

ILLINOIS R^{EA} NEWS

The Voice of 60,000 Members

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NRECA Meeting Studies Signs of Battles Ahead

Hear Congressional Leaders Tell About Tactics Of Enemies

Storm warnings were raised high over the fifth annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Spokane.

Speakers and delegates alike viewed with growing alarm the ominous signs that still more vicious attacks will be leveled against the REA and public power programs by those who are seeking to destroy them.

Senator Warren G. Magnusen of Washington warned that "the same selfish private power interests that kept rural electrification in the background have done the same thing in fighting Department of Interior appropriations for public power developments."

"There are some in the Congress and on the outside who, from one motive or another, are seeking, with every means their fertile brains are able to devise, to curtail, to delay, or actually to kill outright, the continuation of these programs," Magnusen charged.

Denouncing these same "selfish interests who want to keep us in serfdom," Magnusen emphatically declared that special privilege groups in the east "want the farmer to be at the mercy of the moneyed interests."

Scores Budget Cutters

Declaring he was mad at what congress had done to the budget, Magnusen called upon every one in the REA and public power programs to write to their representatives in Congress to protest any reduction in appropriations for power and reclamation and the rural electrification program. He particularly signaled out Senator Taft of Ohio for condemnation as an overly zealous and indiscriminate "budget-cutter".

Washington's Representative Walt Horn told the delegates that the House Committee on Appropriations, of which he is a member,

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POWER TRUST MAKES SECRET APPEARANCE BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE

REA cooperative leaders across the country were furiously indignant to learn through NRECA that the power industry had appeared secretly before the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations protesting the request for REA loan funds and urging that REA be denied the authority to use any funds granted it for loans to build generation or transmission facilities.

Although REA cooperative officials testified before the House subcommittee, the generation and transmission issue was not brought up, either by members of the Committee or in testimony offered.

Surprised and dumbfounded by this maneuver of a secret session before the committee by spokesman for the power trust, REA co-op leaders viewed the situation as manifestly unfair and underhanded, since the information of the secret hearings did not leak out until after the Subcommittee had closed its hearings, thus providing no chance for REA or the co-ops to reply.

Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, summarized the attitude of the REA co-ops when he said, "Surely this great committee will not hear our enemies advocate severing our jugular vein—and then cut it—without permitting us a hearing!"

Roberts in Action



Editor Tells Co-ops To Use Press If Hope To Survive

Citing recommendations from the general report of the Commission On Freedom Of The Press, William S. Roberts, managing editor of Rural Electrification, told the delegates at the NRECA convention in Spokane that statewide and regional rural electric cooperative publications can make an invaluable contribution to the freedom of the press in the United States.

Quoting from the Commission's report, Roberts said, "non-profit institutions help supply the variety, quantity, and quality of press service required by the American people."

Roberts pointed out that rural electric leaders have a huge stake in the performance of the press because the co-ops depend upon loan authorizations by the Congress to carry forward the REA program. Therefore, he said, the co-ops are indirectly dependent upon the full

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State Fair and Convention Committees Named By Board

Committees to prepare an exhibit for the REA co-ops' booth at the Illinois State Fair and to take charge of arrangements for the annual statewide convention in Springfield, were named by the Association board May 21.

The State Fair committee: Fred E. Darr, chairman; L. C. Groat, Dean Searls, A. D. Mueller. Convention committee: Everett R. Read, chairman; A. E. Becker, Robert Schweickhardt, A. D. Mueller.

Wickard Exhorts Co-ops To Assume Offensive In Battle With Enemies; Says They're Strong Enough To Win

REA Head Tells Cooperative Directors To Be Sure That 'Real Democratic Procedure' Exists; Also Criticize 'Minority Rule'

REA cooperatives must assume the offensive rather than to be put on the defensive in their campaign to take electricity to every unserved farm, REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard told an overflow crowd of delegates and guests at the fifth annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Spokane.

Efficient REA organizations throughout the country, well-managed and with an understanding and enthusiastic membership have nothing to fear about the future of the REA and all the things it can accomplish through the 1,000 groups of local citizens organized in democratic, locally owned, business-managed enterprises, Wickard declared.

Operating in a thousand different communities, these REA

BULLETIN

A report by the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations disclosed May 23 that it recommends \$225,000,000 for REA loan funds for the fiscal year beginning July 1, a cut of \$25,000,000 in the figure contained in the President's budget message.

The Subcommittee recommended slashing \$1,600,000 from REA's request for \$5,600,000 for administrative expense during the coming year. It criticized the agency for "spoon feeding" its borrowers and for providing unnecessary services to its rural electric cooperatives and advocated that only new borrowers receive REA service.

REA contends, however, that few of its borrowers have been energized long enough "to be on their own" and that the service furnished are not otherwise available.

In its recommendations, the Subcommittee proposed that REA borrowers obtain funds directly from the U. S. Treasury on the basis that such a plan would return \$4,260,000 in interest payments to the Treasury.

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Claude R. Wickard

groups, all with a common purpose, are an instrument which can be a tremendous force in the future development of the rural life of the country, the Administrator asserted.

Security Threatened

Every cooperative member whose power comes from a

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Two Illinois Men Testify In Behalf of REA Loan Funds

Two representatives of the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives were the final witnesses to testify in behalf of loan authorizations for REA before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, thus winding up six weeks of testimony heard by the House group in Washington, D. C.

Although a committee of four, composed of President G. Wayne Welsh, Vice President Everett R. Read, Coordinator A. E. Becker and Public Relations Director A. D. Mueller had been named by the state association board to make the trip to Washington, Read and Becker agreed to fly directly to the Capital from Spokane, to permit Welsh and Mueller to return from the NRECA convention aboard the Illinois-Iowa special train.

Congressman Everett Dirksen, chairman of the Subcommittee, accorded Read and Becker a cordial reception at the hearing, and despite the weariness of the committee members, the ten minutes to be allowed the Illinois witnesses was stretched to more than a half hour.

Applications Filed

After reading a prepared report showing the specific need for REA loan funds by the cooperatives in

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Named To Wisconsin Board

Everett R. Read, vice president of the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives, was named May 21 by the board of directors to serve as a director on the board of Wisconsin Electric Cooperative.

Co-ops Pledge Unity To Repel Enemies' Attacks

Declare REA Program Must Continue Until All Farms Have Power

Affirming the purpose of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and its member-cooperatives as that of taking electric service to every American farm home at a fair cost, the delegates at the fifth annual convention vigorously went on record through resolutions to set forth the policies of the national association in carrying forward the rural electrification program.

Power to the farmer is as essential to his vocation as it is to any other industry, the Association emphasized in a preamble to the docket of resolutions. Rural electric cooperatives, it went on to say, is not seeking a fight or wishing to oppose or impede any individual or business firm unless it should become necessary to repel an unjustified attack or oppose unreliable propaganda and misinformation.

Such attacks the Association dedicated itself to resist with "complete unity" and to oppose zealously any

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State Association Airs Proposal To Expand Program

A recurrent proposal that the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives establish an office at Springfield and employ a full-time coordinator, was aired at a meeting of the board of directors in the Abraham Lincoln hotel, Springfield, May 21.

A rapidly expanding Association program with need for a centralized headquarters and full-time personnel, formed the basis for a recommendation that a budget committee be named to study the feasibility of such a plan and to give consideration to the financial support required for a more ambitious statewide agenda.

A similar proposal was studied last

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Year-Round Home Comfort Promised Users of New Invention; Pump Utilizes Earth's Heat

Unit Air-Conditions Either Hot or Cool; Completely Automatic

An entirely new mode of living was predicted for all who avail themselves of the benefits of the newly developed Heat Pump, a device which will heat buildings in winter and cool them in summer, according to Marvin Smith, vice president of the Muncie Gear Works, Muncie, Indiana, in his talk to the delegates of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Spokane.

Scientifically, a heat pump is a device for pumping heat or thermal energy from a low temperature source to a higher temperature level, Smith explained. In every day use it is a unit about the size of a bottled soft drink cooler and is installed in the basement or utility room of a home, for instance, to replace the existing furnace or boiler.

In heating, it utilizes heat already made, either in the air or in the earth. Very simply, it takes the heat out of the earth and puts in the house in winter, and in sum-



Marvin Smith

mer, takes the heat out of the house and puts it into the earth.

A Revolutionary Idea

"The heat pump is not just another product to perform its work

in just another way, such as another freeze box or another radio, but is a revolutionary idea upon which we are building a new industry. It is year-round home comfort without combustion," Smith related. Heat pumps, he said, are already performing satisfactorily in all sections of the country.

Smith said the heat pump manufactured by the Muncie Gear Works is called "Marvair" but that other well-engineered heat pumps should equal or approach the performance of Marvair after further research is completed.

A heat pump is an electrically powered, automatic, air-conditioning plant giving year-round comfort in one compact unit to homes, offices and small commercial buildings. It produces heat, or cool air, as needed, and circulates it through a conventional forced air duct system.

Production of automatic heating and cooling is quiet, safe, and dependable. The change over to cooling or heating is accomplished by means of controls and requires

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Wickard's Shoe Pinches Illinois!

In his address at the convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, REA Administrator Wickard stressed the importance of democratic procedure in the operation of cooperatives and insisted that if the REA co-ops adhered strictly to such a procedure they had nothing to fear from their enemies.

He suggested that "directors of every REA co-op examine its organization and management procedure thoroughly with a view to insuring that democratic machinery exists." He urged that the directors make sure their members have a real choice between competing candidates at all elections and that every area served by the co-op is adequately represented on the board.

Women should be represented on the boards of directors because rural women gain as much from electricity as do men, Mr. Wickard added. "They should be encouraged to work through the schools and churches and other community activities to bring about a better understanding of these REA cooperatives and their relation to better rural living," he said.

If the shoe fashioned by Administrator Wickard should be tried on by the co-ops of Illinois, it would, we predict, pinch painfully.

In this state the co-ops have, for the most part, failed to provide "real democratic procedure" in nominating and electing directors. It has been our observation that in a great majority of instances, elections are cut and dried propositions with election machinery so geared as to eliminate any real freedom of choice by the members themselves.

It appears to have become routine for the board of directors to appoint a nominating committee and for the nominating committee, in turn, to present the directors as candidates for re-election.

We know one co-op director who declared, "I intend to continue having So-and-So on the nominating committee and as long as he is on the nominating committee, I'll be a director of this co-op." Just like that!

At all of the twelve annual meetings we attended last winter the slate of candidates offered by the nominating committee contained only the names of the directors, or if a vacancy was to be filled, only one candidate was offered for it. In several instances, as it turned out, the carefully printed ballots were discarded and the directors re-elected by acclamation.

Provision was made in the ballots for "write-in" candidates, of course, but such blank spaces merely capitalize on inertia and comply with the letter rather than the spirit of the by-laws with the result being the steamrolling of candidates back into office.

At one annual meeting a member arose and made a persuasive nominating speech from the floor. But his talk was all but drowned out by the hub-bub of conversation in the meeting so that only a scattered few were able to hear what he said. The presiding officer did not rap for order, nor did he accord the speaker the courtesy of the public address system. The name of the proposed candidate was not mentioned by the presiding officer so that all could hear; it was not written plainly on a blackboard or given proper emphasis so that it could be recognized by the members.

Yet this candidate polled 66 votes, presumably cast by members in the immediate vicinity of the gentleman who made the nominating speech since they were the only one who could possibly have heard the name of the proposed candidate.

We happened to be near a row of members who consulted with each other to ask if any had heard the name. None had.

After studying their ballots a few minutes, one of them said, "Well, I suppose we

might as well go ahead and mark these, but I'd have voted for that fellow. I think it's good to have a new board member once in awhile."

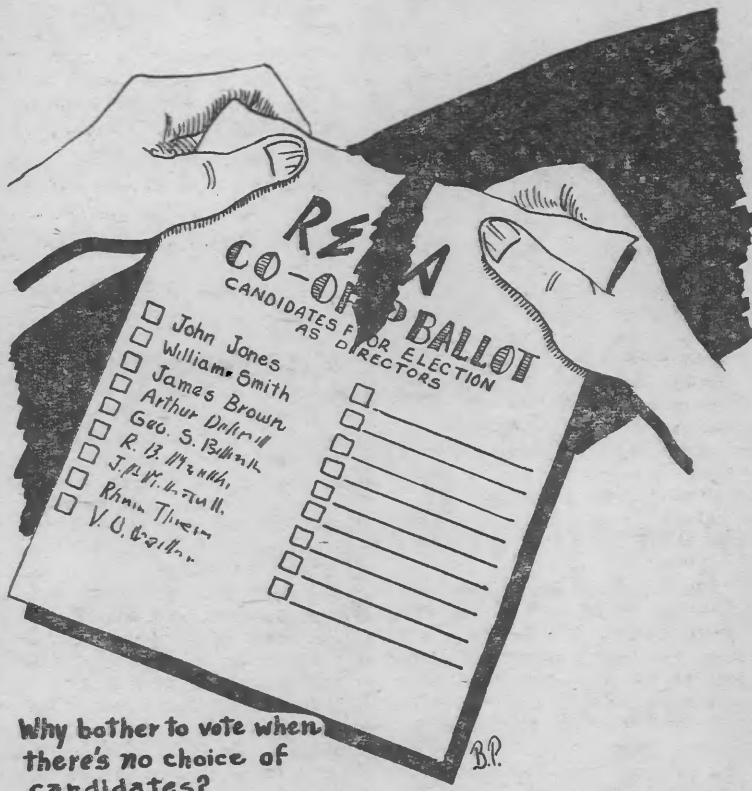
At several of the annual meetings we attended, the grumble of dissatisfaction over the election procedure was clear and distinct back along the rows of members who studied ballots containing only one set of names. Even in REA cooperatives, it seems, the American farmer resents being denied any choice when it comes to casting a vote.

It appears that a logical first step toward attaining the "real democratic procedure" to which Administrator Wickard referred, might be to make sure that every co-op nominating committee is instructed to present several candidates for each directorship, in any case, never fewer than two candidates. This would assure the members some choice in the matter.

Although most cooperative by-laws specify that the board shall appoint the nominating committee "not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days" prior to the date of the annual meeting, it might be wise to examine this provision governing co-op elections with the idea of changing it to provide for the nominating committee to be named at the conclusion of an annual meeting with instructions to present its slate of candidates "not more than 60 nor less than 30 days" prior to the next annual meeting.

This would make it possible for the members of the nominating committee to give careful study to the qualifications of farm leaders on the co-op lines and to consult each other at committee meetings throughout the year. It would also allow ample time to publish the list of candidates sufficiently in advance of the meeting, a prac-

Real Democratic Procedure?



...tice which is being carried out by all the co-ops.

A number of the co-ops in Illinois have adopted the policy of electing three directors each year to fill three-year terms. This appeals to us as a sound policy because it assures ample time for each director to familiarize himself with the increasingly complex operations of his cooperative and to develop into a thoroughly informed, fully advised director who can contribute more than just his presence at board meetings. He is afforded time in which to develop confidence and leadership in dealing with the problems of operating a rural electric distribution system.

Only one Illinois co-op, to our knowledge, has followed a policy of discouraging three-year-term directors from succeeding themselves, thus eliminating any opportunity for perpetuating the same directors on the board. At Spoon River Electric, Canton, there is a "gentleman's agreement" that no director shall be eligible for re-election after serving his three-year term until he has been off the board at least a year. If after that period of time, his neighbors and community co-op members want him to serve them again, they can elect him at a subsequent annual meeting.

It is worthy of note that the Spoon River co-op is regarded as one of the most efficiently managed and directed in the state, a fact which certainly attests the soundness of its policy governing the length of continuous service allowed its directors.

It might be argued that there is a folly in a system which provides that directors shall be ineligible to succeed themselves after they have become well informed and experienced in dealing with the business of their cooperative. By the same token, it is folly to regard any director as indispensable and to make no provision for

grooming other co-op members to assume positions of responsibility.

Yet it remains true that the benefit of all the experience gained as a director or officer of a cooperative should not be allowed to go to waste.

We should like to propose that every REA cooperative provide for a "Past Directors' Council" or at least a "Past Presidents' Council" composed of the men and women who have served the co-op in a policy-making capacity, and whose experience and counsel would be of great and sustaining value to the board of directors.

Although the members of the Council would not have a vote, their advice and suggestions would be given consideration, they would be encouraged to attend board meetings, and they could be appointed to committees to carry out special assignments of the board. Other valuable work of such a council would suggest itself as time goes on.

BULLETIN—

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It also took the position that since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan limitation to 85 per cent of total value no longer applies, REA should not be provided the requested \$25,000,000 directly from the Treasury to be used for loans to its borrowers. This amount, consequently, was cut from the \$250,000,000 specified as minimum by the President.

In its report, the Subcommittee insisted that \$225,000,000 in REA loan fund authorizations is an "amount more than ample" considering the scarcity of materials needed for new line construction and for making needed improvements to rural electric distribution systems.

REA had presented information, however, showing

that it had a backlog of \$244,000,000 in applications for loans at the present time. An independent survey made by the National Rural Electric Cooperative association showed that a minimum of \$361,000,000 will be required by the cooperatives next year to carry forward their proposed construction and to make desperately needed improvements to meet the rapidly increasing demand for power on the farm.

If the Subcommittee's recommendations are followed by Congress and a total of \$225,000,000 in REA loan funds allowed, cooperative leaders estimate that loan funds will be exhausted by September and that the cut in the item for REA administrative expense will slow the process of applications, inspections and payments, so as to reduce by 80,000 the number of farms which can obtain electric service next year.

No restrictions were placed by the Subcommittee on the use of REA loan funds for generation and transmission facilities.

Safe Wiring Found On Only 2 Farms Out of 100 Checked

Only two out of every 100 electrified farms re-inspected for wiring defects are found to be safe, James Cobb, Washington, D. C., assistant chief of REA's power-use section, told co-op wiring inspectors and managers at a regular meeting of the REA Manager's Association in Springfield, May 21.

Cobb disclosed that many farmers are paying excessively high fire insurance premiums because of widespread unsafe wiring conditions in rural structures and urged that wiring inspection programs be intensified by all REA co-ops to correct unsatisfactory conditions on members' premises.

A substantial reduction in insurance premiums can be expected by a farmer who submits a periodic wiring inspection report showing his farm to be safe, Cobb said.

He commended the Illinois cooperatives for carrying on a continuous wiring inspection service. Each of the 27 co-ops in the state, he observed, has launched such a program.

Manager George W. Endicott, Southern Illinois Electric, Dongola, presiding at the meeting, called for estimations of the cost to the cooperatives of making original and re-inspection services for members.

A tally of the estimates disclosed that the average cost of an original inspection ranges from \$2.50 to \$3.50 and for reinspection from \$1.00 to \$4.00 a trip.

These figures were contrasted with the average co-op charge of \$1.00 to \$2.00, emphasizing the extent of the free service furnished co-op members.

Among the recommendations offered for increasing the efficiency of the co-ops' inspection programs were that inspectors should be licensed similarly to plumbers in the cities; schools should be established to teach a uniform method for wiring; members whose negligence in wiring causes damage to co-op property should be billed for cost of repairs or replacements; wiremen should be trained as salesmen to better persuade farmers on the importance of adequate wiring and frequent inspections.

Everett R. Brown of REA's applications and loans division field staff, and D. B. Bidle, state safety and job training instructor, were guests at the meeting.

NRECA MEETING—

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"must use a broad sense of imagination in its budget-balancing to assure the continuance of those wealth-producing projects which will add to the national income, will repay the government even more than the price of the investment, and will result in the creation of 'more and better taxpayers' in our country."

The REA co-ops' one most potent weapon before Congress, and in the eyes of the general public, Horan maintained, is their fine record of repaying the Federal Government for the cost of their power and transmission, a fact which he firmly believes justifies a continuation of the assured cooperation of the government.

Passing First Test

"You are passing the first test of rural electrification," Horan told the NRECA delegates. "I am happy to note that you are realistically facing the questions of keeping 'free' the thing which you have gained, and making it something which you, yourselves, own."

He urged REA and public power leaders to "concentrate your initiative on those things which need to be done, singly or collectively, to assure your continued progress in this modern civilization."

"Never surrender your basic freedoms to any government or power," he admonished, "and above all, never lose sight of the fact that America was built by men of courage, enterprise and integrity."

Work Only Begun

Congressman W. R. (Bob) Poage of Texas, who presided at an open forum the first morning of the NRECA convention, reviewed the history of the organization and said its work, a distinct contribution to national welfare, is only well begun.

Delegates speaking from the convention floor expressed their concern over rural electric co-ops entering the appliance sales business and pointed out that private power companies had found it advisable to discontinue merchandising electrical equipment and appliances.

Belief was expressed that the co-operatives should make the public more familiar with the tax question and try to show that only money taken from customers by privately owned utilities operated for profit can be used for payment of income taxes and that the co-ops should stress more strongly the amounts they pay in other taxes.

Power Shortage Looms

Arthur E. Goldschmidt, Washington, D. C., head of the Interior Department's power division, told the NRECA delegates that a terrific power shortage faced the nation.

Goldschmidt arrived in Spokane simultaneously with the news that a Congressional committee had voted to eliminate all funds for his division. A strongly worded resolution urging Congress to restore the funds necessary to continue and expand the work of the Interior Department's power division was promptly passed and dispatched to the congressional committee chairman at Washington.

Goldschmidt told his listeners: "Neither our present nor our prospective power supply is adequate to maintain full production and full employment. We have outgrown our power plants and we threaten to outgrow our power plans," he asserted.

One-Way Road

Goldschmidt said the rise in electricity consumption in America was the result of a deliberate step taken by industry and Congress "along a road that has no turning."

"We can not return to the use of the old smoky lamp even if we wanted to," he declared. "There are not enough lamps, and, anyway, we could not operate our sanitary and transportation facilities, our aluminum industry or the remainder of our complex economy without electricity and more electricity."

There do not even exist adequate manufacturing facilities to produce sufficient kerosene lamps, coal burning stoves, and other items of the "kerosene age" to meet the demand should electricity be curtailed or not be used, Goldschmidt disclosed.

The nation's aluminum industry alone, he said, now consumes 4,500,000,000 kilowatt hours each week compared to 2,000,000,000 weekly 10 years ago. Other large

industries have also increased their consumption of electrical energy many times over, he reported.

Public Power Policy

"We as a nation set out to make power widely available to the people under programs and policies designed for that purpose," Goldschmidt reminded his listeners.



Arthur Goldschmidt

"The Congress undertook to encourage multiple purpose water conservation and development programs that would make large power supplies available at low cost."

"We understood as a matter of national policy to get those power supplies to the people. We understood to encourage wider rural electrification for the nation's benefit. These policies have been consistent and interdependent. Low cost hydro-electric power has made many of our projects feasible and low rates to consumers have made our projects pay out."

Today the public power capacity of the nation is larger than ever before and represents about one-fifth of the nation's capacity, Goldschmidt related. According to the Edison Electric Institute, he said, the profits of the private utility industry in 1946 rose to \$685,000,000, increasing more than 20 percent over 1945.

Utilities Making Money

"Never had publicly owned power been a larger percentage of the total power available in America, and yet never have the profits of the private utility industry been higher," Goldschmidt continued. "Representatives of the private utility industry have ridiculed our progressive plans, complained of our accomplishments and have sought to hamstring our developments."

"But in spite of their ridicule and anguish and lobbying against our efforts to increase power supplies at lower rates to consumers, our programs are paying out and the private utilities are making profits."

The current sharp upward trend in power demand is creating our most immediate pressing problem, Goldschmidt emphasized. Today we can no longer build ahead of demand. Even if all agencies, private and public, got together with the greatest combined effort, we could not meet present demands for power, he predicted.

REA Co-op Lines Serve As 'Phone Message Carriers

Citizens at Welch, a small rural community in Dawson county, Texas, are getting their electric power and telephone conversations over the same wires, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch.

Installation engineers have been conducting tests for several weeks on their experiment of running telephone current through power lines to establish telephone service between Welch and Lamesa and to an oil field near Welch.

The Dawson county project, which successfully carries telephone messages over some 20 miles of power line, is believed to be the longest experiment tried to date. Seven similar experimental projects are also under way in other sections of the country. The Texas installation was put in by the Southwestern Associated Telephone company working closely with the Lyntegar Electric cooperative.

In outward appearance, according to the AP dispatch, the new telephone equipment resembles any regulation service installation but each telephone box actually is a complete radio receiver and transmitter unit.

Nuclear Scientists at NRECA Meeting Urge Atomic Energy Be Used To Aid in Advancing Civilization, Not Ending It

"The method for the release of atomic energy is the greatest discovery in the history of mankind," Dr. Linus C. Pauling, director of nuclear research at the California Institute of Technology, told the delegates at the fifth annual NRECA convention in Spokane.

Dr. Pauling accompanied Dr. Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago, director of the emergency committee of atomic scientists, in appearances before the convention. Dr. Szilard, "one of the two fathers of the atomic bomb," predicted power from atomic energy will be available in the comparatively near next possible war and replied: "I the next war but I do know what future but he said it may never displace other sources of power for specific purposes."

Dr. Pauling asserted that "atomic energy will change the nature of the world as no previous discovery has done."

He added that atomic energy would benefit mankind in two



Dr. Leo Szilard

alternative directions. First, he surmised, it will "provide for an indefinite period in the future a source of power," and second, it already is providing a valuable tool in the form of various radioactive isotopes in medical research.

He believes the development of power is more important than the medical research phase.

"On the other side of the picture," he said, "is the danger of atomic warfare. That could result in the destruction of civilization."

Return To Spears

Dr. Szilard suggested a story about the scientist who was asked what weapons will be used in the don't know what will be used in will be used in the one after that one. It will be spears."

On October 11, 1939, Dr. Szilard ability of a proposal to make atomic bombs, and he was largely in charge of the first chain reaction pile at the University of Chicago which led to the construction of the Hanford and Oak Ridge plants.

He remarked that the Hanford plant is using "rather old-fashioned methods" but declined to say what changes could be made.

In a prewar year, he continued, the United States imported about 400 tons of uranium, from which wrote a technical memorandum that later was used to convince President Roosevelt of the practicability that two tons could be used to create about 1,250,000 kilowatts of electrical energy or about the amount produced by the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1944.

