thankful. Otherwise a wet wash rag is not to be scorned.

He wears woolen stockings and shoes that fit. He learns how to prevent blisters rather than cure them. He learns how to march steadily for fifty minutes in every hour, keeping the proper distance from the file in front so that his company may take only its allotted space on the road.

He finds himself a unit of a unit in a large organization. The road is packed with soldiers as far as the eye can see and on either flank he gets an occasional glimpse of the cavalry operating in the distance. The column is frequently opened to either side of the road to let hustling dispatch bearers through, and during a halt the guns may go rumbling by. He is told that the wagon train is over a mile long. Later he believes it, for his company has been detailed to act as guard and the regular army teamsters have not seemed to appreciate his protection at its full value.

Talk about the circus,—this is the greatest show on earth. Somebody starts an old familiar song and soon the whole column is roaring out the refrain. It puts new life into tired feet and heavy packs are forgotten.

The rookie learns to live in the open, to make his bed on the bare ground and sleep with his bunkie under a dog tent,—not luxurious quarters but fairly inviting to a thoroughly tired man.

The campaign develops from day to day. Much goes on that he does not see, but he gets his share of scouting and patrol work and now and then a lively skirmish with the enemy. Occasionally his company is detailed with the main body to attack or defend a strong position, and then there is a battle which even a rookie can understand and enjoy.

On Sunday morning camp is broken for the last time and the campaign is over. There is a final hike for Plattsburg and a review before General Wood on the old familiar parade grounds. After this the companies are dismissed and the trains for home are packed with lean, brown men. These men are not soldiers. They have learned some of the rudiments of the profession and are one month ahead of the man who has never trained, but "it's a long way to Tipperary" and they are only freshmen on the road.

Last year Worcester sent the following to Plattsburg: Charles P. Adams, F. W. Gilman, Lawrence P. Greenman, Winslow S. Lincoln, N. Oliver Simard, besides these from Clark College, Messrs. Lubin, Feingold, Seder, H. Talamo and J. Talamo.

But last year was only a beginning compared with what the government hopes to do from now on. In the various "Plattsburg" camps in different parts of the country we should hope to see fifty thousand men at work this summer learning to be soldiers. This means willingness to go, on the part of the men, and willingness to co-operate, on the part of employers.

This summer the camps at Plattsburg will be held on the following dates: First Camp Senior Division, June 5 to July 2; Second Camp Junior Division, July 5 to August 8; Third Camp Senior Division, July 12 to August 8; Fourth Camp Senior Division, August 10 to September 6; Fifth Camp Senior Division, September 8 to October 5.

The Junior Division comprises: (a) undergraduates of colleges and universities; (b) graduates in 1916 of colleges and universities; (c) students in public or private schools who have reached a grade equivalent to Senior Class, High School; (d) graduates, under 21 of such schools with above grade.

The Senior Division comprises: (a) graduates of colleges and universities under 45; (b) other citizens, between 21 and 45 (both inclusive) not included in above, who have qualifications or experience equivalent to such an education.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y. (ONE OF TWELVE COMPANIES)

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A National Gathering of Business Men

Fourth Annual Meeting of Chamber of Commerce of the United States Brings More Than Twelve Hundred Business Men Together From All Parts of the Union—R. G. Rhett of South Carolina Succeeds John H. Fahey of Massachusetts as President

EXPRESSING his belief that a permanent tariff commission and a real American Merchant Marine,—two of the subjects in which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is deeply interested—would soon be accomplished facts, President Wilson, in his address at a banquet at the New Willard Hotel, February 10, closed the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Chamber.

The President's adress was in the nature of a message to the business men of the United States as represented by the membership of the National Chamber of Commerce. He sees before us an era of prosperity, but warned his hearers of the dread possibility of being drawn into the world war. His address was a business talk, in which he expressed his faith in the recuperative strength of the United States and praised the operation of the Federal Reserve Bank System.

The banquet, which closed the three days' meeting of the National Chamber, was attended by more than eight hundred of the delegates and distinguished guests. A unique feature was a transcontinental telephone demonstration. The diners were delighted by hearing San Francisco and intermediate points talk, and in listening to words of greeting from Governor Johnson of California and Governor Moorehead of Nebraska.

The banquet and the President's address came as a climax to the largest and most successful annual meeting the Chamber has ever held. There were practically a thousand individual delegates and alternates in attendance representing officially over three hundred organization members of the National Chamber. In addition there were a large number of individual members and guests.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED UPON BY THE CHAMBER

Business subjects of importance had been brought up in the form of resolutions prior to the meeting by member organizations. These, with the recommendations of the Committee on Resolutions, were passed on in the open meeting on Thursday. In an additional resolution, brought up during the meeting itself and adopted, the National Chamber, referring to "the grave differences" impending between the railroads and "certain of their employees" which, "if not adjusted, may result in serious interruption to transportation," and characterizing such interruption of traffic as a "national calamity," declared that, in its opinion, the parties "must settle their differences without recourse to measures that would impair public services." The resolution further committed the Chamber to the appointment of a committee which shall "carefully and impartially" investigate and consider "such phases of this critical situation as relate to the interests of commerce and the public" and report to the Board of Directors.

Two resolutions on the question of "dumping" legislation and industrial protection were adopted by the Chamber. Congress will be requested to make investigation through "an appropriate agency" to ascertain the facts upon which to base necessary legislation to prevent abnormal foreign competition.

The Board of Directors was authorized to consider for future action resolutions concerning banking facilities, civil service and superannuation pensions, a uniform national incorporation law, merchant marine, franking privileges of the government, the "mixed flour law," railroad regulation, the organization and standardization of state chambers of commerce, and transportation with relation to preparedness.

The meeting also reaffirmed its "emphatic opposition" to the so-called Deitrick Amendment which was passed as a rider to the Army appropriation bill for 1915-16 and which prohibits the "making of time studies and the payment of premiums and bonuses to employees," prime factors in the efficiency system which the Government had introduced.

The program of the Chamber's newly appointed committee on National Defense, while couched in broad, general terms, suggested the creation of a council of national defense to mobilize, when needed, all the nation's forces, fighting, industrial, scientific, and commercial. A resolution calling upon the Board of Directors to formulate a referendum to the membership on the suggestions of this report was adopted by the Chamber.

The Chamber listened to a statement, presented by Mr. William C. Breed, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, dealing with the subject of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering the President to veto separate items of appropriation bills and "riders." After some discussion a resolution was adopted referring this matter to the Board of Directors with the request that it be made the subject of a referendum.

THE STORY OF THE MEETINGS

Preliminary to the opening session, the National Council met (on February 7) to approve the program and elect the nominating committee of the Fourth Annual Meeting. The regular sessions of the meeting began Tuesday morning when the delegates were called to order by President Fahey and the convention committees were appointed. A review of the work of the year was given in the report of the Board of Directors, the development in organization and individual memberships was noted, a favorable financial condition reported and the general activities of the Chamber summarized. During the year 1915, it was noted, three referenda were taken. These were on (1) a merchant marine, (2) on improving our commercial service abroad and (3) on a business method for assuring future world peace. The sending out of a new referendum, number 12, now before the members of the Chamber, on the Seamen's Act, was also noted.

President John H. Fahey, in his annual address delivered on the morning of February 8, urged American business men to be less partisan. He reviewed the history of the National Chamber and emphasized its democratic character and its influence upon national legisla-

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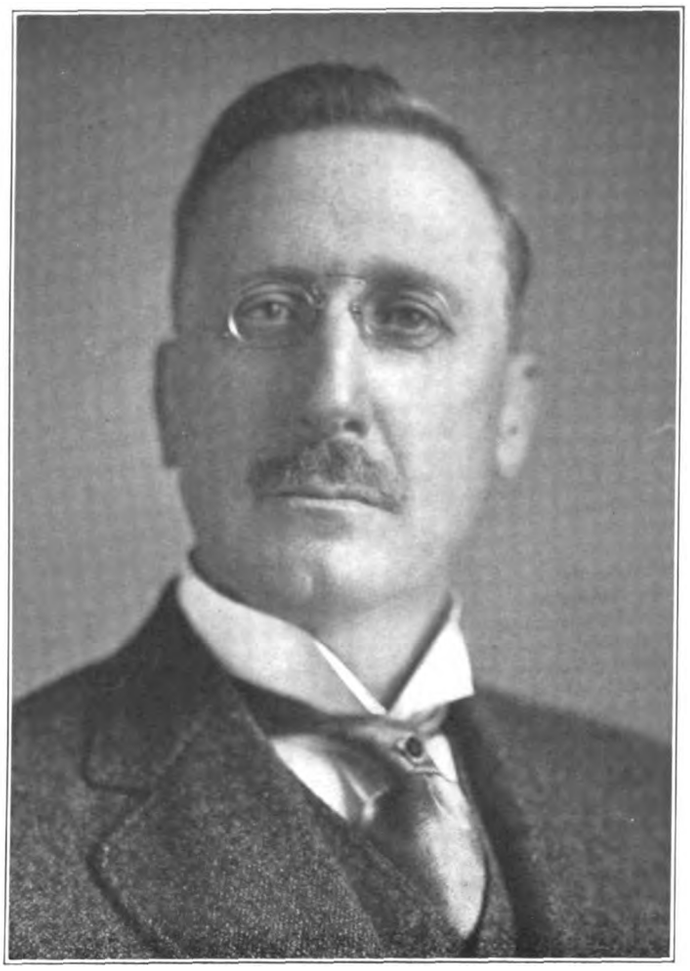
tion. "The day of indirection," he said, "passed long ago. All we want is to have our causes considered dispassionately in the plain light of day, and we are confident that the right kind of verdict will usually result."

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

The reports of the Chamber's special committees on important national business subjects were presented by the different chairmen and discussed in open meeting. The Committee on Permanent Tariff Commission, reporting through its chairman, Mr. Daniel P. Morse of New York, noted with approval the stand taken by the administration in favor of a tariff commission and referred to the patient efforts and work of the Chamber since its referendum on the subject (in April, 1913) as an admittedly strong influence in bringing about the present prospects for the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission.

One of the objects most earnestly sought by the National Chamber has been a real American merchant marine. The recommendations of its committee which were submitted to referendum and adopted in May, 1915, committed the Chamber to the advocacy of a federal shipping board and to government aid and supervision—under certain circumstances — to the country's shipping. The report at the annual meeting presented by Chairman William H. Douglas of New York, reaffirmed the Chamber's attitude, analyzed and commented on the government's shipping bill, regarding it as "an unsatisfactory measure to accomplish what is essential."



R. G. RHETT, ESQ., OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
President Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.

A preliminary report of the new committee on Labor Exchanges was presented by its chairman, Mr. Charles P. Neill of Washington, former commissioner of labor. The committee announced its purpose of studying, and reporting at a later date, on the problem of the shifting of the labor supply and of the proper functions and scope of a labor exchange.

A special committee on Arbitration with Argentina (an outgrowth of a project initiated at the Pan American Financial Conference) reported that the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires had substantially agreed with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States upon a code for the arbitration of commercial disputes between the business men of this country and those of Argentina.

The Chamber's Committee on the Department of Commerce, through its chairman, A. W. Shaw of Chicago, reported the activities and investigations which led up to the referendum approved by the membership in December, on enlarging the scope and activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the improvement and Americanization of the Consular Service. The committee also reported progress in its work in considering the problems of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, former president of the National Chamber, reported as chairman of the committee on the Federal Trade Commission. The committee recently issued a statement obtained after a series of interviews with the Department of Justice in which the Attorney General sets forth the attitude of the Department with regard to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of the M. K. & T. Railroad, as chairman, reported on the work of the Committee on Immigration. Insisting that immigration and the way we handle its problems lie at the bottom of our industrial conditions, Mr. Trumbull described the headway that had been made in furthering the Americanization movement among national and local organizations.

A report of progress of the committee on National Budget was made by Mr. R. G. Rhett, President of the People's National Bank of Charleston, S. C. The National Chamber has repeatedly gone on record in favor of a national budget. The open meeting adopted a resolution favoring the continuation of the committee's work.

The importance of the question of vocational education was emphasized by Mr. Frederick Geier, chairman of the Chamber's committee dealing with that subject. The committee commended the policy of Federal aid to vocational education through grants to the states, but recommended the establishment of a government board representing agriculture, industry, commerce and general and vocational education to advise and guide the states in this matter.

The Committee on Foreign Relations made its report through its Chairman, Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, former minister from the United States to Argentina. Calling attention to the fact that it has been the custom in our country for the State Department to conclude trade treaties without the aid of business men affected by such treaties, Mr. Sherrill announced that the committee now plans to prepare for the new commercial agreements

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which will be necessary at the end of the European war, and asked the organizations represented at the meeting for their advice and suggestion.

The presentation of the report of the Committee on Statistics and Standards was the occasion for bringing out the desire of Secretary Redfield for co-operation between the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Chamber's Committee, in the compilation of statistics. The Chairman, Mr. A. W. Douglas of St. Louis, vice president of the Simmons Hardware Company, enumerated the valuable reports on general business and agricultural conditions which had been sent out by the Committee during the year.

The Advisory Committee of the Organization Service Bureau of the Chamber presented through its chairman, Mr. S. Christy Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York, a report on the contemplated scope and field of the new bureau's activities.

Professor Paul Cherington, of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, as chairman, presented for the Committee on the Maintenance of Resale Prices, a short statement in regard to the work of his committee which resulted in a report which will be submitted for referendum to the entire membership of the Chamber.

The delegates were addressed by a number of eminent speakers including the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chinese Minister, Senator Fletcher of Florida, President Nichols of Dartmouth College, President Elliott of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Mr. E. A. Filene of Boston.

THE NAVY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Secretary Daniels, in his address on February 10, on the navy and national defense, called attention to our great need not only for a fighting line of ships, but for an adequate merchant marine. A merchant marine and an adequate navy, he said, are "one and inseparable, and we cannot really discuss the one without finding it interlinked with the other." The Navy Department, he declared, is preparing "in the spirit of Benjamin Franklin" for the defense of American institutions against any possible attack from without. Not only by the addition of new ships, however, said Mr. Daniels, is the navy seeking to be prepared. "We need to mobilize the genius of America. The Navy Department has summoned to its aid scientific men, the counsel of the foremost inventors and engineers of the country represented in the Naval Consulting Board." We have the right to feed and clothe the world, said Mr. Daniels, and "we do not propose to surrender that right or permit it to be placed in jeopardy."

Speaking on vocational education, Secretary Redfield emphasized the fact that education lies at the root of all industrial and commercial success in our country. He drew a sharp comparison between unskilled labor in the United States and conditions in Germany where every man in industry is an expert in his particular part of the work, no matter how slight. The Secretary holds it to be the duty of the nation to give to its young men and young women the earning power and better conditions of living which would result from vocational training along broad lines.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS

Dr. Ernest F. Nichols, President of Dartmouth College, addressed the assembled delegates on the subject of employment managers. He pointed out how the large labor turnover in this country, resulting in great economic waste, was caused more or less directly by unscientific employment methods. Dr. Nichols suggested the appointment of a committee by the National Chamber to deal with the subject of employment managers.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT ON "THE MALADY OF THE RAILWAYS"

Addressing the meeting on the "Malady of the Railways," President Elliott of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, called attention to the fact that, during the year 1915, there was less railroad mileage constructed than in any year since 1864 and that during the same period there had been "an epidemic of receivers," together with a reduced investment in railroad bonds. Regarding the future, Mr. Elliott emphasized the necessity for capital and labor to reconcile their differences without resort to rupture. He called upon the general public to see that there was not any further "excessive regulation" of railroads and that the threatened strike on the great systems of the country should be averted by reason and conciliation. "Public opinion must find means to prevent such paralysis." There is a moral obligation, said Mr. Elliott, on the part of employees to keep the service going until questions in dispute are settled in an orderly manner.

THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

World relations as they concern the American people were considered at the meeting in three noteworthy addresses. Senator Fletcher of Florida, who is a member of the International High Commission which grew out of the Pan American Financial Conference last May, told the delegates of the work already accomplished by the commission. He set forth the peaceful Pan American ideal and rapidly sketched the effect of the European war upon Latin American economic life. Tracing the history of the International High Commission, the Senator emphasized the subjects which have engaged the attention of this body, including chiefly transportation facilities between the American republics and the attainment of uniformity in commercial regulations and customs.

Mr. E. A. Filene, Vice-President of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, and chairman of the Chamber's special committee which prepared the report on the "Economic Results of the European War and American Business," addressed the delegates on "A Business View of the Peace to Come." Mr. Filene urged business men to study the economic situation certain to develop when the European war is ended. The United States, he believes, should take the initiative in proposing an effectual method for assuring permanent peace. Such a proposition, said Mr. Filene, is contained in the referendum of the National Chamber, recently adopted, which revolves around the use of economic pressure to compel resort to arbitration and conciliation.

Hon. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, spoke on the commercial relations between the United States and China. The wonderful natural resources of that ancient land, he pointed out, await development, but this is possible only through the investment of foreign capital. He urged American business men to undertake this development themselves, without resort to middlemen or brokers.

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The delegates and guests were instructed and entertained by a commercial exhibit in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Chamber made by the Department of Commerce. This exhibit graphically depicted important phases of the work done by the Department for American business, and included exhibits by the following bureaus: Standards, Lighthouses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Census, Fisheries, Navigation, Steamboat Inspection and Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The delegates appreciated also a lecture on the "Columbia Highway," illustrated by beautiful colored views, given at the New Willard Hotel, by the Portland Chamber of Commerce on the evening of February 9.

ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS

The terms of thirteen directors of the Chamber expired with this meeting and the following were elected by the delegates to fill the vacancies: Edward A. Filene of Boston; James R. MacColl of Providence, R. I.; W. L. Clause of Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. W. McCormick of New Brunswick, N. J.; Granger A. Hollister of Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. O. McCormick of Baltimore, Md.; Homer L. Ferguson of Newport News, Va.; Leon C. Simon of New Orleans, La.; S. B. Anderson of Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Nagel of St. Louis, Mo.; William Butterworth of Moline, Ill.; F. A. Seiberling of Akron, Ohio; L. S. Gillette of Minneapolis, Minn..

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held during the course of the Annual Meeting, James Couzens of Detroit was elected to fill the unexpired term of Director Joy who resigned. The new board, in accordance with the By-laws of the Chamber, chose the President to succeed Mr. John H. Fahey, who had been at the head of the National Chamber since 1914. Their vote elected Mr. R. G. Rhett, president of the People's National Bank, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Rhett is fifty-four years old. He practiced law for fifteen years and then became president of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company. As a lawyer and a banker he has been a figure in the commercial history of Charleston and has been an active member in the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rhett for eight years was the mayor of that city. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Chamber since January, 1913, and its Chairman since February, 1915.

Mr. John H. Fahey, the retiring president, was elected to the position of honorary vice-president.

Business in Worcester

Report of State Free Employment Agency

The condition of the labor market for the month of February, 1916, according to the report of the Worcester State Free Employment Office, is practically the same as during the previous months, the demand for help being greater than the supply. The number of persons called for was 943, compared with 1041 in January and 304 in February, 1915. The number of positions reported filled was 563 in comparison with 692 in January and 306 in February, 1915.

The demand for experienced help in the machine line showed an increase over previous months and several concerns that had not patronized the office previously placed orders for help. In the textile line both woolen and cotton mills were very busy and in the market for help. Engineers and firemen were in good demand and three first-class, or chief engineers, were placed in positions at very good wages. The records of the office do not show a first or second class engineer in Worcester out of employment.

A number of opportunities were open in large manufacturing concerns for young men for both clerical and factory work where there were excellent chances for advancement. Experienced office clerks were in good demand with a very limited supply. A large number of boys 16 and 17 years of age were called for for office work and to run errands, but the supply of boys for this work was not equal to the demand, for the reason that they preferred factory work which paid higher wages. The demand for men between the ages of 21 and 35 years for general factory work, which required no previous experience, was exceptionally good and no difficulty was found in supplying this class of help. There was a larger supply of laborers than during the previous month, due to the completing of the ice cutting and the curtailment of work by city departments.

At the present time the principal opportunities open for men are for toolmakers, machinists, specialists in the machine line, family help for cotton and woolen mills, mule spinners, experienced rubber shoe workers and young men for clerical and factory work outside the city.

Female stenographers, typists and office clerks were in good demand, also girls for envelope and corset factories. Power machine stitchers and experienced woolen mill help were called for in large numbers for work both in and outside the city. The demand for housemaids still continues excessive and the number of women called for for washing, cleaning and ironing by the day is increasing and the supply several mornings was not equal to the demand.

The principal call for female help at present is for office clerks and typists, corset factory and woolen mill workers, power machine stitchers and housemaids.

The daily average number of persons called for was 39 compared with 17 in 1915 and 11 in 1914. The daily average number of positions filled was 23 compared with 13 in 1915 and 8 in 1914.

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Pioneers of the Envelope Industry

The Achievements of G. Henry Whitcomb and Henry D. Swift in Developing This Substantial Branch of Worcester's Industrial Life and the Influence Which They Exerted in the Envelope Industry of the Country Assures Each a Niche with the World Leaders of American Enterprise and Genius

WITHIN a month the lives of two of the greatest figures in the history and development of the envelope industry in this country, both Worcester men, have come to an end, G. Henry Whitcomb, the first manufacturer on a large scale and for many years the foremost; Henry D. Swift, inventor of the machinery that in large measure made an industry possible. Both were pioneers and of extraordinary capacity. Both have worthy successors, but in the world of business the pioneers who have hewn the way to success, won over unknown difficulties and have made their way by untried paths, must be given places of historical prominence higher than those of their successors who have improved on their machines and methods, and extended the scope of the business they established and developed.

It has been said that men of the type of genius of Mr. Swift is passing, but there are today pioneer inventors, just as there were fifty years ago. The incentive furnished by the lives and success of Mr. Swift, his brother and their contemporaries is exerting and ever-broadening influence in extending useful inventions in a thousand branches of industrial activity. The historian of the next century will have many chapters to write on the achievements of inventors and pioneers in lines of work as yet unknown.

There are in school today boys who will see the opportunities of useful inventions and will, like Mr. Whitcomb, found new industries and win new triumphs. Mr. Whitcomb and Mr. Swift themselves, if they were writing this article, would lay the greatest emphasis not on the past but on the future. Their lives have been most useful as incentives, examples and inspiration for the men now in the harness, and for the boys in school and factory. The primary object of telling here the story of these two remarkable careers is to stimulate the young and encourage those who can take profit out of human genius and experience.

G. Henry Whitcomb

IN the death of George Henry Whitcomb the city of Worcester lost a captain in industry of national prominence, in some respects its foremost business man, a pioneer in the envelope industry that has contributed largely to the prosperity and growth of the city, a citizen of sterling worth and exemplary life, a Christian of the old New England type who squared his deeds with his conscience, a man whose life will serve as a model and inspiration for the youth and ambitious workers of the present generation. His work was done. His eminently successful career was virtually at an end five years ago, when he was obliged by illness to relinquish all his activities and give over to his three sons the management of his fortune and business. He died of diabetes on February 13 at his home, 51 Harvard street, in this city.

He takes rank in the industrial history of Worcester with the Washburns, Moens, Cromptons, Knowles, with the late George C. Whitney, Joseph A. Knight, Samuel R. Heywood, Milton P. Higgins and Charles H. Morgan, all founders of great and highly successful manufacturing business, and in the development of real estate with the Salisburys and Taylors. To his initiative, foresight, persistence, energy and consummate business ability the city owes its prominence in the envelope industry and a substantial section of its material development and prosperity. His name is conspicuous in the history of the making of envelopes, from the beginning down to the formation in 1898 of the United States Envelope Company by the consolidation of the largest companies in the business in Worcester, Springfield and elsewhere. He made Worcester the home of the envelope industry, discovered the inventors that produced the necessary machinery, gathered them about him and utilized their genius to mutual advantage. The story of his most active years is a history of the envelope business.

Mr. Whitcomb inherited much from his Puritan ancestry. John Whitcomb, the pioneer in this country, was born in England and was a relative of Symon Whitcomb, one of the original patentees of the old Massachusetts Bay Company. John Whitcomb's grandfather, John Harper, was a member of the famous old East India Company in 1620. John Whitcomb was one of the founders of Lancaster, Mass. Three generations of Jonathan Whitcombs followed, farmers and mechanics. Abner Whitcomb of the fifth generation in this country was a blacksmith, a pioneer at Hancock, N. H., where David Whitcomb, father of the deceased, was born May 30, 1808, by the fourth wife, when his father was seventy-five years old. David Whitcomb began life handicapped by poverty and lack of schooling, but forced his way upward, acquired a fortune in business and became one of the foremost citizens of Worcester.

Mr. Whitcomb was born at Templeton, Mass., September 26, 1842, and came with his father, David Whitcomb, to Worcester in 1853. He attended the public school on Thomas street. In 1860 he graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1864. He was gymnasium captain of his class, and orator at Commencement. On account of ill health he made a trip to Europe in a sailing vessel in the summer of 1863 and returned much improved. In 1867 he received the honorary degree of master of arts from Amherst. He was a member of Gamma Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa.

During the summer after he graduated he was employed in the hardware store of C. Foster & Co., now the Duncan & Goodell Co., in which his father was then a partner, but in the fall he went west looking for a promising business opportunity. In Ohio he investigated the manufacture of straw board and writing paper and conceived the idea of manufacturing envelopes, an idea that

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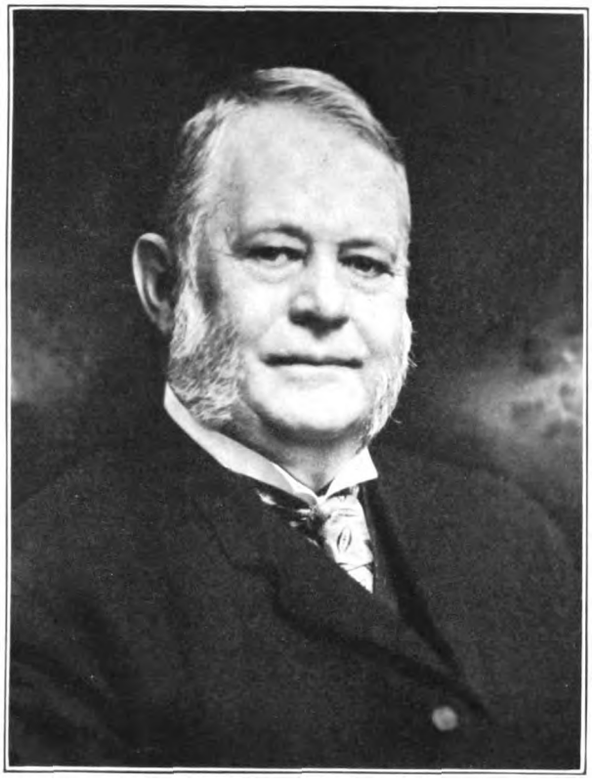
he put into effect immediately. With capital advanced by his father, he began in a small way late in the year 1864 to manufacture envelopes in a shop on the site now occupied by the fire department on School street, Worcester, using a primitive machine designed by James G. Arnold in 1858, and doing business under the name of the Bay State Envelope Company. In November, 1864, the business was removed to the Partridge Building, opposite the Old Central Exchange, on Main street, at the corner of Walnut street. At the beginning his wife was bookkeeper and he was clerk, cutter, machine tender, packer and shipper. During the first year he lost $1000,

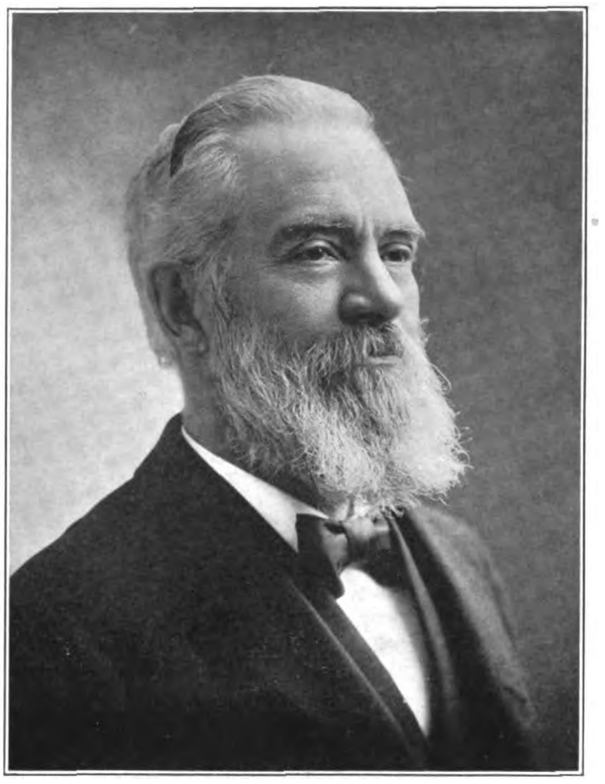


MR. G. HENRY WHITCOMB

but in the second year he made his living and saved $100, and in the third year a profit of $2000. He has often said during these early years when progress was slow and failure threatened, he was cheered, inspired and encouraged to continue the fight by the confidence and support of his wife. A new building was erected by David Whitcomb in 1865 in Bigelow court, off Front street, and was occupied January 1, 1866. It was the first envelope factory built in this country. Here the firm of G. Henry Whitcomb & Co., as it was then known, had ample space for growth. At first the capacity was 100,000 envelopes a day, but soon it was a million, and in five years the factory was too small for the business. In 1872 the building at 20 Salisbury street, still known as the Whitcomb factory, was erected and in the summer of 1873 the plant was installed and placed in operation there. In 1879 the southeast addition was built, in 1886 the Prescott street building and others in 1889 and 1892, giving a total floor space of 100,000 feet. In some of the later years of the business the annual profits exceeded $100,000 a year. The capacity of the factory was more than half a billion envelopes yearly, besides a two million and a half of straw and news board boxes.

The machinery used in the business have been designed and built in the shops of the company.

Almost from the beginning, the firm name was G. Henry Whitcomb & Company, though Mr. Whitcomb had no partner until 1865, when his father came into the firm. In 1884 the business was incorporated as the Whitcomb Envelope Company with capital stock of $150,000, David Whitcomb being president and his son treasurer and manager. After the death of David Whitcomb, in 1887, the son was president and treasurer until 1894, when M. F. Dickinson of Boston, a college mate of G. Henry Whitcomb, became president. At the same time



MR. HENRY D. SWIFT

Henry E. Whitcomb, son of George Henry, entered the business as secretary, while his father continued as vice-president and treasurer. In August, 1898, the entire property and business of the company was sold to the United States Envelope Company, and Mr. Whitcomb retired from active management, though he remained a director and vice-president of the new corporation and his son, Henry E., became manager of the plant, which has since been known as the Whitcomb Envelope Company Division.

Mr. Whitcomb had the faculty of finding and developing men of talent and ability in his line of business. Such men as Henry D. Swift, D. Wheeler Swift, James Logan, John S. Brigham of the Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company; Charles W. Gray, later of the New England Envelope Company; John A. Sherman, founder of the Sherman Envelope; Charles Heywood, of the National Envelope Company; Byron Emerson of the American Envelope Company; Frederick A. Bill of the Springfield Envelope Company; and Ezra Waterhouse of the Worcester Envelope Company were trained in the Whitcomb factory.

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From 1898 until illness compelled him to relinquish his grasp on business, Mr. Whitcomb devoted himself to various financial, educational and benevolent interests. He had previously invested heavily in Worcester real estate. He erected in 1879 the Cummings block at 53-61 Main street, and there his offices were located in 1898; the Whitcomb Building in 1877 at 78-80 Front street, and in 1883 the granite block at 82-84 Front street, Worcester. His residence, at 51 Harvard street, was the first dwelling house of granite in the city. But he found larger profit in western real estate and he developed much of the business sections of Pueblo, Colorado, and of Seattle, Washington, where with the co-operation of other eastern capitalists he erected the Estabrook Building, the Arcade Building, the Whitcomb Building, the Arcade Annex, the Amherst Building and the Washington Annex Hotel. Within a few years Mr. Whitcomb had invested at Seattle a million dollars in buildings alone. He saw the possibilities and his confidence in the future of Seattle was amply justified. The present location of the retail center of the city on Upper Second Avenue was due in large measure to his foresight in selecting that locality for his large business buildings. He also developed the Lowman tract and had a large share in building up the Capitol Hill district, now one of the finest residential sections of the city. The rapidity of the growth of Seattle is indicated by the fact that the Estabrook Building took place of a woodyard, and the site of the Arcade was previously used for a cow pasture. In Pueblo his investments were also large and profitable. He erected the bank building and two apartment buildings.

Mr. Whitcomb was interested in various transportation enterprises, among which was the Worcester & Marlborough Street Railway Company, of which he was at one time president. He was associated with the late Henry D. Hyde, Henry M. Whitney, M. F. Dickinson, Jr., Elmer P. Howe, Esq., and Col. Henry E. Pope in the West End Land Company of Boston. Other interests were varied and widely scattered. He was a director of the Columbia Paper Company; director of the First National Bank of Worcester, of the State Bank of St. John, Kansas, and of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company; director of the United States Coal & Oil Company, the Hartford Manufactury Company and the Equitable Securities Company of New York; president of the Standard Cattle Company of Wyoming and of the Boston Raisin Company; member of the corporation of the People's Savings Bank of Worcester and of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

Since December 5, 1910, his estate has been managed by his life-long friend, M. F. Dickinson, Jr., of Boston, and his son, Ernest M. Whitcomb of Amherst, assisted by his sons, Henry E. Whitcomb of Worcester and North Brookfield and David Whitcomb of Seattle.

The activity of Mr. Whitcomb in religious and educational affairs, considering the magnitude and engrossing nature of his business, was wonderful. He placed religion foremost in the duties of life. In his youth he joined the church and to the spirit and letter of his faith he adhered consistently to the end. Until 1884 he was a member of the Central Congregational Church, withdrawing at that time to Plymouth Church, (where his college mate, the late Dr. George W. Phillips, was pastor) of which to the end of his active life he continued one of its most earnest, devoted and influential members. He taught in the Sunday School, served on the Board of Assessors, and in later years was a deacon. He gave generously to the benevolences of the church and to the various organized charities of the city. He was especially the friend and benefactor of the Orphans' Home and the Worcester Employment Society. He was a director of the Children's Friend Society and the City Missionary Society.

From 1890 to 1906 he was a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions and was chairman from 1903 to 1905. He also served on the executive and financial committees of the American Missionary Association.

Few men of his ability and wealth have devoted themselves more heartily and usefully to the advancement of public education. He served two years on the School Committee of Worcester. He followed his father as a friend and trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and in the early eighties was the prime mover in opening a summer trade school for boys at the Institute. This school was the first of its kind in this country and was under the auspices of the Worcester Mechanics' Association, of which Mr. Whitcomb was then president and his life-long friend, the late Milton P. Higgins, was in charge of the Washburn shops, proving the value of such institutions; the trade school is now an important part of the educational system of the country. The Worcester Trade School for Boys, one of the best, is a natural development of summer school idea of Mr. Whitcomb. He was also a trustee of Amherst College, serving since 1884, treasurer of the college from 1895 to 1897. He founded a scholarship at Amherst. He was a trustee of Mount Holyoke College and of Oberlin College, Ohio. He had been president of the Amherst College Alumni Association; treasurer of the Gamma Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and vice-president of the Andover Alumni Association. In memory of his daughter, Emma, he erected and endowed the "School of Music, Whitcomb Conservatory," in 1908, at Doane College, Crete, Nebraska. In 1909 he erected the "Whitcomb Chemical Laboratory," at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri.

In the sterling qualities of citizenship he was not lacking. He used his influence constantly for progress and the public welfare in municipal affairs. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and had served the Board of Trade as trustee and vice-president.

Travel was one of his principal pleasures. His business demanded much journeying in this country and abroad, but he always took keen enjoyments in seeing new places and new people.

Mr. Whitcomb married, first, October 11, 1865, Abbie Miller Estabrook, daughter of Francis Chaffin and Caroline (Miller) Estabrook of Dayton, Ohio. He married, second, January 22, 1902, Elizabeth (Shannon) Wickware of Seattle, Wash. By his first wife he had seven children, four of whom lived to maturity and three of whom survive him. Emma Caroline died in 1902, two years after the death of her mother. Henry E. Whitcomb resides in Worcester; Ernest M. in Amherst, Mass., and David in Seattle.

Henry D. Swift

Henry D. Swift was born at West Falmouth, Mass., May 21, 1833, and died there at his summer home, February 29, 1916. He was a son of Daniel and Hepsibah

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Swift and a descendant of the first settlers who came from England and made their homes on Cape Cod. William Swift was the first of the line to set foot on American soil, he landed at Sandwich in 1630. His father was a skilful mechanic and in early life was engaged in shipbuilding with a brother, Seth. The inventive ability of the Swifts came down through many generations of men who not only tilled the soil but used their brains and hands in construction. One of the Swift ships, the brig "Marcella," sailed the seas for half a century.

Mr. Swift attended the village school during the brief winter terms during his boyhood, learned the trade of cabinet maker, and worked in summer on his father's little farm. He and his brother Wheeler began to manufacture furniture when mere boys in a shop which was equipped with a home-made lathe operated by a windmill that Henry Swift built. When he was 18 years old he went to work for Gideon Wood, cabinet maker, in New Bedford. Three years later he entered the employ of Willard Everett, a cabinet maker at South Dedham, Mass. In the winter following the mill of his employer was destroyed by fire and he returned to Falmouth. Perhaps that fire at Dedham was one of those accidents that prove the turning point in a man's career.

He and his brother Wheeler perfected a clothes wringer, the first ever constructed and patented. In a modified form that device is the same still in use throughout the world. In some respects the humble clothes wringer that saved the hands and hearts of all womankind ranks among the most useful and beneficent of human inventions.

In 1862 the Swift brothers began to manufacture the wringers on a larger scale on the top floor of the ink factory of George H. Morrill, at South Dedham. The building is still in use. Their business met failure through the trickery of an agent in Boston.

Now comes a dramatic chapter, one which illustrates the firmness of character, the courage of conviction, the indomitable will of Mr. Swift. In the summer of 1863 he was drafted and sent to the military camp at Concord, Mass. He was a member of the Society of Friends and all the family were Quakers. True to the tenets of his religion he declined to participate in war. He refused to drill and was sent to the guard house. He was transferred to Long Island in Boston Harbor, where he was allowed to do hospital duty, but he declined to receive soldiers' wages.

He persisted in refusing to do military services, though he was once taken from the guard house to witness the execution of a soldier for insubordination. He was finally courtmartialled and sentenced to death. He faced the end unflinchingly. But for the humanity of Abraham Lincoln the career of Mr. Swift would have ended with an execution, in the death of a martyr. But two leaders of the Society of Friends, Stephen A. Chase of Lynn and Charles R. Tucker of New Bedford, went to Washington and appealed to the President. The power of the President was exercised and Mr. Swift released on parole shortly before the hour set for his execution. This was in the Fall of 1863.

In the Spring of 1864 he found employment in Goodell's cabinet shop on Union street, Worcester. Again his religion had an important influence in shaping his future. At the Friends' meetings he became acquainted with James Green Arnold, a patent attorney, then living on Harvard street, who was engaged in perfecting a machine to manufacture envelopes. Mr. Arnold suggested that Mr. Swift undertake the operation and improvement of the machine for G. Henry Whitcomb, who had just started in the envelope business. Mr. Swift, having a good position and fearing to take chances on account of his wife and family, sent for his brother, D. Wheeler Swift, who was then out of work and unmarried. The Arnold machine proved impratical. In 1865 both brothers set to work to evolve the necessary machinery for Mr. Whitcomb who had bought some of the Reay machines. They invented a band-cutting machine, embossing machinery, a gum-mill, sealing-machine, combination cutter and other appliances to facilitate the work of the factory and in 1871 patented the folding-machine which marked a new era in the envelope business. In 1875 another machine which not only folded but gummed the envelopes was perfected by the Swifts and at the end of ten years thirty-one of the new machines were in operation, giving to Mr. Whitcomb a great advantage over his competitors. The Swift automatic printing press followed, and that furnished Mr. Whitcomb with another important instrument for developing the business and outstripping other manufacturers. The Swift brothers were associated with Mr. Whitcomb until 1884 when they became partners in the new firm of Logan, Swift & Brigham.

It is impossible in an article of this kind to trace the history in detail of the progress in this industry due in large measure to the inventive ability of these brothers, whose work and careers cannot be described separately. They were partners in work, thought and business to the end of their careers. The machinery developed in the Whitcomb factory was controlled by Mr. Whitcomb, and the Swifts were under necessity of devising new machinery that would not infringe on the former Swift patents. They succeeded in producing even more efficient machines. The new business was started at 16 Union street. In 1889 a new factory was built on Grove street, and the Logan, Swift & Brigham Company became one of the foremost concerns in the envelope world. The other partners were former Mayor James Logan, now vice-president of the United States Envelope Company, of which the first became a part at the consolidation in 1889, and John Stillman Brigham, who died February 19, 1897. The Swifts retained a nominal connection with the United States Envelope Company, but practically retired at the time the new corporation was formed. D. Wheeler Swift died at his home on Oak avenue several years ago.

Henry D. Swift retired to well-earned leisure and an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of his genius and industry. He took pleasure in the study of astronomy and other sciences. At his home on Channing street he had one of the finest telescopes for many years, and at West Falmouth he had an observatory in which he spent much time, making charts and models especially of the surfaces of the moon. He loved nature and lived close to it. He avoided public life. To the end he was devout, pious, conscientious in every walk of life.

He married, May 14, 1861, Emma Colburn Fuller, who survives him. They had four children, two of whom died young. Arthur Henry Swift, a son, was missionary of the Iowa Board of Foreign Missions of the Society of Friends in the Island of Jamaica, and died seven years ago. Willard Everett Swift, the only surviving son, is assistant mechanical superintendent of the United States Envelope Co. in Worcester.

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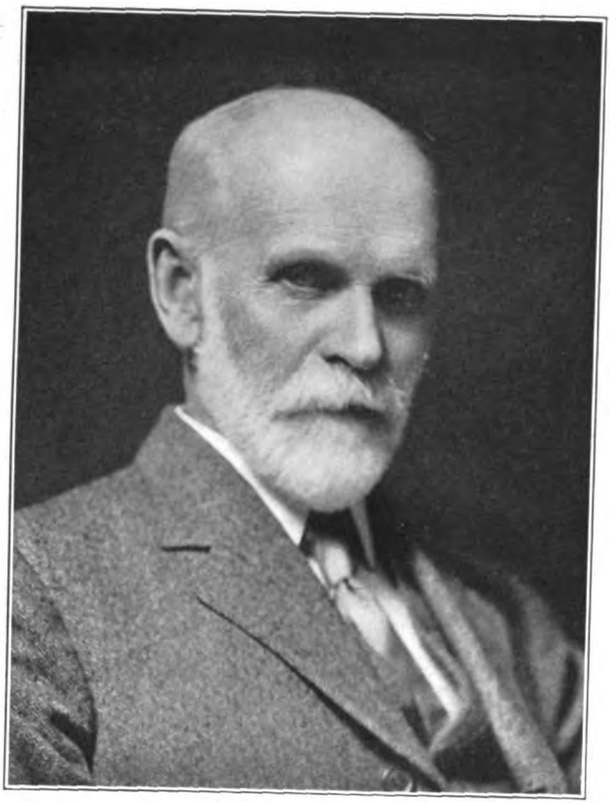
Frederick W. Perkins

IN the ranks of the veteran merchants of the city there is another vacant place. For a third of a century Frederick W. Perkins had been at the head of a prosperous and important business in Worcester. In October, 1882, he opened a store at 546 Main street, dealing in wrapping paper and twine, wholesale and retail, and he continued alone until 1900 when he admitted to partnership George S. Butler. Since then the business has been conducted without change of ownership under the firm name



MR. FREDERICK W. PERKINS

of Perkins & Butler. Mr. Butler began his career in business as a boy in the employ of Mr. Perkins, and throughout their long association the partners worked in exceptional harmony and with the utmost good-will. The store was at the original location until January, 1914, when the present quarters on Federal street were occupied.

At the time of his death Mr. Perkins was one of the oldest merchants in active business among those who established themselves. In the section in which his store was located but three were in business when he started, N. R. Scott, the druggist; Richard Healey, the cloak and fur dealer, and George R. Bliss, men's clothing. The merchants who are still in business and were doing business before Mr. Perkins are a small company. One of the veterans himself could not name more than a dozen. Yet Mr. Perkins was thirty-eight years old when he came to Worcester.

He was born August 24, 1844, in Newcastle, Me., a son of Edmund and Cynthia (Otis) Perkins; educated in the public schools of his native state. When he came of age he entered the employ of Jordan, Marsh & Co., in Boston, and a few years later became proprietor of a circulating library and stationery store in that city.

Mr. Perkins had the gift of salesmanship, possessing a kindly, happy disposition, an attractive personality and his customers were invariably his friends. He continued on the road until his last illness and throughout New England his familiar visits will be missed by the dealers with many of whom he had been doing business for a score of years. He was well-known and highly respected in the business circles in which he moved. He was a valued and loyal member of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and of the Worcester Council, United Commercial Travelers.

It was characteristic of him that his chief pleasure in life came from nature. His summer vacations were spent in the old homestead at Damariscotta, Me., and he was wont to say, as one who knew him well has written, "that he passed one-half of the year anticipating Damariscotta and the other half in reminiscences of its delights." He was an active member of the Natives of Maine Association and took great pleasure in the annual reunions.

Mr. Perkins joined Plymouth Church soon after coming to Worcester. His religion had a definite bearing on his every day life and those who were associated with him either in business or more intimate relations were the better for having known him.

He was a member of the A. O. U. W. He was a Republican in politics, keenly interested in public affairs, but had no taste for public office or honors of any kind.

His ancestry was of the old colonial English stock, dating back to the settlement of New England in many lines. He married, September 20, 1877, Susan E. Bean, who survives him. They had two daughters, Fannie C., wife of Paul Wilson of New York, and Ethel C., wife of Dr. Fred H. Harrington, 35 Harvard street.

He died February 26, at his home, 50 Queen street, after an illness of several weeks.

Forecasts Prosperity

Annual Report of President Spalding Says General Business Activity Stimulates Toll Business

The annual report of the directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, made through President Spalding at the annual meeting of the stockholders recently, announced a rapid and substantial increase in toll traffic during the last three months of 1915, and predicted a likelihood of an even greater use of telephone facilities during 1916. This increase in toll traffic was said to be due to the general activity in all branches of mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. Provision is now being made to meet the increase expected during 1916.

Perhaps the most important event announced in President Spalding's report was the purchase of over 96 per cent. of the stock of Providence Telephone Company. Four shares of New England stock were given for five shares of Providence stock. During the year, the authorized capital stock of the New England Company was increased from 500,000 shares to 750,000 shares. On December 31, 1915, the total number of shares of stock issued and outstanding was 473,463.

During the year 1915, there was no permanent financing, all new money being obtained on notes from banks or from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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WORCESTER A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

March, 1891

William A. Denholm

No event in the city's life during the month of March, 1891, caused more widespread sorrow, particularly in the business world, than did the death on March 2 of William Alexander Denholm, head of the Denholm & McKay Co., proprietors of the Boston Store. Mr. Denholm was 53 years of age at the time of his death, which was caused by weakening of the heart as a result of anæmia.

A native of Dundee, Scotland, where he was born in May, 1837, the son of John and Jessie Milne Denholm, Mr. Denholm came to this country at the age of 18, and for the last twenty years of his life was a resident of Worcester. Soon after coming to this city he entered into partnership with William C. McKay and established what was later to become the city's largest department store. The store began business in what is now the Walker building.

He was an active member of Old South Church and had much to do with the erection of the church's new house of worship. He was a liberal contributor to the fund for a new Y. M. C. A. building. His home was at 18 West street.

After his death his surviving partners, John C. McKay and James J. Hughes, took over his interest in the store and continued the business.

Baseball in '91

Followers of the great old national pastime who have watched the ebb and flow of negotiations during the last few weeks which have finally landed Worcester in the Eastern League instead of the New England League, as of yore, will be interested in the circumstance that just a quarter century ago this month the baseball situation in this city was just as acute, if not more so, than it has been this winter. It was at that time that Worcester first became identified with the New England League, in which circuit her teams were fore-ordained, as it proved, to make so good a showing through many a hard-fought season.

The demand for better and more lively baseball was as acute then as now. It led to lively agitation, several meetings, and a great amount of talk. Finally matters came to a head when a movement got well under way to put Worcester in the International League, at that time just coming into prominence as a fast minor aggregation of ball clubs.

Baseball politics were evidently resorted to by opposing interests, however, for when it came to a vote of the league magnates Worcester was coolly ignored and Newark got the coveted International League franchise. There were insistent cries of "treason" and charges of a "sell" among the disappointed Worcester fans. In retaliation for their treatment they were quite ready to listen to overtures from the New England League, to which the local club finally made application and gained election. The meeting at which it was voted to cast in the team's lot with the New England League was held on March 12. There was no doubt at any moment during that session of the feeling of the local stockholders in the club.

Edwin Conant

Edwin Conant, at that time the oldest member of the Worcester County Bar, died on March 2, 1891, at his home at 12 State street, at the age of 80 years. He was a native of Sterling and was a graduate of Harvard University. Mr. Conant was a public benefactor of his native town, giving the fund for the free public library of Sterling, which was dedicated to the memory of his oldest daughter, Elizabeth Ann Conant. He was the oldest member of the County Bar by five years. The next oldest member was Joseph Mason. He made a number of charitable bequests in his will.

Battery B Changes

Captain George L. Allen, of Battery B, resigned that post early in 1891, and on March 11 of that year the vacancy was filled by the election of Second Lieut. Lawrence G. Bigelow. The election was unanimous. Orderly Sergeant Herbert W. Haynes was made second lieutenant to succeed Lieut. Bigelow. The retirement of Captain Allen marked the conclusion of executive service by one of the most active members of the command. It is recalled at this time that a son-in-law of Captain Allen's, Maj. Thomas Magee, is now serving on the firing line in France as an officer of one of the Canadian batteries of heavy artillery.

Piedmont Church Chapel

Piedmont Church on March 15, 1891, opened a branch chapel at the corner of Endicott and Bigelow streets. The chapel was dedicated on this date, and for several years performed a good work in that locality. With the change in the character of the neighborhood it later went out of existence.

A Notable Reunion

A quarter century after they were mustered out of service, Co D, Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which was recruited almost wholly from Worcester and almost wholly by Capt. J. Orlando Bemis, who at present is one of the most esteemed members of George H. Ward Post, G. A. R., met on March 13, 1891, and held its first reunion. There were 33 veterans of the company present. Captain Bemis presided and was elected president. Lieut. Augustus Stone was chosen vice-president, and Malcolm W. Maynard was elected secretary and treasurer.

Ovation to Hon. William McKinley

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, at that time chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the 51st Congress, destined five years later to become the chief executive of the nation, was the central figure in a notable demonstration of Republican enthusiasm on March 23, 1891, when he paid a visit to Worcester and addressed a crowded meeting in Mechanics' Hall. The "McKinley bill," relative to food tariffs, was at that time much talked about and went into effect on the first of the following month, substantially lowering prices in foodstuffs, to the delight of the housewives. Maj. McKinley, as he then was, talked on the issues of the day.

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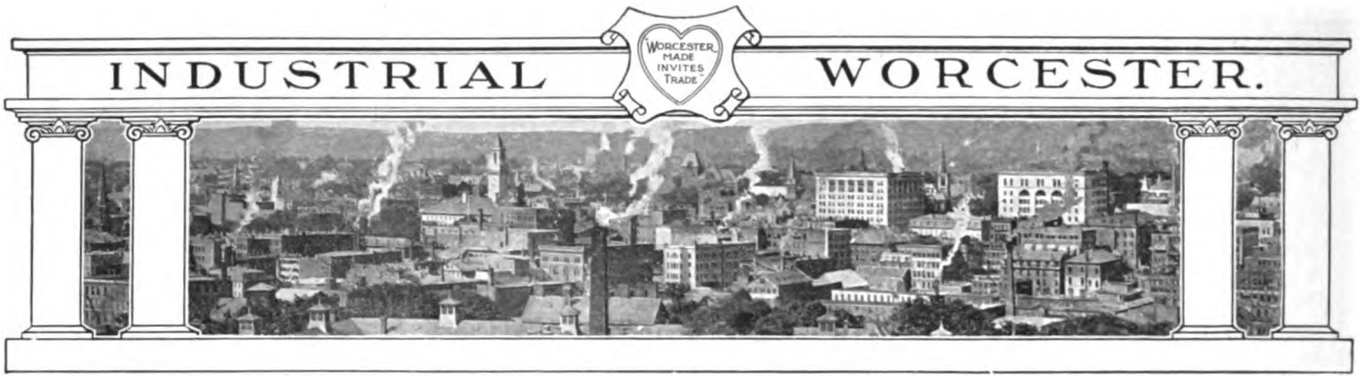
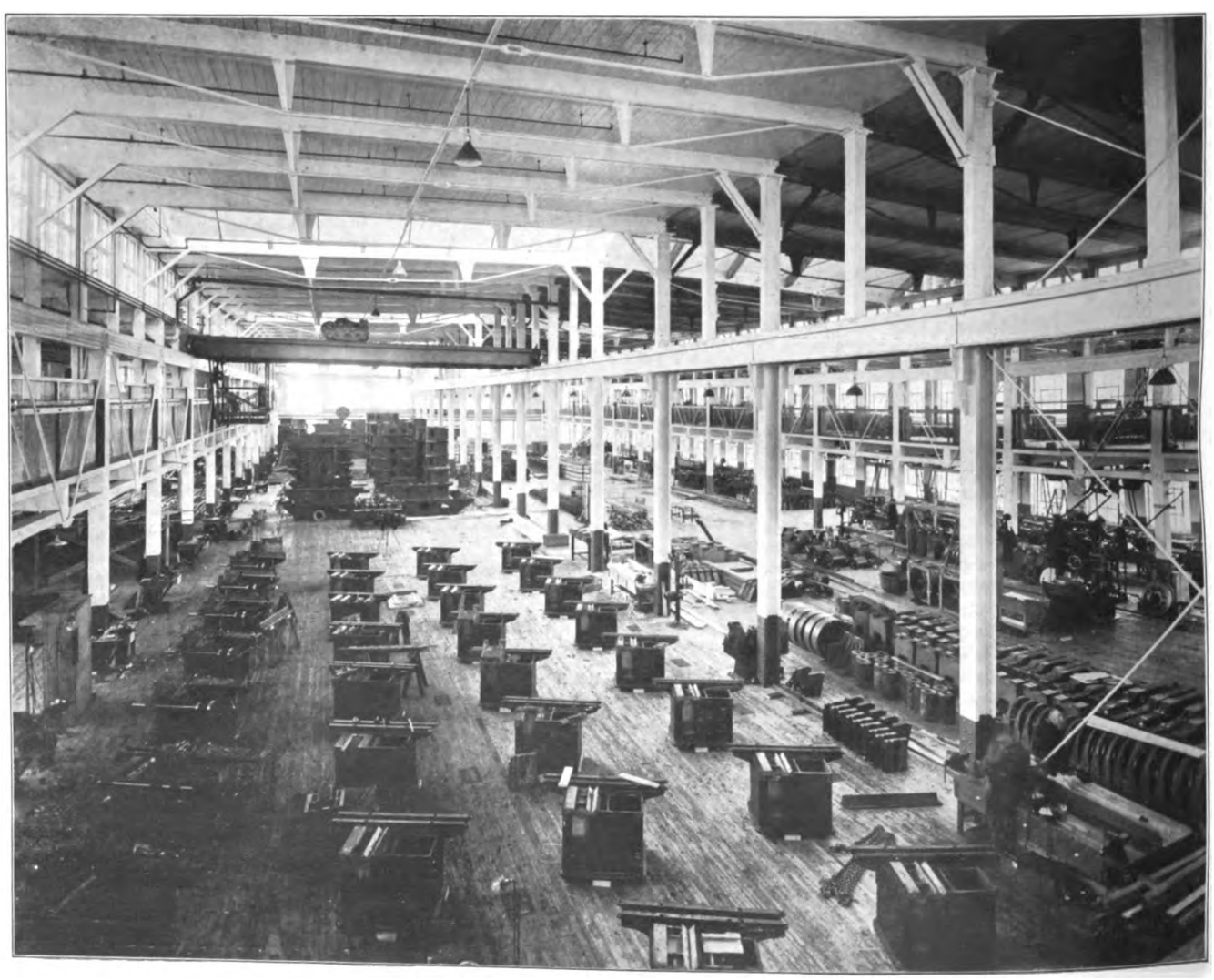


Remarkable Expansion of the Norton Company

TO those who are familiar with and interested in the grinding wheel industry, there is no business that serves as a better barometer of the industrial conditions of the country. It is gratifying, therefore, that we have one of those plants here in Worcester county that has been enjoying a healthy, remarkable growth excelled by no other local industry. For a period of one solid year, the plants of Norton Company and Norton Grinding Company have been the scene of unusual building activities. Early in the year 1915, it was evident to the management of these companies that prosperity in the industry was likely to continue for some time and they have been backing their optimistic opinions by voting to build many new kilns, additions to the main plant, new buildings and a complete new plant for the manufacture of Alundum wheels.

