

ILLINOIS R^{EA} NEWS

The Voice of 58,000 Members

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SIXTEEN PAGES

Crowd Of Over 1,000 Is Present For NRECA Meeting; Name New President

Approve New Plan For Association Board

Directors Will Represent Each State in Group

Amendments to the by-laws of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, based on the policy of providing cooperative members with greater representation on the association's governing body, were approved at the national meeting and now await only formal ratification by selected delegates of the association at a special meeting to be held soon in St. Louis, Mo.

The new plan for reorganization of the governing body of the NRECA, together with a revised program for selecting an executive committee and association board, will become effective at the time of the national association's meeting next year and does not immediately change the present NRECA board's formation.

Under the newly approved plan, the business and affairs of the association after the next annual meeting of the organization will be managed by a board of directors and an executive committee.

Members of the board will include one director elected from each state in which there are one or more members of the NRECA. The executive committee will consist of ten members, one from each region as these areas are now defined in the present by-laws of the association. At each regional meeting, the voting delegates will name one of the state directors as a member of this proposed executive committee, to serve for one year.

Officers will be selected by the board from among members of the executive committee.

Former Arrangement

Under the former arrangement, the business and affairs of the association were managed by a board of eleven directors. One director was elected from each district and the eleventh was chosen from any state, territory or possession of the United States which does not have a member from one of the ten districts. Members of the board elected from among its members an executive committee, consisting of six—three directors and the president, vice president and the secretary-treasurer.

The new amendments also reduce the number of meetings held during the year by branches of the governing body. Under the old plan, the board met after the regular annual meeting and then held at least three other sessions during the year in Washington, D. C., unless some other place was designated.

The new plan calls for only one regular meeting of the board a year and that will be held at the same time as the annual session of members. The executive committee will meet twice in regular session during the year—once at the time of the annual meeting of the association and a second time "as near the middle of the calendar year as is possible" at the association's offices in Washington, D. C., unless otherwise stipulated.

Directors and executive committee-men will have one vote each in their respective meetings.

E. J. STONEMAN ELECTED HEAD OF NRECA; WILL SUCCEED STEVE TATE



E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., (right) was elected president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association for the ensuing year to succeed Steve C. Tate (left) who resigned to become a candidate for congress from Georgia.

Mr. Stoneman had served as vice president of the association and was a member of the board since the organization was founded. Charles S. Hooper, Jr., of Georgia was elected vice president to succeed Mr. Stoneman, and J. B. Beeler of Kansas was renamed director at large, defeating A. H. Holbert of Monticello, Mo., 460 to 144.

The election of officers took place at an organization meeting of the new board, which followed the renaming of Mr. Beeler as director at large by the membership at a general meeting.

In relinquishing his position as president of the NRECA, a place he has held since the organization was founded, Mr. Tate called the work which farmers are doing on the home front just as "vital to the war effort as the manufacture of any tank or gun" and urged the REA coopera-

ILLINOIS RURAL CO-OP PLANS MEETING APRIL 1

The annual meeting of Illinois Rural Electric Cooperative of Winchester will be held Saturday, April 1st.

Features of the day will include election of directors and presentation of reports on the progress made by the cooperative during the past year. All members are urged to attend.

REA PRODUCTION PLAQUES WON BY THREE FAMILIES

M.J.M. CO-OP MEMBERS GIVEN FIRST AWARDS MADE IN STATE

Neighbors, state and national rural electrification leaders, University of Illinois representatives and farm organization heads joined with townspeople at Carlinville on February 11 to honor three farm family-members of M.J.M. Electric cooperative whose high food-for-freedom records had merited receipt of REA production awards.

Those honored were the William M. Moore family of Fidelity, in Jersey county; the Adolph Monke family, in Macoupin county, and Arthur Grassel and his mother of Butler, in Montgomery county.

The Moore family was commended for an increase in milk, poultry, and eggs, while the Monke family received their award for having increased production in pork, milk, poultry, and eggs. Mr. Grassel, who is 62 years old, and his 87-year-old mother were honored for having maintained top production on their farm despite the loss of a former year-round tenant and their inability to hire seasonal labor as in former years.

Presentation Made

Joseph M. McCombs, REA regional operations engineer, in presenting the plaques to the three winners at the impressive ceremony—first of its kind held in Illinois—said that the occasion signified the beginning of a new era in American agriculture.

"I refer," said Mr. McCombs, "to the mechanical revolution on our farms and the permanent change which has taken place in the lives of those who live on the soil. Agriculture has had its face lifted. Not content with hand labor methods and an existence only slightly better than primitive, thousands of our farmers have begun to modernize."

Referring to the development of various types of farm machinery and mechanical equipment, he declared that "not until the era of rural electrification, was there an adequate source of power for quick and convenient accomplishment of dozens of regular choring tasks on the average American farm."

"It is fortunate," Mr. McCombs said, "that electrical tools were acquired and put to use by 2,500,000"

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Roy L. Sharrow Reelected Head of Adams Co-op

Roy L. Sharrow of Golden has been reelected president of Adams Electric cooperative at Camp Point for the ensuing year.

John Sargent of Rushville was named vice president and Horner S. Myers of Camp Point was chosen secretary-treasurer. The election was held in conjunction with the regular March meeting of the board.

REA OBJECTIVES CITED; PROGRESS GIVEN BY NEAL

AIM TO BRING ELECTRIC SERVICE TO FARMS; LIGHTEN TOIL

"Working together, I am sure that we can achieve the primary objectives of the rural electrification act, which are that ultimately the farm homes of America may be brought from darkness to light, and that the burden of toil upon the shoulders of the American farmer may be lightened by mechanical equipment driven by the smooth, dependable flow of electric power."

This was the message, coupled with facts and figures on the accomplishments and aims of the REA movement, which William J. Neal, deputy administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, brought to the more than 1000 persons who filled the grand ballroom of the Stevens hotel, Chicago, to near capacity at the fourth session of the 2-day convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, March 20 and 21.

Highlighted by addresses by men prominent in public life, the farm and cooperative movement, the election of E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., as president of the NRECA for the ensuing year, and approval of a new re-organization plan for formation and operation of the governing body of the national association, the convention drew delegates from nearly every state in the union.

Praising the directors and managers of the rural electric cooperatives because they "represent the spirit upon which this nation is founded, the spirit of the progressive pioneer," Mr. Neal sketched the "advancement" which has been made toward the goal of making electricity available to all of the farms and rural homes of America at low-cost, non-discriminatory rates.

Mr. Neal said in part:

"The Rural Electrification Administration has allotted funds to 873 borrowers of which 853 are cooperatives, or public bodies, such as power districts. Approximately 99 percent of the funds which have been appropriated by the congress under the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 have been allotted to this group of borrowers. The remaining funds represent loans to twenty borrowers classified as private utilities.

"Our most recent information shows that up to Jan. 31, 1944, a total of \$477,429,269 had been allotted REA borrowers to provide for upwards of 425,000 miles of line and other electric facilities. These rural systems are to serve approximately 1,400,000 farms and rural homes.

"These statistics reveal that thus far \$379,952,354 have been advanced to REA borrowers who have used the funds to construct 391,551 miles of line and other electric facilities. These lines are now actually serving 1,096,167 farm families and other rural consumers. As of Dec. 31, 1943 these systems had made their scheduled payments and, in addition to this, had to their credit in prepayments to REA \$15,229,507, as

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EXTENDS WELCOME



GOVERNOR GREEN

EDITORIAL PAGE

Illinois REA News

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THE WIDESPREAD BENEFITS OF REA

From no less authority than the congressional sub-committee on industrial reorganization comes a revealing picture of post-war activity that embraces the three basic factors of our economic stability—agriculture, labor, and industry. This picture begins to take concrete form from a compilation of facts and figures, accumulated from reliable surveys conducted across the nation. Recognized by every governmental department, whose only reason for function is the post-war rehabilitation of the three basic factors, is this one brief conclusion:

For every dollar spent in the construction of REA lines, another dollar is spent by the electrified farm for appliances and equipment.

On the basis of this conclusion the direct benefits of rural electrification to labor and industry are beyond contradiction. Within its own field the Rural Electrification Administration is rapidly drafting a construction program to the extent of \$50,000,000. Add to this amount another \$50,000,000 for electrical appliances and equipment, purchased by the newly electrified farms of this nation, and the post-war program of electrifying rural America shapes itself into a \$1,000,000,000 income for labor and industry.

Not one mile of transmission or distribution line can be built, nor can electricity be employed for a single purpose, without reflecting a major percentage of income directly to labor and industry.

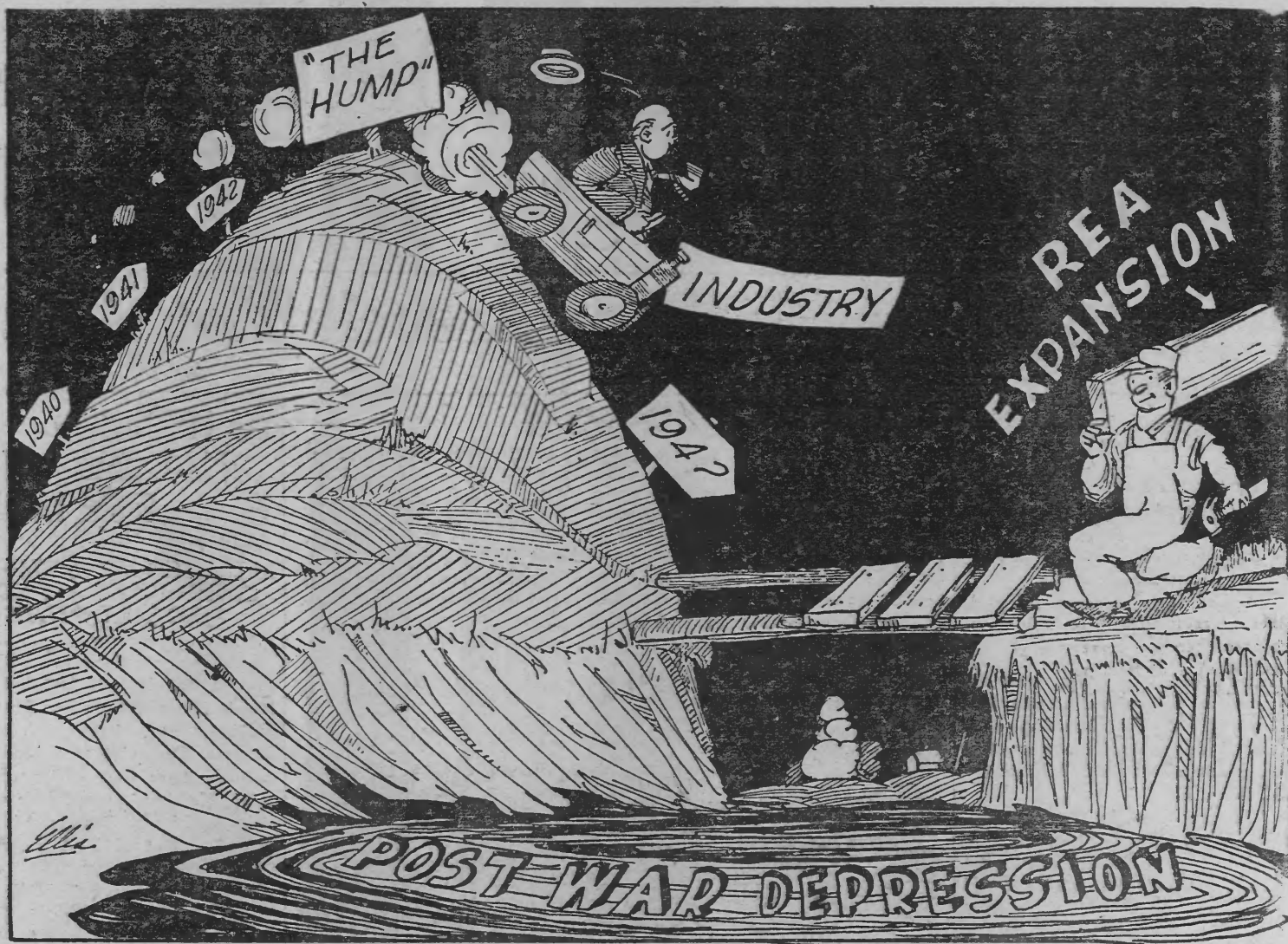
Beyond the direct benefits of rural electrification to agriculture, and beyond its direct benefits to industry and the labor employed by industry in the manufacture of electrical appliances and electrical equipment, estimated at 15,000,000 man-hours of work, are the benefits to labor that will be required for line construction.

On the basis of the anticipated program for rural electrification it has been estimated that 6,000,000 man-hours of work will be involved in direct labor for the construction of lines. Over and above this figure are 24,000,000 man-hours of work that would be required for indirect labor, involving the mining, processing, transportation, and manufacture of poles, conductors, transformers, and generating equipment.

Is there any question but what the proposed program of

REA, TOO, HAS A PLANK FOR THAT BRIDGE

by Ellis



rural electrification will go far toward supporting plans for full employment and high national income? Moreover, with the financial development and expansion, the measurement of benefits against costs of so extensive a program offers no problem, and as a consequence, no subsidization or grants-in-aid need be considered.

One comprehensive report has already been made public by the National Resources Planning Board, which recognizes the intangible and general public benefits that would come from rural electrification under a program of REA expansion. Quoting from the report the findings of the board are: "The most widespread of the intangible public benefits of rural electrification is its general contribution to the social and physical well-being of rural America. . . . The effects of electric power on health are substantial because it makes possible modern plumbing, refrigeration, running water, the bathtub and the inside toilet—all of which are important contributions to sanitation. . . . Electric lights in home and school will help to save the eyes of many rural children.

"The value of this program will also be reflected in the contribution to general farm economy and the real income by making possible increased production for home use and for the commercial market. The applications of electric power to productive farm operations have just begun."

The National Resources Planning Board also concludes that the creation of new rural industries and the possibilities of some industrial decentralization are intangible, but of general public value. Its report further states: "The possibilities of industrial decentralization which rural electrification holds out is also considered by many people as an economic and social benefit of great po-

tential significance. The availability of electric power in rural areas would certainly tend to remove an obstacle to the greater dispersion of industrial activity. Experience to date indicates that there has been a substantial increase in the number of industrial and commercial consumers of power on REA-financed systems."

Another general benefit which rural electrification contributes, recognizes the report, is its stimulus to employment and economic activity in periods of depression. In considering this aspect of rural electrification, it is important to consider that a very high proportion of the employment is off-site employment in the manufacture and transportation of materials. Only about 20 per cent is direct employment in line building. Thus a given amount spent on rural electrification will provide considerably more employment in industry than in the rural areas where the lines are built.

Yes, indeed, rural electrification has a very substantial plank over which industry and labor can be leveled off in the readjustment period that will follow this war. Among those agencies and departments, unscathed by political manipulation, the rural electrification program is considered as one of major importance in point of its varied contributions to the American way of life since its inception. Where honest opinions prevail and find expression, full recognition is given to the part rural electrification is playing in our war effort. Where the greed of selfish interests is eliminated from the compilation of facts and figures, the expansion and further development of rural electrification will be regarded as one of the most logical steps toward the alleviation of post-war problems—to the solid and substantial benefit of agriculture, labor and industry.

Red Light Ahead

True D. Morse of the Doane Agricultural Service has recently issued a timely warning to farmers, the gist of which is **DON'T SPECULATE IN LAND AND FARM PRODUCTS.**

Says Mr. Morse:

"Prices will probably continue to rise for the duration of the war. There are economists who predict that prices will rise faster and reach the highest peak after the war. There is a possibility that the existing inflationary forces, as well as new ones generated in the interim, may not come into full play until after the war.

"Even though there is the possibility that prices may go higher, we have every assurance that eventually they will come down. On this there is full agreement. Prices always have rapidly declined after major wars—it is just a question of when the decline will come."

With this overall picture presented, farmers are warned by Mr. Morse to go slowly and to avoid speculation. And he asks: "Why speculate when on most farms there are reasonably safe plans of operation that will make money?" It must be remembered that the index for farm products is near 190—the peak for World War 1 was 235, but this was not reached until the close of the war. With the peak so nearly reached, it remains for farmers to move cautiously lest some again be caught in a disastrous downward plunge which resulted in 1920.

"Do not," continues Mr. Morse, "be misled by statements such as one made by a high government official to the effect that our big crops have been due to the improved fertility of our crop land. The fertility of our crop soils is continuing to decline. The record crops of recent years have been due primarily to the ac-

cident of unusually good weather for seven successive years. A short crop is overdue."

These statements are made by Mr. Morse not to frighten farmers, to whom the nation is looking forward to next year for additional bumper crops, but merely to caution those who are so anxious to "cash in" on wartime prosperity not to go overboard in speculation in land, stock and crops to such an extent that they may present regret present rash decisions in post-war years.

LIMESTONE, ROCK PHOSPHATE CAN BE APPLIED TOGETHER

Farmers rushing their soil treatment program to prepare land for wartime food production may find it convenient to apply limestone and rock phosphate together.

Experiments and experiences on farms have indicated that when limestone is used in amounts called for by the tests it does not retard the availability of rock phosphate for clover or alfalfa, even when these two materials are spread at the same time, says C. M. Linsley, extension agronomist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

If limestone and rock phosphate are applied at the same time and disked together ahead of wheat, the availability of phosphorous and rock phosphate may be lessened for the first wheat crop. This depressing effect lasts only two or three years, or until the limestone is dissolved in the soil.

This effect is not observed, Linsley says, when alfalfa, red clover or sweet clover follow such an application.

WATSEKA—There is a tendency for farmers needing men to bid against each other in order to attract workers to their farms. One farmer expressed the opinion that wages for farm labor should be frozen the same as wages for other types of workers.

First REA Production Plaques Are Presented To Three Illinois Families

HONORED FOR TOP PRODUCTION MARK REACHED IN 1943

ELECTRICITY HELPS IN HOME FRONT BATTLE IN M.J.M. AREA

(From Page One)

American farmers to help in the production of food and fiber for the war. This nation has top answers for the Japs and Nazis. One is expressed by our boys in the service, who are determined to outfight the enemy. The other is voiced by our farmers and factory workers who have demonstrated beyond doubt that they can out-produce the slave-driven people of the aggressor lands."

Lauds Honor Winners

In speaking of three honored families, he said: "The three family units honored here are representative of a vast number of farm people who, by skill and hard work have achieved more for our country than anyone had thought possible.

"In a sense, the REA food production award is shared by every farmer who has made wise and efficient use of his resources to add an extra bushel of grain or gallon of milk to our food supply. These families combined extra personal effort with practical community cooperation to accomplish outstanding results. By working with their neighbors, they helped make it possible for electric high lines to be built to their farms."

One important element—electrical help—is fundamental on each of the three farms, Mr. McCombs declared.

In addition to the plaques, each of the three families received a citation, written by REA Administrator Harry Slattery, and containing the following high praise:

Citation Presented

"In the name of the Rural Electrical Administration, an agency of the government of the United States, and on behalf of a grateful people, this action confers upon the William H. Moore family, Adolph Monke family and Arthur Grassel, the REA 1943 award, for distinguished war service in the production of the nation's food through the use of rural electric power.

"This plaque is a symbol of the esteem in which the nation holds those of its citizens who have achieved in inspiring measure on the farm front of this war. It attests the hard work, the skill in the use of resources with which our land is blessed and the devotion to the people's just cause, which have created an America that is a mighty and enduring force for the good of mankind."

University Represented

Headed by Prof. E. H. Lehmann of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, the list of men who gave short talks in commending the achievements of the three farm families ranged from farm organizations to elected representatives of the area.

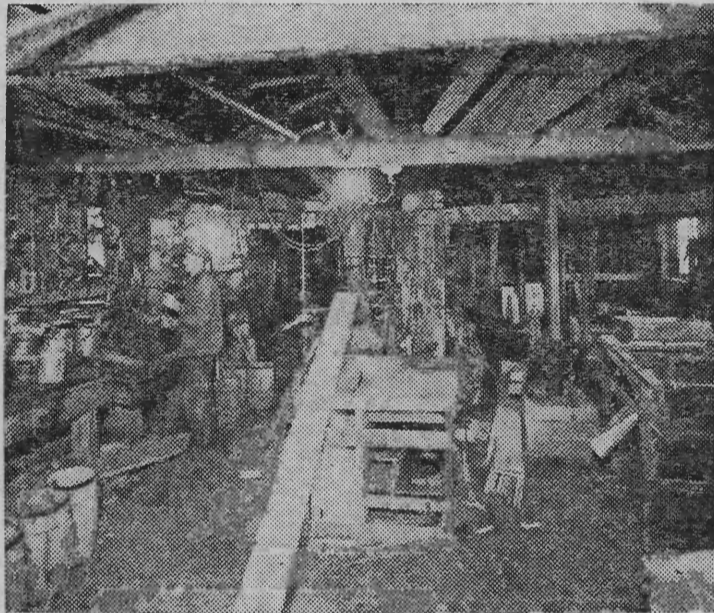
Among those who talked briefly were Denby Boring, mayor of Carlinville, who opened the program with an address of welcome; G. Wayne Welsh, president of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives A; E. Becker, coordinator of the state-wide association; E. C. Collier, REA operations representative; William M. Robison and Ed Fellis, representatives of the 38th district; Francis Buck, assistant chairman of the USDA war board for Illinois; Harold Keele, junior administrative assistant for the agricultural adjustment administrator; Dwight Hart, director of the Illinois Agricultural association; O. O. Mowery, Macoupin county farm adviser; Alden Snyder, Montgomery county

Awarded REA Production Plaques



Joseph McCombs, extreme right, REA regional operations engineer, is shown above presenting the first REA 1943 food production plaques awarded in Illinois to three farm families, all of whom are served by M.J.M. Electric cooperative at Carlinville. The honored farm families, left to right, are: Mr. and Mrs. William M. Moore of Fidelity, Arthur Grassel and his mother of Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Monke of Mount Olive. The ceremony took place in Carlinville on February 11.

Electricity Helps in Work Shop



MODEL FARM WORK SHOP

Mr. Grassel is pictured above in his well-equipped work shop in which many of the repairs needed for equipment used in operation of his 240-acre farm are made.

The production record made by Mr. Grassel and his mother includes raising 50 acres of corn, 35 acres of oats, 25 acres of wheat, 45 acres of soybeans and 10 acres of alfalfa. Through use of electric pig brooders, he raised 120 pigs from five brood sows. In his electrified work shop, Mr. Grassel uses a 3-horsepower motor to operate a drill press, emery wheel, grind stone and air compressor. The farm also boasts a fanning mill, water system in house and barns, electric lights in various buildings and a host of household appliances.

Mr. Grassel is a charter member of the Montgomery county Farm Bureau, a school board director and president of the Oak Grove School Parent-Teacher association.

farm adviser; Wilbur Mercer, vice chairman of the Macoupin county AAA committee; Spencer Powel, chairman of the Jersey county AAA committee; Enos Waters, secretary-treasurer of the Carlinville Farm Loan association, and Ray Pearce, secretary-treasurer of the Jerseyville National Farm Loan association.

Telegrams from a number of high state officials, including Gov. Dwight H. Green, were read, praising the accomplishments of the outstanding farm families and expressing their regret at not being able to attend the ceremony.

A. C. Barnes is manager of the M.J.M. cooperative, which Mr. McCombs lauded for "its record of success," saying that it "testifies to the strength and integrity of the rural area served." These people, Mr. McCombs said, "borrowed more than \$600,000 to install the facilities that are re-shaping their agriculture; they have repaid to their government about \$75,000 in principal and interest on their loans, and I am glad to be able to report that not a dollar of their obligation is delinquent."