Power Potential

In the manufacture of plutonium,

Foresee Better Homes As Building Program Gains

America's new homes of 1947 may not be utopian marvels of chromium, plush and mechanical marvels, but they will be superior to prewar homes, according to a study released by the Tile Council of America.

The current emphasis on quantity construction will swing toward quality construction as the speed-up 1947 home-building program convinces the home buyer that postwar needs are being met. F. B. Ortman, chairman of the council's

residential construction committee, predicted.

The construction industry has a chance to beat the housing shortage by mid-1948, he added, citing as proof the rapid increase in output of building materials. Annual production of some materials is now higher than at any time since the building boom of the '20s, Ortman said. In fact, he predicted, many building supplies will pass from seller's markets to buyer's markets in 1947.

the Hanford product, Dr. Szilard said heat that can be used for power is created when it is produced and when it disintegrates. About 20 tons of plutonium would produce all the electrical energy that was available in the United States before the war, he said.

"There is no direct way," he continued, "in which atomic power could be transformed into electrical energy. Atomic power will yield heat and the heat will have to be used to make steam and the steam to make electricity."

He surmised that an inert gas might be heated in place of water to drive turbines. Atomic energy, he added, should be able to compete with coal as a source of power when coal costs \$10 a ton.

two to three tons of uranium 235 could be manufactured. He estimated

Relative Fuels

Dr. Pauling pointed out that as a fuel, uranium-235 would cost \$5,000 a ton, but a ton has the equiv-



Dr. L. C. Pauling

alent in heat-producing properties of 2,500,000 tons of coal. By comparison, then, he showed, uranium would be a cheap fuel. Contrary to general opinion, he said, uranium is available in abundant quantities and if the equivalent in heat-producing were produced, the same amount of uranium mined in the United States would be as much as the coal mined in 100,000,000 years.

"Atomic bombs exist in large number and will be used in another war if there is another war," Dr. Pauling said. They are "very devastating" and one atomic bomb is equal to 20,000 tons of TNT.

Atomic bombs are cheap, he computed, being only \$1,000,000 each while the same explosive power in TNT would cost \$20,000,000.

He explained that Russia can make atomic bombs and that other nations will eventually be able to do so, thus to avoid destruction it will be necessary to avoid another war.

Neither this country nor Russia is working hard enough to avoid another war, Dr. Pauling observed, both being busy building up armaments, the U. S. storing atomic bombs and Russia getting ready to manufacture them.

He urged the people of the United States to take an aggressive part in working toward permanent peace by showing patience with other less favored countries, and by setting such a shining example of democratic freedom and opportunity that all other nations will eventually seek to follow a similar way of life.

Craddock of Texas, Jaspers of Iowa, NRECA Officers



T. E. Craddock

T. E. Craddock, manager of B-K Electric cooperative and city manager of Seymour, Texas, was elected president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association at the fifth annual convention in Spokane, Wash., April 22. He received a unanimous vote on the second ballot.

Craddock succeeds J. C. Nichols of Cody, Wyoming, president of Shoshone River Power cooperative, who was elected at Buffalo in March of last year. Nichols was not a candidate to succeed himself.

Ben Jaspers of Steamboat Rock, Iowa, was elected vice president to succeed Louie C. Spender, Jr., of Greenwood, Miss., manager of Delta Electric cooperative.

Treasurer of Iowa's Federated Cooperative Power Association and for several years Iowa state director on the national board, Jaspers was elected executive committeeman of Region V (Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin) to succeed E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., at a meeting of delegates from the three states in Dubuque last October.

Avery C. Moore, secretary-treasurer, and Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager, of NRECA, were re-elected.

A pioneer in the rural electrification program and prominent in Texas cooperative associations, Craddock is a veteran of many battles in behalf of farmers who want electricity. He helped organize and establish the municipal electric plant at Seymour and later, to establish the B-K Electric co-op which serves some 1800 members in three west Texas counties.

He has served since 1944 as executive committeeman from Region 10, (Texas, Arizona, New Mexico) and as a member of the board of Texas Power Reserve (statewide) Electric cooperative.

"We shall continue to strive to take electricity to every unserved farm in the nation at a price the farmers can afford to pay," Craddock said, upon accepting the president's gavel. "We hope Congress will not cut the funds now so urgently required to continue expanding the service of rural electric cooperatives."

"The money for REA is for loans to its borrowers to be used for the generation and distribution of power and we need power to meet the demands of rural people who want to buy appliances and other equipment, and who are justly entitled to these benefits. Our program aids all the people, the farmers, industry, and business in general, and it contributes to prosperity as a wealth-producing program which does not cost the taxpayers or the government a cent."

Tri-County Electric Loses Seven Members In Centralia Mine Disaster

Five members of Tri-County Electric cooperative, Mt. Vernon, and two sons of another member, lost their lives in the Centralia mine disaster. The seven victims were: Joe Vancil, Sr., Ray Fouts, Henry W. Sundemeyer, Clifford Copple, Henry Hoeninghaus, and Clifford and Frank Copple.

Co-op members rescued were Scott Ward, Manzie Gregory, Floyd L. Wiegel, Henry Ziegler and George Reed.

A cow can make adjustments to external temperatures up to about 85 degrees F.

Illinois ranks fourth in the U. S. in cash farm income.

NEWS FROM Egyptian Co-op

Steelville, Illinois
R. S. HOLT, Mgr.

Delinquents Subject To Fine After Action Taken by Board

After a member has been disconnected for non-payment of his bill and before he can again receive service, he will have to pay \$2.00 for the trip made to disconnect him, an additional \$2.00 for the trip to reconnect him and a \$5.00 deposit to cover possible future delinquent bills. Thus it will cost a member a total of \$9.00 if his service is disconnected for non-payment of electric bill.

The Board of Directors voted to adopt this policy on delinquents because we have only three or four members each month who are habitually slow in paying their bills. All other members pay their bills promptly so it is only fair that these few members who do not pay promptly share the cost of the trips made to disconnect them.

We want to thank our members for the fine cooperation shown in adopting the new meter reading date. By working together as cooperative members, we can find many ways to reduce our operating costs, and these savings will be money in your pocket book in the future.

The Co-op employees were not able to read all the meters on May 20th but we plan to have the necessary adjustments made so that you can begin on June 20th and read your own meter again. We will no longer send the postal meter reading card.

Our rate schedule was designed to automatically give a reduced rate to members using electric stoves or any other type of electric appliance. Therefore, we do not have a special stove rate.

A member using electricity for lights only will pay 7½¢ per Kwh, but the larger user will buy a portion of his electricity for 1¼¢ per Kwh.

The aim of our Cooperative is to make electric energy available to its members at the lowest cost consistent with sound economy and good management. The Cooperative is not operated for pecuniary profit either to itself or to its members.

All payments for electric energy used should be made by check or money order when sent through the mail. Make your check payable to "EGYPTIAN ELECTRIC CO-OP ASS'N" and not to the "REA." Please do not send cash money through the mail because there is too much danger of loss.

FOR SALE

If you have fruit trees around your farm you will be interested in the spray machine we have for sale at our office in Steelville. This is a brand new machine offered at a low price. This spray outfit can be used for a variety of different jobs on the farm.

Mr. A. E. Puls of the REA Engineering Division, Mr. E. C. Collier of the REA Management Division, and Mr. Everett Brown of the REA Applications and Loans Division visited the Cooperative during May.

Mr. Don Holloway of Sparta was undaunted by the failure of his electric power during the severe storm we had on May 1st. He operated his milking machine by attaching a small hose from the vacuum on his automobile to his milk-er. He let his car motor operate at approximately 1-3 of total power, and thus finished his milking on schedule.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Mr. John Becker of Pinckneyville. To his family and friends we offer our deepest sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wisely have recently installed an electric pump in the basement. They also have an electric brooder and many other electrical appliances which they enjoy very much. This happy couple celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary March 25. We wish them both a lot of luck.

We wish to extend our sympathy to the family and friends of Mr. Henry Sickmeyer. Mr. Sickmeyer died May 10.

The cooperation and help shown by Mr. August Voss of Steelville was deeply appreciated by our line-men when they were trying to get

over the mud roads to locate an outage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Blacklock of Vergennes and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pape of Raddle have returned from their auto trip to the National REA Convention at Spokane, Washington. From the many picturesque postal cards they mailed to us, we know that their trip was interesting, educational and enjoyable. We are looking forward to a more complete story later.

Miss Mildred Lehmborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lehmborg of Campbell Hill became the bride of Norman Eggemeyer of Sparta on May 10. They were married at the St. Paul Lutheran Church in Wine Hill. We wish the young couple much happiness.

Honor Roll

	Kwh
Southern Illinois Broadcasting Station	2220
W. G. Fortner	1580
Adolph Hitzeman	1220
New Era Dairy	1195
Frank Jaquot	1000
Tony Van Clooster	985
Gordon Parrish	972
Herman Kirchoefer	959

Construction was limited to areas with good roads. Ninety-three members were connected in the month of March making a total of 2616 members receiving service. Twenty-three miles of line were energized in March. Thirty-four miles of poles were distributed and framed. Production will increase as weather conditions permit.

NEWS FROM Jo-Carroll

Elizabeth, Ill.

FLOYD RUBLE, Mgr.

New Appliances Purchased by Many Cooperative Members

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS
Abe Gerlich, Jr., Galena; Zella Corbett, Mt. Carroll; Crystal Schubert, Chadwick; Merle J. Ditsworth, Mt. Carroll; E. R. Lower (Jerry Merrick-T-) Savanna; Frank Bausch (Howard Garrett -T-) Galena; Lester Virtue, Galena; Leo Marsden, Galena; Edmond Dempsey, Galena; Henry Hess, Galena; Clarence Hofstender, Galena; Wm. Heinz, Mt. Carroll; Emmett Slattery, Galena; Wm. Klopf, (Clifford Klopf -T-), Stockton; Charles Neuschwanger, Savanna; Albert Handel, Savanna.

HONOR ROLL FOR APRIL

The first 25 meter cards to be returned in April were from: Bernard Berlage, Elizabeth; John Cook, Elizabeth; Wm. K. Zink, Massbach; George Eden, Stockton; Wm. J. Costello, Massbach; Ben H. Eden, Stockton; Erwin Spoerl, Elizabeth; David Rury, Elizabeth; Menno H. Bahr, Galena; Burton Engleking, Mt. Carroll;

F. E. Yates, Savanna; A. Benno Schmitz, Savanna; Paul Moltman, Savanna; Illinois Central R. R. Co., Galena; Slouborg Bros., Savanna; C. R. Colehour, Mt. Carroll; George Ertmer, Elizabeth; F. E. Frederick, Savanna; Raymond Patterson, Elizabeth; Glenn Virtue, Elizabeth; Orville Virtue, Elizabeth; Fred A. Clarkson, Elizabeth; Ray Hostman, Elizabeth; S. C. Anderson, Elizabeth; Wilfred Armstrong, Elizabeth; Raymond Bleakley, Elizabeth.

First to Pay Bills

The first 25 members to pay their April bills were: A. T. Kingery, Lanaark; J. H. Airhart, Savanna; Elmer Airhart, Savanna; Francke Bros., Hanover; Ivan McGinnis, Elizabeth; Allan Airhart, Savanna; Leo Klaas, East Dubuque; J. V. Erner, East Dubuque; Albert Erner, East Dubuque; Benjamin Siegel, Apple River; John L. Reusch, Galena; George Stine, Scales Mound; Bernard Berlage, Elizabeth; Joan Cook, Elizabeth; Wm. K. Zink, Massbach; George Eden, Stockton; Wm. J. Costello, Massbach; Wm. Kilpatrick, Hanover; Gotthilf Haas, Elizabeth; Harold VandeDrink, Elizabeth; Gus Berlage, Elizabeth; Clem Schreck, Elizabeth; Wm. G. Randecker, Massbach; Alberta Coleman, Elizabeth; Fred Clarkson, Elizabeth.

Heaviest Users

The 25 heaviest farm users for the month were: Maynard Gothard, Mt. Carroll, 2835; Arthur M. Read, Elizabeth, 1470; Frank L. Burns, Jr., Hanover, 1257; Donald Mackay, Mt. Carroll, 1097; Hugh Mills, Hanover, 953; Wayne Merboth, Lanark, 878; A. F. Bonjour, Apple River, 866; Lawrence Meyer, Elizabeth, 862; Harold W. Reusch, Elizabeth, 847; Raymond Bleakley, Elizabeth, 788; Albert Tranel, East Dubuque, 776; J. Sherman Parkinson, Elizabeth, 709; Henry North Galena, 743; Ben H. Eden, Stockton, 705; Kenneth Schnelder, Mt. Carroll, 681; Ben Rosenbery, Chadwick, 681; Eugene

McAdams, Jr., Hanover, 648; Walter Schlichting, Apple River, 639; Walter Jacobs, Chadwick, 631; Art & Roy Schlichting, Apple River, 623; John J. Hilby, Galena, 620; James H. Moore, Hanover, 613; Glengary Farm Stables, Mt. Carroll, 613; Sophie Eden, Stockton, 610; Gotthilf Haas, Elizabeth, 606.

Outage Report for April

Four of the seventeen outages during April were individual outages. Another was the result of Interstate killing their line to replace an insulator which was damaged during a storm. One was caused when an airplane tore down our wires and the remainder of the outages were the result of the high winds.

NEW APPLIANCES

Donald Mackay, range, heater; Elmer Airhart, chick brooder; Wm. E. Smart, range; Clyde W. Koester, vacuum cleaner; milk pasteurizer; R. and Siemen, Bendix washer; Clayton Schreck, water heater; Fred C. Hartman, heating pad, iron, motor for washing machine; Lee Hartman, refrigerator; Erwin Spoerl, water system & automatic water heater; Kneal E. Hook, popcorn popper, refrigerator; Henry Miller, deep well water system; Henry J. Hess, radio; Wayne Wilcke, water heater; Elmer Wienen, water heater, home freezer; Wm. E. Roberts, Sr., home pasteurizer; Ben H. Eden, 2 motors for oil furnace; Harold R. Schmidt, brooder, 2 burner hot plate; Leo Stricker, refrigerator, roaster; Wm. Peters, brooder, waffle iron, hot plate; Charles Fiedler, 2 burner hot plate; Peter Kollman, milking machine, toaster and clock; Virgil Bonjour, water system and water heater; John L. Tippet, toaster, soldering iron, washing machine; Charles Gable, radio and washing machine; Henry North, electric heater for hog-house; Walter R. Jacobs, refrigerator, deep freeze; Benjamin Siegel, deep well water system; Walter Buikema, milking machine; Judd C. Law, refrigerator;

John W. Ploesch, roaster; Everett C. Beebe, apartment size electric stove, fan on oil furnace; John G. Wurster, electric range 15 cu. ft. deep freezer; Wallace Elsbury, refrigerator, pump, radio; George Ginther, automatic pop-up toaster, electric heater; Albert Tranel, pig brooder; Fuch Mills, 7 ft. deep freezer; Domest. F. Andrews, stove, vacuum cleaner, clock; Joe Ricke, brooder; Helmer Dittmar, home locker, pasteurizer; Frank Flack, dairy water heater; Ned K. Robbe, 3-4 H.P. motor on pump jack; Oscar Groesinger, 2 burner hot plate; Joe Winter, refrigerator, milking machine, dairy water heater, vacuum cleaner, heating pad; Albert Tranel, refrigerator;

Art C. Koester, brooder; Edmund Dempsey, washing machine, iron; Henry Van Zuiden, refrigerator; Clyde Young, range, freezer, furnace blower, iron, washer, toaster, coffee maker, water heater; Alvin Siedenburg, range; Paul Metz, range, electric sweeper; Arthur Busch, range, toaster; Raymond Bleakley, automatic dish washer; Ola Derickson, washing machine, iron; Alfred Altfillisch, toaster, mix master; Wm. H. Francke, electric blanket; Alvin Siedenburg, deep well pressure system; Leon Dittmar, radio, vacuum sweeper; Harold Heim, refrigerator; Clifford Bahr, clock;

Walter Muchow, deep freezer; Chas. C. Koester, clock; Elmer Wubben, food mixer, heater; Albert J. Weis, washing machine; George F. Schmidt, milking machine, iron, washer, shaver; John Perry, deep freezer; LaVern Koester, 9 cu. ft. refrigerator; Wm. E. Smart, vacuum cleaner, poultry fountain; Art Koester, vacuum cleaner; David Rury, deep freezer, dairy water heater; Wm. K. Zink, clock; Louis Stephan, washing machine; Chas. F. Freeman, Jr., toaster; Henry G. Dittmar, milking machine, battery charger, water heater, shallow well pump, heating pad; Robert Pettigout, hot plate; Wm. Scheele, water heater; Marcel Bourquin, stoker and blower, chicken water heater; Albert Erner, milking machine; A. G. King, radio, refrigerator.

NEWS FROM Clinton County

Brees, Ill.

JOSEPH HEIMANN, Supt.

Board of Trustees Accepts Distribution System Study; Improvement Work Begun

At a meeting held on April 9th your Board of Trustees accepted the study of the Electric Distribution System of the Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc., made by Rural Line Engineers, Clayton, Missouri. This Study is a plan of an ultimate distribution system of 680 miles serving 2000 members using 350 KWH a month.

The work to make improvement towards this ultimate system has begun. Changes will be made as required to give adequate electric service to our members.

Water for the Modern Farmstead
Plenty of water is essential both to productive farming and comfortable farm living.

Without electricity, an adequate supply of water on the average farm has meant heavy work-time and labor spent pumping and carrying water to livestock and gardens, to dairy barns and other out-buildings, and to the kitchen and the rest of the home to keep them supplied.

With electricity you can pump the water when you want it easily and cheaply. This means that rural people who have electricity can enjoy the kitchen and bathroom conveniences found in the city. More water helps cows to give more milk. With plenty of water hogs, cattle and other livestock put on weight faster, the earth yields larger crops,

hens lay more eggs, and poultry grows larger and faster.

An electric pump and a well-planned water-distribution system save valuable time. They do away with hours of back-breaking labor, increase production and profits, make life easier.

A properly-installed home water system should include a kitchen sink, water heater, complete bathroom, laundry facilities, and an extra wash basin and shower for farm workers.

Adequate piping for hot and cold water to your sinks, water heater, shower, bath tub, laundry and dishwasher should be provided.

A modern, up-to-date bathroom contains a lavatory, toilet, and bathtub or shower. To make room for the bathroom, you may utilize a section of your back porch, end of a hall or parts of one or two bedrooms, or you may build a small one-room addition at the side of your house. Remember that bathroom fixtures need not all be in the same room. For convenience, some rural families place the lavatory and toilet under the stairway, with the tub or shower elsewhere in the house, preferably near bedrooms.

Septic tanks have proved far superior, more sanitary and more healthful than cesspools. A sewage system consisting of an underground pipe line from the bathroom to a concrete septic tank which empties into a tile-line disposal field, should be a part of every modern bathroom installation.

Miles Energized	578.32
Members Served	1525
KWH Sold	272444
Ave. KWH	180.8
Average Bill	6.30
Total Billing	9538.33

Baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hemker, Bartleso, April 30th.

Baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rolves, New Baden, April 30th.

Baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mueller, Carlyle, May 2nd.

Miss Bernice Beckmann became the bride of Valerian Gebke on Wednesday morning in the St. Boniface Church in Germantown, at 8:00 o'clock. The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Beckmann are REA users residing near Germantown, also the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gebke residing near Bartleso, Ill.—Congratulations and best wishes.

Miss Lilly Maddux of the Pleasant Ridge Community (South of Carlyle) became the bride of Henry G. Schmidt of Belleville. The ceremony was in the Methodist Church in Posey, Ill.—Congratulations and best wishes. Miss Maddux resided in a REA Electrified home.

New Appliances

Milk Coolers—Leo Ottensmeier, K. S. Jennings; Milking Machine—Harry Hediger, Raymond Pingstehaus, K. S. Jennings, Wm. Stein, Harry Nattier, Floyd Nattier, Louis Hanke, Beckemeyer Bros., Wm. Fuehne; Electric Brooder—Cletus Griesbaum; Electric Range—Wm. Fuehne, Mr. Anna Arensten, Orvil Hester, Albin Husmann, John Heim, Geo. Arensten, Ben Pingstehaus, Sr.

Water Systems—Frank Ortman, Emil Fritz, John Gebke, John Vahlkamp, Ben Spillman, Orvil Hester; Pump—Victor Tebbe; Water Heater—Orvil Hester, Paul Nette-meyer, Wm. Fuehne, Sophie Hemker, Emil Fritz, Ben Hemker; Refrigerator—August Rakers, George Schulte; Deep Freeze—Henry Hellman; Electric Sweeper—Ben Hemker.

NEWS FROM Menard

Petersburg, Ill.

A. E. BECKER, Mgr.

Greater Share of Materials Needed For New Contract On Hand; Hope For Bid Soon

Progress in securing enough material to hold a letting to build Cooperative service to your premises becomes more encouraging with each passing week. More than 70 per cent of the needed material is now on hand with the exception of transformers. Plans are being made now to let a contract in the near future to start construction. Every effort is being put forth to make this plan a reality.

It is most important that you start now to get your premises wired. We know you are going to experience difficulty in securing certain materials as well as someone

to do the wiring. Therefore, if you haven't had your premises wired or arranged to do so, please get this done immediately. When the construction of line does begin it will proceed rapidly as no delay will be experienced in clearing right of way.

At least 80 per cent of the premises on each spur must be ready before the lines will be energized. The owners of premises not wired, when line is energized, will be billed the same as those who are receiving service. It is important that your wiring be started now!

CO-OP MEMBERS AT CONVENTION

Your Cooperative was well represented at the recent N.R.E.C.A. convention at Spokane, Washington. (News about the convention will be found elsewhere in this issue of the News.)

The following directors, members and Co-op personnel attended the convention: President and Mrs. Henry B. Colby, Vice President and Mrs. Homer T. Brown; Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. W. H. Montgomery; Director and Mrs. C. Nelson Worner; Director and Mrs. Charles E. Smith and Director and Mrs. E. Clyde Lewis. Members were represented by Mr. and Mrs. Paschal Allen and Mrs. Fanny Thompson, Green Valley; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harms, Forest City; Mrs. Eula Collier, Pekin, and Mrs. Mabel Schierbeck, Manito, and the co-op staff by Manager A. E. Becker and Power Use Adviser Fred E. Darr.

Manager A. E. Becker, who also serves as Coordinator for the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, was successful in spearheading a campaign to bring the 1948 N.R.E.C.A. Convention to Illinois. It will be held on March 8-9-10, 1948 at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago.

The first of a series of R.E.A. Community Picnics, co-sponsored by your Cooperative and members, was held Sunday, May 18 at the Yatesville School. The Yatesville School Community Club served as host, assisted by committees from the neighboring community clubs whose schools are served by your Cooperative.

Special invitations were extended to all members, friends and prospective members living in Morgan County and those living near its borders in Cass and Sangamon counties.

Speakers included Ray A. Dillinger, assistant director, State Department of Agriculture, and A. D. Mueller, editor of the Illinois REA News.

Manager A. E. Becker also on the program, discussed the construction plan proposed by your Cooperative for this summer. Entertainment was furnished by talent representing eight community clubs in the area. Fred E. Darr served as master of ceremonies.

List of Committees

Names of members and the committees on which they served are as follows, with Emily Buker and John Eskew as co-chairmen:

Table and Chairs Committee: Everett Buker, Chairman; George Creed, John Eskew, Harold Farmer, Otis Keltner, Walter Long, Elmer Moody, Harold Rath, Frank Robertson, Charles Sample, Ray Shortridge, Chester Stewart, Grover Lewis. Serving Committee: Emily Buker and Ruby Lamkular, Co-Chairmen; Mrs. Howard Collins, Mrs. Anna Dahman, Mrs. Harold Farmer, Mrs. Donald Houston, Mrs. Paul Johnson, Mrs. Rena Johnson, Mrs. Otis Keltner, Buelah Lewis, Mrs. Lester Lamkular, Mrs. Walter Long, Mrs. Carl Massey, Mrs. Norbert Roth, Mrs. Dan Ward, Mrs. Frank Newell and Mrs. Ed. Newell.

Coffee Committee: Mrs. Ray Shortridge, Mrs. Thomas Davis, Mrs. Grover Lewis, and Mrs. Lester Lamkular.

Program Committee: Mrs. Thomas Davis, Yatesville School Chairman; Thomas Davis, Jordanville School; Lois Petefish, Hazel Dell School; Mrs. Ryan Long, Prentice School; Eva Wilson, Independence School; Efa Claridy, Union Grove School; Mrs. Donald Houston, Berea School; Frank Newell and Fred E. Darr.

Get Acquainted Committee: E. Clyde Lewis, Chairman; Charles Sample, Otis Keltner, Dan Ward, Clyde Martin, Walter Long, Frank Robertson, Grover Lewis and Thomas Adkins.

Registration Committee: Mrs. Ray Shortridge, Mrs. Helen Stewart, Chairmen; Loraine Stewart, Mrs. Jean Petefish, Eva Wilson.

Games Committee: Thomas Davis, Chairman; Elbert Nall, George Farmer, Dave Monroe, Ward Petefish and Edward Farmer.

Platform Committee: Everett Buker, Grover Lewis and John Eskew.

Parking Committee: Otis Keltner, Chairman; Amos Lamkular, Lester Lamkular, Lester Martin and Ray Shortridge.

Grounds Committee: Everett Buker, John Eskew, Ray Shortridge, and Thomas Davis.
NOTE—The management of your Cooperative wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to all who cooperated to make this first R.E.A. Community Picnic, held in 1947, a success.

**NEWS FROM
M.J.M. Co-op**

Carlinville, Ill.

A. C. BARNES, Mgr.

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR
OUTAGE CALLS**

Office ----- Carlinville—136
Homer Virden ----- Carlinville—326-L
John Scroggins ----- Carlinville—577-Y
Charles Witt ----- Carlinville—258-X
A. C. Barnes ----- Carlinville—565-L
Aerio Balestri ----- Hillsboro County—2005
Claud McAfee ----- Brighton—40

ATTENTION:
New members in Jersey County who live south and west of Fieldon in the vicinity of Otterville, Nutwood, Rose-dale and along the blacktop, place all trouble calls to Claud McAfee—Brighton—40.