A strenuous effort has been made to keep the factory production lines on their business charts close to the lines that represent the sales. The additions of the past year to the wheel plant alone have amounted to more than ten acres of floor space. The capacity has been more than doubled.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW ASSEMBLING SHOP

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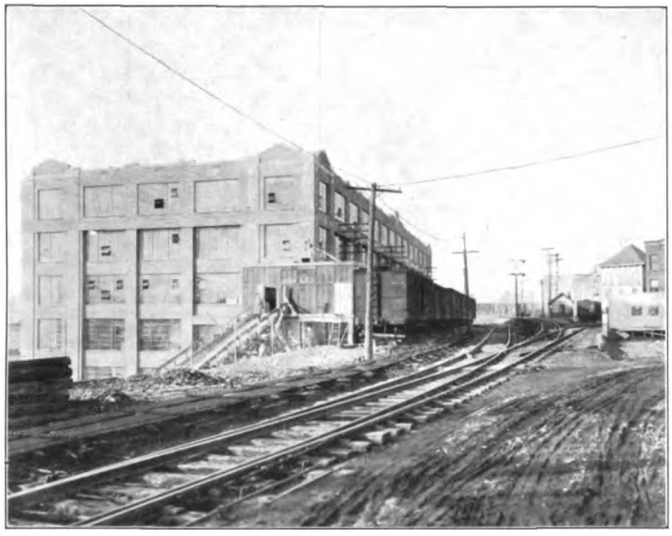
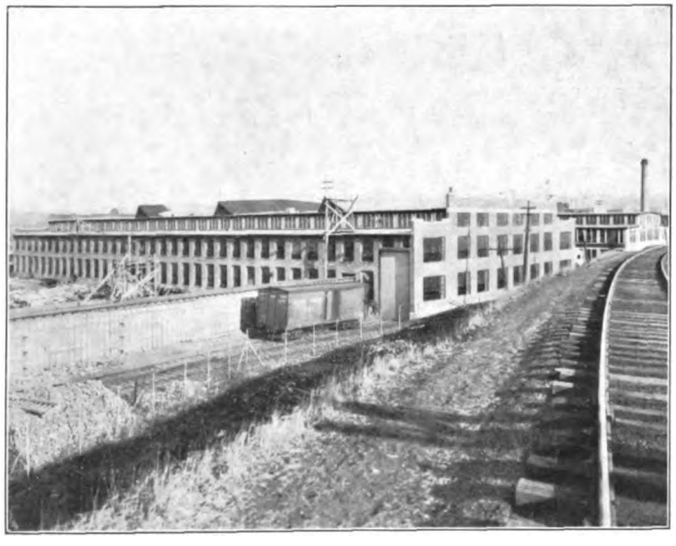
Visitors to Greendale during the past few months have marveled at the construction work going on there, yet they have failed to appreciate the many interior changes that are not noticeable from the outside. They may have observed new buildings and many new kiln chimnies



NEW FIVE-STORY CONCRETE BUILDING

which are a prominent part of the skyline so familiar to all residents of that locality—in the old wheel plant a new kiln has been built wherever a space has been found available. Departments have been changed and enlarged to make room for additional workmen and machines and still every branch of the works is crowded to the limit.

Before December 1, 1915, the Norton Company accepted from the well-known Worcester contractors, E. J. Cross Co., the immense 5-story concrete-brick building

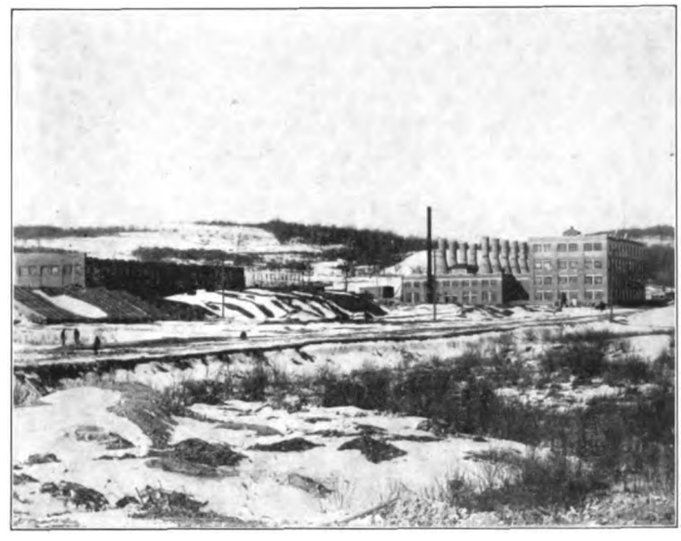


MILL NO. 4—ANOTHER ADDITION

250 x 90 feet located at Barbers Crossing. This building is now known as plant 4; it contains 100,000 square feet of floor space and cost approximately $150,000.00. A large part of the space in this building is to be used for storage of finished product and packing materials—it is also now housing the stock, grading, testing, inspection, packing, shipping and traffic departments. It is considered by architects one of the most modern and sturdy types of concrete factory buildings to be found in New England. Connection is made with the main works by means of a tunnel under the Boston & Maine Railroad. The building has two elevators, 10 x 12 feet, each of which carries a load of three tons. One cannot help but notice on an inspection trip through this building the many modern conveniences and improvements in the interest of sanitation, light and comfort; stair cases on either end of the building; fire doors; fire hose racks; the most improved lavatories and washrooms with individual wash bowls, hot and cold water, and shower baths on each floor.

The next building that changed the skyline of the Norton plant was a 5-story addition to the abrasive mill —a building 40 x 56 feet with a floor space of 11,000 square feet, which will increase the crushing capacity of the abrasive mill about 15,000 tons per year over the present production.

Another red letter day in Greendale was Monday, January 17, when an entirely new and complete grinding



PLANT NO. 6—NEW BOND BUILDING

wheel plant on Gleason Avenue, known as plant 6, was put in operation. In the erection of this new plant another Norton record of building construction was made. Building operations on the new plant started in September, 1915, and on January 17, 1916, it was finished and fully equipped in every department for the complete manufacture of Alundum grinding wheels. The plant was erected in a field at the foot of Mt. Ararat or Indian Hill and it was necessary to put in new streets and new railroad sidings in addition to the manufacture of the necessary machinery and other factory furnishings. The new Norton factory is considered a model for manufacturing purposes and desirable working conditions. It contains 160,000 square feet of floor space and plans provide for 17 kilns, 9 of which have already been completed and are in use and 4 of which are being constructed. The large or main building is a 4-story structure 176 x 60 feet. There is a 2-story kiln building 352 x 80 feet and a coal pocket 352 x 38 feet. The entire plant is of steel and brick construction, the exterior of water-struck brick and artificial stone. The design is a pleasing one differing in most respects from the ordinary type of factory buildings, and will form a nucleus for all future building construction at the Gleason Avenue Norton works.

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It was designed with a view of meeting every possible requirement in the interest of the welfare of employes. It contains spacious locker rooms with separate wash bowls, hot and cold water, lockers of generous size for each workman and shower baths. It is comfortably heated by two Stewart tubular boilers, and the design provides for ample light and ventilation. The new works are used exclusively for the complete manufacture of Alundum wheels, the product being transferred to plant 4 for testing, inspection and shipping. This new plant alone provided an opportunity for employment of 200 additional help.

Between plant 6 on Gleason Avenue and the main works on New Bond street, building operations have been going on all winter. What is known as a bond building has been erected, also another building to supplement the abrasive mill. The latter is to be used for the crushing of special abrasive materials used in the manufacture of wheels for specific purposes.

The Norton companies have provided amply for future growth in securing a tract of land along both sides of Gleason Avenue, a street that runs at right angles to New Bond street where the main plant is located. If this industry continues to grow at the remarkable rate it has for the past few years, it will not be long before the residents of Greendale will look with considerable pride on a factory of immense proportions located on Gleason Avenue which from an architectural viewpoint will be second to none in New England.

At the time this article was being written a new 4-story building to be known as the Service Building was part way completed, located directly opposite the mills of Norton Grinding Co. on New Bond street. It is the first building that the Norton companies have erected on that side of New Bond street. This building is to be what its name implies—a service building in which the stores department will be located, also the printing plant and machine shop. Their removal from the old plant will permit a growth in the departments for the manufacture of elastic and silicate grinding wheels.

Another important addition is a building known as mill 4 to be occupied by Norton Grinding Company as an assembling shop for cylindrical grinding machines. It is a building of the same general design of the three older Norton Grinding Company shops but considerably larger —a one-story structure 287 x 123 feet with balconies. It has double crane service operating in two 40-foot bays. The walls are of brick and the construction is practically fire-proof throughout. This new shop was made necessary by the increased demand for Norton cylindrical grinding machines and the crowded condition of the plant in the company's efforts to increase production. As the result of these building operations, the Norton Grinding Company has also been enabled to increase its working force until today the number of men at work is far in excess of the number employed six to eight months ago. It is by far the largest of the Norton Grinding Company shops and those who had a hand in designing this building look upon the result with considerable pride.

With the extensive preparations for increasing the capacity of the grinding wheel plant in Worcester, corresponding changes are being made in the company's abrasive plants at Niagara Falls, and Chippawa, Ont., Canada, and the Bauxite plant at Bauxite, Arkansas. New and larger structures have been erected at the Alundum plant in Niagara Falls. An additional electric furnace plant for the manufacture of Alundum is now being built adjacent to the Crystolon plant in Chippawa, which will have one and one-half times the capacity of the present Alundum plant at Niagara Falls. The Bauxite plant at Bauxite, Ark., is also being doubled.

During the past year the Norton companies not only have been giving considerable attention to increasing the plant facilities but have been giving a lot of thought to the human element of the industry. They are firm believers in safety and sanitation, healthy and pleasant home surroundings—they believe that these things form a good foundation for a plant's growth. Considerable has been said in the local newspapers about the model village or garden city that is being built on the beautiful Indian Hill site close to the Norton plants. Indian Hill was designed for a garden city in reality as well as in name. Considerable thought and attention was given to the attractive surroundings, ideal residences for workmen, parks and playgrounds—conditions that tend toward the development of a healthy and happy generation. There were 30 houses in the first lot erected, all of which have been sold on the Indian Hill Company easy-term payment plan and it is the intention to start another lot of houses this spring. The Indian Hill Company is merely the machinery used by Norton Company and Norton Grinding Company to provide a model community for their employes. Its officers are identical with those of the Norton companies, so that the policy of directing the factories and the Indian Hill development is the same.

When the additional kilns now being added to Plant 6 are completed, the Norton Company will have 62 in operation, which makes it by far the largest plant in the world for the manufacture of grinding wheels, the nearest competititive plant having about 22 kilns.

With these increased facilities for production of the well-known electric furnace abrasive products, Alundum and Crystolon, the prospects for adjusting this company's business to the unexepected rush and for rendering its customers effective service are extremely bright. The building operations that have been going on at the Greendale plant surely indicate that the company is taking an optimistic view of business conditions.

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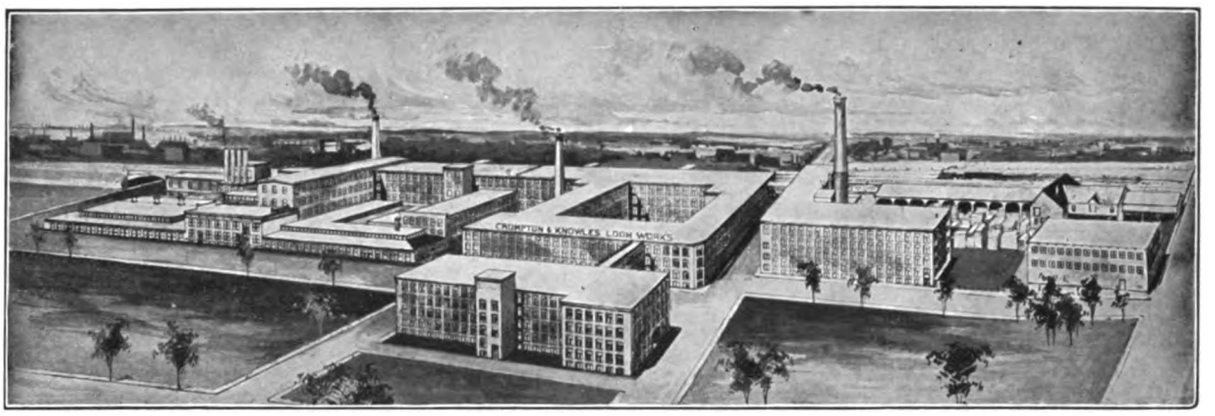

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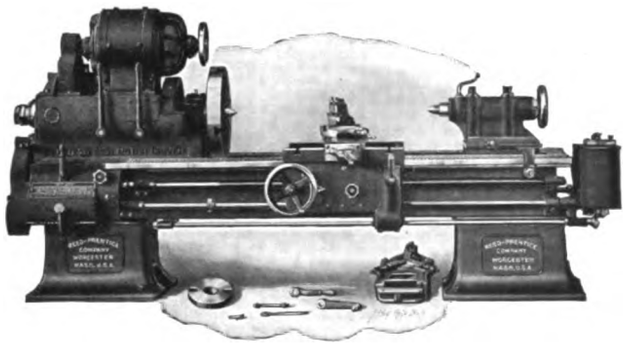

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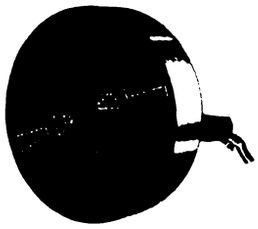

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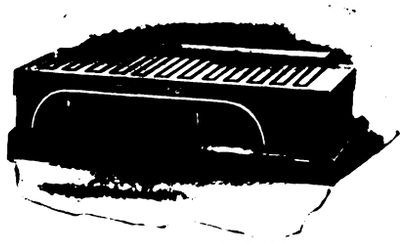

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FLAT MAGNETIC CHUCKS

from 10 in. to 8½ feet in length

GLOBE TOOL SHARPENER, made for Bench or Floor

Walker Magnetic Chucks
Rotary, Rectangular or Swivelling

Walker Grinding Machines
Universal Tool Room, Piston Ring or Flat Surface

O. S. Walker Co. Successors to O. S. WALKER & CO. and WALKER GRINDING CO. Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Worcester Machine Screw Company

Standard Screw Company Successor

Set, Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts

Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

TURN TO THE RIGHT

TRADE MARK

Wire, Springs and Wire Specialties

WE SOLICIT YOUR ENQUIRIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

R. L. GOLBERT, Pres. and Treas. — A. B. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. and Supt. — L. A. WHEELER, Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

[x]

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

IRON CASTINGS

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

LOOK!

¶ Only $50.00 for an all Iron SAW BENCH with countershaft complete. It will pay you to investigate.

¶ Send for circular giving full particulars.

R. E. KIDDER

13 Hermon St. Worcester, Mass.

SHEET STEEL TAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

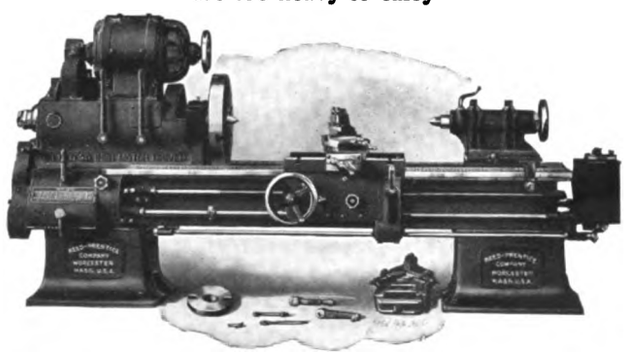
LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



E. B. LUCE

EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER OF MACHINERY

WALKER BUILDING

TELEPHONE

EVERY VARIETY

OF WOODEN AND PAPER

ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES

BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

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Illustrated Lecture on Yellowstone Park

With Motion Pictures and Colored Slides
By CHARLES NORTON HUNT

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE HALL
MAPLE STREET corner WALNUT

FRIDAY, MARCH 31st, 1916, 8.00 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE

Held under the auspices of the Department of Public Schools and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Worcester Mass.

WORCESTER LEADS THE WORLD

In the Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Disease

Restaurare Institute

Brownell's Specific for Alcoholism and Drug Disease Unrivalled

Alcoholic craving destroyed instantly. No ill effect during or after treatment. Patients return to their homes and business in from 24 to 48 hours. Moderate drinkers and periodics lose no time. Patients can arrange with Institute Co. to be treated at their homes.

Under the Brownell method the drug addictee is permanently delivered, without the physical suffering and uncertainty accompanying other treatments.

Hon. James Logan, former Mayor of Worcester for four terms, vice-president and manager U. S. Envelope Co., after observing the results of Brownell's Specific, says: *"It would seem as if the day of miracles had not yet passed, for the way in which Brownell's Specific works borders on the miraculous."*

The "Conquest of Alcohol and Opium" sent on request. It's good reading.

Worcester Medical Institute Company
15 UREAD ST., WORCESTER

Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penn Avenue, 18th and H. Streets, N. W.

Overlooking the White House Grounds. One Square from the State, War and Navy Departments. New and Absolutely Fireproof.

Refined Appointments, Excellent Cuisine.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath - - $2.50, $3.00 up

Write for Souvenir Booklet with Map

E. C. OWEN, Manager

You will benefit three by stating that you saw this advertisement in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE—yourself, the advertiser and the publication

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WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee.

C. B. POST, Proprietor

Worcester Business Institute

Telephone 5218

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

VERITAS — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — PRODUCTION ENGINEERS — NEAHD

New England Audit Company

(Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts)

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. — Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A — Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. — Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. — Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

FINE SHOES FOR MEN

HEYWOOD SHOE STORE

415 MAIN STREET

GOOD PRINTING

adds a touch of sincerity to your advertising that greatly increases the RESULTS you obtain

THE DAVIS PRESS

GOOD PRINTING

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG. WORCESTER

Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

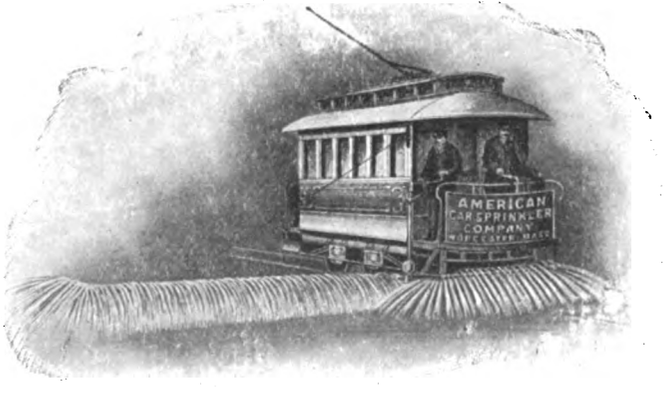
BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of

Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

TO LAY THE DUST



AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

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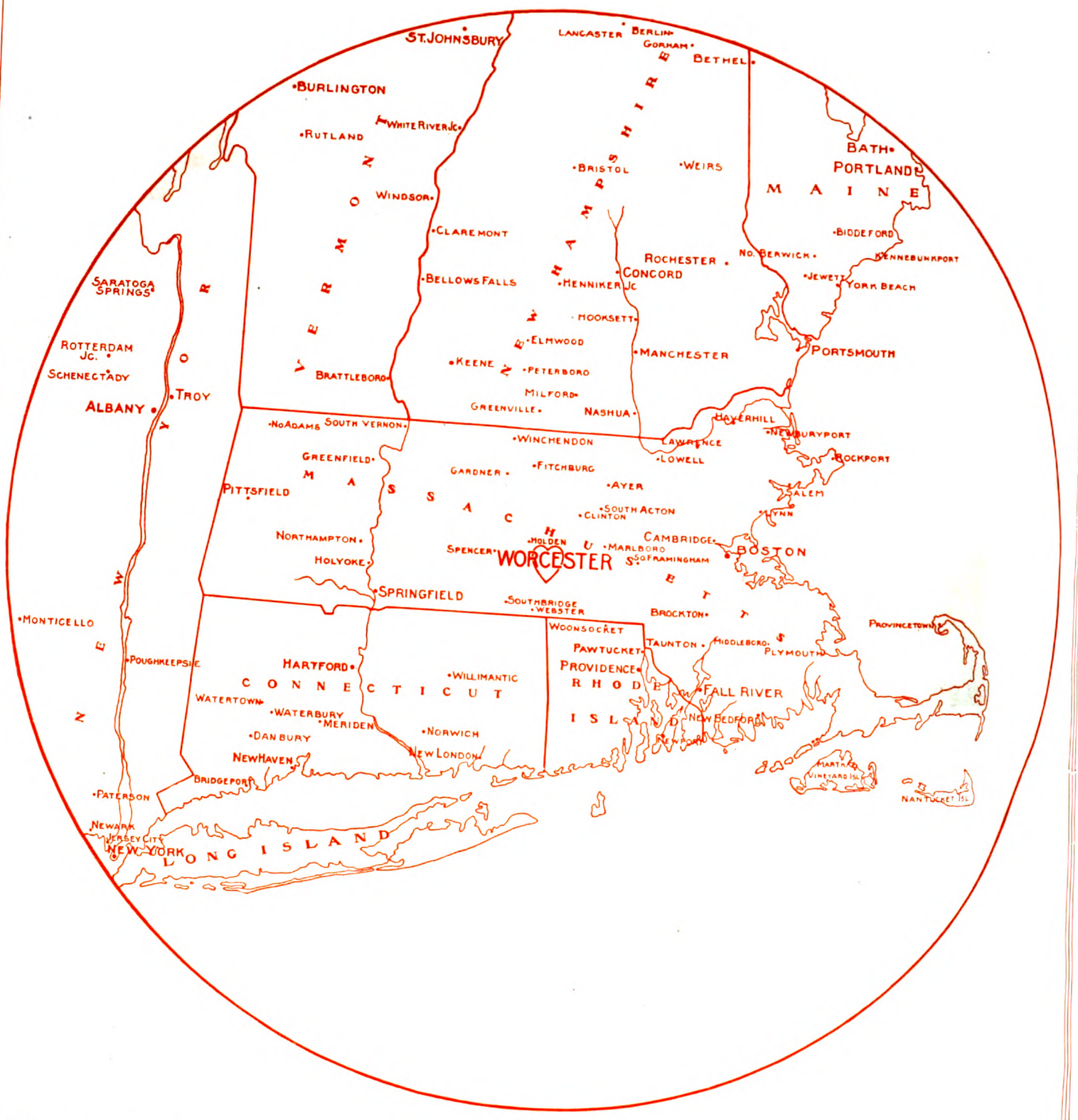
WORCESTER'S UNRIVALLED SHIPPING FACILITIES



The Center of the most Densely Populated, Intelligent and Wealthy one hundred and fifty mile circle on this continent

Direct communication over twenty-five fast freight lines with the West and the gateway of all-rail coal from the mines to the rest of New England

Here you can ship more goods for less money to more people in less time than anywhere else in the United States

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

Illustrated

THE

Worcester Magazine.

NUMBER IV. VOLUME III.

For the *Fourth* Week in APRIL, 1787.

WORCESTER, (*Maſſachuſetts*) Printed by I. THOMAS, by whom Subſcriptions, Eſſays, &c. &c. for this Work are taken in.

[Price SIX PENCE Single.]

APRIL 1916

To be SOLD, *or exchanged for a* FARM *in this Commonwealth,*

A GOOD FARM, lying in the townſhip of MARLBOROUGH, State of VERMONT, in the centre of the town, and near the meeting-houſe. Said farm contains about two hundred acres of good land, with a young orchard, convenient dwelling houſe, two barns, and ſeveral other buildings thereon. It is now under ſuch improvement as to keep 15 or 20 head of cattle. For further particulars enquire of Major NATHANIEL CUSHING, of Brookfield, or the ſubſcriber.

Brookfield, 27th March, 1787. NATHAN GOODALE.

A FARM *to be Exchanged.*

THE ſubſcriber, being in want of a little Money, would exchange a good FARM, lying in ASHFORD, State of Connecticut, and County of Windham, for one of leſs price. The farm is ſituated on a delightful hill and good road, is well accommodated for Mill and Meeting Houſe, and is but 25 miles from the water ſide. It contains about 200 acres of choice land, ſuitable for every kind of manure, with a houſe, barn, corn ſtore, &c. is well fenced, makes from 20 to 60 barrels of cyder, common produce 200 buſhels of grain, will keep 25 or 30 head of cattle ſummer and winter; alſo land yet to clear that will make good paſturing and mowing, wood land within 60 rods of the houſe, ſmooth tranſportation all over the farm, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. SETH CLARK, or Mr. AMASA KNOWLTON, of WILBRAHAM, or the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes.

Aſhford, 30th March, 1787. ABRAHAM KNOWLTON.

To be SOLD *or* LET,

A Small FARM, lying in SPENCER, with a SAW and GRIST MILL ſtanding thereon. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. For further Particulars inquire of

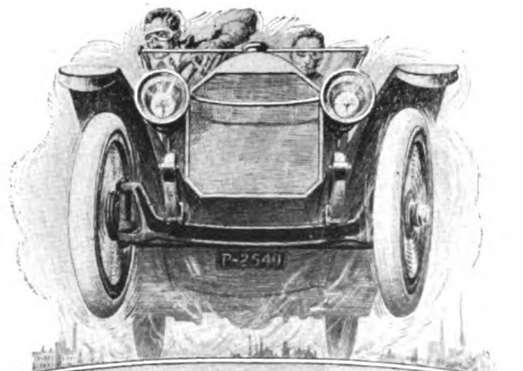
Worceſter, March 29th, 1787. J O E L H O W.

DESERTED from Col. NEWELL's Regiment, Capt. NATHANIEL BEAMAN's Company, ſtationed in Worceſter, a ſoldier, by the name of ELISHA GREEN, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, ſhort curled black hair; had on when he went away an old light coloured coat and black breeches. Whoever will take up ſaid ſoldier and return him to the company, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, by applying to

Worceſter, April 11, 1787. NATHANIEL BEAMAN, Capt.

The Worcester Magazine in 1787

Published by the
WORCESTER
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WORCESTER, MASS.
$1.50 per year - 15 cents the copy



DROP FORGINGS

Gears, Axles, Crank Shafts Steering Knuckles and other parts where strength and reliability are required are best Drop Forged and toughened by our heat treatment

We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice

WYMAN-GORDON COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

"HICKS" QUALITY BELT HOOKS

For Large and Small Leather and Canvas **Belts**

Also Sewing Machine Belt Hooks

Send for Samples and Prices

"EVERYTHING IN WIRE"

THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The New

H & R Self-Loading Pistol

Caliber 25 (6.35 m/m)

Small enough to be carried in the vest pocket this pistol affords a better hold or grip than any other pistol of the same caliber.

Without equal in simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE LATEST AND BEST—THE H & R SELF-LOADING PISTOL

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalog of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request.

Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.

Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

JOHN E. WHITE, President S. D. SPURR, Vice President

F. M. HEDDEN, Cashier

A. F. Hyde, Asst. Cashier W. M. Hunt, Asst. Cashier

Incorporated 1868

Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $550,000

Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks

Main Office,—342-344 MAIN STREET, STATE MUTUAL BUILDING

City Hall Branch,—12 FRANKLIN STREET, WORCESTER TRUST BUILDING

Lincoln Square Branch,—11 MAIN STREET

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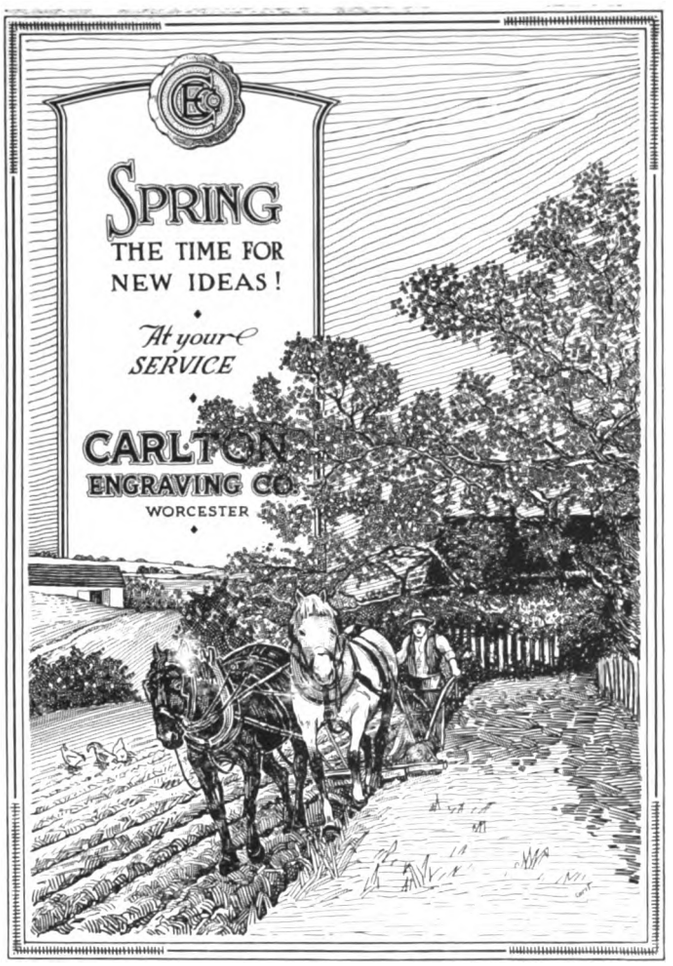

People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

A Regular Savings Bank
Under strict laws of this Commonwealth

Deposits are received every Saturday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock
In addition to usual hours

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

The Company has been for over seventy years, and is to-day, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1916

Assets,	$48,720,825.44
Liabilities,	45,490,990.83
Surplus,	$3,229,834.61
Insurance in force,	$189,667,638

Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9-10 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844

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THIS LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS
HOTEL BANCROFT
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

June 19, 1915.

Commonwealth Press,
Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I wish to indicate to you our appreciation of the good service rendered by your force in publishing the "Industrial Education" convention daily during the convention of the National Association of Corporation Schools. We appreciate the effort that it took on your part, your superintendent, your printer, your shop and every individual connected with the work.

I can only say as General Chairman of the committee and in behalf of the hosts—the Norton Companies and the American Steel & Wire Co.—that "we thank you."

Cordially yours,
HOWARD W. DUNBAR,
General Chairman Local Committee.

THE ABOVE IS ONLY ONE OF MANY

Holmes Electro Foundry

19 CHURCH STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quality Electrotypes in Copper, Nickel or Steel

Use Holmes Wet Lead Steel Faced Halftone-Electros and get results.
Give us a trial on your next order.

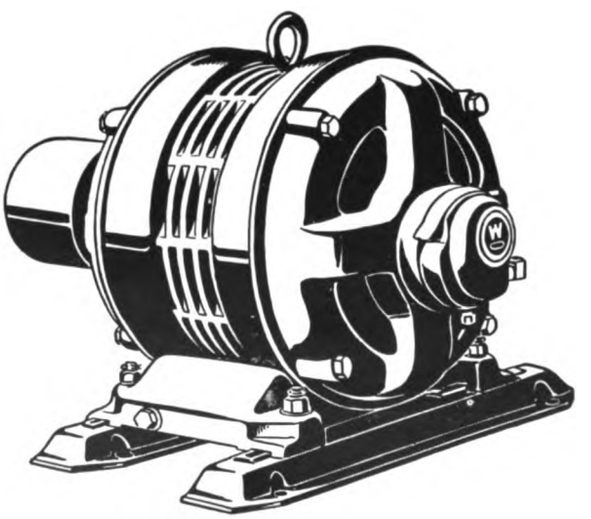
Telephone, Park 4790—4791

Wherever Power Is Used, There Should Be Installed

ELECTRIC MOTORS

We Supply Electric Current to Operate 1 Horse Power or 1000 Horse Power

It Is Available at All Times of Day or Night to Drive One Machine or a Whole Factory



We Have a Large Stock of Motors from 1-30 H.P. to 50 H.P.

They Can Be Installed on the Floor, on the Wall or on the Ceiling

WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

Telephone Park 1600 **375 Main Street**

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ALSTEN & GOULDING CO. WORCESTER MASS.

THE
CORNING PRISMATIC LENS

For All Automobile Head Lights
(Electric or Gas)

All the Light—No Glare.

The Prisms Deflect the rays of light down.

Sizes— 7½ to 8½ inches	Per pair,	$2.50
7⅝ to 10½ inches	Per pair,	3.00
10⅝ to 11¾ inches	Per pair,	4.00
5 to 6⅞ inches for motorcycles, each,		.80

WE ALSO CARRY

Perrin "No Glare"	Per pair,	$1.00
Judkin's Process (installed)	Per pair,	2.00
Dr. Haskin's Lenses	Per pair,	3.50
"J. M." Lenses	Per pair,	3.25
Your old front lenses altered (Judkin's Process) but not installed		1.50

Alsten & Goulding Co.
36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo

The Rubber Tire Corner **Worcester, Mass.**

Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester

Let Us Do Your Vulcanizing

BEST GRADES BITUMINOUS COAL

"Cairnbrook" Smokeless

ANALYSIS:		"The Coal With No Regrets"
Moisture	.88	Non-Clinkering
Volatile	17.52	High in Carbon
Fixed Carbon	74.60	Low in Ash
Ash	7.00 100%	Low in Sulphur
Sulphur	.89	An Excellent Forge Coal
B. T. U. (Dry Coal)	14600	

TELEPHONE
PARK 2100

CLAFLIN-SUMNER COAL COMPANY
9 PLEASANT STREET **WORCESTER**

MAKING HALFTONE ENGRAVINGS

THESE ENGRAVERS
LIKE TO BE BUSY

It's a pleasure to make Printing Plates that help our Customers Sell their goods

CAN WE BE OF SERVICE TO YOU?

HOWARD-WESSON CO.
Graphic Arts Building, 25 Foster St.

"Quality Always First"

GLARE REMOVING DEVICES FOR AUTO HEADLIGHTS

We have a number of good kinds in stock at all prices, including

Johns-Manville
Haskins Eye
Malton Frosted
Perrin No-Glare
Corning Prismatic
Osgood Deflectors
Dazzle Dimmers
Mac Kno-Glare

Come in and look them over and get our advice. We know the size you want.

DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.
404 Main Street cor. Pearl

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THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX APRIL, 1916 No. 4

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1901, at the Post Office at Worcester, Mass., under Act of March 3, 1879. William J. Conlon, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

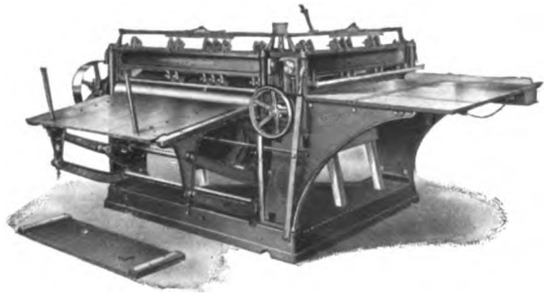
BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

PRATT & INMAN :: **WORCESTER, MASS.**

Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of



Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND REWINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

26 SALISBURY STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

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The Worcester Magazine in 1786

JUST 130 years ago, owing to oppressive state taxation on newspapers, the Worcester Spy was superseded by the Worcester Magazine. In April, 1786, the first copy appeared, as the illustration on the cover of this month shows, that it was merely a change of name and form of the old Spy. The pages were 5x8½ inches. The bound volumes are preserved in the Public Library and the American Antiquarian Library. After four years the Spy resumes its name under more favorable legislation. The unique announcement in the first number of the Worcester Magazine is quoted in full, viz.:

"Permit a young stranger to request your attention for a moment. I am an offspring of the 'American Magazine' which appeared in Boston in 1774 and a distant relation of your old public servant, 'The Massachusetts Spy.' Having received information of its dangerous illness, I hasted to pay my tribute of duty and respect before it should 'go hence and be here no more.' I found it hastily approaching the last stages of consumption which originated from an attack upon its vitals by those who ought to have supported and protected it upon principles of honour and justice. It is now rendered entirely useless and in a manner without life by the inattention of the state physicians (the Committee of the House upon the Printers' Petition) lately in the service of the public (who had the care of its wound).

"There is indeed but one chance remaining for its life, and this depends entirely on the skill of the Physicians shortly to be elected for the ensuing year; the further attendance and servants of the old physicians being dispensed with by the good commander-in-chief on the 24th ult. In the meantime, that you may not be left destitute of a servant to do the very necessary duty lately performed by my venerable Relation, I am deputed by its Patron to supply its place in order that you may not be obliged to employ a foreigner.

"I now cheerfully offer you my best services until the health and liberty of your old servant may be happily restored; or the physician shall put a final period to its existence.

"Be assured my greatest desire is to give you satisfaction. It is true that custom demands that I should inform you very minutely of what services I can and mean to perform, but let me request you to excuse me from so doing; let it be sufficient for me to inform you that I can do very nearly the same duty that was performed by the 'Spy' or any of the family of newspapers.

"I am sent in haste to take my post. To be honest, I do not so well know the benefits I may render you until I have made some trial. I will endeavor to do my best, as I wish to continue with you until your old servant the 'Spy' shall really expire or be able once more to rear its numerous stately columns for your service; and although it is not in the power of mortals to command success, I will endeavor to deserve it.

With respect justly due, I am, etc.,

WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

April 3, 1786.

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

APRIL - 1916

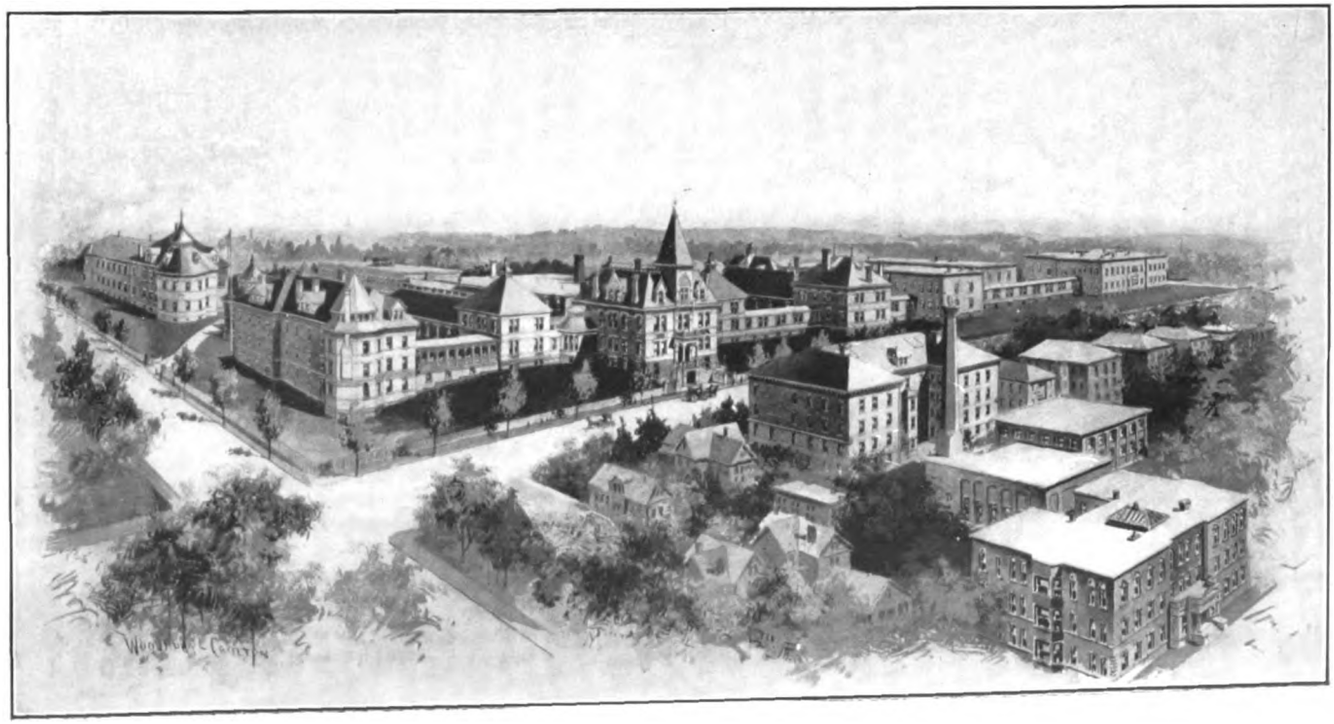
The Hospitals of Worcester

The Wonderful Progress in Forty-five Years—More than Two Million Dollars Invested in the Five Hospitals—At a Cost of a Thousand Dollars a Day, Twelve Thousand Patients and Twenty Thousand Out-patients were treated last Year—The Good Work, the Wonderful Facilities, the Recent Improvements, the Needs and Additions Planned at City, Memorial, Belmont, St. Vincent and Hahnemann Hospitals

FIFTY years ago there were no general hospitals in Worcester, no surgeries, no public facilities for the care of sick or wounded. The present generation has seen the development of the modern hospital with its miracles of surgery, its trained nurses, its triumphs over contagion and disease. In many ways Worcester has taken rank among the leaders and today it can point with pride to the hospitals and kindred institutions that have taken root here and grown to large proportions. In the five hospitals described in this article Worcester has invested more than two million dollars and an endowment of about $815,000. They are operated at a cost of a thousand dollars a day. During the past year 12,000 patients were treated, besides 20,000 out-patients of City and Memorial Hospitals. They have 430 beds and employ 300 nurses.

THE CITY HOSPITAL

The City Hospital naturally is the largest, for its growth has been limited only by the public demand for the service it extended. No reasonable request for additional buildings and appropriations has ever been denied. It was established by act of the Legislature, May 23, 1871, and the first patient was admitted October 26, 1871, when a dozen beds were provided in the Bigelow



The City Hospital

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MEMORIAL HOME FOR NURSES AT CITY HOSPITAL

mansion at the corner of Front and Church streets. Three years later, owing to the bequest of George Jaques, the hospital was removed to his homestead on Wellington street and the accommodations increased to 16 beds.

The first building on the present site was occupied Dec. 8, 1881. Then the growth became rapid. The training school for nurses was established in 1883; the Gill Memorial and Salisbury Wards opened in 1886; the Knowles Maternity in 1888; the out-patient department established in 1890; the Samuel Winslow surgery opened in 1896 and the male surgical building in the same year. During the past twenty-five years the progress has been uninterrupted. A heat, light and power plant was completed in 1900, and four years later new buildings, erected by the city at a cost of $300,000, brought the plant and equipment to a high degree of efficiency and a large measure of usefulness. In 1914, an important new building was erected for the care of children exclusively.

Twenty-one buildings are now in use at the City Hospital. Bequests and gifts from citizens aided materially in the earlier days in perfecting the institution and maintaining the hospital. The extent of the plant and the varied work of the institution may be indicated by a brief description of the buildings. The administration building on Jaques avenue contains the offices, where the activities of all the departments are directed, and in the basement the drug room is located. To the east, are the buildings of the maternity ward and male surgical wards C and D; the women's surgical ward F; the Winslow surgery and the X-ray department. South of the offices are the kitchens and dining-rooms for the house doctors, matrons and other employees. West of the offices is ward M (women's surgical); ward G (women's medical) and ward S (for private patients); also a two-story building, known as wards H-1 and H-2 (men's medical); ward I-1 and I-2 for private patients; ward J for cases requiring isolation, such as alcoholics. On the extreme west is the laboratory on King street. The power plant is to the north. On Chandler street are the Thayer Memorial Home for Nurses and the Thomas house, used as a dormitory for nurses, and the Out-patient department. The new children's building, two-stories high, has four wards with 50 beds.

The City Hospital is now caring for about 6,000 patients a year. Nearly 90,000 patients have been received since the hospital was opened. The increase year by year is due not wholly to the growth of the city but to the understanding on the part of the public that a good hospital is the proper place for a sick man or woman. Notwithstanding the constant increase in facilities, the hospital has become overcrowded in many departments. There are beds for 360, but it is impossible to arrange a hospital to utilize all the beds in all the wards and departments. Extra cots have been in use in various wards for more than three months. The most pressing needs of the hospital at present are a building for contagious diseases such as erysipelas and pneumonia, and more private rooms. During the past year additions have been made to the dining room and kitchen and rooms furnished for male nurses.

The Worcester City Hospital compares favorably in size, plant, equipment and efficiency with any municipal institution of its class in a city of similar size. It is in

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MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FROM 1892-1907

the same class with the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Rhode Island Hospital and the Hartford Hospital, all of which are endowed institutions under private management. In many cities the municipal patients are provided for in private hospitals under a contract.

The City Hospital is in charge of nine trustees, elected by the City Council—one alderman, two councilmen and six other citizens, each for a term of six years. The present trustees are: Alderman Harry A. Cook, Councilmen Frederick S. Clark and John H. Murphy, and Burton H. Wright, David A. Scott, Hon. Samuel E. Winslow, Dr. M. G. Overlock, M. J. Whittall, Clifford S. Anderson. Commissioners of the Jaques Fund and other funds: Francis H. Dewey, Edward F. Bisco and Frank A. Drury. The total amount of the endowment is nearly $300,000. It costs the city about $90,000 a year, about half the total cost of operating, not including the permanent additions to the plant. The valuation of the hospital is $850,000.

The superintendent and resident physician is Dr. Charles A. Drew. His assistants are Drs. Edward P. Disbrow, Winthrop Adams and William H. MacKay. Consulting physicians and surgeons: Doctors Samuel B. Woodward, Oliver H. Everett, Leonard Wheeler, Charles B. Stevens, William H. Rose. Staff visiting physicians: Doctors Ray W. Greene, George O. Ward, William J. Delahanty and Galston Tripp. Surgeons: Doctors Homer Gage, Lemuel F. Woodward, E. H. Trowbridge, Charles D. Wheeler, Royal P. Watkins, George H. Hill, John M. W. Farnham and Arthur W. Marsh. Specialists in various departments: Doctors Foster H. Cary, William E. Denning, David Harrower, Edward Swasey, John C. Berry, Charles T. Estabrook, Denis F. O'Connor, F. H. Baker, E. L. Hunt, Edward B. Bigelow, A. C. Getchell, John T. McGillicuddy, Philip H. Cook, Benjamin T. Burley, Walter C. Haviland, Howard W. Beal, George A. Dix, George E. Deering, Roy W. Stimpson, John G. Perman, Ernest L. Hunt, W. Irving Clark, Frank L. Maguire, A. M. Shattuck, Timothy J. Foley, John E. Rice, Gordon Berry, Ernest L. Parker, Walter D. Bieberbach, O. Draper Phelps.

About 150 nurses, graduates and undergraduates, are connected with the training school, and thirty-five or forty receive diplomas annually. To do justice to the training of nurses and their work would require an article in itself. A two-years' course for male nurses is provided.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The Memorial Hospital was established by act of the Legislature in 1871, the same year that the City Hospital began its work, but as a general hospital its history begins in 1888. It was founded by Ichabod Washburn, the head of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, who died in 1868, leaving a bequest of 750 shares of stock in that corporation, for a hospital and free dispensary. The dispensary was opened March 4, 1874, in the quarters that the City Hospital had occupied at the corner of Front and Church streets, removing in 1881 to 11 Trumbull street and in 1888 to the present site.

The hospital started at the present location in the mansion of the Samuel Davis estate on Belmont street with nineteen beds, which from the beginning were insufficient. In 1892, the present round wards, ten private rooms and a well equipped surgery was added. The care of women and children was made the special work of the hospital. The children's ward was named in memory of Philip L. Moen, who married the eldest daughter of the founder; the women's ward was named in memory of Dr. Henry Clarke, who was Mr. Washburn's family physician, and first vice-president of the board. Both Mr. Moen and Mrs. Clarke contributed funds for the equipment of these wards.

The gift of a modern surgery in 1902 by Mrs. Georgie

A VIEW OF THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

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Crompton Wood, in memory of her husband, Albert Bowman Wood, was an opportune addition, but other needs were pressing. The children's ward was inadequate, and in 1905 Miss Mabel C. Gage raised by subscription a fund of $34,000 toward the building of a suitable ward. A committee consisting of Charles A.

Memorial Hospital
REBECCA A. MORGAN MATERNITY WARD

Chase, Dr. Leonard Wheeler, Reginald Washburn and Dr. Homer Gage, aided by a committee of three from each city ward, continued the work, which resulted in 1909 in the dedication of the Rebecca A. Morgan Maternity Ward, given by Charles H. Morgan as a tribute to his wife; the George L. Newton building for private patients and the Children's Building containing 48 beds, a large play-room and roof garden. Several hundred persons contributed. From time to time the hospital has received from gifts and bequests many additions to its endowment and equipment.

The trustees of the Memorial Hospital in 1916 are: Dr. Leonard Wheeler, Thomas H. Gage, Alexander DeWitt, Frank F. Dresser, Willis E. Sibley, Waldo Lincoln, Francis H. Dewey, Reginald Washburn, Paul B. Morgan, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, Rev. Shepherd Knapp, Rev. Edward Eells. The consulting board: Doctors Ray W. Greene, George O. Ward and Frederick H. Baker. Surgeons: Doctors Lemuel F. Woodward, Homer Gage, Kendall Emerson, W. Irving Clark, William H. Rose, Howard W. Beal, Walter C. Seelye, Frank W. George. Physicians: Doctors Lester C. Miller, Merrick Lincoln, Edward B. Bigelow. The following specialists not already mentioned: Doctors Albert C. Getchell, Gordon Berry, Oliver H. Everett, George A. Dix, Benjamin T. Burley, Charles B. Stevens, Ernest L. Hunt, Philip H. Cook, Roger Kinnicutt.

Miss Lucia L. Jaquith is the superintendent.

The staff of the dispensary includes many of the doctors already mentioned and also: Doctors Roy J. Ward, A. Wilson Atwood, George C. Lincoln, Mary A. Charteris, Mary E. Barrell, Myrtle Smith, David B. Lovell, Charles T. Estabrook, John W. Cahill, Oliver H. Everett, William E. Denning, George A. Dix, John F. Moore.

Memorial Hospital has 175 beds and in the past year treated more than three thousand patients. It costs a round hundred thousand dollars a year for current expenses. Of this amount a little more than half is derived from the payments of patients, the remainder is derived from invested funds and annual contributions. The seven hospital buildings and their equipment and three cottages used for nurses' homes, represent an investment of about $500,000, while the endowment amounts to about the same amount. It is needless to say that a larger endowment would increase the usefulness of the institution. Its needs have always grown faster than its accommodations.

The next step forward will be the construction of a home for the nurses. It is planned to erect a modern building providing 100 rooms, as soon as the funds are available, and for this purpose the sum of $150,000 is required. Nobody doubts that the money will be provided by the people of Worcester when the request is made. The building of this dormitory will permit an increase in the staff of nurses in training. Besides the nurses connected with the hospital there are usually from ten to fifteen special nurses attending cases, for whom quarters have to be provided. Another new building must soon be provided for the out-patient department, the present quarters of which in the old surgery are inadequate and inconvenient.

The importance of the out-patient department, as now conducted under the most approved social service methods, almost equals that of the hospital proper. The Social Service work is in charge of Miss Sarah C. Ebersole and several trained assistants. The purpose is to make the work of the out-patient department as effective as possible. The out-patient service is free, and the applicants for treatment come first to the social workers, who learn the conditions and needs of the patient. If in the judgment of the workers the applicant is a proper subject for the department, the patient is properly assigned, and the records sent to the doctor in charge. In the afternoon, the workers visit the homes of patients, and assist the families out of a multitude of

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN 1888

difficulties. Sometimes, when the home is unsanitary, new quarters are found for the family; sometimes the worker assists in finding employment. The employers of the city give their co-operation heartily and effectively in this practical, rational charity. Perhaps the case is incipient tuberculosis, and the worker sees to it that the patient is sent to the proper sanitorium before it is too late. Naturally the work of this department at the hospital and in the homes requires the aid and co-operation of the District Nurses. The vast amount of good work done by these social workers and the district nurses cannot be shown by mere statistics. They go where they are called, and they bring the resources of the hospital and the skill and tact of the trained

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nurse into homes where their services are desperately needed. The social worker visits the free patients in the hospital daily and brings to them reports of conditions at home, giving to each sufferer assurance that her family will not be neglected in her absence. Some idea of the activity of this little corps of workers may be gained from the figures. A total of 13,192 patients were treated in 1915 in the out-patient department of this hospital. Memorial is unique in this respect and its social service work has increased its value to the community incalculably. It has also the only dental clinic. Children to the number of 1662 in 1915 came to have work done on their teeth. This department could be made even more useful, if its facilities were enlarged. The best dentists of the city give their time to the work.

The Memorial Aid Society, composed of charitable women of the city, furnishes the funds for the social workers; the Memorial Charity Club, a similar organization, provides the funds for the dental clinic. These organizations have brought the attention of the public to this institution year after year, and have contributed and raised in various ways many thousand dollars for hospital equipment and operation.

The Memorial Hospital is a model institution, wonderfully well managed, exceedingly valuable in its service to the city, popular among all classes, races and creeds. It has ample room for expansion. It is centrally located. It is one of the finest and best of hospitals, one of the substantial evidences of the charity, benevolence, good-will and kindness of the city.

St. Vincent Hospital

ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL

Possessing a field of its own and filling it with the utmost zeal and fidelity, St. Vincent Hospital is a source of pride and satisfaction to the citizens of Worcester. It has no endowment and it has been raised and supported mainly by men who labor with their hands. It is conducted by a religious order, the Sisters of Providence, but it does not restrict its usefulness to people of the Catholic faith. All races and creeds are accepted as patients. The hospital was opened Sept. 9, 1893. It has beds for a hundred patients. The grounds on Vernon Hill comprise an entire square, bounded by Winthrop, Providence, Vernon and Spurr streets. The situation is ideal, second to none. Overlooking the city, free from serious noises, dust and other nuisances that afflict some institutions, it is conveniently located among the homes of the people that it serves most. It is a general hospital. During the past year, 2478 patients were treated. From the receipts from patients able to pay for the service rendered, the current expenses are met. The gifts of individuals and churches are used to add to the equipment as far as possible. The records show the cosmopolitan character of the population of Worcester, for natives of nearly every country of Europe are numbered among the patients at St. Vincent. It is especially true of this hospital that it has accomplished wonderful things in sanitary education among the foreigners who have made their homes here and in dispelling the fear and distrust of hospitals from the minds of the uneducated.

The training school has forty students. All of the sisters are graduate nurses. The training is similar to that given in similar institutions, consisting of a three-year course.

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In addition to the main building, the Home for Aged Women is a part of this institution. This building is on the hospital grounds on Providence street. It is a modern structure containing 65 rooms, all of which are occupied, one floor being used for a nurses' dormitory. The work of the hospital has been extended during the past year by the purchase of a farm at Millbury, where provision will be made for maternity cases, and for others preferring a hospital in the country. It is known as St. Joseph's Institute. Another recent addition is a White auto-ambulance, which greatly facilitates the removal of patients from their homes to the hospital.

Though its equipment seemed ample a few years ago, the hospital now finds it necessary to plan an extension. It will be seen from the picture of the hospital that the present structure is but half of the building originally planned, and the management hopes in the near future, as soon as the funds, are raised, to add the other wing, affording the accommodations that are becoming a pressing need.

The trustees of the corporation are the Bishop, Thomas D. Beaven of Springfield, president; George Crompton, vice-president, and Mother Mary of Providence, treasurer. Sister Mary Agatha is the secretary. Executive board, Bishop Thomas D. Beaven, Rev. William G. Goggin, George Crompton, Dr. Thomas J. Barrett, Mother Mary of Providence. The consulting staff of physicians and surgeons: Doctors Homer Gage, Leonard Wheeler and Michael J. Halloran. Visiting staff of physicians: Doctors John T. Duggan, William J. Delahanty, Timothy J. Foley, Thomas E. McEvoy, J. J. Cummings, Theobald O. McSheehy, George F. O'Day. Surgeon-in-chief: Dr. Michael F. Fallon. Surgeons: Doctors J. Arthur Barnes, William F. Lynch. Aurists and oculists: Doctors David Harrower, Denis F. O'Connor, David B. Lovell, John T. McGillicuddy, John W. Cahill, John F. Moore. Gynecologists: Drs. Mary V. O'Callaghan, Mary E. Barrell, Anna F. Murphy. Dermatologist: Dr. Clara P. Fitzgerald. Pathologist: Dr. James W. McDonald. Roentgenologist: Dr. Andrew E. O'Connell. Dental surgery: Doctors Thomas J. Barrett and Michael J. O'Reilly. Rhinologist and laryngologist: Dr. John J. Brennan. Neurologist: Dr. Michael J. O'Meara. Obstetricians: Doctors J. J. Cummings and Stephen Bergin. Cystocopist: Dr. George O. Brown.