A special feature of the day's pro-

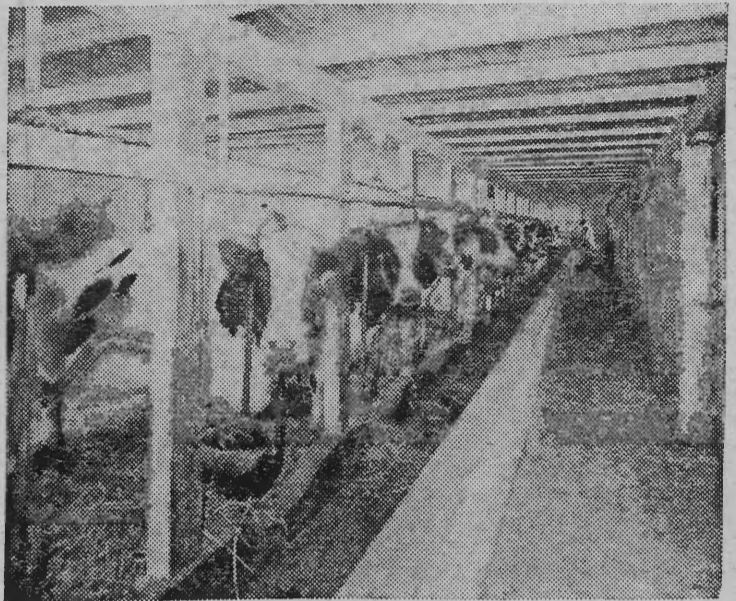
gram, which opened with a dinner for the large number of visitors, was a concert by the Carlinville high school band.

Rural Areas In 48 Counties Get Fire Protection

Forty-eight downstate counties in Illinois are now organized for rural fire protection under a program begun last year. Almost five thousand fire wardens have been named in the various school districts of these counties. Thirty counties have fire protection courses in their country schools.

Although fewer Illinois fires occurred last year than in 1941, the property loss was greater—losses for downstate being \$11,496,914, an increase of more than two million dollars. Four big fires, one each in Ke-wanee, Carbondale, Freeport and Danville, were responsible for about one-fourth of the whole downstate fire loss last year, according to John H. Craig, state fire marshal.

Where Cleanliness Pays Dividends



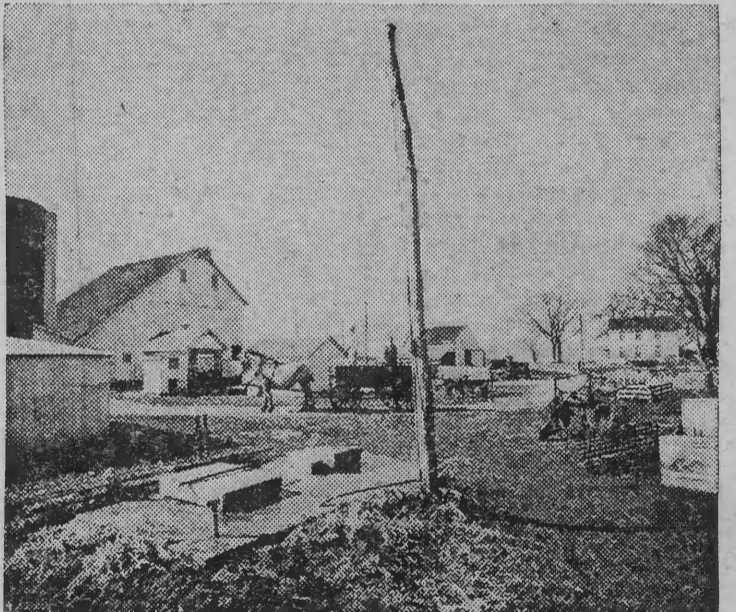
INTERIOR VIEW OF DAIRY BARN

Shown above is a view of the interior of the dairy barn on the Adolph Monke family farm. The family uses a 2-unit electric milker, 12-can milk cooler, complete pressure water system with drinking cups in the dairy barn, air compressor and a portable motor to operate an emery wheel, brush and clipping machine. Household appliances include an electric refrigerator, range, iron, washer and vacuum cleaner.

Mr. and Mrs. Monke and their 15-year-old son, Roy, operate the 238-acre farm without any additional help, except that given them through the use of electricity. Since obtaining electric power, the Monkes have increased milk production on their farm, shown a 50 percent gain in their laying flock, doubled the number of chicks brooded and increased the number of pigs raised. Last year crops planted included 30 acres of corn, 27 acres of soybeans and 16 acres of clover. Records also showed that the Monke farm produced 1750 pounds of poultry, 2700 dozen eggs, 5600 pounds of pork and 168,000 pounds of milk.

Mr. Monke is a director of M.J.M. Electric cooperative. The Monkes have one son in the navy and another in the army. Their daughter is a nurse. The family is active in the Farm Bureau, Dairy Herd Improvement association and participates in church work and in various patriotic drives.

REA Power Aids This Farm Family



TYPICAL FARM SCENE

The William M. Moore family, a view of whose farm is pictured above, say that electricity enabled them to increase production by 40 percent last year.

They use two electric chick brooders, a 3-unit milking machine, 10-can cooler, automatic poultry water fountains, lights in the chicken house, water heater and pressure water system to provide water for the house and farm buildings.

Before obtaining electricity, the Moore family kept 20 milch cows producing 163,000 pounds of milk a year. Now, however, they have increased their herd and production of milk in 1943 rose to 222,000 pounds. Electricity also enabled them to increase their flock of laying hens from 150 to 200. Last year they sold 1500 pounds of poultry and two thousand dozen eggs, compared with 900 pounds of poultry and 1075 dozen eggs sold before their farm was served by the M.J.M. Electric cooperative.

During the previous year they marketed seven tons of beef, two tons more than they sold before receiving electricity. They have 200 head of Poland China hogs, and last year sent fifteen tons of pork to market. The Moores have one employe on their farm. The family is active in various drives and holds memberships in the Jersey county Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and Dairy Herd Improvement association.

PETERSBURG — Twenty-eight Menard county farm boys were released to enter industry until March 1, 1944.

Remember

The two best pieces of farm equipment are good humor and good health.

NRECA MEETING—

(From Page One)

compared with delinquencies of only \$215,576 which were more than thirty days over due.

Since Pearl Harbor

"Most of the rural line construction accounting for this progress resulted from activities prior to Pearl Harbor, before it became necessary to establish controls to direct the use of critical materials to the most essential war needs. Thus, the percent of farms receiving central station service has increased from 10.9 percent to 41.9 percent. It is noteworthy that during the 53-year period from 1882 to 1935 the number of farms receiving electric service had reached only 10 percent of all farms of the nation. However, after the inauguration of the REA program in 1935, there took place an unprecedented increase in the number of farms electrified. In fact, within the short period of eight years there was a total increase of 230 percent in the number of farms connected to rural high lines.

"To evaluate the progress we have made since last year, let us look at our fiscal data, that is, the factual information obtained from fiscal year operations. Comparing last fiscal year with the present fiscal year up to date, we find that nearly twice as much money has been allotted during the first two-thirds of fiscal 1944 as during the entire fiscal year of 1943. In the last fiscal year a total of \$8,225,380 was allotted while the current year's allotments already amount to \$15,922,828.

"New and increased activities in connection with the food production program undertaken in cooperation with WPB, the department of agriculture and the war food administration account for a total of \$12,736,782 advanced to REA borrowers through this fiscal year so far, compared with \$14,536,572 advanced for the entire fiscal year 1943.

Work Orders

"It may be of interest to you to learn that work orders are being submitted today at the average rate of more than 2000 per week. Our present rate of activity indicates that when this fiscal year is completed, records will show an increase of approximately 400 percent over the activities of fiscal 1943.

"The program accomplished during the past year under which some 73,000 farms have been connected to REA-financed electric distribution lines, can be measured by an estimated total livestock production of approximately \$257,000,000 and production of livestock products in the amount of \$61,000,000 making a total of \$318,000,000 based on USDA figures of average production and prices.

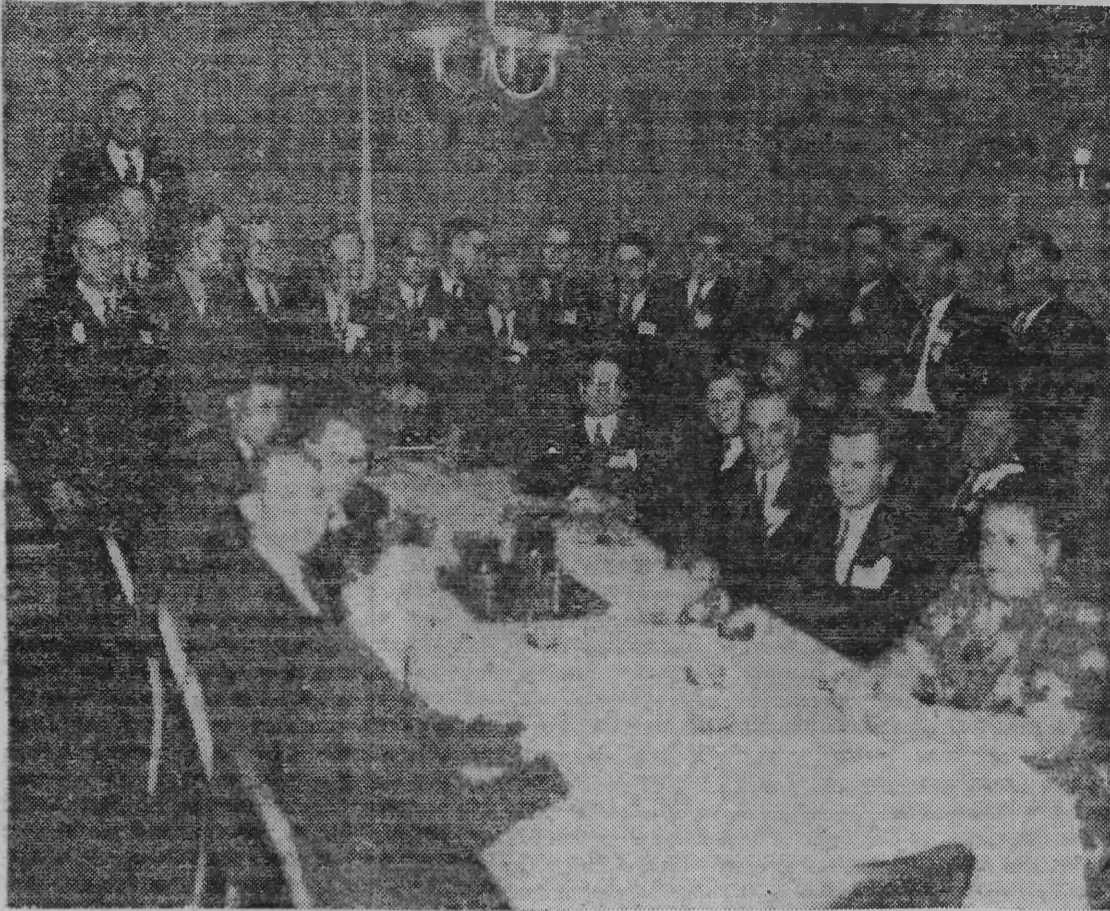
"The value of the livestock on hand on these 73,000 farms amounted to over \$143,000,000. It is further estimated that the extension of these lines authorized by WPB, represents an expenditure of \$21,430,400 for labor and material. Compare this figure with the resulting benefits to the food production of the nation of more than \$108,000,000—a ratio of better than 5 to 1 for livestock production alone.

Future of Program

"We have an immediate responsibility to extend service to every qualified farmer. So far as possible, we must see to it that electricity, when available, is put to the maximum use on the food production front. And, in addition to these things, we have the further responsibility now of so conducting the REA program that at the earliest moment after the war, central station electric service at reasonable non-discriminatory rates may be made available to the greatest possible number of the 7,000,000 farms and rural homes yet unserved.

"As we look to the future, there are two distinct problems: One, the immediate—by this I mean that which will face us within the next few months; and, the other, which is concerned with what is commonly referred to as the post-war period.

"For the immediate future it seems to me that three things are of para-

Portion Of Delegates From Illinois Shown

A portion of the group of more than eighty delegates, managers, board members and other REA cooperative representatives who attended the national convention from Illinois are shown above as they assembled in the registration room maintained in the Stevens hotel by the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives. Several members of the Illinois delegations were attending special meetings and others had already hurried off to dinner when the photograph was taken and, therefore, are not included in the above group.

mount importance; 1—Construction of lines to every qualified farm; 2—Completion of the unelectrified farm survey—as a basis for charting a post-war program; 3—Prudent management of the affairs of the cooperative.

Many Unserved

"In this nation where cooperatives have brought service to more than 1,000,000 rural families, there are yet unserved, according to census figures, 7,151,188 farms and rural homes. In addition to the 2,500,000 farms in America now receiving central station service, available data indicates there are more than 5,000,000 farms and rural non-farm residences and other establishments all located within the potential reach of REA-financed systems.

"The major problem that this nation must solve in the post-war period is that of maintaining employment at a high level. In weighing the desirability of different approaches to the problem, the REA program should unquestionably receive first consideration. Such a program promotes both the social and economic well-being of people throughout a vast area of this country. It is estimated that directly and indirectly such a program to reach 5,000,000 members would result in providing a market for goods and services of about 3½ billion dollars. Of this total amount \$1,600,000,000 would be represented by the estimated physical value of the lines and services constructed to reach and serve these potential consumers of electricity.

"The value of the wiring and plumbing and of the electrical farm production equipment and other appliances which these consumers would purchase, on the basis of our past experience in the REA program, amounts to approximately \$1,924,000,000.

Creates Employment

"Such a program is estimated to create directly 727,000,000 man hours of work which will be required in the process of constructing the lines, wiring farm buildings and installing plumbing and other equipment. In addition to this direct labor, it is estimated that at least one and a half billions of man hours of work will go into the production of materials and supplies and the manufacture of electrical farm production equipment and other appliances which these consumers would purchase.

"In other words, such a program would in itself provide a minimum of 2¼ billion man hours of work, thus opening job opportunities in private

Assistant Superintendent, Board Member Talk Over New Extension

industry for thousands of returned soldiers and for industrial workers now in war jobs.

"The members of the electric cooperatives of this country have conclusively demonstrated that through an intelligent program of cooperation on the part of the government they can provide for themselves, without expense to others, modern power facilities.

"The old method—the method which was in existence prior to the time of REA—the method which in fifty years was incapable of providing service for much over 10 percent of America's best-located farms—is utterly inadequate to meet this challenge of tomorrow—inadequate unless it is to be heavily subsidized either by presently served consumers or by the government itself."

Mr. Neal said he preferred to think of REA as a clearing house of ideas and practices, through which the collective experience and the best thinking of "all of us, the cooperatives as well as REA itself, are made available to each individual cooperative or power district." REA, he said, looks to the local boards of directors and the local managers for meeting day-to-day problems effectively.

John W. "Jack" Minnich, newly named assistant superintendent of the McDonough Power cooperative at Macomb is shown above, left, as he discusses with P. I. Killey of Lenox township the possibility of extending electric service to Mr. Killey's tenant house, which is located about forty rods west of the home place.

Mr. Killey is a member of the McDonough Power cooperative board of directors and is one of the largest cattle feeders in Warren county. He usually feeds out approximately 400 head of cattle and about 500 pigs during a year.

Veteran Employee

Mr. Minnich is a veteran employee of the cooperative, having started work shortly after the project was organized in December, 1938 as right-of-way man for the cooperative.

In March of 1939 Mr. and Mrs. Minnich moved to Roseville, where Mr. Minnich has been functioning as assistant superintendent, right-of-way man and fieldman. He also takes care of considerable utilization work over an area of 320 miles. Former secretary of the Macomb Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Minnich finds his training in meeting the public a great help to him in his present position. In addition to his experience as a Chamber of Commerce leader, he also operated

MESSAGE SENT BY ROOSEVELT; BACKS PROGRAM BY REA

In a message to the convention, President Roosevelt said:

"I am glad to state that I regard the REA program not only as an outstanding agricultural achievement of the past decade, but also as one which can plan a very important part in the post-war era.

"The American farmer has waited overlong for the economic values and the home conveniences of electric service, and I have watched with great satisfaction the rapid progress of rural electrification during the past ten years. The electric cooperatives, financed by the Rural Electrification Administration, have been the major factor in this accomplishment. To the extent that these cooperatives need the help of their government in this important national program, I pledge the continued assistance of the Rural Electrification Administration.

"I hope that your meeting will be a means of advancing the entire rural electrification program."

RECORD OUTPUT OF ELECTRICITY IN 1943 REPORTED

Electric energy produced in the U.S. in 1943 reached a new high record of 220,776,000,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 16.7 per cent over 1942, the Federal Power Commission reported.

This total included all energy for public use, in addition to that produced by railroads, and publicly owned non-central stations.

Production by water power in 1943 was 73,951,000,000 k.w.h. approximately 15.2 percent more than production by this means in 1942, the previous maximum year for hydroelectric generation.

The total installed capacity of generating plants as of Dec. 31, was 42,291,353 k.w.h. This represented a net increase of approximately 2,884,617 k.w.h. during 1943, a gain of 6.2 percent over the total at the end of 1942. Hydroelectric capacity of 14,076,124 k.w.h. and fuel-powered capacity of 35,215,229 k.w.h. reflected increases of 8.1 percent and 5.5 over 1942 consumption, and coal stocks as of Jan. 1, were 23.2 percent less than stocks on hand a year ago.

Consumption of oil increased from that of the previous year, to about 18,085,000 barrels or 18.3 percent more than the 1942 requirements. Consumption of gas was about 301,090,000 m.o.f., an increase of 62,354,000 or 26.1 percent.

Obedient Orderly

The officer of the day stopped a mess orderly carrying a soup kettle out of the kitchen.

"Here, you," he snapped. "Give me a taste of that."

Obediently the orderly handed him a ladle and the officer tasted.

"Good gosh! Do you call that soup?" he roared.

"No, sir," replied the orderly meekly. "That's dishwasher."

an advertising and collection agency in Macomb for six years.

Although, prior to joining the cooperative staff, he had had little experience in rural life and none whatever in the electrical field, Mr. Minnich applied himself diligently, learning as he went along until he reached his present efficient status. His right hand man when trouble is discovered along the line is Clarence Scott, a former lineman, who also resides in Roseville.

Together, Mr. Minnich and Mr. Scott go into action to solve the difficulty—and chances are that the folding ladder that is carried in the rear of the assistant superintendent's car goes into action with them when the trouble is more than head-high.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PRESENTS CUP TO CONGRESSMAN JOHN RANKIN

Transcription of Talk Heard; Forums Held at Convention

In the closing session of the convention, presided over by newly elected President Stoneman, a large loving cup was presented to Congressman John E. Rankin of Mississippi through a delegation from that state, headed by Frank R. Price. The cup was given Congressman Rankin for his "outstanding leadership in the field of rural electrification" and followed a custom established at the last NRECA convention when a plaque was presented to Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Congressman Rankin was to have addressed the convention in person, but as he was unable to attend his talk was heard by transcription.

Electrical service, the congressman said, is the "greatest servant of mankind," and added that the greatest dream of his life is to see "electricity brought to every farm home at rates which the farmer can afford to pay."

He said that prior to the war the farms of Germany and Japan were highly electrified, showing what these two nations thought about the need of electricity as a means of speeding up food production to meet home front demands in wartime.

"Greatest Agency"

The congressman declared that the "REA is one of the greatest government agencies" and lauded the REA act for making it possible to electrify 40 percent of the farms of the nation in recent years. He predicted a steady growth in the amount of electricity used on farms and called for exploitation of our "streams and rivers" to provide power.

Congressman Rankin also scoffed at the charge that the National Rural Electric Cooperative association has promoted political pressure and called the REA cooperative member an individualist who is in no danger of "enslavement through improvement in his living conditions on farms of the nation."

He also urged his audience to remember one of their paramount duties was to preserve the institutions on the home front and to work toward the betterment of farm conditions in order that the boys who return from war will find waiting for them the best that rural America can provide. Rural electrification, he said, can contribute to the future greatness of our country.

Forum Discussions

Forum discussions conducted during the 2-day session were led by Milton R. Melhouse of Madison, Wis., on legislation, legal affairs, state reg-

OUTSIDE INCOME LOANS OFFERED TO FARM OWNERS

Outside income loans are available to farmers or part-time farmer applicants on rural and suburban properties under certain conditions, the Federal Land Bank has announced.

Federal Land Bank loans are made only on farm properties which under usual operations will provide sufficient income to sustain a family, pay operating expenses and provide funds to retire the loan. Land bank commissioner loans may be made also on such farm units as well as on rural and suburban properties not meeting these requirements if there are sources of dependable outside income. This must include income from the property, supplemented by outside income, to meet living requirements, operating expenses and installments on the loan.

The applicant must be a farmer or part-time farmer, farming the land personally or through paid or share help. He must derive some part of his living from the property. Outside income loans may not be made on town or suburban properties used ordinarily for residential purposes.

Loans of this type may not exceed \$7,500 to any borrower or 75 percent of the normal prudent investment value of the property.

ulations and taxes; Vincent D. Nicholson, deputy administrator and general counsel of the REA; Charles S. Hooper jr., on personnel and operations; Dr. T. K. Hutchinson, president of the Middle Tennessee Electric Membership corporation; Rex Dewey, manager of Grant Electric cooperative of Lancaster, Wis., on operation of the cooperative he represents, and Dr. Carl R. Hutchinson of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation on publicity and cooperative organizations.

In connection with the final discussion, Harvey Schermerhorn, editor of the Wisconsin REA News, talked on the value which has grown out of publication of the state papers by Wisconsin and Illinois REA cooperatives.

Avery C. Moore, acting executive manager of the NRECA, told members that the insurance pooling plan was entirely optional with them and not arbitrary and stated that a program may soon be worked out to provide line insurance for as little as \$1 per mile. Prof. E. W. Lehmann of the University of Illinois also talked, advocating an informed membership, saying that proper information leads to inspiration for greater good in any worthwhile movement.

LAY THAT PISTOL DOWN; HERE'S HOW IT SHOULD SOUND

Pistol Packin' Mama, that rug cutting, jive tune which has been giving radios the turn-me-off blues, was backed into a corner and buttered with an REA parody at the recent Adams Electric cooperative meeting.

Written by Albert Beckman of Camp Point, the words go like this:

Gettin' up early in the morn,
Doin' every chore;
Feeding cattle hay and corn
By Co-Op. light galore.
Chorus—
Put that lantern down boys,
Put that lantern down
Hook up with the REA
Then you'll see around.
Once a lady milked a cow
In Chicago far away—
Burn't the whole darn city down
Shoulda had REA.
Chorus repeat—
Many times a farmer swears
Working in the dark.
All the dogs have rabies now:
They bite, and then they bark.

VALUE OF COWS UP

Illinois milk cows are now reported to be worth on the average of \$120 a head. This is the highest average price in the last thirty-two years, which is as far back as the records go.

ASK IMPARTIAL TREATMENT FOR LINE EXTENSIONS

All resolutions, proposed by the resolutions committee, headed by G. Wayne Welsh of Sciota, president of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives, with one exception were unanimously adopted, without much discussion or comment, by members attending the annual NRECA meeting.

The single exception to the rule pertained to a resolution which alleged that partiality was being shown public utilities by the war production board in approval granted on extensions. The text of the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 157 to 110, follows:

Whereas it has come to the attention of this convention that in several instances public utilities have received approval from WPB of extensions to existing electric lines without conforming to the requirements set forth in the rules and regulations governing such extensions as promulgated by WPB and apparently, either through oversight, error or other cause, partiality to utilities in such cases has been shown by personnel of WPB in approving such extensions; and

Whereas we feel that the rural electric cooperatives should receive fair and impartial treatment and decisions from WPB and its personnel,

Now therefore be it resolved that this convention hereby request that WPB strictly require of all of its personnel having jurisdiction of such matters or passing thereon, that the rules and regulations so promulgated by the board be construed and enforced with complete impartiality in the application of such regulations to utilities and cooperatives alike.