Cut out this list and keep it near your telephone or in your meter book. Check with your neighbors before calling to see if their lights are out. Then report that the line is out as well as your own lights.

YOUR COOPERATION SAVES YOUR COOPERATIVE!

Important! Co-op Office To Be Closed All Day Saturdays

At a meeting of the board of directors May 15, the decision was reached to close the co-op office all day Saturdays, starting May 24. Members who have business at the office are requested to call during the regular hours of 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. on week days, and to make reports of outages or trouble on the line, by telephone when the office is closed.

Many of our members have found it convenient to clip out the telephone list printed above and paste it on the front of their telephone directory or on their meter book where it is handy when they wish to refer to it.

During the past year or so the number of callers at the co-op office on Saturdays has dwindled until in recent months there have been Saturdays when not a single member came in. Even having the office open a half-day with no callers appeared unnecessary to the directors, who took the position that the employees would be more efficient and could put their time to better advantage if not required to report at the office on Saturdays. This was felt to be particularly true at this season when many would like to spend time in their gardens and in getting out of doors during the warm weather.

The policy adopted by the board, therefore, is to keep the office open five days instead of six days a week, closing it all day Saturdays.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Allen D. Snider, Cecil Plummer, James Cope, Wesley Powers, Rose Czaja, Everett Russell, Justus Russell, Clayton Blasa, Paul Reedy, Elsie Isringhausen, Roland Cope, Howard Winchell, Julia Addison, Bessie Fisk, Nutwood Church, Wayne Isringhausen, Fred Kannalakan, Wm. D. Gilman, Morris Dabbs, Fieldon.

Arthur Green, Marshall Rainey, Hillsboro; Leo W. Burch, Shipman; George Eskew, Emmett R. Sutton, W. H. Lange, Fred F. Cummings, W. H. Bentley, James T. Grady, Walter Grady, Carlinville.

Sherman Dabbs, Keaney Dabbs, Wm. Kirchner, Fieldon; Walter Young, Arnold Walther, Fred Walther, Howard Wadlow, Grafton; Harry Hadle, Glenn F. Hill, Charles Nicol, Lawrence Drubin, Herman H. Harms, H. Tarter, L. E. Toberman, Charles Detmers, Wesley Stewart, Wm. Justice, Nokomis.

Claude C. Hutchinson, Grafton; Guy A. Whitlow, Nokomis; Ralph L. Watson, John K. Beal, Hillsboro; Bethel School, Palmyra; Stewart Fraley, Edw. Westfall, Francis O. Humiston, John W. Varney, Herbert Frazer, Herschel Dabbs, Fred Blasa, Fieldon; T. Arthur Durbin, Ray Kates, Everette Kettlekamp, Nokomis.

Frank Smith, Plainview; Harry Brown, Shipman; Everett Jones, Medora; George A. Bryce, Irving; T. E. Hines, Chester M. Merkel,

Perry E. Weber, Robert E. Sparks, Roy C. Pyle, Roy Mansfield, Russell S. Baker, Clarence D. Brown, Nokomis; Jersey Quarry Co., Jerseyville; Glen J. Pyle, Varney Beaman, Nokomis; Ben Harrison, Hillsboro; Claud Cope, Carlinville.

James Snow, Walshville; Ora C. Snider, Chas. Jones, Coffeen; Thomas Gimlin, Medora; Carl W. Bain, Bunker Hill; Roy B. Huber, Raymond; Morris Lott, Carlinville; Walter DeVries, New Douglas; Frank Davis, Brighton; Clarence Huyear, W. F. Lange, Carlinville; Louis A. Koenig, Coffeen; Harry Huyear, Carlinville; Wm. Weerts, Raymond; L. E. Nulph, Coffeen; J. H. Green, Jerseyville; Chas. L. Pickel, Hillsboro; Billie White, Coffeen.

Bert McGuire, Leland H. Maupin, Frank Geppert, J. D. Gray, Howard Wilderman, Frank Kenkel, Jasper Westfall, Fieldon; Bernie Bowers, Greenfield; Glenn Williams, Dow; Orville J. Snedeker, Bunker Hill; Arthur Roderfield, Brighton; Rachel Ketchum, Carlinville; Fred O. Lorts, Brighton; John C. Payne, Bunker Hill; Adolph H. Eppel, Shipman; Harry Hamilton, Carlinville; Clyde Shipman, Hillsboro; Glenn Jackson, Medora.

March Operating Report

Number of Miles Energized.....	780
Members Billed	2178
Density Per Mile	2.80
Average Farm KWH	
Consumption	140
Minimum Bills	515

New Appliances

W. H. Borman's, Carlinville, have recently purchased an electric washing machine. Clyde Cox's, Jerseyville, are now enjoying the services of an electric range. Barton Dugger's, Carlinville, have purchased a new Westinghouse Range. J. M. Eldred's, Chesterfield, also have purchased a new L. & H. Electric Range.

Hugh W. Moore, Medora, has installed a Rheem 52 gal. hot water heater. They have been operating an electric range, 16 cu. ft. home freezer, a G. E. de-icer, electric brooder and many other electrical appliances.

Mrs. P. H. Sanders, Medora, has a new R. J. 60 Deluxe Frigidaire. She is mighty proud of this purchase after having waited a year and a half.

NEWS LETTERS

Dear Sir:

Since my last bill, I have installed an electric range. I don't see how we could get along without electricity. We are now operating a milker, pump jack, chick brooder, refrigerator, food mixer, iron, washer, radio, clock, two motors for the shop and an electric drill.

Keep the power coming and I am sure that all farmers will make good use of it.

Yours truly,

George Brohammer, Coffeen

Gentlemen:

We now have a deep freezer which we think is wonderful and also an automatic record player which gives many hours of enjoyment.

Yours truly,

Wm. Fitzgibbons, Godfrey Flying Field to be Established East of Carlinville

Over a year ago a movement was started in Carlinville to interest people in the establishment of a Municipal Airport. It was ascertained that municipal funds were not available, and as an outgrowth of this discussion it has been decided to establish a private airport on the old Hacke farm, 1 mile east of Carlinville on Route 108, owned by Byron and Reba Borman who were recently connected on our "C" Allotment.

Work will be started immediately on the construction of two sod runways, 1800 feet long by 300 feet wide, one to run north and south and the other east and west. It is estimated that the runways will be ready for use in the immediate future.

Mr. Borman will construct a hangar at the field approximately 50x50. He owns two Cub trainer planes and will acquire more as the need arises.

There will be no landing fee at the field and other plane owners are invited to come in. There will be competent instructors to teach those who want to learn to fly.

MR. AND MRS. A. SCHMIDT MARK 25th ANNIVERSARY

On May 10 Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Schmidt, who reside about a mile southeast of Carlinville, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary.

**Southern Illinois
NEWS FROM**

Dongola, Ill.

**GEORGE ENDICOTT,
Mgr.**

Contractor For "C" Section Began Setting Poles May 15; Work Progressing Very Well

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce the contractor is on the job and that he started setting poles on May 15. Additional men have been put to work and much faster progress is expected.

For the lines on the northeast part of the project in the Goreville-Buncombe area, the poles have been hauled and framed and the hole digging crews are on the job. The staking has progressed to the point where all staking is complete except in Massac County where the staking crew started this week. The staking work is far enough ahead of the construction so that there will be no delay in having the line staked.

The Clearing Crew is following the Staking Crew and we wish to thank the members for helping in the clearing work and assisting the staking crews. There are, however, several places where we are finding the members are not taking proper care of the stakes that have been placed for the line. We realize there are many stakes in fields still to be plowed but we have some members who take care of these stakes and others misplacing them with little thought.

We attempt to locate stakes in fence lines to eliminate guys and anchors in the open fields. In most cases the owner is contacted so he knows the location of each and every pole, therefore we would appreciate a little more cooperation in taking care not to destroy these stakes.

An Entrance Crew will start just as soon as sufficient poles have been set to complete our part of the wiring installation. Most of the wiremen working out of this office have been instructed as to the location and type of entrance to be installed. Those members, there-

The occasion was celebrated with a family dinner at their home and open house was from 2:00 to 5:00 Sunday. All of their children were home for the occasion.

Mrs. Schmidt was before her marriage, Miss Frances Bellm, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bellm. Mr. Schmidt is a son of Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt, of South Oak Street, and the late Charles Schmidt. They were married at St. Joseph's church, Rev. Wm. Michael officiating. They are parents of seven children, Robert, of Carlinville, Anthony and Carl, who are students at Kenrick Seminary, St. Louis; Laurence, of the Merchant Marines, Rosemary, Joseph and Virginia at home.

Safety Award Given Your Cooperative

A safety award was given your Cooperative as a distinction of being one (1) of the two (2) Cooperatives in the State of Illinois to receive the Rural Electric Cooperatives Safety Award. This award was an achievement in completing 50,000 consecutive man hours of work without a loss-time accident.

The award was presented to your Manager, A. C. Barnes, at the National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association Convention at Spokane, Washington, April 22. Your Cooperative was one of the 16 in the United States to receive this award at the Convention. The only other Illinois Cooperative to receive a similar award is Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg.

The award is a large metal plaque and has been placed in the lobby of the Cooperative office. Presentation of the award was made by the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Wisconsin through whom your Cooperative carries its insurance.

This award was won through the efficiency, carefulness and good judgment of the employees of your Cooperative, and we are proud to know that your employees are giving attention to safety when on the job.

Director and Mrs. Earl Hanold, and Manager and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, attended the National Convention at Spokane, Washington.

fore, who have not followed the routing of the service up to the house may find it necessary to do some changing when the line is constructed. We can give each member the exact location of his entrance line if he will contact the office. At this time it seems that probably all the material for the completion of the "C" Section will be ready as needed.

"D" SECTION

In keeping with the Board's policy of making service available as quickly as possible to the signed members, the Cooperative is building those short extensions less than one mile on the "D" Section with our own force.

At this time there have been five such extensions constructed and energized. Just as soon as time permits, more of these will be built by the cooperative's own force. Again, it may be that conductors will be the slow item on these, but we are anticipating no undue delays. It is hoped that the Contractor will accept the "D" Section to the present contract so that he can go directly into construction on it this summer and fall.

FEED MILLS

We have had several requests for electric feed mills and due to the fact the Cooperative has several of these on hand, both in the 1-H.P., 5-H.P., and 7½-H.P. sizes, it will be well for these interested to contact the office for further information.

We would like to have a demonstrator of the 1 H.P. size unit for use in grinding feed for chickens, hogs, cattle, and livestock which require small amounts but of a variety. This mill can be made completely automatic and save considerable time for the operator. Of course, the 5-H.P. and 7½-H.P. are for the larger farm or small Commercial users. In any of these feed mills, the investment is little to be considered compared to the use to be made of this unit.

Electric Motors

Through the various suppliers, we have secured a small supply of Half-H.P., 1-H.P., 5-H.P., and 10-H.P. electric motors. These are of standard brands and are available to any of our members desiring them. We are anticipating a shipment of ¼ and 1-3-H.P. but delivery has not been assured on these at this time.

Water Pumps

This is the season of the year when it is time to begin planning for the water supply for the summer. With this thought we have secured several water pumps which may be the answer to your problems. We do have motors at this time for use with them to make the system automatic. We also have a gasoline motor available which is of the shallow well type.

An article on how to plan a farm water system appears on the "REA Electricity at Work" page in this issue of the Illinois REA News.

Major Appliances

In keeping with the policy of the Board and also the decision reached at our annual meeting year before last, the Cooperative secured a franchise for General Electric merchandise. To take care of the requests for this merchandise, a list has been prepared of names of those requesting certain items. These names are listed according to the time they are given in the office.

The top name on the list is notified when the item is received and he is given five days to claim the merchandise so that it can be held for him if he wants the merchandise at that time. This is the only fair way we know as we are serving such a large area.

Most of the list is getting better on delivery even though it is a long way to go at this time. During the last month we received eight refrigerators which will indicate that some things are easing up in the delivery situation. Ranges and hot water heaters are still very scarce, however, but we do have available a forty gallon tank for sale. We also have an eight-foot frozen food unit and a flat plate iron available for sale for the first one requesting them. Besides these, we have a supply of small appliances, such as electric churns, hot plates, tea kettles, etc.

Wiring Supplies

The wiring material situation seems to be easing up a little on some items. From all indications a sufficient supply for completing the installations will be on hand by the time for energizing.

We have an item which we have

just received which is very worth while in any wiring system, a remote relay control. This item will eliminate a great part of the expense where controls are wanted at several points. The Wiremen on the project working through the office know of this unit and can install it.

Possibly some of the older members who wanted yard lights controlled at several points, but did not have such an installation because of the excessive expense of the weatherproof wire, will want this relay installed.

Garage Addition

We have just completed a 70x22 foot garage on the side of our temporary office for the housing of our automotive equipment. It is true we have had to use this to store part of the material for the "D" Section which has been received, but we feel that this is a necessary operation in order that construction can go ahead on this particular section.

Any time any of you are in the office you can ask one of the staff to show you around so that you can see for yourself that we are doing the best we can to take care of the members' needs until such time as we can build a permanent office.

**NEWS FROM
Corn Belt**

Bloomington, Ill.

T. H. HAFER, Supt.

Co-op Goes Over Million Mark in Purchase of KWH From Wholesale Supplier

Last month members of the Corn Belt Electric Cooperative purchased from the power supplier 1,110,960 KWH of electric power. This was the amount which was delivered to our substations and about one fifth of it is used up in transferring this energy from the substations through the transformers and to the member's meter.

This is the first month that your co-op has purchased over a million kilowatt hours of electric power. This would be enough power to burn an 100 watt electric light for 10,000,000 hours, or it would operate a one horsepower motor for 1,000,000 hours. Our members are using a lot of electric power.

Storm Damages Members' Homes

Many members are inconvenienced at times by having a wind storm blow trees through the line and do such damage as to cut off electricity. Several of our members south of Stanford last month had much worse misfortune when the wind did not stop with the electric line but took their house also. We are happy that no one was fatally injured in all this damage which was done by the storm.

Mr. Ellis, one of our board members, remarked the other day that whenever your electric service goes off try not to feel too badly—remember Henry Ford, the multimillionaire, died in a house where they were using candles because electricity had been cut off by a storm.

NRECA Convention

The annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, held at Spokane, Washington in April, was attended by the following directors and members of our co-op: Valter Risser, president; W. B. Ellis, director; Ivan Snow, director; T. H. Hafer, manager; and members Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson of Lexington, and Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hensel of Stanford.

The above members took the special train carrying convention delegates to Spokane and returned by way of San Francisco and Los Angeles. This was a very wonderful and interesting trip for everyone. Mr. Snow and Mr. Risser each went by plane on part of their trip.

On other pages of this issue you will find various reports of the convention. We urge our members to read them carefully as this convention was extremely important to the rural electrification of the farms of America. Our directors especially learned many important things from the convention and in talking with many directors of other co-ops from all sections of the nation. Many of these ideas will be of great value in operating our own co-op more efficiently.

Along the Line in ILLINOIS WITH DAVE MUELLER

SUNDAY SCHOOL ON WHEELS

We told you last time of our experience attending religious services aboard a smoothly-rolling modern train as it raced over the prairies through the verdant farm country of northern Minnesota and of the solemn significance of that occasion when REA members from Illinois, Iowa and Georgia bowed their heads together in prayer enroute to the NRECA convention at Spokane.

While the lounge car of a train may be an unusual place to hold such worship services, there was nothing unusual, really, about those aboard the train wishing to take occasion to hold them.

But at Spokane, we discovered, and in publications across the country, the story of our Sunday School and church services received

wide publicity because it was considered a unique thing to do.

And yet, at the national convention, we heard speakers who informed us that there are those in this great country who, because they bitterly oppose the free enterprise system of farmer-owned cooperative effort, hurl the epithet "communistic" in describing the farmers and their families who have banded together to take electric service to themselves.

We wonder if those who so glibly condemn us for being members of rural electric cooperatives and dub us as un-American because we do for ourselves what others would not do for us, ever attended a religious service aboard a train simply because they saw no reason to forget God even though not in one of his ordained churches.



Sunday School aboard the Northern Pacific special Illinois-Iowa train was well attended; many waited in the ends of the car until this picture was taken. In the center aisle, facing the camera is Roy Sharrow of Golden, who conducted the services. Right foreground is State Director John Sargent, looking over his Sunday School lesson. Crowded together in the back of the car is the group of men who made up the choir, the gentleman at the left with arm extended upward grasping the luggage wrack is Ben Jaspers of Iowa, vice president of NRECA, the national association.

IMPROMPTU ENTERTAINERS

All was not solemn on the trip to Spokane. At the conclusion of three days of gruelling business sessions, committee meetings, speakers, resolutions, announcements, the weary delegates and their wives were invited to an enormous barbecue at Natatorium Park at the outskirts of Spokane where 25 quarters of choice beef were sizzling in deep earthen pits to accompany generous first, second, third—as many helpings as you wanted—of potato salad, hot beans, crusty buns, tossed salad, and relishes of onions, radishes, carrots, celery, and pickles.

Advertised highlight of the occasion were the dances and tribal rituals

of the Yakima Indians and western-style music by the Big Bend Hill Billies.

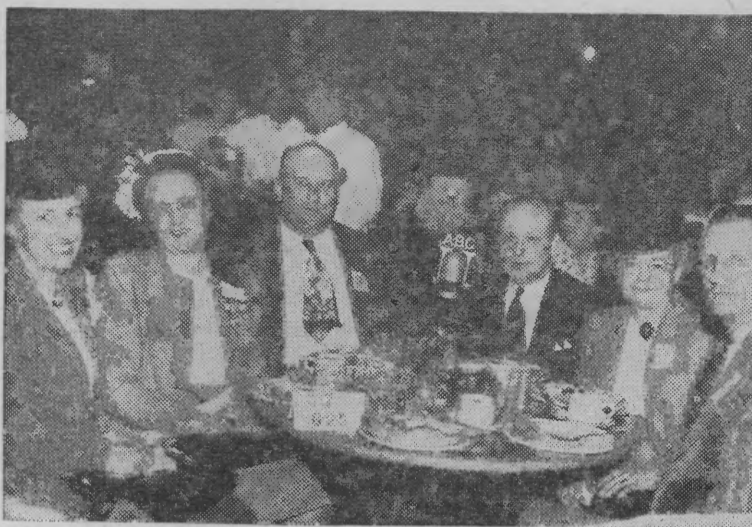
But with hundreds to feed, many were through while others were still in lines at the serving tables. Into this lull, with the waiting crowd growing restless, stepped Manager Ace Barnes of M. J. M. Electric co-op, Carlinville, and Director C. Nelson ("Dutch") Worner of Menard Electric co-op, Petersburg, to join Washington State NRECA Director Harry Hudlow in putting on an improvised interlude of entertainment which brought roaring approval from the audience.

The un-advertised highlight stole the show!



In typical western style attire, Harry Hudlow, director from Washington State, strums the banjo in accompaniment to the harmony of vocal entertainers Ace Barnes, manager of M. J. M. Electric, Carlinville, and C. Nelson ("Dutch") Worner, director of Menard Electric, Petersburg, when they staged an impromptu bit of entertainment at the barbecue for delegates to the NRECA convention at Spokane, Washington.

"Breakfast in Hollywood!"



Mrs. Charles E. Smith of Easton, Mrs. C. Nelson Worner of Manito, "Dutch" Worner, Howard E. Hauskins, (travel agent for Northern Pacific railroad), Mrs. Eula Collier of Pekin, and Charles E. Smith, with the ABC radio network microphone at their table during their visit to the "Breakfast in Hollywood" show at Tom Breneman's restaurant enroute home from the NRECA convention at Spokane. At the next table, seen looking over the top of the microphone, is Fred E. Darr, of Petersburg, who secured the necessary tickets for the broadcast.

TOM BRENEMAN'S TOMFOOLERY

If the millions of listeners Tom Breneman's sponsors think listen to his "Breakfast in Hollywood" radio show heard the voices of more men in the background than usual, one morning last month, it was because this supposedly exclusively women's program was well attended by men from Illinois and Iowa.

Fred Darr, unsung hero of conventions and arrangements for the Illinois statewide association, managed to wangle a big fistfull of tickets to the Breneman show so many of the men went along.

Mrs. G. Wayne Welsh, wife of the Association president, was the recipient of a leather cased beauty kit, Mrs. Maude Saffel of Macomb, was handed an enormous box of

breakfast food, and C. Nelson Worner of Menito received a yard-long comb for use on his shining bald head and a box of soap flakes for a shampoo treatment.

It was a novel experience, most of the group attending the breakfast agreed. But the general opinion was expressed that Tom Breneman is too conceited and too unfunny in his insults to be rated as a charming fellow. That he rehearses the laughs, signals for applause, thinks primarily of the radio audience while using the one in his restaurant to bolster his show, probably accounts for it going over the air so much better than when you're right there in the person.

But even at that, everybody had fun!

EDITOR TELLS—

(From Page One)

realization of the importance and methods of their program by the general public for their very existence.

"I urgently recommend that states which are yet to embark upon the course of establishing papers speaking for rural electric systems take cognizance of the Commission's comment concerning the need for non-profit institutions to supply press service," Roberts said.

Must Work At It

"Monopolistic practices have made it hard for new ventures to enter the field of mass communication," Roberts quoted the Commission's report. Then he went on to say: "The leaders of the REA program must work to improve their local publications and inform their local communities concerning their work. Cooperators have an enormous advantage in this regard; individually they can't make a ripple, but collectively they create waves."

The press, Roberts emphasized, including co-op state papers and newsletters, is "The Schoolteacher of the People." It is incumbent upon each co-op leader to work toward making the press an instrument for public benefit rather than monopolistic corruption, a job which can be done through cooperation, he said.

Conclusions drawn by the Commission on Freedom of the Press would, Roberts contended, startle some rural electric leaders who have chafed under unjust and ignorant criticism in the general press. At one point in its report, the Commission made the following observations, Roberts reported: "The new instruments which technology has given the press have also contributed to the growth of huge business corporations. The development of new techniques and growth in size of units are not peculiar to the press. They have occurred in almost all industries.

Other forces are at work as well. They are PERSONAL forces; they have nothing to do with technological changes. They exist, and always have existed, in all branches of the economy. . . . These forces are those exaggerated drives for power and profit which have

tended to restrict competition and to promote monopoly. . . ."

Roberts said he would like to impress upon local REA co-op managers that they too, are contributing to the free press when they inform their members and the general public in their communities about the rural electrification program, presenting facts in an orderly fashion about a worthy enterprise in the community.

Local Responsibility

"If the rural electrification program is to move forward and to attain its goals, we must have a well-informed local membership, a responsibility which falls directly on the leaders of every cooperative," Roberts continued.

"We must go further," he insisted, "to carry the factual story of our program to the general public so that we will enjoy the full confidence and support of the public in this preeminently worthy undertaking."

"To do this very necessary job, the co-ops in every state or region which has or contemplates a statewide or regional publication could do nothing better, in my judgment, than to give their full support to their publication. They should go one step further and give their unstinting support to their state association in establishing and carrying out a full-fledged public relations program aimed at reaching the general public in their areas.

"In no instance should a co-op neglect to keep its own membership fully and continuously informed of its operations, whether through a statewide or regional publication, or through a well-edited newsletter published at regular intervals. Insofar as possible, every co-op should strive to supply news and factual information to the local press in the area it serves.

"An informed membership combined with an informed public will assure the success of the rural electrification program," Roberts predicted.

In pork production, feed costs average six or seven times more than labor costs.

TWO ILLINOIS MEN—

(From Page One)

Illinois for the next fiscal year and the total needed to complete the co-ops' entire program of rural electrification in the state, Becker submitted a list of the names and addresses of farmers currently waiting for service.

This list was so ponderous in size that it took the congressmen by surprise, Becker reported. It was considered too long to be included in the official printed record of the hearings, but Congressman Dirksen assured the Illinois witnesses that the list would be filed in conjunction with the official report.

Included in Becker's statement was a review of the rural electrification program in Illinois since its inception, the progress made despite war-borne restrictions of materials and labor shortages, and progress since V-J Day in spite of continuing shortages of materials. Particular emphasis was given the tremendous demand for service by the farmers of Illinois and the phenomenal increase in the use of power by those being served through REA cooperatives.

Farmer Testifies

Although he identified himself as vice president of the Illinois statewide association, Read told the congressmen he preferred to speak as a farmer and a member of an REA cooperative who knew from personal experience the great benefits of electricity on the farm and therefore, desired to assist his neighbors to obtain service.

Read testified extemporaneously and was interrupted frequently by members of the Subcommittee for questions. Congressman Scrivner of Kansas asked Read if the rural electrification program did not mean as much to the farm boys and girls of 4-H age as to the farmers and their wives and concurred with Read that it meant as much or more.

Congressman Anderson of Minnesota brought up the question of generation of power by co-ops in Illinois which Becker answered by explaining that the Illinois Rural Electric cooperative at Winchester operated the only generating plant. This prompted Chairman Dirksen to comment that he felt the plant at Winchester was amply justified.

Distribution Lines

After a brief discussion of generation and transmission facilities, the congressional group swung the discussion around to the question of whether Illinois would benefit more from funds for distribution lines than for heavy transmission and generation facilities. A member of the committee volunteered that only through REA having the authority to grant loans for generation and transmission, could the cooperatives hope to retain their bargaining position with private power suppliers in seeking fair wholesale rates. Read and Becker concurred.

With the conclusion of Read and Becker's testimony and the discussion it evoked, the Subcommittee hearings ended. Congressman Dirksen observed that the Illinois witnesses had "enjoyed the distinction of being the last to testify."

Because the date set for their appearance conflicted with the NRECA national convention, Read and Becker could attend only two days of the three-day convention before they boarded a transcontinental airplane at Spokane which flew them to Washington just a few hours ahead of their scheduled appearance before the Sub-committee.

In flying to Washington they sacrificed the pleasure of return tour from Spokane via California and the Grand Canyon on the Illinois-Iowa special train. Both agreed, however, that the friendly reception given their testimony and the courtesies extended to them by the congressional subcommittee made the Washington trip, "Well worth it, if it helps get adequate loan funds for our Illinois cooperatives."