It will be a surprise to many readers of this article to note that the physicians and surgeons of the city give their time, not only to one but to many institutions. After all, the hospitals owe their greatest debt, not to the generous benefactors, not to the municipality which frees them from taxation and gives freely in funds for hospital purposes in one way or another, but to the doctors and nurses who serve without pay, and give their learning, experience and skill. And when the needs of this hospital or any other is presented by the doctors, every family in the city should take thought of the benefit that some relative or friend has received in some hospital. Any patient paying less than $20 a week in a hospital is receiving more in service than he pays for. The departing patient, whatever his bill may be, owes a debt that he should pay when contributions are needed to enlarge the hospital buildings or increase its facilities.

WORCESTER HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL

The Worcester Hahnemann Hospital, incorporated in 1896, began its work in a house at 46 Providence street, given for the purpose by Mrs. Elizabeth Colburn. As the name of the founder of the homeopathic school of medicine suggests, this hospital is in charge of graduates of homeopathic institutions, but any member of a recognized medical society may attend his private patient in the hospital. The usefulness of the institution is by no means restricted to the patients of the homeopathic school. On account of its favorable location in one of the finest residential sections, its quiet surroundings, and high reputation, it is the choice of many well-to-do patients requiring medical or surgical service in a hospital.

The hospital is indebted to David Hale Fanning of Worcester for its present high standing. In 1907 he gave the Roche estate with two acres and a half of land on Lincoln street, at Brittan Square. The mansion was remodeled for an administration building, and the handsome hospital building erected and equipped from funds raised by subscription. The new quarters have been in use since November 1, 1909, representing an investment of $75,000. The hospital has the nucleus of an endowment fund, amounting to about $15,000. Specially noteworthy are the Fanning surgery, the hydrotherapeutic equipment, provided by the generosity of Edgar Reed, and the latest X-ray apparatus. At present the hospital has 24 beds, but the demand is greater than the supply, and the number of beds will be increased at once. The hospital is supported entirely from the receipts from patients, and gifts.

The friends of this institution are reminded that its endowment should be increased, that it needs larger serving rooms, a small refrigerating plant and a separate building for a nurses' home.

The annual cost of maintenance is almost $25,000. The patients in this hospital, as in all the others, pay only their share of the current expenses; they obtain free the services contributed by physicians and nurses and the entire resources of the institution. This hospital has about 300 patients a year.

An excellent training school for nurses covering the requirements of the Massachusetts Board of Registration of Nurses is maintained, and ten or more graduates receive diplomas annually.

The Senior Board, founded in 1897, is composed of women, and has for its object the furtherance of the objects of the hospital. A similar society of younger women, organized in 1903, is known as the Junior Board. These organizations are constantly aiding the hospital with funds and contributions of articles for the patients.

The directors of Hahnemann are: Dr. J. K. Warren, president; Edward B. Miles, secretary; Dr. George A. Slocomb, treasurer; Dr. Edgar A. Fisher, David H. Fanning, A. H. Fairbanks, A. H. Sears, George A. Bigelow, Elbert A. Jones, Albert W. Gifford, Dr. Albert E. Cross, Ernest P. Bennett, Franklin B. Durfee, Charles G. Hill, George F. Brooks. Surgeons: Doctors J. K. Warren, Edgar A. Fisher, Edwin R. Leib and Leslie P. Leland. Medical staff: Doctors John E. Willis, Amanda C. Bray, John P. Rand, Elbert A. Jones. Specialists: Doctors Albert E. Cross, Charles A. Croissant, Leslie P. Leland, Lucy E. Wetherbee, Elbert A. Jones. Governing board: George A. Slocomb, Albert E. Cross, Ernest P. Bennett, John K. Warren, Edgar A. Fisher, Charles G. Hill..

THE BELMONT HOSPITAL

Besides the City Hospital the municipality has provided in another section of the city an institution for

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the care of patients suffering from contagious diseases, known for many years as the Isolation Hospital, but, since the addition of the new tuberculosis ward, as the Belmont Hospital. It is controlled, managed and governed by the city Board of Health. Besides the generous gift of land by Henry Putnam, adjoining the property formerly in use for the isolation hospital, the city has invested $275,000 in this hospital and no public investment has been wiser or more useful in protecting the public health.

The history of the institution begins in November, 1896, when the isolation wards were established. The Isolation Hospital began its work with half the present administration building, a pavilion for cases of diphtheria and another for scarlet fever, each containing 25 beds, with provision for an increase of capacity in times of epidemic. Soon the hospital was overcrowded, and in 1900 its capacity was doubled. Another ward for diphtheria was added in 1907. In December, 1914, the Putnam Tuberculosis Ward was opened and necessary additions made to the heating plant, laundry and domestic service building.

Worcester was a pioneer in providing for the care of diphtheria and scarlet fever. In the rooms of the

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL

Twenty years ago nobody foresaw probably the extent of Belmont Hospital as it now exists, but the choice of location was fortunate. Standing on one of the lofty hills of the city, far removed from any dwellings, surrounded by spacious grounds, the institution has ample room for further growth. Though but a mile from the center of the city, it enjoys every advantage of the country. From the hospital windows a scene of unsurpassed beauty in this section of the country, stretches away for miles in the valley below.

It was thought, when the institution was started, that cheap wooden buildings were proper for hospitals caring for patients with contagious diseases. It was intended to destroy these buildings after a time, but modern science has proved that the idea is wrong. Buildings for this purpose are now built of the most substantial and permanent character. Cleanliness and disinfection have proved sufficient. In the future, buildings like the new tuberculosis ward will be built for all contagious diseases.

Board of Health at City Hall may be seen a set of photographs of this institution, for which the city received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. The Worcester plant has served as a model for many other cities. It has been progressive and the Belmont Hospital is today among the best institutions of its class. Architects and building committees from all parts of the country are constantly visiting it to copy its original ideas and methods for similar institutions. In building the hospital for consumptive cases, the city kept ahead of the procession.

The Worcester Tuberculosis Relief Association was especially effective in bringing public sentiment to the support of the project of undertaking to care for difficult cases of tuberculosis, not only for the benefit of the patients but for the sake of the homes and the public health, and the agitation in Worcester was in no small measure responsible for the action of the Legislature of Massachusetts in requiring similar institutions for tuberculosis patients throughout the Com-

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monwealth. In THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE of February, 1915, the Putnam Ward was described in detail. Special credit for this great forward movement in the fight against the White Plague must be given to Dr. M. G. Overlock, who organized the preliminary movement, and to Hon. James Logan, under whose administration the initial steps were taken.

The details of treatment at the Belmont Hospital are essentially the same as those of the other hospitals, except for the extra precautions against dust and dirt, the anti-sepsis, and isolation of patients. The patients receive the same kindly medical care and nursing and the best of food. The old dread of an isolation hospital

FIRST FREE DISPENSARY

is rapidly disappearing. Of course the pressure of work in the scarlet fever and diphtheria wards varies far more than in a general hospital.

The beds in the Putnam Wards, sad to say, are always full. This fighting of the old foe consumption in the last stages is pathetic. The hopeful cases are transferred to the Rutland Sanitorium. Dante's immortal inscription, which in the old days belonged over the entrance of every hospital, might still be written here, but life for the patient is made more comfortable, and prolonged wonderfully. Men are often discharged to go back to their work, after a season of treatment here, and hope is never lost by the patient, while life lasts.

The hospital has no training school, but each student at the City Hospital has twelve weeks here during her training, and a course of four months in the care of contagious diseases is given for graduate nurses. All the 25 regular nurses are graduates.

The full capacity of Belmont is 130 beds, but in emergency the isolation wards accept many additional patients. The charitable often overlook Belmont. Few visit there; few realize that the patients need even more of the kindly attention given in other hospitals. Send some of the flowers and other luxuries that you can give to the institution on Belmont Hill. The city has provided well, and will continue to give the material necessities without stint, but some generous persons will lighten the tedium of the sick and suffering by contributing such things as a piano for the recreation room, and a billiard table for the men.

Mayor Wright hopes to provide during his administration an important addition to Belmont. At present there is in the city no proper place for the care of measles and other contagious diseases, except those mentioned. A building of fifty beds must soon be built in order to remove certain classes of patients from the City Hospital. There are many unfortunate cases at present, especially in hotels and boarding houses, where contagious diseases cannot be cared for, and there are many homes that in time of contagion cannot or should not be quarantined. Public health requires better care of those diseases that close schools and periodically afflict every community.

From the beginning this institution has been in charge of the present superintendent and resident physician, Dr. May Salona Holmes, and the city owes much to her great executive ability and exceptional fitness for her work. The staff visiting physicians are Doctors Charles B. Stevens, Timothy J. Foley, George E. Emery and Roy J. Ward. Pathologist, Dr. Frederick H. Baker. Consultant in the Putnam Wards, Dr. Albert C. Getchell.

OTHER HOSPITALS

The old insane asylum on Summer street, one of the pioneer institutions of the country in the treatment of mental diseases and care of the insane, is a hospital of peculiar interest to Worcester. Its history dates from 1833. It is now part of the Grafton State Hospital, and when the new buildings at the Grafton colony are adequate for the care of all the patients, it is intended, as indicated by the act of the Legislature, to abandon the plant, though an earnest movement is in evidence to have the institution retained as a psychopathic ward. Various changes in the name and management of the Summer street institution have been made. The Worcester State Hospital on Belmont street, opposite Shrewsbury street, in the section known as Bloomingdale, is the legal and historical successor of the Summer street hospital. But the present article must be limited to the general hospitals. In Massachusetts the care of the insane is accepted by the state, and in its hospitals, Worcester and the adjacent town of Grafton, many thousands of the state wards are given the best possible care and treatment.

Various private institutions supplement the work of the state hospitals.

Herbert Hall, a private institution for mental and nervous diseases, of which Dr. Walter C. Haviland is superintendent.

Another sanitarium for invalids and convalescents, located at 19 King street, is Maple Hall, in charge of Mrs. Florence M. Larned, superintendent.

The Restaurare Institute, 15 Oread street, for the treatment of alcoholism and drug diseases, of which Mr. John H. Brownell is director.

The Abbott, 12 Bowdoin street, is a sanitarium, of which Mrs. Clara L. Abbott is superintendent.

Lincoln Hall Sanitarium, 128 Lincoln street, for invalids and convalescents, is in charge of Miss Mary E. Flynn, superintendent.

Oak Lodge Sanitarium, 30 Berkman street, for invalids and convalescents, is in charge of Mrs. Harriet L. Shorey and Mrs. Emma J. Deland, nurses.

A Franco-American Dispensary has also recently been added to the hospital resources of the city.

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Signals For the World On Wheels

The Laudable Work of the Massachusetts Highway Association in Indicating the Various State Highways of the Commonwealth so that the Motorist and Others May Not Go Astray

IN the days of our forefathers, travelers in the Massachusetts Bay colony followed blazed trails. Today travelers along the grand highways that traverse the Commonwealth, follow trails emblazoned with similar sign language.

Travel by the trunk line highways which way you will—east or west, north or south, or diagonally in any direction across the State of Massachusetts—and your eye perceives freshly painted bands of red or blue or yellow on telephone or trolley pole or encircling the guide posts placed to direct the stranger on his way. The public, in a general sense, has been slow to grasp the meaning of these wayside symbols, for symbols they are, and each colored band has a significance of its own. The motorist, however, has read them like an open book from the very first date of their appearance, for the Massachusetts Highway Commission placed them where they are as signals for the world on wheels, as beacons for the guidance of the drivers of the countless motor vehicles that throng the public ways. They serve by night as well as day, for a flash from a headlight is sufficient to distinguish color—and by their color these signals are interpreted.

Red signals denote east and west routes. Blue signals denote north and south routes. Yellow signals denote cross routes, that is, routes running southeast and northwest, or vice versa. With these three general principles in mind, the motorist can hardly go astray, although there are some few exceptions in general direction and very crooked highways may prove a bit confusing as regards points of the compass. In such cases of uncertainty, however, a mere glance at the colored map issued by the Highway Commission is sufficient to set the traveler aright and send him on the way rejoicing.

By this simple method of designating each trunk line, touring route or main artery of automobile travel throught the state, the motorist is saved much time and trouble. He does not have to stop to examine the lettering on guide posts if he is bound, let us say, from Albany to Boston. There is no need, in fact, to make inquiries of any kind, provided he keeps his eye on the red bands and follows them closely at cross roads or through the mazes of city streets. The red signal points the way to Boston and to nowhere else, along the main route named, and the tourist cannot go off the course if he pays attention to the highway's painted markers.

Thanks to the foresight of the Highway Commission these signs of the road, so important in their meaning to the stranger within the state, have been placed with great care as regards conspicuousness and utility. Placed about ten feet above the level of the roadway they may be seen from a distance and also be observed with ease above all passing vehicles. Thanks also to the requirements of public service which have made necessary the erection of thousands upon thousands of telephone and telegraph and trolley poles along the highways the points of vantage on which to place the symbols were right at hand and the cost of maintainance will not be heavy. In the matter of public taste no question has been raised, and it is taken for granted that the painted bands are in no way offensive to the public eye. Their sudden appearance in city streets, some months ago, may have caused some wonderment as to the meaning or the objects sought, but no expressions of popular disapproval have appeared in print.

There are but three main automobile routes in the commonwealth of Massachusetts which bear the red label and these are widely separated. All start from Boston and, conversely, all red labelled routes lead to Boston, save one short stretch of roadway in Bristol County, skirting parts of Buzzard's Bay and passing through New Bedford and Fall River, and one still shorter stretch which connects Newburyport and Haverhill, in the far northeastern part of the state. This latter section is but 15½ miles in length, but is an important part of the main travelled route from Newburyport to Worcester. The Fall River and Wareham route, which also bears the distinguishing bands of red, is a little more than twice this length, making a deep curve toward Tidewater on the south.

Of the three main tourist routes which are marked in red, that which runs from Boston to Worcester, from Worcester to Springfield and thence west and northwest through Pittsfield, the famous Berkshire Hills section and across New York to Albany, is the most important and the one which bears the heaviest traffic. This traffic falls heaviest on the forty-three mile stretch from Worcester to Boston and none but the most approved and the strongest of material can stand the strain of the enormous burden laid upon this highway. The genius of Massachusetts road builders, long famous for their skill, has proved equal to all emergencies, however, and this part of the route has been the especial pride of the authorities who maintain it and the millions who use it. Extensive construction work was begun on the Worcester end of this highly developed thoroughfare last fall, and with the coming of spring weather the labor of rebuilding is to be continued until all sections under way are brought to a perfected state. Owing to the ever increasing use of motor vehicles for commercial purposes the wear and tear on highways has increased four-fold or more in the last few years. Today more than eighty per cent of the traffic on the Worcester-Boston route is motor drawn, some loads exceeding sixteen tons and some speeds exceeding fifty miles au hour.

Business is evidently overtaking pleasure. Since 1909 the Massachusetts Highway Commission has at stated times taken a traffic census, or in other words counted the number and made notes of the kinds of vehicles passing a given point on a certain highway in a specified length of time each year. These figures

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show clearly how rapidly motor trucks are increasing in numbers on the highways. This census on commercial vehicles gives the following figures as applying to the highways in the eastern section of the state: On the road from Worcester to Boston, by way of Shrewsbury, the motor trucks in 1912 counted fifteen, as against forty-five in 1915. Between Worcester and Springfield the count was five to twenty, a four-fold increase in three years. Between Fall River and New Bedford the count was twenty-nine to 230 for the same period. A general summary of the census on highways out of Boston in 1912 records a count of 546, against a count in 1915, of 1,559.

A few figures in regard to the registration of commercial vehicles in Massachusetts may also be interesting in this connection. There were 6,000 commercial vehicle licenses taken out in 1913, 8,000 in 1914, 12,000 in 1915—there being twice as many trucks in use in 1915 as in 1913. In 1913 there were ten pleasure cars to one commercial vehicle; in 1914, nine to one; in 1915, eight to one. This changing ratio does not apply altogether to urban business and suburban delivery. The country districts are also rapidly adopting motor methods of conveyance. Farmers are finding the motor truck more economical than horses for long hauls to market. Village merchants are using them extensively.

It will thus be seen that the new system of marking highway routes is not in the interest of the tourist or the pleasure-seeking traveler alone. Time is money in commercial life and drivers of commercial vehicles do save time if they can follow well marked roads from town to town or city to city. A goodly percentage of the heavy motor traffic of today is of a long haul nature. Huge freight carriers are to be seen on all the trunk lines and it is obvious that easily distinguished route signs have their manifold advantages to trade.

"Follow the red bands!" These are all the instructions the driver of a motor truck needs when a Worcester merchant sends out a load of goods to the Brookfields or to South Sudbury or to other villages east or west. Barring possible handicaps of color blindness or sheer negligence the driver cannot miss his way.

As compared to the detailed directions for motorists given in the route books, the new system is simplicity itself. Consider the case of a tourist arriving at the city hall in Worcester by way of Main street and bound for Boston. Here is what the route book has to say: "From City Hall go east on Front street. Go under railroad and thru four corners. Fork; bear left with branch trolley into Shrewsbury street. (1.9). End of road; turn right; cross causeway. (3.5) Fork; bear left with trolley. (5.5) Shrewsbury." This is explicit enough, to be sure, but the driver must look out for such details as street signs and keep in mind the points of the compass if he relies solely upon the text of these directions for guidance. Not so if he follows the red bands. From in front of the city hall he spies the red trail sign on Front street, glides under the viaduct to Washington square and turns there to follow the same red symbols along Shrewsbury street, sure that he is on the right way to Boston. If by mischance at Washington square he turns to the right instead of left a single yellow signal warns him he is on the way to Providence.

Running parallel to the Boston-Worcester-Springfield highway, but many miles to the north and crossing the state, from the sea to the western border, is another red blazed thoroughfare. This is known in the route books as the Boston to Greenfield route, but from the latter point it extends through to Williamstown and North Adams, leading thence to the mountainous districts of Vermont. Out from Boston along this route lie Lexington and Concord, which awaken the spirit of patriotism in the breasts of thousands of visitors annually. Westward from this historic region the route forms the chief highway link connecting the northern tier of industrial centers—Fitchburg, Gardner, Templeton and Athol. It crosses the Connecticut river at Turner's Falls and at Greenfield the distance recorder on an automobile should register exactly 100 miles from Boston. From this point westward traffic is lighter and cross roads comparatively few in number. The red beacons stop at Williamstown.

The remaining red trail is the famous shore route from Boston to Provincetown at the extreme tip of Cape Cod.

This is the greatest summer tourist route in the Commonwealth and although not the longest stretch of continuous state highway, it covers a total distance of 127 miles. Popularity of this thoroughfare must be ascribed largely to the fact that the motorist is in sight of the sea for practically the entire distance. A motor pilgrimage to Plymouth brings to mind the pilgrims who founded the commonwealth and a continuation of the trip to quaint old Provincetown entrances the visitor. This red route is fairly congested with motor traffic during the summer season, for down on the cape are situated many of the famous seaside resorts of New England and the amount of daily travel is enormous.

There are six blue emblazoned state highways, three of this number running out of Boston, but two out of these three being cut in twain by the mystifying barriers of the city streets and byways. Straight south from Boston runs a blue line to Cape Cod. Passing through Brockton, Middleboro and Wareham, it touches Nantucket Sound at Falmouth, running thence easterly along the south side of the cape and connecting with the red route to Provincetown at Orleans. A blue route also runs from Boston to Providence via Dedham, Wrentham, North Attleboro and Pawtucket.

Northward from Boston the motorist may enjoy another seaside tour, this route with blue signs being known as the highway to Newburyport. Revere Beach, Point of Pines, Swampscott and Salem add interest to other scenic beauties of this thoroughfare. Two other blue routes run north from Boston, both offering easy acces to the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

Follow the blue signs if you travel by state highway from Worcester to Fitchburg. This well-known route for local traffic takes you through West Boylston, Sterling and Leominster. Follow the blue signs southward from Worcester and they will lead you through Oxford, Webster, Putnam, Danielson and Norwich straight to New London and Long Island Sound.

Two blue lines of highway cover the western part of the state. From Springfield, southward, is the magnificent stretch of road leading through Hartford and New Haven to New York. Northward from Springfield the blue signs point the way to Greenfield and the Sunapee Lake region of New Hampshire.

The Berkshire route, far to the west, has both blue and red symbols over part of the highway. From

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Pittsfield to Lenox both colors prevail; from Lenox southward blue is the one to follow. Blue is also the guide from Pittsfield to the north.

Yellow marked routes are mainly short connecting links in the general system of highway arrangement. One runs from Pittsfield eastward to Northampton; one connects North Andover with the sea near Swampscott. Two other begin at the sea, one at Plymouth, passing through Taunton and ending at Providence, and one starting from Salisbury stops when it strikes a red route at Littleton. Still another runs a short distance northwest from Fitchburg. The main yellow route runs from Athol, through Worcester, Grafton, Uxbridge and Blackstone to Providence. This ends the highway color scheme, so far as present plans of the commission are concerned, but it is within the range of possibilities that roads now under construction may receive distinctive markings later. This system of marking highways had its origin in New York a few years ago and proved so popular that other states are following the example.

That a new state highway between Worcester and Boston is needed to accommodate the increasing traffic over the present route is fully borne out in the report of the state commission recently made to the legislature relative to the proposed utilization of the old Worcester and Boston trumpike for that purpose. The report also considers the expediency of employing the labor of prisoners in connection with the proposed new highway. According to the report the commission has expended more that $224,000 in road building on the present route through Shrewsbury, Marlboro, Wayland and Weston, this sum having paid for about twenty-six miles of construction, aside from what the various towns have done within their own areas.

"The traffic on this main through route is rapidly increasing," reads the report of the commission, "and in the summer the traffic census shows over 600 autos a day on the average on all the road, with 1632 vehicles a day in Wayland and over 1,000 at Shrewsbury." The report then refers to the expensive work of reconstruction made necessary by the heavy burden of travel and continues: "With this large and constantly increasing traffic this expensive work will have to be continued whether the proposed road by way of the old turnpike is improved or not."

The distance by way of the old turnpike in Shrewsbury from the city hall in Worcester to the statehouse in Boston is 40.4 miles. This is three miles shorter than the present state highway route by way of Marlboro. Both these measurements were made on three odometers and checked on the map, so they are approximately correct.

The turnpike route passes through Brookline village, Newton Highlands, Wellesley, Natick, Framingham, Southboro, Westboro, a little corner of Northboro and part of Shrewsbury, joining the state highway to Shrewsbury center about three-quarters of a mile east of the Worcester line.

The general alignment of the proposed route is good, the commission states, although there are three or four steep hills which would require modification. The commission recommends that any present construction be confined to Worcester County, a distance of 11½ miles. Estimates for the construction of a fairly good road for this distance are $5,000 a mile, with $400 a mile extra for oiling and maintainance during the first year of use.

One thing is certain. If the old turnpike is made over into a state route, it will become another blazed trail on the highway map.

The Labor Market

Report of State Free Employment Agency

The condition of the labor market for the month of March, 1916, according to the report of the Worcester State Free Employment Office, shows a larger demand for help than any month since the office opened, September, 1913. The number of persons called for was 1191 compared with 943 in February, 1041 in January and 562 in March, 1915. The number of positions filled was 746 compared with 563 in February, 692 in January and 397 in March, 1915.

Male Department.—The demand for help in the metal trades showed no decrease over previous months, practically every large machine shop in the city and many outside calling for help. The textile business continues busy with a good demand for woolen weavers, spinners, card and picker room hands and inexperienced help for the dye house. Business was exceptionally good in the small factories. Many of them being unable to obtain enough workers over 16 years of age sought the services of boys 14 and 15 years old whom they could work eight hours a day. These young boys were also in good demand for errands and office work. The demand for laborers for coal shoveling, freight handling and section work on the railroad was good, but the supply was limited as men were in good demand for snow shoveling. Work in the building line is slack and many carpenters are applying for work in contrast to painters, for whom there was a fairly good demand. The last week in the month brought in many requests for farm hands and married couples for farm work, but there is only a small supply of this class of help to be had. Hotels, restaurants and institutions are having considerable difficulty in securing help, also bowling alleys, managers of which are offering practically the same wage for pin setters as laborers are receiving.

Female Department.—The demand for women and girls to work in woolen mills, laundries and institutions was far in excess of the supply. Experienced office clerks and typists were in good demand, as were girls for corset, metal goods and specialty factories. Orders for housemaids were received in large numbers but the number of applicants applying for this work was small. The demand for women for washing, cleaning and ironing was good and with spring cleaning time at hand it looks as though there would be a shortage of this class of workers.

The average number of persons called for was 44 compared with 21 in 1915 and 15 in 1914. The daily average number of positions filled was 28 compared with 14 in 1915 and 9 in 1914.

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The Annual Banquet

Distinguished Gathering of Worcester Men and Women Attend First Formal Function of the Chamber of Commerce Since the Annual Meeting to Listen to One of the Most Carefully Prepared and Significant Addresses Ever Delivered by United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge

SUCH clear and frank treatment of several disturbing problems brought acutely to the front by the European war as must have cleared the atmosphere for many a befogged mind was characteristic of the address which United State Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday night, March 16. Discussing "The Rights and Duties of Neutrality," Senator Lodge held the close attention of over 400 men and women gathered at the Bancroft Hotel to hear him. He won their applause by his calm, thoughtful statements of America's position and her clear course of procedure.

Two questions involving the international policy of the American government predominated in Senator Lodge's analysis of the situation. They were the matter of the exportation of war munitions to European belligerents and the question of travel by Americans on armed merchantmen.

It was the legal side of the exportation of munitions which concerned Senator Lodge. From that viewpoint he took the stand that the United States cannot, in the maintenance of her position as a fair neutral, place an embargo on munitions of war, especially not with the war as far advanced as at present. To do so at all, he pointed out, would be an unneutral act, amounting to the placing of the United States definitely and deliberately on the side of one of the contending forces.

In the matter of travel by Americans on armed merchantmen, the senator saw an equally clear situation. Unless American citizens are to be protected in the exercise of their unquestionable rights—defining travel on armed merchantment on the free seas as an unquestionable right—they ought to be relieved of the duty of defending their flag, according to Senator Lodge. He did not hold, in theory at least, and it was quite evident that he did not advocate it in practise, with those who would bar Americans from sailing on armed merchantmen for fear they might involve the government in the task of protecting their lives or demanding reparation for their deaths.

Senator Lodge's presence at the dinner brought out a thoroughly representative Worcester audience. He was introduced by Congressman Samuel E. Winslow as toastmaster, and preceding him on the program were President Wallace T. Morley, who briefly outlined his policies and called for harmony in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor George M. Wright.

MR. WALLACE T. MORLEY
President Worcester Chamber of Commerce

Compared to past banquets of the Chamber, the affair was the largest in point of attendance since the dedication of the Bancroft. To many it ushered in the brightest era in the history of the Chamber, as forecast by President Morley's words of sound faith in the men behind the Chamber and his appeal to that larger spirit of mankind which calls forth loyalty, constructive energy and unselfishness.

The success of the affair was due to the following active members of the Chamber:—

General Chairman, George W. Ward.

Speakers and Menu: Wallace T. Morley, Chairman; George W. Ward, William J. Conlon.

Reception: O. Clayton Ansley, Chairman; Dr. Frank P. Barnard, Frank E. Billings, Harrison W. Bowker, Alonzo M. Butterfield, Charles A. Fischer, Simon G. Friedman, William W. Johnson, M. S. Kalashian, Joseph H. Lane, Narcisse J. Lavigne, Jr., Leo J. Lavin, Albert H. Lange, John J. Lewis, Edwin Mandeville, Edward H. Marsh, Mitchel K. Maykel, C. D. Quakenbush, Henry A. Rousseau, Frank H. Sawyer, David A. Scott, Henry E. Townsend, Fred L. Willis, Mark N. Skerrett.

Tickets: Edwin Mandeville, Chairman; Henry A. Rousseau, William J. Conlon.

Decorations: Wallace T. Morley, Chairman; Chandler Bullock, John E. Bradley, George W. Ward, William J. Conlon.

Printing and Badges: Frank H. Sawyer, Chairman; Alonzo M. Butterfield, Albert B. Fritts.

Entertainment of Guests: Charles G. Washburn, Chairman; Chandler Bullock, Frank A. Drury, Frederic B. Washburn, Charles T. Tatman.

The substance of Senator Lodge's address follows:—

"We have all heard a great deal about rights, and perhaps not too much about duties, but as a general proposition it may be laid down that if we in private life perform our duties, the rights are extremely likely to take care of themselves.

"It is the same with nations. Belligerent powers engaged in war have certain rights which are possessed by no nation in the time of peace.

"They also have corresponding duties if I may illustrate through our own Civil War. It

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became important to us to prevent supplies of any kind reaching the South, and to prevent the great products of the South reaching foreign ports and thereby strengthening the Confederate states, this relating in a large measure to cotton, and so we established a blockade.

"Blockade is established by proclamation. We have heard a good deal about blockades of neutral ports. We have heard it said you cannot blockade a neutral port, that if you do it becomes an enemy port, and that it is equivalent to an act of war. But we found that supplies were going through neutral ports to the southern states.

"An Englishman said to me, 'you blockaded Nassau in the Bahama Islands.' I said 'Never.' He said 'you certainly did.' I said 'you cannot find a proclamation of blockade as to Nassau.' 'You stopped 300 or more vessels going to Nassau.' 'Yes,' I said, 'but we did not blockade. These vessels were taken because they were carrying contraband.'

"If the ultimate destination had been an enemy port, that would have been a different thing, altogether. We carried the doctrine of ultimate destination and blockade farther than any nation carried it before, and there was a good deal of criticism, but our doctrines are being applied on the other side of the water, in the war, and they are our doctrines of confiscation, voyage and enemy destination.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE
United States Senator from Massachusetts

"We also seized cotton coming out of port, but we did not do that on the theory of blockade. We took it on the ground that it was enemy property. That was sound ground. When we consider what is being done on the other side of the water it is well to bear in mind what precedents we have set and what belligerent rights are and that neutrals have their rights as well as duties.

" Our rights to export ammunition have been questioned, and I will venture if you will permit me to read what was said by one of the officers of Washington's cabinet. Jefferson is well qualified to speak definitely for one party. He wrote to the British minister:—

" 'Our citizens have always been free to make and export armament. But suppose their callings, which are their only means of subsistence, were taken away from them because they were being exported to countries at a distance, we would be scarcely expected to acquiesce. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice. The law of nations does not require such internal disarrangement of their occupations.'

"I could go on and on," continued Senator Lodge, "and give you illustration of the soundness of this doctrine. It has been an American doctrine from that day to this. The convention of The Hague has held that a neutral power has no right to prevent the transportation of arms to the army or fleet of a belligerent nation.

"There has been an active movement to put an embargo upon the export of munitions of war.

"There has been great agitation on this subject. Many protests have come to Congress. Many bills are pending. The administration took the accurate ground in its notes to the Austrian and Germanic powers. They shifted their position and have been trying to prevent us from exporting arms and ammunitions and have stirred up agitation to that purpose.

"The law is as I have stated it to you. I want to call your attention, for the fact is too often overlooked, to the course of Germany herself. Germany exported arms to both the combatants in the Chino-Japanese war, the Russo-Japanese war, the Boer war in 1899, and in the first and second Balkan wars.

"She sold to both sides in the Boer war. In the case of the sale to the Boers the arms and explosives did not reach their destination because England controlled the seas. This was singularly like the present case. The allies control the seas. Germany is welcome to buy here. She does not buy here simply because she does not control the seas.

"Every nation has a right of course to run an embargo. It may lay an embargo on anything that it thinks prejudicial to have exported. We, ourselves, have no power to lay an embargo. It must be laid by Congress. We laid an embargo on arms five years ago, against the exportation of arms to Mexico when Congress gave the President to power then to proclaim it whenever he thought it was necessary. That proved to

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CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL E. WINSLOW
Toastmaster

be a great mistake.

"It is a responsibility that the President should not be called upon to take. President Taft put on an embargo to help Madero. Wilson took it off in order to help Carranza and Villa who were trying to overthrow Huerta. The embargo was to be used in each instance as a means to destroy the existing government. I think that this power should not be exercised by any president of the United States. I say that with all respect to the administration.

"The cry has gone forth that we are furnishing instruments of human destruction to the European belligerents, and that if we stopped furnishing this ammunition, peace would come. These people overlook two things. The exports of actual munitions of war is too small a part of what goes over there to have any connection with this feature.

"You say it is wrong to send cases of explosives and shells and cartridges for the rifles over there. Perhaps this may be, but is it right to send copper and steel from which these things are made? If you send copper and steel they will be turned into shells.

"You send shoes over there. These are not to shoot with. They are to walk with. If you were to stop furnishing munitions of war it might bring peace in the interest of one side, which would mean a victory for it and defeat for the other. That is not our business.

"If we had put on an embargo August 3, 1914, no objection could have been made, but since then a condition has been created by the war, one side being able to import freely and the other side being unable to import at all practically.

"Furthermore, if you put an embargo on now you would change conditions created by the war. That is, you put a belligerent who has under certain conditions lost control of the seas upon the equality of a belligerent who has gained control of the seas.

"You cannot put an embargo upon munitions of war from this country without at once becoming an ally of one belligerent and the enemy of the other.

"That is not neutrality. If we are going to take sides, that is another thing. If we are going to be neutral, then let us be neutral.

"Suppose we were engaged in war. It may happen. We have not given this matter the care, the same preparation that some of the great nations of the world have. We would have to make immense quantities of ammunition. If we could not buy them, we would be helpless.

"A democracy cannot and ought not to keep a great militaristic system and, therefore, a democracy ought to be able to supply itself in every legitimate way. Do not dwell in the dream that war is impossible. We would cut ourselves off from the necessary supplies if we were militaristic in our system.

"The administration has now taken the accurate ground and I have taken occasion to support it. I believe the administration will maintain the ground it

MAYOR GEORGE M. WRIGHT

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has taken. I believe that the question of embargo is well understood in this country. I believe that a great danger is no longer imminent.

"The law as to armed and unarmed merchantmen is absolutely undoubted. It has been one of the well-established rules of international law, in international jurisprudence that a merchantman may carry defensive armament without losing the character of her ship, as a peaceful trader.

"He said that a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry armament and munitions for the sole purpose of defense without affecting the character of the ship. This had been reiterated in a note to the German government. The armed merchantman question comes to us from the time when the clippers had been given the right to arm themselves against pirates as they sailed from the shores of New England."

Regarding the President and the armed merchantmen and the right of free travel on the high seas to Americans, Senator Lodge said that the cry had gone up in Washington to stand by the President.

"Some of them not having followed him closely," said the senator, "did not know exactly where he did stand. But there is no doubt as to where he stood after reading that letter he sent to Senator Stone. That is where the administration is standing tonight.

"This is the issue: To some people it seems a rather confused and absurd question, but in practice, I don't think it would make the least difference whether it was an armed or an unarmed vessel. I think the submarine would destroy and then say they thought she was armed.

"The American citizen has certain rights. He pays his taxes and when he is called to protect his country, if he is the right kind of a man, he goes. If he is not to be protected in his rights he should be relieved of all the duties imposed upon him as a result of citizenship. It is the duty of the country to protect him.

"It has been said that an American has no right to go on an armed merchantman. Someone has remarked that joy rides would get some of us in trouble. I have a notion that not many people are taking joy rides to Europe at present, but people have as much right to travel on pleasure as upon business.

"Suppose a man is in Australia or in India. Is he to be denied the right to attend to his essential business because he cannot find any vessel except an armed belligerent merchantman? Can we say to a person who is at Rangoon, for instance, that we will maroon you there?

"The law rested upon principles of humanity and of justice, for the care of non-combatants, and the right of defense so a man can go about his business and be useful to the nation. Humanity and justice have not changed.

"They invented a new method of destruction in the submarines. It is a very vulnerable boat, the submarine. A single shot will sink it. To change the law is to take away from the submarines the limitations which are inseparable from her, it is argued. I do not believe in changing the law in order to make the submarine more effective. If anything should be changed or limited let it be the submarines.

"We have the case of the Norwegian unarmed merchantman 'Silius' brought to our attention. There were Americans on board. I suppose that the submarine commander would say he did not know it was unarmed. Mistakes of that kind are too frequent, and I do not believe that we should limit the just rights of our citizens. That is the proposition involved.

"It does not seem very important for Congress to say to American citizens that you had better not travel on armed merchantmen. You may say it to me and I may say it to you, but it is different when the government says it.

"When the government says this is does not take away the right. They take away the protection. President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico. Americans have been killed there ever since. Our protection being withdrawn, by and by, they cross the frontier and shoot up an American town."

Worcester a Quarter Century Ago

Fire Chief Retires

Honor of a warm-hearted and impressive sort was paid to Simon E. Combs, former chief of the Fire Department, at a fire department surprise party given to him on April 14, 1891. He had resigned his position the preceding February and had retired to private life after serving for more than 20 years at the head of the department.

There was a gathering of about 50 city officials, fire department officials and firemen at the jubilee in his honor. Mayor Francis A. Harrington was present. Chief Edwin L. Vaughn and the assistant chiefs were present. Chief Vaughn and several city officials made appropriate remarks.

A set of resolutions adopted by the Fire Department at the time of Chief Combs' retirement was presented to him suitably engrossed and framed.

Green Reference Library Opens

What is known as the Green Library, the reference department of the free public library, was first opened to the public as an addition to the main building on April 1, 1891. It has just been completed.

Prior to the public opening, the directors of the library conducted a party of city officials, which included Mayor Francis A. Harrington, through the addition on an inspection tour. There was an informal program with several addresses.

The public opening was marked by an interesting display of art portraits which was kept open for a week. The addition proved welcome in relieving the library of much of the pressure that had been placed upon it through increasing patronage.

Beginning of the Art Museum

Through the public spirited generosity of Stephen Salisbury, the beginnings of the Worcester Art Museum were made possible in April, 1891. At a meeting on April 20 of that year of the St. Wulstan Society, organized only a few months before, to foster and advance the interests of art in Worcester as trustees of a sum of money left in a legacy, it was announced that Mr. Salisbury had made an offer of land for an art museum.

The site which he donated is the present location of the Art Museum, which is rated as the third best Art Museum in the country. It is at the corner of Salisbury

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City Planning and the Worcester Commission

The Functions of the New Planning Board and Some of the Possibilities Which It Can Develop to Assist in Correcting Various Civic Evils—The Difference Between the "City Beautiful" and "City Planning" Ideas

By Bernard W. Emmons

"City Planning is simply the exercise of such foresight as will permit the orderly and sightly development of a city and its environs along rational lines, with proper regard for health, amenity and convenience, and also for commercial and industrial advancement."
NELSON P. LEWIS.

A COMMON error of many people is to confuse City Planning with "The City Beautiful," passing judgment upon the former while remaining ignorant of its true functions. They consequently form their convictions without a realization of the paramount importance of City Planning. City Planning is to a great extent an engineering undertaking; it is a business proposition of the first importance. It is not entirely from lack of intelligence that our cities are not well planned; it is an American characteristic to strive for individual success and personal gain irrespective of the well being of the community as a whole. Our cities have suffered because of this national characteristic and from lack of forethought on the part of those in authority. The value of scientifically built cities planned for future growth is becoming more fully realized. The progress made in this country in recent years signifies a determination on the part of the American people to control the destinies of their cities. The necessity for immediate action in Civic Planning is apparent because of the increasing tendency of the people to migrate from the rural districts to the cities. Statistics show that at the present time more than forty-six per cent. of the population of the United States reside in cities of over twenty-five thousand inhabitants. American cities are said to double their population in twenty-five years. If this be true, Worcester will have a population in 1941 of approximately three hundred thousand and in 1966 a population far in excess of six hundred thousand. The rapid increase in population and its unequal distribution, the over-crowding of blocks and tenements, and the congestion of streets and squares have become dangerous forces to society. Because of these this attention of public spirited men has been aroused to the extent of action. This awakening was in general the cause for the existence of many improvement societies, housing committees, municipal leagues and various civic organizations, the birth of which were primarily for the advancement, improvement and development of civic undertakings and the fostering of municipal pride.

THE WORCESTER COMMISSION OF 1908

In the year 1908 a body of men appointed by the Mayor and called the Commission on Relief of Street Congestion, presented recommendations to the Mayor and City Council for the present relief of street congestion and future guidance of traffic. This report showed the immediate need for the creation of a City Plan, the hiring of an expert planning engineer, the necessity of municipal control of privately owned streets and also recommended the construction of new streets and an extension and widening of some of our present thoroughfares. This Commission is to be complimented for the exercising of marked ability and keen foresight in administering the functions that were allotted to it. The thorough and painstaking work of these men will be of great advantage to the city and of much assistance to those who may continue this work in the future. It is to be regretted that this Commission was only a temporary one. The organizations which have attempted city planning have been sadly hampered in their undertakings by lack of financial support, legislative endorsement and public recognition, but are forerunners to the more recent step in the development of city planning—the appointment of planning commissions.

An act of the Massachusetts Legislature, approved April 16th, 1913, authorized and directs the establishing of planning boards in every city and town having a population of over 10,000. The duty of these boards is to study carefully the resources, possibilities and needs of a city or town, particularly with respect to conditions which may be injurious to the public health or otherwise injurious in and about rented dwellings and to make plans for the development of the municipality with special reference to the proper housing of its people. The Board shall be appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Council. The planning board shall make an annual report to the City Council, giving information regarding the conditions of the city and presenting plans or proposals for the development of the city and also estimates of the cost of the same. The Planning Commission is obliged to file a copy of all reports with the Homestead Commission—a supervising state commission.

The success of this legislative measure and the extent of the adoption of commissions has been very commendable, especially in Massachusetts, where much interest has been manifested.

Hartford was the first city in America to establish a planning commission. This was created by a resolution passed in the Connecticut Legislature of 1907. Chicago followed in adopting a similar commission in 1909. In the year 1914 there were fifty-eight commissions in the United States and at present there are no less than one hundred such commissions, forty-five of which are in Massachusetts.

In compliance with this mandatory act of April 16th, 1913, Mayor George M. Wright appointed on June 7th, 1915, the Worcester Planning Commission, selecting five

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men of vision and with an interest in the science of City Planning. The men chosen for the first commission were Edwin H. Marble, Chairman, Arthur C. Comins, Vice Chairman, Mark N. Skerrett, Secretary, Samuel H. Pitcher and John F. Jandron. This Commission was given an appropriation of $200.00 by the city for expenses. Considering the necessary work to be accomplished such as the making of topographical maps, sketches and plans, it would seem that an appropriation of $500.00 or even $1000.00 would be money well invested and more in accord with the necessities of the Board.

The work of this board is severely handicapped by the maze of obstacles imposed by the existing local, state and national legal situation. It is a discouraging problem to navigate any specific improvement inasmuch as these obstacles are accepted almost universally as permanent conditions.

ADVERTISING CITY PLANNING

The rebuilding of our cities can be brought about only by a change in public sentiment. It must be recognized that in order to advance in City Planning there must be better ways of forming intelligent public opinion and of giving it effective expression. The Commission in our city is confronted with the Herculean task of creating such a public sentiment. This will undoubtedly be the first great attempt to inaugurate the City Planning idea in Worcester. Educating the public to the needs of City Planning is accomplished in several ways: Through the public schools, which method Chicago adopted with considerable success. Well directed publicity of new plans and developments which can be brought before the public by means of the press, the lecture platform and the motion picture. The most successful method up to the present time and that adopted by many cities is the conducting of an exhibition of City Planning. The chief benefits derived from an exhibition of this kind is the demonstration of the practicability, efficiency and common sense of the City Planning idea. A display of the accomplishments of hundreds of cities throughout the world depicted by charts, plans, photographs, relief-maps and statistics, mostly in graphic form, would impress business men and city officials of the tremendous importance and concrete value of municipal forethought. Civic organization could not by any amount of agitation other than by a public exhibition create a sentiment comparable with the enthusiasm aroused by showing what has actually been accomplished in cities and towns throughout the world. The American City Bureau of New York has established a travelling exhibition which shows what has been done, and what has been conceived and proposed in this country and in Europe.

This exhibition requires more than two thousand square feet of vertical space and covers the science of city building admirably. This exhibit has appeared in many cities throughout the United States, drawing thousands of people, and is considered by both planning experts and city officials as being of great educational value. It should be invited to come to our city. If the city feels that it is unable to finance such a project, a municipal league or city planning society should be organized for the purpose of conducting and financing this work. After this idea has been graphically and orally illustrated to the voters, enlightening and acquainting them with the city's needs, a vote at the city election upon the question of borrowing money for the creation and execution of a city plan would undoubtedly meet with approval. The winning of public support is necessary before advocating the expenditure of the public's money for such purposes. After seeing this exhibition the men of the city would realize that the planning of the city directly affects business. It increases efficiency of employees by providing parks, play grounds and better housing. It affects the tax rate and the stability of real estate values and is the application of the same sound ideas that have made our great private business organizations.

THE CITY SURVEY

The object of this commission will eventually be the creation of a general and comprehensive plan or civic survey. This means the collection, compilation, interpretation and presentation of all the facts, information, statistics and plans bearing upon the city's physical, social, economic and financial condition. This survey would necessitate the collection of information as to the physical environment of the people of the city, the social conditions of the people themselves, the economic and financial facts as to the resources of the community and the legal and administrative condition of the city. The carrying out of this survey should be done by an experienced city planner with assistants. A local survey attempted by unexperienced men cannot be of any particular value inasmuch as many technical points would be neglected. The establishing of a plan does not mean its immediate execution. At one time there was a tendency among city builders to create huge plans, necessitating the tearing up of whole cities or the immediate building of stupenduous civic centres which savoured of the spectacular. Today city planning is the making of a picture of a city as it will look in twenty-five, fifty or one hundred years, and it is the gradual development of this picture into concrete form, following the advancement of science and invention, that ultimately results in the realization of the present vision.

The planning board should be the responsible authority for nearly all physical changes in municipal undertakings, *i. e.*, it should be vested with the jurisdiction of lands outside of the city for a radial territory of three or five miles beyond the city limits, that the asthetic qualities and physical welfare of the plan should not be violated in anticipation of its future growth. The Commission should have control of all questions concerning the location of public buildings, boulevards, parkways, streets, squares and parks. The regulation of the height, area and use of public buildings. The districting or zoning of areas for residential, manufacturing, commercial and various other purposes. It should be given authority regarding the restriction of the building of streets and the planning of lots.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMISSION

It would seem advisable at the present time to increase the number of men serving upon this commission. Instead of an entirely citizen body a commission composed of nine or twelve members, made up of citizens and city officials, would prove more satisfactory. A practical idea would be to have a representative upon this commission from the Board of Aldermen and City Council, and the park commissioner, street commissioner, city solicitor and possibly the mayor as an ex-officio member.

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IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT THIS COMMISSION

A problem that confronts this commission, challenges public attention and is a matter of primary importance for the city's immediate welfare, is that of street congestion. From a study of the five and six o'clock afternoon congestion on Main street from Walnut to Chatham streets, it is apparent that this overcrowding or concentration of traffic is not a vehicle congestion whatsoever, which would necessitate the immediate widening of these streets, but a congestion of street cars. The numerous stops and the slow movement of the cars getting into and out of this district seem to be logical reasons for the blockade of cars noticed every afternoon. A re-routing of the trolley system after a thorough study of the transportation problem regarding the distribution of population, the prohibiting of all suburban cars from looping the common and the removal of certain cars from Main street is a temporary solution which is practical, inexpensive and of immediate application.

There is more urgent need at the present time for the building of new streets and the extension and widening of some of our present thoroughfares than when the Commission for Relief of Street Congestion recommended these changes in 1908. In view of the many necessary changes in street construction, it is strange that there is a continual agitation for the building of a street across the common. The construction of this street would be contrary to the wisdom of any living city planner. The area of the city common should not be sacrificed to save expense in building or widening streets elsewhere. In fact, Worcester's city hall, as beautiful as it is, has been called by landscape architects an encroachment upon the common.

As these improvements are made and people convinced that community interest is a higher idea than personal privilege, the end in view will become more easily attained. Civilization will progress under a scientifically planned city and in the course of time the "City Beautiful" will become not simply an ideal but a reality.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Farm Bureau

Most Important Development of the Organization of the Year Completed During the Past Month When the Auxiliary Took Permanent Form With Mrs. Milton P. Higgins as President—Some Idea of the Plan of Work

ON February 24th, a body of representative women of Worcester County met at the Worcester Boys' Trade School for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a women's auxiliary branch to the Worcester County Farm Bureau.

The discussion which followed, brought out the fact that an organization of this kind would be of inestimable value in helping the woman of Worcester County and making the homes more efficient.

Mrs. George S. Ladd, State Lecturer of the Grange, who has an opportunity to study conditions not only in Worcester County but all over the state, said that there is great need of a more scientific knowledge among housewives and that she felt that a woman's auxiliary branch of the Farm Bureau would be one of the greatest movements that has ever been started in Worcester County.

She emphasized the pressing need of the upbuilding of the home, saying she felt that when the scope of the work of the auxiliary was fully recognized, it would have the support of all local organizations and especially of the churches.

In closing Mrs. Ladd promised the aid of the Grange, which has branches in 58 of the 59 Towns, in supporting this movement.

Miss Laura Comstock, head of the Home Economics Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, told of the work accomplished by this department in all parts of the state. She spoke of the immediate need in city as well as country of a better understanding of laws of home hygiene and sanitation and in closing her remarks said that such an organization as a woman's auxiliary branch of the Worcester County Farm Bureau would mean a higher standard of efficiency throughout the county.

The idea of having as a county agent of this department, a woman who would go about from one part of the county to the other raising the standards of the home by working through the various organizations, met with the approval of all present.

It was learned that one of the duties of the county agent will be to find leaders in each community who will carry on the work outlined and started by her.

After remarks by a number of prominent women of the county, a general discussion followed which brought out more strongly the great desire of those present to have a women's auxiliary connected with the Worcester County Farm Bureau and the support of all was pledged to make this an organization of power and profit.

It was then voted to organize and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester; vice-president, Mrs. George S. Ladd, Sturbridge; secretary, Mrs. Edward Warren, Spencer; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Ray, Sutton, and temporary secretary, Mrs. Herman D. Horton, Leominster; publicist, Mrs. Herbert N. Wright.

The aim of this organization is shown in Article II of its constitution is "(a) To assist the Worcester County Farm Bureau in its legitimate work of developing the various activities in which it is engaged. (b) To encourage and improve home industries. (c) To provide children with practical work in and about the home. To encourage the school to introduce such subjects and pursue such activities as shall fit the boys and girls to become more efficient in the work in which they are engaged. (d) To promote the federation and co-operation of all community forces for work in economic, educational, recreative, civic and religious betterment and thereby nurture all things in the communities of Worcester County which tend to advance or

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conserve their national, educational, civic, moral and religious welfare."

Probably no organization in the state will get nearer to the heart of the home and meet its modern needs in as constructive a manner as this auxiliary branch of the Worcester County Farm Bureau. It is all the more powerful because it is strongly endorsed and partly supported by the United States Government.

The United States Department of Agriculture spends $30,000,000 annually for the benefit of farmers and improving farming methods. In the club work of the last fiscal year hundreds of county agents of the Department of Agriculture, working in thirty-three States, went out upon the farm and showed the farmers themselves how to increase their yields. Those farmers who profited by the advice and help of the county agents increased their yield of corn nine bushels per acre, their wheat seven bushels per acre and their oats ten bushels per acre.

Through agents of the Department of Agriculture 60,000 boys and 50,000 girls were enrolled in club work in the Southern States last year. In the north and northwestern States 150,000 boys and girls were enrolled, the leading club projects being the growing of corn and potatoes, garden and canning work.

The success that has followed these activities has been wonderful, demonstrating to the farmers what an application of scientific principles can accomplish. The enthusiasm of youth is now capitalized through these clubs and 300,000 boys and girls who are now engaged in this work which has been established through the agents of the Farm Bureaus', will form a future army of food producers, who will not only be good farmers and farmers' wives, but who will indirectly boom the manufacturing interests of the country. The farmer has at last "come into his own" and is recognized as a power throughout the land.

What the Government has done for the farmer and his sons and daughters in increased efficiency, it is now preparing to do for the women in the homes through the extension work of County Farm Bureaus. The United States Department of Agriculture is planning to spend $5,000,000 a year in teaching the home makers the art of home economics.

The county agent of the Woman's Auxiliary will work co-operatively with the County Farm Bureau, having headquarters at the central office, located in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Worcester, Mass.

Besides demonstration work she will be prepared to give talks on various subjects pertaining to home making.

Special emphasis will be placed upon food, and instruction in the composition of foods and the laws governing nutrition will be liberally given in every part of the county.

Human nutrition is the most important problem in life. It is of all natural laws the most violated and perhaps the least understood. While farmers are carefully balancing the rations which they feed their cattle or poultry in order to produce superior cattle and first-class poultry, they thrust all kinds of food into their own stomachs in a thoughtless hap-hazard manner and then wonder why they have that "tired feeling."

According to the Public Health reports of last year, 75,000 cases of pellagra developed in the United States with a mortality of at least ten per cent. It has been learned that this disease fastens itself upon a system which has not been properly nourished, there being a lack of protein and an excess of carbohydrate foods consumed.

If it is necessary to study the properties of food, and make a balance of chemical elements to produce healthy cattle and hogs, it is much more important to study chemical combinations and balanced rations to produce healthy human beings.

Besides instruction in foods taking up the various phases of this subject as Pure Foods; Composition and Nourishment; Sanitary Markets; Food Buying; Food Economics; Suitable Combinations and Meal Planning, the general agent will emphasize other subjects. Among them are Household Budgets and Accounts; Applied Science for the Homemaker; Labor Saving Appliances; Laundry Equipment and Methods; the Comparative Cost of Fuels; the Buying of Cotton and Woolen Goods and other subjects helpful to the home.

Through the various organizations in this county, especially the Parent Teacher Associations, the directors will seek to get the Mothers of Worcester County interested in the "Mothers' Course of Reading," which is prepared and sent out by the Home Education Division of the United States Bureau of Education at Washington.

This remarkable course is doing much towards educating parents in the great business of child training. In August, 7209 of these courses were sent out and the numbers each month have been rapidly increasing.

The introduction to this course reads: "Every child has the right to a happy, joyous childhood. Parental understanding of the child—of his normal conditions, of the laws of health and growth, of the inner life necessary for those who fulfill the sacred trust of parenthood and for the perfect development of children for good citizenship and life.

"Children must be instructed in habits of obedience, honesty, self-control, reliability, purity, sincerity, and efficiency. There must be constructive seed sowing in all the early years of life. When and how to plant the seeds should be more fully understood.

"Blighted lives, physically, mentally and spiritually, are often the results of mistaken methods in bringing up children.

"Good but weak parents with aimless drifting methods may have as bad influence on their children as parents whose characters are positively bad.

"The science of child nurture is the most important of all sciences. Infant mortality may be reduced more than half by education of mothers in baby hygiene."

"The home is the greatest educational force in the world, but it has never been fully equipped to carry on the great work for which it is destined."

"The home has the child entirely within its care for the first six years of life, and fully nine-tenths of the time after school days begin."

"Believing that mothers and fathers who have gained experience through parenthood would welcome suggestions as to methods for the fullest development of the physical, mental, and spiritual life of children, the Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education recommends the following list of books for reading and study. This list is made up of books which have proved valuable to many parents."

"A shelf of books on child care and nurture should be part of every mother's equipment for her work."

"The lawyer with his library, the physician with his medical library, the teacher continually studying how to teach, are examples for the mother, the greatest

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teacher of all. She, too, should have her library for study and reference."

Attempts will be made, also, to interest parents in different parts of the county in the play ground movement. Opportunities will be given them to get in touch with literature on this subject issued by the Playground Extension Committee of the Russell Sage Foundation. The booklets published by this Committee are well worth reading and will open the minds of readers to the great need of supervised play grounds in every community. New York spends annually over $15,000,000 for play-ground, and Chicago over $12,000,000. It is a movement that is being recognized as a necessity for the morality of a community dependent upon it. Even the smallest settlement in Worcester County should do something towards providing recreation for its boys and girls. This has as great an influence on the home as any department of life.