For and Against

Members dissenting on adoption of the resolution stated that in their opinion the WPB was doing as adequate a job as possible under the pressure of wartime; that regulations would cease with the end of the war and that it was better policy not to aggravate the situation.

Those favoring the adoption of the resolution charged that in at least two instances REA cooperatives had gone to considerable expense to serve areas only to have the WPB reverse its decision on approving the extensions, resulting in financial loss to the cooperatives involved.

Change Asked

In another resolution the members requested a change in the present animal unit factor basis to include field crops.

This resolution was stated as follows:

Whereas under WPB regulations U-1-c applications for extensions un-

der the order are determined on an animal unit basis only, and

Whereas it is the considered judgment of this convention that the increased production of field crops is now as vitally important to the prosecution of the war as the increased production of meats and dairy products, and that such production of crops can be materially increased and the farmers assisted in so doing by having electricity made available to them.

Now therefore be it resolved that the war production board be and it hereby is urged and requested to revise the unit basis of such extensions to include units for field crops on a basis comparable to that of the AAA as applied to deferment under the selective service system.

Other resolutions follow:

Whereas H.R. 4278, more commonly known as the Pace Bill, has passed the House of Representatives of the United States, and

Whereas this bill authorizes a revision of the interest rate charged REA cooperatives borrowers to a more just and acceptable rate of 2 percent, and permits the extensions of loans to such borrowers over a period of 35 years and further legislation vital to the progress, present and future, of the rural electrification program and therefore vital to the best interests of America as a whole, and

Whereas the enactment of this legislation will enable cooperatives to serve American farmers who could not otherwise feasibly be served.

Now therefore be it resolved that 566 members of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill. this 21st day of March, 1944, representing 1,000,000 American farmers now being served, do respectfully request the Senate of the United States and members thereof to expeditiously enact the Pace Bill.

Whereas we believe it to be vital to the farmers of America and to the country itself that the rural electrification program be so planned and prepared as to be placed in position for expeditious completion of power lines to the unserved farms and homes of rural America immediately following the close of the present war,

Now therefore be it resolved that sufficient funds be provided to enable REA to proceed at once with the development of a post war program for the immediate and rapid expansion of central station service to all the unserved farms and rural homes in the United States, that to the extent required necessary legislation shall be enacted to provide this service at reasonable non-discriminatory rates through self liquidating loans to cooperatives or public bodies.

Be it further resolved, That at the proper time, opportunity should be given to acquire in the public interest and for the purpose of assisting in the effectuation of this post war program, the electric facilities and equipment now owned by War agencies, and that the Secretary of the NRECA be instructed to furnish each of the members of Congress a copy of this resolution and to keep in close contact with them in regard to same.

Whereas the rural electric cooperatives of the United States have observed with profound interest and concern the investigations presently being carried on by the subcommittee on Agriculture of the United States Senate,

Now therefore be it resolved that we do respectfully request the Senate Subcommittee conducting the investigation to expedite the same as much as may be possible, consistent with a full, fair and accurate investigation, and disclosure of all pertinent facts,

Be it further resolved that we as members of the NRECA do hereby tender to the subcommittee our full support and cooperation, and do make ourselves available to the subcommittee to render any assistance requested;

Be it further resolved that we request the subcommittee, upon the con-

clusion of the investigation, to furnish each of the rural electrification cooperatives of the United States, a copy of the evidence given before the subcommittee and the findings of the subcommittee thereon.

Be it resolved by the members of the NRECA in meeting assembled in Chicago, Ill., this 21st day of March, 1944, that we do extend our sincere appreciation to the Rural Electrification Administration for its cooperation extended to our members and for its splendid assistance to such members in the operation of their systems and the carrying on of their business under difficult war conditions.

We extend our thanks and appreciation to the Hon. William J. Neal, Vincent D. Nicholson and other personnel of REA for their participation in this, the second meeting of the members of this association and the splendid address of each of the men mentioned to the meetings.

Whereas, American farms are engaged in the prosecution of the war by their all-out efforts to increase production of food, fiber and all other agricultural commodities in sufficient quantities to supply our armed forces, our civilian needs and also in a large part our Allies; and

Whereas, it is known to all that the farm man power has necessarily been drastically depleted by the demands of our armed forces and our other war industries; and

Whereas, the one single thing that will most effectively assist our farmers in their efforts is electrical current;

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That this convention and the Rural Electrical cooperative of the United States here represented do respectfully recommend to the Congress of the United States the appropriation or authorization for use in this program of not less than \$60,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

Whereas the rural electrification program is so much directly a result of the long and earnest endeavors of the Hon. George W. Norris, and

Whereas, at our last meeting of members his splendid address was so timely and helpful to us,

Now therefore, be it resolved that we extend the greetings and compliments of this convention and individuals attending, to the senator.

Whereas our personal friend, Charles Falkenwald, has been taken from us by death during the past year, and

Whereas he was a vital and moving force in the success of the rural electrification program since its inception, and

Whereas he was a distinguished gentleman, a faithful, fearless and efficient public servant, and

Whereas his loss is felt so acutely by all of us.

Therefore be it resolved that we do express our profound regrets of his passing and do extend to the members of his family deep sympathy in their loss.

CANADIAN ENGINEER DISCUSSES REA AT PETERSBURG OFFICE

R. E. Jones, Assistant Engineer with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario with offices Toronto, Canada was a visitor at the Menard Electric Cooperative office on February 18 and 19.

Mr. Jones serves as research engineer with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and his visit to the Cooperative office was at the request of the Rural Electrification Administration. The Canadian Government is very much interested in rural electrification and in its post-war planning efforts to greatly enlarge its electric power facilities to serve rural areas.

Mr. Jones spent several hours inspecting distribution lines and line equipment material, in addition to participating in a Community Club program at the Pleasant Valley School near New Holland.

Menard Electric Co-op Leaders



Leaders of the Menard Electric cooperative of Petersburg are shown above shortly after the annual meeting of the cooperative February 26 in the Farm Bureau building in Petersburg.

Left to right in the picture are: Bottom row, Henry B. Colby, president; E. C. Lewis, W. H. Montgomery, secretary and treasurer; Homer T. Brown, vice president, and A. E. Becker, manager. Top row, B. N. Cave, Mike Basso, C. Nelson Warner and Archie Zook.

Cooperation Termed Democracy In Action; Human Rights Are Lauded

Stoneman Gives Talks at Illinois Co-op Annual Meetings

Termining cooperation "democracy in action" and calling for individuals to reevaluate their possessions in terms of "human rights" rather than by dollar standards, E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., vice president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, addressed annual meetings of three REA cooperatives in Illinois this month.

Mr. Stoneman talked February 23 in Bloomington to members of the Corn Belt Electric cooperative, February 24 at the Adams Electric cooperative session in Camp Point and February 26 at Petersburg where members of Menard Electric cooperative held their annual meeting. The NRECA vice president also spoke last month at the annual meeting of the Shelby Electric cooperative at Shelbyville.

In reviewing the history of the national rural electrification movement, Mr. Stoneman said that the program was first proposed in 1935 when utility company leaders were called together for the purpose of considering methods of bringing electricity to the farms of the country.

Offered a government loan of \$100,000,000, Mr. Stoneman said the utility companies refused to consider the task of promoting rural electrification for three major reasons:

"They said that returns would be too small to ever enable the companies to repay the \$100,000,000 loan. Utility leaders also said the cost of constructing lines would be too great and the density of consumers per mile would be too small."

Missed The Boat

How badly the utility companies "missed the boat" in their estimates has been shown in recent years, Mr. Stoneman declared, in pointing out that construction costs were found to be much smaller than the estimated \$1200 to \$1500 per mile and farmers, instead of using only 55 KWH of electric power per month as utility companies figured, are now using an average of nearly 100 KWH per hour. The speaker predicted that the day will come when farmers may use as high as 300 KWH of electric energy per month as they achieve maximum usage from their electricity.

In discounting the utility leaders' views on the estimated small amount of electricity to be used on farms, Mr. Stoneman pointed out that farmers have now reached the stage where "they can't afford to be without electric power." Electricity, he said, is the cheapest servant man has ever had, adding that "power will pump water at 6 cents per day." He contrasted this low cost with the salary farmers would have to pay to hire a man to do the same amount of work.

Need of NRECA

Turning to a brief discussion of activities of the NRECA, Mr. Stoneman said that a national organization of REA cooperatives is necessary because, the "rural electrification officials can't plead the cause of REA in view of the fact that it is a government agency." A national organization "can push" these things of value to all co-operators without being thought of in a governmental agency sense by congress, he said.

In outlining the accomplishments of the national association, Mr. Stoneman referred to the organization's part in bringing favorable action on the Fullmer bill which provides, among other things, for the extension of REA loans from twenty-five to fifty years and reduces interest rates to a figure comparable with that paid to the government for money it loans to other groups and industries on a short-term basis. He said that he personally is not in favor of a third provision of the bill which authorizes REA cooperatives to serve communities of 10,000 population, preferring to limit the population of REA-served towns and villages to a maximum of 2500.

While the 25-year period for extending REA loans may not be needed by many cooperatives, it may be needed by some who have suffered financial setbacks in unforeseen ways, he said, and these cooperatives may be in real difficulty unless the time limit is extended on their loans. In discussing the fight for a lower interest rate, Mr. Stoneman declared that the rate of interest paid the government on short-term loans, along with carrying charges, is about one-half that being charged by the cooperatives. A reduction in interest to the short-term basis would, he said, save cooperatives considerable money which could be applied on principal payments and for construction work or other necessary expenses.

Asks More Funds

Mr. Stoneman also asked for an increase in allocations for the rural electrification program, saying that if cooperatives are allowed sufficient money to carry on an extensive expansion program after the war they can help in the industrial readjustment and employment problem through their purchases of necessary electrical supplies, materials and equipment.

In discussing the cooperative movement in general, the NRECA vice president said that "only through cooperation can we save our country and preserve democracy." He called for a fifth freedom to be added to the Atlantic charter—"freedom from humbug." Mr. Stoneman advocated straight-forward thinking, honesty and integrity on the part of the government leaders and expressed the hope that at the conclusion of this war we shall not have to say that "we won the battle, but lost the peace conference."

Regional Heads of REA Talk To Co-op Managers

Managers of REA cooperatives in Illinois, at a meeting early this month in Springfield, voted to consider a proposed group insurance plan for all employees and authorized A. C. Barnes, manager of M.J.M. Electric cooperative at Carlinville and chairman of the insurance committee of the Illinois Association of Electric cooperatives, to secure complete information from various interested insurance companies for presentation to managers and boards of directors of the various REA cooperatives in Illinois.

Mr. Barnes reported that questionnaires sent to cooperatives recently indicated that 116 employees were interested in accident policies, 81 interested in straight life insurance, 67 interested in health and accident policies and 80 interested in family coverage. He also said that a review of workmen's compensation rates paid by REA cooperatives showed that cooperative rates were 50 percent higher than those paid by utility companies. It was felt that this rate was higher because insurance companies were taking into consideration the accidents which occurred among contracting company personnel during the days when construction and not operation was the prime factor along REA lines. Mr. Barnes was asked to check on this point in order to correct any misconception which the National Council on Compensation Insurance might have regarding present operation of REA projects and to eliminate the contracting firm element from the rate schedule if it now exists.

The thought was also discussed that cooperatives pay part of the cost of the employe policies in order to put the proposed program on a sound financial basis to appeal to insurance companies.

It was also said that no attempt would be made to have employes drop insurance which they already have, but rather to encourage them

to increase their coverage through taking additional insurance offered through the group plan.

Cooperatives, it was said, would be solicited on an individual basis.

Safety Program

Managers were unanimous in their statements regarding a continuation of the state REA job training and safety committee program and authorized the committee, headed by T. M. Brady, manager of Eastern Illinois Power cooperative at Paxton, to intensify its efforts to secure a safety director to succeed B. F. Snively.

Contrary to reports in the REA Lineman, no safety director has as yet been hired, Mr. Brady said. The man who was to have taken the position is in line for military duty in the near future, Mr. Brady stated, and didn't desire at this time to further jeopardize his draft status by changing jobs and becoming state safety director.

Managers, however, voted to have John Waggoner, secretary of the committee and manager of the Coles-Moultrie Electric cooperative, to bill cooperatives for their share of the program.

Question-Answer

George Dillon, regional REA chief of the division of applications and loans; C. F. Blickley, regional REA head of design and construction; Louisan Mamer, promotional REA head for rural youth participation in the home-made electrical appliance field; W. Fred Stevens, assistant to Arthur Wallace, regional utility engineer of the office of war utilities, inventories control branch of the war production board, and Harvey Schermerhorn, Wisconsin REA News editor and head of the publications department of the Wisconsin Electric cooperative, which is cooperating in publication of the Illinois REA News, appeared on the 2-day program to present in question and answer style information on the various phases of activities vital to the state-wide REA operation, construction and educational setup.

Figures Given

Mr. Dillon, in urging Illinois managers to line up as many U-1-c applications as possible, cited figures to show that Iowa at present has about twice as many work orders for nearly double the footage of extensions built or in the process of construction as Illinois.

There have been approximately 15,000 work orders for extensions received throughout the region from February, 1942 to February, 1943, he said.

A breakdown of cumulative work orders and extension footage recorded for Illinois since last October was given as follows by Mr. Dillon:

October—2650 work orders; 2,856,000 feet.

January—3367 work orders; 3,392,000 feet.

February—3777 work orders; 3,639,000 feet.

March 1—4256 work orders; 4,304,000 feet.

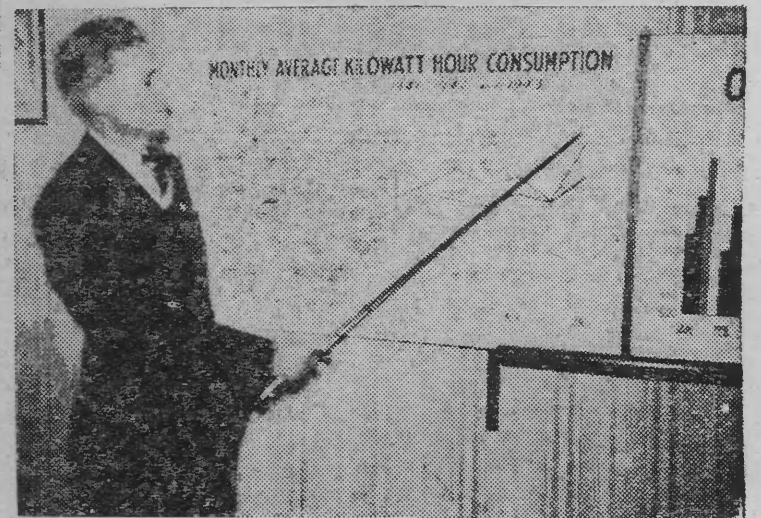
A comparison with Iowa shows that in January, Iowa had 4309 work orders on file for 8,278,000 feet. Mr. Dillon urged managers to check carefully on animal units credited to farmers at the end of a tap line, saying that regardless of units claimed by others on the same tap, the man at the end must have the specified requirements or he cannot be connected. Cooperatives were also reminded by Mr. Dillon to complete wiring inspections as soon as possible, either by assigning a cooperative employe to the job or hiring outside man.

WPB Man Speaks

Mr. Stevens, in discussing priorities with regard to contractors, said that cooperatives may either furnish materials needed by contractors or may allow contractors to provide their own materials. In the latter case, he said, cooperatives may assign their priority rating to contractors in the matter of material purchases.

Speaking of meters, he said that while allocations are being raised that there still is a shortage of meters. He urged managers not to ask for more than 30-day supply of meters,

Progress of Co-op Told in Charts



Dean Searls, superintendent of Adams Electric cooperative, is shown above pointing to a chart which shows the monthly average kilowatt hour consumption during the last three years. Consumption of power by members has grown steadily, figures for 1941 showing 52 KWH of power consumed on an average by members in comparison with 72 KWH of power consumed on an average last year. The chart was one of several displayed at the cooperative's recent annual meeting.

Quiz Time at Adams Cooperative



It was quiz time at the Adams Electric cooperative annual meeting when the above picture was taken in the Camp Point community building. With Mr. Searls and Roy L. Sharrow, president of the cooperative, asking the questions, twenty members were given the opportunity of winning a credit in the amount of the average of their last six month's energy bill.

especially when they have some in stock. Ask for what you need, he said, and "we'll get some for you."

He encouraged managers to send their requests for assistance to his office and promised to see that everything possible will be done to help. In answering one question relative to a case where a utility company allegedly refused to provide power for a farm which could be served by an REA cooperative. Mr. Stevens asked that the information be submitted to his office, adding that pressure would be put on the utility to either serve the farm or release its claim on the territory so that it might be served by the cooperative in the area. Electric motors costing up to \$25, he said, can be purchased without a certificate.

In the event that some material or equipment can not be found in this region, managers were urged to write Mr. Stevens in order that he might make an effort to find the needed article in some other region for use in this section.

Cooperative Rights

Mr. Blickley, in commenting on construction problems, said that cooperatives have a right to cancel their contracts with firms which do not perform tasks agreed to in the contracts. He urged that when such conditions exist to write him and contacts will be made with the contracting firm to straighten out any difficulties.

Both Mr. Blickley and Mr. Dillon held private conferences during the two days with various managers on matters of particular emphasis relative to loans or construction problems pertaining to individual cooperatives.

Mr. Schermerhorn explained operations of the publications department of the Wisconsin Electric cooperative and emphasized how the cost of the

Illinois REA News will drop in proportion to the number of subscribers.

The Wisconsin Electric cooperative acts as the printer contact for the Illinois REA News and through its Wisconsin REA News offers material which is applicable to both publications. This method, he explained, reduces the cost of publishing both papers.

He also said that arrangements are being made to secure coverage on the REA investigation through a Washington source in order that the controversy may be presented fairly to all member-subscribers in Illinois.

Fair Appointed To Manage REA Co-op in Iowa

F. E. Fair has resigned as manager of the Egyptian Electric Cooperative association at Steelville to become manager of an Iowa REA cooperative, with offices in Davenport.

His resignation was announced at the annual meeting of the cooperative February 10 and arrangements were made by the board for Herbert Long, line foreman, to take charge of matters pertaining to line work and Mrs. Dorothy Korando, bookkeeper, to direct office procedure.

Members of the cooperative named the following directors to the board for the ensuing year: R. V. Blacklock, Harry Doiron, Frank Easdale, Henry Junge, Jesse L. Klein, Theo. Kueker, George Pape John I. Pyatt and Harry Sickmeyer. Mr. Sickmeyer was elected president of the board at a reorganization session following the annual meeting. Mr. Pyatt was chosen vice president and Mr. Kueker, secretary-treasurer.

Hobby Lobby Has Nothing On This Man and His Home-made Elevator

Western Co-op Member Also Constructed Own Furniture

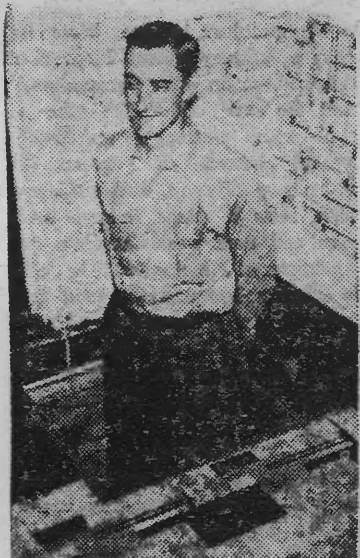
Clarence "Hitt" Hittner says he's just a "tinkerer" at heart, but the elevator which he built out of odds and ends for use in going from the kitchen to the basement belies his modest description of his mechanical ability.

The elevator, Mr. Hittner explains, was conceived as a matter of convenience and came into being when he and other members of his family tired of being without an inside stairway to the basement and found it very unpleasant to dash through rain and snow in using the outside stairway when they wanted to fire the furnace or perform other chores in the cellar.

So the elevator idea was born and Mr. Hittner turned the idea into an accomplished fact in about two weeks, working evenings after his day's work was finished at the Allis-Chalmers repair and sales agency in Carthage.

Not only is the elevator a handy contrivance for boosting containers of ashes out of the basement, but it also is a source of considerable fun for the Hittner children, Marian and Dorothy Jean, as well as their playmates who, Mr. Hittner said, never seem to tire of riding up and down on the home-made conveyance. Even "Spooky," the black cocker spaniel gets a big kick out of the elevator and several times during the day the family discovers him sitting patiently on the platform waiting for someone to give him a ride.

LOOK QUICK — FOR HE'LL BE OUT OF SIGHT IN A MOMENT



Like the "little man who wasn't there," Clarence Hittner disappeared a few moments after the above picture was taken. For he is standing on his home-made elevator and, in this picture, was caught descending into the basement from a corner of his kitchen. Mr. Hittner says he is no magician, but he can, with the aid of his elevator and REA power, present a better disappearing act than most famed stage sleight-of-hand artists.

Strange Collection

The elevator is made of a strange collection of material, powered by a quarter-horse electric motor, with electricity provided by Western Electric cooperative at Carthage. The uprights for the frame came from a windmill tower. There are pulleys from a corn picker and oat seeder and four corn picker sprockets included in its odd makeup. The brake drum came from a neighboring cooperative member, Lee Murphy, who also is treasurer of the Western cooperative.

The platform of the elevator is even with the kitchen floor and the motor is started by a rod which the passenger pulls down when he wants to put the conveyance in operation.

However, Mr. Hittner like all "inventors," is not quite satisfied with his accomplishment and has plans of extending the elevator to the second story of the house and removing the

stairway. With everybody wanting to ride, it will be difficult to draft any member of the family to call off the floors at the rate things are going on in the Hittner elevator planning scheme.

Expert Woodworker

This handy cooperative member does not confine his abilities to fixing up elevators—although that would probably be enough for most men. He is an expert woodworker and he has several chairs, a bedroom suite, an ornamental clock and a number of carved whatnots in the house to back up any modest claims he might make.

Not only did he make the chairs and other articles, but he also fashioned the tools, including a lathe, necessary for the work.

Mr. Hittner's youngest daughter, Dorothy, is following in her dad's footsteps in a woodworking way, but Marian's leanings are toward music, her favorite instrument being the zylphone which, even her father admits, is something he doubts he could duplicate in his basement workshop.

This ingenious fellow, who gets more fun out of so-called "tinkering" than most men do out of a game of golf, comes by his ability naturally. His grandfather had the same ability and his mother lives in an old house in Keokuk, Ia., which she built herself, even to the point of laying the foundation stones which workmen brought to her.

The Hittner home is completely electrified and Mrs. Hittner enjoys an electric range and a host of other home appliances. The home is heated with hot air—a blower fan having been contrived for the furnace by Mr. Hittner off of a 10-foot combine. Although the Hittners live on a farm, they rent out the land as Mr. Hittner's position as repair man and bookkeeper for the implement agency keeps him too busy to operate a farm as he feels it should be run in this wartime period.

HEADS OF CORN BELT RECHOSEN FOR NEW TERMS

REPORT REVENUE GAINS WHILE COST PER KWH DROPS

All directors and officers of Corn Belt Electric cooperative were re-elected for the ensuing term at the annual meeting of the organization February 23 at the McLean county Farm Bureau building in Bloomington.

Directors, all of whom were re-named to the board without opposition, include Walter Risser of Danvers, Mrs. Ruth Otto of Bloomington, Mrs. Ethel Moon of Towanda, W. B. Ellis of Downs, Harry A. Miller of Saybrook, Homer Jeckel of Delavan, Ivan H. Snow of El Paso, Michael Cleary, Jr., of Gridley, Frank L. Simpson of Farmer City, Franklin Allen of Delavan and H. O. Groves of Maroa.