To avoid big repair bills and high operating costs, repair farm machinery just as soon as the need is observed.

People are hanging on to their war savings bonds this year. Cash-ins were 38.5 per cent lower the first three months of this year than last.

Emergency Electric Generating Sets

ARMY SURPLUS BARGAINS

5 KW AC 1-ph. 115-V. 60-cy. . . \$395.00. Other sizes—gas or diesel

ACE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT COMPANY

630 Constitution St.

Baltimore 2, Md.

Wickard Exhorts Co-ops---

(From Page One)

commercial power company stands to lose much of the security he now has so far as adequate service at reasonable price is concerned if the power companies are successful in their attempt to restrict REA's authority to lend money for generation and transmission facilities, Wickard said.

This authority to lend funds for generation and transmission is subject to a stronger and more unscrupulous attack than any REA has ever before experienced, Wickard disclosed.

"Every one of us in any position of leadership in this program must be constantly on the alert if our members are not to be misled and deceived by the anti-REA and anti-cooperative propaganda which is occupying so much space and time in the press and on the radio," the Administrator said.

Wickard outlined the early stages of the REA program and lauded the efforts of co-op leaders in carrying forward the tremendous job of taking service to rural areas, hampered by acute shortages of materials and manpower, the restrictions brought about by the war, and the continuing shortages of materials since V-J Day due to industrial and labor unrest and the resultant lag in production.

Long Range Plans

"But as we pass from this period of pioneering, we need to go beyond the day-to-day problems that have held our close attention and consider where the program of rural electrification is headed and what it has yet to do in terms of people, our communities and our Nation. We must life our eyes and view the program in its broader aspects," Wickard said.

He emphasized that he was not unmindful that first and foremost comes the extension of electric power to the more than two and one-half million American farm-homes and the other rural establishments which remain unelectrified. That undertaking, he said, is a fundamental part of the challenging job that lies ahead.

"Area coverage has been a guiding principle of the rural electrification program from the outset. It must continue to guide us until every potential rural user of power has service," Wickard asserted.

Other Goals

Area coverage, the Administrator insisted, was not an end in itself. If the REA cooperatives merely hasten electric service to the farm or home or store of every applicant and do no more, they are falling short of the mark. The rural electric co-ops responsibility extends far beyond just taking electricity to its members. Area coverage will not have been completed until every farmer has made electric power an integral part of his farm operations and is making the most beneficial and most profitable use of electric energy that he possibly can, Wickard emphasized.

To bring such a situation about Wickard insisted that power must be available to rural people in sufficient quantities to meet their needs and at a price that will enable them to make full productive use of electric energy. He went on:

"That is why I believe it is of vital importance to the rural people of this Nation that they shall not be deprived of their right to generate their own electricity. Amazing as it seems, interests opposed to our program are trying to restrict this basic right."

Authority Vital

In a majority of cases the commercial power companies can furnish REA co-ops with adequate power at fair prices, the head of REA said. The best assurance that the co-ops have that they will get this kind of service springs from the authority of REA to make loans for generation and transmission facilities, he pointed out.

REA has used the authority to grant such loans sparingly. Wickard revealed, not because the administrator felt that farm people do not have the right to own their own facilities, but because he wanted first to be sure that there would be a distinct advantage to them in owning their own facilities, and second, REA borrowers needed all the money available for erection of distribution facilities to take electricity to unserved people.

Less than 7 per cent of REA funds have been advanced for use in constructing generation and transmission facilities, Wickard announced. The results, however, have been most striking when consideration is given to the cost of power before and after the construction of such facilities was contemplated, he added.

Doubtless this effectiveness in bringing down wholesale power rates as well as insuring better service accounts for the opposition to the authority of REA to grant such loans by the commercial power interest, Wickard surmised.

Seeking Discord

"I am aware of the fact that there are certain interests who are trying to create mistrust and friction between the REA and its borrowers," the Administrator observed. "I can assure you that my decisions relative to the relationship between REA and the co-ops are based on the belief that the final responsibility for the REA program rests with the cooperatives. I am convinced that the successful continuance of the rural electrification program so well begun depends upon the assumption of these responsibilities by the co-ops and their members."

With co-ops facing these increased responsibilities, Wickard emphasized that there are good reasons why there should be cooperatives in the true sense of the word with sound management, vigorous leadership and a high degree of interest and democratic control.

From a survey by the Farm Credit Administration he said that difficulties in the field of management accounted for more co-op failures between 1875 and 1939 than any other factor. Second on the list were difficulties of membership.

Informed Membership

Of vital importance to the successful operation of a cooperative is membership education so that the members will be intelligent, active and loyal, Wickard continued. No one can

expect to be loyal to an organization which does not honestly welcome and encourage active member participation and control.

"I regard a member education program as absolutely essential to the success of an REA co-op," Wickard asserted. "This means that members must be kept informed about the co-op's objectives, operations and problems through every possible means."

He went on to say, "I believe that the directors of every REA co-op should examine its organization and management procedures thoroughly with a view to insuring that democratic machinery exists. They should make sure that the membership has a real choice between competing candidates at all elections and that every area served by the co-op is adequately represented on the board."

Wickard recommended that women be represented on the board and given an opportunity to participate actively in meetings.

"Rural women gain as much from electricity as do the men and usually more," he continued. "They should be encouraged to work through the schools and churches and other community activities to bring about a better understanding of these REA cooperatives and their relation to better rural living."

Boost All Co-ops

Democratic procedures alone do not insure democratic operation so that it is imperative that members have the fullest possible information about the cooperative to which they belong and about the national program of which their enterprise is a part, Wickard pointed out. It is important too, he said, that co-op memberships have an understanding of the general principles of cooperation and he urged that REA co-ops join hands with other kinds of cooperatives in finding solutions to common problems and in fighting common foes.

State and national problems must be approached by collective and coordinated action, the Administrator said, and therefore state and national associations of REA co-ops are to be protected in legislative and economic matters.

Monopolistic Trends

"Right now the concentration of economic power is increasing faster than ever before in our history," Wickard disclosed. "Government statistics show that more than 500,000 small business concerns were eliminated from the market during the war years. Before the war, 100 large corporations controlled 30 per cent of the nation's manufacturing output; now they account for 70 per cent of it."

"Some of the nation's most thoughtful men believe that this situation represents one of the greatest dangers the American system of free enterprise has ever faced. I am sure that if the economy falls into the hands of a few groups who can actually wield more power than the government there are only two ways out: either big business will take over the government or the government will be forced to take over business. Incidentally, it is very significant that in countries where dictators have taken control one of the first things they did was to abolish cooperatives," Wickard observed.

Co-ops Must Survive

The best assurance of continuing the traditional American way of business is to have more people owning and directing their own businesses, Wickard declared. One of the most effective devices available to the people for retaining control of their own businesses is the cooperative, through which a business activity is owned and controlled by the people it serves.

"We in REA want to join hands with you not only in seeing that all rural people have adequate electric service at reasonable cost, but also in seeing that in obtaining and maintaining this service, they do so in keeping with our best American social and business traditions," the Administrator declared.

"In accomplishing these objectives, we will be adding immeasurably to the welfare and security not only of rural people, but of the entire nation," he said.

NEWS FROM Adams

Camp Point, Ill.

DEAN SEARLS, Supt.

Closed Schools Requested To Notify Co-op Office at Once

All schools which will be closed because of consolidation, please notify the office immediately and we will take out the meter and remove the service wires and meter base so you will no longer need to pay a monthly bill.

If you still have a credit in the office at the time the meter is removed, your credit will be refunded to the clerk of the school in whose name the bills are mailed. If you wish further information, please contact the office.

ATTEND CONVENTION

Those representing our Co-operative at the NRECA Convention in Seattle, Washington, from April 22-26 were: Roy L. Sharrow, President of our Board of Directors, and Mrs. Sharrow of Golden; John Sargeant, Vice President, and Mrs. Sargeant of Rushville; Max L. Weinberg, Attorney from Quincy, and Mr. Searls, Manager, Mrs. Searls and children of Camp Point.

INSULATOR SHOOTER

For the benefit of the person who might possibly have been using one of our insulators as a target, you will be interested to learn that you hit a perfect bull's eye.

Around the middle of April, we

had many outage calls from the vicinity of Rushville. Our men worked constantly trying to locate the trouble and, as a last result, were forced to climb several hundred poles before the trouble was located. A cracked insulator was causing the outage and from all indications it appeared that a rifle shot caused the insulator to be cracked.

Our thanks to those who notified us of this outage by telephone and mail, and our sympathy to those who were annoyed and inconvenienced by such a foolish sportsman.

UNIT COST DECREASES

A few of our members have been notifying us of the installation of a new electric range in their home and are asking whether or not they will be entitled to a cheaper rate. No, we do not have a special rate which applies to electric ranges, but due to the fact that you will use a larger amount of kilowatt hours, you will receive a greater portion of your energy on the less expensive blocks of electric energy.

FOR SALE—Wind charger and Tower—32 volt, good condition. Contact J. H. Aber, Mt. Sterling, Illinois.

FOR SALE—We have just received a quantity of 25' class 9 poles. If you are interested in purchasing one or more of these poles to be used to support the service wires on your farmstead, please call at our office. These poles are located at our Camp Point pole yard.

Travel Weary!



Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walker

Even inveterate travelers can get weary of keeping continuously on the move and Shelby Electric co-op Manager and Mrs. Walker found it restful to relax for a moment on their 7200-mile trip to the NRECA convention at the station in Las Vegas, Colo., while the Illinois-Iowa special train was serviced at that division point on the Sante Fe. Manager Walker, whose most characteristic pose on the trip was squinting through a moving picture camera as he recorded hundreds of scenes on film, here sits wearily holding his camera, disinterested, for the moment, in "shooting" anything. Mrs. Walker is holding a "still" camera, momentarily unconcerned with clicking its shutter.

Cooling, Sanitation Essential for High Quality Milk Products

Early summer weather may lull dairymen into false reasoning about milk cooling. Cool days are often followed by fairly hot days. During these warm periods, failure to cool milk properly may result in a lower quality product.

It is of the utmost importance to cool milk to 50 degrees or lower promptly after it is drawn, and that applies to any season of the year.

A year-round milk-cooling program is an important step to high quality. The other important item is sanitation.

Clean Utensils

Tests have shown that milk handled in clean, sterile utensils has few bacteria per cubic centimeter, while milk handled under the same conditions but in dirty utensils has thousands of bacteria per cubic centimeter. Bacteria cause milk and cream spoilage and such products bring lower prices.

In order to be properly cleaned and sterilized, the dairy utensils should be constructed of a smooth, non-corrosive material. Rusty and badly dented equipment should not be used. Utensils with cracks or broken seams cannot be properly cleaned and are a source of many bacteria in milk.

Cleaning, sterilizing, and drying are the three essentials in the proper care of dairy equipment.

Safe Homes Program Has Increased Enrollment

A total of 10,338 families from 45 counties have enrolled in the Illinois Safe Homes Program for 1947, an increase of nearly 300 over last year.

To aid in preventing home accidents and to provide an opportunity to study their causes and cures is the purpose of the Illinois Safe Homes Program, which is sponsored by the University of Illinois Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics.

Participating families try to eliminate all accident hazards and encourage the development of safe habits among members of the family. Detailed reports are made of any home accidents which do occur during the year.

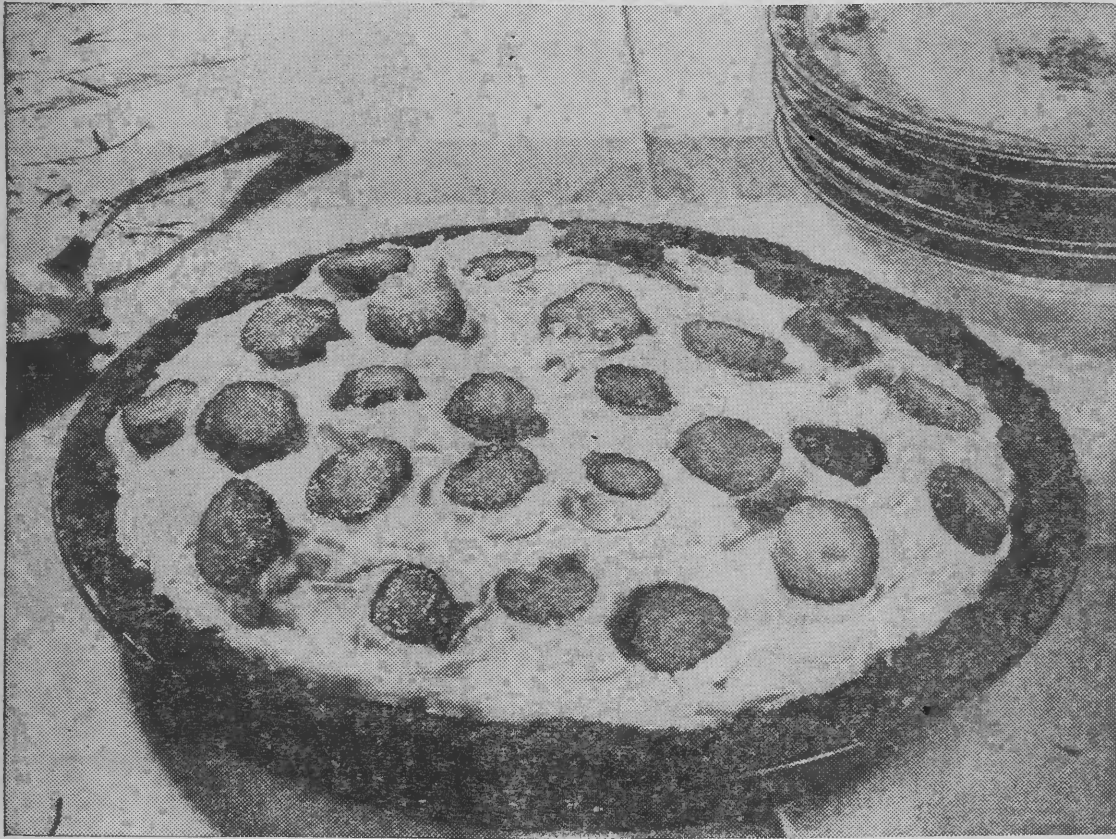
Buckwheat was introduced into the colony on Manhattan Island by the Dutch and was raised as early as 1625 or 1626.



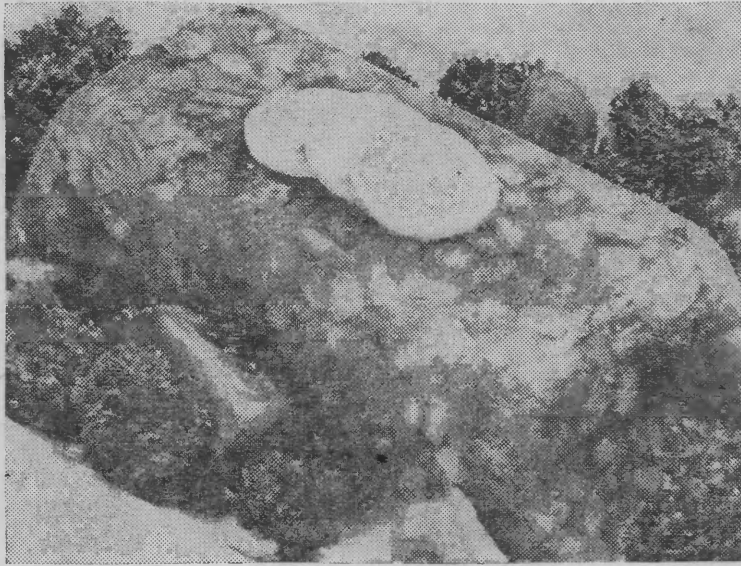
Home-makers' Page

Edited by Joan Cameron

Lick Summer Heat By "Cooking With Cold"



Above—Summer dessert problem can be solved with a minimum of cooking. Neither the filling nor the crust of this Strawberry Refrigerator Pie requires any heat. If desired, lemon or orange chiffon pie can be made in the same graham cracker crust which is chilled before adding the filling.



Right—No cooking required for this Ham and Celery Loaf, except for the cooked diced ham — and that's a leftover. Preparing main dishes like this in the cool or the morning and then chilling in the refrigerator until firm or ready to serve simplifies meal-getting on hot summer days.

Cold Dishes Made In Advance Ease Summer Cooking Discomforts

Discovering refrigerator dishes in all their variety is to find that you can't beat "cooking with cold" for saving time and energy. Even if it isn't just the heat but that last-minute hustle and bustle at meal-time that makes summer homemaking hard to take, here's the answer to this problem.

Refrigerator dishes can be prepared as much as two days in advance and whole meals can be stored in the refrigerator until ready to serve or cook. With preparation done in the cool of the morning, or whenever it's most convenient, the serving of a meal during the heat of the day becomes greatly simplified, and it can be managed without getting hot and bothered.

One usually thinks of the familiar frozen desserts and ice creams when "refrigerator dishes" are mentioned, but is apt to forget the long list of dishes that can be cooked with cold. Cold dishes for every course in the menu from soups to cakes, pies, puddings and cookies can be found in many cookbooks.

Suggestions

Thin soups, such as consommé and madrilène, can be chilled next to the freezing compartment of the refrigerator, and served jellied.

Leftover fruits, vegetables and meat can be turned into "Cinderella" salads—for example, green peppers filled with leftover meat, touched up with pimento, pickle and celery, chilled and served with lettuce and salad dressing. There are fresh fish, chilled and garnished; chicken in aspic; molded and jellied meats.

Good nutrition frowns on all cold foods at any given meal, however. At least one hot dish per meal even in hot weather will keep one's energy up and risk of digestive upsets down.

Ham and Celery Loaf

1 pkg. lime flavored gelatin
1 3/4 cups warm water
1/4 cup vinegar
1/2 tsp. salt
1 cup cooked diced ham
1 1/2 cups celery, diced
1 tbl. onion, minced
2 sweet pickles, diced

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Add vinegar and salt. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in ham, diced celery, minced onion, and diced pickles. Turn into a loaf pan which has been slightly greased with butter. Chill until firm. Serve in slices. Makes 6 generous servings.

Frozen Fruit Salad

3 ripe bananas
1 cup diced pineapple
1 cup diced pears
1 doz. maraschino cherries, thinly sliced
1 cup fruit salad dressing
1 cup cream whipped until stiff

Mash bananas to a smooth pulp, then add pineapple, pears and cherries. Add fruit salad dressing, then whipped cream. Salad may be frozen

in refrigerator ice tray and cut into squares for serving. Serve in lettuce leaf with additional dressing on top if desired. Garnish with a cherry on top of dressing.

Fruit Salad Dressing

1/4 cup sugar
1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/2 tbl. flour
1 egg
3/4 cup pineapple juice (or 1-3 cup orange juice and 1-3 cup pineapple juice)
2 tbl. vinegar

Mix ingredients in order given, stirring well after each addition. Cook over low heat until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Cool before adding to salad.

Strawberry Refrigerator Pie

Filling:
1 1/2 tbl. gelatin
3/4 cup cold water
2 cups strawberries
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg cream (whipped)
2 egg whites

Soften gelatin in one fourth cup cold water. Wash berries, hull and crush, add sugar and salt. Dissolve gelatin over hot water, add to berries. Whip cream until stiff and fold into berries, then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites last. Pour into graham cracker pie crust and chill in refrigerator until firm enough to cut.

Crust:

Cream 1/2 cup butter and add 1/4 cup powdered sugar and 1 1/2 cups finely rolled graham crackers. Press this mixture over the sides and bottom of a 9-inch pie plate. Chill and add filling. Serves 6.

Protect Woolens from Moth Menace

This is the season when most homemakers are coming face to face with the clothes moth problem. Moths are very destructive and therefore, must be controlled. Here are the answers to some of the questions asked about moths—they may destroy a few pet theories, but give some helpful tips, too.

Dry cleaning kills all forms of moths present at the time of treatment, but doesn't impart moth resistance.

Washing in a strong solution of neutral soap kills all moths, but doesn't protect against reinfestation.

Paper and paper bags. If clothing just dry-cleaned or washed is wrapped in paper bundles, with the edges well folded back or sealed carefully, it will remain free from moths indefinitely provided the paper isn't broken. Sealing in unbroken hatboxes or other such boxes will accomplish the same result. It's a good idea to add some flake naphthalene to destroy any moths which may have gotten into the clothes before wrapping.

Garment Bags

The same is true of paper garment bags. The clothing must be clean, free from moths, the bag unbroken, tightly closed and sealed, or there's no real protection. The smell of cedar or pine oil in the bag won't keep moths out—neither does the printers ink on newspaper have any protective value.

Cardboard closets are of doubtful value, many are worthless. If they're very tight, they give about the same protection as paper garment bags.

Cedar-lined closets as ordinarily installed in the average home cannot be depended upon for protection from moths.

Cedar chests. There is a cedar chest which give protection from moth attack, provided it's tight and in good condition, and provided the clothing is freed from the larger moth larvae before it's placed in the chest. This chest of red cedar is made of 3/4 inch heartwood to the extent of 70 percent of the chest.

Chests of neutral woods lined with a thin cedar veneer are not dependable. Cedar chests may be veneered on the outside with such hardwoods as walnut or mahogany, however, without affecting their value as moth protectors.

Sunning and Brushing

Woolen garments kept in closets all summer should be sunned and brushed frequently. The soft eggs are easily crushed or dislodged by thorough brushing. Pay particular attention to all seams, pockets, and folds. Moths cannot stand bright sun. Larvae drop to the ground from clothing left hanging in the sun on the line, especially if there are no folds in which they can find protection from the light.

Cold storage and fumigable commercial storage are excellent moth protection for furs, clothing, rugs, furniture and other articles.

Moth resistant solutions are good, although no solution gives permanent and absolute protection under all circumstances. Tests show that fabrics dipped in solutions of fluorine compounds at the factory are protected for some time, and the effectiveness lasts through several dry cleanings. Certain fluorine solutions for treating clothes at home may be purchased. Particular attention should be paid to spraying along the folds, seams, pockets, and under lapels. Any solution containing arsenic should not be used on clothing or anything that may come in contact with the skin.

ANNOYING PESTS FOUND INNOCENT OF CHARGES

"Not guilty!" is the verdict given by USDA entomologists in the case of the psocids vs. the American housewife.

Psocids (pronounced so-sids) and commonly called "book lice" are white or greyish insects, pinhead size or smaller, often noticed as they run haltingly over dark walls or house furnishings. They are given the blame done by other pests.

Psocids often are confused with lice and suspected of biting. They also are blamed for damage to paper and fabric which has been done by silverfish.

After observing the habits of psocids for 20 years, the entomologists pronounce them not guilty on both counts. However annoying it may be to have them around the house, they are entirely harmless. No housewife needs to worry for fear they will bite, carry disease or damage any furnishings.

Psocids thrive in damp, dark, poorly ventilated rooms where they feed on microscopic molds on damp furniture, wall paper, straw matting or other surfaces. They often abound in new houses which are not entirely dry. They tend to die out in dry, furnace-heated rooms or cold rooms in winter but may increase when hot, humid summer weather arrives.

Further details on the habits and methods of control may be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., for Leaflet No. 189, "Psocids, Annoying House Pests."

Scalding Method Affects Quality of Frozen Vegetables

Which is better, steam or boiling water for scalding vegetables before home freezing?

Both methods have been recommended in the past, but new studies indicate that they are not equally good with all kinds of vegetables.

Frozen peas which are scalded with boiling water hold more of their fresh flavor and ascorbic acid (vitamin C) than those scalded with steam. In contrast, steam-scalded frozen broccoli is more palatable and has more nutritive value than water-scalded. Frozen asparagus is equally good when scalded with steam or boiling water.

Purpose of Scalding

Proper scalding is very important in preparing vegetables for freezing because high quality in the frozen product depends largely on it. Scalding is necessary to inactivate the enzymes in the vegetables which otherwise would cause off-flavor, poor color and general deterioration in frozen storage.

Scalding is a delicate process, however. It must be just enough to inactivate the enzymes and "set" the color, yet not enough to soften the frozen vegetable and give a cooked flavor.

Complete directions for freezing fresh fruits and vegetables may be obtained without cost by sending three cents in stamps to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill.

Ironing Board Cover May Be Cause of Stained Clothes

Many homemakers are puzzled by a brownish tinge that appears on white clothes during ironing. This tinge comes from a scorched ironing board cover.

When very damp clothes are ironed, some of the brown color may come off the ironing board and onto the clean fabric. In the same way, other soluble stains on the ironing board may be transferred to clothes during ironing.

Having a clean cover on the board before starting the weekly ironing will prevent such staining.

Idaho Boat Trip Featured for Women at NRECA Meeting



A boat trip on beautiful Lake Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho was part of the program planned for the REA women who attended the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association convention in Spokane, Wash., last month. Shown above is a group aboard one of the open-air, double-decker, sight-seeing launches getting ready to pull out. The man on the upper deck did not "horn in" on the party; he is Ken Lemley, manager of Coeur d'Alene Electric Cooperative, who with Mrs. Lemley, made and carried out the arrangements for the excursion.

Illinois REA Women Attend National Meeting; Tour West on Return Trip

A worthwhile trip, an education in itself, and a grand vacation was the REA co-op women from Illinois summed up their tour to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Spokane and the return journey via the West Coast and Grand Canyon National Park.

Of those who made the trip, 51 went on the Northern Pacific Illinois-Iowa REA Special train; three went on the Stoneman Special, both carrying delegates from Region V. Two made the trip by automobile.

Comprised of wives of managers and directors as well as REA members from along the lines, these women came back with a much clearer understanding and keener appreciation of the REA and public power programs on a national scale. Attending the business sessions of the convention, hearing the speeches of prominent leaders of the rural electrification program, congressmen, and scientists, was an inspiration to them all.

Coeur d'Alene
Six busloads of ladies were escorted the second day of the convention to Lake Coeur d'Alene, 32 miles from Spokane in northern Idaho. Sight-seeing motor launches were waiting at the pier when they arrived and in a matter of minutes, the 200 women enjoying the excursion, were speeding over the waves.

Acclaimed as one of the five most beautiful lakes in the world, Coeur d'Alene impressed the women as being worthy of its reputation. Its 105 miles of shoreline boast many lovely homes, camps, and resorts.