Another subject which will be taken up through the Woman's Auxiliary and agitated until it has impressed every citizen with its great importance is medical inspection of boys and girls in connection with the "Follow-up system."

Every physician in Worcester County should be pressed into service and given a chance to help in this most important work.

Much is being said by our leading physicians regarding the prevention of disease through precautionary measures. We have finally arrived at the very wise attitude of the Chinese towards disease. We are willing, at last, to pay doctors to keep us well.

This sentiment of preventing disease through examinations and treatment is rapidly spreading throughout the most progressive parts of the country. Physicians of influence are earnestly recommending the system. Some of the leading high schools and colleges are having school doctors who give their time to examining students and correcting imperfections by the "follow-up system." In a girls' school of 2000 pupils, 65 per cent were found to be physically defective.

A most important phase of this "conservation of health" movement is mouth hygiene. A prominent physician of international repute has expressed the belief that more physical degeneracy can be traced to neglect of the teeth than to the abuse of alcohol.

Of our twenty million school children, not over one or two million are free from dental disorder of some kind.

Diseased teeth are found to be responsible for a vast amount of ill-health, including indigestion, anæmia, nervousness, mental and physical retardation, inflammatory rheumatism, neuritis and complications of the heart and ear.

Defective teeth cause much inefficiency among school children.

Moral efficiency and the joy of living depends about as much upon the condition of one's teeth as on one's philosophy or religion.

Every city and town should arrange for a dental clinic for school children or provide some way for the examination and treatment of their teeth.

No greater help could be rendered Worcester County than to have every boy and girl thoroughly examined twice a year and all defects corrected by the aid of physicians and nurses.

Until the value of this precautionary method is realized and insisted upon by parents, there can never be produced first-class future citizens, no matter how much attention is given to home sanitation and hygiene.

It is hoped that parents in different parts of the county will lend their influence to this movement which will mean more to the success and happiness of their boys and girls than they realize.

The official organ of the Worcester County Farm Bureau, "The Worcester County Farmer," will, each month, print reports of the work of the auxiliary under the Home Department. All subjects that will be helpful and inspiring to the home-maker in her daily tasks and give her a broader outlook, will be taken up from time to time.

Worcester a Quarter Century Ago

(Continued from page 93)

and Tuckerman streets, and comprises about 25,000 square feet of ground.

The gift required that a building should be erected to be used as an Art Museum, at a closely estimated cost of $20,000. Mr. Salisbury, besides giving the land, pledged $10,000 to the building fund, the rest to be raised by public subscription, to induce which became the immediate concern of the St. Wulstan Society. The gift was accepted with a formal vote of appreciation therefor.

Philip Louis Moen

Twenty-five years have passed since the death of Philip Louis Moen, member of the firm of Washburn & Moen, big manufacturers of steel and wire. At that time Mr. Moen was rated as Worcester's biggest business man.

He and his partner in the business formed on April 1, 1850, what was destined to become the most important single manufacturing establishment in the city, and to finally be merged into that giant concern of the present day, the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Moen, besides his distinguished career as a manufacturer, was also an active and strong figure in the church life of the city, leaving an impress which has endured to this day.

A native of Mina, N. Y., he became acquainted in early life with Ichabod Washburn, the father of the steel and wire industry in Worcester. He married Mr. Washburn's daughter, Miss Eliza Washburn. Mr. Moen was stricken with apoplexy on April 21, 1891, and died within 24 hours. His funeral caused a gathering of the biggest men in the city and many from other parts of the State.

6th Regiment Reunion

Survivors of the old Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, the regiment that marched through Baltimore at the beginning of the Civil War, and which experienced the first bloodshed inflicted upon Union soldiers when it was attacked by a mob, held a reunion on April 18, 1891, in Worcester.

The Worcester company, Co. G, had as its special guests the company from Stoneham, while officers and privates of the old regiment came from many parts of the State. There was a program of speechmaking and reminiscent stories.

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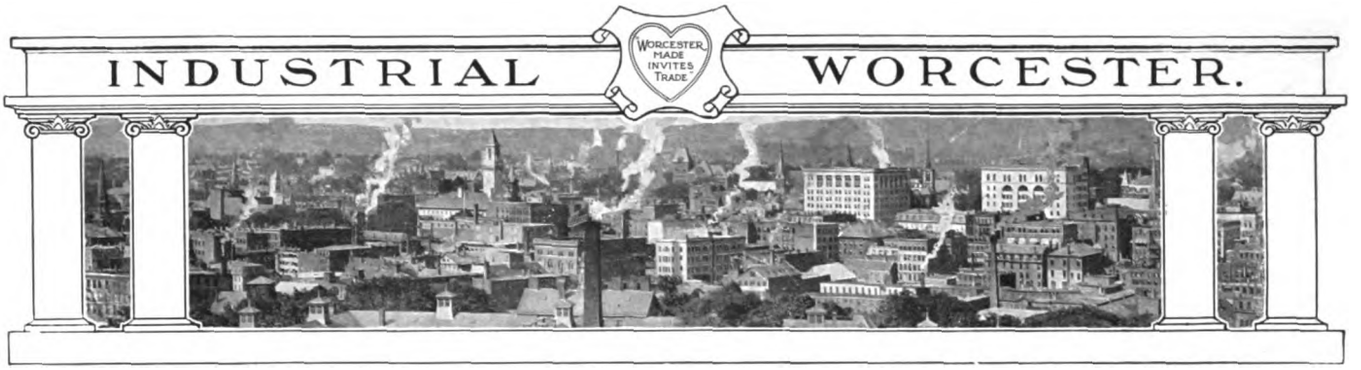


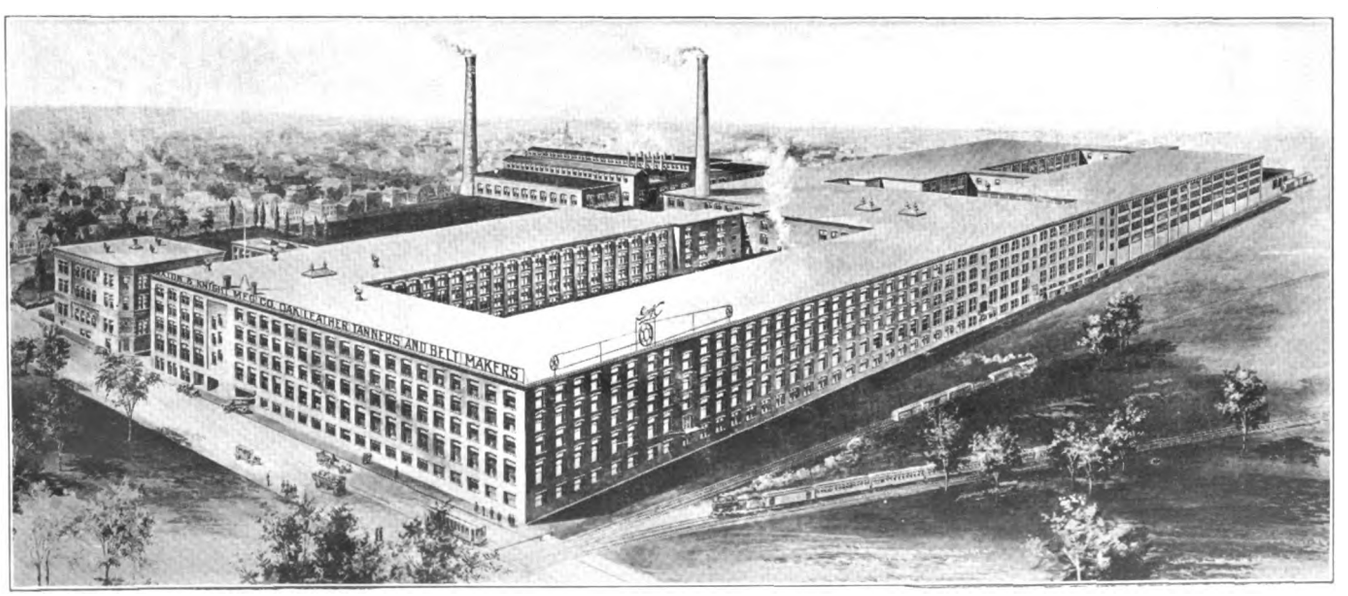
Recent Additions to the Plant of The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company

IT was about a year and a half ago that the management of The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. chose to start work on the largest addition that they had ever made to their already extensive plant. The Fall of 1914 was a rather unpromising time to build, for not only business conditions were at a very low ebb, but it was decided to erect concrete buildings. However, these enormous additions already stocked from floor to ceiling, and the scene of activity everywhere, show as nothing else could the foresight of those who control the affairs of the concern, and justify their faith in the future prospect of business.

The growth of Graton & Knight has been neither spasmodic nor by leaps and bounds, but ever steady and healthy from its modest beginning sixty-five years ago. The various stages of this growth are well represented by the additions that have been made to the plant from time to time. Twenty buildings now constitute the Worcester plant of the Company, but these are so joined together that the aggregate represents one building of enormous dimensions, having over half a million square feet of floor space.

The two latest additions, known as buildings "D" and "E" represent a specimen of what is best and most modern in the concrete type of construction, with a total floor area of about 110,000 square feet. The erection of these buildings made it possible for the management of the concern to install some improvements which they had been developing and also enables them to increase their production when business warrants. The paramount thought in planning the buildings was cleanliness, durability and efficiency throughout. The result is that the equipment and arrangement of the various departments represent the best that engineers could conceive—for knowing the requirements of the various processes, the buildings were built to fit these processes.

The first floor of building "D," commonly called the new Beam House, is 225 feet long and 115 feet wide, enabling the concern to double its capacity for preparing the hides for the initial stages of tanning. The construction of the soak vats, wheel and agitator pits with their attendant system of drains and sewers presented an interesting problem as this necessitated the excavation of several thousand cubic yards of earth and ledge, mostly the latter. The arrangement throughout has been to keep the hides moving in one continuous direction from the moment they are brought to the Beam House from the connecting Hide Cellar. The hides are thoroughly cleaned, soaked, the flesh and



THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO. PLANT TODAY

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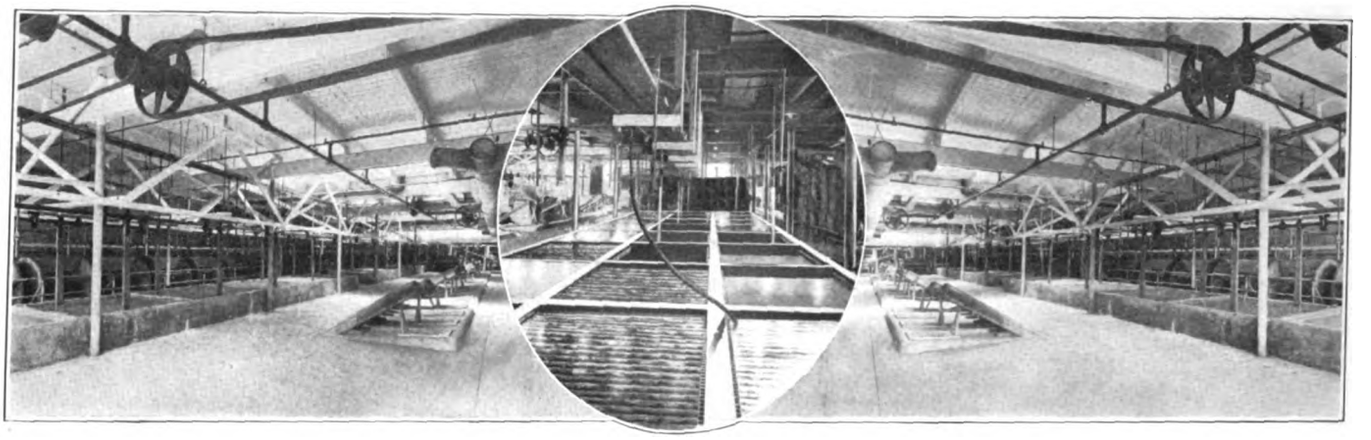
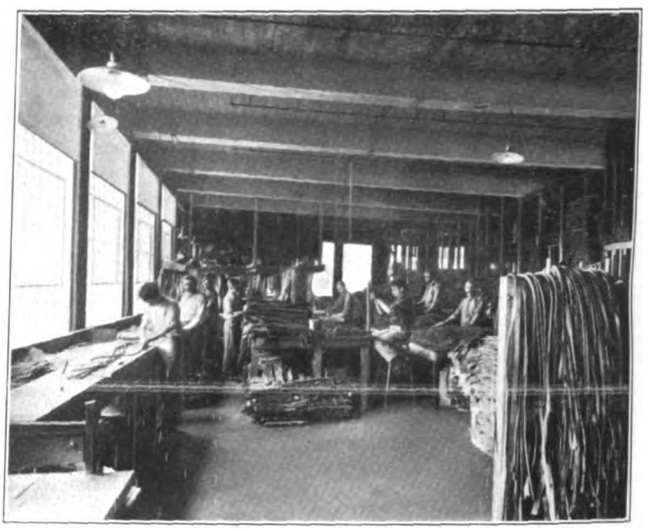


INTERIOR OF BEAM HOUSE—SOAK VATS IN CENTER

hair removed and then sent along to the Tan Yard where they are placed in the tanning liquid. The entire construction is of concrete and steel, concrete floors and walls, vats and pits, and all has been done that possibly could be done for the convenience and comfort of the workmen.

The three floors above the Beam House are 225 feet long and 70 feet wide. The second floor is used as one of the "setting out" rooms, and the hides are brought here on a belt conveyor, are washed, bleached, split, oiled and smoothed, or "set out" by the latest type of machinery to be obtained. They are then conveyed to the Stretching Room located on the floor above. The fourth floor of the building is used by the Lace Leather Department. Much of the machinery used here is of special construction, and was made and designed by the Company and not found elsewhere.

Building "E" is 225 feet long, 65 feet wide, and is four stories high. The first floor is used for storing hides, and is commonly called the Hide Cellar, where provision has been made for storing an enormous quantity of hides. The Company buys nearly all its annual requirements of hides in the Summer months, when it is possible to obtain the best hides for belting purposes, and stores these here until needed. On the second floor of this building is located the Electrical Department and the extensive Supply Room maintained by the Company. The third floor is used as a general maintenance department with Carpenter, Machine and Pipe Fitting Shops. On the top floor is one of the Fitting and Stock Rooms. Here the belting strips are sorted and matched to insure uniform quality and thickness for each respective brand. Here also is maintained continually an extensive stock of finished leather. From the ceiling



LACE LEATHER DEPARTMENT

HIDE CELLAR

provision has been made to hang several thousand shoulders at one time.

Besides Buildings "D" and "E" the Company has within the last year built several smaller buildings. A completely new heating and power plant was erected with the latest equipment, including four Babcock & Wilcox boilers of 300 Horse Power each, Webster Automatic Coal Conveyor and Weighers, Sanford-Riley Stokers, and a Brown Hoisting Machine Company's Bunker of 600 tons capacity. All coal used is gravity-fed into a crusher, then hoisted to the Bunker, automatically weighed and distributed by chutes to the stokers. The ashes are removed by a compressed air ash ejector connected to a large tank outside. Another and quite essential item of equipment for this power plant, is a new chimney 150 feet in height, built of Radial Brick by the well-known builders, The Custodis Chimney Construction Company.

In the erection of the new buildings considerable

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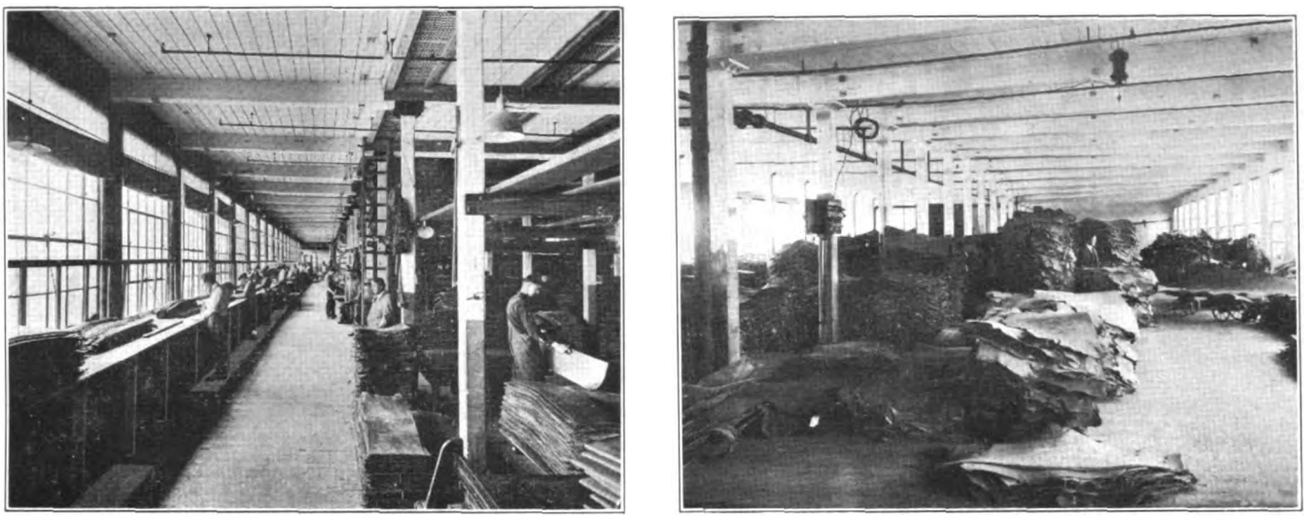


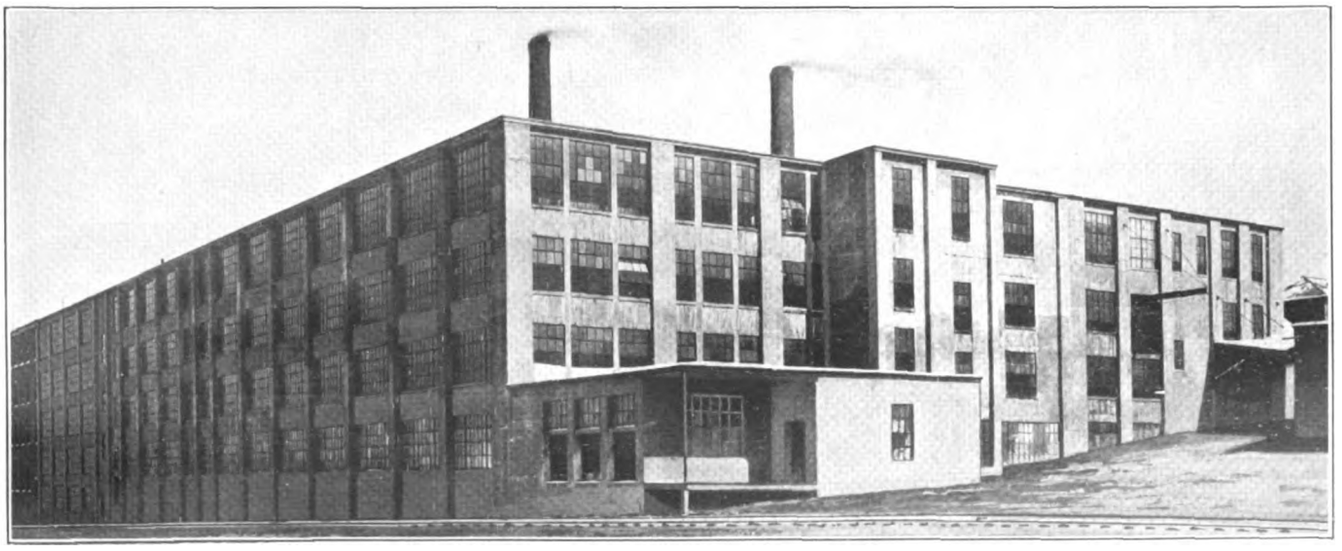
ONE OF THE FITTING AND STOCK ROOMS

thought was given to obtain conditions that will prove effective in caring for the health and comfort of the workmen. Buildings "D" and "E" are both heated by a direct engine-driven Sturtevant Multivane Blower and Vento Heater. This system is so arranged that entire recirculation, entire fresh air or any combination of the two may be used. The buildings although of fire proof construction have been equipped throughout with a sprinkler system, and there are innumerable fire doors, staircases, and fire extinguishers in all parts of the buildings; the plant, from a fire insurance man's point of view, presents one of the best protected plants in the country. Plenty of light has been provided in all departments, as over forty per cent. of the total wall area is of glass.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

It must have been with a feeling of both pride and satisfaction that Mr. Graton, the only living member of the original partnership, watched the erection of these buildings. It was in 1847 that he and Mr. Knight came to Worcester and secured employment with a card clothing concern which later added a belt shop. Here they worked at the benches constructing leather belts until they had acquired knowledge, confidence and savings to warrant the purchase of the belt business. With the munificent capital of about $800 they began the manufacture of leather belting in two rooms, one of which, scarcely twenty feet by sixty feet, was used as a workshop.

With that self-reliance, courage and persistence so characteristic of the early founders of large industries, the two pioneer belt makers, who for some time comprised the entire labor and administrative force of the Company, curried the rough tanned hides and cut them into belt strips which they riveted or laced into belting. In 1867 they opened their first tannery with a capacity of a few hundred hides a year, and in 1872 formed a corporation with a capital of $100,000. Today, The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. has a capital of $2,000,000 and the largest plant of its type in the world, in which over 250,000 hides are annually tanned and manufactured into leather belting and hundreds of leather specialties, giving employment to more than 1800 persons and having 19 branches in this country and England, with branch factories in Cleveland and Detroit.



LATEST ADDITIONS TO PLANT OF THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.

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Expansion of G. F. Blake, Jr., & Co.

During the past month, George F. Blake, Jr. & Co., one of the oldest and largest iron and steel houses, has added a new department. An automobile supply and service station has been equipped at 142 Foster street, opposite the main office and warerooms. A wholesale and retail business in automobile supplies and parts will be conducted. The company represents the Thermoid Rubber Co.— makers of the Nassau tire—in entire central Massachusetts. A full line of auto hardware will be kept in stock, affording the garages and repair men of the city a saving of time and expense or saving them the bother of carrying a full stock. The Thermoid brake lining and radiator hose in all sizes is kept in stock.

Another innovation in the business is the stock of springs for every make of automobile. The Ford wheels and Vacuum oils are other important items in stock. Customers of the company will have keys to the air equipment, which is the latest and best in the city, giving them access to this convenience at all times. A thoroughly up-to-date service station will be maintained.

Fourth Concert of Symphony Orchestra

The Worcester Symphony Orchestra, 60 pieces, Daniel Silvester conductor, will give its fourth and last concert of this season's series in Mechanics' Hall, Tuesday evening, May 16, and owing to numerous requests, this will combine a popular program with popular prices. The program will be a miscellaneous one and will present several "request" numbers, one of which will be the "William Tell" overture and several compositions new to Worcester. One of the latter will be "The Festival March" by Adolph M. Forester, who has been classed by prominent critics as one of our foremost American composers. Another number will be a novelty, "Molly on the Shore" from "British Folk Music Settings" by Percy A. Grainger, the celebrated Australian pianist and composer. Mr. Grainger's works have lately achieved the most unusual popularity, both in Europe and in this country. The orchestra will be assisted by the Worcester Catholic Choral Union of 200 voices, recently organized by Thomas F. Donovan, and one of the works will be "The Gallia" by Gounod.

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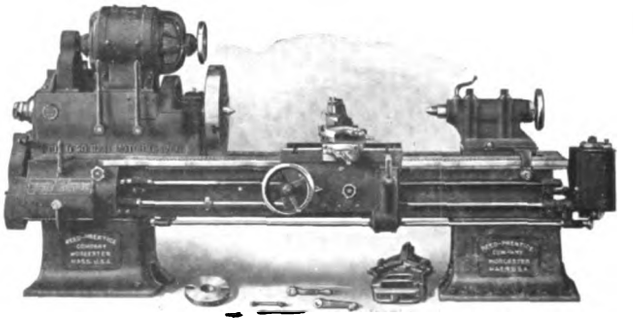

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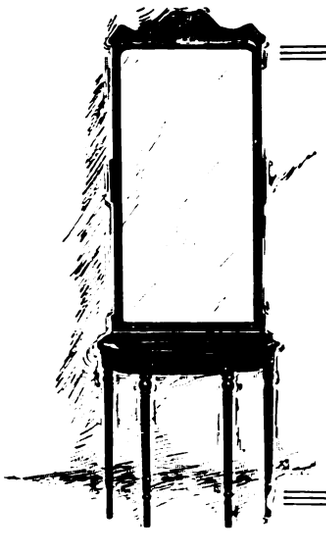

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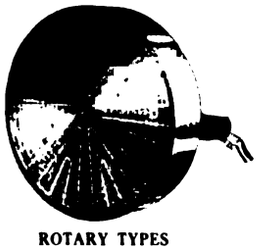

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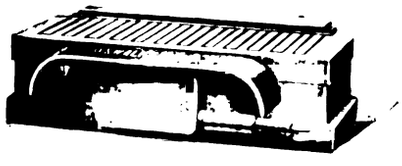

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Successors to O. S. WALKER & CO. and WALKER GRINDING CO.

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These machines will turn out duplicate holes that are accurately round and straight, within very close limits

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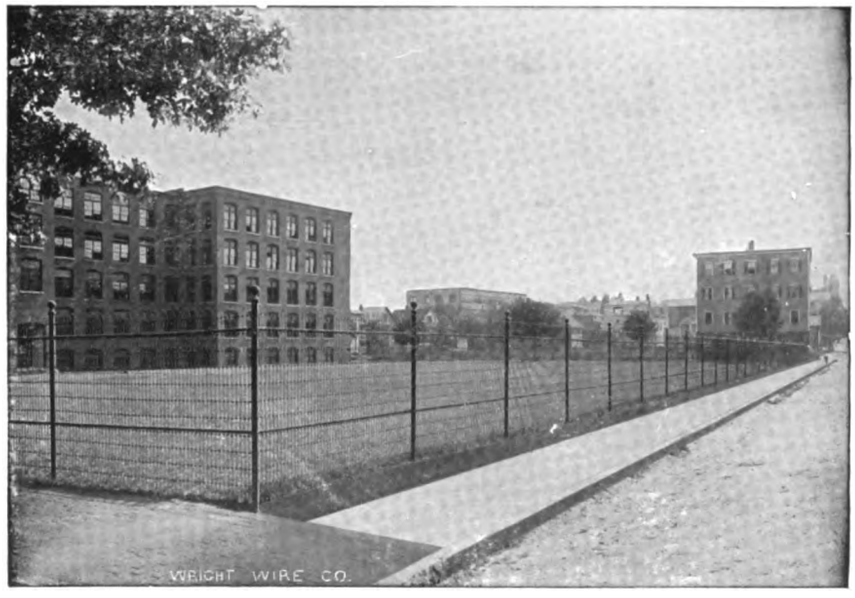

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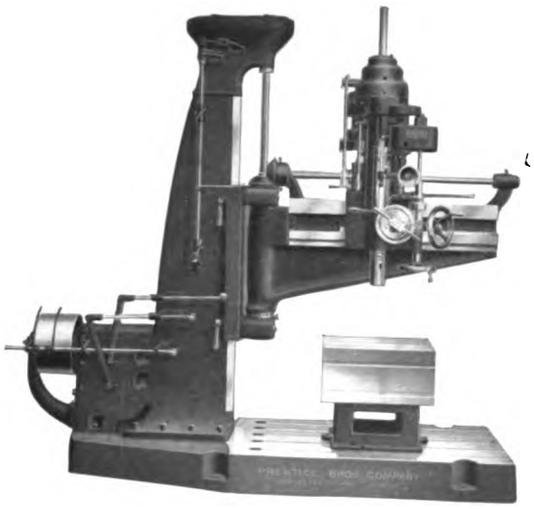

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attached to the patented Combined Feed Clutch and Spindle Quick-Return mechanism, enables the operator to—either raise or lower the spindle—operate the lever feed—and to engage or disengage the power feed—

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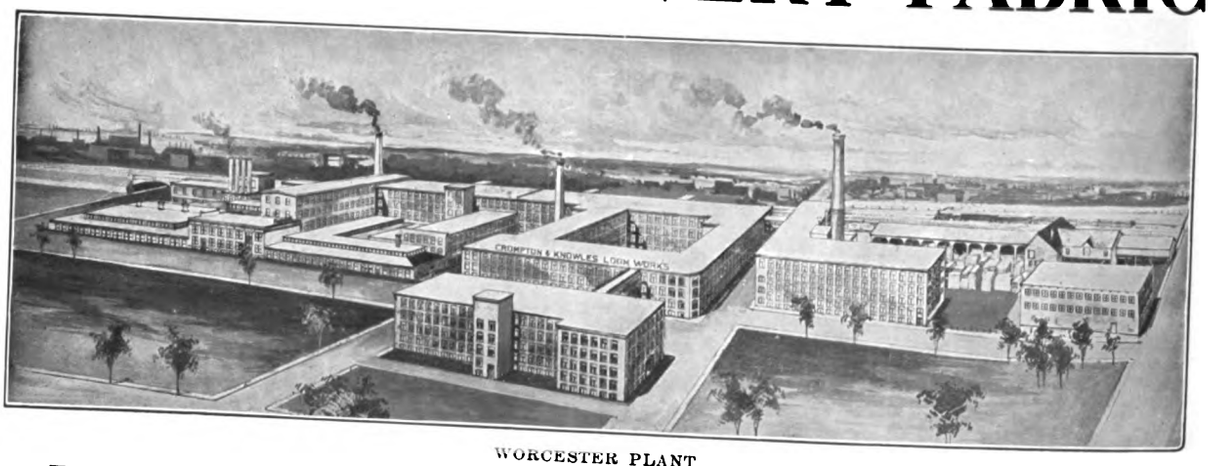

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Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

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Guaranteed to withstand, to a greater extent than any other belting, exposure to hot or cold air, water, steam, oil, gases, etc:

Owing to the unusual pliability will grip the pulleys better, run with less tension, and reduce the friction load:

Under proper mechanical conditions will outwear any other belting material, and transmit power with greater economy than any material in use.

Spartan belting is for use under abnormal conditions—for use where other belting fails.

Further particulars, prices and samples sent promptly upon request.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penn Avenue, 18th and H. Streets, N. W.

Overlooking the White House Grounds. One Square from the State, War and Navy Departments. New and Absolutely Fireproof. Refined Appointments, Excellent Cuisine.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath - - $2.50, $3.00 up

Write for Souvenir Booklet with Map

E. C. OWEN, Manager

WORCESTER LEADS THE WORLD

In the Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Disease

RESTAURARE INSTITUTE

Brownell's Specific for Alcoholism and Drug Disease Unrivalled

Alcoholic craving destroyed instantly. No ill effect during or after treatment. Patients return to their homes and business in from 24 to 48 hours. Moderate drinkers and periodics lose no time. Patients can arrange with Institute Co. to be treated at their homes.

Under the Brownell method the drug addictee is permanently delivered, without the physical suffering and uncertainty accompanying other treatments.

HON. JAMES LOGAN, former Mayor of Worcester for four terms, vice-president and manager U. S. Envelope Co., after observing the results of Brownell's Specific, says: *"It would seem as if the day of miracles had not yet passed, for the way in which Brownell's Specific works borders on the miraculous."*

The "Conquest of Alcohol and Opium" sent on request. It's good reading.

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We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

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LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

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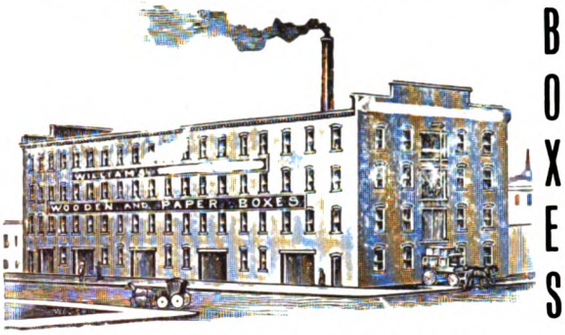

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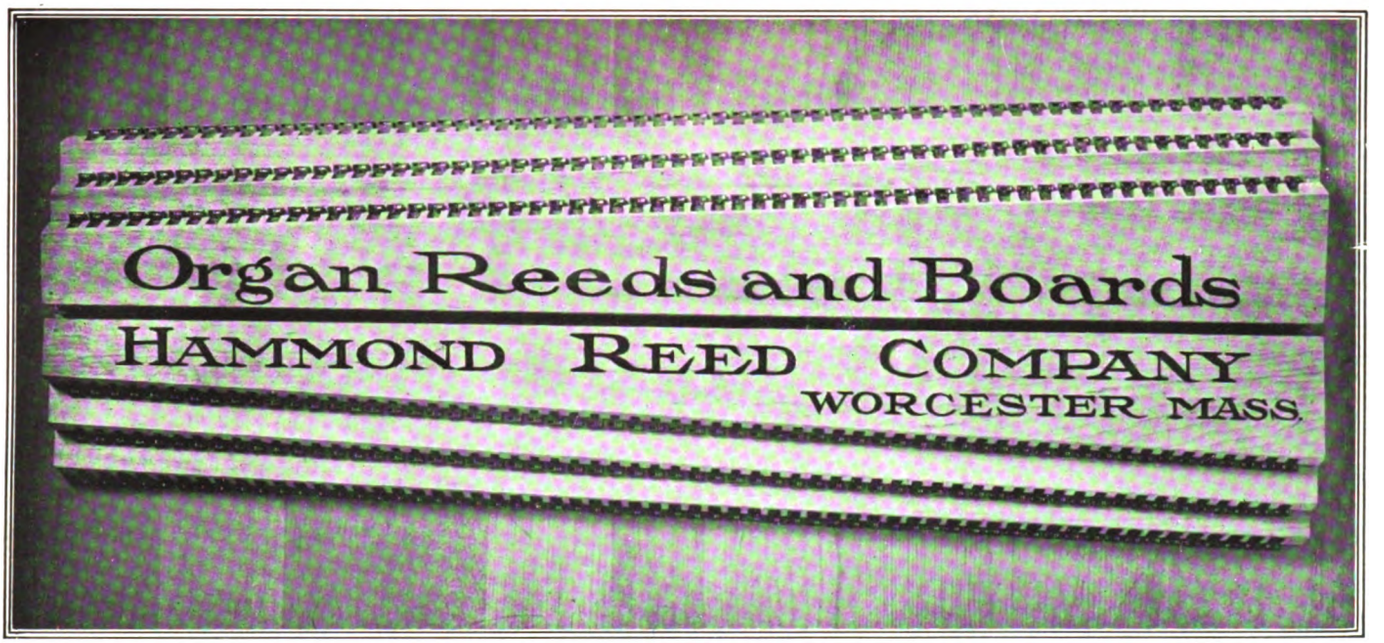

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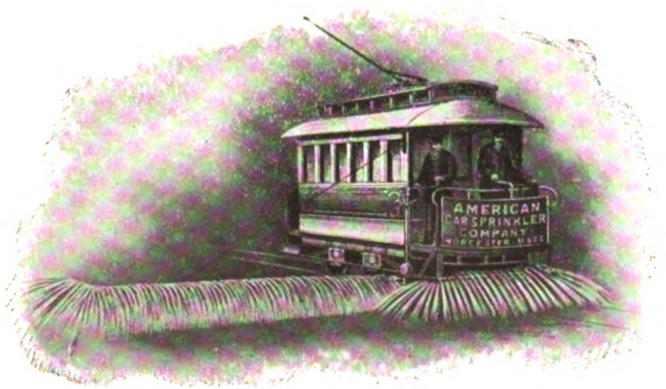

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The Center of the most Densely Populated, Intelligent and Wealthy one hundred and fifty mile circle on this continent

Direct communication over twenty-five fast freight lines with the West and the gateway of all-rail coal from the mines to the rest of New England

Here you can ship more goods for less money to more people in less time than anywhere else in the United States

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The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

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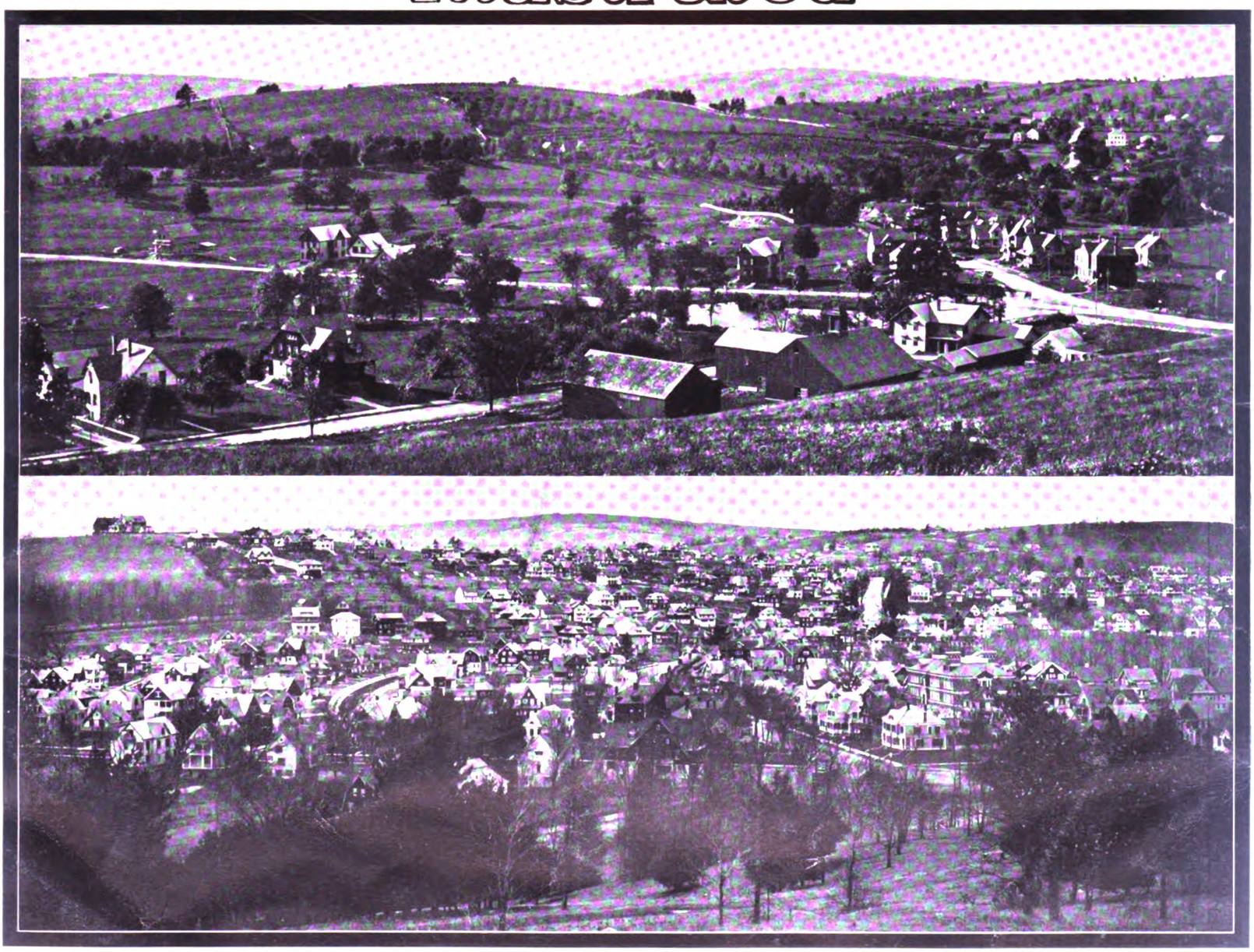

NEWTON SQUARE—A QUARTER CENTURY AGO AND TODAY

MAY, 1916

$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

15 cents the copy

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The New

H & R Self-Loading Pistol

Caliber 25 (6.35 M/M)

Small enough to be carried in the vest pocket this pistol affords a better hold or grip than any other pistol of the same caliber.

Without equal in simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE LATEST AND BEST—THE H & R SELF-LOADING PISTOL

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalog of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request.

Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.
Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

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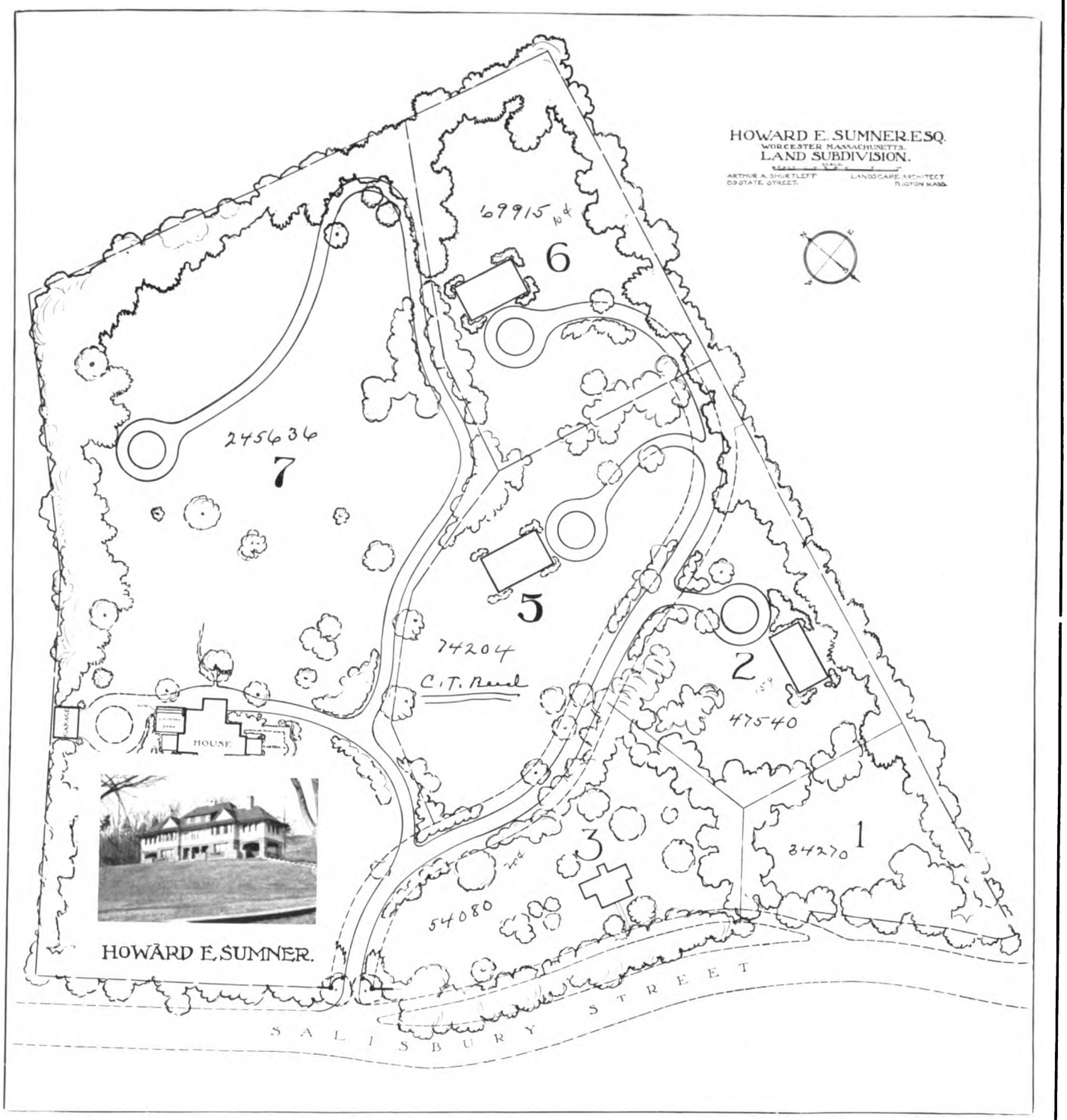

Adjoining the Howard E. Sumner residence, on Salisbury Street, there are five beautiful homesites which are now offered for sale. Mr. Sumner has reserved nine acres for his own private estate. These are homesites in its truest meaning—over an acre of land in each plot—This land is admirably located on a side hill commanding a splendid view. Restrictions have been placed on this property which will assure a development of the very highest character. Only five sites for sale and the prices are very attractive.

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Worcester National Bank

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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

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A. F. Hyde, Asst. Cashier W. M. Hunt, Asst. Cashier

Incorporated 1868

Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $550,000

Total Resources, $11,000,000

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City Hall Branch,—12 FRANKLIN STREET, WORCESTER TRUST BUILDING

Lincoln Square Branch,—11 MAIN STREET

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People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

A Regular Savings Bank
Under strict laws of this Commonwealth

Deposits are received every Saturday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock
In addition to usual hours

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Penn Avenue, 18th and H. Streets, N. W.

Overlooking the White House Grounds. One Square from the State, War and Navy Departments. New and Absolutely Fireproof.
Refined Appointments, Excellent Cuisine.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath - - $2.50, $3.00 up

Write for Souvenir Booklet with Map

E. C. OWEN, Manager

The Company has been for over seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1916

Assets,	$48,720,825.44
Liabilities,	45,490,990.83
Surplus,	$3,229,834.61
Insurance in force,	$189,667,638

Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9-10 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844

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NORTON COMPANY
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

June 17, 1915.

The Commonwealth Press,
Worcester, Mass.

Convention Daily Newspaper

When we made arrangements with you to print for us a daily newspaper during the Convention of the National Association of Corporation Schools, June 8th to 11th, we anticipated more or less accidents and confusion resulting in consequent delays and annoyances on account of inexperience in handling a daily both on the part of yourselves and our newspaper committee.

The work, however, was handled so smoothly and promptly, showing evidence of an excellent organization in the Commonwealth Press plant, that we take great pleasure in complimenting you and assure you that we were both surprised and pleased with the result and the manner in which the paper was handled.

The fact that the second issue was enlarged to ten pages instead of eight; the third issue to ten pages and the fourth issue to twenty pages is further evidence that you have an equipment capable of taking care of any emergency.

NORTON COMPANY,
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT,
ALBERT B. FRITTS.

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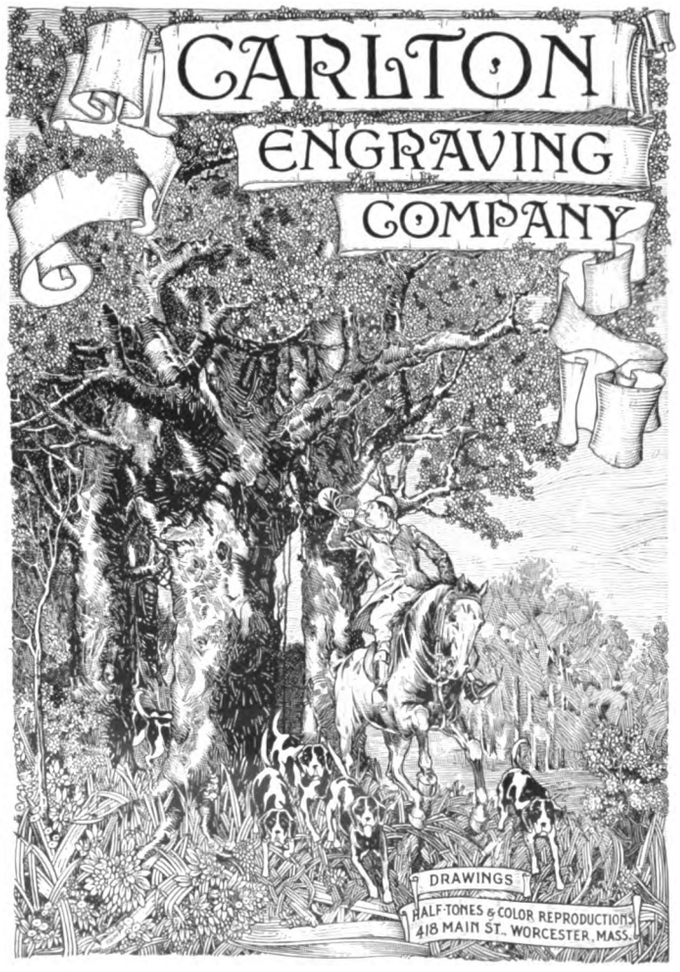
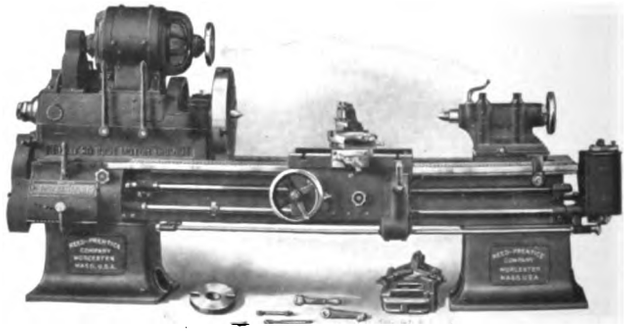


A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry



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THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX MAY, 1916 No. 5

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Boston, Mass. October 1 1915 No. 16

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON (5-12)

Pay to the order of The Worcester County Medical Institute Co. $1000—

One Thousand Dollars

Horace M. Richford
John L. Roberts
Nellie E. Adams

Trustees

After years of observation and a thorough personal investigation, the executors of the estate of the late James E. Roberts of Cambridge, Mass., made the above gift to the Worcester Medical Institute Co., for the charitable work of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brownell in the treatment of alcoholism and drug diseases with Brownell's Specific. Who will be the first in Worcester to investigate and add to this Boston gift?

WORCESTER MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO. - - 15 Oread Street, Worcester, Mass.

1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

PRATT & INMAN :: WORCESTER, MASS.

[v]

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Five Trunk Lines

CLAFLIN-SUMNER COAL COMPANY

9 PLEASANT STREET **WORCESTER**

ALSTEN & GOULDING CO. WORCESTER MASS.

Goodyear Tire and Service Station

By special arrangement with the GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY we are able to give a

4,500 Mile Guarantee
Free Repairs and
Free Tire Service

on all Goodyear Tires bought from us. Come in and let us tell you more about this proposition.

Alsten & Goulding Co.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo
The Rubber Tire Corner **Worcester, Mass.**
Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester
Let Us Do Your Vulcanizing

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MAY 2 1916

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

MAY - 1916

The New Homes of Worcester

Prosperity is Reflected in the Style, Architecture and Number of Bungalows, Cottages and Mansions Erected and Planned—Brilliant Prospects for a Building Boom—The Development of New Residence Parks and the Rapid Up-Building of the Residential Sections of the City and Suburbs Marks Great Progress

BE it ever so humble, there's no place like home." The vital spot of any city is the home. The very appearance of the dwelling houses tells the story of progress or decay, of thrift or shiftlessness. The style of houses under construction indicates the spirit of a place. It seems fitting, therefore, to tell the story of the present conditions of home-building in this city and to point to the great development of residential parks in recent years. During the past few months the expansion in Worcester industries has required larger plants, new buildings, and there have been few mills and factories that have not called the mason and carpenter to furnish them with more room for their humming machinery. At the same time the mercantile buildings have had a new impetus and new stores are building in all sections of the city.

Without the prosperity in the mills and the fat pay envelopes in all the shops building would be slow. Only a busy, growing city builds new houses and homes.

Worcester is adding from time to time apartment houses and dwellings of all descriptions for tenants, but with that class of property we are not now especially concerned. It exists in all cities; it is necessary and the rents here are low in comparison with the rents of similar property in other cities. As the word tenement is commonly used outside of New England, Worcester has no tenements. Its three-decker provides homes for three families, but three families under one roof do not make a tenement house. As a matter of fact, the flats of Worcester are homes of exceeding convenience, light, airy and, until recently, seemed to suffice for all the demands for a home, even for hundreds of well-to-do families. But the tendency of the day is to single and double houses. The hope and desire for a home is being realized earlier in life than ever before.

During the year ending November 30, 1915, there were built in Worcester 347 single houses. Every day in the year marked the building of somebody's bungalow or cottage. There were 1794 building permits issued during the year, of which 717 were for alterations and additions, and the total value of the new construction amounted to $4,526,382. The year ending November 30, 1914, showed a larger total, but two hundred more buildings were erected in 1915. The great movement in building in all classes of houses began, however, in 1916. During the seven years ending last November, the average yearly expenditure for new houses and other buildings in this city was just short of $5,000,000 and the Superintendent of Public Buildings confidently predicts that the total this year will break the record and reach the $6,000,000 mark.

Last December showed a gain of 31 per cent.; January, 317 per cent.; February, 67 per cent.; March, 114 per cent. Superintendent Halcott lays stress on the increasing tendency to build single houses as an indication of prosperity.

One reason for the activity in building dwelling houses this spring is the low rate of interest and the abundance of money in the savings banks and other institutions that have money to lend. The full sixty per cent. of the value of the property may be readily obtained at five per cent. In one week the Worcester County Institution for Savings alone placed $210,000 in 17 real estate mortgages and the total of all the banks for that one week was half a million dollars. The banks report the demand for mortgages the greatest on record. The demand for money at the banks is the best indication of the planning for new buildings.

The architects are busy. Many of them have the resources of their offices taxed to the limit. They furnish other evidence of the coming building boom.

The variety in style of dwellings is without limit. The colonial type has submitted to the requirements of modern homes and no attempt is now made to preserve the design of the house in conformity to fixed rules. The words bungalow and cottage do not signify much in describing a house. Yet the designs grow more attractive and the variety lends picturesqueness and charm to the home parks and the groups. Rare indeed is the old New England style of the Civil War period with its ells and ugly lines. The plaster house is certainly growing in favor, though clapboards and shingles are used in infinite variety of combinations. Year by year more attention is paid to architecture, though

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a vast number of houses are copied or modified from plans previously used.

The city is stretching out along every highway leading toward the country, and from the main thoroughfares, side streets are building up rapidly. Pleasant street is typical. It is the main artery of the new resi-

dential sections of the city, but Salisbury street, Grove street, Belmont street, Lincoln street, Main street and the other avenues share pretty evenly in the development and growth of home building, not considering the residence parks which are described briefly in this article.

The activity in building has probably caused some dullness in rented property, as a matter of course. The dealers in lots certainly are extremely busy, and optimistic. The sale of all kinds of real estate has been brisk this spring, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The growth of the business section of the town has been marked especially in the section just south of the Post Office on Main street. Fourteen sales of property used or intended for business purposes in this section were reported in ten days in April. The Bellmar Hotel was sold; the Ellis building changed hands; the Eagles bought a lot for their projected building; the Hanson and Southgate garages found locations there; Bernard Press, one of the most prominent forces in building stores and apartment houses, will build on a newly purchased lot at the corner of Oread street. A big building with eight stores will be erected at the corner of May street by Burwick. The new building of the Y. M. C. A. will soon be erected there.

NEWTON SQUARE

With Newton Hill, a public park, on one side and Lenox on the other, the Newton Square section possesses unusual attraction for the man building his own home, for he is assured that the entire section is restricted and that year by year the surroundings must grow more and more beautiful and the land more valuable. The first important development in this section was begun by the late James H. Howland, who graded the old cow pasture that is now the site of one of the finest residential sections of the city. The work was continued energetically and very successfully by H. C. Fisher, who is one of the veterans in this line of business. Without exception the houses are built according to rigid restrictions and very few are rented. Within a year or two the building will be complete, all the streets graded and each house owner vieing with his neighbor to make the community one of greater beauty.

Credit for the exceedingly neat and artistic residences along Pleasant street in this section is due to Frederick E. Richardson, who was the pioneer in erecting bungalows. He has created a veritable "spotless town" of these homes and during the past year or two has extended his operations to the Peat Meadow. He has built some fifty houses, many of the smaller but highly artistic styles, all well suited to their environment and to each other. His work in the past five years has created fifty new home-owners who are proud of their houses and of the neighborhood. His plans for the future include the extension of home-building through the fine old farming section lying between the Peat Meadow and Salisbury street. The building of six new houses has begun on the Elliott Moore farm and various streets are under construction. It is highly probable that in the immediate future the landscape artists will work out plans for the development of the meadow itself, making it one of the residence parks of the city and taking advantage of its great natural attractions. Beaver Brook will be made one of the attractions. In the general plan, all the property owners will co-operate. Among those most interested in this project of opening this great tract to building are Elliott Moore, H. O. Smith, William H. Sawyer and Lincoln N. Kinnicutt. Kinnicutt avenue, a broad parkway, will run from Chalmers road, which connects with Newton Square, to Amherst street, which connects with Richmond avenue.

Another group of houses in this section has been erected during the past year or two by Arnold J. Booth. He has built and sold to the present owners some very effective residences on Pleasant street and St. Elmo road, and closed one of the few gaps in the great resi-

dential avenues of the city—Pleasant street—between Main street and Tatnuck. Plans are under way for many new houses this year on the tracts developed by Mr. Booth.