Officers, re-elected at an organization meeting of the board following the general session, include Mr. Risser, president; Mr. Simpson, vice president, and Mrs. Otto, secretary and treasurer.

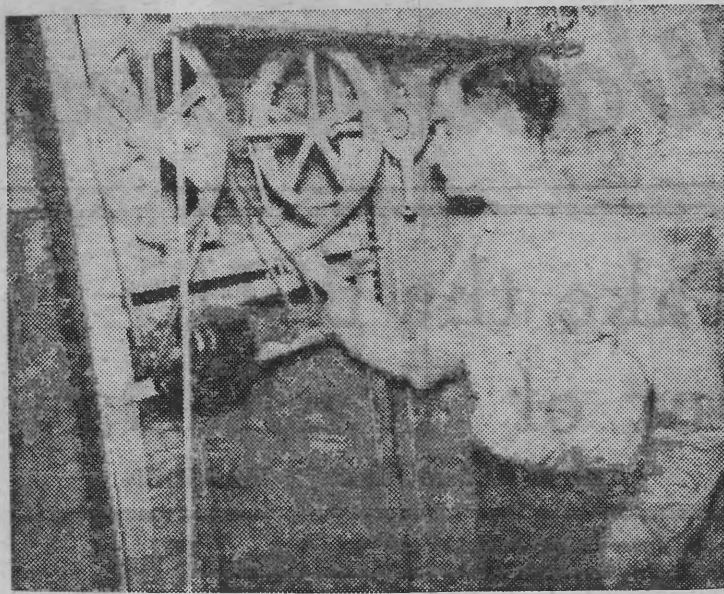
Reports Given

Reports for the year, as given by Mrs. Otto and T. H. Hafer, manager of the cooperative, gave the following information for last year:

Gross revenue for electric current sold to members totaled \$240,260.82, as compared to approximately \$220,000 during the previous year. Total operating expenses amounted to \$138,622.52, while interest paid on REA loans totaled \$37,168.53, bringing total expenses for the year to \$175,791.05 and making the net gain for year, plus surplus, to \$64,469.77.

The cooperative has invested \$67,914.20 in war bonds and last year made advance payments on its REA loan of \$1259.03.

"Business End" of Home Elevator



Mr. Hittner is shown above at the "business end" of his home-made elevator in the basement of his residence. Clearly pictured is the small electric motor which provides the elevator with power to negotiate the distance between the first floor and the basement. Over Mr. Hittner's head is a section of rail which acts as a counter-balance for the conveyance.

It was reported that self-meter reading methods have saved the cooperative 10,000 gallons of gasoline and twenty-five tires, while a savings of \$400 per month has been realized by the cooperative and its members through the bi-monthly billing method.

The amount saved through bi-monthly billing represents a cash saving only and does not include the cost of labor which also was reduced through the new method.

Members of the cooperative expressed approval at the meeting of the bi-monthly billing program and also said they were in agreement on moving the cooperative's office from an upstairs location to the new first-floor headquarters at 315 Front street.

New Members Added

Mr. Hafer said that 1215 kilowatt hours of electric power were used per farm on the project in 1943. This, he declared, equals, 1628 horse power hours, or enough to plow approximately 100 acres of land.

In a review of the cost of electric power, it was explained that the average cost per KWH to members in 1941 was 7 cents, in 1942 the cost was 6.3 cents and in 1943 the cost dropped to 5.8 cents.

A total of 154 new members were connected for service in 1943 and 241 additional farmsteads are now approved for connection as soon as work can be done, it was said.

A report on a questionnaire sent to members showed that electric power saved farmers an average of eighteen hours per week per farm in their food production program.

It was said that only 25 percent of the farms in the area served by the cooperative remain unelectrified and that plans are being made to bring electricity to as many farms as possible after the war. The cooperative now serves 3830 members and predictions were made that this number might grow to 5000, if plans for connecting all possible farms not now electrified materialize in the post-war years.

Additional features of the program, which was attended by more than 300 persons, included an address by E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., vice president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association; xylophone selections by Miss Gladwyn Rudisil; brief talk by Russell Gingles, editor of the Illinois REA News; a question box in which answers were given to questions submitted by members on operation of the cooperative, and the award of prizes to members from each county served.

In the first 12 months of the war, the quantity of petroleum and petroleum products sent to United States troops was more than 80 times that shipped in the first 12 months of the last World War.

A 10 per cent reduction in consumers' use of manufactured gas would save 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil a year.

"OK, START THAT MOTOR," YIPS AN EAGER PASSENGER



"Hey," yips Spooky, "how about a ride?" This is a scene which is enacted many times a day as the Hittner cocker spaniel climbs aboard the elevator platform and demands that some member of the family start the motor in motion to take him up or down—the direction depending on where he happens to be at the moment, in the basement or in the kitchen.

COMMON SOURCES OF ELECTRICAL DANGER:

- Using the improper size fuse.
- Hooking an electric cord over a nail.
- Failure to repair electric washing machine wringer.
- By having electric wiring installed by inexperienced help.
- Failure to shut off the current before putting in a new fuse.
- Touching an electric appliance while in the bathtub or other wet place.
- Not replacing or repairing electric cords that are worn through or have frayed ends.

SAFETY SLANTS

The necessity of having a competent wiring inspector look over a newly completed wiring job or give suggestion regarding any proposed expansion plan where additional loads are required, may be seen from the following report received on one unfortunate REA cooperative member:

"Shortly after his farm was energized, he strung light No. 14 wire to his barn and connected four or five lamps. More recently, in the pinch of war production, he doubled the number of lamps, added a water heater in a chicken house he built onto the barn, and hooked on a quarter horsepower motor to operate a milking machine—all on his No. 14 wire.

"When the lights flickered and went out he replaced his 15-ampere fuse with one of 25-ampere capacity. One morning, he saw smoke drifting from his haymow, and before he could get to his overloaded wire, his loft was ablaze. He got his fourteen cows out safely, but lost his 55x80 foot barn. A brief talk with his safety inspector would have prevented his loss. The inspector would probably have recommended at least No. 10 wire for the new installation."

The report ends with this statement: "You can not afford to go against the common rule of good judgment and fool yourself into thinking you can get by if you do any kind of wiring job—because to violate the rules is to disregard all good recommendations made solely for your benefit."

The need for having a safety director at work in Illinois as quickly as possible is shown in a review of 1943 fatalities, as compiled by The REA Lineman. This report shows that there were twenty-one accidental death among REA cooperative employes throughout the nation last year, two less deaths than occurred in 1941—the worst year in REA safety history. The bulletin goes on to say: "We thought safety had hit its stride in 1942 when only six fatalities occurred, but we were far too optimistic. It seems now that 1942 was an unusually good year and that 1943 is somewhat worse than normal."

Running water is the most effective means of reducing fire risk. Farmers with electric water systems have running water on guard for them day and night.

Sugar News

OPA has issued two statements which it hopes will bring order out of confusion. First, the stamp to be used for buying sugar for home canning is sugar stamp forty—not spare stamp forty. Second, sugar stamp forty for home canning is good for one full year—through February, 1945.

Renamed Corn Belt Co-op Leaders



Directors and officers of Corn Belt Electric cooperative, with one exception, who were reelected to office at the organization's annual meeting in Bloomington are shown above in front of the McLean county Farm Bureau building shortly after an organization meeting of the board.

Shown in the group are Walter Risser of Danvers, president; Mrs. Ruth Otto of Bloomington, secretary-treasurer; W. B. Ellis of Downs, Harry A. Miller of Saybrook, Homer Jeckel of Delavan, Ivan H. Snow of El Paso, Michael Cleary, Jr., of Gridley, Frank L. Simpson of Farmer City, vice president; Franklin Allen of Delavan, H. O. Groves of Maroa, and T. H. Hafer, manager. Mrs. Ethel Moon of Towanda, who had been ill for a few days prior to the annual meeting, was not present when the picture was taken.

REA Women and The Home



Let's Take the BLUE Out of Wash Day

By ETHEL MORRISON MARSDEN

Come Monday, we women face the major job of the week—that of doing our regular weekly wash, with table linens, bed-clothing, everyday clothes and children's suits and dresses all staring us in the face. Fortunately, most of us have electric machines, for that was about the first thing REA women insisted on buying after lights could be turned on in their homes.

There is nothing as discouraging as a dingy wash—so suppose we review a few of the rules that will make our work easier, our washings whiter, more fresh and sparkling. Remember, it takes a combination of a good machine, good soap, and hot, soft water to turn out desired results with least effort.

Soaking Coaxes Out Dirt

A soft soaking in cool or lukewarm water shortens the washing time and makes some stains easier to remove. Overnight soaking, however, is not recommended. I like to put mine to soak before breakfast, then when the meal is over, dishes done, and beds made up, they are ready to go into the machine. It's a good idea to brush very soiled parts, such as collars and cuffs of shirts, with a soft brush and soap suds. Or dampen, sprinkle some soap powder on soiled parts, fold under and soak for short time.

Above all else, follow the manufacturer's directions for using your machine. Use the correct temperature of water for each type of fabric—hot water for white cottons and linens, warm water for fast-colored cottons or linens, and lukewarm water for silk or rayon nighties and undies.

Start the machine before adding the clothes, and use loads recommended by the manufacturer. Do not overload the machine. Most washing machines hold four to six sheets or six to nine pounds, depending upon size and make of washer.

Rub-a-dub-dub

Wash white, light-colored, and dark-colored clothes separately, first washing lightly soiled articles, then those that are dirtier. Five minutes washing time is usually enough for slightly soiled garments, but it may take 10 or 15 minutes longer for the really dirty ones. Do not run the machine to long. We are told that too long washing period may drive soil back into the clothes.

Rinse Well

Soap left in fabrics may cause yellowing or weakening of fibres. Rinse in at least two clear waters. The first rinse should be the same temperature of wash water, and like wash water should be softened if water is very hard. The second rinse may be lukewarm.

Out in the Open

And then comes the hanging out—and we mean "out". If at all possible, hang outdoors. Adjust the clothesline to proper heights, six feet from the ground for the average woman. Make your job easier by placing clothes basket on stool, box or child's wagon. Slide the clothespin bag on the line ahead of you.

On the Line

Shake clothes well before hanging to prevent excessive wrinkling. Hang white clothes in sunshine, the colored in the shade. Fold linen towels and pillow-cases about one third over the line—do not hang by the corners. Before hanging Turkish towels, shake vigorously to raise the nap. Hang

shirts and dresses upside down. Hang dresses by the hems and shirts by the tails.

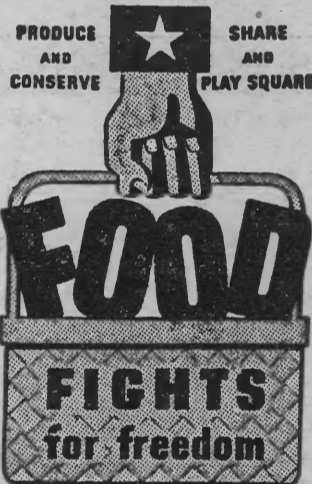
Children's cotton stockings and men's socks may be hung by the toes. Be sure to stretch knitted cotton or woolen underwear into its original shape while damp and hang on a line or bar, equalizing the weight on each side—or hang by the shoulders.

And finally hang men's shirts by the shoulders and shorts by the waistband. Avoid letting clothes freeze on the line. However, if this does happen, don't remove until completely dry as clothes may split if folded when frozen.

Washers Need Care Too

Our electric washing machines need better care now than ever before. Washing machines should be completely drained immediately after use, then wiped dry and clean. Covers are better left slightly ajar to prevent mustiness. Pressure on wringers should always be released when not in use, to save the springs and rubber rolls. If washer is kept in an unheated room, fill it with hot water before starting the motor so that the heat may have a chance to soften up stiff gearcase grease and prevent trouble or damage.

RATION TIMETABLE



MEATS, FATS—Brown stamps Y and Z in Book Three are good through March 20. Red 10-point stamps A8, B8, and C8 in Book Four are good through May 20. Waste kitchen fats are redeemed at two ration points plus four cents a pound.

PROCESSED FOODS—Green stamps K, L, and M are good through March 20. Blue 10-point stamps A8, B8, C8, D and E8 in Book Four are good through May 20.

SUGAR—Stamp 30 in Book Four is good indefinitely for five pounds. Stamp 40 in Book Four is good for five pounds of canning sugar through February 28, next year.

GASOLINE—In 17 East Coast states A-9 coupons are good through May 8. In states outside the East Coast area, A-10 coupons are good through March 21.

TIRE INSPECTION DEADLINES—For A-coupon holders, March 31, and for 8 and C coupon holders, May 31.

FUEL OIL—Perfo 3 coupons are good through March 13 in all areas except the South. Period 4 coupons are good in all areas through September 30. Period 5 coupons are good in the Middle West and South and remain good through September 30.

Packing The Lunch Box

Butter has always played such an important part in lunches, that most mothers are finding it exceedingly difficult to plan lunches that will prove appetizing as well as nutritious. With more persons than ever before carrying their lunches to work as well as to school, an additional problem confronts us all. Lots of homemakers who have never packed lunches before are doing so now, and these lunch box meals should be planned in just as careful a way as any other meals, according to what nutritionists tell us.

First, of course, lunches should be nourishing; then they should taste good; and in addition they must carry well. The following suggestions may prove of assistance in packing lunch boxes both for school children and for defense workers.

Vary the bread you use for sandwiches, use brown bread, corn bread, whole wheat, raisin, nut, graham, oatmeal, rye, cracked wheat, soya or enriched white bread. And when you vary the sandwich fillings, you get dozens of different combinations and you help out the butter situation as well.

Use eggs or cheese frequently instead of meat. You can make eggs or cheese go a long way by chopping and mixing with pickles (and there are loads of them this year), celery and other chopped vegetables. Carrots, celery, or turnips cut in strips will add crispness to the lunch. Cabbage wedges or whole tomatoes pack well. Wrap the vegetables in waxed paper. Wrap the lettuce that's to go in the sandwich filling in waxed paper—it won't wilt that way.

Use simple desserts, like cookies or cake or cupcakes. Put in a big square of gingerbread one day as a surprise. Puddings pack well, too, if you put them in a small jar. I make tiny individual pies (apple, cherry or pumpkin) in Pyrex molds.

Rural school teachers are not always the constant recipients of delicious fresh-from-the-country foods. Of this I was convinced after reading a recent letter from one of our REA women readers.

This lady, who has four daughters teaching in rural schools, very interestingly tells of the lunchtime experiences of one of these girls. This particular daughter opened her lunch on day at school to find 52 soda crackers! Another time the fried egg which she could not eat for supper was warmed over for her breakfast. Still uneaten, the egg reached her lunchbox as sandwich filler. Luckily, cases such as this are the exception, and the majority of teachers, who board with Wisconsin farm families are well fed.

In answer to this mother's plea to print some suggestions for packing the school-teacher's lunch we are presenting an article prepared by Mrs. Ethel Marsden. These tips will also guarantee lunchtime vitamins and minerals for school children and defense workers.

Green Welcomes Delegates; Hear I. H. Hull Speak

Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois, in welcoming delegates to the Rural Electric Cooperative association meeting, called "rural electrification one of the greatest post-war projects" and lauded member cooperatives for their part in developing "agricultural production."

The governor shared the spotlight at the morning session of the opening day with I. H. Hull, president of the National Cooperatives, Inc., who spoke to the delegates on Cooperative Power in the Reconstruction Period.

In reviewing the accomplishments of the rural electrification program, Governor Green said that since the "organization of REA" electricity has been brought to 4,000 or 5,000 farms in Illinois and added that 65 per cent of the total number of farms in the state now have electricity. When peace comes, he said, "the demand for electric service will be greater than ever before."

"You people of the REA are an important segment of our economic life," he said, "and your session here is of utmost importance because you are preparing to face problems of the post-war era."

He said that the return of war veterans is of primary concern to the nation and stated that it is our "solemn obligation to reward returning veterans—both men and women—with self-supporting jobs."

Economic Controls

Mr. Hull told his audience that the nation's "economy must be as free as possible from government control" in the post-war era; urged that controls be placed on the large expansion of profit business, and called for a continued growth of the cooperative movement.

In urging strong cooperative movements, Mr. Hull said that such a program "keeps money from a community from going to a big city bank" and enables it to remain at home and "be passed around among ourselves."

The time is past, he said, "for some metropolitan center to solve our farm problems." He urged cooperatives to get their houses "in order" and build a program of economic freedom; decentralize industry and keep our surplus boys and girls at home in our rural communities.

Referring to the national debt which, he said, may reach one-quarter of a trillion dollars, Mr. Hull declared that he is not going to get panicky about it "just yet." If we

enter the post-war area as we did in the early thirties and face an unbalanced economy, things "could get unbelievably bad," Mr. Hull declared.

He urged cooperatives to pay off their obligations as rapidly as possible, saying that "after all the real wealth of our nation is not in the physical property we possess, but in our manpower." He urged that individuals be trained and mobilized for the struggle of creating a sound economic system.

Mr. Hull cited figures to show that the increase in population is coming from farm families, saying that "we are clothing and feeding the populations of the dying cities." In hailing the cooperative system, he said that by means of cooperatives "earnings can be distributed."

The speaker also advocated a planned social program to keep people on farms and in small rural communities and lauded the cooperative movement as a means of providing jobs in the post-war period.

HOUSE CLEANING? FOLLOW THESE HINTS

It's that time of year again—curtains suddenly take on a dingy look, spots appear on furniture and rugs, walls and woodwork are fingermarked and dull. And you get the itch to do your spring housecleaning. To make this job easier for you women of REA we've assembled a few housecleaning hints.

Upholstery

A big problem in any home is keeping upholstery clean. First, use the attachment on your vacuum and get all the dust out. Then take a pan of warm water, ½ teacup of household ammonia to 2 quarts of water, plenty of soap, and whip up a suds. Use a large sponge and squeeze out, then wash the spots on the upholstery. No rings will be left. This solution is especially good for removing perspiration marks and hair marks on chairs. It also may be used to clean rugs. You can use it safely on cotton, wool, rayon, and celanese but not silk.

Woodwork

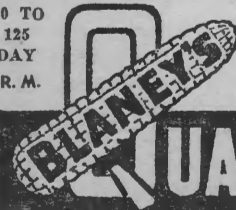
There are numerous preparations already on the market which are made especially for woodwork. However, a good oil base scrub soap which is not abrasive enough to remove the paint will serve your needs excellently.

Alfalfa Hay Prices

New prices on alfalfa hay products mean an increase of about 15 to 20 cents per ton of feed consumption.

FOR DEPENDABLE TOP-PERFORMING RESULTS

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125
DAY
R. M.



This Year Plant

QUALITY HYBRIDS

All Blaney Hybrid Seed Corn is state certified and approved — Strains bred-up for higher production . . . high feed value . . . low moisture.

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Free Introductory Offer:

Drop us a card for name of dealer nearest you. With our reply, we'll include a useful farm gift, absolutely free.

Drought
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& Insect
Resistant

Improved STRAINS

Developed for Wisconsin Growing Conditions

Blaney Hybrid Seed Corn Farms
MADISON — RURAL ROUTE 3

400 PRESENT AT ANNUAL MEETING OF ADAMS CO-OP

GLEN WANER ELECTED TO BOARD; REPORTS FOR YEAR GIVEN

Adams Electric cooperative, with more than 400 persons present, held its fifth annual meeting February 24 in the Camp Point community building and reelected eight of nine incumbent directors to the board.

Directors reelected include Roy L. Sharrow, John Sargent, Horner S. Myers, Walter Frey, Roy McCarkill, Lewis Barnes, George Vollbracht and Fred Schnellbecher, Jr. Glen Waner was elected to succeed Albert Flick.

Reports given indicate that the cooperative is in excellent financial condition and that its directors and personnel are preparing for additional construction work and business in the immediate future and in the post-war era.

The cooperative had 1503 members connected as of Dec. 31, 1943 and has 650 miles of line energized. A total of 1,237,115 kilowatt hours of electric power were sold to members during the year, with members using an average of 72KWH per month in 1943. Income from operations last year amounted to \$77,032.30.

It was reported that: "All current principal and interest due REA is paid in full. We have made prepayments of \$27,604.95, and in addition set aside \$12,000 in U.S. short term bonds. Adequate reserves are being set aside at all times to care for emergencies that might arise."

Concert Given

A feature of the program, in addition to an address by E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., vice president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, was a concert by the Camp Point high school band.

Vocal selections were also sung by a girls' chorus, composed of the following students from the high school music department: Marcia Nighswonger, Elsie Bastert, Willa Ann Lawless, Wanda Hesse, Helen Warmker Winifred Ingles, Edith Ann Schmiedeskamp, Ethel Brown and Norma Hunsaker. Both the band and chorus are under the direction of Carol Brown.

Mrs. J. Ben Jefferson led group singing. Mrs. Jefferson and Albert Beckman joined in composing parodies to popular songs, basing the words on some phase of electric service.

Several unusual charts were exhibited in front of the audience to show the activities of the Adams Electric cooperative. The chart on the average amount of KWH consumed per member showed that in 1941 the average consumption was 52 KWH, compared with 72 KWH consumed per member in 1943. Operational revenue per mile showed a gain of \$1.72 per mile over a 3-year period, the revenue per mile in 1941 being \$8.20; \$8.95 per mile in 1942 and \$9.92 per mile in 1943.

A third chart revealed that on the Adams project, the first 45 KWH of electric power used costs \$3.50; the next 45 KWH costs 45 cents per KWH, the next 110 KWH used costs 2½ cents per KWH, while all over 200 KWH used per month costs only 1½ cents per KWH. In showing members where each dollar expended goes, a chart gave the information that 20 percent goes into depreciation reserves and surplus, 4 percent goes for insurance, taxes and miscellaneous items, 7 percent for general expense and supplies, 23 percent for payroll, 26 percent for purchased power and 20 percent for interest on loans.

Another chart showed that the average monthly bill has risen from \$4.09 in 1942 to \$4.39 in 1943, indicating that members are using more electricity in their food for freedom programs than at any other time since the cooperative was organized. Dean Searls, superintendent, assist-

Does His Part To Keep Line Clear As Farmers Mutual Co-op Member



ANYONE HAVE A MATCH?

Limbs cut from a high hedge which threatened to short the Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative line and cause temporary shortages to REA members in the area are shown being piled up preparatory to being burned by Ora Merriman, who resides on Route 1, Geneseo.

Mr. Merriman, like others on the project, are being asked these days to cooperate in cutting their own hedges so that branches will not interfere with the line. In these days of labor shortages and at a time when REA cooperatives are attempting to expand as rapidly as possible to bring electricity to a maximum number of vital food-producing farms, the assistance of all members is needed to keep high lines free of troublesome branches.

Plea Is Made

At the annual meeting of the cooperative in December, directors of the project joined with Manager Walter Parson, in a plea to all members to cut their hedges to a reasonable height. It was explained that it was practically impossible to hire the work done and that every effort was being made to operate the cooperative as economically as possible through the elimination of all unnecessary expenses. Members, it was explained can assist the management in operating the cooperative economically by preventing trouble calls caused by outages resulting from high hedges.

With a limited personnel, the cooperative needs the assistance of all members along the line to keep electricity flowing without interruption; this can be done, it was explained, if trouble-making hedges are cut by the members themselves without waiting until the line crew arrives at the farm. Every minute devoted to trimming hedges takes that much time away from efforts which should be devoted to connecting new members or making necessary repairs.

The government is asking for increased production on farms and outages can cause serious loss where pig brooders, hatcheries, chick brooders, lights in chicken houses and other important electrically operated farm units are temporarily out of use.