Back again on terra firma, the women were taken by bus to Clark House on Hayden Lake, 10 miles from Coeur d'Alene before making the return trip to the Davenport Hotel in Spokane by mid-afternoon.

Host and hostess of this pleasant tour were Ken Lemley, manager of Coeur d'Alene Electric Cooperative, and Mrs. Lemley.

Western Barbecue
Bringing the convention to a gala conclusion was a western-style outdoor barbecue at Natatorium Park, Spokane. Twenty-five choice quarters of beef roasted over open coals for 24 hours, served barbecue style with all the trimmings, did very well in satisfying the ravishing appetites of more than 1500 conventioners.

Highlight of the program was a group of native dances presented by a band of Yakima Indians. The Big Bend Hill Billies entertained before and after the Indian pageant.

More Sightseeing
Grand Coulee Dam, with its enormous generating plant, was visited by most of the delegates before leaving Spokane. Some also took a sightseeing tour of the city itself, widely known as the capital of the great Inland Empire.

While some of the delegates returned to Illinois directly after the convention, most took advantage

of the special rates offered by the railroads to see other points of interest in the West.

Seattle, that great Pacific port city, was the first stop after Spokane. There some of the Illinois-Iowa people took a trip by steamer north to Victoria, Vancouver Island. The remainder took a sight-seeing tour of the city before boarding a ferry to cross Puget Sound to inspect the mammoth installations at the huge Bremerton Naval Base.

Several folks have sons who were stationed at Bremerton during the war, and they derived a big thrill from seeing their boys' old bailiwick. They also saw how big man-of-war ships were put in dry docks for repairs; they inspected a large airplane carrier, and viewed the "Pensacola", one of the ships battered by the atom bomb explosion in Bikini Bay.

Bonneville Dam
Early the next morning the train pulled into Portland, "the city of roses," where buses carried the sightseers through breathtaking Columbia River Basin to Bonneville Dam. Many described this drive as having the most beautiful scenery of the entire 7200-mile trip.

Over the majestic Cascade Mountains, where range is piled upon range in magnificent beauty, through virgin forest, with the stately pines stretching several hundred feet into the air before touching the sky, and down through the fertile Sacramento Valley into Oakland by the following noon. There a ferry crossing of San Francisco Bay, glassy-smooth under a hot sun, under the massive Oakland-San Francisco bridge, past Alcatraz, (at a safe distance) to the docks of the Golden Gate City where motor coaches were again waiting to transport the visitors on a tour of the city and to the imposing Redwood Forests near by.

Southward through the famous San Fernando Valley to the next stop, Los Angeles. Sightseeing tours of Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and adjacent suburbs occupied the first day in the city.

"Breakfast In Hollywood"
In order to see a program they had heard on the air many times, most of the women and a number of the men attended Tom Breneman's "Breakfast In Hollywood." Mrs. Maude Saffell, Rt. 4, Macomb, was given a huge box of cereal, and bald-pated, jolly, 325-pound C. Nelson "Dutch" Worner of Manito was given a 2-foot comb and box of soap flakes for a shampoo. Mrs. G. Wayne Welsh, Sciota, was the lucky winner of a leather-cased beauty kit.

Grand Canyon, awe-inspiring in its immensity and beauty, was the final stop. Motor trips to various scenic points along the rim of the canyon gave everyone views that will never be forgotten. Grand Canyon is without question, one of Nature's greatest wonders.

"It's good to get home," was the remark most frequently heard as the travelers pulled into their home stations, weary but happy, all anxious to get back to their homes, farms, and jobs.

Illinois Women
Youngest travel enthusiast on the trip was three-year-old Deanne Searls, daughter of Manager and Mrs. Dean Searls, Camp Point, with

Turn to Page Ten

PATTERN LIST

Many of the women who have requested patterns have indicated in accompanying letters that they find the leaflets very helpful in their 4-H club leadership work, as well as for their personal use. Others say that their 'teen-age daughters find them of value in their club work. We are happy that our patterns often serve this double purpose and hope that more homemakers will avail themselves of this service. All patterns are free. Send a large SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE for every four patterns requested to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill. Please mention name of your local cooperative.

For the Home

- Braided Rag Rug
- Brightening Garden Furniture
- Embroidered Pillow
- Lamp Shade Covers
- Novelty Lamp Shades
- Selection, Care of Curtains, Draperies

Sewing Ideas

- Plaid Gingham Bonnet
- Applique Potholders
- Embroidered Handkerchief
- Slip Covers for Side Chairs
- Accessories Set the Style
- Baby's Coverall Bib
- Trimmings for Children's Clothes
- Make-over Tips
- Over-night Bag
- Romantic Notions for the Bride
- Sewing Success Secrets
- Styles of 1947
- How to Buy Rayon
- How to Wash Rayon

Crocheting Ideas

- Shorty Summer Gloves
- Colonial Square Rug
- White Hat and Bag Set
- Star-Stitch Blouse
- 8-Pointed Star Doily
- Buffet Runners
- Colorful Table Mats
- Lacy Curtains
- Lacy Handkerchief
- Potholders
- Pineapple Chair Set
- Pineapple Centerpiece, Tablecloth

Free Canning Guide

Canning is one of the homemaker's biggest summer-time jobs. But what satisfaction she derives from seeing row upon row of colorful fruits, vegetables, and preserves on her shelves.

There are other methods of preserving foods for winter use. Brining, quick freezing, drying or dehydrating, and storing root vegetables, apples, squash and pumpkins in cellars, pits and boxes are all popular ways of outwitting winter food shortages.

Directions and suggestions for all these ways of preserving foods are contained in a 48-page booklet, "Home Canning Guide", which is free to REA homemakers. Just send your request with a three-cent stamp to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill. Please mention your local REA cooperative.

Switch Clickers

During the busy summer season, any shortcuts in homemaking are especially appreciated. So pass along your best household hint by sending it in to our Switch Clicker department. Enclose it with your pattern request or send to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Illinois.

Household Hints

If you are troubled with ants coming into the house, put the skin of a cucumber where they are found and the ants will soon disappear.

A new use has been found for the little pastry brush. Buy a new one and use it for a duster for silk lamp shades. It is much easier to reach in the folds of silk than with the larger brushes which are sold for that purpose.—Mrs. Edward Speiser, Rt. 4, Carlyle, Ill.

PROCESSING TIME CUT FOR ASPARAGUS, PEAS

Processing time recommended for canning asparagus and garden peas are now shorter than they have been in the past. This is the result of intensive experimentation by the USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Shorter processing will mean that the vegetables will look and taste better. The scientists stress the necessity of using a steam pressure canner for low-acid foods. It is the only practical way of guarding against the serious food poisoning known as botulinus.

Asparagus

Wash asparagus, trim off scales and tough ends and wash again. Cut into 1-inch pieces. Cover with boiling water and boil 2 or 3 minutes. Pack hot asparagus to ½ inch of top of glass jars. Cover with hot cooking liquid, or, if liquid contains grit, use boiling water. Leave ½ inch at top of jar. Add ½ teaspoon salt to pints; 1 teaspoon to quarts. Adjust jar lids. Process in pressure canner at 10 pounds pressure (240° F.)—pint jars, 25 minutes; quart jars 55 minutes. As soon as jars are removed from canner, complete seals if not the self-sealing type.

Green Peas

Shell and wash peas. Cover with boiling water. Bring to boil. Pack hot peas to 1 inch of top of glass jars. Cover with boiling water, leaving 1 inch space at top of jar. Add ½ teaspoon salt to pints; 1 teaspoon to quarts. Adjust jar lids. Process in pressure canner at 10 pounds pressure (240° F.) in either pint or quart jar 40 minutes. Remove, complete seals if not self-sealing.

Economy Ice Cream Is Tasty Dessert, Snack

Ice cream tops the list of favorite summer desserts and between-meal refreshment. Make your own and keep it on hand so it's ready to serve when you or the youngsters come in the house after hard work or play in the summer sun.

Here is a recipe for ice cream that is economical in time and energy as well as cost:

- 1 cup top milk
- 1 cup coffee cream
- 2 tsp. unflavored gelatin
- 6 tbs. sugar
- 4 tbs. white corn syrup
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2 eggs

Soak gelatin in 2 tablespoons of the top milk. Melt by setting dish in a pan of hot water. Beat egg yolks, sugar and corn syrup until thick and lemon colored. To this add the milk, cream, dissolved gelatin and vanilla. Place on bottom shelf of evaporator. Set control to "Coldest". Freeze until firm. Remove to chilled bowl, add unbeaten egg whites and beat until fluffy. Return to freezing compartment and continue freezing until firm. Serves 5.

Variations

Add variety to the ice cream servings by surprising your family with a different kind each time. Variations are simple to make.

Peanut brittle: Substitute 1 cup crushed peanut brittle for sugar in above recipe.

Maplenut: Add ½ teaspoon maple flavoring and ½ cup chopped nuts to above recipe.

Strawberry: Substitute 1 cup

CURE FOR BLACKHEADS

By MRS. AUDREY HEUSTIS
I have received several questions concerning blackheads. This is a subject which cannot be explained in a few words and as it concerns nearly every one to a certain degree I have fully outlined it below.

Before treating blackheads it is necessary to know what they are and what causes them.

They are dirt "plugs" in the sebaceous (oil) glands and are caused by improper cleansing. If you will notice, they are more numerous in the chin and nose than in other parts of the face. This is because these glands are more active here than on the rest of the face and body.

The work of the sebaceous glands is to secrete oil for lubrication of the skin and to help dislodge the dirt in the mouth of the glands. But if improperly cleansed, the dirt gathers there over a period of time and develop into "blackheads."

Treatment

The first daily step is to cleanse the face thoroughly with warm water and a mild soap. Gently massage the soap lather into the skin. Rinse well in warm water. Now apply a liberal amount of cleansing cream. Massage gently but thoroughly, and with an upward stroke always. (The upward stroke tends to tone the muscles, whereas a down-ward stroke makes the muscles sag). Wipe off excess cream with soft cloth or tissue.

It is best not to try to remove blackheads but if you must, be very careful. Put a soft cloth over your fingers so your nails cannot harm the tissues and press lightly. If they do not come out readily, leave them alone. Continue treatment for a few days before trying to extract them.

Now apply a facial pack and leave on until dry. Use pack twice a week on infected parts and once a week on the entire face. When dry, wash off with warm water, followed by cold or use an ice cube if available. Continue treatment until infected parts are clear.

(There are several good facial packs on the market. One is a powder to be mixed with either water or milk (milk preferred). Another kind is a cream and powder to be mixed together. I prefer the latter but either one is effective.)

Community Canning Aids School Lunch Programs

"The School Lunch Program needs your help!" is the plea Miss Grace Armstrong, nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, makes to every civic-minded person in a rural community.

Summer is the ideal time for a food-preservation project. Such programs must be set up and operated by the community itself, for each area has its own needs and facilities to consider.

Since school will not be in session, the kitchen equipment will be idle. The project will also provide a summer job for persons who work on the lunch program during the school year.

A community canning center also provides a convenient way for homemakers to do their own canning. Arrangements may be made for them to donate some of their time for canning for the lunch program in exchange for use of the equipment.

The county home adviser, local home economics teacher, or members of the state university staff may be able to give some assistance with the planning. Guidance and advice may be obtained, too, through the local or state representative of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Inquiries from Illinois may be addressed to John P. Janus, Standard Office Building, Decatur 12, Ill.

A pamphlet, "Organizing a Community Canning Center", may be obtained free of charge by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill.

finely sieved strawberries for the cup of top milk. Add sugar to strawberries and use above directions for combining.

Peppermint: Substitute 1-3 pound crushed peppermint sticks for the sugar in above recipe.

SENATOR DENOUNCES REA LOAN FUND CUTS AS 'FALSE ECONOMY'

A warning against false economy was made by Republican Senator Milton R. Young of South Dakota, speaking to a crowd of 1500 delegates of the NRECA convention at Spokane. Young said Congress must distinguish between spending, as such, and investments in self liquidating enterprises such as rural electric cooperatives or public power projects.

Last November's Republican victory did show that the majority wanted drastic economy in overall federal expenditures, but he cited rural electric cooperatives as an example of "what can be accomplished for the benefit of millions



Senator Milton Young

of our citizens without cost to the government."

"As a member of the senate appropriations committee and the agricultural committee, I shall vigorously oppose any attempt to curtail appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration," Young declared.

Better Rural Life

More has been done to improve rural life in America by REA and the REA co-ops than by any other group, the North Dakota senator asserted. The REA program, he said, has brought the tremendous benefits of electricity to many areas which could never have enjoyed them except through cooperative action.

"In making thousands of farms more livable, you have also made them more efficient and more productive," Young told the NRECA delegates. "You and the people you represent have increased the efficiency of our farms, you have made them more attractive places in which to live, which, it seems to me, is the most important benefit of all because in recent years too many of our young people have been leaving their farm homes to seek employment in the cities.

Young pointed out that the comforts of modern homes and apartments in the cities have proved to be attractions which could not be offset by other benefits which rural life has to offer. No matter how sympathetic the public may be towards the general farm problems, he contended, only those who have lived on farms lighted by kerosene lamps—who have pumped water by hand, who have enviously glimpsed the shining electrical appliances in catalogs and store windows only to realize they were not for them—could fully realize what electric power means to the farm family.

The leaders of the REA program have done a truly remarkable job in making the dreams of millions of rural folks come true, Young believes.

Anxious Enemies

In spite of all the clearly apparent benefits which the REA program has brought to the nation, REA today faces an array of opponents as powerful as any it has met in the last ten years, Young declared. The program is being attacked on a wide front by an abundantly-financed group which boasts some of the highest priced lobbyists in Washington.

"Of course, your enemies say they are not out to destroy REA, or even to cripple it!" the senator mocked. "No, they just want to 'improve' your program here and there. They want to help you. In fact, they would

even be willing to take over your co-ops and run them for you—at a slight, or perhaps not so slight, profit to themselves. Now that you have demonstrated what you could do—what they said could never be done, they are now eager to take over the show!

In Washington, Young said, he could see this attack moving into full swing on a national scale. Locally, it should be observed by every REA co-op leader, he advised. "Whatever high-sounding promises may be uttered by the spokesmen for this lobby, whether in Washington or in your home town, their plan has but one purpose: to cripple REA and destroy your cooperatives. Your very success has brought this mighty attack down upon your heads," he warned.

Strong Associations

Young said he did not recall that American farmers had ever organized for the purpose of telling Congress what laws it should write for the regulation of business, but he observed, it is certainly true that industrialists, manufacturers, and businessmen are endeavoring to rewrite our agricultural program.

The Chambers of Commerce, the grain trade, the wool trade, the cotton trade, even certain manufacturer's organizations, have set themselves up as experts in the agricultural field, Young asserted.

"Now, I have no quarrel with business," he recounted. "They have their problems too. In fact, I think the farmers could learn a most important lesson from them—the lesson of organization. Because they are so well organized through their trade associations, they today exert an influence all out of proportion to their actual numbers on our state and national legislative programs.

"If the farmers of America were even half so well organized, your REA program would not be in jeopardy now!" Young declared.

Farmer's Campaign

He advised his listeners that there are honest and sincere men in Congress who have the reputation for being unsympathetic to Agriculture because their views have been moulded by the non-agricultural farm experts.

"They have simply never heard your arguments!" Young reported. "I believe that such misunderstandings can be quickly cleared up by an aggressive and intelligent campaign waged by the farm people of this nation through such organizations as your state and national rural electric cooperative associations.

"You should urge farmers everywhere to write to their Congressmen and Senators, telling them in plain words of the great need for continuation of the REA program and what will be necessary in the way of appropriations and loan funds."

Identical letters and telegrams are ineffective, he cautioned. A few penciled words on a sheet of tablet paper will carry far more weight, he insisted.

"Congressmen will recognize the true voice of rural America when they hear it and I have no fear for REA's future if every farmer took the trouble to let his representatives know his views on the matter of rural electrification."

Big Job Ahead

Young traced the history of the REA program and stressed the excellent credit record of the REA borrowers, pointing out that REA co-ops "are the best credit risk in the entire world today."

The easier half of the job is done, he observed, the harder part of carrying the program through to complete area coverage still remaining with the necessity of pushing new electric lines into the sparsely settled areas where consumers will average less than one to a mile.

"Finishing the electrification job is not going to be made easier by the powerful forces opposed to it so I think it is time we took stock of what we are up against, be able to anticipate the attacks, and be prepared to do something effective about them," Young asserted.

He enumerated five major methods being employed by the enemies of the REA program to destroy it. First, he said, the power interests are attempting "to use the national economy as a smoke-screen for killing the program. They are attempting to persuade economy-

minded members of Congress that REA is using the taxpayer's money to sponsor electrification which, they claim, private interests could as well provide.

In this way they hope that Congress, in its enthusiasm to reduce federal expenditures, will cut proposed REA loan funds for the coming year so sharply as to cripple REA or sharply curtail future expansions.

A Big Difference

"While I favor drastic reduction in overall federal expenditures," Senator Young emphasized, "I think it should be pointed out that there is much distinction between spending, as such, and the investment of public money in self-liquidating enterprises, such as rural electric cooperatives or public power developments."

The second prong of the attack by the private interests centers on the authority in the REA law permitting loans to finance generation and transmission facilities where necessary, Young recounted.

"Without the right to construct power plants, REA would have absolutely no bargaining power whatever and would be completely at the mercy of the private companies," he said.

The third prong of the great attack now being launched is being directed against the authority of REA borrowers to buy up power facilities in small rural towns, Young disclosed. This authority, he asserted, is again most necessary if REA is to meet the problem of rural electrification in very small towns surrounded by sparsely populated farm areas.

The fourth major prong of attack is right in the REA cooperatives themselves, the senator warned.

New Style Attack

"This is different from the kind of fighting you have encountered in the past," he continued. "Your opponents now are trying to buy out some of your older, well-established and profitable cooperatives. Having watched you do what they were unable or unwilling to do, they now hope to take over your projects because they have proved sound financial undertakings. They will tell you that they will give you the service at even lower rates than you now pay!"

The fifth major prong in the attack consists of proposed legislation which, if examined carefully, has no other purpose than to cripple the basic REA law, Senator Young warned.

"One such plan proposes that REA, instead of lending money directly for REA projects, should merely underwrite loans which you then would have to obtain from private interests. This proposal many of you may have read about in recent issues of the magazine News Week. Whatever the arguments which might be advanced for this idea, in my opinion, if such legislation is enacted into law, it would be the beginning of the end of the rural electrification program."

Senator Young also warned against the Dirksen Bill which would authorize and direct REA to sell its mortgages to private financial institutions.

"REA is now on a sound financial basis under a workable government program. Why, in the name of heaven, should any change be made to accommodate interests which have anything but a record of sympathetic understanding of the farmer's problems?" the senator demanded.

State Legislation

He also warned the cooperative leaders to watch carefully all legislation introduced in the several states. In a number of state legislatures bills have been introduced seeking to place REA co-ops on the same tax basis as corporations which operate for a profit.

"Millions of pieces of propaganda have been placed in the mails all over the United States on this one proposal alone," he disclosed. "It will require a constant battle on the part of all the farmers to combat this vicious type of legislation and they must be constantly on the alert."

Only through REA is it possible for farm people to have modern homes, water systems, good heating plants and other modern conveniences that city people have so long enjoyed, Senator Young said. The REA program is not in con-

CO-OP EDITORS FORM NEW ASSOCIATION TO FOSTER PUBLICATIONS

Dedicated to fostering interest in the establishing of statewide or regional publications for REA cooperatives and to carry forward an intensified public relations program, the editors of five state papers met in Spokane, Wash., April 24, to organize the Association of Rural Electric Cooperative Editors.



Schermerhorn, editor of Wisconsin REA News, pioneer in the field of statewide papers, was named president of the association. He outlined a broad program of assistance to state associations making a study of the feasibility of establishing state or regional papers and proposed that the editors seek the full support of their respective associations in promoting an accelerated program of public relations.

Membership in the new association will be open to editors of publications "owned, controlled and operated by rural electric cooperatives, public utility districts and public power districts."

A. D. Mueller, editor of the Illinois REA News, was named vice president; William S. Roberts, managing editor of NRECA's Rural Electrification, secretary-treasurer. Other members: George Haggard, Texas Co-op Power, W. P. McGuire, Rural Virginia, and Paul Marvin, Nebraska Electric Farmer.

ILLINOIS REA WOMEN—

(From Page Nine)

brother Paul, 5, second youngest. Illinois women who attended the convention were:

Mrs. Vincent Albers, Bartelso; Mrs. Paschal Allen, Green Valley; Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Carlinville; Miss Eleanor L. Barnes, Bloomington; Mrs. Fred Bielfeldt, Corn Belt Electric; Mrs. A. V. Blacklock, Egyptian Electric; Mrs. Homer T. Brown, New Holland; Miss Olive Burnett, Waverly; Mrs. E. C. Champ, Woodlawn; Mrs. Henry B. Colby, Pleasant Plains; Mrs. Eula Collier, Manito; Mrs. F. W. Comstock, Evanston;

Mrs. Lloyd Dickson, Carthage; Mrs. H. G. Downey, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. A. E. Drennan, Ina; Mrs. Maude Dudman, Macomb; Mrs. Rolie Eakin, Edwardsville; Mrs. Ray Grigsby, Macomb; Mrs. Earl Handold, Carlinville; Mrs. John F. Harms, Forest City; Mrs. Phillip Heggemeier, Nashville; Mrs. Joseph H. Heimann, Breese; Mrs. William P. Hensel, Stanford;

Mrs. H. P. Kuhn, St. Jacob; Mrs. E. Clyde Lewis, Ashland; Mrs. Kenton Loftus, Roseville; Mrs. George Lumpum, Shelbyville; Miss Essie Lee McNeff, Mt. Sterling; Mrs. H. R. Miner, Adair; Mrs. Harry E. Monroe, Roseville; Mrs. W. H. Montgomery, Petersburg; Mrs. A. D. Mueller, Petersburg; Mrs. George Pape, Egyptian Electric; Mrs. Raymond Pitchford, Richview; Mrs. J. C. Quinn, Rushville; Mrs. William Ringler, Corn Belt Electric;

Mrs. Maude Saffell, Macomb; Mrs. John Sargent, Rushville; Mrs. Cornelius Schenck, Media; Mrs. Mabel B. Schierbeck, Manito; Mrs. Dean Searls, Camp Point; Mrs. Roy H. Sharrow, Golden; Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Easton; Mrs. R. L. Stanford, Eastern Illinois Electric; Mrs. Clara Talleur and Miss Edna Talleur, Edwardsville; Mrs. Fanny Thompson, Green Valley; Mrs. W. L. Walker, Shelbyville; Mrs. C. Wayne Welsh, Sciota; Mrs. Harold C. Whitman, Cameron; Mrs. Frank E. Wilson, Lexington; Mrs. J. F. Woodward, Greenville; and Mrs. C. Nelson Worner, Manito.

flict with our free enterprise economy, or our system of government. The modernization of American farms will provide a greater market for American industry than can be found in any other place in the world.

STATE ASSOCIATION—

(From Page One)

summer but abandoned when the cost appeared to be prohibitive.

Named to examine the problems involved in setting up a Springfield headquarters and to prepare a detailed estimation of the annual cost of an enlarged organization, was a budget committee comprised of Director John Sargent, chairman, Vice President Everett R. Read and Director R. L. Stanford.

Coordinator A. E. Becker and A. D. Mueller, editor of the Illinois REA News, will serve on the committee in an ex officio capacity.

Capital Credits

Action was taken by the board to recommend that all cooperatives in Illinois adopt the capital credits plan to establish on their books the equity of each connected member.

It was the opinion of the board that every co-op should take whatever steps may be necessary to make sure that it operates strictly on a cooperative and democratic basis in order to be invulnerable to any attacks which might in the future be aimed at cooperatives by those seeking to hamper or destroy them.

Special significance was attached to a need for each cooperative to examine its election procedure to see that it always provides a choice of candidates for the voting members. The board favored the plan of co-ops electing three directors for three-year terms rather than an entire board each year.

Luncheon Meeting

The Association board recessed at noon to meet for luncheon with the Manager's Association which was attended by the wiring inspectors from each cooperative.

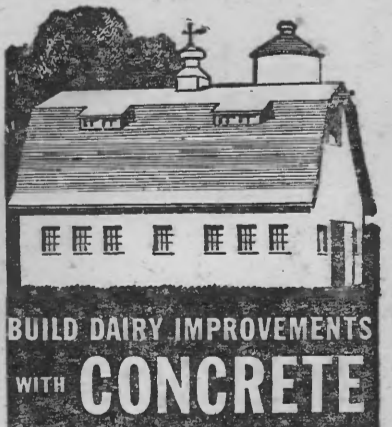
Group singing was led by Manager A. C. Barnes of M. J. M. Electric, Carlinville, after which Association President G. Wayne Welsh, presiding, called for a resolution commending Howard M. Hauskins of the Northern Pacific railway for his successful efforts in making the special train tour to the NRECA convention at Spokane an extremely pleasant one.

Coordinator A. E. Becker discussed briefly the effort being made by the statewide to effect a reimbursement in cash of stock certificates issues by Wisconsin Electric Cooperative representing earnings of the Illinois REA News for its subscribing cooperatives.

A. D. Mueller, editor of the News, gave a detailed account of the operations of the paper, a current financial report, and announced that all indebtedness incurred in purchasing a new mailing system had been liquidated early in May.

E. L. O'Hare of the Herb Georg Studio, Springfield, gave a demonstration of a magnetic-tape recorder by recording the group singing and the talks at the luncheon and playing it back a few minutes later. He explained the many uses to which the equipment might be placed in cooperative offices, at meetings, and in serving as a machine for dictating letters for later transcription by the stenographer.

The earliest record of the use of mineral salts for increasing crop yields appeared in 1660 at Gresham College, England.