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SHREWSBURY, AND OTHER SUBURBS

Many Worcester men of means are buying farms and making country estates in the suburbs, and Shrewsbury seems to have a peculiar attraction for them. Perhaps the boulevard to the Lake, perhaps the new quarter-million bridge now building at the Lake and the beautiful scenery along the roads from Worcester to Shrewsbury may explain the exodus to this particular suburb. In every direction out of the city, however, the country villa is making its apparance. West Boylston has drawn many prominent Worcester men, who have bought places, large and small, built residences or remodeled the old farm houses. The great metropolitan water basin and the magnificent scenery, the absence of drawbacks in the way of mills or unsightly village buildings, make this village an ideal place for home-seekers of all classes.

From time to time a city man goes up to the hills of Paxton and finds comfort and happiness in a home that isolated and still rural community. Worcester men have model fruit farms in Sterling, stock farms in Auburn and Leicester, country estates in the Graftons. In this day of the automobile, the merchant and manufacturer enjoys the morning and evening spin of ten or twenty miles between office and home. We are speaking of homes. Most of these suburban places are for busy men who are at their desks all the year round. In every suburb there are here and there summer homes of a less pretentious character, designed for comfort only, camps for those who enjoy the simple life for two or three months a year. The woods are full of them and the owners come from all parts of the country. Perhaps no man could give an adequate idea of the extent to which Worcester County is becoming a summer resort.

But to return to Shrewsbury. In the vicinity of Lake Quinsigamond many modest homes have been built on the Shrewsbury side and the houses are gradually extending along every highway. A tract of 117 acres owned by the Warren & Whitney Realty Company at Jordan Pond is a center of activity. Fifteen cottages will be completed there in June. The company plans to build a hundred bungalows and cottages. The land has a frontage of 3500 feet on the pond. The cars of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company pass the property. Though this is intended primarily as a summer colony, many of the owners will make their permanent homes there. The houses are built for winter and as well as summer occupancy. In a way this colony is unique. It marks the tendency of families to seek country homes in summer, even when the head of the family has to go to his office or bench in the city daily. Hundreds of summer homes clustered about Lake Quinsigamond, just on the outskirts of the city, prove that one does not have to go to New Hampshire or Maine for a summer home.

Another fine country house designed by Frost & Chamberlain will be built by A. J. Gifford at Shrewsbury this summer.

Jordan Park, on the Shrewsbury side of the Lake, owned by the Home Investment Company, is another interesting suburban tract having a frontage of 1500 feet on Jordan Pond. The Worcester Consolidated cars are handy and a station for the use of the residents will be constructed. It is certain that the impetus given to this development at Lake Jordan is due in large measure to the increase in price of land at Lake Quinsigamond and to the construction of the bridge. It is the belief of those most interested that this section is destined to become a summer resort not only for Worcester but for all New England.

HENSHAW PARK

A typical suburban home park is in course of development in Leicester by Joseph E. Girouard of Worcester. Henshaw Park, named for a Revolutionary leader, a member of one of the fine old families of the town, has laid out a hundred lots and provided concrete walks, water supply and everything needful for the residences to be built there. The tract overlooks Henshaw Pond, and was formerly a favorite camping ground of the Indians, who chose wisely and without troublesome restrictions when selecting locations for their homes. It will undoubtedly attract many summer dwellers on account of its fine natural advantages and scenery. Here also the residences will be largely of a substantial style, calculated for occupancy the year round.

SALISBURY PARK

Taken as a section, Salisbury street and its environs display the finest groups of residences and the highest average of cost and architectural excellence. It is natural that this section should attract some of the best residences built every year. The rapidity with which the former site of the Highland Military Academy was sold and the high class of houses erected is indicative of the future growth. Salisbury Park marks the latest extension in this direction. P. H. Duprey bought the Allen farm between Salisbury and Moreland streets, seventy-five acres, and the Samuel Pitcher Co., engineers, have laid out the property in 200 lots. The roads, sidewalks and other improvements will be constructed this spring. The property is restricted to single houses of high class. This farm is just over the two-mile limit from the City Hall. Salisbury Park is one of the most promising residential districts ever laid out in Worcester.

INDIAN HILL AND GREENDALE

One of the most pleasing as well as perhaps the most up-to-date and scientific plans of providing homes for workmen is that adopted by the Norton Company at Greendale. The company began with a tract of land

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INDIAN LAKE PARK

admirably located and ideal for building purposes. Its object was to provide homes within the reach of men earning modest wages, to give to every employee an incentive to strive for a home of his own, a home in which he could take pride and enjoy the comforts that no hired tenement could afford. And good tenements have not been built as rapidly as the expansion of the great industries at Greendale would warrant. Thousands of workers have had to make their homes in other parts of the city, even in places as distant as Quinsigamond.

The plot was laid out by the best landscape engineers as artistically as the best residence parks, using all the natural advantages of the location. Restrictions were made against saloons and certain other lines of business, against factories and the various smaller nuisances that invariably afflict tenement house districts, such as the perennial tomato can, the ash pile, the unsightly fence. Trees and shrubbery have been planted and small parks reserved. The planting of flowers and shrubs will be encouraged. There will be a community playground for the children and a park for picnics.

Thirty houses were built last year and plans have been completed for as many more this season. The success of the plan has already been established. When a man buys one of these houses he has to pay but ten per cent. of the cost, paying the balance in monthly instalments no greater than the average rent. For instance it costs a buyer but $14.10 a month, after his first payment, for a $2800 home. The plan includes the taking of shares in a co-operative bank. The plan is simple. It means that at the end of twenty years the purchaser owns, free and clear, a home that he has occupied during that time, paying practically only the cost of his rent in a less desirable location.

Grove street, one of the great thoroughfares leading from Worcester to the country towns, offers a new site for the building of homes of moderate cost. A tract of seven acres recently bought by Philip H. Duprey will be laid out immediately, granolithic walks, gutters and sewers built. The land borders on the lake, and is conveniently located for those who have work or business in the city, particularly in the north end industries.

HILLCROFT

Hillcroft ranks in size and importance with Lenox. Located in one of the most exclusive sections of the city, and free from all kinds of undesirable neighbors, the owners of homes in this new residence park are more than satisfied with the advantages. The view is superb, but the high elevation is reached by a gradual rise and, though high above the city, Hillcroft itself is on a broad plateau. It was laid out a few years ago with sewers, gas, electric light, granolithic walks, wide avenues, shade trees, grass plots, tennis courts. More than $100,000 has been spent in providing these accessories and embellishments.

Seventy high-class homes are built and occupied and plans for a large number have been prepared for the coming season. Under the restrictions there can be no deterioration. On the contrary, values are bound to rise as the number of residences grows and the neighborhood becomes built up. Though the owner, Philip H. Duprey, gives financial aid to those requiring it, Hillcroft is a community where every man is the owner of his own home. The far-seeing policy of the owner has created a new center of beautiful residences in the most delightful settling.

The houses are designed in sufficient variety to obviate the monotony in appearance that is so offensive in some communities.

VERNON STREET

The homes of the small taxpayers are an index of the real prosperity of a community and it is with par-

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ticular pride and satisfaction that Worcester exhibits the style of house built by the man of moderate means from the savings of his daily labor. A real estate development of peculiar interest is that under way on Vernon street. Julius and Irving S. Dworman came from Russia seven years ago. They have invested in a tract of land on Vernon street and have placed on the market a hundred building lots, planning to build a score of double and single houses this year. Two houses are now being erected. Both men are carpenters and builders, industrious and capable. They know the needs of the home-seekers in that section of the city and they are preparing to supply the demand. This bit of enterprise will in a year or so mean not only an improvement in the appearance of Vernon Hill, but an addition of $200,000 to the taxable value of property there.

A SUBURB OF GREENDALE

The growth of the city has not stopped at Greendale, which is fast becoming a city within a city; it is extending out into the country. Viggo Bertholdt, who has been active in building up Greendale, has under way a new and promising plan for giving the man who likes a garden as well as a house a chance to display his abilities in agriculture. He has cut a seventy-five acre tract into one-acre lots and will sell on condition that the owners develop the land themselves. This experiment will be watched with interest by those who have studied the housing problem. It promises to become a colony of picturesque industry. Some men know the trick of making a real farm out of an acre of good soil. The tract is located about a mile from the Summit.

WEST LAKEWOOD

One of the most active developments at the Lake at the present time is at West Lakewood, owned by the heirs of H. H. Bigelow, who was the original owner and promoter of the entire Lake section. This track is situated on the west side of Lake Avenue, south of Lake Park, and commands a fine view of Lake Quinsigamond. It is the choice of many home-builders who prefer this section of the city.

BANCROFT PARK

The growth of building at Bancroft Park continues. This park is located on the south and east slopes west of Lincoln street and is especially fortunate in its location, local surroundings and the magnificent view of the valley and a wide expanse of country. It is owned and developed by C. W. Tylee, Trustee.

EDGEMERE

The name Edgemere represents all of the attractions of Lake Quinsigamond. It has a colony of cottages and every year the number grows. It is now owned and developed by the Worcester Land Development Company, of which Dr. Julius Quist is president.

FOREST LAKE PARK

Forest Lake Park, overlooking Lake Quinsigamond, offers sites for homes at reasonable prices, and in the colony there are many homes built for all the year as well as the summer homes.

THE MAY-CHANDLER TRIANGLE

At the end of the June street car line a group of attractive homes has been built in the past two years and the section is becoming more and more popular. The development began within five years, when Edward D. Houston bought a tract of ten acres and laid it out for building purposes. His success in this venture served to bring into the market other tracts in this section and scores of single and double houses have been built. The prospects for the future are bright. Plans have been prepared for ten or more houses in the tract developed by Mr. Houston, known as the May-Chandler Triangle, which is restricted to single and double houses. The neighborhood is excellent; the surrounding country beautiful; the car service good.

QUINSIGAMOND

There is a steady growth in the building of homes in Quinsigamond. Most of the residences have been built by the thrifty workmen employed in the works of the American Steel and Wire Company, the main industry of the village. The character of the houses indicates the pride and prosperity of the people, many of whom came to this country from Sweden and other European countries, unfamiliar with the English language, their pockets empty, but strong of heart and muscle, skilled in their trades and frugal, temperate, and ambitious to make their homes here. William Forsberg, one of the leaders in developing property in this section, predicts a building boom. New streets are being laid out, and

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there is a steadily increasing demand for lots for the building of homes.

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood is one of the finest residence parks in the city, as to location, surroundings and natural attractions. It was formerly the country place of Henry S. Pratt and a most beautiful private estate, well kept, highly cultivated, a veritable park. It has a frontage of 2000 feet on Burncoat street and is divided in nearly 200 lots. Not far from Brittan Square, it is in a neighborhood of model homes and but a short ride in the electric cars from the business section. The property is owned and developed by the O'Connell Real Estate Trust which created Lenox, and the improvements are on a par with those that have won so much praise and admiration on the old Hammond Hill. The restrictions are similar to those that have made Lenox so artistic and attractive. Every house built in this park adds to its value and appearance. The improvements completed by the company have cost $80,000. The seven streets have granolithic walks and gutters. Shade trees have been set and ornamental entrances constructed. Grass plots eight feet wide separate the walks from the roadways. By the end of this season it is expected that the first fifty houses will be completed.

TATNUCK PARK

Tatnuck Park has attracted many homebuilders. It is located on the Tatnuck car line and the building lots are still low in price and within reach of the man with modest means. Some very pretty homes have been built here in the past year. The park is restricted to single and double houses. Some forty houses have already been built and plans for numerous new dwellings are being prepared. The property is in charge of Maurice F. Reidy.

LENOX

The masterpiece in real estate development was wrought by the O'Connell Real Estate Trust on the sightly hill opposite Richmond Heights. It was a pioneer move in Worcester to develop this farm land in the modern way, to put nearly $100,000 into streets, sewers, sidewalks, grading, trees and other improvements, and its success has been monumental. By the end of this season a hundred of the most costly and beautiful dwellings in the city will have been finished and occupied. And this has been accomplished in about five years. Practically all the lots have been sold to persons who intend to build as soon as they can. Lenox has served as an example to all real estate owners and set the pace for all competition. The city has benefited, not only from hundreds of thousands of new taxable property but from the practical model in sight of all, demonstrating that the best is not too good for this community. The beautiful parkway, the imposing gateways, the broad streets, the adaptation of the buildings to the steep grades of the hill make Lenox one of the sights of the city. It has already been described as one of the most perfect residence parks in the country. Every house owner in Lenox is proud of his home and of the community in which he lives. Of course its chief asset, after all, is the magnificent view in all directions. The hills of Worcester are worth more than can be told in prose. From Lenox one gets a panorama of infinite variety and beauty.

HILLSIDE

Beyond Richmond Heights, as one nears the center of Tatnuck, one gets a view of Hillside, another park developed by the O'Connell Real Estate Trust. Building has been brisk here. The lots have been nearly all sold and within a few years will be occupied by new houses. Forty or more already constitute a village of unique and select architecture. The effect of this neighborhood on the hillside sloping upward from Pleasant street is always pleasing to the eye.

FOREST PARK

The O'Connell Real Estate Trust, which in a season or two put a group of beautiful homes on the site of the Highland Military Academy on Salisbury street, is devoting its energy this season to Forest Park, a tract of fifteen acres on Salisbury street, part of the old Allen farm. This property has the same restrictions as Lenox and the company guarantees that owners will never have objectionable surroundings. Some houses are already building and it is confidently expected that a neighborhood of the very best of houses will take root here. The natural features of this location are unexcelled and the neighborhood is second to none in Worcester.

MOUNT ARARAT, GREENDALE

Adjoining the Indian Hill property of the Norton Co. is a tract under development with restrictions con-

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forming to those of the community at Indian Hill. The property is owned by the Mt. Ararat Realty Trust, H. C. Fisher, Trustee. Roads have been built and the water supply provided. Some houses have been built and it is expected that fifteen will be completed this season.

The Harvard Realty Trust, H. C. Fisher, Trustee, recently purchased the Goulding estate on Harvard street. It is likely that this property, which is within a stone's throw of Main street, will be devoted largely to apartment houses, though the Harvard street frontage is on the market. Not many years ago Harvard street was the millionaires' row of the city and it is still a fine, stately residential avenue, where many of the old families well.

Nine acres of the most desirable building land in the city, owned by Howard E. Sumner and located on Salisbury street, opposite the Lyman F. Gordon estate, are offered to prospective builders. Mr. Sumner has recently built a beautiful residence with nine or ten acres for grounds. Chester T. Reed, of Reed & Prince Mfg. Co., has bought one of the two-acre lots into which the property is divided, and will build soon. The plot will be developed along the lines of residential sections in Brookline, Lenox and Stockbridge. The land has wonderful landscape possibilities. The rise from Salisbury street is gradual. Nature has provided fine old trees and vines. An ancient well is a land-mark and a spring suggests possibilities for a sunken garden. Maurice F. Reidy has charge of the property.

THE WHEELER PARKS

The Wheeler properties are all new developments as they have only been on the market for about a month or two. Last season the building of homes was necessarily limited to those having the means to go ahead without help, but this year many of the purchasers are planning on spending next winter in their own homes.

Bluehill Park, owned by Edgar L. Wheeler, in the northern part of Worcester in what is known as Greendale section, lays in the center of this fast growing section, adjoining the "Hillcroft" and extends with a gentle slope towards West Boylston street. The land is all cleared ready for home builders. The property was only on the market for a month last fall and street

work is not completed but activity is being shown by purchasers in the building of homes. One, owned by W. H. Haire, has just been completed and three more

are planning on starting just as soon as the spring opens. City water, sewers and gas will be provided.

Industry Park, jointing the Bluehill property, is situated on the hill back of the Odd Fellows' Home, with one of the finest panoramic views of any property in the city, land all cleared. Property owners there are very busy either building or getting ready to do so. Two splendid homes have just been completed and others will be built this season.

Overlook Park, owned by Edgar L. Wheeler, situated on Granite street at its intersection with St. Anthony, a new property, has six houses under construction.

Boston & Albany Tracts, adjoining the Overlook Park, owned by Edgar L. Wheeler, has its first dwelling under way.

Greenwood Terrace, located at the junction of Greenwood and Uplands streets, owned by Edgar L. Wheeler, has two homes just completed, one other with the foundations more than half completed, and a dozen or more purchasers planning to build.

Upland Park, near the Greenwood Terrace property owned by Edgar L. Wheeler, placed on the market last fall, now has three homes under construction with a dozen more planning for this summer.

Wheeler's Gardens, owned by Edgar L. Wheeler, lie in Auburn. Three homes are now being constructed.

The Berkshires, owned by Edgar L. Wheeler and W. G. Smith, situated in Shrewsbury, adjoining the estates of C. Henry Hutchins and Albert Stratton. One home has just been completed there, two more are building and plans are under way for five other cottages.

A CITY OF MODEL HOMES

It has not been possible to give in detail descriptions of all the tracts and home parks in the city, even those recently opened, but the descriptions given will suffice to show how extensive and general the home-building movement has become. And the growth has been perfectly normal. There has been no inflation of prices; no speculation in lots. Practically every lot sold in all these new extensions of streets, these new parks and farms have been sold to persons planning to build for their own homes. That point cannot be emphasized too strongly. Worcester is becoming a city of model homes,

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An Artistic Treasure Secured

"The Great Gale," One of the Masterpieces of Winslow Homer Purchased by the Worcester Art Museum Again Directs the Attention of the World of Art to the City of Worcester— The Most Important Acquisition in Recent Years

THE most notable and valuable acquisition of the Worcester Art Museum in recent years is the masterpiece by Winslow Homer. It has been at various times known as "A Gale," "The Gale," "A Great Gale" and "The Great Gale."

It was painted about 1893, is signed at the right and measures thirty-two inches in height by forty-eight inches in length.

It was bought direct from the artist by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, who got it just in time to lend it, with several other examples of Homer's work, to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893, where it was awarded a gold medal. In the Chicago catalogue it was called "A Great Gale." In 1899 the picture was exhibited in New York as a part of the Clarke collection, under the title of "The Gale," and it was sold to Mr. T. Harsen Rhoades, for $1625. Later it passed into the possession of Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm. The descriptions in the Clarke catalogue are very good, having been written by the late Arthur B. Hoeber.

"The figure of a fisherwoman standing firmly planted on the rocks is silhouetted against a dreary black sky. At her feet the sea breaks and is churned up in a great mass of foam, through which, in places, the tops of the rocks are seen in naked ruggedness. Enormous billows pile themselves up, and the force of the storm is further seen in the swirl of the woman's garments as they are tossed about. The composition is quite unique, the arrangement of light and shade unusual, while the whole conception is of remarkable power and interest."

This picture was one of those exhibited in the special exhibition of Winslow Homer's works at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1908, where its title in the catalogue was "The Gale," and it was lent by Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm. In a letter from Pittsburgh to the "Boston Transcript" it was thus characterized:

" 'The Gale' depicts the restless turbulence of the storm-driven sea with a note of sheer power which no other marine painter ever matched. Against that tempestuous background of chaotic water swings a robust woman's figure, bearing a child on her back. The contrast is something that must be seen to be appreciated, Homer never conceived a more piquant combination of pictorial elements."

THE GALE

By Winslow Homer, 1836-1910

Owned by the Worcester Art Museum

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"Judging by the character of the woman's figure," the 'Transcript' says, "we must conclude that it was painted from studies made at Tynemouth, in 1881-1882. It is one of the types made familiar by Homer at that period in his watercolors, such as the famous "Voice from the Cliffs," "Inside the Bar," "The Incoming Tide," and "Tynemouth," which were first shown in the sixteenth exhibition of the American Watercolor Society, in 1883. But, on the other hand, it is quite evident that the sea and the rocks are the sea and rocks of Prout's Neck. The conclusion must be that the picture was formed of two geographically diverse elements, the figure being painted from studies made on the east coast of England in the early eighties, and the background painted from nature nearly ten years later in Maine. This supposition is the more plausible because we know that several oil paintings dated some years after Homer's return from England and painted at Prout's Neck contained figures from the Tynemouth studies, as for example the picture called "Early Evening" in the Charles L. Freer collection.

In the fifty-eighth spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design, in 1883, a large picture by Homer entitled "The Coming Away of the Gale" was exhibited. This was a year after his return from England. According to Dr. Kurtz's Academy Notes, an annual catalogue raisonné, this painting had for its principal figure in the foreground "a young fisherwoman with her babe on her back, walking along the bluff, bracing herself against the gale which blows her garments about her in picturesque folds." Now, it is a significant fact that this "Coming Away of the Gale" has never been heard of since then, and it is to be presumed that it went back from the Academy exhibition to the painter's Prout's Neck studio, there to remain for a decade. We venture the supposition, therefore, that Homer, towards 1893, utilized the figure of the fisherwoman, either on a new canvas, with a local background, or else he painted out the background originally made in England and substituted for it one inspired by a storm at Prout's Neck, and virtually made a new picture of it, which he completed in 1893, and sold to Mr. Clarke for $750.

"This would be quite in accordance with the painter's practice. When a picture had been once exhibited, and came back to him unsold, he more than once made radical changes in it, with a view to improving the composition. That he did this in this particular instance we have no proof, other than the circumstantial evidence above mentioned; and we therefore put it forward merely as a supposition. "The Great Gale" may be said to combine the plastic majesty of the Tynemouth figures and the grandeur of the later marine pieces painted at Prout's Neck."

The Worcester Art Museum bought, five years ago, a group of Winslow Homer's watercolors, which included such titles as the "Boys and Kitten," "Fishing Boats, Key West," "Saguenay River, Lower Rapids," "Rum Cay, Bahamas," "Light House, Nassau," and "Prout's Neck, Rocky Shore."

Plans for the Tercentenary

An International Exposition in 1920 to Commemorate the Landing of the Pilgrims Will Especially Display the Advance in the Sciences and Arts—The Commission Recommends the Improvement and Preservation of Historic Localities in Plymouth

AN international exposition, to be held in 1920 to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, was favored by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission in a report filed with the Massachusetts Legislature. The members were of the opinion that a world's fair or exposition, merely or principally commercial and industrial in its character, would not be suitable, but were agreed that some form of an international exposition should be held "which would bring together and especially emphasize the great achievements in science, education, religion, philosophy, music and all the other arts of the past three hundred years."

The commission recommended several improvements to be made at Plymouth. One was the removal of the canopy from Plymouth Rock and the lowering of the rock to its original bed. The commission makes the definite recommendation that the Governor be authorized to appoint an unpaid commission as a permanent commission on the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration.

The report follows in full:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled:

"In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 20 of the Resolves of the year 1915 and resolve in amendment thereof, the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission submits its report to the General Court of a plan for the celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

"In the discharge of its duties the commission has given public hearings and invited suggestions from any person within or without the Commonwealth who was interested in the proposed celebration, and has received numerous communications in relation thereto.

"The commission has also visited Plymouth and conferred with committees representing citizens in that locality. The nature of the event which it is sought to commemorate, viz.: the first permanent settlement in New England, the ideals which inspired the Pilgrims, and the influence of those ideals upon the State and the nation, which it is the purpose of this commemoration to emphasize, made it inevitable, in the opinion of the commission, that any form of celebration adopted, to be appropriate and satisfactory, must be simple, dignified, and in substantial ways permanent in its character.

"The commission unanimously agreed that the best permanent memorial would be the improvement and preservation of those localities within the town of Plymouth which were specially connected with the Pilgrim story, and which it is possible to restore and preserve.

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"The commission, therefore, recommend the following measures, which while independent of each other and thus permitting individual treatment, at the same time are so related that if all are adopted there will be, as far as modern conditions permit, a memorial which will be at once attractive, suggestive and permanent.

"First. The present conditions along the water front in the town of Plymouth, in the vicinity of Plymouth Rock, between Town Brook and Brewster street, are unsightly and unattractive, and necessarily so by reason of the present uses of such water front. The present wharves, coal sheds, and other buildings on both sides of the Rock, in the opinion of the commission, should be removed, and the natural line of the shore restored, so far as possible. It would add much to the interest if the present canopy over the Rock should be removed and the Rock lowered to its original bed, and a more appropriate enclosure erected. In more dignified and impressive surroundings, the disappointing impressions which so many visitors receive on their visit to the Rock would be wholly avoided. The details of the treatment of the shore and the Rock may properly be submitted to expert engineers and architects, but the general idea which the commission recommends is the permanent alteration and improvement of the water front on both sides of the Rock.

"Second. On the hill, rising above the Rock, were buried those of the Pilgrim company who died the first winter.

> On that spot they laid to rest together, the earth carefully smoothed down that the Indians might not count the number, the true, the pious, the beautiful, and the brave, till the heavens be no more.

"The buildings which formerly stood along the slope of the hill have been removed, and by the liberality of a generous citizen of Baltimore the original slope and contour of the hill has been restored. The line of the first graves on the summit of the hill is within the limits of the present travelled road.

"The commission recommends that sufficient land be acquired upon the hill to permit the discontinuance of the present highway and the location of a new highway, westerly of the present line, so that it would be possible to provide a suitable protection and marking, simple and appropriate, of that early line of graves. This will require the removal of a few buildings upon the top of the hill and will leave there an open space. On this hill the commission recommends the erection of a permanent memorial hall, which shall not only perpetuate the memory of the Pilgrims but shall also fitly recognize the fact that here was established the first town government and was laid the foundation of free, democratic institutions in America. Such a hall would serve as a meeting place for the various societies throughout the country who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunities which the celebration here recommended may afford, of holding their meetings in Plymouth. Such a hall is necessary in order to provide a suitable place for the commemoration exercises on the three hundredth anniversary of the landing in December, and this permanent memorial will properly recognize the importance of the event and the widespread interest in its proper commemoration.

"Third. The commission recommends the restoration of the slope of Burial Hill to its original condition, by the removal of the houses along School and South Russell streets. When this is done, a low retaining wall erected, and the slopes properly graded of that hill which attracts so deeply the visitors to Plymouth, the work of the preservation of those localities most intimately associated with the memory of the early settlers at Plymouth will be practically completed.

"The work suggested in the foregoing recommendations will not involve an expense out of proportion to the result sought, and will not require the removal of any buildings of historic interest or importance. When completed it will restore the conditions and appearance of an earlier day and will meet, in the opinion of the commission, the general approval of all interested in the permanent preservation of these historic localities.

"It is estimated that each year a hundred thousand persons visit Plymouth, attracted by its historic interest. With additional facilities of communication, it is probable that the number of visitors will largely increase each year. The permanent improvement and preservation of the historic localities herein recommended is the first step to be taken in the general plan for this celebration. The localities named are the first to which the interested visitor to Plymouth will turn, and the improvements herein suggested are, in the opinion of the commission, not only eminently desirable, but necessary for the proper celebration of the event to be commemorated.

"In addition to these recommendations for the permanent marking of historic places, the commission further recommend that during the summer of 1920 the Landing at Plymouth shall be commemorated by the holding of an historic pageant of such a nature and magnitude as will not only preserve the story of the Landing of the Pilgrims and the historic settlement at Plymouth which is well adapted to a picturesque reproduction, but will also typify and illustrate the steps, not merely of New England's advancement from the small beginnings at Plymouth, but also the progress of the nation as well.

"It is believed that such a celebration on the shores of Plymouth Bay will not only serve to impress the thousands of visitors who may gather there during the summer months with the true significance and importance of the event, but that it may be so reproduced in some form of moving pictures which may long be used to illustrate the history of the country in the public schools of the country and teach the story of the country's history and development in a more instructive and ispiring way than is possible by books alone; that under some such form of celebration the past may seem to live again and the lessons of the Pilgrims' lives and labors be deeply impressed not only upon the present but upon the future generations.

"The commission desires to note that of all the forms of celebration suggested, this form of an historic pageant has received the most general endorsement.

"The commission has carefully noted that with almost entire unanimity the suggestions brought to its attention have presented definite and decided objections to the holding in 1920 of a celebration in the nature of a world's fair or world's exposition, merely or principally commercial and industrial in its character, such as those of recent years in other parts of the country. Such a form of celebration in the opinion of the commission would be quite unsuited to commemorate the lives or the service of the Pilgrim company.

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The commission, however, agrees with many others whose suggestions have been received, that some form of an international exposition should be held in 1920 which would bring together and especially emphasize the great achievements in science, education, religion, philosophy, music and all the other arts of the past three hundred years.

"The commission recommends that the Commonwealth, in conjunction with the other New England States and the nation, should emphasize the importance of the arts by offering adequate prizes for original works, dealing especially with the Colonial period, in the several fields of artistic creation. These should include drama, opera, epic poetry, orchestral music, painting, sculpture and architecture. The poetic, dramatic and musical compositions that are awarded prizes should be guaranteed public performances, the pictures and sculpture become the property of the State and be given fitting and permanent places in public buildings, while the architectural designs should be carried out in connection with the proposed Plymouth improvements or wherever permanent structural memorials may be established.

"Without expert assistance in the many difficult problems necessarily involved, the commission is unable to determine definitely upon the plan, scope, or place of an international exposition, but is of opinion that so much of the plan for the celebration herewith submitted as relates to the permanent improvement of the historic localities in Plymouth and the historic pageant upon its shore, should be undertaken at once."

Robert Frederick Herrick

A Power in the Financial and Industrial World—An Introduction for the New President of the Reed-Prentice Company

IN the development of Worcester industries during the present remarkable activity, new capital has been necessary to finance the extension of mills and factories and the expansion of business. The financial operations have brought into prominence a man whom bankers, manufacturers and capitalists have a natural desire to know better.

Robert F. Herrick was the new president of the Reed-Prentice Company, director of the Wyman-Gordon Company, and director of other Worcester corporations, is a prominent Boston lawyer and banker. He is president of the National Bank of Milton, where he resides; and of the Blue Hill National Bank; director of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; the First National Bank, the Commonwealth Trust Company and the Beacon Trust Company of Boston. He is chairman of the Committee on Industrial Development of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He is a director of the Walter Baker & Company, limited; the General Motors Company and many other industrial corporations. He is a trustee of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates and chairman of the board of directors of the Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturers of cotton machinery.

His law firm is Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, 84 State street, Boston, and 5 Nassau street, New York.

Mr. Herrick graduated from Harvard University in 1890 and from Boston University Law School. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation last year he was chief marshal at Commencement. Hon. Robert M. Washburn and Charles Nutt of this city are Harvard classmates. Mr. Herrick's interest in Harvard College has never fagged. For many years he has been a graduate member of the Committee on Athletics at Harvard and he is largely credited with the success of Harvard crews since 1905. While in college he was prominent in rowing. Since 1908 he has been chairman of the Graduate Rowing Committee, and was in charge of the Harvard Second Crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, England, July 4, 1914. He is a member of the Visiting Committee of the Harvard School of Applied Science and of the Board of Overseers of the College. He is a trustee of Milton Academy and in his own town fills the honorable office of moderator at the annual town meetings pretty regularly.

ROBERT FREDERICK HERRICK

His clubs are: Beverly Yacht Club, City Club, Commercial Club, Exchange Club, Harvard Club, New Riding Club, Tennis and Racquet Club, University Club, Union Club. University Club and Union Boat Club of Boston; Harvard Club, Yacht Club and University Club of New York; Country Club, Brookline; Eastern Yacht Club, Hoosic-Whisick Club, Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.; Milton Club, New England Kennel Club, Thames Club and University Club of Chicago.

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American Trade with Russia

The United States Government Directs the Attention of Manufacturers and Merchants to the Wonderful Opportunities for Expansion of Business with Russia—All Kinds of Machinery, Motors, Engines, Machine Tools and Hardware Needed There

By W. Aisenman, Chief Russian Trade Division, N. A. of M.

AFTER agricultural machinery and farming implements Russia's greatest needs are machinery in general, industrial machinery both hand and power, machine tools and ordinary tools of all kinds, gas and petrol motors, steam engines, stationery and portable, electric power machinery and electric motors, ironmongery, files, saws and cutlery. All sorts of hardware are needed including tin-plate, enameled ware and all kinds of sheet iron manufactures.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIRECT TRADE

Russian buyers visiting the United States to fill orders for special articles of American production and the many commercial inquiries from Russia indicate great confidence in the development of direct trade between Russia and the United States, providing certain obstacles are removed to the advantage of both great and friendly countries. These obstacles are many and various in characteristics and economic bearing; but none, however, calls for special diplomacy in their adjustment.

NEED FOR NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY

Excluding the trade in munitions, the buying done by direct purchases here is insignificant in comparison with the enormous sales now effected by American representatives and salesmen actually in Russia and which could easily be greatly increased by that same personal effort. But there are several factors operating as impediments to this desirable expansion. First is the absence of a commercial treaty. A new treaty is contemplated and material is being gathered and studied by various bodies in Petrograd and Moscow.

CONCENTRATED EFFORTS OF ALL CLASSES

Many financial exchanges and chambers of commerce, as well as associations of industrialists, have collected much material and are now far advanced in its digest for the purpose of proper presentation to technical commissions of the various Russian ministries and departments which, in their own way, are now approaching the summarization of desiderata and the consequent legislation essential to the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce based upon a sincere realization of the benefits and advantages to be derived from it by both parties thereto after the end of the present war.

PRESENT LEGAL INSECURITY

Second, the insecurity as to business operations of foreign concerns in Russia, particularly of joint stock companies and of corporations. The laws affecting management (board of directors), objectionable discrimination in interpreting passport regulations as applied to visiting representatives, agents and salesmen of foreign companies soliciting orders on samples and effecting trial sales as a test to determine permanent establishment. Again there is the objectionable discrimination against foreigners in the laws governing the acquisition of real property for business purposes, plants and factory sites, exploitation of timber and mining areas and the establishment of lumber mills.

LACK OF OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

Third, the insufficiency of vessels to carry American manufacturers to Archangel and Vladivostok, and very soon to Kola, on Katherine Bay, and Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River and—a not less important factor—the entire disorganization of transportation and shipping facilities from Archangel and Vladivostok into the interior of Russia. Kola will be the all-the-year-round open port on the White Sea.

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR A LIBERAL PARCEL POST

Fourth, the absence of a parcel post convention between the United States and Russia. This is a matter of a greater magnitude than is, perhaps, realized by the average American manufacturer and exporter dealing in articles which can be conveniently forwarded by parcel post. Such trade, particularly between Russia and Germany, was quite considerable, and generally is materially helped by the possibility of sending samples or of forwarding small orders cheaply, conveniently and quickly. The arrangement of a C. O. D. system upon such parcels of merchandise as already exists between Russia and the United Kingdom, and which before the war was extensively operated with far greater advantage to Germany and Austria than to the United Kingdom, would be of inestimable benefits. Charges from the United Kingdom to Russia were nearly double those from Germany and Austria-Hungary and with stricter rules regarding packing.

RUSSIA IS WILLING TO ENTER PARCEL POST CONVENTION

Russia is evidently willing, because her parcel post regulations contain the United States in the list of countries to which a parcel of eleven pounds (5 kilos) may be forwarded in times of peace. Physical and mathematical instruments and apparatus; surgical and dental instruments; mechanics' tools; appliances for lighthouse apparatus; cheap haberdashery and hosiery—both samples and actual purchases—shoes and hats; textiles; leather, etc.; have been recently forwarded to Russia in parcels as first-class mail and at letter rates, which amount to $0.50 for the first pound and $0.48 a pound for the balance.

PARCEL POST SHOULD BE ARRANGED NOW

Surely such onerous conditions should be remedied without further delay and it is more desirable that a parcel post convention with Russia be an accomplished fact when peace comes than to start negotiations therefor after the war. Russia, like all belligerent countries, will be fully occupied with domestic affairs during the period of reconstruction. The writer believes

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this period of reconstruction and rehabilitation will be passed over sooner and with less hardship and elaborate internal adjustments by Russia than by her allies or her present enemies.

RELEASED PRISONERS WILL NEED MANUAL EQUIPMENT

Hundreds of thousands of Russian prisoners of war, now in Germany and Austria-Hungary, a majority of whom are farmers, mechanics, mill and factory hands, will return home having learned something of the use of modern tools, machinery, mechanical appliances and their uses. This compulsory instruction under duress of war will be of enormous benefit to Russia, as affording some of that technical education which the Russian Government has hitherto so sadly neglected to give its people. In fact, it will be the regenerating leaven of Russian industries, which had already passed the apprentice stage, with well-laid plans for greater development, just prior to the war.

WHAT THE NEW RUSSIA PROMISES

In spite of the war—or, who can tell, perhaps because of the war—Russia, the new Russia and the Russia of the immediate future, is doing her very best to promote the material advance of that country, re-establishing elsewhere factories, plants, mills and industries generally which have been evacuated in Poland, Lithuania, Volhinia and some of the Baltic Provinces. All of these Provinces are now occupied by Germany and Austria, wherein are important manufacturing districts which compete with similar districts of Moscow and Central Russia. This effort receives the hearty support of the best mercantile classes and the technicallly trained forces, as well as the very best men and women generally, all of whom are imbued with the spirit of good-will and with a sincere purpose in mind. These are all assisted in their efforts by the departments of the Central Government.

RUSSIA'S PHENOMENAL ACTIVITY

With marvelous rapidity for Russia, and particularly when every energy is bent towards the prosecution of war, the Russian captains of idustry and progressive municipalities as well as the "Zemstvos"* are welcoming to their localities the industries ejected from the present war zone or those formerly in the provinces now invaded and are re-establishing them, some in most distant, but suitable points and future manufacturing centers in the interior or in Siberia. In fact, some are already in full running order assisted financially by the Imperial Ministry of Finance and supported by large orders from interior markets.

RUSSIA'S MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL NEEDS WILL CONTINUE

At present Russia needs everything she formerly imported with the addition of such articles as were manufactured formerly in the provinces mentioned, but for the present at least lost to industry, and she will continue for some time to need such material aid. In the aggregate this need represents, under peace conditions, an amount equal to what would have been imported for the almost two years of war, together with the natural increase to be expected; while a still larger margin must be allowed for decreased home production, due to the war and to the mobilization of home industries for war supplies, the exhaustion of stores formerly on hand, the increased wear and tear due to conditions of war, and likewise the natural desire and economical necessity for new and improved modern machinery and tools, where it is a matter of necessity to replace dismantled plants and industrial workshops.

*Local legislative and administrative bodies.

PARCEL POST FOR HARDWARE SALES

So great is the demand for hardware in Russia that cut and wire nails in packages of from one pound to 150 pounds have recently been sent from one railroad town to another by parcel post for a distance of several hundred miles, paying the same rate of postage as if it were silk, jewelry or other valuables ("Finance Gazette," Petrograd). Some articles of hardware have entirely disappeared from the market and others are being exhausted very rapidly. Hence, prices are soaring skyward, and necessities of modern hardware become luxuries. A bridge building engineer and contractor, recently from Russia, stated to the writer that many buildings, hurriedly constructed to house the hundreds of thousands of war refugees driven from their homes, had leather, rope or canvas hinges to doors and windows instead of metal ones. Those who have recently returned from business trips in Russia state that old tools long ago discarded have been requisitioned by ransacking old junk shops, that in the interior of Russia metal spoons are a luxury—the stock being exhausted—and the old-time wooden spoon has again made its appearance.

WELCOME TO AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISTS

Hence, a broad welcome will be given to American concerns desiring to do business in Russia on a basis of mutual advantage and profit. An American or Russian-American bank or other credit institution to facilitate Russian-American trade and commerce is urged as essential to the inauguration of a direct dollar exchange and not as it was in the ante-bellum days—marks, francs, pounds and finally dollars.

READY MONEY FOR MACHINERY AND TOOLS

There is plenty of ready money in Russia for machinery and tools, for the whole country is actually awakening industrially, following Western methods. The Ministry of Education and Public Instruction has a bill in the Duma for the inauguration of a system of manual training on a broad scale throughout the whole country. Many of the "Zemstvos" are giving technical training in their own localities to supply the demand for skilled and technical workmen so widely called for. The masses have discontinued the use of the large quantities of "vodka" previously dispensed by the Government, and are now a sober people, the number of idle days has lessened considerably, the work is more productively done, morals have improved and ambition has been stimulated.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The result of all is that the savings of the masses in the Government and private savings banks and credit institutions have exceeded all the expectations of the Government as well as of the Russian people themselves. A goodly portion of these savings is ready to be paid out for machinery and tools, provided they are presented to the people in a proper business manner. With permanent American agents there, in Moscow,

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Petrograd, Riga, Kharkov and Odessa for European Russia; likewise at Cheliabinsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk and Vladivostok for Siberia, and not as was formerly and erroneously done, the general agent sitting in London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen or Stockholm and virtually reigning over a country of about 170,000,000 population and one-seventh of the planet we live on, results will be vastly different and more remunerative.

PRESENT OPPORTUNITY UNIQUE

There never was such an opportunity for American manufacturers and exporters as the present one in Russia, which in the near future means not only Russia proper but also her spheres of influence and partial control, such as Northern Manchuria, Northern and Western Mongolia, Northern Persia and what other changes in the geographical maps may enure to Russia's benefit after the war.

RUSSIAN MERCHANT'S INTEGRITY

The Russian merchant may be pronounced honest. The trading being done on the "Wechsell" (bill of exchange) system, to the extent of 90 per cent. of trading and only one per cent., on the average, of that was allowed to go to protest in normal times ("Finance Gazette," Petrograd—statement by Mr. Marye, our Ambassador to Russia). Even this did not mean entire loss, but temporary postponement of payment for a time.

FORMER METHODS OF EUROPEAN PURVEYORS

Every reasonable wish of the Russian merchant and individual large buyer was carefully catered to by Germany, the principal purveyor for Russia in the past. England and Sweden, to a considerable extent now, are making strenuous efforts and preparations on a large scale for a vigorous commercial campaign in Russia, issuing catalogues, price lists and advertising materials in the Russian language, as well as organizing agency staffs who can make themselves understood in the vernacular. The Russian language is not so very difficult to learn, and nothing pleases the Russian merchant so much as to be addressed in his native tongue, no matter how little of it be mastered.

IMPORTS OF GENERAL MACHINERY

Russian imports of machinery in general, industrial machinery, machine and ordinary tools, gas, steam, petrol and electric motors, also hardware in general amounted, in the year 1913, the last full trading year before the war, in round figures, to $80,941,100, at the normal rate of exchange of "rouble" 1.00=$0.515.

The countries of origin of these imports, the values in dollars and their percentages of the total, are as follows:

Germany	$61,200,700	75.61 per cent.
United Kingdom.....	9,961,300	12.31 " "
United States.....	3,458,200	4.27 " "
Austria-Hungary	1,736,400	2.15 " "
Sweden	1,278,900	1.58 " "
All others.....	3,305,600	4.08 " "
Total.....	$80,941,100	100.00 per cent.

The Gain in Five Years

Census Returns Show that from 1909 to 1914 Worcester Industries Enjoyed a Substantial Growth

A preliminary statement of the general results of the census of manufactures for Worcester, Mass., has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a summary comparing the figures for 1909 and 1914, by totals, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

The census of 1914, like that of 1909, with reference to manufactures, excluded the hand trades, the building trades, and the neighborhood industries, and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census, also, as in that for 1909, statistics were not collected for establishments having products for the census year valued at less than $500, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the census year, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were valued at less than $500.

The word "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator, and are located in the same town or city.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1914, wherever the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but when the fiscal year of an establishment differed from the calendar year a report was obtained for the operations of that establishment for its fiscal year falling most largely within the calendar year 1914.

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE

The population of Worcester at the census of 1910 was 145,986 and it is estimated that it was 158,000 on July 1, 1914.

The statistics represent the establishments located within the corporate limits of Worcester.

The summary shows a considerable increase at the census of 1914, as compared with that for 1909, with the exception of number of proprietors and firm members, which shows a decrease. In the order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, the increases for the several items rank as follows: Primary horsepower, 34.8 per cent.; salaries, 34.7 per cent.; salaried employees, 24 per cent.; capital, 22.6 per cent.; wages, 15.3 per cent.; materials, 7.5 per cent.; value of products, 7.4 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 7.2 per cent.; number of establishments, 4.5 per cent.; and wage earners, 4.4 per cent.

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CAPITAL INVESTED

The capital invested, as reported in 1914, was $79,243,000, a gain of $14,604,000, or 22.6 per cent., over $64,639,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately $131,000 in 1914 and $111,000 in 1909. In this connection it should be stated that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excludes the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports the rental paid for such property will be shown separately.

COST OF MATERIALS

The cost of materials used was $45,794,000 in 1914, as against $42,601,000 in 1909, an increase of $3,193,000, or 7.5 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately $76,000 in 1914 and $73,000 in 1909. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included the cost of fuel, mill supplies, and rent of power and heat. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The census inquiry does not include amounts paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses, or allowance for depreciation.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS

The value of products was $82,829,000 in 1914, and $77,148,000 in 1909, the increase being $5,681,000, or 7.4 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $137,000 in 1914 and $133,000 in 1909.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include amounts received for work done on materials furnished by others.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from them. The value added by manufacture was $37,035,000 in 1914 and $34,547,000 in 1909, the increase being $2,488,000, or 7.2 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 44.7 per cent. of the total value of products in 1914 and 44.8 per cent. in 1909.

The salaries and wages amounted to $23,247,000 in 1914 and to $19,464,000 in 1909, the increase being $3,783,000, or 19.4 per cent.

The number of salaried employees was 3,946 in 1914, as compared with 3,183 in 1909, making an increase of 763, or 24 per cent.

The average number of wage earners was 29,452 in 1914 and 28,221 in 1909, the increase being 1,231, or 4.4 per cent.

SUMMARY

A comparative summary for 1909 and 1914 follows:

	Census— 1914	1909	Per cent. of increase 1909-1914.[1]
Number of establishments	606	580	4.5
Persons engaged in manufactures	33,916	32,154	5.5
Proprietors and firm members	518	750	-30.9
Salaried employees	3,946	3,183	24.0
Wage earners (average number)	29,452	28,221	4.4
Primary horsepower	71,984	53,405	34.8
Capital	$79,243,000	$64,639,000	22.6
Services	23,247,000	19,464,000	19.4
Salaries	5,614,000	4,169,000	34.7
Wages	17,633,000	15,295,000	15.3
Materials	45,794,000	42,601,000	7.5
Value of products	82,829,000	77,148,000	7.4
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	37,035,000	34,547,000	7.2

[1] A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Girls of the Morning-Glory Camp

Among the most promising juvenile books of the season is one by the well-known Worcester author, Miss Isabel Hornibrook, entitled "Girls of the Morning-Glory Camp." It belongs in the same class with "Camp and Trail," the Boy Scout Story by the same author, published last year by Little, Brown & Co. Miss Hornibrook has the peculiar gift of story-telling for the youth. She began her career as a writer in England, and was but fourteen years old when her first story was accepted by an English magazine. She was but twenty when her first book was published. Eight of her books were published in England. She came to this country on a visit in 1892 and has made her home here since then. Her book, "Camp and Trail," published by the Lothrop Company in 1896, twenty years ago, continues to be a good seller. "Keel and Kite" is another and later production, a story of Gloucester, known to many thousands of youthful readers.

"Girls of the Morning-Glory Camp" was published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. It relates the life and adventures in camp of a party of Camp-Fire Girls on the Massachusetts coast. The characters are not all girls, but the girls are fine, healthy, and attractive. The reader soon comes to know them all and to appreciate the joys of life close to nature. The spirit of the movement that provides for the American girl this sort of life in camp, supplementing the Boy Scout Movement, is brought out clearly in the details of the daily life, and the book may serve as a guide to many a camp of girls. The book lacks plot, but is alive with incidents and accidents. From the opening chapter to the end there is no slackness or slowness. The Boy Scout Camp in the vicinity gives liveliness to the story and introduces some of the best incidents. The book is instructive as well as entertaining and, though written primarily for readers of the age of the Camp-Fire Girls, it will appeal also to readers of mature years, to every woman who was ever a real girl and to every man who was once a regular boy.

The illustrations are by John Goss.

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George A. Blackwood

IN the prime of life, in the midst of a busy and useful career, George A. Blackwood died at his home, 21 Franconia street, after an illness of two months. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., March 9, 1866, and had barely reached his fiftieth year. By virtue of his native ability and energy he had risen to a place of prominence among the corset manufacturers of the country and at the time of his death and for a number of years previously was secretary and assistant treasurer of the Massachusetts Corset Company of Worcester. He received his early education in the public schools of Clinton and graduated from Hinman's Business College in Worcester. For ten years he was bookkeeper for E. H. Stark & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes. Afterward he was an accountant for four years in the office of the Royal Worcester Corset Company. Later he was for six years chief accountant of the Wright Wire Co. He held a position of responsibility in the Globe Corset Company under the late John E. Lancaster, and when that concern was reorganized as the Massachusetts Corset Co. he remained with the company and has been active in its management. He possessed the fullest confidence of the stockholders, who are largely Worcester men, and was well-known, honored and respected among his business associates and competitors. He was a thorough business man, exceptionally gifted in systematizing accounts, credits and balances. He was a popular employer and worked in utmost harmony with his employees. His personality attracted many warm friends; his kindliness, cheerfulness and good-fellowship were supplemented by sterling traits of character.

MR. GEORGE A. BLACKWOOD

Mr. Blackwood was a Republican in politics and at times took an active part in municipal campaigns. He was always keenly interested in public affairs and progress. He was a highly esteemed member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Worcester Credit Men's Association. He was a member of Athelstan Lodge, Free Masons and of Central Lodge, Odd Fellows, of Worcester.

He leaves besides his widow, a son, Roland F. Blackwood; his mother, Mrs. Agnes Blackwood; a sister, Agnes, and a brother, Henry Blackwood.

Worcester a Quarter Century Ago

The Horse Cars

The first transfers on the horse car lines were used May 7, 1891. Another mark of progress was the addition of a nice new one-horse "pay-as-you-enter car," painted a handsome blue and bore in gilt letters "Highland and Boynton Streets." It was used to connect Lincoln street with the Agricultural fair grounds. A similar car had recently been put into service between New Worcester and Chandler street. The driver collected fares. A storage-battery electric car was tested on the Park avenue line between May street and New Worcester and, except for breakdowns which the inventor ascribed generally to the bad condition of the rails, it worked. The papers tell us that "horses were rather scared by the headless coach as it passed them by."

Reception to a Famous Actress

Marie Stone Macdonald, the popular star of the famous old Bostonians, accepted the invitation of seventy-five of the leading citizens of Worcester to play her farewell performance in Worcester.

Clark Hatch Acquitted

One of the most sensational criminal cases ever tried in the Superior Court resulted in the acquittal of Clark Hatch on a charge of forgery. The Travelers Insurance Company prosecuted the case and sued Hatch for $17,000 lost through the forgery. Hatch was arrested after the acquittal, but released by order of the court under a writ of protection, and he escaped. His defence was an alibi and alleged mistake in identity. The trial lasted from May 20 to May 25, 1891.

The Young Women's Christian Association Building

The movement to raise funds for the present building of the Y. W. C. A. began with the offer of Edward A. Goodnow of $5000, May 28, 1891, on condition that $15,000 more should be raised.

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Henry Wilder Miller

One of the great merchants of old Worcester died May 31, 1891, at the age of ninety years. He came to Worcester from his native town, Westminster, in 1804, with his parents, John and Lucy (Goulding) Miller, and he saw the village of 1500 grow to a city of 85,000. He remembers the opening of Thomas street, when Isaiah Thomas, who gave the land, had a tub of punch upon the old canal bridge for the public. He began life as a clerk in the hardware store of Sewall Hamilton in a building owned by the first Stephen Salisbury, near the present Lincoln Square railroad station, and in 1815 went to work for Daniel Waldo on the spot where he continued as clerk and merchant for 70 years. He was first in partnership with George T. Rice. In 1832 the firm of Rice & Miller was dissolved, and Mr. Miller continued the hardware store in a new building on the old site. In 1886 he sold out to Smith & Adams, both of whom had been clerks in the store. Elwood Adams has continued the business at the old stand to the present day, and Mr. Miller's old sign still hangs over the door of the store. This hardware store has been in the same location for more than a century. In 1825 Mr. Miller assisted William A. Wheeler in establishing his foundry on Thomas street. Here was built the first furnace for making cupola castings in the state, outside of Boston, and here the first stoves were cast and the first steam engine in Worcester installed. Mr. Miller was selectman, chief engineer of the fire department, one of the founders and vice-president of the Worcester County Institution of Savings; member of the building committee of Mechanics Hall, in which his portrait now hangs. His wife, Nancy Cutler Merrick, was a daughter of Judge Pliny Merrick and their daughter, Ruth A. Miller, became the wife of Hon. George F. Hoar; another daughter married Hon. W. W. Rice. Mr. Miller married, second, Mary Andrews, who died in 1886, aged 89 years.

Representative Citizens

William Crompton, father of George Crompton, the inventor and founder of the loom business, was buried at Rural Cemetery. He died at Windsor Conn., May 1, 1891.

George L. Gibbs, the leading merchant of Whitinsville, a prominent Republican, leader in town affairs, died May 5, 1891. He was born February 20, 1837, in Ashburnham. He married Helen S. Whitin, daughter of Charles P. Whitin.

Memorial services were held in the Superior Court May 8, 1891, for the late Edwin Conant and addresses delivered by Judge P. Emory Aldrich and Henry E. Hill.

A leading citizen of Boylston, Robert Andrews, the fourth of the name in direct line, died May 7, 1891, on the farm where he and his ancestors had lived since colonial days. The mother of Hon. Phinehas Ball, once mayor of Worcester, was his sister. He was selectman, representative, and held other offices of trust and honor.

W. P. I. Machinery Building

An appeal for a fund of $100,000 for a building to install machinery given by H. H. Bigelow to the Polytechnic Institute, was issued May 4, 1891, by Hon. George F. Hoar, Hon. Francis A. Harrington, Charles H. Morgan and Judge P. Emory Aldrich.

Current Events

General

April 1. The Worcester Post Office receipts for the year amounted to $600,452.92. The total for March was $64,967.51. This showing means a raise in the postmaster's salary from $5000 to $6000 and enlarged facilities for the city, including twelve more carriers.

The First Universalist Church announces plans and committees for the celebration of its 75th anniversary.

Deposits in the savings banks of the city in the past three months aggregate $2,300,000.

2. Fire at the coke chutes of the Worcester Gas Light Co., Quinsigamond avenue, damages the plant to the extent of $4000.

Bancroft Hotel begins to operate a search-light on the roof.

8. Regal Shoe Co., L. J. Hand, manager, opens a new store at 526 Main street. David E. Sherin Co., clothing dealers, have their opening in new quarters, 412 Main street.

All Saints' Church closes a campaign to raise funds for a $50,000 parish house, securing $21,000 during the pask week. The building will be erected immediately on Irving street.

11. New England Conference of M. E. Church at Trinity Church.

12. At the annual meeting of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, President Alfred S. Roe was re-elected and arrangements made to celebrate the 75th anniversary next year.

Mrs. Henry F. Harris confirms the gift of her home on Lincoln street for the Girls' Club house. The report of Mrs. George A. Slocomb, chairman of the committee to raise funds, shows that $25,000 was contributed, the expenses being but $50.

13. Amateur circus, "Bungling Bros.," given very successfully by the Y. M. C. A.

George H. Ward Post, No. 10, G. A. R., celebrated its 49th anniversary by burning the mortgage on its home, Pearl street, at a banquet in the Bancroft Hotel. Hon. Alfred S. Roe, toastmaster; George F. Booth, editor of the "Gazette;" George F. Fuller, who gave $5000 to the fund; Hon. James Logan, Hon. Charles G. Washburn, Mayor Wright, and Hon. Daniel E. Denny were the speakers. Charles F. Reade gave a brief history of the post.

18. Rev. Dr. Austin S. Garver re-elected president of the Worcester Art Museum.

19. Many Worcester investors were interested in the American Real Estate Co. of New York, for which a receiver has been appointed. It is claimed that the assets of the company exceed the liabilities, however.

25. At the presidential primaries majorities were given in Worcester and the county for the unpledged delegates to the Republican national convention. Hon. Charles G. Washburn and Hon. W. A. L. Bazeley, district delegates, and George N. Jeppson of Worcester and Waldo W. Jenckes of Hopedale, alternates. Delegates favoring Col. Roosevelt were defeated. The Democratic delegates elected from this district were Hon. Hugh O'Rourke of Worcester and James Lally of Milford; the alternates, Mark N. Skerrett of Worcester and John E. Swift of Milford. In Worcester, 5488 voters took part.