Mr. Merriman can appreciate continuous electricity because like other members of the cooperative his chicken house is wired and he uses chick brooders along with other electrical equipment and appliances at his farm and in the house. In addition to cutting hedges, the prompt disposal of the branches gives the countryside that fresh and clean look which is so

typical of well-kept rural areas. With a drive now being conducted on line clearance, cooperative leaders are hopeful that all members will join in cutting high hedges which might interfere with service in order that the food-for-freedom program in the Geneseo area will not suffer from unnecessary outages.

ed by Mr. Sharrow, president, conducted a quiz program on questions relating to operation of the cooperative and REA matters in general, with winners receiving a credit in the amount of the average of their last six months energy bill. Short talks concerning the activities and value of the Illinois Association of Electric cooperatives, were given by G. Wayne Welsh of Sciota, president, and A. E. Becker of Petersburg, state-wide coordinator. The cooperative expressed itself in favor of continuing its membership in the National Rural Electric Cooperative association. Russell Gingles, editor of the Illinois REA News, also appeared briefly on the program.

With 135 new members connected in 1943 and approximately 450 U-1-c applications now on file, officers and members of Menard Electric cooperative joined in completing a highly successful year at the organization's annual meeting February 26 in the Farm Bureau building in Petersburg.

MENARD ELECTRIC ENDS SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF SERVICE

E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., vice president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association headed the program, which included reports on progress made during the year; address by Audace Herzberger of Arenzville, plans for promoting 4-H club activities by Lousan Mamer, REA representative; brief talks by G. Wayne Welsh of Sciota, president of the Illinois Association of Electric cooperatives, and Russell Gingles, editor of the Illinois REA News, and a concert by the Petersburg high school band.

In reviewing the activities of the cooperatives, Henry B. Colby, president, said: "This seventh annual meeting marks another milestone in the history of our cooperative. We have come a long way since the first organization meeting which was held June 13, 1936. If you will recall our first allotment was \$135,000 to construct 123.7 miles of line in Sangamon, Menard and Cass counties and a small sub-station.

Discussed Growth

"We now have 1148 miles of line energized in all or part of eight counties serving over 2500 members. Up to date we have borrowed \$1,093,696.98 from the government through REA and have made application for an additional allotment of \$160,000 to take care of approximately 450 U-1-c applications now on file in our office.

"We believe that making electric service available to all feasible applications now when every farmer is being asked to increase his production of food will go a long way in getting the job done. All older members who have been using electricity for five or six years realize what a hard job it would be to increase our production without the assistance of the many labor saving devices and appliances to help us out.

Pre-War Rates

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that in spite of increased costs of operating our cooperative brought about by war conditions, increased taxation and increased power costs, your board of directors and the management have been successful in maintaining your rates at the pre-war level."

Reelect Directors

All directors and officers of the cooperative whose terms expired this year were reelected. Directors re-

named include Henry B. Colby, Pleasant Plains; W. H. Montgomery, Petersburg; Mike Basso, Chandler-ville; C. Nelson Worner, Manito; Herbert D. Shellhammer, Illiopolis; Ben H. Cave, Easton; Homer T. Brown, New Holland; E. C. Lewis, Ashland, and Archie Zook, Athens.

Increases in nearly all activities of the cooperative, with the exception of the number of minimum bills and forfeited discounts—both of which indicate that members are using electricity to greater advantage and are paying their bills promptly—were included in the annual report presented by Mr. Becker.

Using charts to better illustrate the points he was making, Mr. Becker reported an increase in membership in 1943 over 1942 and said that KWH of power used by members increased an average of 14.6 from 1943, when 85.7 were used to 100.3 KWH used on a per member average in 1943.

The average bill rose from \$4.89 in 1942 to \$5.11 last year, while revenue per mile gained from \$10.14 in 1942 to \$10.87 in 1943. Amount of KWH sold totaled 2,921,961 in 1943, as compared with 2,462.12 in 1942—a gain of 459,855 over a year's period. Mr. Becker said that gross revenue for the cooperative gained \$10,794.76 from 1942 to 1943, in reporting that revenue for 1942 amounted to \$139,062.12 in 1942, as compared with \$149,856.68 last year.

Mr. Darr reported that every effort was made during the year to

keep the membership informed on matters pertaining to REA and to their wiring and construction needs. He said that "monthly contacts were made with hardware and appliance dealers over our entire system; these dealers were kept informed of the work being done by our cooperative to assist prospective members in securing wiring material and whatever electrical equipment was available."

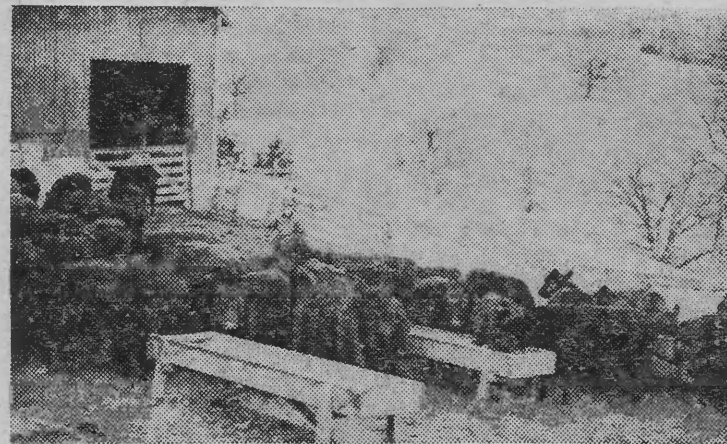
Poultry Production

Mr. Herzberger, in discussing the saying that "most poultry farms fail, but many general farms fails without poultry." He said that he first learned about using lights in chicken houses shortly after he finished high school. Some, he said, doubted the wisdom of the plan at first, but others tried out the program and hung lanterns in their chicken houses to see what results they would get.

Because they didn't get more eggs at first, many farmers discarded the plan, Mr. Herzberger said. Lights, he declared, do not represent a cure-all for low production. Scientific feeding and other aids must be introduced along with lights, Mr. Herzberger declared.

In reviewing his own poultry program, the Arenzville farmer said he uses a time switch which is set to turn the lights on at 4 in the morning. He believes in allowing chickens from thirteen to fourteen hours of daylight, working on the theory that the more chickens eat the more they will lay.

Electricity Will Be Used Soon To Pump Water for Prize Angus Cattle



ANGUS COWS PICTURED IN FEED LOT

Clarence Haas, Lerinda township supervisor and successful stock feeder, whose herd of Angus cattle is shown in the picture above, is one of several farmers in his area who are looking forward to completion of a 6-mile extension this summer when they will become active members of Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Elizabeth.

Others whose farms are on this first section of the extension include Ross Bucher, Domer Endress, William Randecker, George Albrecht, Harry Albrecht, Rudolph Albrecht, Anton Kehl, Henry Haas, Elmer Haas and Adam Walter.

Electricity will prove a boon to all of these farmers and will come to them at a time when increased food production continues to be a prime factor in planning for victory. With his large, prize-winning herd, power will be especially welcomed by Mr. Haas this summer when worries over pumping water for cattle are not to be taken lightly.

Economical Herdsman

Mr. Haas manages the cow herd as an economical herdsman should do by feeding the cows alfalfa hay and corn silage during the winter and running them on a 175-acre pasture during the spring, summer, and fall months. He believes, as does Professor Robbins at the University of Illinois, that you cannot afford to grain a paying cow herd.

The calf crop has been fed a grain mixture of 2/3 ground corn and cob meal with 1/3 oats at the daily rate of three to four pounds, together with alfalfa hay. This spring the calves will be divided, with the heifers going on pasture to later make replacements in the cow herd, with the steers going into the dry feed lot. The steers will

be fed for five to six months, allowing 8 parts of corn to 1 part of protein supplement with each steer receiving four to five pounds of hay daily.

Maximum Prices

Since a maximum tonnage of beef is the wartime need, it is generally recommended to feed cattle to good, or at most to low choice condition. This is the best way to get the greatest tonnage of beef from feeds available. With the tremendous demand for meat, it is to be expected that slaughter cattle will sell at prices close to the maximum consistent with dressed beef ceilings. Feeding for extreme finish, will not, therefore, be justified. Cattle should, however, be finished for their grade, which means feeding them as long as gains are economical and consistent with quality.

Many feeders are using more pasture and other roughage than formerly because of concern over high prices for feeder cattle and uncertainty as to final slaughter values. While this method means a longer feeding period, it has several advantages—it cuts costs, saves grain and releases labor during the early pasture season when crop planting causes a peak demand. Cattle handled in this way will be marketed later than strictly dry-lot fed cattle, but they may carry about the same tonnage beef.

If hogs do not follow cattle, it is advisable to grind corn. Coarse grinding, or cracking is better than fine grinding. If hogs follow cattle, it does not pay to grind corn when total meat production from both the hogs and cattle is considered.

All small grains should be either cracked or coarsely ground, except oats fed to calves. Grinding roughage is not usually profitable.

News from Member Co-ops.

Wayne-White

Fairfield, Illinois
(212 East Court St.)
(Phone: 250)

Board of Trustees

Pres., J. Wess Barth, Cisne, Illinois.
V. Pres., Harold Shepherd, Albion.
Sec., Arthur J. Deom, Enfield.
Treas., L. M. King, Mill Shoals.
Orville Smith, Calvin.
Ogie Vest, Xenia.
Irvin Yohe, Mt. Erie.
Frank Gray, Sims.
G. O. Moreland, Norris City.
Project Superintendent, F. A. Tannahill, Fairfield, Illinois.

In case of emergency calls before 8:00 A.M. or after 5:00 P.M. call the following: For Carmi, McLeansboro, Norris City and vicinity, call Chalton Carter, phone No. 57D, Norris City.

For all Edwards county, all of Wayne county, Crossville, Calvin and Phillipstown, in White county, call F. A. Tannahill, phone No. 156J, Cloyd Musgrave, 60M, Elmo Cates, 154R, Henry Allison, 139M, Norman Davis, 157R or Bill Fleming 213W, all of Fairfield, Illinois.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Following is a list of new members which are newly connected to the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative system through approved U-1c or U-1-f orders:

W. J. Burke, McLeansboro
Clarence O. Wood, Crossville
Norman Hutchcraft, Crossville
James C. Harris, Mill Shoals
Neil R. Hill, Geff
Providence Church, Johnsonville
Wallace Beardon, Wayne City
Ernest and Geneva Gregory, Fairfield
O. R. Kennedy, McLeansboro
Glen Shepherd, Albion
Glen Sharp, McLeansboro
Webb Chapel Church, McLeansboro
Chester and Beatrice Witter, Geff
Opal E. Fields, Enfield
Furher Dickey, Fairfield
Jesse Harper, Norris City
Clay Dooley, Bloomington
Thackeray School, Thackeray
Dr. J. A. Johnson, Mt. Vernon
Dan T. Bunting, Fairfield
N. C. Stull, Johnsonville
J. A. Ayt, Dahlgren
Great Lakes Carbon Co., Mt. Vernon
Clem Cathey, Springerton
Vergil C. Bufkin, Cisne
B. O. Wilson, Boyleston
Hershel Fitch, Cisne
Bennie and Eline Donoho, Wayne City
Felix and Wanda Gross, Fairfield
Clarence and Alma Boyd, Sims
Charles and Marie Conard, Cisne
Normie and Esther Barnard, Wayne City
Ross and Audrey Morris, McLeansboro
Otto and Maxine Williams, Geff
Bertes and Carmon Pettigrew, Elery
Cal and Elsie Craig, Fairfield
John and Edna Dawsey, Mill Shoals
J. D. Sanders, Macedonia
Church of God, Keenes
Edgar and Loreanna Lowry, Sims
Berg and Kauble, Mt. Erie
Frank and Mary Palmer, Fairfield
A. J. and Jennie McRill, Fairfield
Lloyd and Ruby Sharp, Keenes
Leonard and Aretha Fishback, Carmi
Roy and Bernice Kauble, Cisne
Thomas and Bonnie Eller, Bluford
E. L. and Lorene Ralph, Dahlgren
Elm River C. P. Church, Mt. Erie
Wayne County Fair Association, Fairfield
Brose McPeak, Norris City
Fritz Karcher, Dahlgren
Roy and Nancy Mae Fetters, Fairfield
Floyd Fildes, Clay City

Sam and Ina Guyot, Albion
George and Mearl Gill, Mt. Erie
Bert and Retha Henson, Xenia
Bonner Harris, Fairfield
Clyde W. Johnson, Fairfield
Glenn G. Johnson, Albion
Roy Little, McLeansboro
Parilee McCarthy, Springerton
Otis Meyers, Wayne City
H. E. Murphy, Geff
Faye Y. Noah, Albion
W. Frank McNeely, Geff
J. B. and Audrey Scarbrough, Xenia

Jennie Snyder, Thackeray
Fred Sanders, Noble
M. O. and Etta Travers, Mt. Erie
Louis Utley, Albion
Roy Williams, Flora
Willard Warthen and Beulah, Warthen, Enfield
Maude Walters, Mt. Erie
Roy and Luna Allen, Xenia
Arthur C. and Eliza B. Bond, McLeansboro

Claude and Goldie Bailey, Springerton
William H. Barrett, Mt. Erie
Jennie Brown, Geff

We are certain these new members will not only enjoy the convenience of their new REA electric service, but will also be able to contribute much to increased food production with less man power as a result of the new powerful servant they have at their disposal.

BACK THE RED CROSS WITH YOUR DONATIONS

Another one of our employees, Raymond Allison has been called to the service of his country, having resigned and given up his work as of March 3. Mr. Allison is the fourth employee to be called to the service of his country. Like everyone else, we are truly hopeful that the world struggle will be over with at an early date and these boys will be able to come back home and take up their work where they left off, because we shall have a job waiting for them when they return.

HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED TO THE RED CROSS?

Russell Gingles, editor of our Illinois REA News was a visitor on our system recently. We had a very pleasant visit and Mr. Gingles indicated that he plans to run a very interesting article on the Carmi Baptist Orphanage which your Cooperative serves with electricity in the vicinity of Carmi, Illinois. The item will contain much information and we are certain our members will appreciate very much being informed about the splendid work that is being done at the Orphanage. Be sure to read this item.

YOUR RED CROSS COMMITTEE WILL BE GLAD TO RECEIVE YOUR CONTRIBUTION

The members of White and Hamilton Counties will see a new employee traveling with Chalton Carter. His name is Leland Fulkerson, who is replacing William Fleming. William Fleming, or "Bill" as we all call him has been transferred to Fairfield and will work out of the Fairfield office from here on. Mr. Fulkerson will carry on the duties performed by Mr. Fleming while he was in the Norris City area. In addition to his duties he had taken on for the Cooperative, young Mr. Fulkerson has also just recently taken on the duties of a husband. We wish Leland and his bride all the happiness in the world.

PLEASE READ YOUR METER AND MAIL CARD AT ONCE

Pig Brooders
The season when new pigs will begin to arrive is here, and we urgently recommend that members pre-

pare to brood the new pigs with an electric pig brooder.

Experimental tests which have been carried on by numerous universities and others interested in agriculture have proven definitely that an average of nine pigs out of every litter can be saved if proper care is given the little fellows when they arrive.

These experimental stations have found that by the use of a simple constructed pig brooder and a 100 watt light bulb together provide exceptionally comfortable quarters for the new pigs and will assure them a good send-off and prevent them from chilling and contracting some complication which will cause them to die.

Your Cooperative office has plans for constructing the pig brooders, from materials which may be found around the farm so that all you will need to buy is an extension cord, a socket and a reflector. These last items the Cooperative have on hand. Any member interested in building your own pig brooder may obtain the plans upon request either by mail or in person. We also have plans for building your home made chick brooder which may be made with the aid of heater element sets you purchase.

THANK YOU, MRS. CLARK

The Board of Trustees and management are always happy to receive letters from our members. These comments are a means of informing your Cooperative officials as to the kind of a job they are doing in rendering electric service to the members, and when we do not receive comments we are left to judge for ourselves if we are doing a satisfactory job. Therefore we wish to encourage more members to write to their Cooperative office and express their views, because it really does help your officials with their problems and will put them in a position to render still better service as time goes on. So many members think that it is so much hooey to write a letter of praise to someone, but folks don't fool yourself. These letters and comments are the things we look forward to receiving daily.

We have received the following item from Mrs. J. M. Clark, who is receiving service from this Cooperative and is located on R.R. No. 1, Fairfield, Illinois:

"I like your new magazine very much. There are so many valuable hints and good information.

We wish to thank Mrs. Clark very kindly for her time and trouble to advise the office of her reaction to the new issue of the Illinois REA News, and we would appreciate receiving similar comments from other members. Therefore, will other members kindly take a few minutes time some evening and write to your Cooperative office telling us how you like the Illinois REA News and what advantages you think it has over the news letter we used to make up at the office. Also, please tell us some of the things you use your REA electric service for. These news items are not only good publicity, but they go a long way toward helping other members to utilize their electric service for other purposes by the hints they receive from these columns. In this way you will help other members to expand their use of their REA service. Please let us have a letter from you.

SHORT SHORTS

The chick brooding season is here. We are receiving many inquiries through the mail and from visitors at the Cooperative office. We have received quite a number of orders for various size chick brooders which indicates that many members will become electric chick brooder users this year. The demand for chick brooder equipment is great, so the manu-

facturers tell us, and they are being pressed to fill brooder orders they are receiving.

The War Production Board is still controlling critical materials very closely which means that not all the chick brooders will be manufactured this year that will be needed, therefore, we again urge that you do not wait until a few days before your chicks are scheduled for delivery before you plan to purchase your electric chick brooder. Your Cooperative office has a limited amount of the several type and size brooders available for immediate purchase. However, in view of the lateness of the season, we do not plan to replace the present stock, therefore, first come, first served, so long as the present stock will last.

We also have a quantity of wiring materials, so that those brooder houses which are not now wired can be wired. To obtain your electric wire for brooder houses and poultry house wiring, the War Production Board has made this arrangement: First, if you only need a limited amount of wire of not more than 75 circuit feet, the War Production Board permits you to obtain up to 75 circuit feet of wire on your priority. 75 circuit feet of wire can be obtained from any electrical dealer.

However, if you need more than 75 circuit feet of wire then it will be necessary for you to call at your AAA office in the county in which you live, making your application to the AAA Chairman, who when the application is approved will issue you a copper wire purchase certificate for the amount of copper wire you will need. After you receive the approved certificate from your AAA Chairman, then you may present this certificate to any electrical dealer who has the wire you need and that dealer is authorized to deliver the quantity of copper wire which is approved on the certificate.

If you will follow out the above procedure, you will have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary wiring material so that you can wire up your brooder house or poultry house. It does not require but a few minutes of your time to make your application at the AAA office and by doing this you will save yourself and your electrical dealer much time because your electrical dealer is not authorized to sell you copper wire for these purposes in any other manner.

ATTENDS STATE MANAGERS' MEETING

Your Superintendent attended a state wide Managers' meeting at Springfield, Illinois, March 2nd and 3rd. The meeting was called by A. E. Becker, Coordinator of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, the meeting was to call the superintendents and managers of the state of Illinois together for the purpose of discussing common problems and to receive up-to-date information relative to coping with those problems.

G. E. Dillon, of the Applications Loans Division, C. F. Blickey, of the Construction Design Division, and Miss Louisan Mamer, all from REA Headquarters at St. Louis, were speakers on the program. In addition, Arthur I. Wallace, and W. Fred Stevens, who are in charge of the Office of War Utilities of the War Production Board Chicago office, were speakers on the program. Much important and valuable information was given to the managers and superintendents by these department heads, and this information will greatly assist us in carrying on our work during these critical times. The information received will tend to coordinate matters which come up between REA Cooperatives, REA Headquarters and WPB, and we are

in a better position now to carry on the work more smoothly than before.

There are several committees made up from the managers and superintendents of the Cooperatives of the state and these committees were called upon to give their reports at the meeting. The Committees' reports represent a lot of time and effort spent by the Chairman of those committees to accumulate the necessary data, and when all is compiled, it is then presented to the Board of Trustees of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives for their information and convenience, and to be acted upon by them.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a rather complete report by our editor, who attended the meeting for the purpose of reporting same, therefore, we will not attempt to duplicate the matters which we are sure he will touch on. However, we do wish to say that great strides are being made by these committees and the state-wide board who are endeavoring to bring about better conditions for all of the Cooperatives of the state. We urge that you read these items, because they are printed for your information and by reading these items you will be much better informed as to the REA Electric Cooperative movement throughout the state.

STORM SEASON APPROACHING

The time of year when electric storms will be more frequent is approaching. In fact we have had a few thunder storms in our area already this spring. During the past several months conditions have so changed that hundreds of our members are relying on electric service more now than ever. Thunder and wind storms are the greatest hazard to your electric service and you should look forward to more interruptions in service during this season. Our maintenance men, trucks, and equipment are so arranged that any of them are ready to respond to a members call on a minutes notice, either day or night, Sundays and holidays, included. All we need know is that a member is without service and we will be "Johnny on the spot" to help them out and restore service for them. You will note at the head of this column, we have listed employees names and telephone numbers. We suggest that you study the locations of these maintenance men, and pick out the one located nearest you, and place your telephone call to that man. This will cause you to receive more prompt service and will help your Cooperative to hold down transportation expenses in responding to the calls.

If you will cooperate with us by advising us at the earliest possible time, we will be able to give you better service at lower cost, because to call your maintenance men out after 5 o'clock in the afternoon or before 8 o'clock in the morning, causes your Cooperative to have to pay time and a half over-time on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays. Therefore, if you can cause your trouble to be repaired before you run into the over-time periods, you will help your Cooperative to accomplish the work with less expense. For this reason your cooperation is urgently requested.

RED CROSS IS AT HIS SIDE

BOARD MEMBER VISITING

Orville Smith, one of the Board of Trustees has been visiting in Texas the past several months. Mr. Smith has not been in the best of health and has gone to Texas where he can enjoy the more favorable climate. We miss Mr. Smith at our Board meetings and are looking forward to spring and summer weather when we are sure Mr. Smith will return to

take up his duties as a member of the Board of Trustees. We hope Mr. Smith is enjoying his visit very much.

NEW APPLIANCES

The following members have purchased new electric brooders: Elbert Lambert, Albion; J. T. Mugrage, Rinard; Howard Hocking, Albion; Loy Montgomery, Nobl; Vern Keyser, Mt. Erie; Oren Williams, Enfield; Clarence Bohleber, Carmi; Eliza Denny, Mt. Erie; Shirley Milner, Geff; Harry Hortin, Albion; Fred Kolb, Mt. Erie; J. H. Bunting, Mt. Erie; W. C. Echols, McLeansboro; G. W. Heidinger, Fairfield, and Vertis Neal. E. T. C. Sullivan, Bt. Prairie and Clyde Grumbell, Albion, have purchased brooder heating elements.

The following members have purchased new poultry water warmers: R. O. Leach, Fairfield; Homer Bunnage, Ellery; Cletis Haste, Bt. Prairie; Harold Shepherd, Albion, and Fred Nibbling, Mill Shoals; Glen Hilliard, Geff; and Carl Johnson, Norris City.

These members have new time clocks to control the poultry house lighting:

R. O. Leach, Fairfield and Steven Stanley, Carmi.

Edd Vincel, Johnsonville and John Harrell, Xenia, have new 1/4 h.p. motors to operate water pumps. Frank Gray, Sims, has a new 1/2 h.p. motor.

Roy Gantz, Fairfield, has a new hammer mill.

FEBRUARY OPERATION REPORT

Miles Energized	1010
Members Receiving Service	3826
Total KWH sold	196447
Average KWH used per member	51
Number of Minimum Bills	683
Average Bill	\$3.42
Revenue Per Mile	\$12.94
Density Per Mile	3.7

HELP THE RED CROSS MORE IN '44

Mrs. Fern Miller Upton has resigned her position as stenographer. She has given up her business career to assume fulltime household duties. Fern was a very capable and efficient employee and her pleasing personality will be missed very much about the Co-op office.