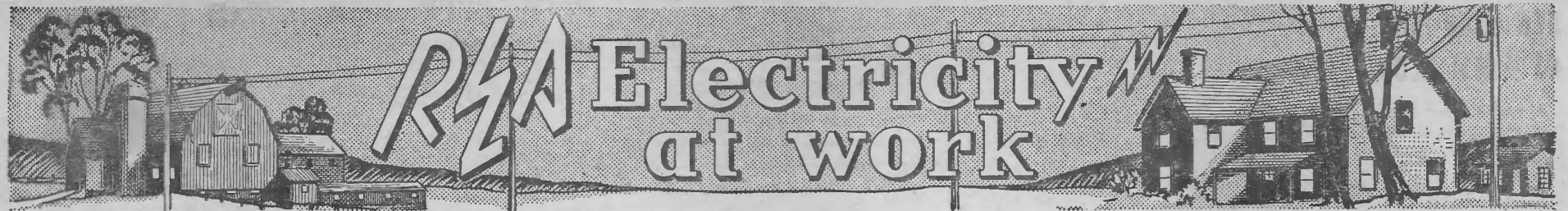


BUILD DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS WITH CONCRETE

A concrete milk house, cooling tank or dairy barn will help you step up milk production and dairy profits. Concrete's sanitary features meet health department requirements, keep your cows healthier, make your work easier. Write for helpful free booklet, "Dairy Farm Improvements of Concrete."

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. D3-8, 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.



Electric Water System For The Modern Farm Is Sound, Economical Investment

Will Pay for Itself
In Time and Energy
Saved, Extra Profits

Ed. note: By popular request we are reprinting a story on farm water systems which appeared on this page in last October's issue. Because of the saving of time and energy, increase of production and profit, and easier and happier way of life made possible by running water, we feel that all farm families who do not yet enjoy its benefits will find this article worthy of careful study.

Only 37 percent of farm homes on REA lines now have pressure water systems. Yet on one farm where costs were carefully studied, such a system returned a \$121 profit its first year of operation.

Maintaining a plentiful water supply, essential for productive farming and comfortable farm living, has meant heavy work—time and labor spent pumping and carrying water to livestock and gardens, dairy barns and other buildings, kitchen and the rest of the home for those families without an electric water system.

To do away with hours of back-breaking labor, increase production and profits, and to make life easier, install a water system.

Meet Your Needs

When planning a farm water system, plan it large enough in every detail for future needs—size of well, size of pump, size of pipe. Don't be caught with too small a water system. Be sure that your system meets all local sanitary requirements. Health of your family and livestock depends upon it.

A properly installed home water system includes a kitchen sink, water heater, complete bathroom, laundry facilities, and an extra washbasin and shower for farm workers.

Septic tanks have proved superior to cesspools. A sewage system consists of an underground pipe line from the bathroom to a concrete septic tank which empties into a tile-lined disposal field.

Farm Installations

Barn. Water is used for livestock drinking cups, cleaning the barn and for fire protection. Have sufficient hydrants for the latter two purposes. Plan for convenient connections for washing the truck, tractor, or auto.

Dairy house. A hydrant inside the milk house for scalding vats,

What an Electric Water System Means To The Farmer To The Farm Wife . .

A farm water system will pay for itself in a very few years. Having water available at all times in drinking cups for the dairy cows will increase milk production tremendously. That will mean bigger milk checks.

It will do away with the tedious and time-consuming pumping by hand to fill the stock water tank or watering the stock by hand. It will eliminate the necessity of taking the cows from a warm barn into blustering winter weather to drink from a hole cut in the ice in the pasture creek.

Running water in the poultry house will greatly increase egg production. One hundred chickens need 40 pounds of water a day—5½ gallons. Since much of the egg is made up of water, a hen must get as much water as she requires, or her production will necessarily drop.

Water readily available will speed up the fattening of steers, which need 80 pounds, or 10 gallons, of water a day, and hogs, which need 1,200 pounds, or 160 gallons, of water to round them out to marketing weight.

Water under pressure makes it easy to keep the barn more sanitary. Flushing the gutters, floor, and walls frequently maintains a continual dairy-freshness in the barn. Water when and where needed reduces the time and effort spent keeping dairy equipment clean.

A water system ranks second only to electricity as the most profitable investment on the farm!

Carefully documented studies among rural women show that without a running water system, the average farm wife carries 20 tons of water a year for her washing alone. She carries those 20 tons 40 miles. Without electric washing equipment, she spends 228 hours or 28½ eight-hour days a year doing the family washing.

With electric equipment and running hot and cold water, the time spent on the laundry is cut to 93½ hours, or a little more than 11 eight-hour days, and the back-breaking drudgery disappears completely. Add to that the tons of water she carries for family consumption, for scrubbing and cleaning, for washing the milking equipment, and for the poultry, and the result shows the energy expended for just one phase of her routine work.

Running water would save her miles of walking, tons of lifting, hours of pumping by hand in rainy, snowy, or scorching hot weather. It would give her more time to concoct some of those fancy dishes the family is so crazy about. She would have time to raise more chickens or garden produce and thus increase the family income or her own pin money.

With more leisure she would be able to pursue her sewing and fancywork hobbies, participate in community projects in which she is interested, and have more fun out of life.

In short, an electric water system repays its investment many times over in easier home-making, and better living on the farm!

washing floors and other sanitation purposes will save hours of valuable time and labor.

Stock tanks. An absolute necessity on every farm. Be sure to bury the pipe below the frost line and use a frostproof hydrant for filling the tanks. Use water heater in freezing weather.

Poultry house. One automatic watering device for every 50 hens in a laying house is needed. Hens drink frequently but not much at

a time. Pipe water to the range when chickens are outside.

Irrigation. If your soil type and climatic conditions necessitate irrigation, an overhead irrigation system uses from 40 to 60 gallons of water per minute per 100 linear feet of pipe. About 28,000 gallons is required to put an inch of water on an acre.

Size of System

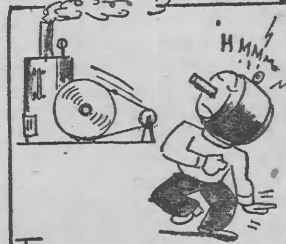
A minimum pumping capacity for average farm use is 350 gallons

Facts File . . .

Sir William CROOKES

(1832-1919)

BRITISH PHYSICIST—HE PRODUCED IN 1878 THE FIRST ELECTRON TUBE—THE SO-CALLED CROOKES OR CATHODE RAY TUBE. LOOKED UPON ONLY AS A "SCIENTIFIC PLAYTHING" AT THE TIME, THE TUBE LED TO THE INVENTION OF THE X-RAY MACHINE IN 1895—AND STILL LATER BECAME THE "EYE" OF TELEVISION



THE ELECTRIC MOTOR—CONVERTING INTO SERVICE UP TO 90 PERCENT OF THE ENERGY SUPPLIED IT, IS RATED FIVE TIMES MORE EFFICIENT THAN THE STEAM ENGINE—THREE TIMES OVER THE AUTOMOBILE MOTOR . . .



ATLANTA, Ga., BOASTS THE WORLD'S FIRST AIR-CONDITIONED CITY TRANSIT SYSTEM. THIRTY TRACKLESS TROLLEY COACHES, EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST IN COOLING DEVICES, ALREADY ARE IN SERVICE AND 70 MORE HAVE BEEN ORDERED, ACCORDING TO CITY OFFICIALS.

per hour. The pump will run from 1 to 1½ hours daily, at a cost of a few cents per day, at that capacity and with average use.

A 42-gallon storage tank is usually the minimum size for a 350-gallons per hour pumping system. Be sure the pipes are large enough; too-small pipes may result in inconvenience or injury—such as a bather being scalded when a person in another part of the house turns on the cold water.

Kind of Pump

Where the source of water is a well or body of water that stands at a depth of 22 feet or less below level when the pump is in operation, a shallow-well pump may be installed to draw water by suction.

If the depth is greater than 22 feet, a deep-well pump must be used. To be sure to make the correct selection, consult your pump dealer or co-op manager on the proper type of pump to install.

Shallow-well pumps may be installed in the basement of the dwelling. Deep-well pumps, because of their mechanical operation, must be installed directly

above the source of supply, if they are of the plunger type.

Pump Protection

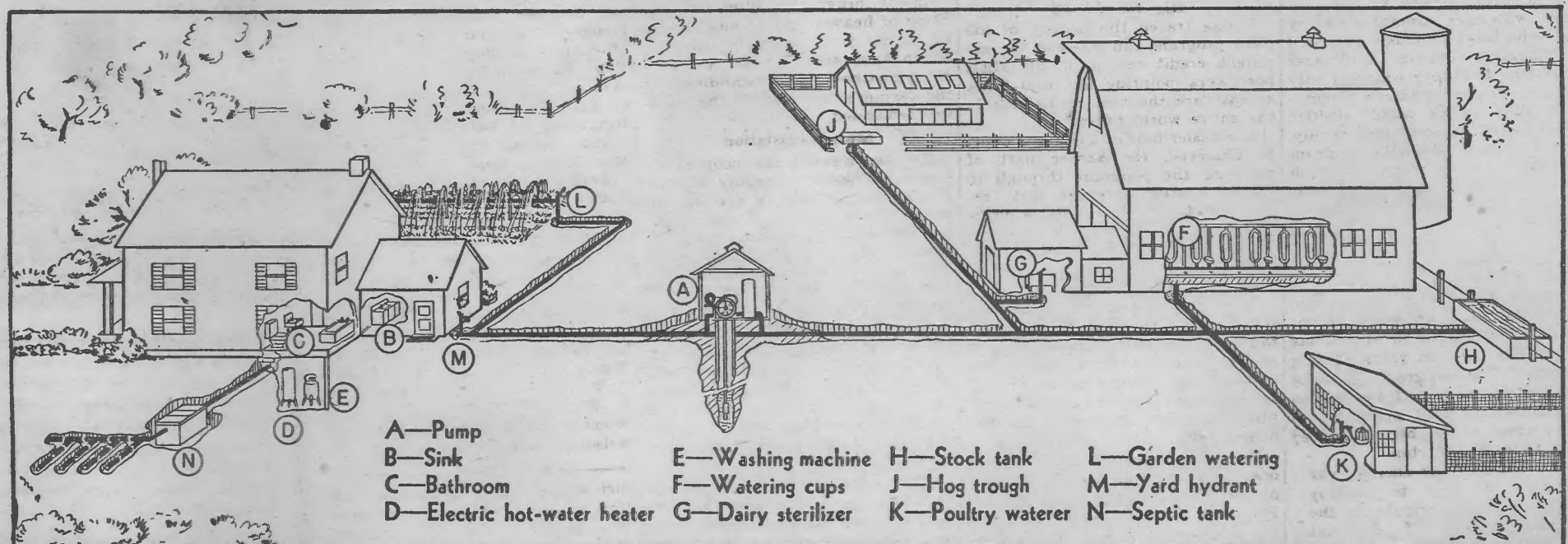
A weather-tight pump house or a pit with good drainage dug large enough to hold the pump, and at sufficient depth to be frostproof and weatherproof should be provided when the pump is installed at the well.

Well-constructed pump houses have the advantages of being well-ventilated, easily drained, the pump being readily available for oiling and repairs, and the well being easily protected from surface water.

You can get valuable assistance in planning your farm and home water system from the state health department, county farm advisor, vocational agriculture teacher, local pump and plumbing dealer, or REA cooperative.

Free pamphlets on Planning Your Farm Water System, Care of Your Farm Water System, and Water—when and where your garden needs it, may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill.

Running Water System Leads to Easier Life for Farmer and His Wife



A sample layout of a modern farm running water system, showing the absolute essential uses that water can be put to. Contrary to the olden days when running water was used only in the house and for drinking cups in the barn, the modern farm should utilize running

water in the hog pen, chicken house, milk house, and garden if needed. It is the best investment a farmer can make.

NEWS FROM Southeastern

Harrisburg, Ill.
A. F. LENTZ, Supt.

HELLO, AGAIN!

Well, folks, here we are again after missing last month's issue. We were simply too busy to get our script in to the editor in time to get it in the paper.

Construction of "C" Section And Staking Now Progressing

Our men are getting into high gear as this is being written after all the series of spring rains which slowed us down to practically a walk. Our staking crew, however, has completed all the staking in Franklin County on this "C" section and by the close of the month the lines in the Thompsonville area will be completed. The Bentons crews will build the extensions in the Western part of the county as well as the line in the Ewing area.

One line has been completed in Johnson county, East of Vienna, which was a welcome treat to those people who have waited so many years for this service.

Some staking has been done in Hardin county, Cave In Rock area, and by the close of the month these lines will have been completed. If weather is in our favor we will go ahead to build these lines just as rapidly as possible. All materials are on hand except transformers and we are getting a small number of them each month, however, not nearly as many as we could use but possibly as many as will be needed unless wiring materials start coming thru a little better than it has up to now.

"D" SECTION NOTES

This section consisting of 244 miles of distribution lines, scattered over the 8 county area, cannot be built in 1947, due to the fact that no material supplier will promise delivery of materials for this section during this current year.

Beyond 1947 we are making no predictions, but since your Cooperative is doing its own construction of the present "C" Section, together with its own engineering, it is our plan to go right into the "D" Section just as soon as the present construction is completed, and materials are available.

"D" Section Transmission Line

Your cooperative is not an infant any more and your Board of Trustees back in 1945 looked into the future of your cooperative-made plans and decided to completely revamp the Eastern and Southern parts of the system.

This calls for a 69,000-volt transmission line running from a point south of Ridgway, in Gallatin county, down State Route No. 1 to Cave In Rock, thence following the present route of the line to Elizabethtown. This will also include a new substation south of Ridgway of 750 KVA capacity, another of 1500 KVA capacity north of Cave In Rock, and the third of 1000 KVA capacity at or near Elizabethtown. This revamping will also provide considerable rephasing in this area and make it possible to give much better service in Gallatin, Saline, Pope, Hardin and Johnson counties, are now being served by the present Ledford substation, which is badly overloaded.

We know this is some time somewhere in the future, but materials are on order for this heavy line and it is hoped that it also can be constructed in 1948, along with the balance of the "D" Section of 244 miles.

Letter-Writers

We are sorry that we have members who think that all they have to do is write their congressman and demand that construction start on their particular line "immediately!" They lose sight of the whole cooperative picture in thinking of their own particular need and wishes, and we find that these particular members in most every case are in communities that would have nothing to do with "That REA outfit", when it was really hard sledding to get a foothold in a number of communities.

Now, it seems, these same people find after some 7 years their neighbors have outstripped them in "things that make for better living, with electricity" and are not going broke as a number of them prophesied. Now they realize they missed

the boat and "can't wait any longer, etc., etc."

We are sure that a number of our people who really carried the ball in those early days of development would really feel right proud if they could be in our office some time when these fellows that fought the REA hardest in those early days come in to "demand" that we come out right away and build their line.

"It will only take 2 miles of line to get 14 of us, and you can build that", they inform us!

Then we explain that they are a part of our "D" Section consisting of 106 separate extensions totaling 240 miles of line, that we have to deal as a whole, that the allotment was made to serve a definite number of members at definite locations, and we certainly cannot build to certain preferred groups and leave out the balance.

We are sure that our experience is no different from that of any other cooperative. Everyone needs and should have electric service, but we refuse to be intimidated by our "pressure groups."

Wiring Materials

This item of wiring materials is still a major concern to all of our members, as wall boxes, receptacles, and wall switches are still hard items to find. We have a small stock but not nearly enough to satisfy the demand. Romex wire, entrance cable and 60 amp switch boxes are plentiful, and as far as we can learn, most every dealer has a good stock of those items.

Electric Motors

Your cooperative has a good stock of 5 HP and 7 1/2 HP Century motors, with starting boxes; also motor bases that are adjustable. You farmers that have been needing that larger motor may now find what you need by contacting your Cooperative office in Harrisburg.

Birthdays and Anniversaries

By the way, you men who have been planning to buy the wife that new table lamp for her birthday, might find just what she needs in our stock of fine table and floor lamps.

We also have a good stock of small appliances, so don't forget to remind the Missus that if she has been wondering what to get son for his graduation, or the husband who has very little time to cut those tough whiskers, we have a good stock of electric razors, both Schick and Remingtons.

Electric Ranges

We are happy to report that our members are buying new electric ranges by the dozens. It keeps several of our men busy making changes in the wiring to provide facilities for a new range. Changing out transformers, running the third wire, etc.

We are always glad to change out a transformer or add the third wire where new ranges are being installed. While we are on that subject, if any of you have added a new range, we would like to know about it as we would want to make sure that you had sufficient transformer capacity to carry the added load. Please let us know when you purchase a new stove. It gives us a great deal of pleasure to hear some of these housewives "rave" about the wonderful convenience of electric cooking.

Appliances

Your Cooperative handles the Westinghouse line of appliances, but we will never say that you should only purchase Westinghouse, for practically all of the leading manufacturers produce excellent merchandise that will give you good service.

Some of our members like Fords, some Plymouths, some Chevrolets and some other makes of cars. They are all good and dependable, just as are all the leading makes of appliances, which if given proper care will give you years of dependable service.

New Applications

Yes, we are still receiving new applications and getting to them with service fairly soon, if they are along the present lines. But if new applications involve several spans of primary construction that is something different and there will be a delay.

Compliments Due

We wish to compliment our members on their wholehearted cooperation in the changing of the meter reading dates of about half of our membership. There was very little confusion and complaint, and we have found that when we ask for

NEWS FROM Southwestern Electric Co-op

Greenville, Ill.
V. C. KALLAL, Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Bond County—Office, Greenville, Tel. 366. Office Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. except Sundays or Holidays. Before or after office hours, on Sundays, call: Paul G. Morgan, Greenville 796, or V. C. Kallal, Greenville 379.
Fayette County—Maurice Ketten, Vandalia 982.
Madison County—Ed. Barnes, Edwardsville 1087.

Brooders Boost Kilowatt Use To Highest in Co-op History

Almost without exception, the highest average kilowatt hour consumption for the year is reached in April or May. This is because of the popularity of the electric brooder among both the old and new members of your cooperative. The progressive farmers served by your cooperative have found the electric brooder to be more than a good substitute for the old hen, when it comes to brooding little chicks. For comparison, the average kilowatt hour consumption has increased from 80 for April, 1941, to 184 for April, 1947, which is the highest on record for the Cooperative.

Had the R. E. A. in even its wildest dreams anticipated such high kilowatt hour consumption by the membership, the lines would have been designed for heavier loads and many of the difficulties now being experienced because of low voltage would have been eliminated.

It would have been much less costly to have built these heavier lines in 1939 to say nothing of the added expense in replacing some lines, item for item, in the rehabilitation program now under way by your cooperative. But who would have guessed that many of the farmers who scoffed at the idea of rural electrification in 1938 and 1939, are now using the service at the rate of 200 to 600 kilowatt hours month after month? No wonder the system of lines is so inadequate.

Recently, the steel structures of the new proposed substations were received. The suppliers, however, cannot give us any definite information as to when some of the remaining hard-to-get appurtenances for these substations will be shipped. The membership can be assured that everything that is possible will be done to expedite the work and it is hoped that the more necessary work in the rehabilitation program can be done by the close of the year.

NRECA

The Fifth Annual Convention of the NRECA, about which you have already read much in the last edition of your Illinois REA News, was attended by your manager, E. B. Murer of the Rural Line Engineers, and the following cooperative trustees: Mrs. Clara Talleur, Mrs. Rolie Eakin and Mr. Otto Henke. Mr. and Mrs. John Woodward of Greenville, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kuhn of St. Jacob and Miss Edna Talleur of Edwardsville also took advantage of the special tour for Illinois and Iowa delegates and attended the meeting. The editors of the Illinois REA News covered the convention

anything that is reasonable, our folks respond splendidly.

Vital Statistics Report

You may wonder why we did include a report of our operations. The answer is that in making this change-over to two billing periods, it will take 2 months to get a clear month's billing, so if you will watch your next issue of the Illinois REA News we will make a full month's report. We will tell you this much, however: Our billing clerk has informed us that he billed 5623 members last month and by the time we get a full month's report we should have 5700!

Tree Conditions

We wish to thank all members who have called us or written us about bad tree situations, where they have seen "balls of fire" on rainy nights in some shade tree. We appreciate getting this information as it gives us a chance to correct the condition before any further damage is done.

in detail and have more about it in this issue.

Attending such meetings helps one to better understand the problems of the rural electric cooperatives, and your manager was pleased that three of the trustees of the cooperative could attend. In addition to the information received, the inspiration gotten from meeting farm people from all over the country interested in the betterment of their rural electric cooperatives is important.

FARM SAFETY

Each day ten lives are lost in farm fires and \$90,000,000 worth of farm property is destroyed by fire. Some of this loss is due to faulty or damaged wiring and so, in keeping with the spirit of the 1947 spring clean-up, why not have that five to eight year wiring system checked by a competent wireman?

In addition to decreasing the fire hazard, recommended additions by the wireman to better light up dark stairways and halls might decrease the farm accidents which are responsible for 18,000 farm deaths annually and injury to a million and a half others.

WARNING

Despite a good educational program sponsored by all those interested in rural electrification for several years, there are still on the market, and offered for sale to you members, a doughnut shaped immersion-type water heater. All that can be said is that this type of heater is not recommended by anyone interested in the welfare and safety of farm people.

OUTAGES

The members were inconvenienced several times during the past few weeks by service interruptions. In western Bond county, both the Illinois Power Company and your cooperative experienced some rather serious difficulties during the several storms. Unfortunately some of the members were affected by both interruptions.

The wisdom of increasing the number of substations in the ultimate plan was demonstrated April 28, 1947, when the "N" line was broken down at Shoal Creek by a tree which was washed off the bank some distance north of the crossing by the line. Since the Pochontas substation is in operation, alternate sources of power are now available for a large section of the system. This enabled your men to isolate the broken line and restore service much sooner than would have been possible if it had been necessary to get into the swollen creek with a boat to make the repairs.

ELECTRIC RANGES

Yes, many of the members have turned a cold-shoulder to the bottled gas salesman and have waited for the opportunity to purchase electric ranges. And why not? Isn't it better to use your own cooperative electricity as a fuel for cooking than to pay the profits in the bottled gas?

Many more members are waiting for electric ranges and will purchase them as soon as they can. They believe that it is just good horse sense to use the service, namely electric service, which they themselves can furnish through their not-for-profit cooperative.

And so we ask—don't you, too, believe that the electric range is worth waiting for? Operating costs are comparable and you are buying the fuel (electrical energy) from your cooperative.

OPERATING STATISTICS

April, 1947	
Miles Energized	1,184.70
Revenue Per Mile	\$ 19.93
Total Connections	3,498
Density Per Mile	2.95
Average Bill	\$ 6.85
Average KWH Used	184.33
% Minimum Bills	23%
KWH Sold	633,895
April, 1946	
Miles Energized	1,032.31
Revenue Per Mile	\$ 19.58
Total Connections	3,204
Density Per Mile	3.10
Average Bill	\$ 6.45
Average KWH Used	163.37
% Minimum Bills	24%
KWH Sold	510,865

At one time Illinois was the center of most of the sunflower seed industry in the U. S.

NEWS FROM Shelby Electric

Shelbyville, Ill.
LANE WALKER, Mgr.

Manager and Director Learn of Progress and Problems of REA Co-ops

Your cooperative was represented at the fifth annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Spokane by Director and Mrs. George Lump and Manager and Mrs. W. L. Walker.

This convention was one of the most important and successful in the history of rural electrification. REA cooperative leaders from forty states and Alaska met to discuss their mutual problems and to hear authoritative speakers tell of the progress the program has made and urge managers and directors of every co-op in the nation to put forth greater effort in order to finish the job of bringing electric service to every rural home that wants it, at a price the farmer can afford to pay.

All Have Problems

Your cooperative is not the only one which has suffered from shortages of materials and supplies. There are 918 REA cooperatives in the United States and Alaska, and every one has faced critical shortages because of the war which has held up construction of new lines to those waiting for service.

The materials situation has been improving considerably the past few months. A year ago poles were the biggest bottleneck in construction. Today poles are available in quantity, but transformers and conductor are still scarce.

Delegates at the convention were told that the outlook for obtaining essential materials is much brighter, but that the prices for many items will be higher within the next several months.

Your cooperative has been doing everything in its power to expand its service in spite of obstacles. It is expected that with the easing of shortages, more progress will be made in the next year or two than has been possible during the war and post-war years. The goal of area coverage will be realized some day in the territory served by Shelby Electric!

Farm Accidents

Forty-three persons are going to be killed on their farms tomorrow. Why? Simply because they aren't careful. Don't they want to live. Of course they do. And they don't have to die! THESE ACCIDENTS ARE PREVENTABLE!

With the busy farm season upon us, every farmer should be extra careful when handling machinery and working around the barn. Each day on the farm 43 persons in the United States are killed by unnecessary accidents—accidents resulting through their own carelessness. One of these persons might be YOU!

Safety Checks

Death isn't a funny thing, and it is especially grim when it could have been avoided. Better get out there right now and check your machinery. Do you have guards on all those power shafts? In what condition are the ropes and pulleys on the haying equipment? If they are worn, you'd better do something about it now before the haying season is here, not after it is over, or you may not get to do it at all.

Have the cattle been deborned? Are the steps in good repair? Are hammer and axe handles in good condition? Better make sure.

You don't want to be injured or possibly killed, do you? Then let's all get busy and make the American farm the safest place in the world to live.

GEHL Ensilage and Hay Cutter **saves MEN, FEED, MONEY**

Fills Silo • Chops hay into mow • Makes grass silage • Automatic molasses pump available for making grass silage.

Ask any owner of a Gehl Cutter. He'll tell you it's sturdier, faster, lighter running, cleaner cutting, easier to feed... better in every way. Cuts hay into mow at hay-fork speed. Cattle eat it all—no waste. Blower can't clog. Fills highest silo at low speed. ALL-STEEL construction... unbreakable flywheel... enclosed gears. This is our 80th year.

Send for FREE CATALOG and name of nearest dealer.

Manufacturers of Better Built Farm Equipment Since 1867.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
Dept. CF-450 • West Bend, Wis. 1-47

A GEHL WINS FRIENDS WHEREVER IT GOES



Junior REA News

Junior REA'ers See Wonders of Western United States on Two-weeks' Train Trip

Indians, Cowboys Thrill Youngest Travelers on Special Tour to West

Folks were afraid they might lose their scalps at Grand Canyon until they discovered that two little wild Indians strutting around doing an original war dance and wa-hoo-ing a unique version of the Indian war chant, were not really wild Indians at all, but only "make-believe" Indians.