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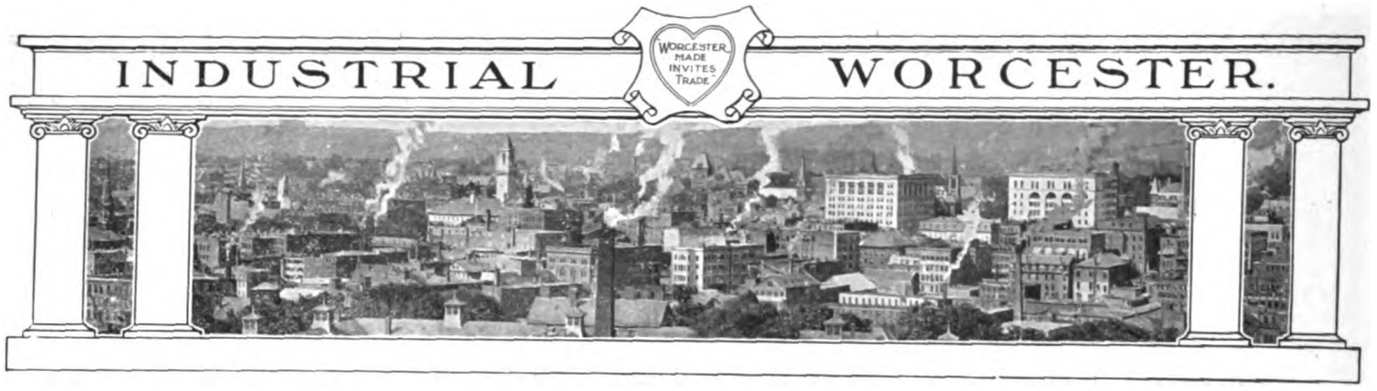
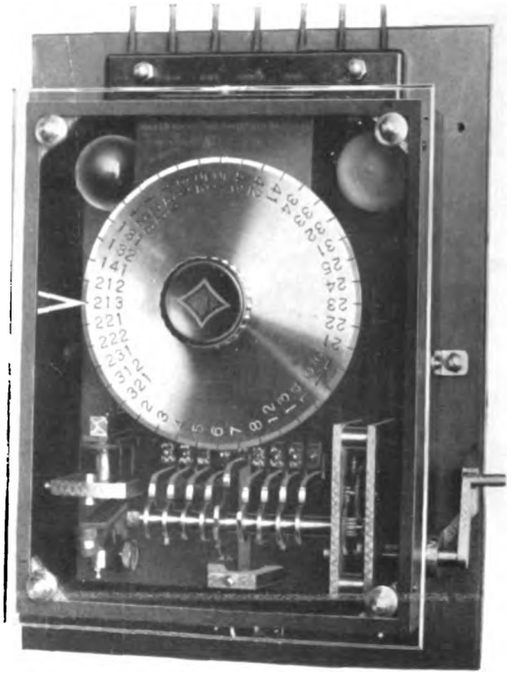


American Model and Instrument Company

AFTER three years of experiment and designing, the product of the American Model & Instrument Company of Worcester is ready for the market under the name of the Amico Universal Industrial Code Signal System. In these three years, John Wheelock, the manager of the company, has step by step perfected the apparatus and given it practical tests. Instead of buying certain parts, he has extended the period of preparation until all the apparatus could be manufactured in the factory of the company. In this respect the history of the concern is unique. Even the cost of manufacturing has been worked out in detail in advance by actual trial and production. The aim of the company was to manufacture standardized goods, the reliability and durability of which had been proved, and to attain the greatest simplicity possible in the apparatus. No other apparatus was copied. The designs are new and, as the illustrations show, the parts are artistic in design and workmanship.

View of the Apparatus as Installed in the Office of the Spencer Wire Company, Showing the Comparative Size and the Unusual Position of the Master Operating Instrument



The Master Operating Instrument. The Desired Number is Selected by Rotating the Knob in the Center of the Disk until the Number is Opposite the Fixed Pointer. The Signals are Sent Out by Pulling Down the Handle at the Right Side

The code and signal system has been installed, and is now in operation in the Spencer Wire Company mills and in several other large industrial plants. The manufacture of the apparatus will begin at once. The field is promising. The need and usefulness of such a system, its saving in time and its value in emergencies will be recognized at a glance by all progressive managers.

While the present activity of the company will be directed to the call system, the applicability of the devices for fire alarms are obvious. It provides a means for locating fires or heat that may start the sprinkler systems, and sounds an alarm that tells the location of the trouble before any damage has been done. It is an admirable system for the public fire alarm in villages and towns where telephones may be used to give notice of fires to a central operator. The horns of the company are made of sufficient loudness to be heard for miles.

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The business has been created by Worcester capital and there is every reason to predict that its growth will be rapid. Among those interested with Mr. Wheelock are W. W. Johnson, James Critchley and Frederick H. Kendall. The factory is in the Burgess-Lang Building, Commercial street.

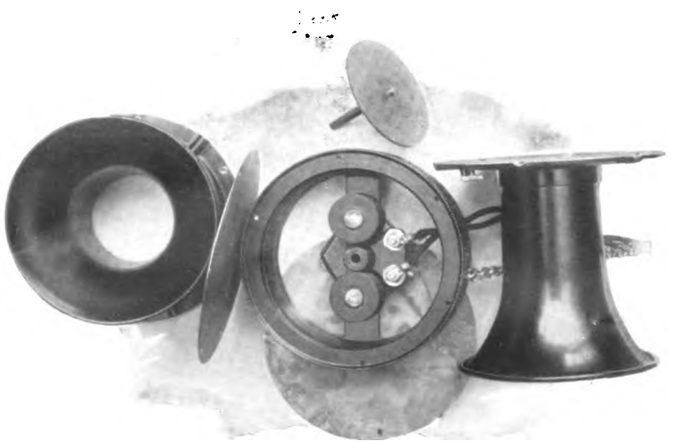
Standard Bell—Showing Parts

The master instrument is located beside the telephone switchboard and is in charge of the operator. Bells, buzzers, lights or horns are placed in various parts of the factory and are set into action by a touch of the button. A red button controls the fire alarm circuit, a black button starts the call system. For the fire signals the factory is divided into districts or zones and a number given for each. In case of fire the alarm sounds and the number of the zone is rung just as the numbers are rung in a city fire alarm system. To operate the call system a knob is turned to the number on the dial and when the black button is pushed that number sounds in every bell or horn in the plant, repeating the call three times. This call must reach the man wanted, if he is in the building, summoning him to the nearest telephone to get the message from the operator. In very noisy mills and factories the horns and electric lights are used for the call system; in others, bells or buzzers. The system can be extended by using a code, thus saving valuable time. For instance, if No. 2 is the call for the master mechanic, his code might be arranged thus:

2. Call telephone operator.
21. Go to general manager's office.
22. Go to superintendent's office.
23. You are wanted in your own office.
24. Go to power plant.
25. Go to rolling mill.

Standard Bell

The master instruments are built in various sizes (10, 40 and 60 calls) to meet the needs of all kinds of business. The forty-code size occupies a space of 4x9¾x 11¾ inches over all. The materials and construction have been approved by the National Board of Underwriters. The base and box are made of slate with a bevelled glass cover. Wires and parts on the under side of the base are covered, the grooves filled with compound, and the whole base covered with a steel plate. There are two tell-tale lamps, white for the call system and red for the fire alarm system. At the bottom of the base is an auxiliary push button for special signals and tests. The lever at the right, if pulled down as far as possible, sets the instrument to sound the call or alarm three times, but the lever may be set to



Duplex Horn—Showing Parts

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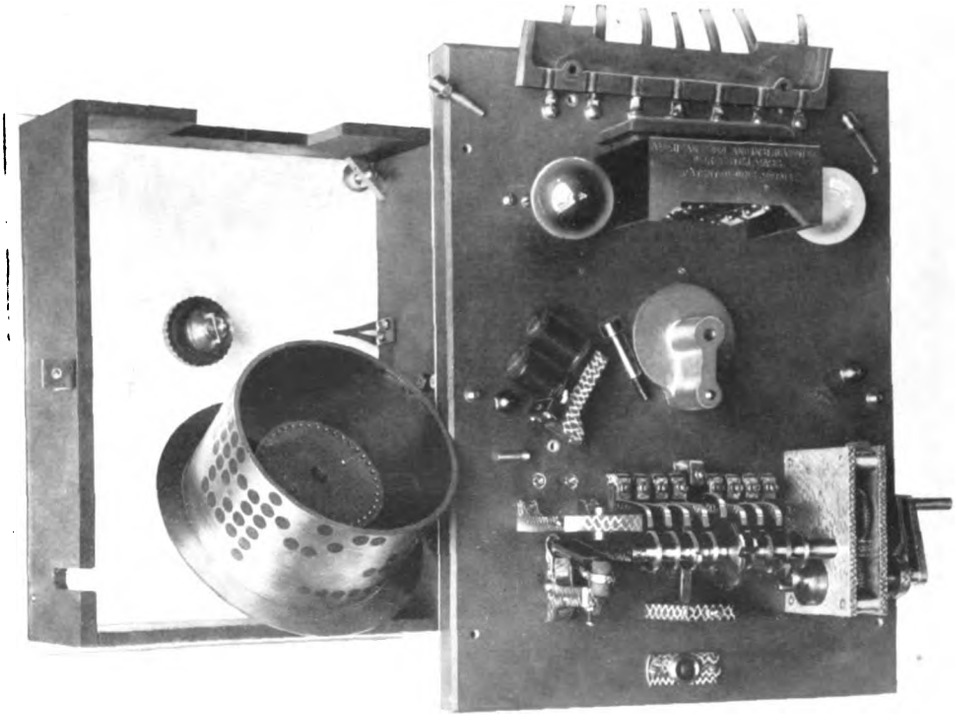
send out the call once or twice, if desired. An intermittent current conveyor draws all the arcing to one master contactor, obviating arcing at all other points.

The Amico Horn Has the Feature of Two Opposed Sound Projectors and Double Diaphragms Which Can Be Tuned Through a Wide Range of Sound Volume by Adjusting Screws

In addition to the bells, buzzers and horns most generally used for signals, steam and air whistles may be operated by the instrument if desired.

The ideal installation is with the standard electric lighting circuit connected directly through the instrument (110-volt, 60-cycle alternating current), but the system may be operated by 20-volt storage batteries, 20-volt motor-generator sets; 80-volt 60-cycle alternating current, 110-volt direct current or 220-volt direct current. The wiring of the signals is in multiple, permitting ready extension of any line. If for any reason one bell or horn is damaged the others on the circuit are not affected by the accident. A clock is sometimes used in the system and set to ring alarms at certain fixed times.

The horn devised by the company has advantages over any other on the market. It is extremely simple; it is operated not by motor, but directly by the electric current. It is unique in using double horns, greatly increasing the field in which the sound is audible. The vibrations which sound the horns are set up in a steel diaphragm by the electro-magnetic devise between the two horns. An adjusting screw is used to regulate the volume of sound. A horn buzzer is designed for use in offices. The bells are also devised specially for the work.



The Master Operating Instrument, Showing Working Parts

The factory itself deserves special mention for its system. The mechanics are experts in electrical and brass work, and skilled designers.

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REVISED CATALOG illustrating and describing our complete line of products:—Leather, Belting, Lace Leather, Packings, Strapping, Automobile Leathers, Halters, Shoe Supplies, and other leather specialties.

Its many pages of useful belting information, mechanical rules and tables make this catalog particularly valuable to all buyers of belting equipment

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of this catalog will be sent to Purchasing Agents, Managers, Superintendents, and others who purchase belting, packings, strapping, and other leather specialties. Please write on your business stationery.

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OAK LEATHER TANNERS AND BELT MAKERS

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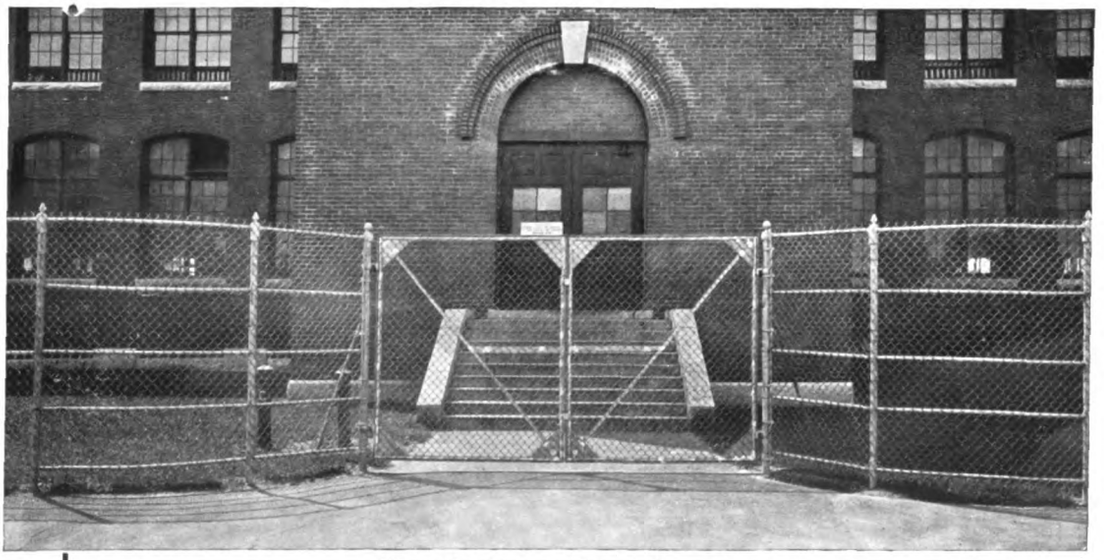
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTIES WITH

EXCELSIOR CHAIN LINK FACTORY FENCE



Durable
because it is set upon galvanized framework

Practical
because it can be furnished in any height

Popular
because it is strong and unclimable

Write for catalogue and estimates

We erect these fences complete anywhere

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WORCESTER, MASS.

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Morgan Construction Co.

Have Built for Rolling Steel Products

81 PLANTS

66 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in Australia
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
1 in France
4 in Germany

MORGAN CONSTRUCTION CO. M C Co WORCESTER, MASS.

Osgood Bradley Car Company

Worcester, Massachusetts

John E. Bradley, *President*

New York Office, 170 Broadway

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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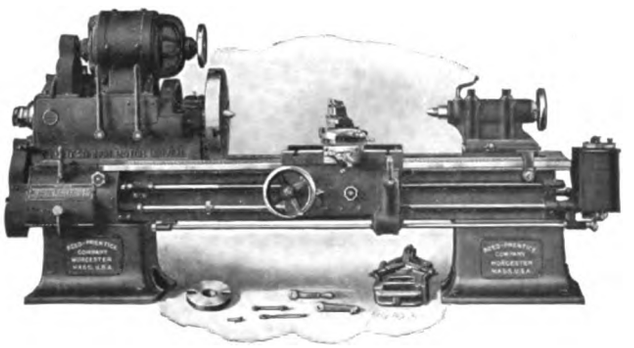
WHICH IS THE BETTER ECONOMY—

To buy a lathe which may "look the part" but which isn't there when you want to do an accurate job, a lathe which will deteriorate rapidly and will be consigned to the scrap heap after two or three years of unsatisfactory and unprofitable service . . . . .



Or, to buy a lathe which is **Accurate and Reliable,** one that will stand by you and do **Highest Grade Work Only,** year after year—one that not only "looks the part" but is . . . a Real Lathe, in other words a "**Reed.**"

Granting that the "Real Lathe" does cost 5%, 10% or even 20% more at the start, isn't it the better proposition?

Write for New Motor Driven Lathe Bulletin, also new printed matter of Standard and Heavy Duty Engine Lathes, Plain Turning Lathes, Stud and Bolt Lathes, Hand Lathes, Manual Training Lathes.

Write for newest catalogue

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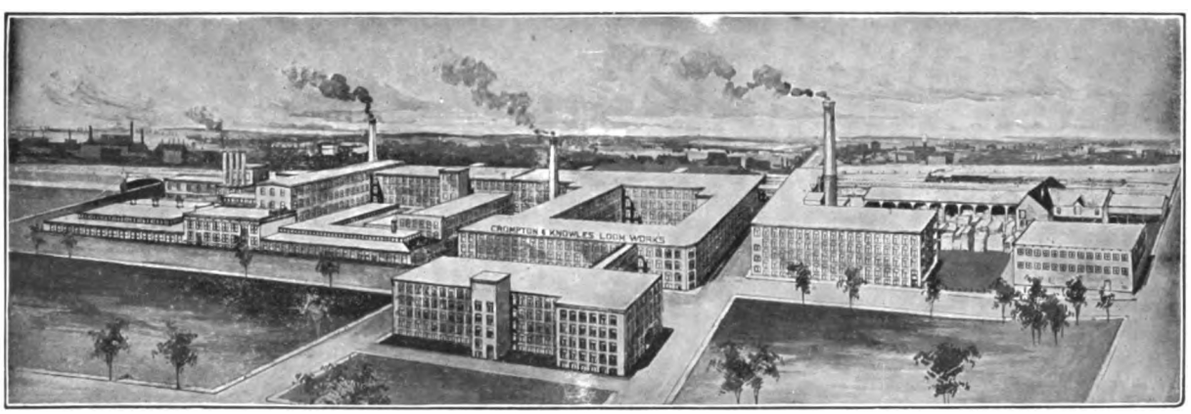
A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

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WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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HEALD GRINDING MACHINES

MAKE GOOD EVERYWHERE

Because each is really a special machine, designed to do one particular class of better work.

To obtain maximum efficiency, special machines are built — special tools made—special men taught to operate them---and energy is concentrated and conserved.

The fact that Heald Grinding machines are being sold in large numbers both at home and abroad gives evidence that they will make good to you.

The Heald Machine Co.
Worcester, Mass. U. S. A.

THIS IMPRINT

IS A MARK OF QUALITY

BELISLE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. WORCESTER MASS., U.S.A.

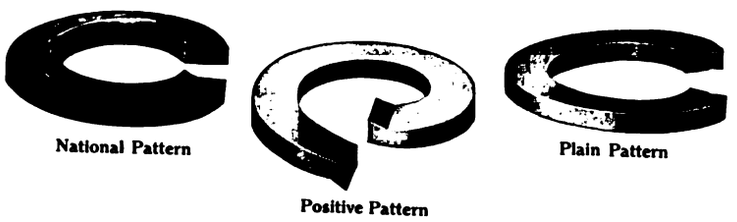
Our Specialties:

Catalogue Making
Book Printing
Manifold Work

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BELISLE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
112 FRONT ST. HOUGHTON BLDG.
TELEPHONE, PARK 380

The Sure Way To Keep Nuts From Jarring Loose IS TO USE AMERICAN WIRE LOCK WASHERS



National Pattern — Positive Pattern — Plain Pattern

One department of our business is devoted to the manufacture of Lock Washers known as our National Pattern, Plain Pattern, Positive Pattern. Made in all sizes and weights for all purposes.

Send for Catalogue "A"

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
26 SALISBURY STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

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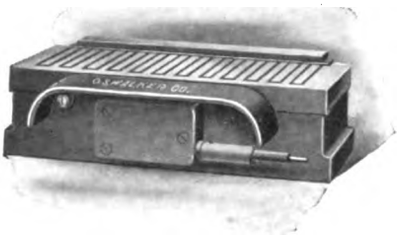
ROTARY TYPES

ROTARY MAGNETIC CHUCKS

from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter



PLAIN SURFACE TYPE

FLAT MAGNETIC CHUCKS

from 10 in. to 8½ feet in length

GLOBE TOOL SHARPENER, made for Bench or Floor

Walker Magnetic Chucks
Rotary, Rectangular or Swivelling

Walker Grinding Machines
Universal Tool Room, Piston Ring or Flat Surface

O. S. Walker Co. Successors to O. S. WALKER & CO. and WALKER GRINDING CO. Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Worcester Machine Screw Company

Standard Screw Company Successor

Set, Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts

Worcester, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

Chain Drives for Machinery

We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co.
Worcester, Mass.

R. L. GOLBERT, Pres. and Treas. — A. B. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. and Supt. — L. A. WHEELER, Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

TURN TO THE RIGHT

TRADE MARK

Wire, Springs and Wire Specialties

WE SOLICIT YOUR ENQUIRIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

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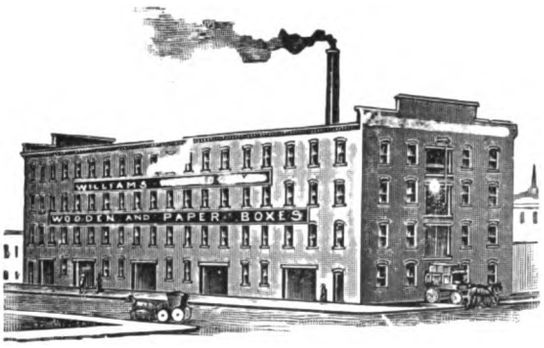
EVERY VARIETY
OF WOODEN AND PAPER
ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES



BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.
Manufacturers
72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.
Made in Worcester.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE, published monthly at Worcester, Massachusetts, for April 1, 1916, State of Massachusetts, County of Worcester, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared William J. Conlon, who, having been duly sown according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
   Publisher, Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Worcester, Mass.
   Editor, William J. Conlon, Worcester, Mass.
   Managing Editor, William J. Conlon, Worcester, Mass.
   Business Managers, Magazine Committee, Worcester, Mass.
2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Worcester, Mass.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. WILLIAM J. CONLON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of March 1916.
HENRY A. ROUSSEAU, Notary Public.
(My commission expires August 6, 1921.)

Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

IRON CASTINGS

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

GOOD PRINTING

adds a touch of sincerity to your advertising that greatly increases the RESULTS you obtain

THE DAVIS PRESS
GOOD PRINTING
GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG. WORCESTER

VERITAS — NEACPA — CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

New England Audit Company
(Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts)

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A. Mgr. Boston Office
WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B. Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.
SPRINGFIELD WORCESTER BOSTON

Style 310
Burroughs Visible Desk Machine
$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of
Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

LOOK!

¶ Only $50.00 for an all Iron SAW BENCH with counter-shaft complete. It will pay you to investigate.

¶ Send for circular giving full particulars.

R. E. KIDDER

13 Hermon St. Worcester, Mass.

SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

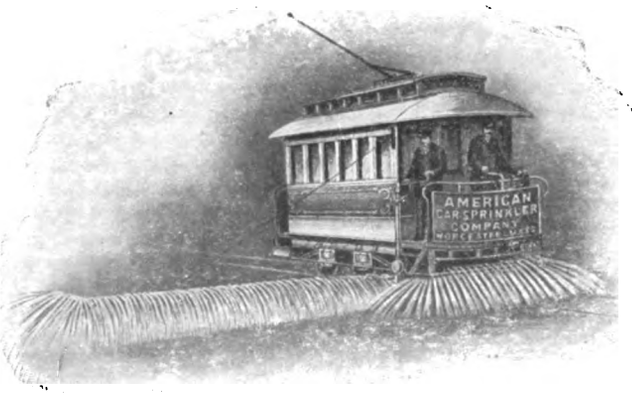
LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

TO LAY THE DUST



AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

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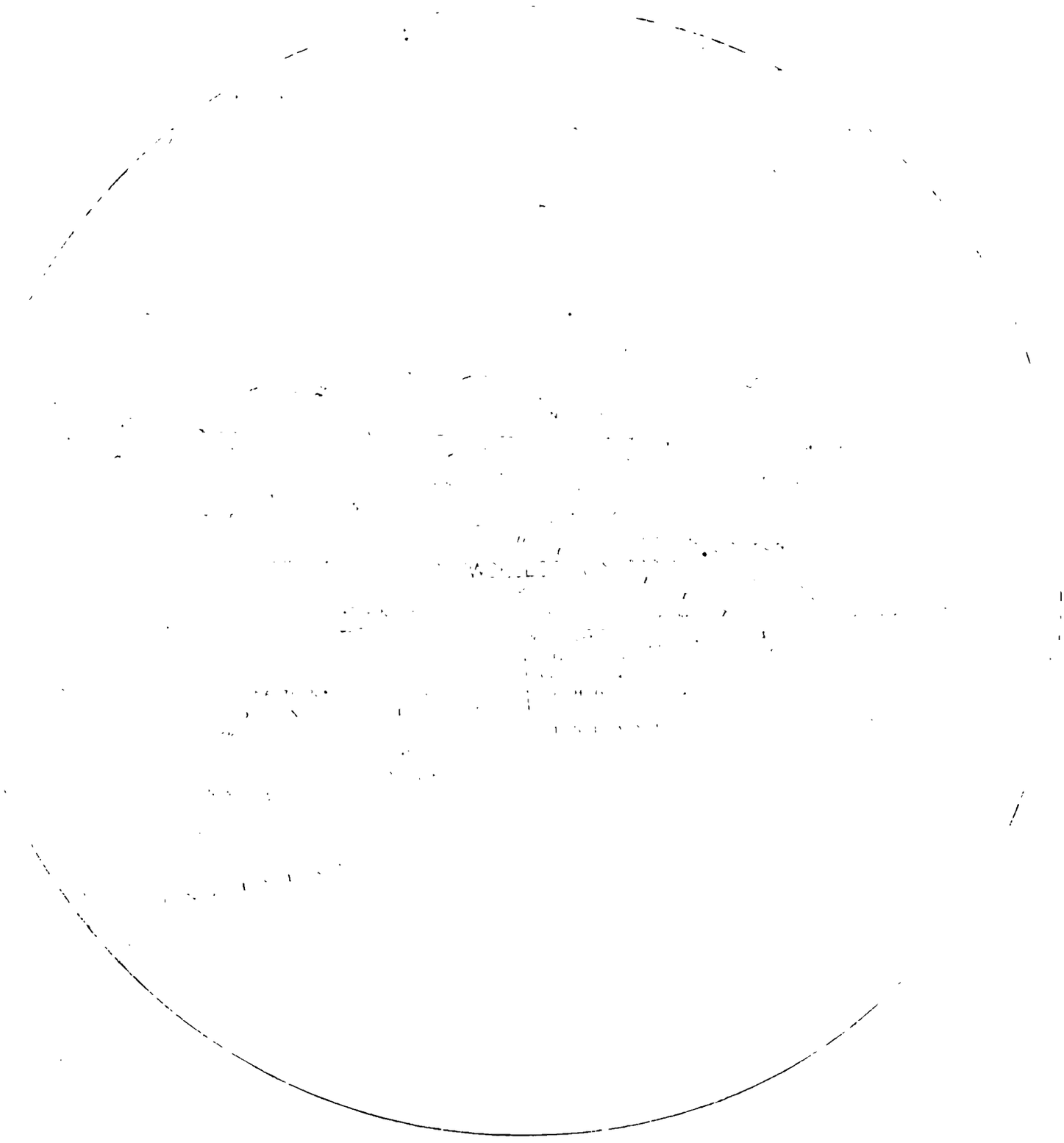

The Center of the most Densely Populated, Intelligent and Wealthy one hundred and fifty mile circle on this continent

Direct communication over twenty-five fast freight lines with the West and the gateway of all-rail coal from the mines to the rest of New England

Here you can ship more goods for less money to more people in less time than anywhere else in the United States

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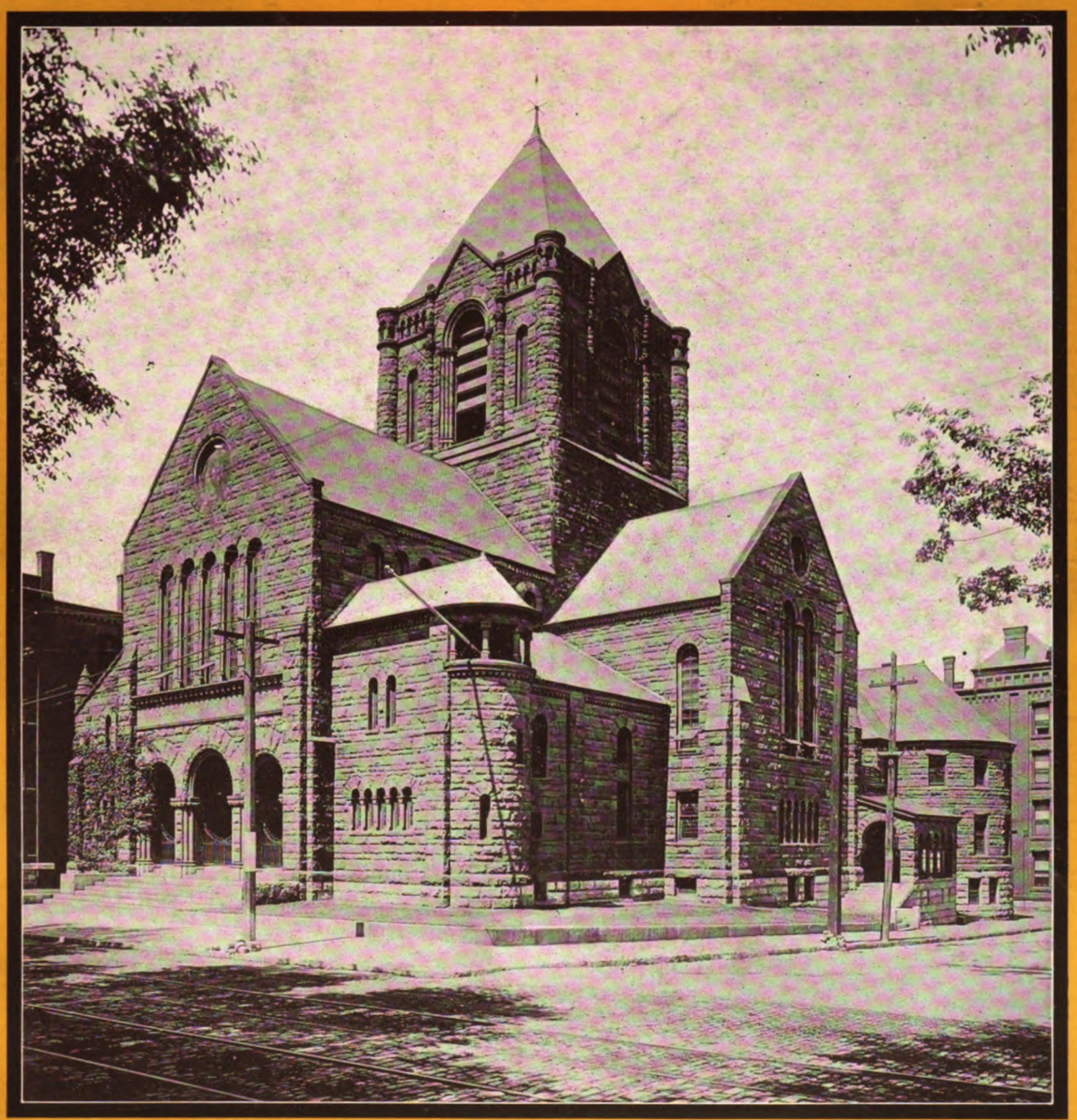

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, WORCESTER

JUNE, 1916

$1.50 per year

Published by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

15 cents the copy

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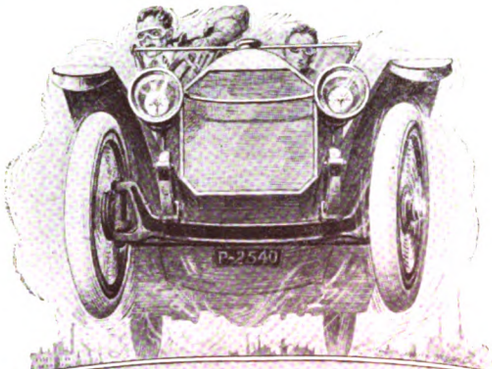


DROP FORGINGS

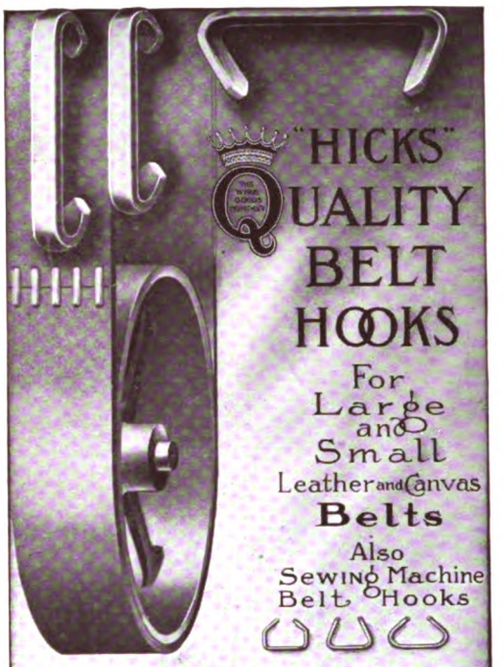
Gears, Axles, Crank Shafts Steering Knuckles and other parts where strength and reliability are required are best Drop Forged and toughened by our heat treatment

We use the best steels, specified, analyzed and approved by our own Physical and Chemical Laboratories, thereby assuring a uniform product

Send Blue Prints for Estimate and Engineering Advice

WYMAN-GORDON COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO



"HICKS" QUALITY BELT HOOKS

For Large and Small Leather and Canvas **Belts**

Also Sewing Machine Belt Hooks

Send for Samples and Prices

"EVERYTHING IN WIRE"

THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Makers of

WINSLOW'S Skates

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES IN AMERICA. THE BEST AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN SKATES THE WORLD OVER

STOCKS CARRIED IN

WORCESTER, NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, DUNEDIN, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The New

H & R Self-Loading Pistol

Caliber 25 (6.35 M/M)

Small enough to be carried in the vest pocket this pistol affords a better hold or grip than any other pistol of the same caliber.

Without equal in simplicity of construction, strength and reliability of mechanism, light weight and compactness.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE LATEST AND BEST—THE H & R SELF-LOADING PISTOL

A special circular describing this pistol, also a catalog of our complete line, will be mailed to any address on request.

Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.

Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Morgan Construction Co.

Have Built for Rolling Steel Products

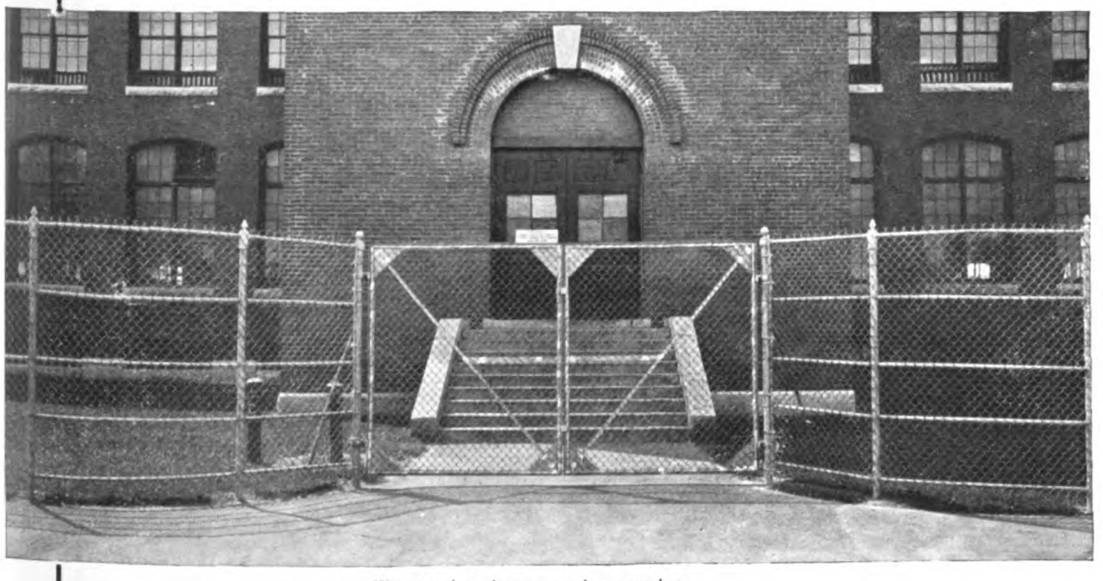
85 PLANTS

70 in United States

5 in Canada
2 in England
1 in Australia
4 in Germany
1 in Austria
1 in Belgium
1 in France

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTIES WITH

EXCELSIOR CHAIN LINK FACTORY FENCE



We erect these fences complete anywhere

Durable
because it is set upon galvanized framework

Practical
because it can be furnished in any height

Popular
because it is strong and unclimable

Write for catalogue and estimates

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS.

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Drive Chains and Sprockets

For Commercial Cars

We make a specialty of keeping in stock chains and sprockets for all kinds of standard commercial cars.

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We are prepared to advise and quote on desirable chains and sprockets suitable for machine drives.

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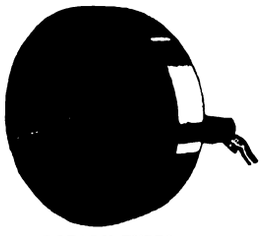
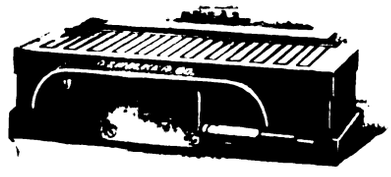
Worcester, Mass.



ROTARY TYPES

ROTARY MAGNETIC CHUCKS

from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter



PLAIN SURFACE TYPE

FLAT MAGNETIC CHUCKS

from 10 in. to 8½ feet in length

GLOBE TOOL SHARPENER, made for Bench or Floor

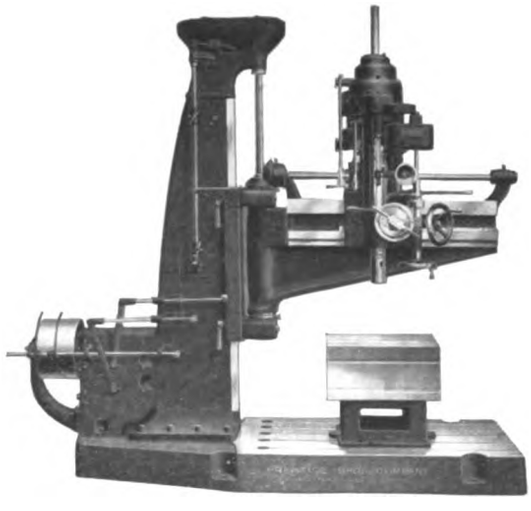
Walker Magnetic Chucks
Rotary, Rectangular or Swivelling

Walker Grinding Machines
Universal Tool Room, Piston Ring or Flat Surface

O. S. Walker Co.

Successors to O. S. WALKER & CO. and WALKER GRINDING CO.

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.



The Throw of a Single Lever

attached to the patented Combined Feed Clutch and Spindle Quick-Return mechanism, enables the operator to—either raise or lower the spindle—operate the lever feed—and to engage or disengage the power feed—

This and many other time-saving features are contained in the latest

PRENTICE ALL-GEARED MOTOR DRIVE BALL BEARING DRILLING MACHINE

A rigidly constructed machine tool that is capable of furnishing a powerful torque for heavy work and high speeds for light work.

Special Spindle Counterweight Safety Device eliminates the possibility of accidental dropping of weight.

Feed mechanism can be locked securely by a simple latch pin without interfering with spindle quick return movement.

The "Prentice" consumes only about half of the power required for the same work by ordinary drilling machines.

Write for newest catalogue

REED-PRENTICE COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Selling Agents:

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York City

Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Mexico City, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Yokohama, Japan, Pittsburgh

Foreign Agents: Fenwick Freres & Co., Paris, France; Charles Churchill & Co. Ltd., London, England; Van Rietschoten Houwens, Rotterdam, Holland; Moscow Machine Tool & Engine Co., Moscow, Russia; F. G. Kretschmer & Co., Frankfurt a.M., Germany; Buck & Hickman, London, England; Selson Engineering Co. Ltd., London, England; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry, England; Schuchardt & Schutte, London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Budapest, Stockholm and Copenhagen; The Allied Machinery Co. of America, Brussels, Paris, Turin and Zurich; H. W. Petrie, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

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Size
6 in. x 9 in.—120 pages

NOW READY

REVISED CATALOG illustrating and describing our complete line of products:—Leather, Belting, Lace Leather, Packings, Strapping, Automobile Leathers, Halters, Shoe Supplies, and other leather specialties.

Its many pages of useful belting information, mechanical rules and tables make this catalog particularly valuable to all buyers of belting equipment

A COPY

of this catalog will be sent to Purchasing Agents, Managers, Superintendents, and others who purchase belting, packings, strapping, and other leather specialties. Please write on your business stationery.

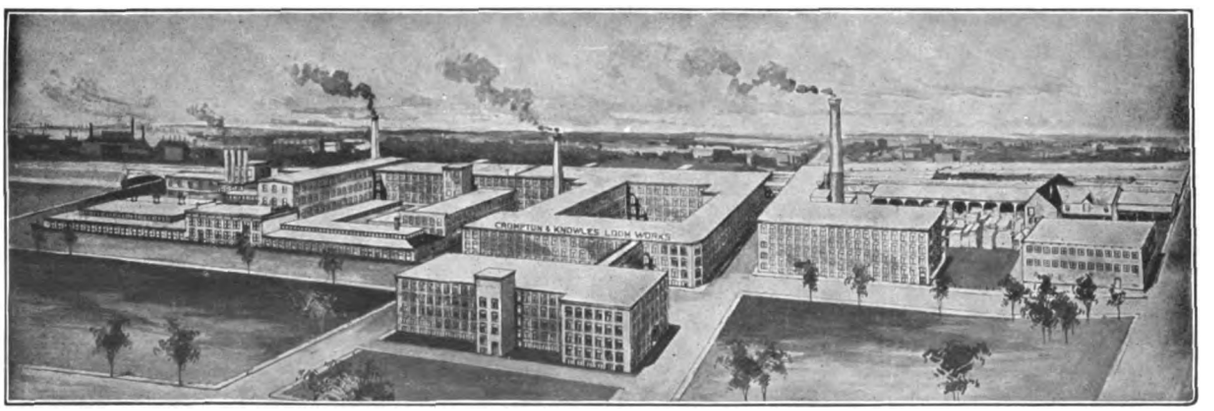
The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

OAK LEATHER TANNERS AND BELT MAKERS

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

A LOOM FOR EVERY FABRIC



WORCESTER PLANT

Everything that may be woven by power—practically every kind of fabric used by civilized beings—is produced on looms built in these works.

Woolens and worsteds, silks, velvets, ribbons, cotton goods of every description, carpets and rugs, mattings and hammocks, belting and webbing, furnish an idea of the great variety of our weaving machinery.

In addition are dobbies, jacquards and supplies built in all of the different plants.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA

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HEALD GRINDING MACHINES

MAKE GOOD EVERYWHERE

Because each is really a special machine, designed to do one particular class of better work.

To obtain maximum efficiency, special machines are built — special tools made—special men taught to operate them---and energy is concentrated and conserved.

The fact that Heald Grinding machines are being sold in large numbers both at home and abroad gives evidence that they will make good to you.

The Heald Machine Co.
Worcester, Mass. U. S. A.

DIGNIFIED PRINTING BEGETS BUSINESS DIGNITY

In the outside world the importance of your business is judged largely by the printed matter you send out

✦

You are sure to get high-grade printing service when dealing with us.

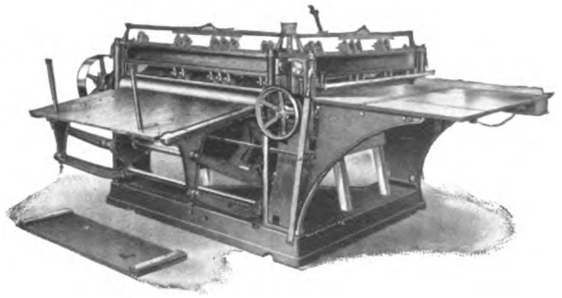
Let us estimate on your next job.

✦

BELISLE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
112 FRONT ST. HOUGHTON BLDG.
TELEPHONE, PARK 380

Paper Box Machinery

EVERY MACHINE NEEDED for the MANUFACTURE of



Double Scoring and Cutting Machine

PAPER BOXES, MACHINES FOR SLITTING AND RE-WINDING PAPER AND CARDBOARD, GLUING MACHINES, BALING PRESSES, PASTE AND GLUE MIXERS.

HOBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
26 SALISBURY STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

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THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX JUNE, 1916 No. 6

Published monthly by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., and devoted to the advancement of Worcester's business interests in this country and throughout the globe, mirroring each month the civic development and industrial progress of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1901, at the Post Office at Worcester, Mass., under Act of March 3, 1879. William J. Conlon, General Secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Editor; Herbert L. Fiske, Advertising Manager.

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Boston, Mass. October 1 1915 No. 16

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON (5-12)

Pay to the order of The Worcester County Medical Institute Co. $1000—

One Thousand Dollars

Joseph McDiarmid Trustee
John L. Roberts
Nellie F. Adams.

Brown Lewis Pub. 50 William St. N.Y.

After years of observation and a thorough personal investigation, the executors of the estate of the late James E. Roberts of Cambridge, Mass., made the above gift to the Worcester Medical Institute Co., for the charitable work of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brownell in the treatment of alcoholism and drug diseases with Brownell's Specific. Who will be the first in Worcester to investigate and add to this Boston gift?

WORCESTER MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO. - - 15 Oread Street, Worcester, Mass.

1829

In addition to regular machinery steel we have in store three higher grades

BEST MACHINERY STEEL
LEAD SCREW STEEL
VIKING CRUCIBLE STEEL

If you are having trouble with any parts of your machines or want a better wearing steel, some one of these grades will undoubtedly suit you.
Tell us what your needs are—and we can tell you what to use.

PRATT & INMAN :: WORCESTER, MASS.

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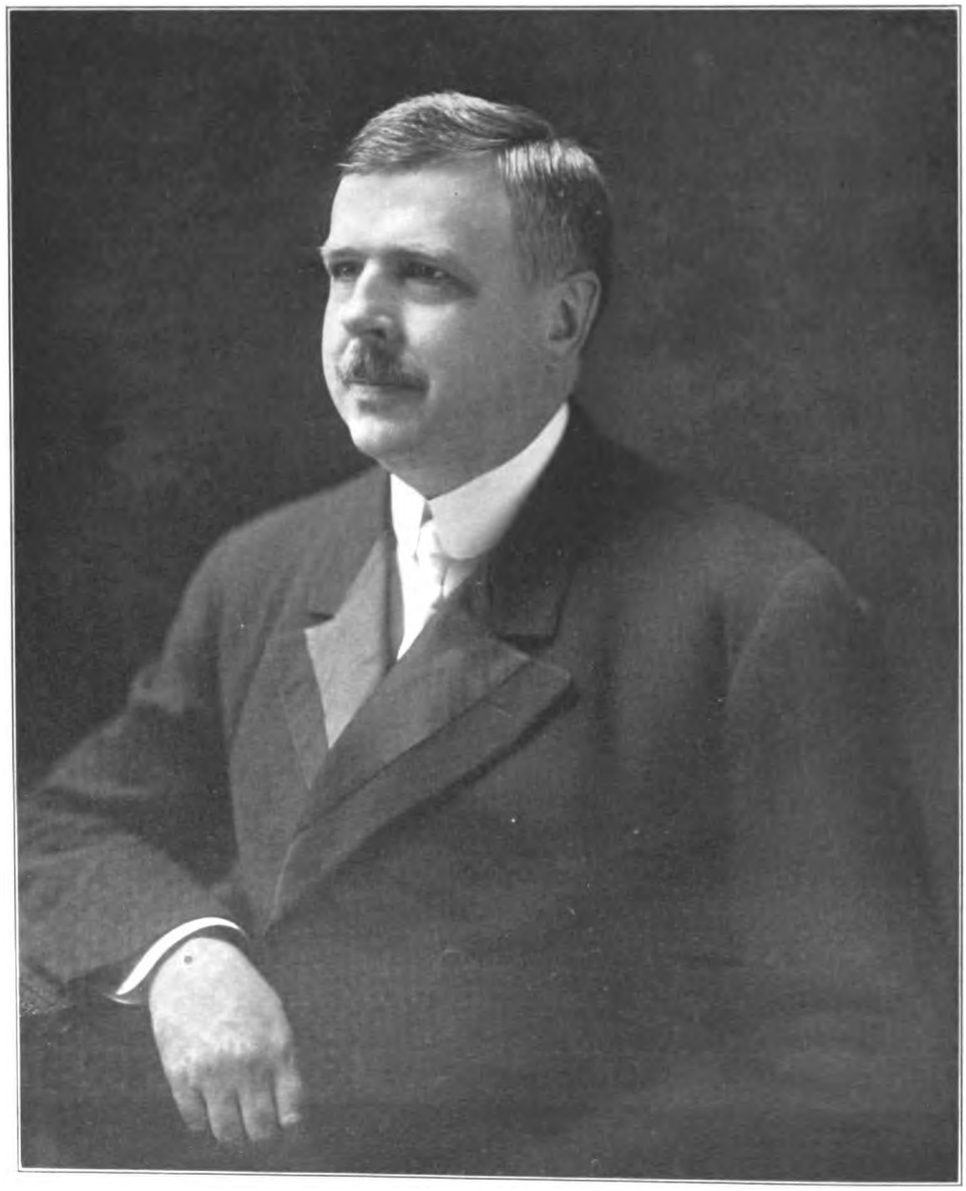

Edward Payson Drew

The Pastor of Old South Church

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE

JUNE - 1916

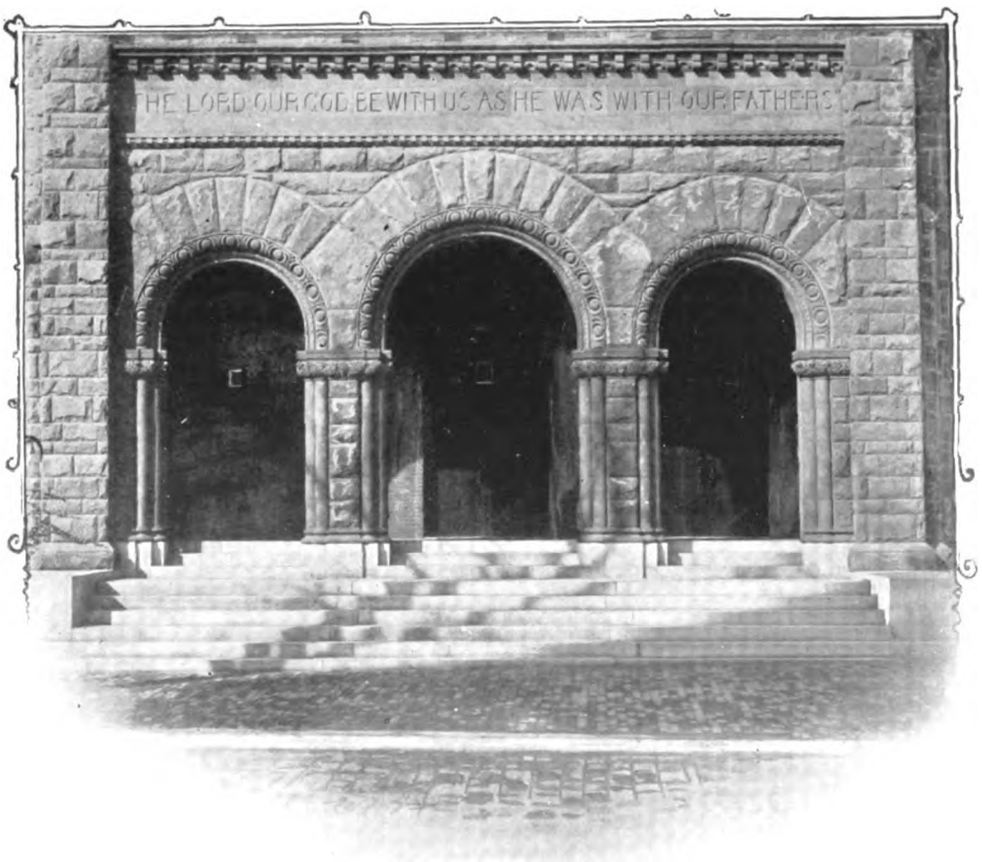
The Old South Bi-Centennial

The First Church of Worcester Devotes a Week to the Celebration of Its Two-Hundredth Anniversary—The Largest Congregational Church in New England—Sketch of Its History, Its Ministers and Meeting Houses—Other Churches that Were Formed from Old South Membership—The Intimate Relations of the Town and Church

IT was the Worcester church. The designation Old South came after the North Church—the First Unitarian—was founded. The denominational term Congregational came into general use only after other denominations gained a foothold in spite of the laws and prohibitions of the Puritan colonists. From the very beginning the colonists required membership in their churches as a prerequisite for voting, for admission as freemen. Anne Hutchinson and Wentworth, Roger Williams and the Quakers were driven out of the colonies because the Puritans were determined to make and keep New England a nation of one church.

The Baptists were the first of the other denominations to make headway in New England, but that was a century after the Pilgrims landed. After 1718 the Scotch-Irish in their own towns established Presbyterian churches. Finally the barriers were broken down and the old churches ceased to be the town churches and reluctantly abandoned the plan of the founders. The ministers who had been supported by direct taxation were no longer called by vote of the town. The Congregational parish succeeded the proprietors or town as the church corporation.

In observing the bi-centennial of the foundation of Old South Church, therefore, Worcester observed one of the few institutions that have survived from the beginning of the town history. This church was formerly the Worcester meeting house. The church, in fact, was the organization. It was not good form in the early days to call the building a church.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH

Though the first meeting house was not erected until 1719, the inhabitants of Worcester formed a religious organization for the worship of God under the Puritan forms in 1716, two hundred years ago. In the previous year doubtless

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there were gatherings on Sunday in the larger houses and preaching by visiting ministers. Until 1715, Jonas Rice, who came October 21, 1713, was the only inhabitant. Gershom Rice, his brother, and others came in 1715.

REV. F. J. VAN HORN
Former Pastor

The services were held in the house of Gershom Rice, later in the house of James Rice, near the corner of Franklin and Green streets.

THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE

In 1719, when the settlement had become strong enough, the first meeting house was built on the present site of the City Hall and the first minister, Rev. Andrew Gardner, was called. Some historians maintain that an earlier meeting house was built in 1717 near the house of James Rice. The town was not incorporated, but the proprietors of the town governed themselves in much the same way that a town was governed. They voted the minister a settlement of sixty pounds and an annual salary of forty pounds. Daniel Heywood, who came in 1718, and Nathaniel Moore, who came in 1715, were elected deacons. It is estimated that there were then in the settlement 300 souls.

In 1722 the town of Worcester was incorporated by the General Court and the first town meeting was held September 28, 1722. From that time until the General Court separated the church and state, the history of the first church and the town is closely interweaved. The town meetings were held in the meeting house. The ministers were paid by an assessment on all the inhabitants, regardless of their religious beliefs, and the minister was the foremost citizen, leader, adviser and sometimes dictator.

THE FIRST MINISTER

Rev. Andrew Gardner, the first minister, was a native of Brookline (Muddy River) and graduated from Harvard College in 1712. His pastorate was short. A schism in 1721 proved to be serious, and, indeed, was one of the reasons that persuaded the Legislature to incorporate the town. In the act giving Worcester the powers and privileges "of other towns within this Province," the General Court "earnestly recommended to that council only of the seven churches which did meet at Worcester in September 1721 to whom the contending parties submitted their differences relating to the Rev. Andrew Gardner that the said council proceed and go to Worcester on or before the first Wednesday in September next to finish what is further necessary to be done for the procuring and establishing of peace in the said town." The town meeting was set for the last Wednesday in the month, a fortnight later. The council met at Dedham and finally concluded that the relations of minister and town should be dissolved. He was dismissed October 21, 1722.

During the next three years the church had no settled minister. Rev. Shearjashub Bourne declined a call in 1724.

THE PRESBYTERIANS JOIN

About the same time that the first minister was called and the first church was built there came to Worcester a considerable number of Scotch-Irish, Presbyterians in faith, and they were not given a very cordial welcome. In 1719, Rev. Edward Fitzgerald preached to the little Presbyterian congregation in the garrison house at the junction of the Boston and Lancaster roads. "Very soon they began to build a house of worship for themselves; but while it was in process of erection, "a body of the

REV. A. Z. CONRAD
Former Pastor

inhabitants assembled by night and demolished the structure." They made no further attempt to build a church, but worshipped in the first church and soon many of them occupied places of leadership in the parish.

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Throughout New England this process of amalgamation proceeded, largely due to the laws providing for the support of the Congregational ministry. In some cases the Congregationalist settlers in the newer towns affiliated

MAIN STREET, THE OLD CHURCH AND TOWN HOUSE

with the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians in Worcester withdrew from the church for a few years, under the pastorate of Rev. William Johnson, but finally returned to the first church. From 1720 to 1730 the Scotch-Irish were nearly as numerous as the rest of the inhabitants of the town. A considerable part of them moved to Rutland, Barre, Pelham, Palmer, Athol, Lunenburg and other towns, but religious differences had little if anything to do with their going. It is fair to recognize the important part taken by the Scotchmen in the founding and upbuilding of the first church. The old lists of pew owners show how substantial a part of the congregation they must have been.