We wish to thank the many members who have cooperated with the maintenance crew in clearing underbrush from under the REA lines and removing large trees from near the lines. This will go a long way in improving your electric service this year.

FIRST 20 TO SEND IN METER CARDS—February, 1944

- A. A. Miller, Fairfield
- Mrs. Jessie Carlson, Fairfield
- Quentin Marsh, Crossville
- Arthur Johnson, Cisne
- Wilford Mitchell, McLeansboro
- Clifton Edmonds, Crossville
- Arnold C. Hon, Calvin
- Chas. Albright, Mt. Erie
- William Wood, Albion
- Frank P. Coad, Grayville
- Henry Mewes, West Salem
- Roy McWilliams, Olney
- John Spence, Geff
- Dan Frashier, Maunie
- Andrew Dauby, Enfield
- Silas Coates Emma
- Homer Curtis, New Haven
- Walter Wilson, Wayne City
- E. B. Fleming, Keenes
- Chris Stanley, Crossville

LAST 20 TO SEND METER CARDS—February, 1944

- Clarence Wood, Crossville
- Victor Ganieany, Granite City
- Vern O. Holland, Norris City
- B. H. Sturm, Crossville
- Amos Gray, Clay City
- Kenneth Kerney, Fairfield
- Ross Smith, Parkersburg
- Mertie Postel, Grayville
- Claude E. Martin, Bluford
- Henry Johnson, McLeansboro
- Lehman White, Belle Prairie
- C. S. Knight, Norris City
- Lewis Masser, Norris City

- Vertus Bixenstine, Carmi
- G. C. Fritchley, Parkersburg
- L. R. Crome, Albion
- Glenn Burroughs, Grayville
- C. R. Smith, Bt. Prairie
- John L. Grubb, Belle Prairie
- Guy Cleveland, Carmi

25 HIGHEST FARM USERS, January, 1944

Luke Fyie, Springerton	438
J. C. Knott, Carmi	422
Harry Lasater, Barnhill	398
Frank G. Gray, Fairfield	328
T. B. Melton, Johnsonville	317
Peter Westergard, Maunie	295
Oral Brown, Fairfield	278
Paul Mauntell, Carmi	250
Homer Brockett, Maunie	247
W. R. Cochran, Carmi	243
Everett Rennels, Carmi	236
Sylvester Austin, Norris City	231
W. P. Davis, Aden	210
John Spence, Geff	208
T. J. Dunn, Enfield	203
Ogie Bosley, Cisne	201
Ira James, McLeansboro	200
Lot Wolfe, Mt. Erie	195
Kelly Dye, Cisne	194
C. S. Autin, Norris City	184
L. Lewman Austin, Norris City	173
Albert White, Bluford	167
A. F. Hughes, Fairfield	164
Rollie Montgomery, Noble	160
Ralph Leathers, Cisne	153

25 HIGHEST COMMERCIAL USERS—January, 1944

Arthur Gholson, McLeansboro	6372
Stanley Bralton, Johnsonville	1335
Lester Cornstubble, Keenes	1012
Carmi Baptist Orphanage, Carmi	919
Otis Wilson, Johnsonville	841
Willis Keele, Bluford	496
George Rister Store, Mill Shoals	461
Roosevelt Wilson, Orchardville	456
Ralph E. Keith, Rinard	455
Theodore Moore, Mt. Erie	429
Theodore McConnell, Geff	415
W. J. Wright, Bt. Prairie	388
Ross Miller, Fairfield	384
Gooch and Maricle, Springerton	385
Guy Husk, Carmi	370
E. R. Hosselton, Clay City	369
John Hoffee, Geff	355
Carmi Rendering Plant, Carmi	344
H. E. Jones, Store, Sims	323
Obis Reynold's Garage, Epworth	316
Herbert Higdon, Sims	295
Noel Martin, Herald	287
D. G. Desch, Sims	275
Leonard Wilson, Keenes	271
Ford Harris, Fairfield	252

McDonough Power Macomb, Illinois

One of the tragedies of raising chickens was enacted on our lines on Sunday, February 13, when the brooder house and 275 young chickens burned to the ground on the farm of E. G. Welsh, northeast of Blandinsville, and you may rest assured that Mr. Welsh was in town the next day making inquiries about an electric brooder, which would have been good insurance that this would not have happened.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Johnson, east of Larchland, have received word from their youngest son, Lyle Dean Johnson that he has been promoted to Petty Officer, 3rd class.

Lyle Dean enlisted in the Navy a year ago with a rating of First Class Seaman as Radioman. He is with the Pacific Fleet on the U.S.S. Ellet and has been in two major battles in the south Pacific, returning to the states last September. He visited his parents and other relatives and friends in October and again the latter part of November, arriving by plane from the west coast. At present he is somewhere in the Pacific.

This lad is the youngest grandson of the late Hon. and Mrs. Robert A. Elliott of Warren County.

Parents of Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Dally of St. Augustine, Ill., have a perfectly legitimate excuse for failing to send in their meter bill for January. They became the parents of a daughter on January 31. The little girl has been named Lynn Ellen.

Southern Illinois

Dongola, Ill.

Word has just been received by your cooperative that negotiations have been completed for construction of a 38-mile extension and that the A. & A. Electric Company of Cicero will start work very shortly.

Approval of this job was made possible because the contractor has material available to start work and complete the section on which poles are set, while other material is being shipped in.

Please give the cooperative personnel and contractor every bit of help possible and we will get you the benefit of electric service. Roy Baggott has completed the survey of members along this line and service will be made available to you and your neighbors.

Plans are underway to start work on getting release on at least part of our C section. Tell your un-served neighbors who have signed sometime ago to be patient and they will have electric service just as soon as it is possible to get releases and begin construction.

Added Service To Members

At the board meeting on March 13, an added service was added to our members. There have been many requests coming into the office for small poles which could be purchased by the members for service poles on their premises. In the past, we have attempted to take care of these requests by the use of the poles which we use on our regular construction work. These are much too heavy and too costly for the need on the average place and arrangements have been made for the purchasing of some 25 foot telephone poles, which can be set by one individual and which will answer the purpose and at a much lower price.

Most of the individuals who had the poles which they went into the woods and cut on our original section find that they are now rotting and must be replaced. It would be a good idea if you older members would examine your service pole, and if necessary replace it, before any damage is done to the line, by a falling pole.

Small Electric Motors

Now is the time to check over the small house and motor driven appliances, so that they can be put into proper operating shape. As a service to the co-op members and others, the co-op has a full line of small household appliance motor brushes. In many cases the replacing of the brushes will put some of this old equipment into use again which is not possible without the proper brush for these motor driven appliances.

Self Billing

Due to a change in personnel in the office we do not have as close a check as possible on mailing of books as we would like to have. Those individuals about out of books or completely out, please make a note of this with your next light bill, so we can get these books mailed to you.

Also, please cooperate as fully as possible, in sending your light bills, as a few cent mistake here and there is as much work as a \$1.00 mistake. Check your bill thoroughly before placing in the mail box, be sure you have the correct reading, have subtracted correctly, and are enclosing the correct sum of money for the bill. We appreciate the cooperation given in the past, and trust that it will continue in the future.

Line Release

We have recently had a release on the B section on lines previously staked to. Encouraging word was received during the first part of the month on the possibility of being able to start work on the 37 miles of line which approval was received in February. Through the misunderstanding and the critical situation, this additional line has been delayed for various reasons, and it is hoped that

within the very near future, actual construction work can start on the line.

It will be necessary on those individuals who have installation loans that have not been brought up to date, that arrangements be made for the payment of these before service can be made available at that connection.

National Association Meeting

Directors and Manager plan on attending the National meeting of the REA cooperatives to be held at Chicago, on the 19th, 20th and 21st.

The following is part of the history of Dongola, taken from a biography written by George A. Meisenheimer, Dongola, Illinois, one of the oldest settlers in this town. This biography was written in 1932 and therefore there are a few changes which have been made since that date.

Village of Dongola

The village of Dongola, was laid out by Eben Leavesworth, and the platt recorded May 23, 1857.

It occupied the north part of Section 25 and the south part of Section 24, of Township 13 Range 1 West, and is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, twenty seven miles north of Cairo. It has a population of some six hundred inhabitants.

Mr. Leavensworth, the original proprietor of the town was an enterprising business man. He was an engineer, engaged on the Illinois Central Railroad, during its construction and owned the land on the east side of the tracks right of way. He accumulated a fortune, some of which was lost by broken trusts and ill judged investments. His heart and hand were always opened, freely to who ever appeared to him in need. No individual or enterprise ever appealed to his generosity in vane. Death came to him suddenly and unexpectedly when scarcely beyond the prime of life, but his influence is keenly felt and recognized today.

The first residence on the site of Dongola, was built by Mr. Leavensworth. Several shanties had been thrown up, and occupied by workmen on the railroad previous to this, that would scarcely be called a residence. He put up a number of buildings, among them a store house, which burned in the fire of 1888. The first general store in town was kept by Edmond Davis, and was on the lot now occupied by Albright's garage. A. Meisenheimer opened the next store after Davis and about that time Leavensworth started one. Other stores and shops were opened and Dongola, became a business center and still stands in that line. It was some time before the railroad could be induced to give the people even a switch, and the station was made here only by persistent efforts of Mr. Leavensworth, who continued his perseverance until the railroad officials granted his request, to get rid of his importunities but they have since discovered long ago, that in making Dongola station, they committed a wise act, as it has become a generous shipping point.

The Novelty works was the most extensive establishment in its day, the town has ever known. It was organized by Leavensworth to give employment to the needy people. It grew out of a saw mill which stood on the spot and by the addition of a number of different kinds of machinery became as we have said an extensive establishment. Almost anything and everything that could be made out of wood was manufactured there, hence the name Novelty Works. It has about 30 different kind of machinery for wood work, wagon hubs, and spokes were made, also furniture, feed boxes, wooden bowls, plows, wagons and many other articles of which are unable to enumerate. The works employed at times, 40 to 50 men, but when Mr. Leavensworth died, the works like Grandfather's clock, stopped short, never to run again. The machinery was removed and later the building was torn down.

Flour Mills

The first mill for the manufacture of flour and feed was built by Colonel

Bainbridge, who operated it a short time and sold it to James Simpson. It was later sold to E. Chul. It stood on the lot now occupied by McCorkle's Potatoe Storage Building. The second flour mill was built by Lewis Meisenheimer who operated it until his death. It was then sold to Neibauer and Swhlegel in 1874. This building burned in 1875, and Mr. Neibauer built a new building and installed new machinery of the best known at that time. This mill is now remodeled and to date is owned by Neibauer and McGowen turning out products worthy of its long career.

Samuel B. Door bought the old Davis Mill that stood about a mile north of town, moved it in 1877 to town and operated it a number of years. He also had a wool carding machine. The building is still in use occupied by the Arley Karraker Cream and Poultry Station.

The Wright Roller Mill was built in 1900 by W. J. Wright and W. O. Worstman. Several co-partnerships were connected with this mill until about 1914 Mr. Wright became sole owner and operated it until his death. After his death, W. J. Wright, Jr., ran the place until it burned in July 12, 1929.

The senior Mr. Wright established and operated an electric light plant and gave Dongola its first electric lights on the night of February 20, 1915. The CIPS Company gave us our first day of 24 hour service on November 10, 1925.

Village Government

The Village was incorporated under a special act of the legislature in 1871. The first board of trustees were L. T. Bonancina, J. R. Peeler, Henry Harmes, W. R. Millam and John Holshouser. Of this board J. R. Peeler was president and Soloman Lombard, Clerk, and John Holshouser, Treasurer.

The Village was reorganized under the general state law a few years later. The present board of trustees are E. L. Lents, President; D. O. Boyd, Clerk; R. A. Anderson, Treasurer, A. H. Douglas, C. C. Baggott, L. C. Dillow, Nathan Karraker, John Buie and Joe Mosely, trustees.

Schools

The first school house a small two room building stood on the lot now occupied by A. W. Albright's residence. In 1783 a two story 3 room building was erected on the site where the present school now stands. This building would accomodate about 600 pupils and three teachers were employed.

A small building for the primary pupils was built on the same lot in 1900. Two more teachers were added. Both buildings burned in the latter part of March, 1906. Immediate steps were taken to build a new brick house and the foundation corner stone of the new school was laid by the Masonic Fraternity July 2, 1906, and we now have an accredited high school that is second to none in Southern Illinois. A large spacious gymnasium was built in 1917 and many a hot game and social function has been held therein.

Churches

The first house of worship built in Dongola was the old Union Church. It was built in the fall of 1860 and dedicated in February 1861 by Rev. D. Sprecker. It was used by the Lutherans, the Methodists and the Presbyterians for a number of years. The sills that were used in this building were hewn out by Moses Holshouser on his farm two miles north of town and were 10 inches square and forty feet long and snaked into town by a team of oxen driven by R. L. Graham.

The building was razed about the year of 1886. It stood on the lot now occupied by George Sowers. The Dongola Baptist Church was organized in 1865 and erected a large and roomy building upon the hill in the same year. Rev. George W. Otrich was its first pastor. Before this building was built the Baptist people worshipped in the old school house near the Novelty works. The increasing

membership of this church demanded a larger and more convenient place of worship and in February 1924, they bought the Congregational church building down town.

The building was enlarged and a basement put under it, furnace installed and other improvements made at a cost all totaled of \$8,000. Elder C. C. Allen was the pastor at that time. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by J. N. Pepper, March 2, 1926, a large and spiritual congregation worships there, ministered to by Elder W. J. Ward.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1865 by the Rev. H. M. Brewer. They worshipped for a time in the old Union Church. In the year 1886-87 they built a large frame church house down town where the building now stands. This house of worship was dedicated May 15, 1887, by the Rev. Snowden of Chicago, Rev. E. H. Kitch was the pastor at that time. A large and faithful congregation worship there with Rev. F. L. Cress as their pastor.

The Congregation Church was organized January 16, 1887, by Rev. James Thompson of Chicago. He being the State Superintendent of Missions in that church. This church set out at once to build a home and on the 21st day of April 1887, the corner stone of their building was laid by the Masonic fraternity. The building was dedicated Sunday, August 28, 1887, the house later sold to the Baptist people.

The German Evangelical church built a house of worship in 1902 Rev. C. F. Kiest was their pastor. A few years later it was sold to the Church of Christ Congregation and is now used by them. They have no regular pastor, but services are held regularly by the faithful members.

Banks

The first bank in the village was a private bank organized in 1893 by J. D. Benton, John Holshouser and Edward Cuhl with S. O. Boyd as cashier. This bank was incorporated into the First State Bank, May 1, 1906, with J. A. Dillow, President, W. W. Karraker, vice-president and S. O. Boyd, cashier. This building was later sold, and is now occupied by the Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative.

Fires

Dongola has experienced three disastrous fires in the business district. On December 28, 1888, the entire front row of frame stores, hotels and shops on the east side were destroyed by fire.

The fire started from a defective flue in the store of Davis and Black and burned in both directions until it spent itself. There was no protection against the fire in those days and all the people could do was to watch their property go up in flames. The estimated loss in this fire was \$110,000.

The burned district was soon rebuilt with good substantial brick buildings. Again on the night of August 13, 1914, the front row on the east side from the First State Bank to and including the Drug Store, burned. The loss in this fire was about \$200,000, partly insured.

The most heart-rendering part of this fire was the loss of life of three of our citizens, who were caught by falling walls. One of the dead, having been killed in the building now occupied by REA Cooperative.

The third fire in the business district was on the night of December 30, 1925 destroying the stocks and buildings now occupied by W. P. Rial and Preller Douglas, with an estimated loss of \$40,000. Numerous residences have burned and new and better buildings have been erected in their place.

Newspapers

The first newspaper published in Dongola was the Dongola Independent in 1894, with Richard Boren as editor and publisher. The Dongola Weekly News started March 6, 1897, with R. S. Udell as publisher and E. V. Udell as editor.

The Dongola Star put out their first issue May 24, 1901 with A. C. Hickman as editor and publisher.

This paper was sold to T. J. Carter in 1903.

The Dongola Grit, with Walter A. McIntire as editor, began April 14, 1906. This paper was sold to Grover C. Alge in September 1906. The Dongola Record, with E. L. Rickenburg, as editor, started in 1916.

The Dongola Tri County Record, with James Allen as editor and publisher, started July 31, 1932. It is a well equipped modern newspaper plant. It is published weekly and is a very creditable paper worthy of every citizen's support.

Jo-Carroll

Elizabeth, Ill.

J. C. "Slim" Mizell, operator of the former diesel generating plant for your cooperative, has been promoted to seaman, first class, in the Seabees and is now stationed at Davisville, R.I.

Mizell wrote the cooperative office recently to tell an out-of-school tale concerning one of his unusual experiences at the Seabee base. It seems that "Slim" had been assigned to sweep out one of the navy garages and was on duty, broom in hand, when a truck was pulled in for repairs.

An interested spectator, "Slim" said he watched the navy's all-star mechanics struggle with the balky motor and finally give up in despair. Prodded by Mizell's remark that the boys had better get the truck back in use soon or the war would be over, the navy mechanics dared him to show his mechanical skill. Dropping his broom and going to work with the pair of pliers and screw driver, "Slim" had the motor turning over smoothly in a short time much to the consternation of the navy men. The result of his work was that the foreman at the garage walked over to Mizell, complimented him on his accomplishment and told him never to stoop to menial sweeping jobs again—and "Slim" adds "I never picked up the broom again."

Ray Hutchison, veteran lineman, who has been recuperating from burns and injuries incurred last summer in an accident near the cooperative substation, has returned to work and appears to have almost completely recovered from his harrowing experience. Ray, as you remember, came in contact with a live fuse while refusing a cutout and fell about thirty feet to the ground, striking his head on a barbed wired fence.

Your cooperative was represented at the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association March 20 and 21 at Chicago.

A number of members have pig brooders in operation at present and additional members will be installing these electric units next year, it is reported. Through the use of electric pig brooders, many members report that they have been able to raise pigs without the usual loss encountered in winter weather.

Manager Floyd I. Ruble, accompanied by Russell Gingles, editor of the Illinois REA News, attended a meeting of managers of Illinois REA cooperatives at Springfield on March 2.

Win Air Corps Wings

Arthur M. "Bud" Read, son of Everett R. Read, president of your cooperative board, and Kenneth L. Parrott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nolah Parrott of Route 3, Elizabeth, members of the cooperative, received their air corps wings early last month. Lt. Read is now an army air corps navigator, and Lt. Parrott was commissioned as a bomber pilot. Kenneth was inducted into the army on Dec. 5, 1942, and soon qualified for air corps cadet training, while "Bud" enlisted in the air corps and reported for duty last January 26. Both were home on furlough last month, Lt. Read accompanied by his wife whom he married while in service.

Corn Belt

Bloomington, Illinois

STONEMAN ADDRESSES SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of your cooperative was held as scheduled on Wednesday, February 23, with over 200 people present and 208 members present in person or proxy. This is considerably more than a quorum and was a somewhat better attendance than the meeting last year.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Walter Risser, and after some music by Miss Gladwyn Rudisil the minutes were read and reports of officers given. The President reported the completion of a successful year for the co-op and thanked all members for their fine cooperation with the directors and employees. He called attention to the fact that many members can cooperate by clearing brush and trees along the line and can do this much cheaper than the co-op employees. However, no member should attempt to trim or fall a tree which is close to the line. The President reported also the moving of the office and storeroom to the new quarters which give a much more convenient place for the operation, and also will have parking space for the members who stop at the office, and a lobby where members can feel at home while in Bloomington.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Ruth Otto, read the financial statement and gave a summary of the meetings and activities of the directors during the year.

The Manager, T. H. Hafer, added some comments to the balance sheet and regarding the service to members, giving the following statements:

Report Is Given

"Present amortization payments on our REA loan are \$5,621 per month. These payments due gradually increase.

"Highest amortization payments will be \$8,200 per month starting in 1946 and continuing until the loan is paid off. During 1943 we had a little more than revenue enough to make these highest payments. We have made payments to REA in advance of the repayment schedule in the amount of \$136,000.

"Members reading meters have saved a total of 10,000 gallons gasoline and 25 tires.

"Bi-monthly billing is saving over \$400.00 per month to co-op and members.

"Service was rendered to 3830 members during 1943 which compares to 2228 in the first year, 1939. The average farm used 1215 kilowatt hours in 1943 compared to 639 in 1940 and 1005 in 1942. This 1215 KWH used per farm equals 1628 horse power hours which if applied to the drawbar of a tractor would plow more than 100 acres.

"Electric power is NOT going up in cost—here is average cost per KWH to members: 1941—7c; 1942—6.3c; 1943—5.8c. Let it work for you.

"One hundred fifty-four new members were connected for service in 1943 in spite of the war. Two hundred forty-one are now approved for connection as soon as work can be done. This extra service has been possible because the War Production Board releases material where electric power will help food production. Forty new members answered a questionnaire on the way in which electric power helped them produce food. The time it saved them averaged 18 hours per week per farm.

"The management wishes to thank all members for their fine cooperation in notifying the linemen or office of trouble or hazards along the line.

"A survey is planned to assist in electrifying the remaining 25% of the farms in our area as soon as the war is over."

One of the high points of the meeting was the address by Mr. E. J. Stoneman, Vice-President of the National Rural Electrification Cooperative association, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Questions - Answers

Another interesting discussion was the questions and answers. Many

members wrote questions on cards and turned them in at the request of the President. Following are the questions and the answers as given by the Manager or Attorney.

(1) Who makes out application for new line, the landlord or tenant?

Answers—Either one may apply for electric service at the farm. Usually the farm operator should apply because he is the one who has the livestock units on which the AAA committee bases its certificate for connection. In most cases the farm operator should take the membership in the co-op. In the case of a farm hand working by the month we recommend that the farm operator be the member so that the new hired man each time a change is made will not have to pay the \$5.00 membership fee. Also, of course, the farm operator is responsible for the bill.

(2) Why buy war bonds when the co-op owes the government so much money on which interest is being paid?

Answer—This question is a thoughtful one. REA at first asked the co-op to buy war bonds because of the stimulus it might give to the war bond campaign in general. Later REA requested that we pay the money on the debt due the government rather than to buy bonds. As far as the interest is concerned there is very little difference but at present interest rates there would be a slight advantage to the co-op to pay back on its debt rather than to buy bonds. The interest on our government notes runs from 2.46 to 2.73% and the interest on the bonds around 2.5%. There is therefore, a slight advantage to the co-op to pay on its debt and therefore save a small amount of interest and save some bookkeeping. The only advantage to buying bonds is whatever moral support the co-op purchase of bonds gives to the general bond buying program, and it is a good place to keep some reserve funds which can be cashed on fairly short notice.

On a call for hand vote of the members present on their desire for the action of the co-op on this matter the almost unanimous decision was that the co-op should pay on their debt rather than to purchase bonds.

Member Obligations

(3) What is the obligation of a member if financial reverses come to the co-op? Answer—The by-laws definitely provide in Article 1, Section 4, that "The private property of the members of the Cooperative shall be exempt from execution for the debts of the Cooperative and no member shall be individually liable or responsible for any debts or liabilities of the Cooperative." This means that there can be no assessment against property of members for any debts of this cooperative.