Decked out in red-blue-green-yellow-purple-orange-white genuine Indian feather head-gear, one wearing a real Indian leather jacket and the other adorned with Indian bead-work ornaments, and armed with bow and arrow, they were hard to tell from some of the little Hopi Indians running around outside the Hopi House near the south rim of the Grand Canyon.

Looking closely, however, it could be seen that beneath their gay apparel, these were "white" Indians—Squaw Deanne and Warrior Paul Searls.

Although Deanne is only 3, and Paul 5, they are well qualified to compete for the title of "Most Widely-traveled Junior REA-ers" in Illinois. They went with their parents, Manager and Mrs. Dean Searls (Adams Electric Co-op) of Camp Point on the 7200-mile trip to the fifth annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Spokane and return via Seattle, Portland, and California. They passed through 14 states to see exciting things that other boys and girls find only in their geography books or see in the movies.

The train was the Searls' home for two weeks while they rolled across the broad prairies of the Middle West, with their big ranches, cattle, and cowboys; climbed the flat plateaus of the Dakotas and Montana; wound through and around the green wooded slopes and glistening snow-capped peaks of the great Rocky Mountains in Montana and Idaho and the Cascade Ranges in Washington and Oregon.

Down into sunny California through the Sacramento and San Fernando Valleys, with their irrigated orange, lemon, lime, and tangerine orchards and banana, date, and coconut groves, and through miles and miles of arid desert waste lands in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado they traveled.

Deanne and Paul rode ferry boats across Puget Sound from Seattle to Bremerton Naval Base, and from Oakland across San Francisco Bay to the Golden Gate City. They gazed out over the vast blue waters of the Pacific Ocean from the bluffs overlooking the sand beaches at Santa Monica near Los Angeles.

A big thrill for Deanne and Paul was seeing the homes of their favorite movie stars, Roy Rogers, Gene

Autrey, Smiley Burnett, and Hop-along Cassidy in Beverly Hills. In Hollywood they caught glimpses of the big studios where movies are made.

They visited other large, famous cities such as Albuquerque, New Mexico, Kansas City, Missouri, and Chicago.

Grand Canyon

It was on the way home that the Illinois-Iowa group stopped at the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona. And it was here that Deanne and Paul were transformed into Indians. While there they watched several members of the Hopi Indian tribe put on a show of native dances to the beat of tom-toms. One of the dancers was only 2½ years old, but his feet kept perfect time with the music.

Though the grown-ups were tired out by the end of the trip, Deanne and Paul were as peppy and enthusiastic as when they started. Shouting lusty Indian war-whoops, they brought some of the Wild West back to Camp Point. Seasoned travelers now, they're ready for another trip, any time!



Carrying a weapon like Hiawatha used, this little warrior brave is receiving the good-luck wishes of his squaw as he is about to go on the warpath for his tribe. Deanne (left) and Paul Searls, children of Manager and Mrs. Dean Searls, Camp Point, wearing colorful Indian feather head-dress and Indian decorations, felt very much at home among the Hopi Indians whom they saw at Grand Canyon National Park. Deanne and Paul went with their parents on the special tour of the West to and from the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association convention in Spokane.

Laugh 'R Two

Two naughty little boys were kept after school and ordered to write their names 500 times.

"Tain't fair," one of them protested, "his name is Lee and mine's Schnickelfritzer."

"So you're the youngest in the family," said the minister to the ragamuffin. "Who comes next?" "Me brudder Tom," answered the urchin.

"And who comes after him?" "The truant officer," said the boy.

Granddaughter: "How can a girl keep her youth?"

Grandma: "Never introduce him to another girl."

A young boy in the witness box was so much at ease and answering the questions put to him so fluently that the judge was suspicious.

"Did anyone tell you what to say in court before you came here?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the boy.

Counsel for the prosecution was up in arms at once.

"I felt sure this witness had been tampered with," he snapped. "The judge turned to the boy.

"Will you tell me," he said, "who told you what to say?"

"My father, sir," answered the boy. "He said the lawyers would try to get me all tangled up, but if I stuck to the truth, I would be all right."

Summer is picture-taking season. Photography is a hobby for many boys and girls. If you do not have a camera of your own, some of your friends probably do. Why don't you have a picture of yourself taken and send it in with your Pen Pal letter. It will be printed with your letter, then returned to you. Send your letter and picture to Joan Cameron, Junior REA News, Petersburg, Ill.

Has Pet Lamb

I'll be 12 years old in June. I am in the sixth grade, weigh 82 lbs., have brown hair and blue eyes. My hobby is riding a bicycle and playing ball. I have one brother and two sisters. I go to school at Tehern. I have a little lamb. His name is Billy Boy. I love to read the REA News. I also like to have a picture. Come on, boys and girls, I'll answer all letters.—Evelyn Losey, R. R. 3, Mason City, Ill., c/o Henry Losey.

Kenneth Has Own Horse

I am a boy 15 years old. I have black hair, blue eyes, and am 5 ft. 10 in. tall. My birthday is May 16. I am a freshman at the Petersburg Harris high school. I have a horse of my own and I ride her very much. I live on a 300-acre farm southeast of Petersburg.—Kenneth Kern, Box 119 Rt. 1, Petersburg, Ill.

Enjoys Writing Letters

This is my second time to write to the Junior REA News. I am 16, have brown hair and brown eyes, am 5 ft. 6 in. tall. I enjoy writing letters to boys and girls my age. I have two brothers and four sisters.—Bettie Johnson, Wayne City, Ill.

Fourth of July Girl

I am a girl 13 years of age in the eighth grade. I weigh 105 lbs., am 5 ft. 1 in. tall, have brown hair, brown eyes, and dark complexion. My birthday is July 4. My hobbies are riding bicycles, reading, going to movies, playing softball, and writing letters. I would like to hear from boys as well as girls.—Mary Harriman, Rt. 2, Carmi, Ill.

High School Senior

I am a girl 19 years of age. My birthday is April 4. I am 5 ft. 2 in. tall, weigh 149 lbs. I have brown hair, blue eyes, and a fair complexion. I am a senior at the Bath-Lynchburg Community High School in Bath. There are 16 in my class besides myself. My hobbies are reading and writing letters. Of course, receiving letters, too. I would like to receive letters from boys and girls who are 19 or 20 years old and I'll answer every one.—Jean Hoops, Rt. 2 Chandler-ville.

Likes Reading and Biking

I am 9 years old. My birthday is April 3. I have blue eyes and dark brown hair. I am in the third grade at the Dow Hill school. There are seven children in my school. I have one sister and three brothers. I live on a farm. My hobbies are riding my bicycle and reading.—Alice Eileen McCaskey, Rt. 4, Tiskilwa.

Collects Actresses' Pictures

I am a girl 15 years old. My birthday is April 15. I am 5 ft. 3 in. have brown hair and grey eyes. I live on a 152 acre farm and we milk 11 cows. My dad is an REA electrician. My hobby is collecting movie star and radio actresses' pictures. I live seven miles out of Anna. This is my second letter to the Junior News. I have three sisters, Mary, Shirley, and Betty, and two brothers, Don and Darris.—Mae Hartline, Rt. 1, Anna, Ill.

Edna Likes Swimming

I am a girl 14 years of age, blue eyes, reddish-brown hair. My hobbies are swimming and bicycle riding. I am in the eighth grade and am 5 ft. 2 in. tall.—Edna Brendel, Albers, Ill.

Future Boxing Champ

I am a boy 12 years old. I go to Sivia School. I have four sisters and one brother. My hobby is collecting pictures of boxers. I am learning to be a boxer. I live on a 152 acre farm. We milk 11 Guernsey cows. We sell milk on the milk route of Carbondale.—Donald Lee Hartline, Rt. 1, Anna, Ill.

Has Two Bicycles

I am 9½ years old and my birthday is Nov. 4. I weigh 80 lbs. I am 4 ft. 5 in. tall. I am in the fifth grade at the Ridenhowe School. I have two brothers, Billy Roy and Ronald Grant. My hobby is riding a bicycle. I have two of them.—Jackie Hargis, Vienna, Ill.

Betty Likes to Sing

I am a girl 14 years old, have blond hair and am 5 ft. tall. My hobbies are singing and reading books. I would like some Pen Pals. So come on and fill my box. I'll answer all letters.—Betty Pierce, Rt. 1, Scheller, Ill.

"Pat" Is Beverly's Pony

I am 12 years old, my birthday is Sept. 12. I am in the seventh grade at Richfield School. I am 5 ft. 4 in. tall, weigh 136 lbs., have light blond hair and greenish-blue eyes. I like to ride a bicycle and horseback. I have a pony. It is black and white. Its name is Pat. I would like to have some Pen Pals.—Patricia Newman, Beverly, Ill.

Eleonora Sings

I am a girl 14 years of age. I love to have Pen Pals. There are 42 pupils in our room in school. I weigh 110 lbs., am 5 ft. tall. I play baseball and play piano. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I would like for boys of 14-15 to write to me. I love to sing.—Eleonora Kennett, Box 14, Albers, Ill.

Reading Favorite Pastime

I am a girl 13 years old and am a freshman of Wayne City High School. I have blue eyes, light brown hair, weigh 95 lbs., and am 5 ft. tall. I live on a 274 acre farm. My hobbies are reading and swimming. I can swim 75 feet.—Lela Mae White, Belle Prairie, Ill.

Well, Here It Is!

Dear Junior Members:

From time to time some of you have requested a picture of your Junior News Editor, so we have selected this one to print in your section of the paper this month. Will you tell us if you like it?

THE EDITOR.



Has Fifteen Cats

I am 11 years old and my birthday is June 2. I live on a 160-acre farm. I am in the sixth grade. I go to Richman School. I am 5 ft. 4 in. tall. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I have three sisters and one brother. One of my sisters is married. I have 15 cats and two dogs. I have a pony, too. My hobby is collecting movie star pictures.—Phyllis Gehrke, New Holland, Ill.

"Buster" Is Richard's Dog

I am 9 years old and have green eyes and brown hair. I am in the fourth grade at Phenix Center School. My birthday is July 18. I have three brothers and one sister. I have a dog named Buster. He lost his leg in the fence but he still can run after rabbits and squirrels and other animals. One day when the pigs got out, he could not get them in, but he kept them off of the road.—Richard Schoemaker, Rt. 2, Box 238, Geneseo, Ill.

Swims In Hellsbranch Creek

I surely enjoy reading the Junior REA News. I go to high school here at Stockton. It is a swell place. I live on a 280-acre farm. It is hilly around our place with a creek running through. It is called Hellsbranch Creek. We go swimming there every summer. I surely enjoy swimming and bicycling which I consider as my hobby.

I am taking music lessons. This is my second year. I also belong to the 4-H agriculture club. I am taking garden. I have three brothers and two sisters. I have a sister in high school with me. Her name is Madelyn. She is in the same year as I am, our junior year. I am the oldest of the family. I am 19 and have brown eyes and brown hair. My youngest brother is 3 years. He surely is cute. Madelyn is 17, Dennis is 13, Donald is 16, and Geraldine is 11.

Madelyn and I come to town Monday mornings for school and go home Friday after school. We stay in during the week. I like to go to shows. I go once a week, sometimes twice a week.—Doris Nieman, 315 East Benton Ave., Stockton, Ill.

George Raises Rabbits

I am a boy of 13, have blue eyes and blond hair. I have three sisters and three brothers. I would like to receive letters from both boys and girls. Raising rabbits is my hobby.—George Grisham, Rt. 2, Eldorado, Ill.

Collects Paper Dolls

I read the Pen Pal letters in the paper each time. I have brown hair and am 9 years old. My birthday is October 6. My hobbies are collecting paper dolls and riding a bicycle.—Naomi Ruth Cremeens, Rt. 1, Box 161, Norris City, Ill.

Colorful Bird Feather Collector

I am 10 years old, in the fifth grade at Eureka school. I like to collect feathers of different and brilliant colors. I have six colored feathers now, from the bodies of birds. There are five yellow and black ones and one black and white one. I have two brothers, David and Lyle. I have a calf, Beauty.—Beverly Ann Allan, Rt. 1, DeWitt, Ill.

Write to Donna

I am 12 years of age. I have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I have three sisters. I am 5 ft. 1½ in. tall. I would like all Pen Pals to write to me.—Donna Marie Farmer, Rt. 1, Carmi, Ill.

Lambekin Is Carol's Pet

I enjoy reading the Junior REA News. I am 8 years old and go to a country school. My daddy was a high school teacher, but now he is farming. We like it on the farm. We have a pet lamb. We named him Lambekin.—Carol Ann Seitz, Hopedale, Ill.

Want More Pen Pals

I am a 16 year old girl who enjoys writing letters. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I do not have any special hobbies, but like to do most anything. I have one Pen Pal now, but want many, many more.—Delphia Harrison, Mulkeytown, Ill.

Donna Plays Piano

I am 14 years old, with brown hair and brown eyes. I will start high school next fall. My birthday is March 15. My hobby is horseback riding and playing the piano. I am in 4-H club work. I will answer all letters and exchange pictures.—Donna West, Colfax, Ill.

Collects Book Match Pictures

I am 12 years old. I have light brown hair and brown eyes. I am 4 ft. 8 in. tall and weigh 92 lbs. I would like to have many Pen Pals to write often. My birthday is Nov. 4. My hobby is collecting pictures from book matches.—Ethel Alice Bridges, R.F.D., Worden, Ill.

Enjoys Junior REA News

I am 14, have blue eyes, blond hair, fair complexion. My hobbies are reading and riding bicycle. I am in the eighth grade. My birthday is April 3. I enjoy reading the Junior REA News. I am about 5 ft. 2 in.—Mary Ann Rademacher, Albers, Ill.

NEWS FROM McDonough Power

Macomb, Ill.
RAY GRIGSBY, Supt.

Shortage Of Materials Is Nation-Wide But Co-ops Do Keep On Building Few Lines

McDonough Power Cooperative was well represented at the convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Spokane, Wash., those attending being President and Mrs. G. Wayne Welsh, Sciota; Director and Mrs. Harold Whitman, Cameron; Manager and Mrs. Ray Grigsby and Mrs. Maude Saffel, Macomb; Director and Mrs. Kenton Loftus, Roseville, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Schierbeck of Media.

There can be no doubt but what the National Convention was the most significant in the history of the organization, coming at a time when the whole idea of taking electricity to the farmers is under bitter attack by the powerful interests who seek to curtail or stop entirely the REA program.

We hope that every one of our members will take plenty of time to read the various stories and reports of the convention in this issue of the Illinois REA News so that they will get a better understanding of the nation-wide picture of the rural electrification program and its problems.

While we were very interested in all the talks given by the fine speakers at the convention, headed by REA Administrator Wickard and including members of the Congress, leaders of the public power developments in the Northwest, two atomic scientists and many others, we feel that the report by William J. Neal, deputy administrator of REA is of particular interest to those of our members who are impatient to know why it is impossible for construction of new lines to proceed at a more rapid rate.

Mr. Neal said that a year ago the materials supply was worst in connection with poles but that the bottleneck on poles was finally opened up to increase the number available to the REA co-ops of the nation from 900,000 a year to between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 a year, or more than 300 per cent. He predicted that full production will be here soon if present trends continue and that it will soon be possible for the co-ops to be more choosy about the kind and size of poles they accept, and the price they are willing to pay.

Acute Shortages Exist

But with the exception of poles, Mr. Neal advised that the materials situation is not too bright. Transformers are somewhat better than a few months ago, but production is still far from sufficient to meet the enormous demand and the REA co-ops should expect to be delayed in making connections because of a serious lack of transformers, he said.

Insulators are also extremely short and while some improvement in the supply is hoped for, it will be quite some time before the situation will really ease up, Mr. Neal predicted. Copper and steel are critically short, a factor which is not assuming the proportions of another serious bottleneck in the flow of materials for new line construction.

Predictions are, however, that steel will become more plentiful after Oc-

tober, perhaps attaining 100 per cent production if labor and industrial conditions remain undisturbed. Congress recently voted to eliminate the 4-cents per pound duty on the importing of copper and with President Truman having signed the bill, copper should gradually be more plentiful. Prices on all materials will not drop much, however, until there is enough of everything available to bring the supply nearer to being equal to the demand.

In spite of all the discouragement over shortages of essential materials for building new lines and extensions to connect members to the co-op lines all over the country, there has been a great deal accomplished by the co-ops, Mr. Neal said.

There were 26,000 miles of new lines built up to June of 1945, more than 50,000 miles of line by June of 1946, and by June of this year, the estimate is that between 75,000 and 85,000 of REA lines will be energized and in service. This speaks well for the co-ops and proves that they can make progress in spite of serious shortages and other adverse conditions, Mr. Neal observed.

Another serious factor is the increasing cost of all materials. Prices are going up, making it cost more to build REA distribution lines, although the labor situation has remained pretty static in the past six months and so the increased cost is mostly due to rising prices for materials.

So among many other things, we learned at the NRECA convention that while we have our problems here at McDonough Power Cooperative and wonder sometimes if we can ever get through this period of serious shortages and high prices, we know that nearly a thousand other REA cooperatives throughout the country are facing similar problems and working against odds to take electricity to their members.

Maybe there is some consolation in knowing that we are not alone in wishing we could obtain everything needed to build new lines to all our members waiting for service, but we will continue to work at the job and do our best to serve all who want electricity at the earliest possible time.

NEWS FROM Rural Electric

Divernon, Ill.
RALPH V. WHITE, Mgr.

Attend NRECA Convention in Spokane, Learn About Threats To Rural Electrification

Director Otto J. Otten and Manager Ralph V. White attended the fifth annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association which was held in Spokane, Washington, during the month of April. Both were very favorably impressed by the fine way in which the meeting was conducted.

The major cause for concern for the future of the rural electrification program is the manner in which some private interests seem intent upon wrecking it by attempting to influence members of Congress to reduce the amount appropriated for construction purposes to the point that it will be impossible to carry on the program. This is a matter of vital concern to every cooperative member regardless of the fact that he may already be receiving service.

The average monthly kilowatt hour consumption per member of electric energy is fast approaching the point

on practically every Cooperative in the state that will necessitate numerous changes in the distribution system in order to adequately serve the members' needs. A system study has just recently been made by the engineers of this Cooperative to ascertain what changes will be required and the estimated cost to make the changes. The amount of money that will be required is a sizeable sum. With the present threat of reducing the appropriation for the coming fiscal year by one-half it is not certain that funds will be available to complete the needed changes before the situation becomes serious.

All members are urged to use their influence in every way possible to prevent selfish interests' succeeding in their apparent purpose of curtailing the rural electrification program. The most effective way is for them to let their representatives in Congress know what electricity has meant to them, what it will mean to them in the future, and what it would mean to their neighbors who do not as yet have service.

Numerous rural schools in our territory have been closed as a result of the consolidation movement now going on. Many more will no doubt close their doors within the next year or so.

As you are no doubt aware, charge is made by the Cooperative for electric service at a given location from the time service is made available to the member until the member orders the service discontinued. This rule applies just the same in the case of a school as it does in the case of a farm or commercial account. So if schools that have been receiving service have been closed by consolidation, the Secretary of the Board of Education should notify the Cooperative that service is no longer desired. Unless we receive such a notice we shall be obliged to make a charge for service until such time that we are notified.

The average kilowatt hour consumption per member reached on all time high for this Cooperative during the month of April when an average of slightly in excess of 179 was recorded. One year ago this average was 140 KWH per member. During the same period there has been an increase of 182 in the number of connected consumers.

Stocks of materials have increased to such an extent that it seems probable that considerably more than 182 additional members will be connected to the lines during the next twelve months. We shall be greatly disappointed if this is not the case.

Storm Damage

Severe wind and lightning storms during the past few weeks have resulted in widespread service interruptions on the system. Most of the damage has been confined to burned out transformer or sectionalizing fuses. Falling limbs were responsible for many of the line outages.

Some of our members are still not reporting outages to us promptly in spite of all that we have said and written on the subject during past years. To these members as well as those who have just recently been connected to the lines, let us again state it is very important that this office be notified promptly if the power fails. By reporting the interruption at once you enable us to get word to the linemen more quickly and you may make it possible for him to take care of several failures by making only one trip to a given territory whereas if you wait he may have been in the territory and left for another section of the system before we receive your message, and it may

NEWS FROM Western Illinois

Carthage, Ill.
L. C. MARVEL, Supt.

Welcome New Members

Mark E. and Rose Bollin, Nauvoo; Oscar and Effie Carter, LaHarpe; Otis G. and Charlotte N. Covert, Carthage; William Dustman, Dallas City; J. A. and Lillie Fortney, Hamilton; Frederick and Haletta Folkerts, Carthage; Donald N. and Dolores Hartweg, Carthage; Chester and Mary Henze, Sutter; Robert Markey, Burnside; W. M. & Hazel Rawson, Carthage; Dale and Eleanor Shutwell, LaHarpe; Henry and Mildred Snyder, Carthage; Lawrence and Lola Schilner, Hamilton; Marie and Frank Wolbrink, West Point; Edwin Wolbrink, Sutter.

New Appliances

Hiram Newton, Water Heater; Glenn Hamman, Electric Range (Frigidaire), Crosley Shelvador Refrigerator, Heating Pad, Arvin Room Heater, Remington Razor, General Electric Iron; John Spangler, G. E. Range; Cleo Campbell, Kelvinator; Everett Cain, Hot Point, Hostess Electric Range; John Blythe, Hot Water Heater; Verdie Artz, Water Heater, Range and Two Pumps; Keith Markey, Monarch Range; Ed Weatherington, Coffee Maker, Heating Pad, Range, Room Heater, Toaster.

Public Power Projects In Northwest Produce Cheap Electric Energy

President and Mrs. Lloyd Dickson and Manager L. C. Marvel attended the fifth annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Spokane, Washington, April 22-25.

It was a great convention and the information about the nation-wide REA program, the development of the public power sources in the Northwest, and the relationship between the rural electrification program and the public power programs was brought home forcibly by many of the speakers at the convention.

Here in the Middle West where the private power companies control the greater share of the generation and transmission facilities, wholesale and retail rates are much higher than where hydro-electric power is made available through the huge reclamation-power projects in the West and Northwest. This is significant since it shows that with a little competition, the power companies are able to reduce their rates and still make sufficient profits to want to stay in the business.

At Grand Coulee dam, in Wash-

be several hours before he will have his work completed so that he can return.

The extra travel involved is also a matter of major importance to say nothing of the extra hardship your delay may work on the lineman. After a man has been working for sixteen or twenty hours without stopping trying to get lines back in operation, he does not appreciate receiving word of an outage within a mile or so of some place he left only a short time before and that he could have taken care of while in the vicinity. This is especially true if he happens to be some twenty or more miles away from the spot when we are finally able to reach him.

We regret that we must devote so many words and so much space to a matter about which so much has been written during preceding summers, but we do need the cooperation of every member in the matter. We are certain that every member will be more than willing to help us if he realizes that he can help others as well as himself by complying with our request.

For instance, power is generated by using the flow of the Columbia River, and is made available at between 2 and 3 cents per kilowatt

hour, and still there is sufficient revenue to amortize the investment in that huge dam and the expensive power plant installations.

Increases Wealth

Dr. Paul Raver, administrator of Bonneville Power Administration, in his talk to the delegates at the convention, stressed the fact that cheap power is one of the greatest "wealth-producing" factors in America today to increase the value and wealth of a territory.

What he said about the Northwest increasing in value of real estate and in production by many billions of dollars, holds true in Illinois where power is made available to farmers through their REA co-ops.

It was an interesting comparison, that of considering how REA power has increased the value of our farms here in Illinois, has vastly improved the productivity of the farms, raised the general standard of living of the farmers and their families, and brought security and contentment with farm life as no other single factor could have done.

Opposition Forces

Yet there are those selfish interests in America today who would deprive the farmers of the right to have electricity on their farms unless such power is sold at a profit. These same selfish interests are working day and night to make it impossible for farmer-owned cooperatives to generate and transmit electrical energy at low rates as is being done through publicly-owned power developments in the Northwest and West.

We came back from the National Convention strongly of the opinion that our members should take stock of the many benefits they derive from having electricity on their farms and in their homes, that they should pledge themselves to work hard to help their neighbors to get electricity by being alert, active cooperators, willing to do everything they can to support the REA program.

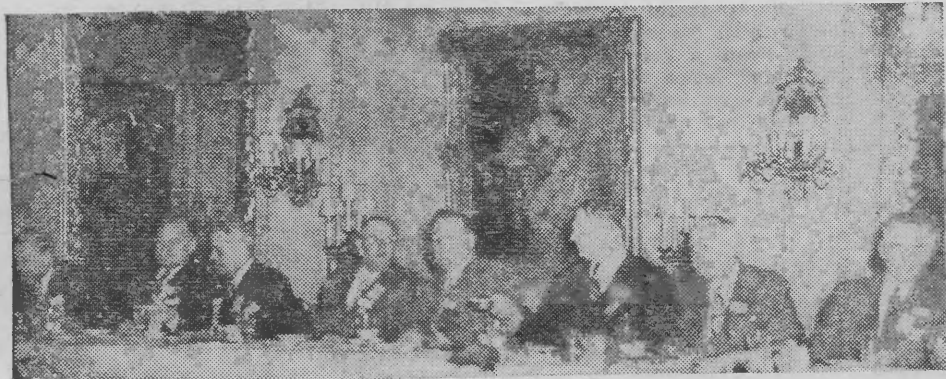
This can be done by telling those who do not know about REA cooperatives that we do not get "hand-outs" from the government as some of our enemies suggest, but that we borrow the funds required to build our distribution system, and pay them back with interest so that it does not cost our government or the taxpayers one single penny.

Also, to write letters to our congressmen and senators urging them to vote in favor of ample loan fund authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration so that the program of extending electric service to the unserved farms can continue without interruption or delay. Only by making our representatives in Congress understand that we expect them to give their full support to this great program can we feel that we have done our share to help our neighbors get electricity too.

There is nothing fair about the private power interests being granted a monopoly on the generation and transmission of electric energy in this free country. The farmers have as much right to serve themselves with electricity as do those who invest their capital in order to provide electric service to others at a profit.