REV. ISAAC BURR'S MINISTRY

Rev. Isaac Burr was called February 10, 1725, and installed pastor of the First Church October 13 following. A long and quiet ministry followed. His relations with his parishioners were cordial. He was voted a salary of 80 pounds, and a settlement of 200 pounds. During his pastorate the famous George Whitefield stirred the colonies with his preaching. He came to Worcester with Governor Belcher and preached on the Common October 15, 1740. A controversy arose in the parish between the followers of the Whitefield and the more conservative of the congregation, and Mr. Burr's health failed under the strain of the dissension. He was dismissed at his own request in March, 1745.

Mr. Burr was a son of Thomas Burr of Hartford, where he was born in 1698. He graduated from Yale College in 1717, and died at Windsor, Conn., in 1751.

The town next made choice of Rev. Nathaniel Gardner as pastor, but he declined the call. In 1746 a covenant was adopted.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

The famous Rev. Jonathan Mayhew and Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty were candidates for the pulpit and each preached a month. The choice of the congregation by a large majority was Mr. Maccarty and he was duly installed June 10, 1747. A house with about two acres of land on the Common southeast of the meeting house was purchased for a parsonage and in 1765 this property was deeded to the minister. The property was recovered from his heirs, however, fifty years later, after a lawsuit, but again relinquished by the parish. His ministry covered a period of nearly forty years, including the Revolutionary War. He died July 20, 1784, aged 63 years. During his ministry a new meeting house was erected in 1763 on the Common.

When Mr. Maccarty, after a long and peaceful ministry, had grown old and his health failed, Rev. Aaron Bancroft filled his place in the pulpit for two months, and when Mr. Maccarty died, Mr. Bancroft was again called to fill the pulpit. His preaching caused a division in the parish. Those who wanted Mr. Bancroft for minister brought his name before a town meeting, but they were in a minority. Defeated in their purpose to have a call extended, a voluntary association was formed and the Second Church (now the First Unitarian) was formed, having Mr. Bancroft for pastor. He was ordained February 1, 1786. The second parish was known as a "poll parish," the first of its kind in the state.

After the seceders left, Rev. Daniel Story was called by the first church and preached for two years. But he too was unsatisfactory to the conservatives, his preaching being tainted with Arminian sentiment, and he was never installed formally. He was born in Boston, July 29, 1756, graduated from Dartmouth in 1780 and died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1804. He was an uncle of the eminent Judge Joseph Story of the United States Supreme Court.

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A CONSERVATIVE PERIOD

After six tumultuous years, Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., of New Haven, was installed September 29, 1790. A new creed and covenant were adopted of the strictest orthodox type. Dr. Austin was a soldier in the Revolution, a graduate of Yale in 1784. He published the first complete edition of the works of the elder Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He was one of the founders of the General Association of Massachusetts and of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He served often on church councils; many of his sermons were published. At the end of a quarter of a century in this parish he was elected president of the University of Vermont, but continued nominally as minister until 1818. From 1821 to 1825 he was pastor of the Newport, R. I., church, then he returned to Worcester. Lincoln's history of Worcester gives a list of thirty-three of his publications.

Rev. Charles A. Goodrich was elected colleague of Dr. Austin and ordained October 9, 1816, becoming the minister in 1818. During his pastorate another division in the church resulted in another secession and the organization of the Calvanist or Central Church. The controversy was bitter and the most disturbing in the history of the churches of Worcester. After his resignation, November 14, 1820, on account of ill health, Mr. Goodrich became a compiler of a very popular series of school text-books.

Rev. Aretius Hull, the next minister, was born in Woodbridge, Conn., in 1788, graduated in 1807 at Yale, where he was tutor six years, and was settled in Worcester May 22, 1821. He died May 17, 1826, and was succeeded by Rev. Rodney Augustus Miller, who was ordained June 7, 1827. During the seventeen years of his pastorate more than 400 joined the church. He was a graduate of Union College in 1821 and of Princeton Seminary. He was dismissed April 12, 1844. He died at Troy, N. Y., September 29, 1876, aged 79 years. Mr. Miller was the first president of the first Temperance Association ever formed in Worcester; was for some years one of the overseers of Harvard University.

Rev. George Phillips Smith, a graduate of Amherst, 1835, was installed March 19, 1845, and died at Salem, while pastor, September 3, 1852.

THE CIVIL WAR DAYS

Rev. Horace James, a graduate of Yale in 1840, was installed February 3, 1853. He went to the front as chaplain of the 25th Massachusetts in the Civil War, and at his own request he was dismissed as pastor January 8, 1863. He died in Worcester June 9, 1875.

Rev. Edward Ashley Walker, a graduate of Yale in 1856, student in Heidelberg and Berlin, Germany, chaplain of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, was installed July 2, 1863, but his health failed soon, and he died April 10, 1866. During his ministry, September 22, 1863, the hundredth anniversary of the building of the meeting house was appropriately celebrated, Hon. Ira M. Barton and Dr. Leonard Bacon being the principal speakers.

Rev. Royal B. Walker was pastor from January 2, 1867, to April 25, 1872.

Rev. William M. Parry of Nottingham, Eng., was called but was never installed. His resignation was not accepted, but he left the pastorate, taking with him nearly 150 members, who formed what was called the Tabernacle Church. A church council declined to install Mr. Parry, but the congregation continued services until his death.

Rev. Nathaniel Mighill, a graduate of Amherst in 1860, was installed September 25, 1875, died June 15, 1877. He officiated at the exercises celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At noon July 4, 1876, Col. J. A. Titus read the Declaration of Independence on the site of the porch where it was first read by Isaiah Thomas a century before.

THE OLD CHURCH BELL

Rev. Louis Bevier Voorhees, a graduate of Princeton in 1867 and of Andover in 1871, was installed June 15, 1877, but, three years later, on account of illness, was obliged to resign.

THE BUILDING OF THE PRESENT CHURCH

During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, who was installed May 5, 1880, the city of Worcester took possession of the church property and in 1887 the old meeting house was demolished. The cornerstone of the present structure was laid July 4, 1888, and the first services held January 30, 1889, though the auditorium was not occupied until September 17, 1889. During the interim, services were held in Association Hall. The pastorate of Mr. Lovering closed July 3, 1890.

The building of the new church marked the beginning of a new era in the life of the First Church. The church was fortunate in finding a pastor of genius peculiarly adapted to the conditions and gifted with the eloquence and magnetism that attracts new members to his congregations. Rev. A. Z. Conrad began his pastorate October 28, 1890. He organized the activities of the church until he had a place of usefulness for every member. The

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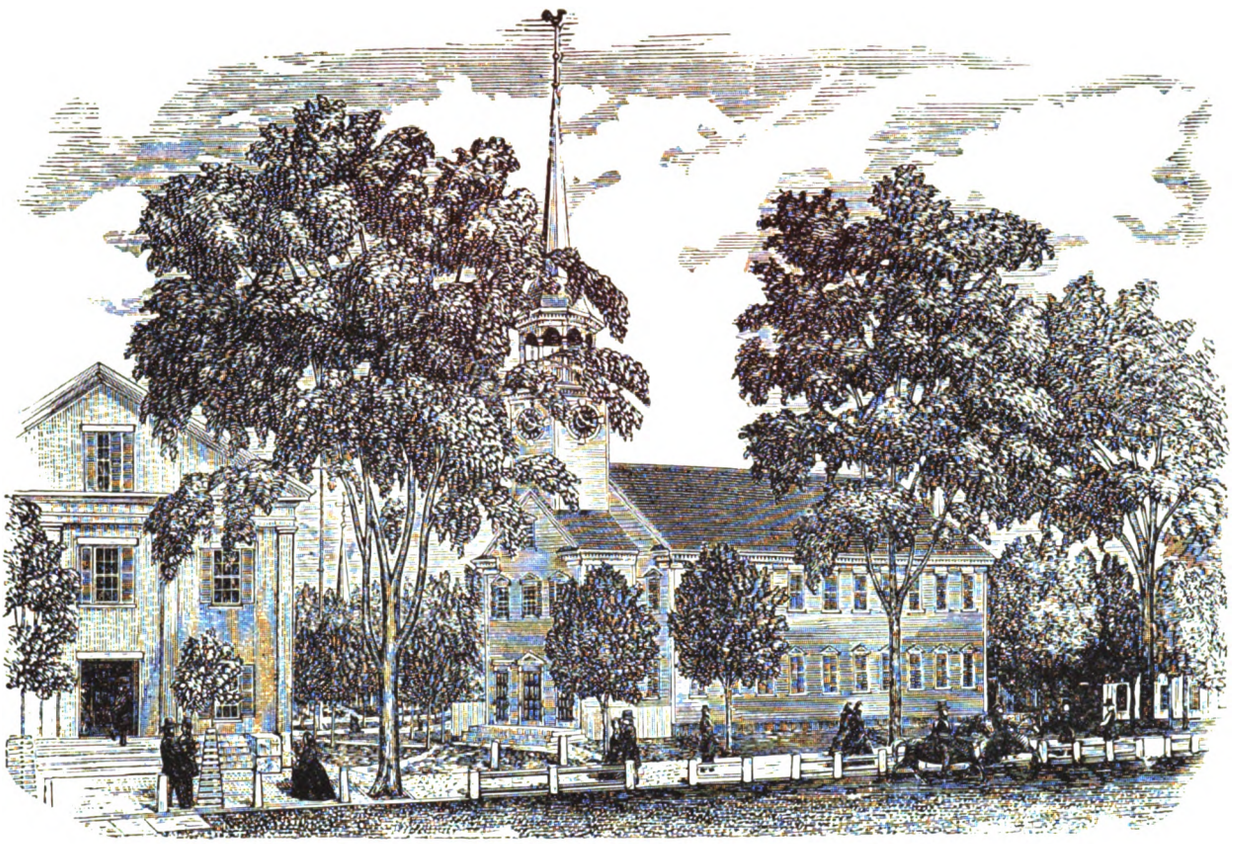
membership grew three-fold; the church debt was paid. The twelve years under Dr. Conrad were a period of great expansion and development. Owing to ill health he was obliged to resign, April 18, 1902.



EARLY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

From October 19, 1902, to May 6, 1906, Rev. Dr. Francis J. Van Horn was the pastor. He was a gifted preacher and during his pastorate the church continued in growth and prestige, and added to his mission work. In May, 1903, Rev. John H. Matthews began his work as assistant pastor. Dr. Van Horn is now pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, California.

Rev. Edward P. Drew, the present pastor, has been able to maintain the high standing of the Old South pulpit, and "Old South" today ranks as the largest Congregational church in New England and the sixth in point of membership in the United States.

"While the records of church and city are not now identical as were the records of church and town for many years, the First Church is still a city-wide church, co-operating heartily with other churches, recognizing its opportunities and its responsibilities and aiming to aid in making the Heart of the Commonwealth indeed a 'City of Prosperity' for every inhabitant, whether native-born or a pilgrim from lands beyond the sea."

THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

In celebration of the completion of 200 years of history the week of May 22-29 was devoted to appropriate exercises and services. Beginning Sunday, May 21, Rev. Dr. Edward P. Drew, the pastor, preached an historical sermon, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Van Horn preached.

On Tuesday evening a reception and banquet were held in the church. There was an interesting exhibition of articles of historic interest in charge of Edwin H. Marble. At the banquet William F. Little was toastmaster. Among the speakers were: George E. Duffy, who gave to the parish a large American flag, Charles W. Gray, George R. Bliss, William I. Thompson, Miss Mary Ella Whipple, George B. Farnsworth, Deacon H. H. Merriam, W. M. Spaulding, and Genery Stevens.

In a union service of all the Congregationalists of the city on Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Shepherd Knapp spoke on "The Development of Congregationalism in Worcester," and Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Porter, of the Center Church, Hartford, on "The Mission of the Meeting House."

The most spectacular part of the celebration was on Thursday evening when a historical pageant was given in Tuckerman Hall, designed to present to the eye and ear old customs of daily life, church and community. Eight episodes were enacted in costume, entitled "John Eliot preaching to Indians and Settlers on Pakachoag Hill, 1674;" "A Gathering for Worship in the Meeting House;" "Discipline of Members;" "The Tory Town Clerk, 1774;" "Reading the Declaration of Independence from the Porch of Old South Meeting House, July, 1776;" "The Pastoral Visit;" "The Spinning Wheel;" "The Flag-raising." Miss Bertha L. Muzzy was in charge of the pageant.

On Friday evening there was an interdenominational reception. Mayor George M. Wright represented the

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city. The visiting clergymen who spoke were: Rev. Dr. Vincent E. Tomlinson, Rev. A. S. Garver, Rev. Dr. Edward B. Simmons, Rev. Dr. Lewis G. Morris, Rev. Charles A. Fisher, Rev. Harry Minnick, and Rev. Francis A. Poole.

The concluding services were on Sunday, May 29, when Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad preached in the morning and the oratorio "Elijah" was rendered in the evening.

THE HISTORICAL PAMPHLET

The most enduring memento of the eventful week is an illustrated pamphlet of 80 pages giving a brief history of the church and its ministers, a list of the deacons. the officers of the church. Each of the organizations within the church is described and their history sketched. The final article is a history of music in the Old South Church. A tabulated report of the membership from 1848 to 1915 shows a growth from 322 to 1520. During that period 3556 members were on the rolls of the church. A list of the present members of the church, resident and non-resident will be of a great value. The compilation of the book required a vast amount of research and labor and reflects great credit on the committee in charge.

Deacon Henry H. Merriam was chairman of the Bicentennial Committee and Allan B. Miller, secretary.

Rules for Return of Merchandise

The Mercantile Bureau, after long and careful consideration of the rules for returning goods in the retail stores of the city, has finally agreed and issued the following notice to the shopping public:

In a spirit of absolute fairness to all; for the mutual protection of shopper and merchant; for hygienic and economic reasons, the Mercantile Bureau of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, after due consideration and careful analysis, have deemed it necessary to adopt uniform rules and regulations governing and controlling the return of merchandise.

RULES REGARDING THE RETURN OF MERCHANDISE IN EFFECT BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1916

The purpose of these rules, is not to deprive the public of a privilege or convenience (except where hygienic and economic reasons demand) but, rather to prevent the abuse of a privilege, and to protect the public.

The adoption of these rulings by the Mercantile Bureau of Worcester is not an innovation, but merely an action in line with the National movement, to increase the general efficiency of mercantile establishments.

Similar rules are now in force in Boston, Providence, Springfield and other large cities, and have been found to work to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

MERCHANDISE NOT RETURNABLE OR EXCHANGEABLE

For legal, sanitary and other reasons, the following articles cannot be exchanged or returned: Bedding and mattresses, beds, cots, duo-fold beds and sofa beds, garments when altered as agreed, shoes when altered, or that have been worn or damaged, combs, hair brushes and tooth brushes, hair goods and hair ornaments, rubber goods, women's neckwear, if worn or damaged, veilings and feather boas.

MERCHANDISE NOT RETURNABLE OR EXCHANGEABLE AFTER ONE WEEK

All merchandise, not specified in above rule, will be considered sold and not exchangeable or returnable, if in the customer's possession longer than one week, and only exchangeable or returnable when in original condition, and boxing, and should be accompanied by the sales check.

Christmas merchandise and wedding gifts cannot be exchanged or returned after one week after Christmas or date of wedding.

MERCANTILE BUREAU
of The Worcester Chamber of Commerce

American Supply Co., Atherton-Fowler Furniture Co., Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Besse-Bryant Co., Nils Bjork Co., Bon Marché, Carroll Linen Store, Chapin & O'Brien, Clark-Sawyer Co., Coghlin Electric Co., Coghlin-Wilson Electric Co., Curran & O'Rourke (Toggery Shop, Inc.), Dadmun & Heywood, Denholm & McKay Co. (Boston Store), Chester W. Doten, Saul Elias, Ferdinand Furniture Co., Flint Furniture Co., Franklin Square Electric Co., Sarah Goguen, Gross-Strauss Co., Guy Furniture Co., Hadley Furniture Co., Richard Healy Co., R. J. Healey Shoe Co., Heywood Shoe Store, Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co., W. D. Kendall Co., Kenney-Kennedy Co., F. A. Knowlton, Laskey's, A. S. Lowell Co., R. A. Lohnes, Hermann Lucke Co., John C. MacInnes Co., C. R. March, Inc., Samuel Marcus, James McDermott, Moulton's (Ed. E. Franks), Rice & Claflin, Rocheleau & Co., C. T. Sherer Co., David E. Sherin Co., Stearns Furniture Co. Walkover Boot Shop, Ware-Pratt Co., W. J. Woods Co., Woods Womans Shop, Inc.

Lessons of the Great War

A volume containing the addresses delivered at the conference at Clark University, December 16, 17 and 18, 1915, on the subject of "The Problems and Lessons of the War," edited by Dr. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, has been published. Dr. G. Stanley Hall in the foreword discusses the psychology of the war. Dr. Blakeslee has contributed to the volume an article entitled, "The War Problem and Its Proposed Solution." The book is divided into eight parts. "The Naval Lessons to the United States in the Present War" is the title of the contribution by Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Hollis is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and for nineteen years was an officer in the navy.

Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster, professor of physics at Clark University, a member of the United States Consulting Board and Delegate of the United States Government to the International Radio Telegraphic Congress in 1912, contributes an article on "The Functions of the Navy Consulting Board of the United States." Other writers are Norman Angell, Dr. George Haven Putnam, Hon. William W. Bailey, Dr. William I. Hull, Hon. George E. Roberts, William English Walling, Roger W. Babson, Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Dr. Edward Krehbiel, Dr. George W. Nasmyth, Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Hon. Francis Neilson, Emily G. Balch, Dr. Morton Prince, Dr. Kuno Francke, Hon. George W. Anderson, Dr. Camillo von Klenze, Dr. Stanton Coit, Dr. John A. Ealz, Senor Manoel de Oliviera Lima, Mabel T. Boardman. The war is discussed from every point of view.

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The Garden and the Gardener

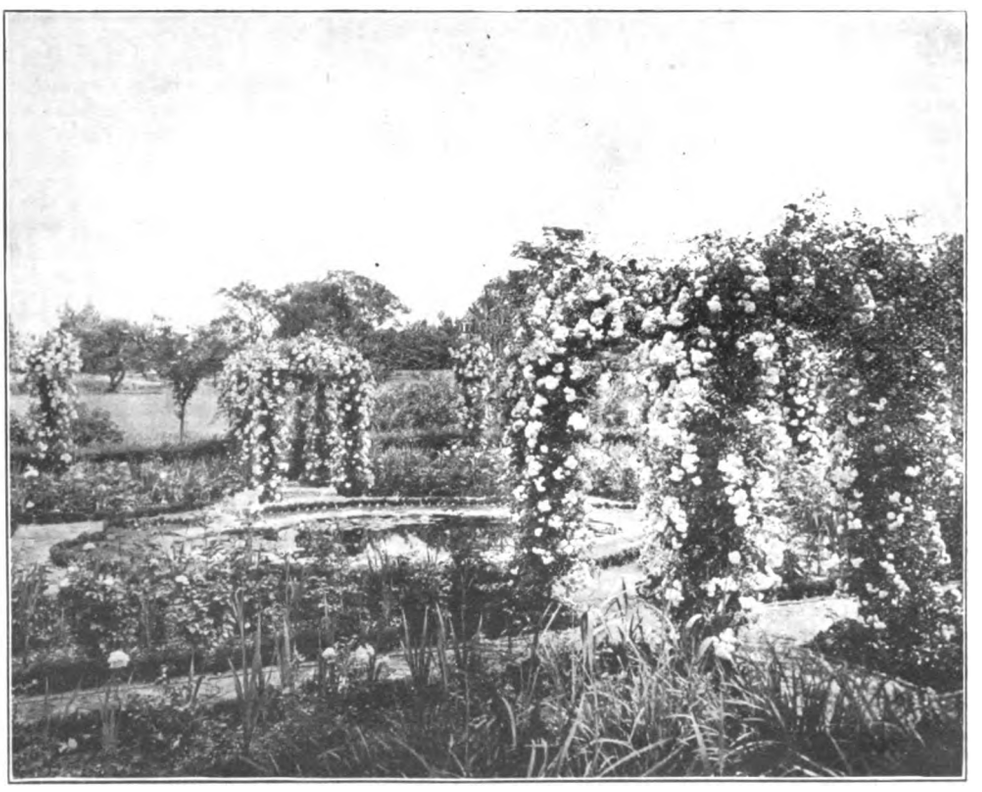
The Art of the Landscape Gardener, Its Meaning and Application—The Increasing Tendency to Make Grounds Beautiful by the Skilful Arrangement of Flowers and Shrubbery—Some Directions for the Proper Selection and Grouping—Pertinent Suggestions on the Treatment of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Gardens

By Adrian van Leeuwen, Jr.

There are a great many disciples of Darwin, but I am not, simply because I am a gardener, and I believe we are all born gardeners, though I am sure in most of us that propensity has been neglected in our education. Has it ever occurred to you that one of the strongest arguments against Darwin's theories of our ancestry is our gardening instinct? The real simple animal never makes a garden of any sort or provides through its means to its support.

Who among us some twenty or thirty or more years ago, possibly while still making use of all fours, did not sneak away from the nurse-girl and was found, a sight to behold, mud from head to foot, and the linens tempting our care-takers to tears? What had we done—made a garden—an irregular line scratched on the garden path or in some part of the back yard, a few pebbles, little sticks and some of the greatest geniuses among us pilfered with the hedge or lawn and carefully planted some bits of green. They were glorious spots of beauty to our imaginative little minds, were they not?

And then later, when we could understand, comes the first garden story, the Garden of Eden. I well remember how my childish conception pictured it a place of loveliness, never adequately portrayed by anyone as yet. Those long vistas towards a hazy horizon in the soft tinted morning lights intercepted by its beautiful groupings of color, its warm clear noon tides with its strong lights on brook or pool, reflecting the heavens; its glorious sunset kissing it good night and sinking it slowly into the deep shadows of peace. Ah, I believe it is the inherent unexpressed love for that garden that tempts our artists to perpetuate on canvas the loveliness they see in the landscape. I have never been able to shake off a sort of regret that the first gardener did not take any better care of his job. I have also felt that according to tradition our first punishment was to go to work and that made us all gardeners.



Rose Garden and Pool Among the Shrewsbury Hills

Soon after we find Abel, an able gardener, who paid with his life for being so expert, and then I believe the next record shows us Noah, who, after a strenuous time and being of a practical turn of mind, specialized on grapes and made grape juice. I should not be surprised if our brethren Bryan and Daniels are his lineal descendants.

Now, are we not gardeners, we human things, when we find them at it right on the brink of eternity in the trenches in Europe? When human nature seems least fit to feel for the beautiful, we find them practising that art. The temples of the past we find surrounded by gardens, and I dare say that most of our sentiments of youth and its history, finds the garden or some part of it among the places most revered in memory.

It is needless to say that as in all professions, all kinds of gardeners exist. Those faithful workers that wrest from Mother Earth, often under the most trying circumstances, our food, were rarely thought about except in a passing way. The farmer indeed has been the common beast of burden to civilization and rarely considered by most as equals, until of late, Father Progress took hold of him and brought him into the limelight of our life stage, marked "Lest we forget."

Of the modern inventions, I believe that the automobile has done more than any other one thing to give us an opportunity to appreciate the countryside. It has shown us its great panoramic beauties and created among many of us a desire to

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possess at least a replica of its scenes, if on a smaller scale, nearer to our abodes. This desire of copying makes us arrive at landscape gardening, which is the art that helps us materialize these desires.

At a meeting of professional men some time ago, I heard the following suggestion of what a landscape gardener or architect, if you please, might be, or very often is considered to be by the public. It listens something like this:

On the "Marie Monte"

"The modern landscape gardener seems to be a young individual, often in appearance a hybrid Paderewski, especially an adept at leaning back in the office chair with his feet on the desk, an expert cigarette roller who can, when disturbed by a possible client, slip off a series of botanical plant names, the owners of which he has rarely seen. If allowed at large on your estate, he is apt to get a mammoth razor, give the place a conscientious shave by denuding it of everything nature or man ever planted there, and with this clean slate, contrive to make you buy a few carloads of nursery stock, and cover the place in such a puzzle design fashion that you have to erect sign pointers over the place to find your home."

Now, this is a rather strong definition of some of my colleagues, and yet there are some whom that suit would fit very well. One thing about the landscape gardeners is true, however, they cannot be made or educated to it, they are born just like any other artist. But generally they are men of very simple but artistic temperaments, close observers and students of the things in Nature that are generally overlooked by the ordinary mortal, and we find their work stands out just as that of other masters of art.

But we will not now mention the great artists in this particular line, except locally perhaps, our late citizen Lincoln who has left to us our Elm Park, and who left all over that section of the city, a strong portrayal of the artist and fine connoisseur, the finest of trees, as well as showing a keen fondness for the beautiful of Worcester out-of-doors. Also our late Messrs. Hadwen and Draper have done much to soften the lines about our general abodes and points of recreation.

While Worcester boasts of a very good park system, I wish to make a remark that it is pretty green, almost void of all the beautiful things that Nature provides so bountifully and that are so easy to be had by a little more careful planning. There is no reason why our parks should not be in season a place to bring the public to, by very beautiful color schemes, and not a few at a time, but in large numbers, the same as the European parks are attracting the people.

There are gardens and gardens. The difference is not one of expense. It is not with numberless acres nor an unlimited bank account that a garden has to be made. Perhaps the only real gardens are those that take shape in the minds of those that love them and feel joy in the actual realization of them, in the labor of his or her hands.

We find that these gardens differ enormously in size, varying from the little gardens that hang from the window sill or fire escape, mostly planted in tin cans or soap boxes, to the enormous acreages surrounding the palaces of our American kings.

To make a garden beautiful and distinct, I cannot see but it must show some of the owner's individuality and sentiment. The garden surrounding the house is the same as the clothes a man often wears, practically invariably showing the spirit of the man that lives within. A perfect garden should give something of its fragrance and beauty to the world at large, affording enjoyment to the passerby by glimpses which might be had through some occasional place.

Yet a sheltered garden has always a great charm in itself. About our American homes in the residential districts, we generally find a very friendly competition as to who will get the first prize, and we also note very few gardens that are not in view of the passerby.

We find comparatively few gardens that are entirely inclosed that cannot be observed in a public way, and those are generally found on large estates. The landscape artist there has his biggest scope and greatest opportunity to show his ability.

To my mind, extensive grounds and in fact smaller ones, too, should never show at one glance, the entire design or thoughts expressed, and I always make it a point wherever possible to spring surprises of some sort. This makes an estate practically a large home out of

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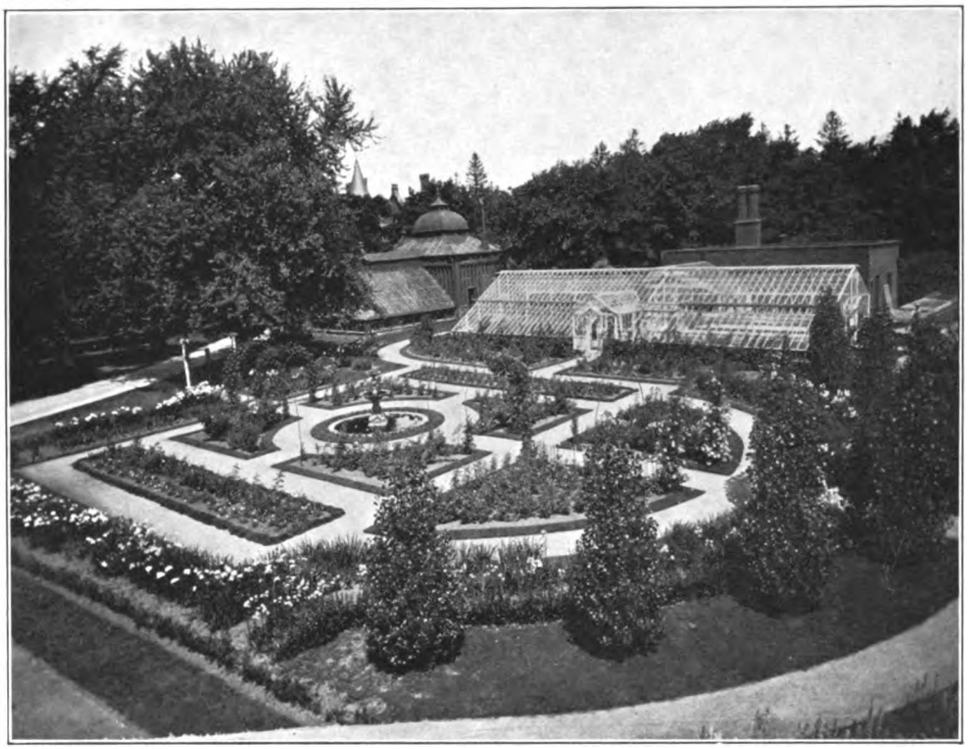
doors with its several rooms or departments, each having its own individual charms.

Of late years, we find that statuary and fountains, so conspicuous in the gardens of the ancients, are more and more adopted in this country, certainly adding a great sense of beauty to our garden schemes. The pergola especially is a charming feature in gardens as in most instances it might be utilized as a sort of connecting link between the house and the out-of-doors, and very often it might be used as a covering of a path towards a certain point of interest.

We find that bird fountains and bird houses, which can be made of very inexpensive and at the same time attractive materials, are also finding places in most of our gardens, where the owner designs to have the pleasure of his garden divided between himself and some of the smaller winged visitors. Such gardens especially designed to attract birds must be furnished with the different shrubs and trees bearing eatable fruits, and giving sufficient planting of evergreens to act as shelter places for birds. In a secluded spot, but observable from certain points, feeding tables are essential and I am sure there is no reason why the least pretentious home may not disport itself of such a little bird garden.



One of Worcester's Rose Gardens

We find a tendency about our homes to have large lawns which really make a very good basis for our houses. We must, however, attempt to soften the lines about our premises with the planting of suitable shrubs and trees. The selection of these subjects for planting must be carefully studied and must be made to harmonize with the architecture and location of the house.

The greatest simplicity in beautifying the home grounds is at most times the most impressive and artistic. Such things as clematis, climbing roses, Boston ivy and a few other vines, we find will soften severe lines of a building, cover up unsightly spots, and a selection that can be made from the evergreens and shrubs is such that something pleasing can be constructed to make a harmonious effect.

Successful gardens, must, like other enterprises, be started with careful planning, embodying everything, the desires of the owner arranged by the ability and knowledge of the landscape architect.

A great many pleasing effects might be worked out at that particular planning time if the landscape designer is allowed to co-operate with the architect planning the building, as many very charming features might be incorporated into the whole scheme, which cannot be created after the home has been built.

Up to the present time, rarely, with few exceptions, has the landscape designer had an opportunity to co-operate with the house architect, and while many house architects attempt to embody lanscape features in their plans, they naturally cannot, owing to their lack of intimate knowledge, give the service so necessary to create the best effects.

It is a mistaken idea that to get effects, all one has to do is to go to the nurseryman, whom we may term the manufacturer of nursery stock, and get the desired results. No more than we might go to the lumber yard and expect to get ideas and suggestions from the lumber merchant about the architecture and development of our house.

It is regrettable that in most instances the landscape designer has to build something around the building after it is finished, and in fact has to do the best he can with the proposition at hand, rather than give a place individuality, which may be obtained by careful planning ahead.

While it is quite possible to get a proper frame for a beautiful picture, it is not possible to get the best results in buying a frame for our home surroundings any time we please.

It is also a mistaken idea that sticking a few plants around here and there, in what a gardener calls "cat-holes," will prove a successful planting. While there is a larger expense attached to proper excavation for groupings, in the end half a dozen subjects, properly planted in a properly prepared soil, will be worth more than one hundred distributed in the usual way.

It seems too bad that the popular opinion of today deems almost anyone that is willing to handle a spade a fit subject for a gardener to take care of his grounds. The fact is lost sight of that the gardener should be a professional man, a man that stands at par with a doctor or other scientist. While the doctor has simply the study of one subject—man—, the gardener, to be successmul, must have an intimate knowledge of several

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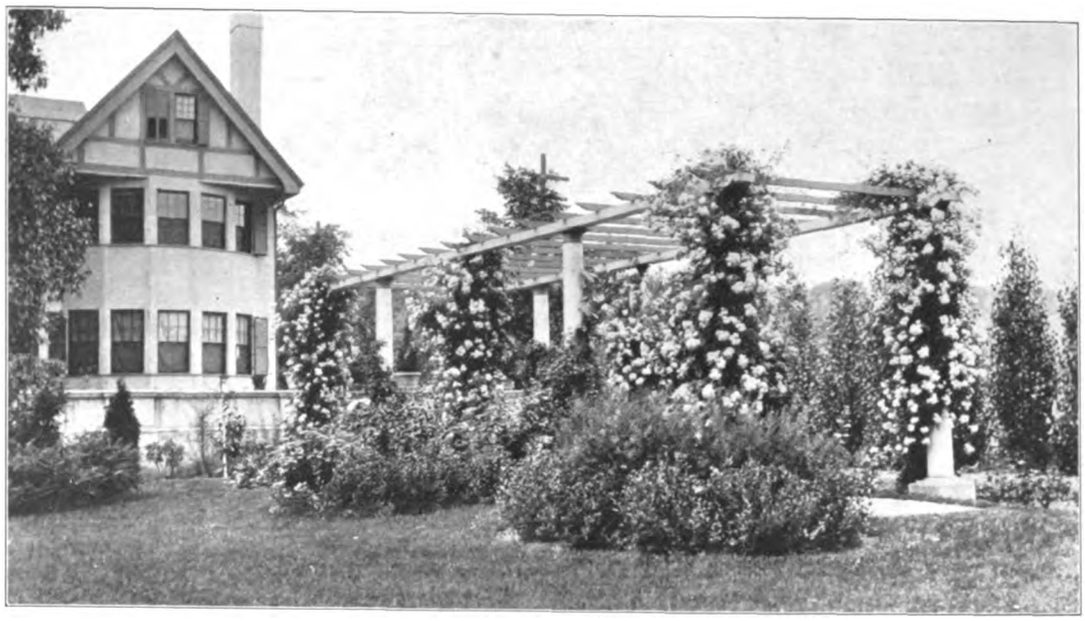
thousands of subjects, each one with its special diseases, insect pests, and habits. He must have an intimate knowledge of the natural habitat of the subjects he handles and places within your reach, to make a planting successful. He has to be further a close student of local weather conditions, soils, etc., etc.

In a word, if not thoroughly familiar with the subject he plants, a man is simply taking a chance, and where a certain plant might have developed its individual and natural beauty, we find that in most cases it merely exists for want of proper location, soils, and drainage. Therefore my advice at all times is to spend a little more for the initiate cost of the planting scheme, thereby assuring the best obtainable results.

It would seem that with the great park systems that most communities boast of, that our children might be trained a little better than they are in the knowledge of plant life. This does not mean only a knowledge of the cultured plant but that of our native plants as well. A great many of our native plants might very successfully be transplanted in the neighborhood of our abodes, with just as beautiful an effect as the finest cultivated things. We might erecte school gardens in conjunction with and under the control possibly, of the Park Commissioners, that would fill that particular want and at no special expense to the community.

This brings me back to my own boyhood some forty years ago, and to our public playgrounds given to the children by the city of Rotterdam, and I have felt as I saw the development of the playgrounds of Worcester that they lack one particular thing, and that is their beautification. I have also mentally remarked that the playgrounds might be of a greater benefit to our children if they were all properly surrounded by barriers of some sort, making it necessary to gain admission at some particular point. I will own up to it that I was not born an angel, and several times regretted the fact that my school teacher withheld the right from me to enter these domains.

I believe that the public playgrounds should be planted beautifully so as to bring to the children the desire to have these things at home as well, and that the admission to the same should be used by the teacher as an impetus to exact a greater effort from the scholar, as well as a method of punishment.



A West Side Garden

Right here I might also mention that I am surprised at the lack of very competent men in the Board of Park Commissioners. While they are very competent, no doubt, in their own line, I question whether they are really even amateurs in garden work, and I believe that every community should, if obtainable, have within its Park Commission a man who thoroughly understands these things, which no doubt would lead to greater economy and especially more beauty.

Time is too limited to go into details as to what, where, when and how to plant, as the local conditions surrounding us, etc., are of too large consequence to be able to give anything of a standard nature in the way of suggestions.

Every home, no matter how small or elaborate, has its own problems to solve, to make it most beautiful, but especially to make it so that it reflects some of the sentiments and character of its owner.

In reviewing botanical contributions of Nature, I find that Japan and China have contributed the lion's share towards the beautifying of our surroundings, in shrubs, trees, evergreens, etc., and I have sometimes been led to feel that the Garden of Eden was really there, and while I do not quite care to believe that Adam was a Japanese, I am quite satisfied to sign on in the hereafter in a land so wonderfully supplied with the greatest amount of my friends.

We have in the last two years heard so much about preparedness, the thing staring us in the face practically every day in some form or other, from a national point of view, that it may seem proper to mention that gardeners all belong to the preparedness school. Anywhere from six months to six years or more even, depending on what they want to create, they are preparing ahead of time.

In some conspicuous place of our garden department, we might hang up our motto, for it is in gardening especially true that "He who serves those little friends with which he surrounds himself best, profits most."

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Summer Camps of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The Wonderful Success of the Y. M. C. A. Camp at Lake Washington—It Has All the Attractiveness of Country and Seashore Combined—The Girls at Lake Lashaway Have a Similar Camp in Charge of the Y. W. C. A.

IN recent years more and more attention has been paid to the summer camps for boys and girls. The country is the place for youth during the long school vacation. Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have provided ideal places where parents may send the youngsters without fear of accidents or worry about surroundings. The rules are simple but sufficient to insure the health, good conduct and mutual comfort and enjoyment of everybody.

The hundred-acre camp of the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association at Washington, N. H., the gift of Paul B. Morgan, has been steadily growing in favor and popularity and is one of the most attractive departments of the organization. It has the advantages of both country and seashore. The boys have every sort of sport and amusement on land and in water. They are taught to swim, to row, to paddle, to sail. They play baseball, tennis and other field sports. On the hikes they learn to make camp and live outdoors, to cook and enjoy the life under all conditions of weather. At the camp they make their own beds, wash dishes once a day and each has his share of duties and tasks. Around the campfire they gather for talks that will point the way to clean living, uprightness and manliness. The instructors realize that the boys are at the age when the ideals of life are formed and the outside influences on character are vitally important.

The boys are in camp, however, primarily to enjoy themselves. They are there to romp and play and their leaders are selected college men of high character who still enjoy the same sports as the boys. The tent family consists of eight boys and a leader who knows day and night where his boys are and what they are doing. He eats, plays, works and sleeps with them.

The boys rise at 6.30 and retire at 9 o'clock. There is swimming at 10.30 and 4 p. m. The life boat and crew as well as the swimming instructor guard against any accidents in the water. The beach is of white sand and the water is shallow for 75 yards. There are twenty boats and canoes for the free use of the boys who have learned to swim.

John B. Clark of Clark College will hunt rocks this year with the boys and teach them some geology, and Morris Drake, an expert on ornithology, will teach the boys about birds and butterflies. Once a week a man with a telescope will give the campers a chance to study the stars above. Prof. Williams, the snake expert of the New York Zoo, will visit the camp again this summer. The boys will be taught how to make baskets and bark novelties.

The greatest care is used in the selection and preparation of the food. Chef Fisher will again be in charge of the culinary department. The boys all know that he provides good things to eat and nobody knows better than a boy that grub is of the first importance in camping.

CAMP WASHINGTON

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There is no fun without lots of food. The enrolment for camp this year is already so large that it is decided to reserve the camp entirely for Worcester boys.

The boys go to camp in auto trucks and the trip itself and the open country appeals to the love of adventure. The boys tramp, camp over-night, cooking supper and breakfast over an open fire and the supervision of their leader. Best of all, the boys learn to live together in

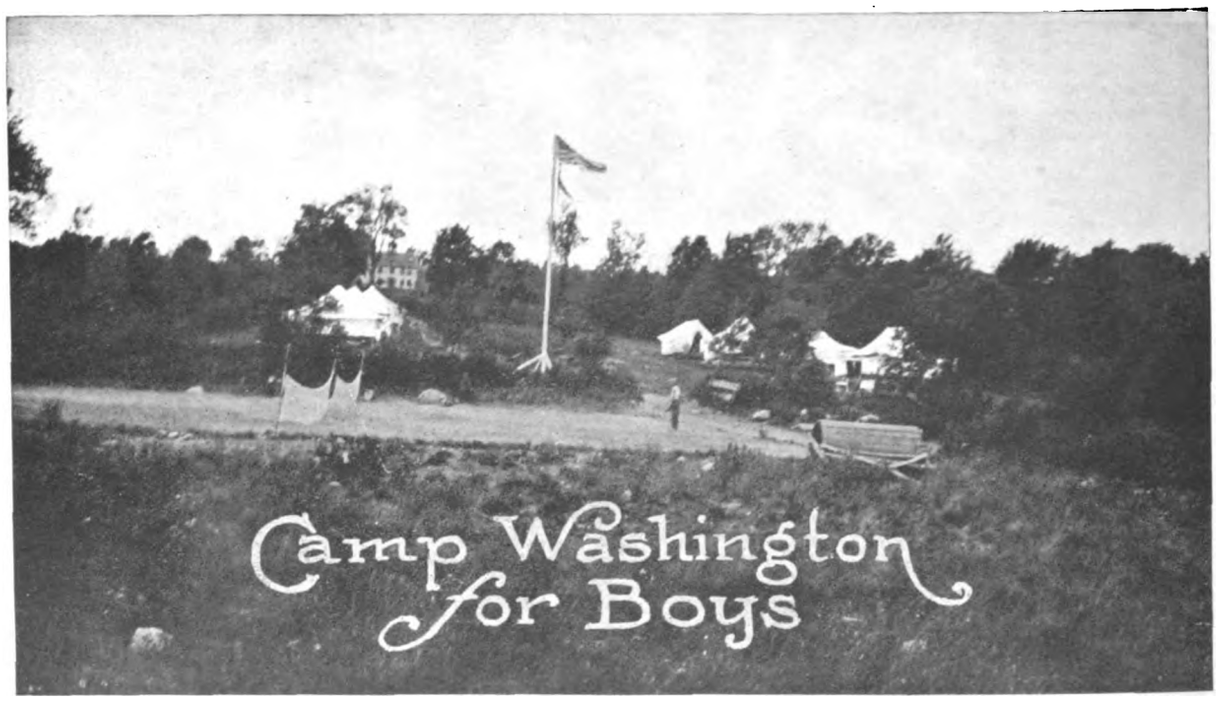
is one of the great events of the summer. The camp will open June 28 and will close August 23. Parents and friends are always welcome visitors.

John H. Pieper, the camp superintendent for the past two years, will be in charge again, and Hugh Leggat, the superintendent, also.

The camp is 1500 feet above sea level. The scenery is wonderful. The woods and fields make ideal playgrounds

harmony.

The farm-house which is used for headquarters is well equipped. The dining room seats eighty. This is also the assembly room for social purposes, and has a piano.



There is a reading room on the second floor. The office, equipped with long distance telephone, and the camp store, well stocked with the accessories boys want, are also on the second floor. The third floor is

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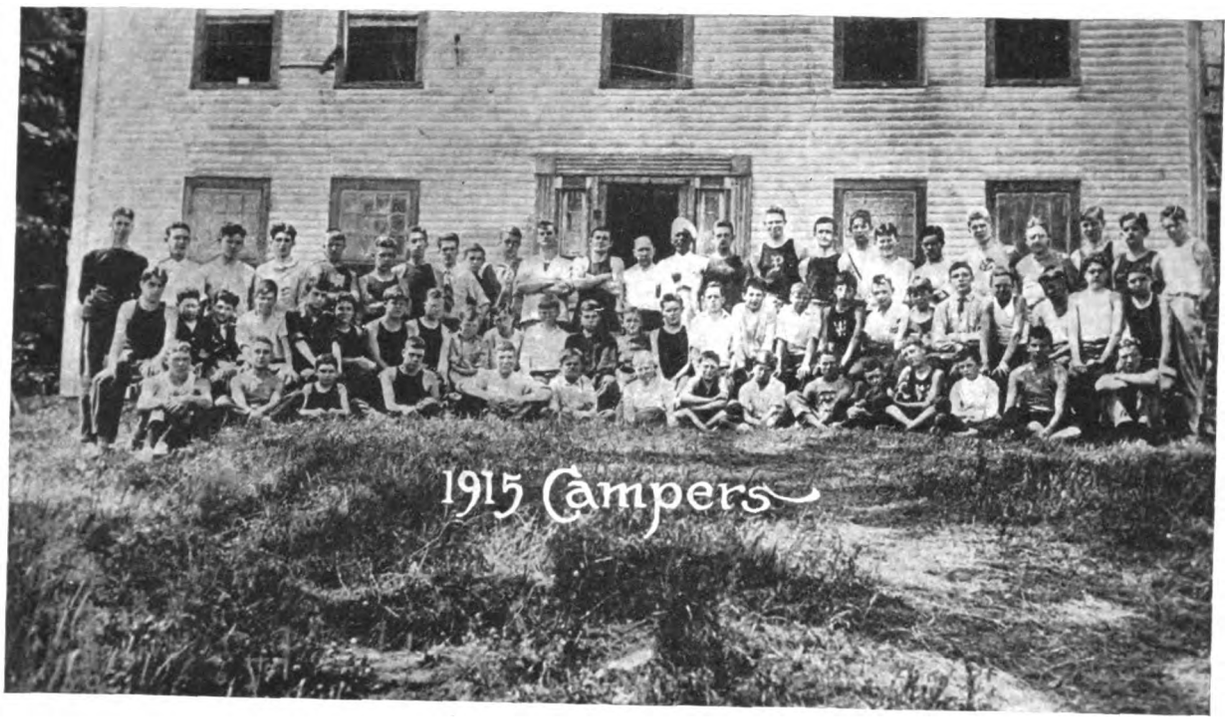
used for sleeping purposes and storage of clothing.

THE Y. W. C. A. CAMP

The summer camp of the Y. W. C. A. of Worcester at Lake Lashaway, East Brookfield, is not so large as the Y. M. C. A. camp, of course, for it is hardly out of the experimental stage, but the outlook is very promising. The camp will provide every variety of sport for girls. There will be swimming, boating, walking and tennis. The cottage occupied by the campers is within ten minutes' walk of the lake. The surroundings are very attractive and the camp is bound to grow in popularity. The camp for girls will open June 15 and Close September 5.

It is expected that the camp will have twenty-five girls throughout the season. The grounds consist of five acres fronting on the lake. The cottage contains a living room, dining room and kitchen. It has a piano, victrola, books and magazines and other diversions for rainy days. Another prime attraction is the delightful pine grove.

The camp is under the general supervision of the Summer Camp Committee, composed of members from the Recreation and Extension Committees, of which Mrs. R. Sanford Riley and Miss Alice Fairbanks Day are the respective Chairmen. Mrs. Helen B. Schuyler, Y. W. C. A. Extension Secretary, will be in charge of camp, assisted by Miss Rosamond Drexel Holmes of Orange, New Jersey. Miss Holmes, who is a graduate of Smith College in the class of 1914, will supervise athletics and recreation. It is the aim of the Association and Committee to make the camp meet a real need in the lives of self-supporting young women for rest and play during the vacation days.



LAKE LASHAWAY AT Y. W. C. A. CAMP

PINECROFT LODGE AT Y. W. C. A. CAMP

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A Triumphal Campaign for Members

In Three Days Chairman Blanchard's Committees Secure 293 New Members, Representing an Increase in the Annual Income of $6470—The Significance of the Campaign Discussed—Fifty New Members Promised

THE addition of 293 new members of the Chamber of Commerce in three days not only increases the power and usefulness of that body through added revenue, new blood and energy, but it demonstrates the public confidence in the organization and its work, it testifies to the growing tendency toward team work among the business men of the city and to the spirit of co-operation and individual responsibility for the representative organization of the mercantile and industrial activities of Worcester.

The work was properly planned at the outset. To each man whom the committees were to ask to join, a pamphlet was sent, outlining the purposes of the Chamber of Commerce and explaining its usefulness to members and its value to the municipality. The work of the Traffic Bureau, of the Bureau of Mercantile Affairs, the Credit Reporting Bureau, the Investigation of Charity and Advertising Solicitors, Legislation, the Agricultural Bureau and the Industrial Bureau presents a wide range of service, adapted to the varied needs of the business men. To some, one department is of particular importance; to all the entire organization is a method of bringing about united action for common business interests and for the welfare and growth of the city. Each committee interviewed the men who had been invited to join.

The work was limited to three days, May 15-18, and was carried out thoroughly and faithfully even in the face of an extremely stormy day.

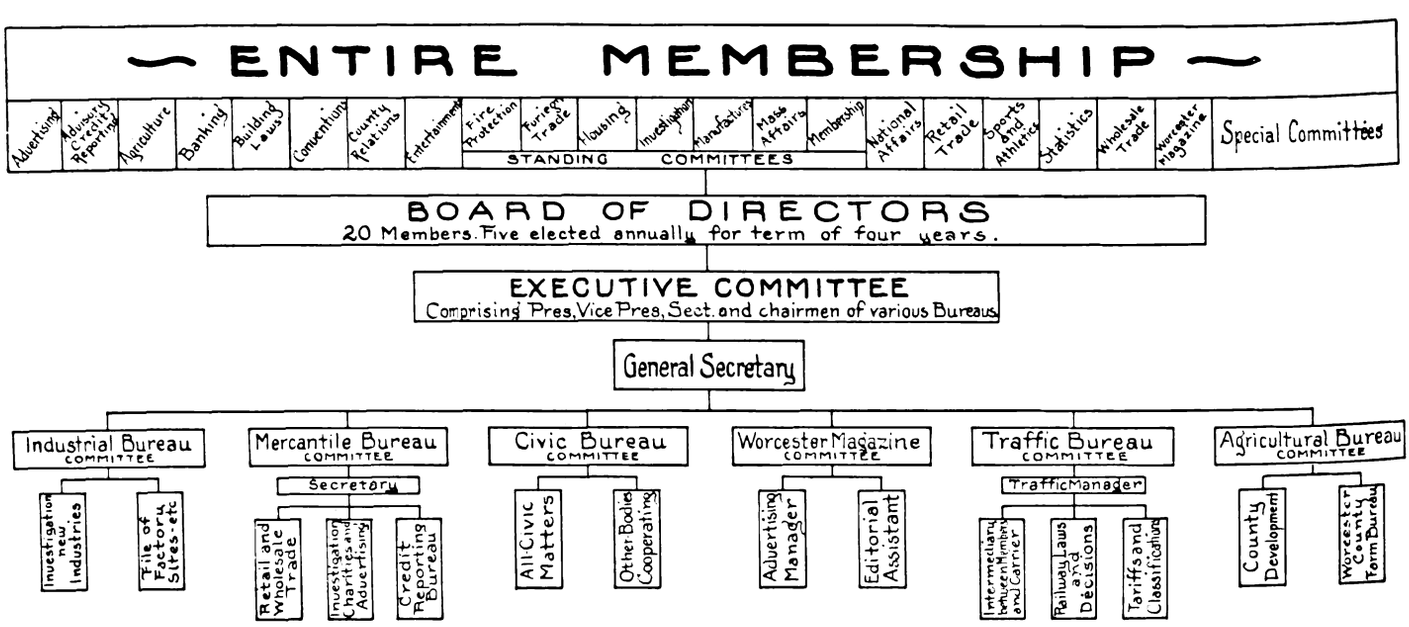
The reports at the end of the third day of the campaign were made at a dinner at the Bancroft. On the first day 96 members joined, on the second 86 and the others on the third day. The dues that the new members will pay aggregate $6470 annually.

The team of which Edwin Mandeville was captain won the honors of the campaign, securing a total of 36 members. The special team of which President Morley was captain brought nine new members who will pay in annual dues $665, the largest team record from a financial standpoint.

The missionary work of these three days is expected to show further results in the addition of at least fifty additional members. The increase in membership ought to continue steadily. There is a feeling that the men who become members under the new rating of $15 a year will prove exceptionally active and loyal in advancing the work of the Chamber.

The success of the campaign is attributed in no small degree to the executive ability and management of the chairman, Curtis R. Blanchard. At the banquet Mr. Blanchard declared that the results of the campaign were a tribute to President Morley. The active co-operation and loyal spirit of all the members of the teams as well as the officers of the Chamber certainly were in evidence, however managed or whoever brought it about.

The keynote of the campaign was sounded by Charles E. Hildreth in the word "Brotherhood." He interpreted the feeling that was proved by the winning of nearly 300 new members as indicating the dawn of a new era in Worcester, as showing that the city is at last finding herself and getting out of the old ruts into the paths of progress along the lines of higher civilization—of Christianity or brotherhood. The altruistic view presented so forcibly by Mr. Hildreth won many men to give their money and time to the organization, and his address made a most profound impression on the workers who had just given three days of hard work to secure recruits for the brotherhood in which they were asso-



Plan of Organization of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

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eiated for the higher interests of the city. Frederick Staib, Thomas E. Babb and General Secretary W. J. Conlon also spoke.

THE RESULTS OF THE WORK

The following table shows in detail the results of the campaign:

Teams	Members Chamber	Amount	Members Fidelity	Amount
Brennan	17	$235	..	..
Butterfield	14	230	2	$50
Mandeville	36	500	..	..
Cook	18	385	..	..
Hildreth	17	545	1	30
Howard	14	305	..	..
Hamblin	27	525	..	..
Sparrell	17	360	2	65
Denholm	12	330	..	..
Ramsdell	10	130	1	25
Sawyer	10	155	1	30
Griffin	14	245	..	..
Ward	9	165	..	..
Henchey	7	110	..	..
Special	9	665	..	..
Dustan	5	50	..	..
Bullock	7	70	..	..
Stone	..	..	4	150
Newton	5	210	..	..
Harrington-Staib.	5	175	..	..
Otis	2	50	2	70
Gilmore	2	50	..	..
Lations	5	90	..	..
Lavigne	4	80	..	..
Lucke	1	15	1	25
Taylor	4	40	..	..
Wesson	4	60	..	..
Bonney	4	250	..	..
Total	279	$6025	14	$445

The Papers of Isaiah Thomas

One of the historical treasures of the American Antiquarian Society is a collection of about 1200 letters and papers of the founder, Isaiah Thomas. Many of these papers have been in the possession of the society for a century, but it has been a long and arduous task to collect all the manuscripts for this work and place them in chronological order. Librarian Clarence N. Brigham in pursuance of the present policy of the society has been having the manuscripts of the library arranged in proper form for research and the Thomas collection is another valuable addition to the manuscripts accessible to historians. These papers cover the period from 1754 to 1831, but are largely dated after the Revolution. The first manuscript is a schedule of prices for printing by Benjamin Franklin. There are many letters to the *Spy*, serious political essays, many business letters, contracts, settlements of accounts, his libel for divorce, his commission as deputy postmaster of Worcester in 1786. The envelope was not in use at that time, so the addresses and postmarks appear on the letters and it is interesting to note that a printed date stamp was used as early as 1786.

The collection is bound in six large volumes.

Worcester a Quarter Century Ago

Universalist Semi-Centennial

The First Universalist Church celebrated on June third the fiftieth anniversary. An incident of the day's program was the laying of the cornerstone of the new All Souls' Universalist Church. The historical address was by Rev. T. E. St. John, a former pastor of the First Church. A poem was contributed by Charles Harrington and a hymn written by Rev. Dr. C. H. Fay.

First Through Train to Chicago

The first regular through train from Boston to Chicago, known as the Boston and Chicago Special was put into service June 8.

To Try Underground Conduits

The New England Telephone Company announced its purpose of trying the experiment of laying conduits in which to place the wires underground in the congested portions of the city.

Worcester Academy Endowment

There was much rejoicing at commencement in the Worcester Academy over the announcement that the endowment fund of $40,000 had been completed. John D. Rockefeller contributed $8,000 of this amount.