Outage Calls

(4) How does the bi-monthly billing work out where people are moving, especially the hired help farms? How are collections made in these cases? Answer—This is the one place where bi-monthly billing is not so good. It is possible for a person to move away and leave a slightly larger bill than under the old system, however, there is not as much difference as you would think because under the old system service was not disconnected until after the second bill had been rendered and, therefore, it was possible for a person to leave owing two months or more. Under the present plan if a two months bill is not paid within the 15 day period we soon begin to think about cutting off the service. Collections on these bills where the member moves are made as much as possible by letter or personal request and, of course, this member is not entitled to any service connection again until after the bill is paid. We have had several cases where a member left a bill and came back and wanted service again. In these cases the old bill was paid and a substantial meter deposit was made to guarantee the co-op against future loss before the service was connected. I hope to be able to report to you at the next annual meeting just how

much, if any, the bi-monthly billing has added to our delinquent accounts. We think it will not be very much.

(5) Where is the new location? Answer—At 315 E. Front Street, Come one block south from the court house on Main Street and three blocks east. "Come out and see us sometime."

(6) If membership is not transferable what happens when members leave their property and land to their children when they pass on? Answer—According to the by-laws a membership ceases on the death of the member. The by-laws do provide that a husband and wife may have a joint membership and we have urged members to take advantage of this provision. In this way if the husband or wife dies the membership can be continued by the other. When a member dies a new membership must be taken out by the person who wants to use the service. The \$5.00 membership fee is not a deposit—it is a membership fee. It pays the cost of registering the new member and other such co-op expenses.

(7) What part of the monthly payment on REA loan is interest and what part principal? Answer—This varies each month because as we pay part on the principal each month there is less principal to pay interest on the next month, therefore, a smaller amount of the payment is interest and a larger amount is principal. Our statement shows \$37,168 paid in interest during the year 1943 which divided by 12 would mean \$3,097 per month as the average amount of interest paid.

Construction Payments

(8) In the Balance Sheet what does the item "Construction Payments by Members" consist of? Is this item a liability or is it part of capital? Answer—This item refers to the contribution made by members who were farther than 1,000' from the line and who chose to make a cash payment rather than to guarantee a higher monthly minimum. It is both an asset and a liability. It is a liability because it is money received for which we must account and it is an asset because it is included in the value of the electric plant built.

(9) What is the average rate of depreciation of plant property? Answer—The plant is depreciated three per cent of the cost per year less the amount of maintenance put into it during the year.

(10) How do you determine the amount due by the bi-monthly plan and how do you figure the tax? Answer—The amount due is arrived at by dividing the total kilowatt hours used in two months by two and using the regular monthly rate. The bi-monthly billing did not lower the rate but it did make over \$400.00 saving per month to the co-op and members in postage and billing expense. The tax is figured at 3 per cent of the bill computed according to the rate schedule. This tax is 3 per cent instead of two as in the sales tax.

Outage Calls

(11) Do you have a definite plan about members calling in about lines being out so that calls need not be duplicated.

Answer—We have several times requested that members in a community agree among themselves on one phone to call in for that community. We have many areas where this has been done and most of our trouble calls come from this one member. This does save a good many duplications of calls. We have asked members to arrange this among themselves because we have no way in the office of knowing where the telephone exchanges change and if we attempted to appoint someone to act as a central of these calls we would probably not get the right phone. We appreciate very much the cooperation of members in this matter.

(12) Why not have an advance payment by hired men so the renter will not have to pay the bill? Answer—As I said previously we recommend that the farm operator take out

the membership and service connection for the hired man which, of course, means the operator is responsible for the bill. If this operator feels that he cannot protect himself for the last bill when the hired man moves away, the co-op will collect a meter deposit from the hired man which, of course, means the operator is responsible for the bill. If this operator feels that he cannot protect himself for the last bill when the hired man moves away, the co-op will collect a meter deposit from the hired man. This may be whatever amount the member feels we should collect. We have quite a number who are doing it this way.

Refrigerator Usage

(13) What does it cost to run a refrigerator for a month if you have one that runs 3 or 4 hours and at times runs all day and night without kicking off? Answer—one which runs all day or night without kicking off is costing too much. A refrigerator service man should be called to make necessary repairs or adjustments. The cost for a refrigerator depends on the size of the family, the amount of warm food put in it, and whether the hired girl keeps the door open in the summer time to keep herself cool while she is ironing. In general an average size refrigerator operated for an average family will use about 1 kilowatt hour per day—a little more in the summer and a little less in the winter.

(14) Two years ago I asked the REA to unwrap the wires at the meter pole—they are still wrapped. Why was this work delayed? Answer—This work should have been done a long time ago. I cannot tell you why in this particular case it was delayed. The wrapping of these wires is ordinarily not serious and does no harm until the insulation gets old and then there might be some leakage of current. We have tried to save gasoline and tires by not making a special trip in these cases but have tried to take care of them as a truck goes by. We will see that it is taken care of in the very near future.

Penalty Data

(15) Why not have the penalty 1 per cent for the first 5 days and 10 per cent after that? This would seem to have more horse-sense. Answer—Some members seem to have the idea that the bill is not due until the penalty date which is either the 15th or the 25th of the month. The bill is due on the 1st or the 10th of the month and any time after that it is left in being paid. The directors have felt that 15 days leeway is plenty of time for a member to get a bill paid, and therefore, the 5 per cent penalty is applied at that time. For your information this plan is considerably more lenient than the one recommended by REA. If we adopted their plan 10 per cent would be added if the bill is not paid within 10 days and if not paid within 20 days service would be cut off. We have felt that this plan was entirely too tight and felt that farmers should have 15 days in which to get the check in and also that 5 per cent penalty was enough. I do think that the idea of a sliding penalty has some merit, however, it would involve extra expense in book-keeping, would be more complex to explain, and might result in even more misunderstanding. Your directors, I am sure, will be glad to consider this suggestion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CORN BELT MEMBERS

The spring and summer season brings lightning storms and occasional damage to your electric line and service from this cause. The following are a few reminders to help you cooperate so that we can render you the best possible service:

1. Keep some extra fuses handy at your fuse box. Our linemen do not always carry fuses for your own wiring system because of the different kinds used. Our men might get to your place and still not be able to give you service if your own fuses are blown. Also you should check your own fuses before calling us

for service unless you are sure that the line is off.

2. If you think the line is off check with your neighbors to find out whether it is just your transformer or the whole line. Then agree with your neighbors as to which one is to report to the office or to the lineman. Our trucks recently made three trips to the same neighborhood in the same storm each one to answer an individual call.

3. If your service is off during the daytime call in before 5 o'clock.

4. Who to call for service on the co-op line. (Call your electrician for service on your own wiring.)

(a) Members on Bloomington telephone exchange: During office hours call 3723-5. At other times call one of the following numbers:

- Lineman Ralph Curby, 6240-1
- Lineman Glenn Meeker, 6511-4
- Manager Ted Hafer, 9684-5

(b) Look at the letter in front of the number on your bill and call the man listed opposite that letter—

"X" or "L" — Daytime—office, 3723-5 Bloomington; Nights—Glenn Meeker, 6511-4 Bloomington.

"R" — Lynn Nolker, 70 LeRoy.

"D" or "T" — Charles Johnson, 103 Danvers

"C" — R. E. Reiman, 212 Clinton or Joe Crosno, 7652 Clinton.

If you cannot get your regular service man you may call to Bloomington.

Menard

Petersburg, Illinois

REA ALLOTS \$100,000 FOR LINE EXTENSIONS

The Rural Electrification Administration has allotted \$100,000 for the extension of additional lines to new members that qualify for electric service through U-1-c certification by their county Agricultural Conservation Committee. This allotment will permit your Cooperative to extend R.E.A. service to several hundred applicants who want electricity to increase food production; it will also permit longer working time in the fields; it will do much to relieve the shortage of man power which exists in the areas served by your Cooperative.

CONTRACT TO BE LET TO BUILD LINES

There will be a letting of a contract to build approximately 80 miles of distribution lines including short extensions at your Cooperative office during the week of March the 20. Much of the preliminary work has been done preparatory to this letting. This will permit considerable saving of time in getting the actual work started; this saving of time will mean the increase of food production during the early summer and fall months. Actual construction will begin about thirty days after the contract is let.

MEET YOUR COOPERATIVE PERSONNEL

For the benefit of those of our membership not present at the Annual Meeting held in Petersburg on February 26 to get acquainted with the Cooperative personnel we are pleased to present them to you (even though it is by name only).

They are:

A. E. Becker, Manager; Office force: Ella Louise Cutright, office manager; Ellen Reinders, secretary; Evalena Borchert, stock clerk; Harry A. Houseworth, Line foreman, Mason City; Robert McLean, 1st Class Lineman, Mason City; Guy Sanford, Dawson, 1st Class Lineman; Ray Logan, 1st Class Lineman, Virginia; and Edwin DeLong, 1st Class Lineman, Petersburg; George L. Davis, storekeeper and emergency lineman, Tallula; and Fred E. Darr, Electrification Adviser, Petersburg.

Horace O. Wigginton, Engineer, with Larimore and Douglass Inc., of Chicago is located at the Cooperative Office for the present.

Space is donated to the Menard County War Council and Mrs. Faye Granstaff is employed as secretary by this group.

A standing invitation is cordially

extended to each of you to come in and get acquainted with these folks whenever you are in Petersburg.

HOME-MADE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT DISPLAYED AT ANNUAL MEET

There were several different kinds of home-made electrical appliances and equipment on display at the annual meeting. In addition to the home-made pig brooders, chick brooders and water warmers there was a very attractive display of lamps. These lamps had been made by Edward Hindahl, Mason City, from old kerosene lamps and Alladin lamps. By using the entire lamp and adding electric cord, socket and plug Mr. Hindahl created an attractive electric lamp from each of several old lamps which otherwise would have been junked or put in the attic to collect dust.

The result of this simple but effective application of a few minutes time and 50 cents worth of material was to restore to usefulness oil lamps that represented a substantial investment. William Durdel, Manite, also had on display an ordinary meat grinder to which he had rigged up a motor, pulley and belt. Audace Herzberger, Virginia, displayed an air pump which he had made from a discarded compressor he had taken from an electric refrigerator, this had been rigged up with a motor, belt and pulley and a demonstration proved its practicability. He also demonstrated a home made motor support which he had to operate their cream separator.

It has been decided by the program committee to give special attention toward building up interest in a real display of the home-made electrical equipment that you and others have made and really feature it on the annual meeting program in 1945.

Safety Thought For The Month

Beware of overhanging limbs or trees along the high line. It is dangerous to attempt to trim or fell trees near the distribution lines when they are close enough to fall onto the line. This can cause a serious outage that may result in the death of several thousand baby chicks and considerable loss to their owners. It will cause much inconvenience and loss of time to those depending on electricity to pump water for stock and to those that are trying to produce more food for civilian and military use.

If you plan to do this cutting be sure and call or notify your Cooperative so that the maintenance man in your area can come by and discuss the best way to do it. It may be your own service that you will interrupt.

Buy War Bonds

The coming of the war found many farmers without motors, pumps, milkers, refrigerators, washers, irons and other electrical equipment and appliances they had planned to buy. Some equipment has been available but the far greater bulk of purchases had to be postponed. WAR BONDS PURCHASED NOW WILL HELP BUY YOUR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN THE POST WAR PERIOD.

NEWS ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORS

The following members were winners of the prizes listed at the Annual Meeting held February 26th.

Trumbull Water Warmers: Jake Bast, Tallula; Sam Smith, Petersburg; and Walter Thomas, Oakford.

Package of Electric Light Bulbs (5):

Archie Zook, Athens; E. E. Duckett and George Williamson, Easton; Charles D. Becker, Fancy Prairie; Harry Beckman, Havana; Mrs. V. Hardin, Kilbourne; Edward Hindahl, Mason City; L. N. Kern, New Berlin; Mrs. T. B. Brown, New Holland; John Derry, Jasper DeMombum, Mrs. Goldie Janssen, W. H. Montgomery, A. H. Roegge, and Emil H. Stier, Petersburg; Elizabeth Kern, and John L. Taylor, Pleasant Plains; and Laura B. Colby, Mrs. Arthur Cook, Mrs. L. C. Golden, J. J. Newman, Louis

Rahmann, and Irvin C. Woodrum, Tallula.

A 1/4-horsepower heavy duty motor was donated by the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company of Peoria. The winner of this motor was L. H. Keith, Kilbourne.

CO-OP GIVEN PUBLICITY

The March issue of the Rural Electrification "NEWS", published by the Rural Electrification Administration features two full pages of photographs of "Junior Members" of your Cooperative. The two center pages of the NEWS are completely taken over with pictures and descriptions of boys and girls from several of our Cooperative families. Under the caption YOUTH SERVES, the following paragraph appears: "Using electricity as a weapon of war, rural youth serves on the home front. Boys and girls all over the nation are making brooders, repairing worn and broken electric appliances, using milkers and separators, making lamps, sewing, canning, bending their efforts to serve their nation. Pictures on these pages were specially posed by 'junior members' of the Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg, Illinois.

These photographs show Henry A. Kaiser of Greenview operating a milking machine. Another photograph shows Dorothy Sewell and Clara Horn, both of Petersburg, building a student lamp; another picture shows Miss Sewell operating a sewing machine. Mildred Roegge of Petersburg is shown operating a pressure cooker atop an electric range. Two other photographs were taken of youths who attend the Pleasant Plains Township high school. One picture shows Don Moss and Julianna Higgins completing the assembly of a home-made electric brooder and the others shows Don Moss and Julianne Higgins cooperate an electric drill. David Waggoner of Greenview is shown putting the finishing touches on a special chair he has been making. He is shown working with an electric saw.

The cover page pictures Ralph Colby, a student of the Petersburg High School servicing a motor.

Your Cooperative feels honored to have been chosen as the R.E.A. system to furnish "junior members" for the pictures used in the R.E.A. NEWS under the caption "YOUTH SERVES".

FOR "JUNIOR MEMBERS"

"Junior Members" of our Cooperative families are urged to choose the 4-H Rural Electrification project for one of their 1944 subjects. It is a project with a future and one that farm boys and girls will find both interesting and practical.

You may secure pamphlets and data on this 4-H Rural Electrification project from your 4-H leader.

It presents an opportunity for 4-H members to learn to build home-made electrical equipment, to clean and repair appliances and how to service certain types of electrical equipment. You will enjoy studying the principles of electric power and lighting, and learn those things which will aid you in the intelligent use of electricity.

Write your cooperative office if there is anything you feel we can help you do.

Attend Meeting

The second Annual Meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association will be held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, March 20-21.

Membership is limited to R.E.A. Cooperatives. It was organized to promote and develop interest in the rural electrification program and to promote the exchange of constructive ideas.

Speakers of national prominence in the public power industry will appear on the program this year. Included in this group will be Congressman John E. Rankin, father of rural electrification in America, Senator

Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, and William J. Neal, Deputy Administrator of R. E. A.

Your Cooperative will be represented at the meeting by President Henry B. Colby, Secretary-Treasurer Wm. H. Montgomery, Director C. Nelson Warner, Manager A. E. Becker, Harry A. Houseworth and Fred E. Darr.

Mr. Becker was recently appointed Coordinator for the NRECA in Illinois.

Western Illinois

Carthage, Ill.

FEBRUARY, 1944

OPERATING STATISTICS

Kilowatt Hours Purchased131,100
Kilowatt Hours Sold103,117
Kilowatt Hours Unaccounted
For27,982

FEBRUARY SALES

Farm and Home\$5,152.30
Commercial 181.26
Public Buildings 13.04
Schools 306.02
Rural Village 50.86
Yearly Minimum Balance 364.48

\$6,067.96

1144 Connected Consumers.

Outage Report

Maintenance and Outages: Two individual service interruptions—one by house fire, and one by cat on line. Three line interruptions caused by lightning. Had a severe electrical storm Tuesday, March 14th, which caused several outages, and burned out metering-equipment transformer.

Two reconnections and two disconnections are reported. Twelve line extensions have been started. Ten extensions were completed in the month. We have yet 32 applications pending.

Welcome New Members

New members to be welcomed: Floyd & Alma Bruns, Halic & Verna Roush, Robert & Idelle Ruebush, Arval T. & Susiemae Shoemate, John G. Anna M. Bass, Walter and Madge McPherson, N. S. & Emma Welch, H. Adressen, Junius & Rose Ulfkes, Jack R. & Margaret Darrah, Grover & Lucille Highlett, Kennedy & Katherine Pierce, Joel Marsden, Merle & Ethel Horney, Ward & Luella Reed, Raymond Reed, Cecil M. & Wanda Covert, Severene P. & Ellen V. Pearson, Bernice & Clarence Harrison, Lyle & Emagene Barr, Dwight W. & Fern Slater, Evelyn W. & Karl H. Nelson, Ted & Jeanne Dettmer, Leotis & Deloris Davis, Leonard & Marjorie Knorr.

We sold during the month, 3 units for home-made chicken brooders, and two factory-made brooders.

Attend Meeting

L. C. Marvel attended the Superintendent's and Managers' meeting at Springfield, March 2nd and 3rd, and reported a very interesting and instructive meeting. Mr. Marvel has been appointed as delegate to attend the National REA Cooperative Annual Meeting in Chicago, March 20 and 21. Tentative plans include Mr. Dickson, President of the Cooperative, also. Our manager attended the Menard Electric Cooperative Annual meeting February 26th, and, accompanied by Mr. Lee Murphy and Mr. Lloyd Dickson, attended the Annual Meeting of the Adams Electrical Co-op. February 24th.

On February 25th, Mr. Ed. Collier of the Regional Operations Division, of St. Louis, was a caller at the office.

To Receive Award

The Administrator's Committee has approved the farm of Mrs. V. M. Lovitt for the REA Food Production Award for 1943, which is a plaque that will be presented to Mrs. Lovitt at a meeting which will be arranged at a later date in Henderson County.

Following is the letter submitted to the Administrator's committee for approval:

"I would like to try for the prize

offered on REA with my personal experience.

Last spring the Government asked for more chickens and eggs so we bought a new brooder house and electric brooder; selected the breed of chick that grew fast and record layers. On the 30th of March we put 300 chicks in the brooder house and only lost four out of the three hundred. On the 19th of August, I got my first pullet egg. Every one said "they are starting to lay too early and won't last through the winter."

We then started making plans for a new chicken house and ordered our lumber, but due to the shortage of help we could not get a carpenter, so we did not get the house finished until December 23, 1942. The chickens were still being housed in the brooder house and were overcrowded, weather cold and snow everywhere, they had practically quit laying.

But the first day after being put in the new house, they laid 15 eggs; the next day more and have increased daily up to 122. Up-to-date in January, I have gathered 1,806 eggs from about 170 hens. This could not have been done without the help of electricity. We had the house wired (poultry house) and installed an automatic time clock. The hens get up and start their day at 4 o'clock; then the lights go off at 8 A. M. and come again at 5:30 p.m. and off again at 8 p. m. We also have an electric water warmer which keeps the water at an even temperature.

You never hear them complain—they just eat and sing. We have had such good results from the "electric way" of raising chicks, that we have our brooder house ready and our chicks ordered for January 28, 1943.

It looks like there would be a demand for chickens this year, with the meat rationing; and the farmer's wife will be doing her share with the help of electricity."

Submitted by,
Mrs. V. M. Lovitt,
LaHarpe, Illinois.
Member No. 429
Western Illinois Electric
Co-op.

Adams

Camp Point, Ill.

OFFICERS ELECTED

As required by the bylaws of your cooperative, officers are to be elected at the first meeting of your Board of Directors held at or after the annual meeting of members. The regular March meeting of the Board convened in the office of the Co-op on Friday, March 10, at which time said election took place. The following directors now comprise the executive committee of your Board: President, Roy L. Sharrow, Golden; Vice President, John Sargent, Rushville; and Secretary-Treasurer, Horner S. Myers, Camp Point.

In the interest of you members who were not present at your annual meeting, the following directors, besides the above mentioned officers, were elected to hold office until the next annual meeting: Geo. Vollbracht, Roy McCaskill, Fred Schnellbecher, Jr., Lewis Barnes, Walter Frey, and Glen Waner.

Questionnaire Planned

Attention all electric service users who have been connected under the provisions of War Production Order U-1-c! A questionnaire will be mailed each of you who fortunately have been connected under certain WPB restrictions during the past year. You will remember, that among other things, you certified to your County War Board that you would put into operation one of six pieces of equipment to help increase food production which would in turn justify the extension. Therefore, this questionnaire is being sent to check your compliance with this WPB ruling.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

Total Billing\$6,656.53
Average Bill\$4.40

Average KWH Used72
Total KWH Sold109,403
Total Members Billed1,511

The Board of Directors, manager, and cooperative personnel who were charged with the planning of the annual meeting felt well re-paid by the many compliments which they received from the members attending the meeting. There is a surprisingly large amount of detailed planning connected with the holding of an annual meeting and often times one wonders if the time and expense involved is worth the effort. We were somewhat disappointed, however, in that approximately one hundred members and member-users made reservations for lunch but did not attend to claim their reserved lunch. The cooperative ordered and paid for the number of lunches which the members and member-users asked us to reserve. If you did not claim your lunch the cooperative was "left holding the bag" as it was necessary for the cooperative to pay for the number of lunches regardless of whether they were used or not. This resulted in not only the cooperative paying for food which had no consumer but also was a waste of food.

NEW MEMBERS

Markert Bros.
Geo. F. and Alayne F. Kestner (Service Connect)
A. J. and Dora Meyer
Wm. Schmiedeskamp
Earl Peuster
Emmett E. and Irene Weisinger
Ralph A. and Mabel Schaberg
L. G. and Ethel McDonald
C. A. and Fahiola C. Moorman
Edw. M. and Erma Gronewold
Chas. Rohn
Edward C. and Cornelia O. Smith
John W. Cruttenden
Ralph and Grace Wilson
Union School Dist. No. 33
Carl and Virginia Stockhecke
Ralph and Corinne Rossmiller
Thomas and Josephine Crawford
James and Susie Wardell
Russel Kennedy
Maurice and Burneada Barker
Chas. L. and Louise McKee
J. E. and Mina McConnell
Frank and Margaret E. Stodgell
Paul and Florine Busby
Lawrence Leenerts (Service Connection)

Marcus and Anna McKeown
O. L. and Margaret A. Summers (Store)
L. H. and Mabel M. Byrns
Vancil H and Hazel Hindbaugh Breeden
Roscoe R. and Frances J. Derry
Carl Emerick
Clarence and Birdie Grafton
Harlan N. and Pearl Lawler
G. V. and Mildred Osborne
J. M. and Minerva Passley
Chris Post
Leo and Eva Ryan
Charles C. & Pearl Mae Walker
Primrose School Dist. No. 102
Roy and Pearl Lovely
Frank and Anna Varner
Omer and Edna L. Kestner
G. E. and Melba Janssen
Carl R. and Edith M. Davis
Golden Locker Co-op
Pierce Bros. (Earl C. and Virgil A.)
Kenneth and Florence Ward
Laura and D. W. Whitford
Ray and Lillian Folkrod
Harry J. and Irma L. Martin
Curtis and Lora Campbell
Henry and Eva M. Clark
R. L. and Lola Emmert
Bartel and Minnie Gronewald
M. W. and Mary Klingele
L. C. Vanzandt

Farmers Mutual

Geneseo, Ill.

As the rural electrification program continues to progress, we notice with much interest that the members of our Cooperative are finding more advantageous uses for electricity and are showing more of an appreciative and cooperative attitude toward the program generally.

The primary purpose for your cooperative being a subscriber to the

Dairy Production Given Boost By Southern Illinois Co-op Service

USES SEVERAL MOTORS IN PLANT AND ON FARMS; 35 PRODUCERS

Roy A. Brown, genial owner of the prosperous Producers Dairy of Anna, leaned back in his office chair, closed his account book temporarily and reviewed the cross-roads of his career (that period when he switched from the insurance business to raising poultry and from poultry to dairy cows) with high good humor.