But these same private power interests would deny the farmers the right to have cheap electric power if they could; only by every farmer jealously defending his right to be an REA co-op member and in having his co-op do the job of serving him without any restrictions about generating and transmitting power, can he feel that he is doing his full part in making the rural electric cooperative program a success.

This Is What The Listeners Saw . . .



Top officials of REA and the Bonneville Power Administration were guests at the traditional "Illinois Breakfast" at the fifth annual NRECA convention in Spokane. At the speaker's table, as they appeared to the Illinois delegation: William J. Neal, deputy REA administrator; Claude R. Wickard, administrator; A. E. Becker, coordinator; G. Wayne Welsh, president, Illinois association; T. E. Craddock, NRECA president; Ben Jaspers, NRECA vice president; Jack O'Shaunessy, chief of REA's engineering division; Everett R. Read, vice president, Illinois association and state director of NRECA. Also at the speaker's table, but out of camera range: Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville administrator; Arthur Gerth, chief of REA's applications and loans division, and James B. McCurley Jr., chief of REA's technical standards division.

This Is What The Speakers Saw . . .



From the speaker's table the Illinois delegation presented a solid array of people who overflowed the spacious Isabella Room of Spokane's largest hotel, over 150 of them crowding around circular tables to hear REA and Bonneville leaders discuss informally the problems of the rural electrification and public power programs. The breakfast at Spokane marked the largest in the annual breakfasts at which the Illinois statewide association plays host to NRECA and REA convention officials, the first having been held at San Antonio, Texas, several years ago. Purpose of the get-together is to conduct "off the record" informal discussions and to promote a closer relationship between Illinois REA delegates and the leaders of the rural electrification program.

CO-OPS PLEDGE—

(From Page One)

forces "which jeopardize the successful completion of the rural power program."

Of the 22 resolutions adopted having a bearing on the REA and public power programs, those most directly affecting the rural electrification cooperatives were:

REA Loan Authorization

WHEREAS, a survey of the cooperatives and rural power districts of the nation has been made and the systems themselves have submitted information to the effect that they will require \$361,000,000 in the next fiscal year;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Congress is respectfully requested to make available loan funds in this amount.

REA Administrative Personnel

BE IT RESOLVED that we request the Congress appropriate to the Rural Electrification Administration sufficient funds to adequately administer its duties in a prompt and orderly manner and without present delays, which result in insufficient legal, clerical, stenographic and administrative personnel. Authorization of loan funds without provision for transposing funds into lines, we consider futile.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we urge the REA to increase its efforts toward prompt and efficient cooperation with its borrowers as these borrowers strive to reach unserved farms and increase use of power to the farms of their present members.

Rural Telephone Service

WHEREAS the NRECA believes that telephone communication service is essential to the standard of rural living for which we stand and strive; we know that the construction and maintenance of lines is a major item in the cost of telephone service; we recognize that in the final analysis, rural people will be required to pay more for this service if it is supplied by a separate system of lines than if it is supplied by the use of the same lines that supply these same rural people with electricity; that the feasibility of the use of REA lines for telephone service has been absolutely proved both through the use of the "carrier system" and through the use of metallic circuits on REA poles;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we call on the REA to promptly submit to the cooperatives a form of contract which will have its approval for use between local cooperatives and local telephone companies, providing for the use of the facilities of the local cooperatives in supplying the cheapest and widest possible telephone service for rural people through cooperation with existing telephone companies.

The dual use of facilities contemplated here should result in substantial savings which should be equitably divided between the rural telephone users and the companies making the service available and should provide for the widest possible extension of telephone service to REA members.

Should the cooperatives requesting such contracts fail to secure submission of same approved by REA as to form and should prompt and general acceptance not be given the telephone companies, we call upon the Congress to pass legislation similar to the pending Poage Bill.

Education and Publications

WHEREAS, the cooperative rural electrification program is under constant propaganda attack from enemies who distort and misrepresent facts regarding our program, and

WHEREAS, it is of the utmost importance that both members and the general public be fully informed regarding the true aims, functions and objectives of the rural electric cooperatives, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the NRECA continue and intensify a broad and comprehensive educational and public relations program and that it work with various state and regional groups in getting the facts about cooperative rural electrification to co-op members and the general public.

RESOLVED, further, that we

strongly recommend that the various state and regional groups take immediate steps to develop and carry forward effective educational programs in their respective areas.

We further recommend that the states not having statewide papers investigate the feasibility of establishing such publications at the earliest practicable date.

We recommend further that such publications as are established and go to the members be completely owned and controlled by the cooperatives themselves through their statewide associations.

We recommend to those states which do not find it practicable to start a state paper at this time that their state association employ a competent and trained public relations man to get the facts about cooperatives to the members and the general public through established mediums of information.

RESOLVED further, that we recommend that each individual cooperative develop and carry on an effective educational and public relations program to keep members and the general public fully informed of developments at the local level affecting them as farmers, consumers of electricity or as business and professional people whose well-being is directly dependent upon a sound and prosperous agriculture.

'No-Generating' Legislation

WHEREAS, Congressman Harris of Arkansas has introduced House Resolution 2709 which would limit and restrict the use of REA loan funds to prohibit the financing of generating plants, and

WHEREAS, there are areas in the United States of considerable extent where it is impossible to buy electricity from any source and the people of these areas have no way to procure such service unless they generate power themselves, and

WHEREAS, the only bargaining weapon the cooperatives ever had in dealing with the private utilities and other suppliers of power is the right to construct generating plants where unjust and unreasonable power rates confronted them, and

WHEREAS, such funds have been used only when necessary to provide power where no source of same existed or where the farm people could not procure it at equitable and just rates and to pass this legislation would strike from the hands of rural people their only defense against arbitrary rates and demands of power suppliers, and

WHEREAS, it is an inherent moral right of all Americans to engage in any lawful activity or business without any restrictions whatsoever; therefore, we believe that any such curtailment as suggested in the Harris Bill is a positive abrogation of our American rights as guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States and the Bills of Rights, and

WHEREAS, it is our studied opinion that the American economy for a number of years will be able to absorb and use all possible generation capacity that can be provided by the utilities, public power dams and all of the REA organizations, and that only through such development can America take her proper place in world affairs and provide facilities for the living of a full-rounded industrial, commercial and home development in this nation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this assembly does unanimously and vigorously oppose the passage of the Harris Bill or any other similar restrictive legislation and we do respectfully request the Congress of the United States to defeat it.

Member Education

BE IT RESOLVED that we urge the Rural Electrification Administration broaden its activity in advising our farm people through the cooperative in a more complete and practical use of power to improve rural living conditions and to increase farm income.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the NRECA lend its good offices, interest, and moral support to the REA and the cooperatives in this undertaking.

Sale of RFC Notes

WHEREAS, H. R. 99, by Congressman Dirksen of Illinois, in substance would require the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to sell the notes and mortgages of the REA borrowers in the open market, and

WHEREAS, legally and morally

the relation between the REA and each of its borrowers is in substance that of a partnership, and

WHEREAS, it would be a breach of faith, duty and moral ethics for one partner to force involuntary dissolution of the relationship existing and substitute for the retiring partner to the agreement, others who might well be hostile to all purposes, aims and intents of the original partner, and

WHEREAS, the United States Government is receiving interest on these loans to the extent that a profit is being made on them and no valid reason existing for selling these Government obligations, and

WHEREAS, to do so would destroy the REA program's spirit and future, and would make cooperatives and rural public power districts subservient to the will of vested private interests,

BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates to this NRECA convention do unanimously, vigorously and insistently condemn this proposed legislation, and does respectfully request that the Congress shall reject same.

Appliance Allocations

BE IT RESOLVED that the manufacturers of electric appliances be requested to revise their present systems of allocation to provide a more equitable distribution of appliances to rural areas.

YEAR-ROUND HOME—

(From Page One)

a minimum of manual attention, Smith claimed.

He described the heat pump method as idea for heating. It achieves the ideal in automatic operation, cleanliness, neatness, compactness, flexibility, and quick response to changes in heating requirements. It provides moisture control and filters, and through a suitable duct system, the air movement so necessary for living comfort.

Many Advantages

Smith pointed out that the heat pump delivers heat without combustion and since there is no combustion there is no products of combustion such as dust, soot, smoke and ashes. Nor is there any risk of explosion, fire or asphyxiation. Such faults of conventional heating plants are eliminated.

Smith translated highly scientific procedures dealing with the process of pumping thermal energy from one temperature level to a higher temperature level and the various laws of physics involved, into simple terminology to explain what happened rather than how it happened, in describing the work of a heat pump.

In order to understand how a heat pump makes use of the earth's heat, Smith asked his listeners to think of it as basically nothing more than an ordinary household refrigerator unit, but utilizing the earth as a source of heat because in the earth there is available everywhere large quantities of heat at temperatures which permit efficient operation.

Simple Process

This heat is transferred from the earth to a room by a very simple process. A thermal heat unit stored in the earth comes in contact with a cold pipe extending into the earth and the heat unit is absorbed by the water in the pipe. The water, pumped up the pipe, carries the heat unit to the water radiator of the heat pump where the heat unit again comes in contact with a colder fluid, the refrigerant in the heat pump.

As in the ground, the heat unit goes to the cooler region and is absorbed by the refrigerant gas which is then carried to a compressor where the pressure is increased and as in all adiabatic compressors, the temperature also increases.

This higher temperature and pressure gas is discharged from the compressor and moves to the air radiator over which cool air flows. Again the heat unit seeks out the cooler region. This region is the air stream on its return path to the room. The heat unit is transported in this stream to the room to be heated, thus performing its intended function.

In this process, Smith explained, there are three independent circuits: the first is that of the water system used to absorb heat from the ground; the second is the refrigerant circuit which transfers heat to the air stream and to a higher temperature level; the third circuit is that of the air stream

which transports the heat to or from the space to be conditioned.

Taps New Heat Source

The heat pump uses a heretofore unused source of heat—the heat which is stored in the earth, a feat accomplished through a closed water system consisting of a closed pipe circuit and a water pump, Smith emphasized.

The pipe is either run down in a drilled artesian well and immersed in the standing water in the well, or it is run parallel to the surface under the ground at a sufficient depth to reach a year-round constant temperature.

In either system, the circulated water in the closed system picks up the heat from the earth and delivers it to the heat pump or takes the heat away for cooling and puts it back into the earth.

The principal advantage of the closed system as a source of heat is that since no water is pumped from the ground, there is no effect on the water level, and there is no water to be disposed of. The heat is drawn from the unlimited heat stored in the earth and is independent of climatic conditions of the area.

When cooling is required, the path of the refrigerant is reversed and the hot refrigerant vapor is passed to the water radiator and the air radiator is used to vaporize the refrigerant gas. Whether heating or cooling, an efficient motor-driven fan used in connection with the compressor unit provides an economical and quiet means of transporting air to and from rooms.

Automatic control units in the heat pump serve to adjust its operation to maintain uniform air conditioning whether the pump is delivering cool or warm air.

New Competition

Smith disclosed that "Marvair" manufactured by Muncie Gear Works is now available for household heating and is in direct competition with other means of automatic heating in most areas. It is an industrial development still in its infancy, of course, and is most applicable to new homes and buildings in which provision is made for a proper system of air ducts, he said. Experiments so far indicate the heat pump has an excellent chance of outperforming other methods of heating in almost any area, he added.

Comparative costs show that heating by the heat pump method will be more economical than other methods, the governing factor being the cost per kilowatt of electricity necessary for the operation of the heat pump.

According to Smith's figures, an average, well-insulated, three-bedroom home in Illinois could be maintained at 72 degrees in the day time and 68 degrees at night, under normal winter conditions, for \$80 at 1-cent per KWH or double that, \$160 at a 2-cent rate.

Most power suppliers, Smith surmised, will grant a low rate for heat pump operation on a similar basis now offered consumers who use an electric hot water heater.

Suits Women

Inasmuch as the housewife is the one who will make the final selection today on the type of heating unit to be desired, the future of the heat pump depends largely upon whether it will satisfy her requirements for automatic heat, Smith said.

The modern housewife is very much concerned with problems of health, fire, explosion, asphyxiation, dirt and soot. To the housewife, the home is a place where she spends a large part of her time and she is, therefore, more concerned with its features.

From a purely financial standpoint, Smith claimed that the savings in cleaning bills, wear and tear and replacement of furnishings such as rugs, draperies, curtains and upholstery, is a very important factor and can probably justify financially a higher initial cost for the heat pump type of equipment.

A study of the market has indicated to the Muncie Gear Works that the market for "Marvair" is beyond comprehension, Smith revealed. Women everywhere are demanding automatic heat that is

NEW ELECTRIC UNIT KILLS WEEDS; GIVES 17,000 VOLT "SHOCK"

A new machine called an "electrovator" which administers a "shock" to noxious weeds, has been invented by Gilbert M. Baker of Mendota, Calif., who claims that his patented equipment breaks down the cell structure of weeds and kills them.

In the late fall of 1942, Baker and several other men were called out to repair a broken power line, he explained, in describing the origin of his invention. He noticed that the live wires had fallen onto a patch of bindweed. Months later he inspected the site and found that all plants were dead wherever the high voltage had made its path.

He made a test with a transformer connected to the 110-volt house line and by touching each weed, one at a time, he was able to get a top kill within a few hours. No regrowth came up the rest of the summer and the next spring only two plants out of the whole patch came back.

Fewer Operations

The first machine built by Baker required as many as nine or 10 operations to effect a kill of noxious weeds. He found that by increasing the voltage the required number of operations could be reduced to six or seven.

All mechanical parts of the machine are contained in a metal box approximately 10 feet long by eight feet high. This box is mounted on a two-wheel trailer which is pulled through the infested field by any light vehicle, such as a pickup truck or jeep. The unit body contains a gasoline motor which drives a generator.

Specifically designed transformers and voltage regulators insure a steady flow of electricity to the attached fingers called "electrodes," mounted outside the body. The electrodes are made of special wire fingers spaced about two inches apart.

Giving the weeds a 17,000-volt "jolt" with the machine, Baker said the plants begin to wilt in a few minutes so the operator has no difficulty telling where he has been. Regrowth from lateral roots may be expected within about one to three weeks, depending upon the weather.

The machinery is not for sale but is put in the hands of agents who give a customer service, taking the machinery to the area where weeds need killing and running the machine for the farmer.

Tires Made Of Glass Soon To Be Produced

As if it weren't easy enough to break rubber tires on a car or tractor, new ones made of glass will be soon offered to the buying public, according to an announcement by the Pharis Tire & Rubber Co., of Newark, Ohio.

The new tires are made of special high-strength glass cord fabric which will be built into two-ply tires, Ralph Reel, vice president in charge of research and development, disclosed in explaining that 16 of the glass tires have already been built in cooperation with the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Co., also of Newark.

The company claims the glass tires are 40 per cent stronger than standard four-ply tires and will weigh three pounds less than the company's regulation first line rubber tires.

clean, safe and dependable, he said. They know the faults and dangers of existing systems and welcome the heat pump system, for both heat and cool air conditioning.

He urged that power suppliers take into consideration the demands which will be made for electric service to operate heat pumps, both in rural and urban areas and to provide adequate facilities to meet such demands.

LARAMORE and DOUGLASS, Inc. ENGINEERS
 Power Plants, Distribution and Transmission Lines
SYSTEM STUDY SURVEYS
 327 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois
 REA FIELD OFFICE—154 North Market Street, Paxton, Illinois

TWO CABINET MEMBERS ENDORSE REA PROGRAM AS 'BENEFIT TO ALL'

Clinton P. Anderson, secretary of agriculture, and J. A. Krug, secretary of interior, enthusiastically endorsed the purposes of the REA and public power programs as expressed through the Spokane convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association. Both cabinet members sent cordial letters to the convention.

Secretary Anderson said: "It is a pleasure to extend my best wishes to the members of NRECA on the occasion of your fifth annual convention.

"I recall with pleasure the constructive meeting that you held a year ago in Buffalo at which I had the good fortune to be one of your speakers. I am sure that you are having an equally worth while convention this year in Spokane, and that your decisions will contribute to the welfare of our agriculture and of the Nation.

"America needs the farm efficiency that comes from rural electrification and America needs the sound communities that develop where people have this modern tool with which to work and with which to improve their living standards.

"The farmer-owned, locally controlled rural electric cooperatives have been an effective means of helping to equip the family type farm to hold its own in our national economy.

"I realize that there is still a big job ahead in bringing rural electrification to all our Nation, and I hope we shall be able to go forward until the entire task is completed. I know the Nation can depend upon the cooperatives to do their part."

Krug's Letter

Secretary Krug wrote: "You have my sincere good wishes for the success of your fifth annual convention in Spokane. I am sorry that I cannot meet with you and discuss the many important problems of rural electrification that you will consider.

"I am deeply interested in the progress that you have made in bringing the benefits of electric power to the farms of America and I am even more interested in the progress that you must still make before the job is finally completed.

"Each one of you and each member of your cooperatives has an important part in the tasks that lie ahead. I hope that the power program of the Department of Interior may continue to provide more and more of the electric energy that you need to do your job."

FIDO'S FLEA PROBLEM SIMPLIFIED WITH DDT

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, according to the old proverb. It might well apply to Fido, who is probably getting worried about summer ticks and fleas.

Here's where DDT comes to the rescue. A weekly DDT dip will protect Fido against ticks during early summer when these dangerous insects are at the height of their activity. This information comes direct from entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

They advise that it is easier to cover a dog thoroughly with DDT by dipping than by dusting with powder, although dusting with a 10 per cent DDT powder may be used if preferred. For Fido's weekly dip, buy weffable DDT powder and use in water according to directions on the package.

Harmless

If properly applied, DDT is harmless to dogs and gives them comfort and the family safety against ticks. It is also effective against fleas.

As for the family cat, that's a different story. Cats are much less tolerant to this poison than dogs, and their habit of licking their fur allows them to take in enough DDT to cause illness and perhaps death. DDT should never be used on cats.

Derris has been proved as effective against ticks and fleas as DDT, and may be used on cats as well as dogs, as it is entirely harmless to any animal.

Contour-farming sloping land in Illinois in 1945 increased production the equivalent of having 13 percent more land in corn and oats and 25 percent more in soybeans and wheat.

President Truman Lauds REA and NRECA Programs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1947

Dear Mr. Nichols:

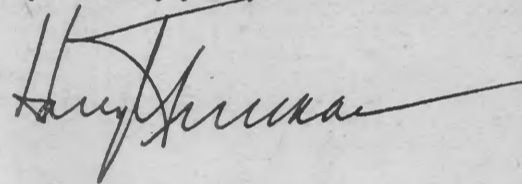
Please extend my greetings to the members of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association on the occasion of the fifth annual convention. I regret exceedingly that circumstances will not permit me to address the meeting in person.

Today more than half of our farms are receiving central station light and power. That is a splendid record and all of you who have contributed to it can take pride in the progress achieved and in the sound and business-like manner in which you have moved ahead during the relatively short time since the rural electrification program was inaugurated.

As long as this country has rural people still living and working without the benefit of electricity, you cannot consider your job done. The task you face is most difficult. It will take purpose of mind as well as ingenuity to push out beyond the densely settled areas. There will be those who will say it cannot be done, or should not be done, as they have in the past. What you can do for the development of rural America in terms of a more stable income, better living and the creation of new wealth constitutes a great potential contribution to the national well-being.

I have confidence in the ability of rural people to work cooperatively toward the goal of complete electrification and I want to assure you of my support and best wishes for success in this endeavor.

Very sincerely yours,



Mr. J. C. Nichols,
President,
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association,
1711 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

Electric Bill Too High? Chances Are Meter Not to Blame--But You May Be!

BY H. R. SCHROCK

EDITOR'S NOTE: H. R. Schrock, a partner in the Electric Meter Laboratory, Mattoon, prepared the following article from the talk he gave at the annual meeting of Adams Electric cooperative, Camp Point. He gives credit for some of the historical facts on the evolution of the electric meter to A. E. Knowlton, author of the book, "Electric Power Metering."

It seems that at one time or another, every REA user of electricity finds himself scowling at his bill and muttering to himself that it is too high and that he couldn't possibly have used so much electricity. He frequently blames the meter for having recorded inaccurately the flow of current and in most instances, he takes his complaint to his co-op office to demand an adjustment.

In most instances he finally pays the bill with great reluctance and continues to believe that his meter pulled a mean trick on him by running up a big bill for more electricity than he feels he could possibly have used.

But metering devices have been developed to a great accuracy through the years and in the vast majority of cases, the meter is blameless when it turns in a report on the amount of current which passed through it, regardless of what the consumer may think about it.

Early Meters

In the early 1870's, with the introduction of commercial arc lighting, it became evident that some type of integrating meter or measuring device would be necessary if the economical dispensing of electricity was to become practical.

The first patent on a meter which would serve to measure the quantity of service rendered was issued to Samuel Gardiner in 1872.

It consisted of a spring-driven clock mechanism held inactive except when the circuit became energized by the lighting of a lamp or lamps. This meter merely measured the length of time during which current flowed over the line.

This type of meter was improved upon, but the next significant development in advance of electric metering was the Weber or Edison chemical meter which measured the quantity of energy used by the deposit of zinc sulphate on zinc plates suspended on ends of a balanced beam. The passage of current from one plate to the other thus increased and decreased the weight, actuating the balance beam which in turn, operated the registering mechanism. (This type meter and improvements on it were described in the February issue of the Illinois REA News in an article, "Edison, the First Meterman.")

Pendulum Meter

In 1882 the pendulum type meter was invented by Prof. Perry. It operated by means of two pendulums (similar to those used in clocks) one pendulum operating at a constant rate, the other by the flow of energy in a circuit. This type meter is mentioned because it was later improved to measure "watts" and was thus the first meter to use the unit of electrical energy as does the modern, present day meter.

In 1888, Oliver B. Shallenberger, while experimenting with a new type of alternating current arc lamp, discovered a new phenomenon when a small piece of spiral spring became detached from the mechanism and fell upon a range of magnet comprising part of the lamp. It fell in such a way as to come under the influence of the magnet and of a core of soft iron wires.

Shallenberger observed that the spring rotated slightly about axis and he realized the possibilities this suggested for adaptation to a

simple motor principle for metering purposes. Within three weeks he had constructed a meter using this principle.

In 1889 Elihu Thompson obtained a patent for a motor type principle meter which was the first real watt-hour metering device. This type has been improved upon by inventors and manufacturers until we have our present day efficient metering devices.

Many Others

Over the years there were, of course, many other significant contributions to the general knowledge of metering electricity but it would require too much space to elaborate on them here. Rather it is my intention merely to show that a great amount of effort and cooperation by electrical and scientific minds went into the task of bringing us the modern Temperature and Power Factor compensated meters we now have in use.

It may seem logical for the average REA member to inquire, "If the electric meter is now so accurate and efficient, why bother to test and maintain them?"

To best answer this fair question, let us consider for a minute the factor which adversely affect our finest watches, our expensively machined automobiles, our sturdily built tractors, and even ourselves, for that matter. We will readily understand that length of time in service or operation must necessarily also have its effect on electric meters.

For another thing, while the manufacturer of meters has done much to improve the protective devices to nullify the effects of lightning, it still is a troublesome factor to consider in operating maintenance of meters.

Still another answer to the question is found in the determination of your REA co-op management to be assured that the co-op members have the most accurate and efficient service possible, leaving nothing to chance.

"Excessive" Bills

As I said at the beginning of this article, every user of electri-

city has at one time or another looked at his electric bill and exclaimed, "Why, that's too high! We couldn't possibly have used all that electricity! The meter must be hay-wire!"

Let me say right here that in many years of meter experience during which I dealt with thousands of complaints blaming the meter for a high bill, I found that a very small number were caused by a "fast" meter. Almost invariably, the true cause could be traced to some point on the consumer's premises beyond the metering point, or to the consumer himself.

In nearly every case of a "high" bill, if we will take time to think carefully or to study the situation honestly, we can discover the real reason for an increase in the bill for electricity. In the greater share of instances, the consumer who complains about his high bill must be reminded that he has added a new refrigerator, an electric range, a washing machine or possibly a new toaster or waffle iron, to the number of household appliances in use, and merely neglected to take into consideration that more electricity was bound to be used.

Other Causes

There are, of course, other factors which may cause a higher bill than usual and it may be necessary for the consumer to have a thorough check made of his farm or home to determine the reason for a waste or excessive loss of electricity.

Frequently there is a "ground" in the wiring system which serves to drain electricity through the meter without it being of any benefit to the consumer. If a similar situation occurred in the wiring system of your automobile or tractor you would discover your battery was "dead" when you tried to start the motor and you would take steps promptly to have the condition corrected if you wanted your battery to remain charged.

It stands to reason, then, that if you would willingly employ an expert to correct a faulty condition in the wiring of your car or tractor, you should be even more anxious to have a competent wiring expert install and periodically check the wiring of your home and farm buildings. You certainly have more at stake. If I were called upon to give the one piece of advice most valuable to a farmer it would be: "Have an expert install and regularly inspect your wiring system!"

I could go on and on relating conditions encountered in my experience in connection with the checking and repairing of meters but it could all be summed up like this: If your bill seems too high to you, take time to think it over honestly and to search for a reasonable explanation before blaming the meter. In 99 out of 100 times, you will find the cause—and it won't be the meter!

Think it over before you grab your next high bill and start for the co-op office with blood in your eye!

Declines To Trade Old Car Even-Up For New

It's not surprising if some people think S. F. Gorney of Spaulding, Nebraska, is not quite mentally bright. He has declined to trade his 1910 Buick for a brand new model on even terms, claiming he much prefers his old car, which he bought 37 years ago in Belgrade, to the new one offered him by the Buick division of General Motors.

It is always possible, of course, that if the Buick people offer him enough to boot, Gorney might eventually consent to trade with them.

FARM PRICES TO SLUMP

Prices of farm products are not expected to decline greatly before the middle of 1947, but the Bureau of Agricultural Economics expects a more pronounced drop in the second half of the year, particularly toward the end.

Until recently many economists anticipated a slump in business activity in 1947 but thought it would be rather mild and of short duration. Late developments point to the possibility of a more severe slump, but it is doubtful whether it will last more than a year.

Sheep with jaws of unequal length are not such good producers of meat and wool as are normal sheep.