Organizing the Worcester Board of Trade

The first meeting for the purpose of forming a board of trade or chamber of commerce in Worcester was held June 25 at the Bay State House. "It was essentially a representative assembly," the *Spy* reported. "Every man in the room was a man of affairs. There were no pyrotechnic speeches. Every word had an idea behind it and the feeling was unanimous that a great need existed in the city which affected the most vital interests of the community." The mayor presided and Frank Roe Batchelder was secretary. Among the speakers were Daniel F. Gay, Stephen Salisbury, Charles H. Hutchins, Matthew J. Whittall, Arthur M. Stone, Austin P. Cristy, Former Mayor Reed, Charles Brigham, A. W. Parmelee, S. Hamilton Coe and F. E. Reed. A committee of seven was appointed with power to add eighteen others to form a committee of twenty-five to perfect a plan of organization, "its object being the combination of the business men of Worcester for the better protection and extension of the business interests of the city." The committee of seven consisted of A. M. Stone, Stephen Salisbury, H. H. Bigelow, C. H. Hutchins, H. Y. Simpson, Jerome Marble, and W. H. Sawyer, and the Mayor was added by vote of the meeting. On motion of A. P. Cristy, editor *The Telegram*, the committee was authorized to apply for a charter.

Memorial Hospital Surgery

The contract for building the surgery and wards for the Memorial Hospital was awarded June 25 to J. M. Buzzell for $28,900.

High School Graduation

The graduating class of the Worcester high school numbered one hundred and twenty-five.

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Mrs. Florence A. Warner

The newly elected Director of the Home Economics Department of the Worcester County Farm Bureau

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Worcester County Farm Bureau, at a recent meeting, voted to engage Mrs. Florence A. Warner of Pawtucket, R. I., as Director of the Home Economics Department of the Farm Bureau, to begin work the first week in July.

MRS. FLORENCE A. WARNER

Mrs. Warner was one of the thirty candidates for the position, applications being received from many sections of the country. In the choice of Mrs. Warner the committee feel they have secured a person well qualified to organize and develop the Home Economic work in Worcester County.

Mrs. Warner has had a thorough training in all phases of the work, having studied at Brown University, Rhode Island Normal School and Teachers College, New York. She has taught in a one room country schoolhouse, knows farm conditions and has had actual experience as a home maker. Mrs. Warner comes to Worcester County from Pawtucket, R. I., where she has built up the Home Economics work from nothing to a point where it is receiving country wide recognition. She has the ability to make the most of what she has and this qualification has enabled her to make the home economics work self-supporting. Mrs. Warner has a pleasing personality and is sure to make a host of friends. She is a fine organizer and capable of developing the woman's work along the same broad, democratic lines that has caused the men's work to meet with such favor.

The action on the part of the Auxiliary in placing a woman worker in the field, has developed as a result of repeated requests on the part of farmers' wives and influential city folk, for practical assistance in making Worcester County homes more efficient.

The Woman's Auxiliary represents a federation of the various womans organizations actively engaged in assisting the Farm Bureau in its legitimate work of developing the various activities, encouraging home industries and providing children with practical work in and about the home.

Probably no organization in the state will get nearer the heart of the home and meet its modern needs in as constructive a manner as the auxiliary branch of the Worcester County Farm Bureau, since it has the endorsement of the United States Government.

Through the medium of the *Worcester County Farmer*, the official organ of the Bureau, the women of the country will receive monthly reports concerning the work of the Auxiliary together with helpful and inspiring suggestions for the home-maker which will be of direct value in helping her meet daily tasks and in general will give the home-maker a broader outlook upon life.

The Clara Barton Memorial

The nation-wide movement to have the services and fame of Clara Barton suitably recognized by a memorial at Washington. Following the example of various influential organizations in Worcester County, the Chamber of Commerce, has, through its Board of Directors, expressed its approval of the memorial to the founder of the Red Cross. Clara Barton's great ability, self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of humanity have given her a place in history second to no other American woman, and the sentiment of the whole country is recently finding expression and demanding adequate memorial. It is particularly fitting that Worcester should raise a voice in protest against the action of the National Red Cross in ignoring the memory of Clara Barton whose home was in this county.

The Clara Barton National Memorial Association, of which Mrs. John A. Logan is president, has taken steps to secure funds by popular subscription for a splendid memorial. No definite plans for the memorial have been adopted, but a Greek temple containing suitable tablets is a suggestion generally favored.

Banks Reflect the Industrial Prosperity

In less than two months, from March 7 to May 1, the national banks and trust companies of this city showed an increase in deposits of over $2,000,000. The deposits, May 1, aggregated $31,336,211.35. The Merchants National Bank alone showed an increase of $994,841.23 in deposits; the Worcester National Bank, $575,636.28, and the Worcester Trust Co. $482,308.20. All the banks shared in the increase. With the increase in resources there was naturally a corresponding increase in loans.

To List All Plant Sites

Steps have been taken by the Committee on Industries of the Chamber of Commerce to prepare a list of all real estate available for industrial purposes in this city. The list will include not only buildings now for sale or lease but sites for new factories. Full descriptions may be obtained at the office of the Chamber of Commerce. John E. Bradley is chairman of the committee.

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Current Events

City Affairs

May 8. The City Council voted to furnish water free of cost to the Park and Playgrounds Commissions during 1916. The action virtually means an increase in the funds available for parks and playgrounds.

9. Orlando W. Norcross requests the city to give him permission to erect a shelter eight by sixty feet, on the Front street side of City Hall, for the use of street car patrons in accordance with plans that he has prepared.

22. The City Council decided to buy a new lot on Burncoat street for a school house and to abandon the present schoolhouse site at the Summit. The mayor's veto of the order for free water for the parks and playgrounds was sustained.

24. The report of the City Auditor for the past five months shows a decrease in the municipal debt of $401,544.69. The net city debt is now $8,550,483.78.

26. After a long fight in the Legislature for and against the removal of the old insane asylum on Summer street, the General Court has finally decided to retain the property. It was expected when the Grafton colony was established that within a few years all of the patients could be cared for there, but the number of patients has increased more rapidly than the construction of new buildings to accommodate them at Grafton and it is evident that for many years the institution on Summer street must be retained.

27. Baseball, Harvard 4; Holy Cross 0.

Worcester Tech defeats Massachusetts Agricultural College track team, 77½ to 48½.

Rev. A. A. Engdahl, pastor of Harlem street Baptist Church, resigned to accept the pastorate of the Swedish Baptist Church at Meriden, Conn.

29. The School Committee selected as a site for a new schoolhouse a lot on Sunderland road instead of building an addition to the Blithewood avenue schoolhouse.

Necrology

May 19. At 98 West street, George E. Fairbanks, aged 78 years, 6 months, 7 days, the oldest druggist in Worcester. For nearly fifty years he was in business in Worcester. His last store was at 284 Main street. He retired on account of ill health thirteen years ago.

20. At his home, 10 Tirrell street, William B. Connor, aged 41 years, 7 months, 20 days, civil service registrar and an inspector of wires of the city of Worcester.

At his home, 4 Forestdale road, Martin H. Doherty, aged 59 years; prominent for many years in sporting and political circles, proprietor of a café at 24 Southbridge street.

24. At the City Hospital, Andrew Gustaf Ekstrom, aged 52 years, a native of Sunne, Sweden, a resident of this city since 1882, an employee of the American Steel & Wire Co.

General

May 1. Rev. Burton L. Jennings, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, elected president of the Worcester Ministers' Association.

Judge Philip J. O'Connell presides for the first time at a session of the Superior Court in the Worcester Court House. In honor of the event flowers were sent to the Bench by the Boston University Law School Alumni and the Poison Club.

9. At the annual meeting of the Economic Club, Harry G. Stoddard was elected president and Dr. John W. Cahill re-elected secretary.

20. The Order of Railroad Station Agents of New England held a convention in this city. At the banquet in the Bancroft, Edward T. Esty was toastmaster, and Mayor George M. Wright; B. E. Chapin, editor of *The Railway Employee;* James H. Parant of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission; James L. Truden of Boston, general superintendent of the Boston & Albany Railroad; President Earl H. Morton of Greenwood, of the Order of Railroad Station Agents, and Michael Crowley of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans, were the speakers.

24. Frederick H. Chamberlain of Worcester was appointed by Governor McCall on the commission to revise laws relating to partitions of real estate.

The Seniors won the track team honors at the High School class games with 75 points; the juniors were second with 40¼; the Sophomores scored 16¾. The South High, with 45¾, just held the lead over Classical High with 45 points; Commercial had 26¼; North 26. The Freshmen points were: South 20; Commercial 13; Classical 11. Two records were broken, one by Crathern in the mile run, the other by South High in the half-mile relay race.

27. All the local militia and military organizations took part in the great preparedness parade in Boston.

28. Col. E. R. Shumway Camp United Spanish War Veterans conducted memorial services in the State Armory. The address was by P. Joseph O'Leary, chief of staff, department of Massachusetts. Commander Michael F. Garrett and Rev. Walton S. Danker also spoke. The monument to Spanish war veterans will probably be dedicated at the State convention of the veterans next April.

28. The annual Sunday memorial address was delivered before the veterans of the Civil War and of the Spanish War, the Women's Relief Corps and others in Grace Methodist Church.

George H. Ward Post, G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Ladies Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Worcester Continentals, attended All Souls' Universalist Church. Rev. Fenwick L. Leavitt, the pastor, preached a patriotic sermon.

30. Holy Cross track team defeats Worcester Tech, 70 to 56.

Industrial

May 19. The Standard Screw Company, of which the Worcester Screw Company is a subsidiary, reports orders that will bring a profit of $6,000,000 during the next three months. The company is making shrapnel time fuses on war orders.

30. Henry G. Morsomme of Worcester is president of a new corporation formed to establish a dozen retail drug stores in Cuba; Charles F. W. Bailey, 1 Harvard street, is treasurer; Waterman A. Taft and Gordon Dexter of Boston are directors. The business is incorporated under the name of the Morsomme-Bailey Co., Inc., of Worcester. The stores will be located in Havana, Camaguey, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Guanabacoa, Matansas, Santiago, Santa Clara and at Marianao Beach, with wholesale distributing stations in Havana and Santiago.

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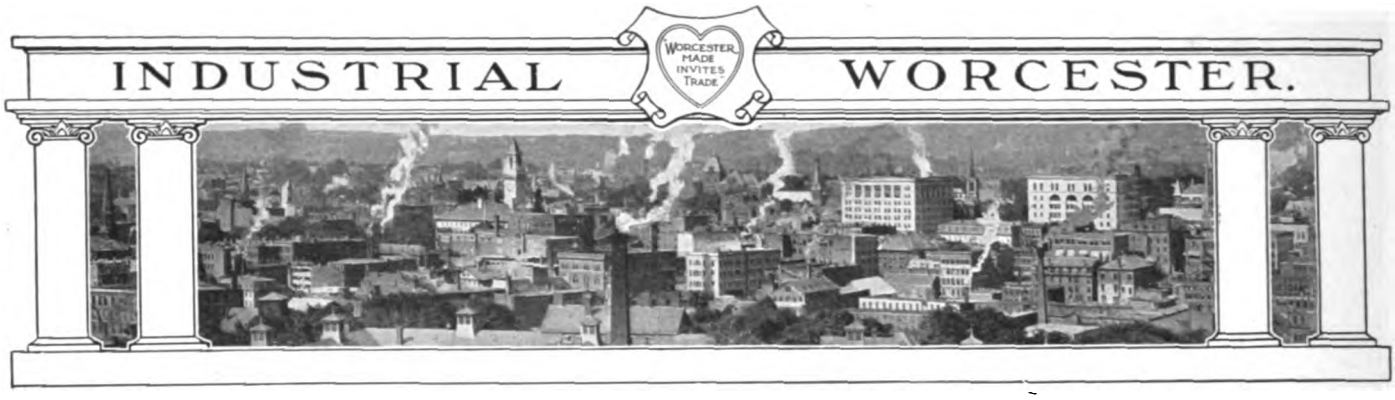


The New Plant of the Heald Machine Company

THE plant of the Heald Machine Company has been increased fifty per cent. in capacity this spring at a cost of $100,000. Even with the addition the company is still obliged to send out work to ten or a dozen other manufacturers in order to meet the present demands for its product.

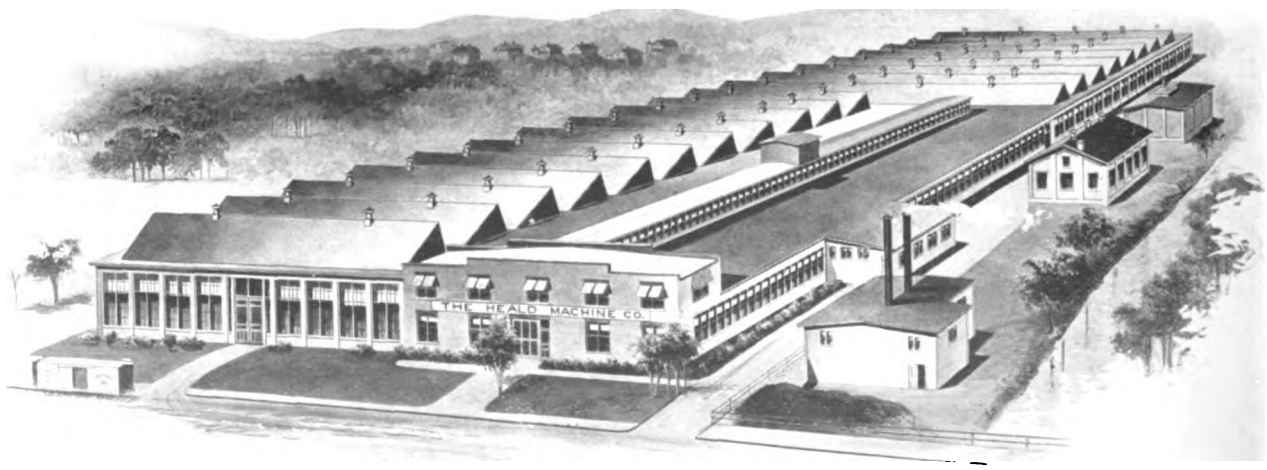
The enlargement of the business has called for increased space for the office and plans have been prepared for an entire rearrangement of this department. The quarters occupied will be larger and the equipment the latest and best obtainable.

During the spring of 1915, the demand for internal grinding machines made by this company, increased to such an extent, that another addition to the works, became imperative, and plans were made as promptly as possible, for an addition extending across the rear of the works 190 feet, in width, and 160 feet in depth, increasing the floor space by about 32,000 square feet, and making a total floor space of about 100,000 square feet.

The same style of construction as used for the last addition was used, with steel columns, and steel beams for supporting the crane-ways and roof. This particular type of construction has proven to be the most attractive, and efficient, that it seems possible to design, lending itself very satisfactorily to the putting up of either main line shafting or counter-shafting, in any position desired, either for the older type of belt driven machine or for the single pulley drive.

Practically all the machinery formerly located in the older portion of the factory, has been moved to the new building, where the light is better and much more room is allowed around each machine, this being a feature which is often overlooked in the efficient handling of large lots of material.

Having outgrown the steam power plant, the problem of a larger engine and boiler equipment or changing over to the Connecticut River Power Company, presented itself. After carefully examining all angles of the problem, it was decided that it would be best to use the Connecticut River Power, and retain the steam plant exclusively for heating. One great advantage of this arrangement is that no matter how rapidly the company



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE HEALD MACHINE CO. FACTORY

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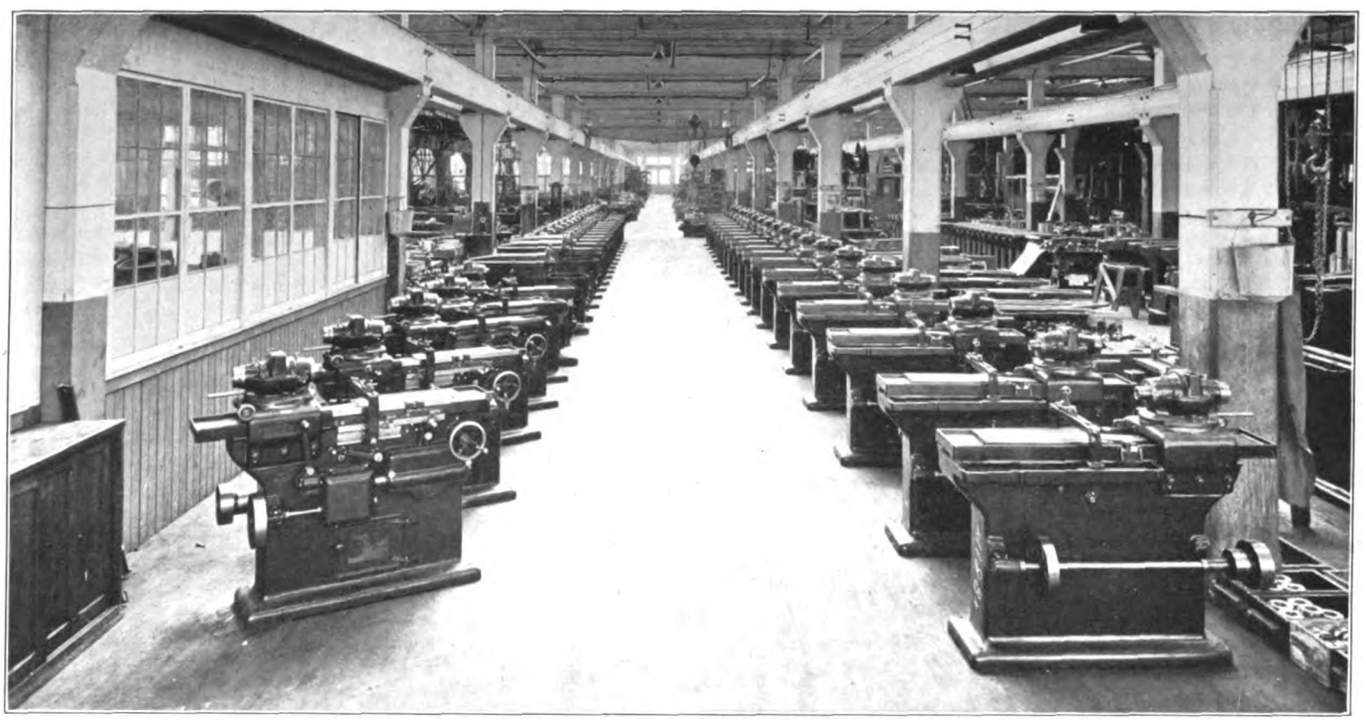
may expand, the source of power is at all times adequate, and equal to the requirements of the situation.

In addition to the building, there has been considerable new machinery added, which the company was able to secure mostly before the increased prices had begun to be charged, for equipment. The machine equipment purchased, cost approximately $50,000, and the new building $50,000 more, making a total of $100,000.



General View of Assembly Floor

The arrangement of the factory is in departments. The east side is all given up to planers, which are served by motor driven cranes. The central part of the shop has three departments: lathe, milling machines, and drills. The west side of the shop contains the grinding machines, jig and fixture department, the carpenter's shop, and the shipping department. The assembling is done under a saw tooth roof, giving splendid light for this work, and the finished stores department is located adjacent to the assembly floor, so that the parts can be easily delivered, with the least delay and the least travel.

The building contract was awarded to Fiske-Carter Construction Company; the steamfitting to Edwin Hawes Company; the electrical work to Coughlin Electric Company, all of Worcester. The architects were Lockwood, Greene & Company of Boston.

The business of the Heald Machine Company was originally established by Stephen Heald, in the year 1830, in Barre, Mass. At first wood-working machinery and agricultural machinery were manufactured, and later wire drawing machinery was added which was given considerable attention.

An iron foundry, established way back in the 50s, was the only one at that time within a radius of about twenty-five miles, and all the iron and coal used had to be drawn by teams about that distance from the nearest railroad.

Later, two sons of Stephen Heald were associated with him, but after his death, in 1887, and during the settlement of the estate, the business decreased considerably.

In 1890 the business was carried on by L. S. Heald & Son, Leander S. Heald being a son, and James N. Heald a grandson of the founder of the business.

In 1903, James N. Heald, the present treasurer and general manager of the Heald Machine Company, bought out his father's interest, organized the Heald Machine Company and moved the business to Worcester.

For some time previous to the removal of the business the firm was engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of grinding machines.

The American Drill Grinder was one of the first machines to be developed and was built in a number of different styles; these have been sold all over the world in large numbers.

After moving to Worcester this line of grinding machinery was increased by the addition of the ring and surface grinder, which was designed especially for grinding piston rings for automobile and gas engines, also discs, dies, thrust collars, etc.

The success of this machine led the company to bring out a machine for grinding gas engine cylinders, for which there was beginning to be a demand. The production of a successful machine for this work proved to be an extremely difficult problem, and involved a great deal of study and experimental work to achieve success.

This machine, however, has been adopted as the standard machine for the work by all of the leading automobile and gas engine manufacturers, and there are comparatively few machines of any other make used in this country on this work.

The most novel feature of this machine is its ability to grind round and straight holes without requiring the work to be rotated, whereas the ordinary type of universal and other internal grinders require the work to rotate while the grinding wheel travels lengthwise through it.

This ability to grind holes without rotating the work

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is of course extremely valuable in handling such work as gas engine cylinders, whether cast singly or in pairs, and especially when four holes are in a single casting, as is the case with so many automobile engines at the present time, because it is impractical to rotate work of this character.

The next machine brought out by the company was an internal grinding machine for grinding either straight or taper holes in the more common classes of work which can be rotated to advantage.

This machine marks a great advance in the art of internal grinding, because it was especially designed for this particular work from the ground up—was made heavy and rigid,—was provided with quick change speed boxes for easily obtaining correct speeds and feeds, and was highly developed in all its details to make it rapid accurate and extremely efficient in operation.

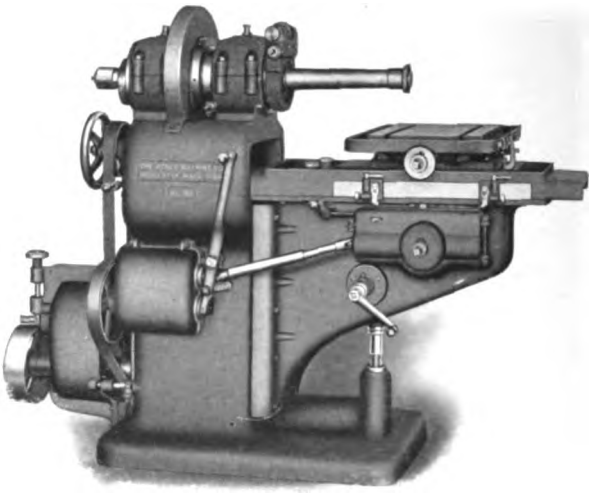
The use of magnetic chucks for holding work while machining is rapidly growing, as they are often more efficient and quicker to operate than special fixtures usually made for such work. These chucks are made in many sizes to suit all requirements.

One of the latest products of the company is an exceedingly efficient magnetic chuck.

The works are served by a spur track from the B. & M. R. R. so that cars can be loaded and unloaded at the doors for shipment to or from any point.

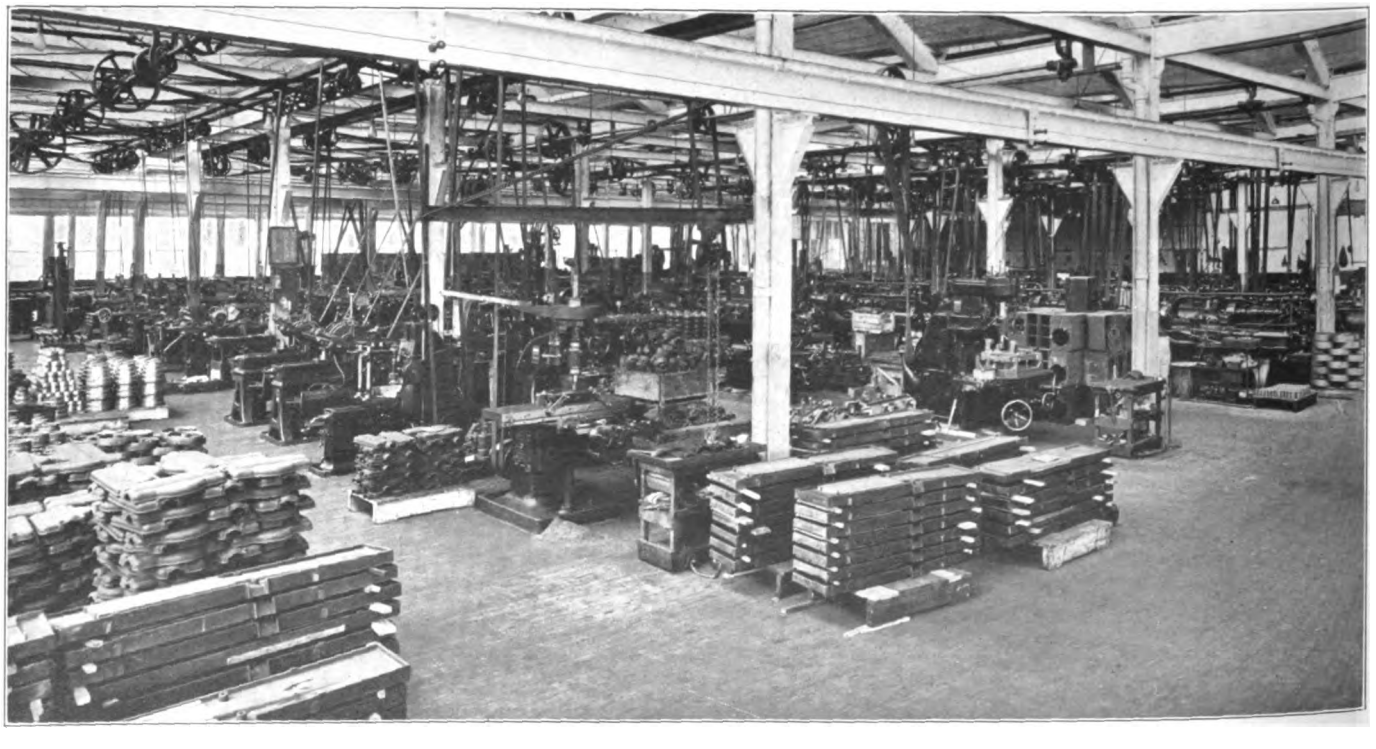
As grinding machines require above all to be accurate to the highest degree, because their work is always the removing of errors common to all other machining operations, great care is taken in regard to the design, construction, and finishing of all parts entering into these machines, and the best equipment to be found has been secured for this work.

Further, a most complete system of inspection has been installed, extending to such a point that it not only covers the running in and testing out of every machine, but it also follows the individual parts through the factory from operation to operation, until they are completed and ready to be sent to the stock room or assembled into the different machines.



No. 60 Heald Cylinder Grinding Machine

The growth of the company can perhaps be indicated by referring to the size of the shop in 1903 when the business was moved to Worcester, which was 90 feet wide by 100 feet long (9,000 sq. ft.) with a small shed in the rear containing a small vertical boiler. In the spring of 1907 the shop was extended 150 feet in the rear, making



General View of Machine Shop

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the size then 90 feet wide by 250 feet long. A new boiler house was built at the same time and provided with a horizontal boiler of 80 H. P., also a large coal pocket was provided for the storage of coal; this equipment was made ready and occupied about the first of July, 1907. (23,500 sq. ft.)

As the equipment was continually increasing additional power became necessary, and in the fall of 1909 an engine room was added to the boiler house and an engine with direct connected generator of a capacity of 100 K. W. was added to the equipment. The installation of this generator was followed by changing the works over to motor drive exclusively, and the old engine with its system of belting to the main lines was discarded.

In the spring of 1911 the works became so crowded with work in process, and the space available for the assembling of machines became so limited, that an addition to the works was planned and built during the summer. This last addition, measuring 100 feet wide by 220 feet long, was added on to the west side of the first shop, and was built of reinforced concrete with saw-tooth roof giving excellent illumination.

Having secured by the saw-tooth type of roof most excellent illumination during the hours of daylight, it was felt that equal attention should be given to securing artificial illumination when that was required.

For that reason a very careful study was made of different styles of lighting and with particular reference to the conditions involved in this particular problem. This resulted in the installation of Tungsten lamps of 150 Watt size mounted under metallic reflectors, which enclose the lamps to such a degree that the light is thrown downward entirely and none is lost by the horizontal or upward distribution.

The benches are served with smaller lights hung from the ceiling, placed more frequently, which gives a most excellent distribution of light.

The number of persons employed by the company when beginning here in 1903 was 22, and the number employed at present is 325.

The treasurer and general manager of the company is James N. Heald. The directors are Paul B. Morgan, president, John W. Harrington, Oliver B. Wood, Ralph L. Morgan and Mr. Heald. Cyrus N. Cowan is works manager and S. T. Massey is sales manager.

Salesmen and demonstrators: B. T. Putnam, J. G. Wonn, G. A. Pabst, J. F. Pflum, E. M. Towse, Wm. Erickson, W. D. Griffith, Frank Grenier; George C. Bestick is purchasing agent; Mrs. C. A. Hoyle, chief accountant.

The capital stock of the corporation is $100,000. In 1915 the business was nearly double that of any previous year.

The Boston Store's $250,000 Improvements

THE Denholm & McKay Co. is to spend approximately a quarter of a million dollars in the erection of its big additions to the Clark and the Annex buildings, other extensions and improvements, including the remodeling of the Clark block and the installation of the most modern store equipment. When the work is completed the Boston Store will rank as one of the largest and finest department stores in New England.

The plans provide for one of the biggest construction jobs in the central section of the city in some time. The work is to be finished in the middle of September, and the arrangements for the construction are to be such as not to interfere with the general business of the various departments which go to make up the big store.

The Denholm & McKay buildings, chief of which is the Clark block, which has a larger frontage on Main street than any other building in the center of the city, comprise one of the principal holdings in Worcester's business district. It is estimated that with the work now planned completed, the land, buildings and other property of the company will represent a value of about $2,500,000. Plans for alterations and improvements have been made by Architects Frost & Chamberlain, interiors by Tussig & Flesch of Chicago.

The Denholm & McKay property is the only building fronting Main street that runs through to High street. With the old Clark block fronting Main street for 180 feet, there is a depth of 320 feet running from Main street to High street.

With this large area in the very heart of the city covered with buildings ranging five and six stories high, it will be seen just how great a selling space the big store will have for its many departments. At present the company has about 150,000 square feet of space, and when the additions and alterations have been completed this will be increased to more than 250,000 square feet.

This will make exactly 10 times as much floor space as was necessary for the business of the Boston Store when the company removed to the Clark block, about 34 years ago, and is evidence that the big department store has more than kept pace with the remarkable growth of Worcester.

IN OLDEN DAYS

From the foundation in 1870 to the present day, the Boston Store has ever been representative of the successful and progressive type of business concern, and the plans for still greater extensions indicate that Worcester is to have one of the largest stores in this part of the country.

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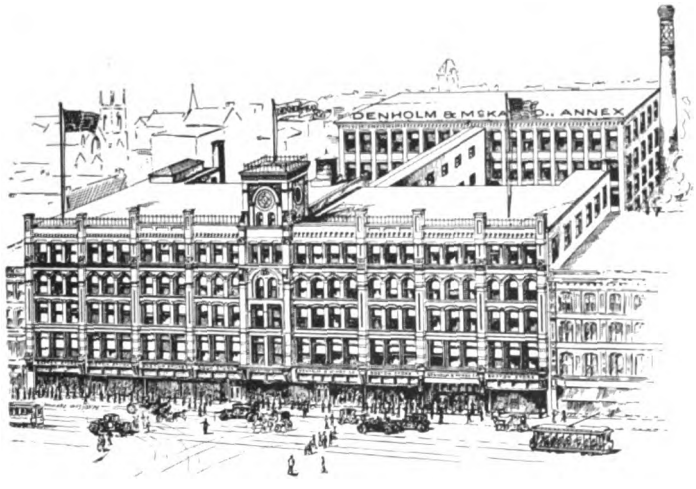
There is much of general interest in the expansion of the Boston Store, commencing with the incorporation of the Denholm & McKay Co. in 1870, and a place of business at the corner of Main and Mechanic streets.

In 1882, the store was removed to the Clark building. Only a part of the present building now fronting Main street was required. The Boston Store occupied about



THE PRESENT STORE

25,000 square feet of floor space and the remainder of the block was used for offices and other lines of business. The business was gradually increased year after year, and more stores and space in the upper floors were required to care for the growing trade. The block and land were purchased by the Denholm & McKay in 1906, and previous to that year the concern had occupied the greater portion of the big building. Later the Boston Store Annex near High street was erected. Even with this new building, more space was later required, and the company was obliged about three years ago to take over the space in some of the floors in the central section of the Clark block, which had been occupied for years as offices.

When this was done there was a considerable expenditure in the way of general improvements, and much more space was added. Once again the business of the firm has outgrown the present quarters and the result is that new buildings and additions will be erected, and every section of the big store remodeled to provide greater accommodations for the public.

The business of the Denholm & McKay Co. was doubled from 1891 to 1906, and from the latter year to 1916 has more than doubled. It is said the company is selling more than six times as much goods today as when the business was moved from Mechanic street to the Clark block.

In planning for the additions and other general improvements no expense has been spared, and when the work is finished Worcester will have one of the finest department stores in the country under one roof. The greatest facilities for handling and displaying goods in every department will be afforded.

Every department will be equipped with the most modern type of fixtures, for in addition to providing a greatly increased floor space to meet the demands of the growing trade, it is also the desire of the management to make every section of the big store as attractive as possible.

The Clark block will be remodeled throughout. There will be new entrances and new show windows, but probably the greatest improvements will be made in the interior, for the plans call for the re-arrangement of everyone of the six floors. Spacious stairways will connect the basement with the upper floors. It is also of interest to note that in the construction work fireproof materials will be used wherever possible.

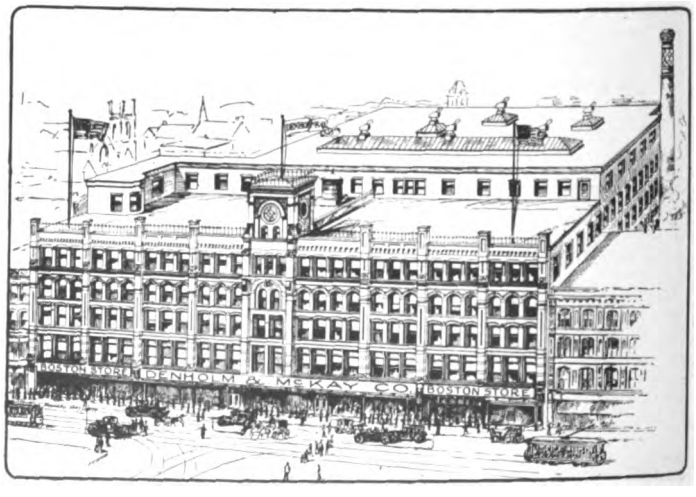
The new main entrance to the building will be located where the old principal entrance to the Clark block formerly was. Two of the smaller entrances to the store, one of which leads to the book department and the other to the men's furnishing department, will be closed so as to provide for the big main entrance.

The building of additions over the driveway in the rear of the present Clark block, and between that building and the annex, will provide a vast amount of more space for several of the upper floors in the Main street building. The first floor of this addition will be on a level with the present third floor of the Clark block. With this arrangement the driveway will be kept open for a height equal to those stories of the Clark block.

The additions and extensions to the Annex building and the erection of other buildings will provide still more space for the big store and when the work is completed all the space fronting for 180 feet on Main street and extending through to High street for a depth of 320 feet will be covered with buildings, ranging five and six stories high, and providing more than six acres of floor space to care for the great growth of the business in the various departments.

The buildings will be equipped throughout with the most modern sprinkler system. Six lines of staircases will lead from the top of the building to the basement and there will be eight plunger elevators.

One of the features in the re-arrangement of the store is provided for the basement. The entire space will be devoted to economy sales of popular priced merchandise. All the present departments will be removed to other sections of the building. On the street floor there will be a big modern men's clothing store, and a department for



THE NEW BOSTON STORE

the sale of men's furnishings. The shoe department is also to be located on this floor, and will have a space of about 180x25 feet. There will be sufficient room to accommodate about 150 customers at any one time. The balance of the floor will be given over to the departments selling books, stationery, laces, notions, silver and leather goods, jewelry, and various other lines of merchandise,

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including a 7000-foot section for men and boys' clothing and shoes. There will be three spacious staircases leading from the main floor to the basement.

On the second floor there will be located in the south section the departments selling silk and dress goods, white goods, art goods, etc. The north section will be occupied by the millinery department, and those departments having the sale of muslin, underwear, house dresses, corsets, infants' wear, etc. On the third floor there will be large departments having the sale of women's, misses' and children's suits, furs, waists, etc. There is to be a large workroom for cloaks, suits, etc., on this floor. China, bric-a-brac, lamps, furniture, sporting goods and many other articles of merchandise will be found in the several departments to be located on the fourth floor. In addition to the various departments on the fifth floor there will be the offices and counting rooms of the company. On the sixth floor of the addition to the annex and of the building to be erected over the driveway there will be located a restaurant, a cafeteria, men's café, waiting room for women, children's play room, women employes' rest room, men employes' rest room and toilets for the general public. The kitchens, bakeries, lunch bars and candy kitchen will also be located on this floor.

Quarters for Mechanics National Bank

Mechanics National Bank has leased the store at 505 Main street adjoining its present quarters and when the alterations are completed it will have double the present space. The interior of the bank will be completely remodeled and equipped with fixtures of the latest designs. The entrance will be constructed of marble and located in the center, twelve feet and a half in width, with a vestibule eighteen feet and a half in depth.

There will be an entire rearrangement of the working space in the interior of the bank. In place of quarters occupied at present by President Francis H. Dewey, Cashier Albert H. Stone and Assistant Cashier Nelson C. Keyes, there will be a room 25 feet by 20 for the cashier and assistant cashier, while President Dewey will have a private office for himself adjoining at the left of the main entrance, which will be 9 feet by 10.

On the right side of the main entrance facing Main street there will be a customer's room, 10 feet by 18, in the rear of which will be a room, 8 feet by 10, for women customers, out of which will be a private lavatory. Adjoining this will be several telephone booths.

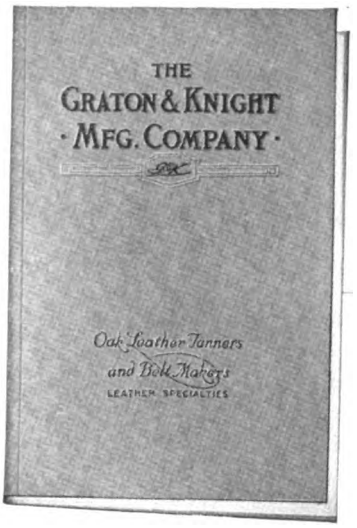
The public space will be 15 feet wide and 59 feet long, on either side of which will be 11 cages for the tellers, savings and other departments. The main floor will be tiled in marble, and there will be marble counter fronts, with metal grill work for the cages, giving it a verde antiq appearance. The columns in the center will be wainscoted in marble. The entire interior will be refinished in mahogany, everything being new.

In the lobby will be wide marble counters for the use of customers.

At the east end of the lobby there will be a new entrance to the basement, where the safe deposit vaults are located. A telephone booth will also be placed at the entrance. Numerous changes are also contemplated in the basement.

The architects were Frost & Chamberlain. The E. J. Cross Company has the contract.

New Catalog of The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.



Announcement is made elsewhere in the advertising columns of the new catalog just issued by The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Oak Leather Tanners and Belt Makers, Worcester, Mass. It is a fine specimen of what a catalog of this nature should be, for besides illustrating and describing all the products made by this company, a great deal of space is devoted to facts of general interest to those who purchase belting, lace leather, packings and other leather products.

The Belting Section of the catalog is of unusual interest to buyers of belting, as it not only describes the characteristic qualities of each grade manufactured, but also explains clearly and conclusively why these grades are essential, their particular differences and capabilities. This section also embodies valuable mechanical rules, tables and formulas, to further assist the buyer to determine the proper grade, width and weight of belting required for any given drive.

A special section of the catalog is devoted to Leather Packings, describing all the various kinds, grades and the advantages of each. The company makes all kinds of Straps, Automobile Leathers, Halters and other leather sundries, the various kinds running into the hundreds, and these are illustrated and described in the section devoted to this Department.

A copy of this catalog will be sent upon request to Executives, Purchasing Agents, Managers, Superintendents, Mechanical Engineers, and others interested in the buying of belting and other leather products.

The catalog was printed by the W. B. Crombie Co. and the engravings made by the Howard-Wesson Co. and the Carlton Engraving Co. of Worcester.

Henry A. Rousseau, who for three years was rate clerk of the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, has accepted the position of traffic manager for the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., succeeding Ernest E. Opitz, who takes Mr. Rousseau's place in the Chamber of Commerce.

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NOTICE

SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

The Executive Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce acting with the authority of the Board of Directors, voted, at a meeting held Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to suspend the publication of The Worcester Magazine with this (June 1916) number.

Patrons whose subscriptions have been paid in advance for the current year will be reimbursed by check in due course.

The Worcester Chamber of Commerce,
By WILLIAM J. CONLON,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

Standard Foundry Co.

IRON FOUNDERS

Special attention given to the Manufacture of High Grade

Machinery Castings

TAINTER AND GARDNER STREETS
WORCESTER, MASS.

Made in Worcester.

Maufacturing Site for Sale

The most desirable manufacturing site in Worcester, located at 25 Green Street, with side-track on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. This property contains 23,000 feet of land, a four-story brick building and has two entrances, one of forty-eight feet on Green Street and one of sixty feet on Washington Street. Price very reasonable. Apply to

Maurice Barsky

7-9 Green Street Worcester, Mass.

Telephone, Park 70

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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STERLING QUALITY
EFFICIENT SERVICE
CONSISTENT PRICES

The
W. B. Crombie Company
Makers of
PRINTING

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
Foster Square

MAKING HALFTONE ENGRAVINGS

THESE ENGRAVERS
LIKE TO BE BUSY

It's a pleasure to make Printing Plates
that help our Customers Sell
their goods

CAN WE BE OF SERVICE TO YOU?

HOWARD - WESSON CO.
Graphic Arts Building, 25 Foster St.

INDIVIDUAL DRIVE

✦✦

MEANS

Connecting an Electric Motor Direct to the Machine Which is to be Driven and Eliminating All Overhead Shafts, Belts and Pulleys, Reducing Friction Losses to a Minimum.

✦✦

✦✦

MEANS

Cleaner Factory
Lighter Rooms
Sustained Speeds
Increased Production
Economical Operation
Better Location of Machines for Routeing Work
Accurate Cost Data for Each and All Operations

✦✦

WORCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

Telephone, Park 1600

375 Main Street

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Hotel Powhatan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penn Avenue, 18th and H. Streets, N. W.

Overlooking the White House Grounds. One Square from the State, War and Navy Departments. New and Absolutely Fireproof. Refined Appointments, Excellent Cuisine.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms, detached bath, - - $1.50, $2.00 up
Rooms, private bath - - $2.50, $3.00 up

Write for Souvenir Booklet with Map

E. C. OWEN, Manager

People's Savings Bank

450 Main Street ∴ Worcester, Mass.

A Regular Savings Bank
Under strict laws of this Commonwealth

Deposits are received every Saturday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock
In addition to usual hours

Banking by mail will receive prompt attention

CHARLES M. BENT, President
FREDERICK W. WHITE, Treasurer
GEORGE E. RYAN, Assistant Treasurer

The Company has been for over seventy years, and is today, the leading exponent of the true principles of Pure Mutuality. The contracts issued embody every desirable feature known to modern life insurance.

Remember! No stockholders to make a profit on your insurance. The policy holders are the Company.

January 1, 1916

Assets,	**$48,720,825.44**
Liabilities,	**45,490,990.83**
Surplus,	**$3,229,834.61**
Insurance in force,	**$189,667,638**

Barrett & Snow

General Agents

306-7-8-9-10 State Mutual Bldg.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO
OF WORCESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH
INCORPORATED 1844

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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Incorporated 1868

Worcester Trust Company

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $550,000
Total Resources, $11,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business and authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee.

Issues Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Checks

Main Office,—342-344 MAIN STREET, STATE MUTUAL BUILDING
City Hall Branch,—12 FRANKLIN STREET, WORCESTER TRUST BUILDING
Lincoln Square Branch,—11 MAIN STREET

Worcester National Bank

11 FOSTER STREET

AMPLE CREDIT and COLLECTION FACILITIES
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

JOHN E. WHITE, President S. D. SPURR, Vice President
F. M. HEDDEN, Cashier
A. F. Hyde, Asst. Cashier W. M. Hunt, Asst. Cashier

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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Goodyear Tire and Service Station

By special arrangement with the GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY we are able to give a

4,500 Mile Guarantee
Free Repairs and
Free Tire Service

on all Goodyear Tires bought from us. Come in and let us tell you more about this proposition.

—

Alsten & Goulding Co.

36 Foster Street, cor. Waldo
The Rubber Tire Corner — Worcester, Mass.
Oldest Established Tire Repairers in Worcester
Let Us Do Your Vulcanizing

GOOD PRINTING

adds a touch of sincerity to your advertising that greatly increases the RESULTS you obtain

THE DAVIS PRESS

GOOD PRINTING

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG. — WORCESTER

WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE HELP

Call upon our Employment Department and we will place you in touch with office assistants that are carefully trained and fully competent to fill the position.

You will, in this way, secure the right kind of help without any inconvenience or delay, as we never recommend a student unless we are sure of the requirements of the position.

Experienced and inexperienced office help furnished without charge to either employer or employee.

C. B. POST, Proprietor

Worcester Business Institute

Telephone 5218

476 Main Street :: opposite City Hall

R. L. GOLBERT, Pres. and Treas. — A. B. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. and Supt. — L. A. WHEELER, Secretary

Golbert Last Co.

54 Commercial Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office
28 Lincoln Street

TURN TO THE RIGHT

TRADE MARK

Wire, Springs and Wire Specialties

WE SOLICIT YOUR ENQUIRIES

MORGAN SPRING CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

New England Audit Company

(Incorporated under Laws of Massachusetts)

Certified Public Accountants
Auditors, Industrial Engineers, Systematizers

FREDERICK J. HILLMAN, C.P.A., Pres. and Gen. Mgr. — CHARLES O. WALKER, C.P.A, Mgr. Audit Dept.
FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Mgr. Boston Office — WALTER M. CURTIS, S.B., Mgr. Engineering Dept.

WORCESTER OFFICE
633 State Mutual Bldg. FRANK B. MESSINGER, C.P.A., Local Mgr.

SPRINGFIELD — WORCESTER — BOSTON

[x]

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Worcester, City of Prosperity, invites your trade

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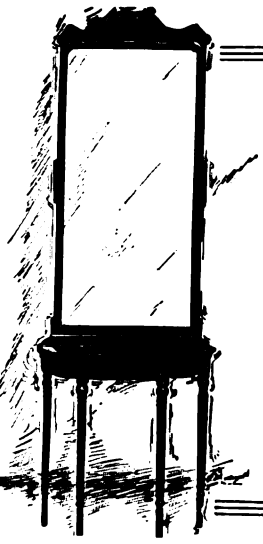


CARL NORBACK CO.

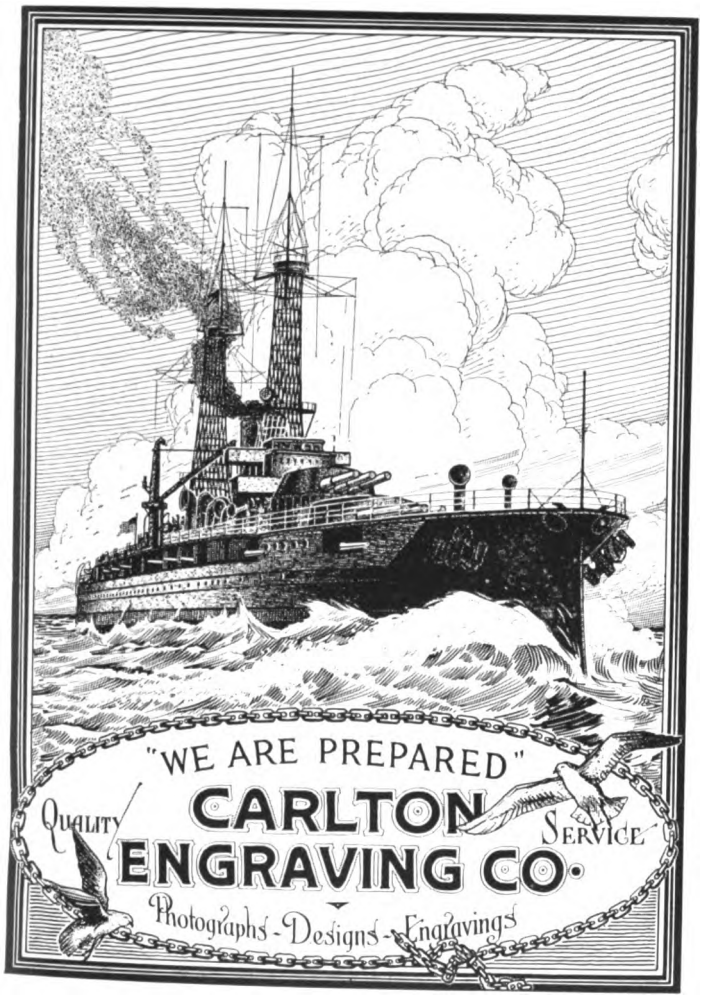
MANUFACTURERS

PICTURE FRAMES MIRRORS & FURNITURE

BURGESS LANG BLDG. WORCESTER, MASS.

REGILDING OF OLD FRAMES AND MIRRORS

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING OLD FURNITURE



The Commonwealth Press Printers
WORCESTER MASS.

SPECIALISTS IN

CATALOGUES
BOOKLETS
FOLDERS - ETC

BOSTON OFFICE: FORTY-FOUR BROMFIELD STREET

Worcester Machine Screw Company

Standard Screw Company Successor

Set, Cap and Machine Screws and Special Parts

Worcester, Mass.

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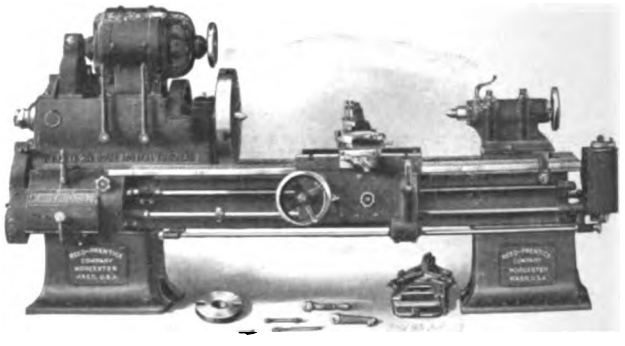
Wyman & Gordon ..... Inside front cover

FINE SHOES FOR MEN

HEYWOOD SHOE STORE

415 MAIN STREET

A photograph will aid your salesman, if the goods are too heavy to carry

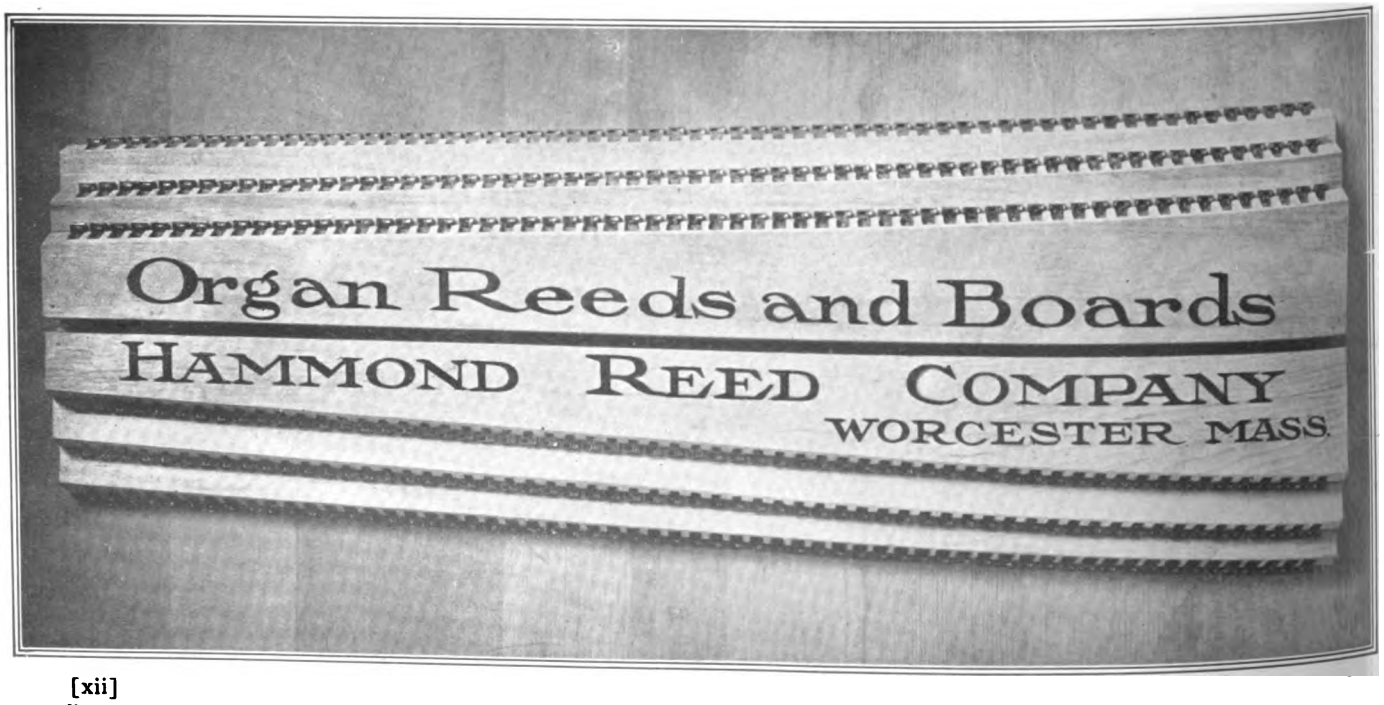


E. B. LUCE

EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER OF MACHINERY

WALKER BUILDING

TELEPHONE



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Jackson Street Foundry

Light and Heavy

IRON CASTINGS

J. A. COLVIN, Proprietor

52 Jackson St. Worcester, Mass.

SHEET STEEL STAMPINGS

We make a specialty of sheet metal stampings and

Deep Drawn Work

finished in Nickel, Brass and Copper.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK.

Case-hardening to meet particular requirements.

MATTHEWS MFG. CO.

Worcester, Mass.

Do you want the Best

Drawing Table?

If so send for illustrated catalogue and prices.

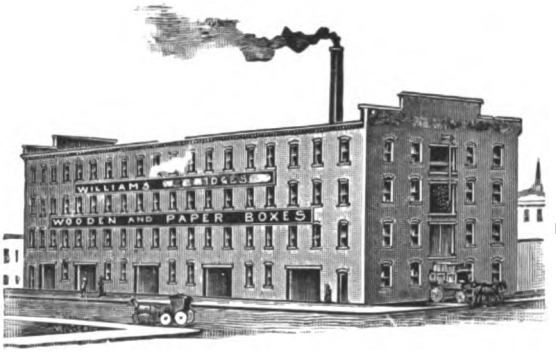
R. E. KIDDER

13 Hermon Street - Worcester, Mass

EVERY VARIETY

OF WOODEN AND PAPER

ALSO CLOTH COVERED BOXES



BOXES

One of the Most Complete Plants in Massachusetts

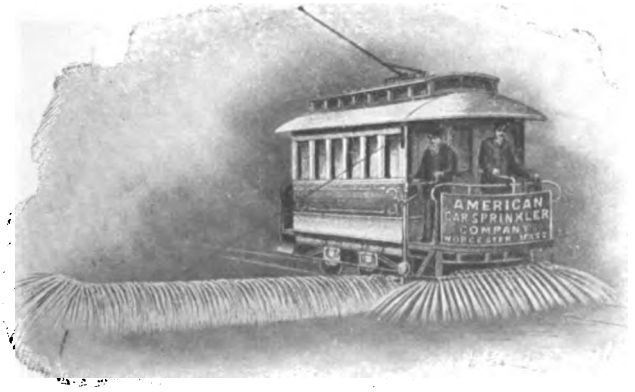
WILLIAMS & BRIDGES CO.

Manufacturers

72-86 Central St., Worcester, Mass.

Made in Worcester.

TO LAY THE DUST



AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

Style 310

Burroughs Visible Desk Machine

$175.00, Direct from factory

WHY A BURROUGHS?

Because in its field it has no equal at any price.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

Builders of

Adding, Listing, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.

830 Slater Building

Worcester, Mass.

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WORCESTER'S UNRIVALLED SHIPPING FACILITIES

The Center of the most Densely Populated, Intelligent and Wealthy one hundred and fifty mile circle on this continent

Direct communication over twenty-five fast freight lines with the West and the gateway of all-rail coal from the mines to the rest of New England

Here you can ship more goods for less money to more people in less time than anywhere else in the United States

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