The insurance business, he said, lost its attraction when he began to fancy himself the owner of a huge flock of chickens and acquired his grandfather's 80-acre farm, a mile north of Anna and north of the state hospital. However, the poultry enterprise was sidetracked when he had an opportunity to buy six milk cows and a milking machine from a man who was going out of the dairy business.

With the purchase of the cows and the inadequate foundation equipment for his present thriving business, Mr. Brown discovered one day that he had been investing more than he realized in building up his original small herd through the addition of several purebred Holsteins and that feed for his big poultry flock had become quite a problem. It was either poultry or dairy farming—and Mr. Brown chose the dairy business. The idea of becoming the owner of a thriving poultry farm, however, is still very much alive in the dairyman's mind and some day he has promised himself that he will have another try at his early plans.

Thirty-Five Producers

The modern, REA served dairy plant located on the original farms—now grown to include 210 acres through the addition of three adjoining farms—serves thirty-five producers, many of whom are members of Southern Illinois Electric cooperative at Dongola. Hundreds of homes and business places in Anna, Jonesberg, Ware, Wolf Lake, Cobden and Alto Pass get their milk from the Producers Dairy. With the demand for milk greater than ever before, business is booming, while the supply of raw milk at present is short 150 gallons per day of the quantity needed.

With three completely-wired residences on the dairy farms and seventeen motors in operation at the plant and in various essential places at the individual farmsteads, the Producers Dairy is using electric energy in substantial amounts to keep production at a high level.

One of the unusual features at the plant is a deep well which goes down to 525 feet, 325 feet more than was originally planned. An electric pump draws the water from the well to a big cistern from which it is forced into the dairy plant by a booster pump. Motors in operation include those on

Illinois REA News is to make available to its members more information as to the various ways in which electrical energy can be used in the saving of labor and increasing the production of food in the war effort.

Assistance Offered

Regulations are being somewhat relaxed and your Cooperative is in a position to assist its members in obtaining reasonable quantities of wiring materials. We are looking forward this spring to a substantial increase in the consumption of energy. Your Cooperative has a few 250, 300 and 500 chick size electric brooders and if any of our members are interested in purchasing a brooder, we would like to suggest that they place their order immediately.

Report Interruptions

Due to the critical labor situation and the increased demands upon the limited personnel of the Cooperative, we would appreciate very much if you would report any interruptions to service promptly and also continue to mail your meter reading cards.

DAIRY OWNER IS FIRM BELIEVER IN REA SERVICE

PRODUCERS DAIRY

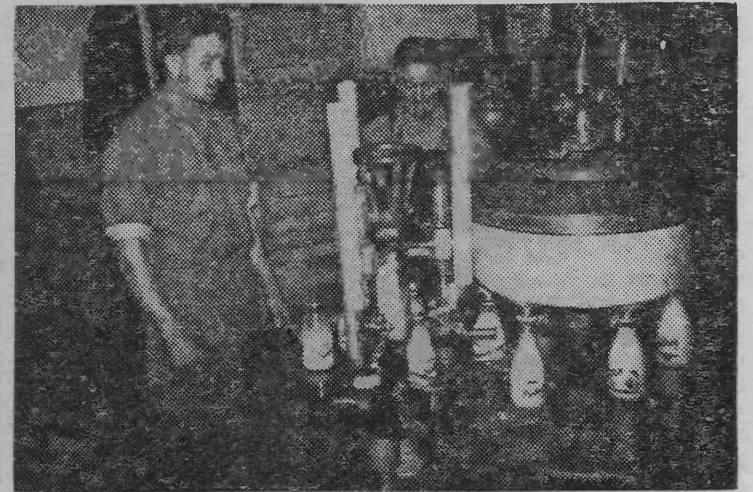


Roy A. Brown, owner of the dairy, is shown above outside the office in Anna. A firm believer in rural electrification, Mr. Brown has been able to operate his plant more efficiently with power than was possible with the diesel generating plant formerly used. Starting in a small way, Producers Dairy has grown rapidly and now supplies milk for a number of communities in the Anna territory.

a day in the plant and the other half those employed in the dairy, work half on the farm. The dairy picks up some milk in the country, while many producers bring their product direct to the plant.

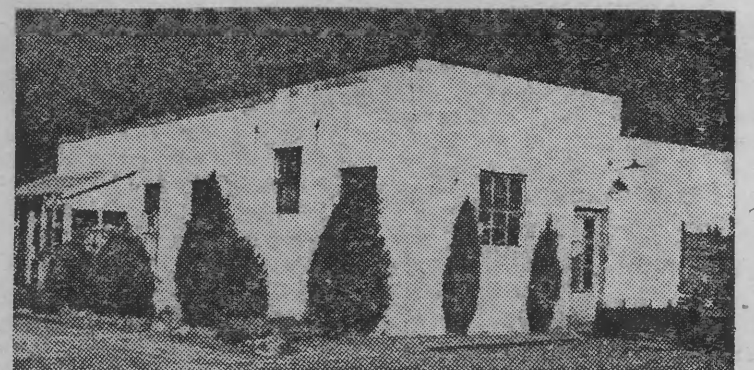
Service by the Southern Illinois cooperative has replaced a diesel engine and provided the plant with constant power with far less worry and work. In the days of the diesel engine, the entire plant had to go into operation for maximum efficiency when the diesel unit was started—now, with electricity, various motors can be switched on to operate separators, pasteurizer, homogenizer and other equipment as they are required.

One Way REA Power Helps Dairy



Two of the employees of the Producers Dairy are shown above at work at the electrically operated bottling machine in the plant. Power for this machine, as well as for all others in the plant, is provided by Southern Illinois Electric cooperative.

Producers Dairy Plant Near Anna



Above is shown an exterior view of the attractive rural plant operated by the Producers Dairy of Anna. Located one mile north of Anna, the plant is served by power from Southern Illinois Electric cooperative at Dongola.

Congressman Says Mission OF REA Is To Improve Living Conditions

Refutes Charges Made That Cooperatives Are Subsidized

Lashing out at public utility interests, which he charged with making "misleading" statements regarding the REA cooperative movement and declaring that the primary mission of the REA is to "improve the living standards of our people," Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas keynoted the opening day's session of the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association.

Turning to conditions leading up to passage of the REA act, Congressman Poage said:

"The REA was not established to destroy any private corporation or business. On the contrary, it was established to make it possible for someone, anyone, public or private, to provide cheap electric service to rural areas which the then existing privately owned utility companies refused to service.

"You all recall, just as I do, that prior to 1936, very few, if any utility companies would give any service at all in rural areas. When they gave such service it was at exorbitant rates. A thousand dollar connection fee was not unusual, and the price of current was more often than not absolutely prohibitive. The utility companies said that rural business was unprofitable and claimed that when they allowed some well-to-do citizen who had purchased a country home to pay the unreasonable charges that were utterly prohibitive to most real farmers that they were conferring a favor on the customer. They built their high lines between cities and refused to give service to the farmers over whose land their poles passed."

Needed Teaching?

In reviewing this procedure, the congressman said he could only "assume" that the private utilities, which claimed that rural electrification lines could not be built and operated at a profit, "simply did not know how to install low cost transformers and low cost voltage transmission lines." Maybe, he said, "they needed the REA to teach them how to solve the technical problems of their own industry. Congressman Poage declared he "assumed" the same view with reference to the accountants of the utility companies who also were unable to figure profits in operation of rural electric lines.

That view, he added, "never sounded very reasonable to me; I always thought better of the technical ability of the power company engineers, but that is surely the most charitable explanation of their sudden change in attitude."

"Such an assumption is more charitable than a recitation of the facts, but in any event, the business which the utilities had spurned in 1934 as unprofitable suddenly became essential to the solvency of the companies in 1936 when the local cooperatives offered to handle it. Just as the cooperatives were able to serve a market, and no faster, have the private utilities found it profitable to provide the service."

It is strange, he said, that utility companies are now shouting to "high heaven because we are saving them from going broke by taking all this unprofitable business" along rural electric lines.

Threat of Competition

"By providing the effective threat of competition, the REA," Congressman Poage said, "has actually saved rural users of electricity who still get power from private utilities millions of dollars. These savings are just as real and just as welcome to the customer of the power company that reduced its rates as a result of threatened cooperative competition as it is to the member of the cooperative that brought about the reduction.

"By extending lines into areas

where no private power line was ever built, the cooperatives, with the aid of the REA, have brought light and power to countless farms and farm homes that need that power to do a bigger and better job of food production—to say nothing of bringing relief to weary housewives and needed light to the family circle.

"Congress planned that the blessings of light and power should be made as widely available as possible. Congress did not give the cooperatives any monopoly on the right to supply this service. We had seen too much of monopoly.

"On the contrary, congress expressly provided that privately owned utilities could borrow money from the REA on the same rates and conditions as cooperatives. And right here we find one of the most remarkable situations. The private utilities never miss an opportunity of complaining of what they call the subsidized competition of the cooperatives.

"They would lead the public to believe that the government is paying the cost of the cooperatives. They fail to tell that the local electric cooperatives have never received one dime of government subsidy, and that all the farmers have received from the government is credit, and that that same credit is available to the utilities at the same rates that the cooperatives pay.

Available to All

"They would make you believe that the cooperatives were the recipients of special favors. These same favors are available to the utilities but the records show that while the REA has loaned \$476,044,562 to farmer-owned cooperatives and other non-profit organizations, it has loaned only \$4,466,707 to privately owned utilities. The reason? The government interest rate has been so high that the utilities have found it profitable to borrow from private sources rather than from the government. Actually the farmer cooperatives have had to pay more, not less, than the private utilities. In spite of this, these farmer-owned cooperatives have repaid more than \$30,000,000 of principal while only \$16,150,384 has come due."

In returning to the mission of REA, Congressman Poage declared that the aim of the REA cooperative program is to "reduce farm drudgery and to increase food production." The first of these objectives, he said, "clearly benefits rural people and the second just as clearly benefits the entire nation, and during these war times the entire liberated world." The REA, he said, is "nothing more than an agency of government established for the purpose of aiding the people in their effort to improve their living standards at their own expense."

Congressman Poage also reviewed Bill (H.R. 4278) passed by the house of representatives on March 7 and now pending in the senate.

Under the terms of this bill authority is given to appropriate for the support of REA, without any time limit or any limit on the sums as may be placed there each year by the congress that makes the appropriation." The period over which loans may be made is increased from twenty-five to thirty-five years. The interest rate to be charged by the RFC to the REA is fixed at 1 1/4 per cent and the rate to be charged by the REA to the local cooperatives is fixed at 2 per cent and the rate on outstanding loans is to be reduced to 2 per cent.

This arrangement, he said, will give the RFC "a splendid profit on the money it loans will protect it even though the cost of short time money which is used doubles. This will give the REA an opportunity to build up a surplus of 1/4 of 1 per cent spread that it will receive and more important, give your local cooperatives an

opportunity to get your money at more nearly what the utility companies pay."

It will, Congressman Poage added, "enable you to spread your payments over a longer period at a substantially lower interest rate, thereby reducing your annual fixed charges. This should enable some of you to extend your lines into thinly populated territory and, of course, it will enable those systems that can not expand to reduce rates and thereby increase the consumption of power within your present territory."

He urged that senators be made aware of the importance of the bill in order that they will encourage its passage.

"In the past," the congressman said, "the REA has had to borrow money from the RFC and then lend it to the local cooperatives. The RFC has been getting this money for 1 per cent or less. It has charged the REA 3 per cent. Under such circumstances it has, of course, been necessary for the REA to charge your local cooperatives more than they should be called upon to pay. The fact that they have paid does not prove that it was fair. The fact that the private utilities have not borrowed any larger amount of these funds proves "that it was not in line with private credit."

The bill before the senate now, he said, is to "perpetuate the REA," which, he added, the committee on agriculture of the house wants continued in opposition to "those, and you folks know them, who would like to see the whole program destroyed."

BIG, LITTLE INCH FAMILIAR TERMS IN DONGOLA AREA

Big inch and little inch may have little meaning to many people—but to the members of the Southern Illinois Electric cooperative project, they have very real meanings — for they represent names given to pipe lines through which oil passes from Texas to New Jersey.

There are two booster stations for the "big and little inch" pipe lines in the Southern Illinois co-op project area—the larger of the two located near Anna and the smaller located four miles south of McClure on Route 3.

Two hundred barrels of oil per minute pass through the 24-inch (big) pipe line, while 150 barrels of oil per minute pass through the 20-inch (little) pipe line at the larger station. A visit to the stations leaves the casual observer a little overwhelmed as he realizes that under the ground upon which he stands there passes in a constant flow millions of dollars worth of precious "liquid gold" bound for processing plants in distant eastern cities. Also there comes a feeling of wonderment at the accomplishment of a job which many thought could not be done. Built with federal funds, the pipe lines relieve railroads and river barges of considerable freight at a time when they are called upon to move huge quantities of civilian and war material.

STATE WHEAT CROP IN 1943 REPORTED LOWEST IN YEARS

The Illinois wheat crop last year was next to the smallest on record. As a result, Illinois farm, mill and elevator stocks of wheat on the first of the year were only a little over five million bushels, smallest in nine years.

By contrast, United States farm, mill and elevator wheat stocks on January 1, were estimated at 729,183,000 bushels, largest in nine years.

Casey Speaks - - -



The millions now engaged in industry and agriculture can be kept in employment, and the men now in the armed forces can be absorbed into our working economy, declared Eugene Casey, executive assistant to President Roosevelt, in his address to the second annual convention of NRECA in Chicago.

"But we cannot do it," he continued, "if we allow the new plant capacity in which we have invested \$15,000,000,000 of our government's money to be idle to satisfy those who want to produce little to sell at high prices. "America, in the post-war years, must produce for peace as it has produced for war to provide the kind of life that our homecoming boys have earned for themselves. The nation must produce on a basis that will permit greater consumption and must be willing to buy and sell with other nations as we trade with each other."

Sciota Sailor Tells of Rescue of Rickenbacker

Members of J. C. Donough Power Cooperative residing in the vicinity of Sciota recently had the opportunity of hearing first-hand accounts of the rescue of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker from torpedoman 1st Class Clyde Sallee, Sciota sailor home on furlough from many months service on a PT boat in the south Pacific.

Sallee was on the boat which carried Rickenbacker and one of his companions from the seaplane, which rescued them from their rubber lifeboat, to an island hospital. Sallee personally helped the famous fliers into the boat.

The Sciota sailor also told of the thrill of blowing up a Jap destroyer one night off Guadalcanal island. The darkened PT boat was cruising in the island waters when they need a Jap destroyer 3,000 yards ahead. Sallee fired the torpedo which blasted the Jap ship to bits, while the American craft scurried away to avoid destruction.

Hairless Pigs May Be Victims of Iodine Lack

Hairless pigs or weak pigs born alive, but lacking in vitality and, in many cases, dying within a few hours, may be victims of iodine deficiency.

Of all the maladies causing losses in newly born pigs, iodine deficiency is the simplest, easiest and least costly to correct. A very small amount of potassium iodide is sufficient for each sow, and the dose should be repeated at weekly intervals until all sows have farrowed. A teaspoonful of potassium iodide added to the drinking water once a week should be ample for about twenty sows.

Leaders of Building Committee



Three of the men most interested in securing the building and arranging for details in connection with the new location of Corn Belt Electric cooperative of Bloomington are shown above as they paused momentarily for a picture during the annual meeting of the organization held recently in Bloomington.

From left to right, they are Ivan Snow, Harry Miller and W. B. Ellis, chairman of the building committee. The new offices are conveniently located at 315 East Front street in Bloomington. Situated as they are on the ground floor, the new, attractive offices are among the best in the Illinois REA system. The building provides ample room for storage facilities and for housing trucks, supplies and equipment.

TRACTOR CHECKUP NOW WILL PREVENT TROUBLE LATER

This is a good time to put the tractor in shape for hard spring usage.

The tractor tuneup before starting spring work should include checking

the ignition, installing new spark plugs, checking carburetor adjustment and governor action, cleaning out the air cleaner thoroughly, putting new filter elements in the oil filter and giving the radiator a thorough flushing with a washing soda solution when anti-freeze is removed.

Carmi Orphanage Receives Service From Wayne-White Co-op, Fairfield

History Of Institution Given; Efficient School Maintained

UNUSUAL HOME BUILT IN 1919; HAS AIDED 328 CHILDREN

(Editor's note: The following article is reprinted from the December issue of the Illinois REA News for the benefit of Wayne-White REA cooperative at Fairfield, which serves the orphanage with power. At the time the article was first published, the cooperative was not a subscriber to the state-wide paper. It is, therefore, with pleasure that the Illinois REA News re-prints the article in order that members of the cooperative may take justifiable pride in the realization that their organization brings service to this worthy institution.)

In a grove of high oak trees and not far from the city of Carmi is located the Carmi Baptist orphanage, built through public subscription, church gifts and donations of individuals interested in the welfare of homeless children.

Sponsored by the Illinois Baptist State association, it is under direction of Rev. E. H. Zipprodt, superintendent, and Mrs. Zipprodt, matron. Here, far from the busy turmoil of city life, orphaned boys and girls are given ample opportunity to grow to young manhood and womanhood.

Shattered little lives which might otherwise be wasted in the rush of a normally thoughtless and at times cruel world are re-built, character sustained and education provided under Christian guidance. The orphanage has three large buildings—dormitories for boys and girls and a combination administration and classroom center.

It is located on a 440-acre tract of farming land, with an additional 100-acre farming tract operated near Olney. Income is also provided from two business properties owned by the institution.

Fifty-Four Children

There are now fifty-four children in the orphanage, and of these eighteen are of high school age and attend classes in Carmi. Thirty-four are enrolled in grades one through eight at the orphanage and two other children are of pre-school age.

Far from being an orphanage in the unfavorable sense of the word, children here are happy and well-treated, laughing at play and serious at their studies. In the office are two trophies which attest to the athletic ability of the boys—one is a cup for winning second place in the White county rural school basketball tournament and the other is a trophy for taking first place in the county rural school relay meet.

Some of the boys are also members of the Carmi high school football team. Girls, too, have achieved a high place in their extra-curricular activities and have been cited for their skill in domestic science arts. Boys and girls have participated in 4-H projects with notable results.

Share Work Plan

Boys and girls assist the orphanage staff by keeping their dormitories clean, a few of the children being assigned each day to keeping their rooms in order. After school there is always work to be done around the grounds, on the farm and in the kitchen and dining room.

The orphanage, contrary to similar institutions, is not a home-finding organization. The policy of its sponsors is to keep children of individual families together and to fit them through educational and vocational

pursuits until they have finished high school and been fitted to take their place in the world as completely equipped as are other young men and women of their age.

Children who come to the home are recommended by their pastors or other responsible parties. It is the feeling of those in charge that each child shall be treated as any normal child ought to be treated in established homes—they are, they say, (and rightly) not to blame for the misfortunes of their parents.

Lights and power for operation of various appliances are provided through facilities of Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative at Fairfield.

Without such electric power, provided at low cost, expenses of the orphanage would be correspondingly high and many of the advantages now enjoyed at the home would not be available.

History of Home

The history of the founding of the orphanage dates back to 1917, ten years after the organization of the Illinois Baptist State association at Pinckneyville. A campaign to finance an orphanage, principally for unfortunate children in the southern portion of the state, was begun at the Baptist association session at East St. Louis, Mo., on October 22 to 26, when T. F. Harley of Salem contributed the first \$5 toward the project.

The association requested that an initial forty acres of land be donated for establishment of the home, and Rev. D. F. Marlin, former pastor of the First Baptist church of Carmi, together with two of his deacons, Eben Renshaw and John W. Hall, presented the proposition before the citizens of Carmi and White county.

As a result of this action, about twenty persons signed a note for \$3,000 to pay for the first forty acres of land from John Holderby. Impressed by this move, Mr. Holderby donated an additional forty acres to the orphanage.

Work Is Begun

Work on construction of the first building at the orphanage was begun in March, 1918, and the structure, which has since become the girls' dormitory, was dedicated on June 26, 1919.

In February, 1919, plans were made for erection of a second building. As an incentive for the drive to raise funds for this structure and also to provide a memorial for his parents, C. M. Wasson agreed to erect a third building if the second could be financed. The campaign for the second building—now the combination administration hall and school—was successful and Mr. Wasson donated funds for construction of the third building—the boys' dormitory. The last two buildings were completed for occupancy in 1921.

The orphanage has a capacity for sixty children and has been certified by the Illinois state department of public welfare as a suitable place for the care of homeless boys and girls.

Our School Bus

All of the children attend the Baptist church in Carmi and are taken to services there and also to high school in a large bus owned by the orphanage. The buildings are large and ample and there were in the early twenties as many as 112 children at the home.

Classes at the orphanage are taught by Clifford Turner, principal, and

Children and Staff Are Pictured



STAFF OF ORPHANAGE

The orphanage staff appears in this picture, taken in front of the girls' dormitory, which is the original building on the grounds and formerly served as a combination school and administration building, in addition to housing the first few children to be cared for at the institution. Shown in the picture are Mr. and Mrs. Logan Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wells, Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sawyer, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Flora Taylor, Frieda Harper, who has been secretary of the orphanage for eighteen years, and Mrs. Eda Gray. Aside from Miss Harper, Mr. Turner and Mrs. Cox, the others on the staff serve as cooks, matrons and utility employes.



BACK FROM HIGH SCHOOL DUTIES

The above group of happy, healthy youngsters is shown just after returning to the orphanage from Carmi high school in which all are enrolled. The orphanage bus can be seen in the background, while the driver appears at the right of the students. With various late afternoon chores to do, you may be sure the boys and girls didn't tarry long around the bus before changing into their work clothes and busying themselves about the spacious grounds and buildings.

Mrs. Phoebe Cox, Mr. Turner teaches the upper grades and Mrs. Cox, who has been on the orphanage staff for fifteen years, has charge of the primary classes.

Food is under strict supervision and menus are checked carefully by competent dieticians to see that each child is getting well-balanced meals. Clothing is kept neatly arranged in lockers and each child's garments are tagged with individual names so that no mixup occurs at the laundry.

Although some products from orphanage farms are canned for winter use, much of the food is donated by benevolent Baptist church societies in the state.

On Honor Roll

Twenty-five young men from the orphanage have entered military service and there is a gold star for one hero of the institution who was killed in action.

Since its organization, there have been 163 girls and 165 boys admitted to the home. Of this number, the last annual report says, four have died, forty-two returned to live with their guardians or their original mothers or fathers and 229 have gone out into the world to make their own way.

Ages of the boys and girls now in the home range from 3 to 17.

Rev. E. H. Zipprodt
Superintendent.



Mrs. E. H. Zipprodt
Matron



COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS
DROP

Enrollments in colleges and other institutions of higher education this year are more than one-quarter below the 1940 peak, according to a preliminary survey by the U.S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency. This year's total of about 1,110,500 persons is eight per cent below last year's figures. Of those enrolled this year almost one-quarter have been assigned by the armed forces for specialized training.

ELEMENTARY STUDENTS, TEACHERS



School in the elementary grades had been completed when the above photograph of children at the orphanage was taken in front of the administration building. Clifford Turner, principal, is shown in the rear row at the left, while Mrs. Phoebe Cox, primary grade teacher, appears at the right of the children.

Land and buildings owned by the orphanage are valued at \$103,500.

Total cash collections received from various sources for the last fiscal year, ending September 30, amounted to \$34,641.50. In addition to this amount the orphanage received provisions valued at \$935.30; canned fruit, at \$1,670.30; bedding, at \$222.38 and clothing at \$2,509.43. Total collections included \$372.40 on hand as of Oct. 1, 1942. Disbursements for the

year totaled \$31,879.13, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,762.37, of which \$1,106.81 is to be used for purchasing cattle for the farm.

Heard at Induction Center

"Sergeant, I have a strange pain in my abdomen."
"Listen, rookie, officers have abdomens; sergeants have stomachs; you have a bellyache."