GRASSROOTS

by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

A REAL PICTURE OF WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

IN A HOTEL ROOM in Wilmington, Del., I picked up a printed financial statement of the DuPont company which some one had left. It was an unusual statement of its kind, in that it showed the total receipts of the company and then in totals and percentages, the expenditures of the total receipts.

Of those expenditures, 68 per cent was paid to labor, 21 per cent, as I now recall it, was paid for taxes to support government, 4 per cent went to stockholders as interest on their investment and 2 per cent to management, which included salaries of executives and office employees. The other 5 per cent went to reserve, a provision for bad years so the company might continue to operate and continue to employ labor when times were bad.

That morning I had an appointment with Pierre duPont, head of that company. I took the statement along and during my visit said to Mr. DuPont:

"I believe you are doing your company, the people who work for it, and the public generally a grave injury when you do not publicize the facts contained in this statement. I realize it is public property and that copies of it have been sent to newspapers. One, for example, went to the New York Times, where it was placed on the desk of the financial editor, who was interested in just two things—the receipts of the company and the dividends paid stockholders. The big story it tells is the dividend of 68 per cent paid to labor. That is a front-page story which the financial editor overlooked."

What is true of the DuPont company is equally true of all industry. The big news of their operations is what dividends they pay to labor and to the government.

On an average, approximately 70 per cent of each dollar of value produced by industry goes to labor, to those whose work produced that value. That, and the percentage paid to the government as taxes, are just as much dividends paid by industry as is the percentage paid to those who provide the tools needed—the working capital.

A general distribution of such information on the part of all industry would solve the ever-present friction between labor and capital. It would give labor, and the public, a real picture of the continuous distribution of the wealth of the nation. Every payday in every industry is a part of that system of distribution.

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TOGETHER WE STAND —AS AMERICANS

WHAT WE NEED in America is Americans, not self-interest seeking classes.

We have had all too much of minority rule, of classes demanding and receiving consideration at the expense of the whole.

We cannot consider business as one class, and provide for business at the expense of labor and the farm.

We cannot consider labor and provide for it at the expense of business and the farm.

Nor can we consider the farm and provide for it at the expense of labor and business.

There is a greater interest than any one or any number of classes. That is the interest of all as Americans.

Unless all classes work together for the general interests, we will lose all the opportunity America offers. Business, labor and farms cannot work as separate classes, they must work together as Americans, or it will be just too bad for all of us.

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THIS MAN'S HOBBY IS ELEPHANT PHOTOGRAPHING

ON BUSY STATE STREET in Chicago there is a doctor who works 18 months out of each two years that he may have the other six months to devote to his hobby, which is that of photographing elephants in the jungles of Africa.

Dr. Frank Thompson is a small, frail individual, weighing about 130 pounds. For six months of each two years he penetrates the wastes of Dark Continent, accompanied only by a small number of native boys and living on whatever the country provides that he may bring back movies of the great beasts to show to his friends.

Frank Thompson is credited with knowing more about African elephants than any other man in this country, and he has certainly had some harrowing experiences with them in their native haunts, but of which he talks very little, except to a few close friends. He is a man well worth knowing.

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RURAL AMERICANS

JUST WHAT PLACE rural America plays in the nation is evidenced by the fact that a trifle over 50 per cent of the members of the national house of representatives are elected from districts in which there is no town of more than 5,000 people. The rural people can, and do, control the destinies of these United States.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT has found that Congressman Dies was not far wrong in his judgment of the American Youth Congress.

'Terminal Education' of Junior Colleges Prepares Youth for Actual Employment

By WARREN BROKER

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

NEW YORK.—With college degrees needed for only one-sixth of the jobs available today, the great majority of American youth is forced to look elsewhere for training. Young men and women frequently find they can't get a job without experience, and cannot get experience without a job.

To provide these youth with training necessary for satisfactory employment, junior colleges have been founded in forty-four states.

Problems and responsibilities of these schools face members of the American Association of Junior Colleges meeting in Chicago February 27 to March 1.

Unlike high schools which frequently serve as preparatory schools for a college education, junior colleges strive to prepare their students for semi-professional and skilled occupations. This training for actual employment is known as "terminal education" and represents the fundamental purpose of their two-year courses.

'Violates' Old Tradition.

Some educators watched the introduction of "terminal education" courses with distaste. They frowned upon instruction in trades, where they were accustomed to seeing only English, French and other liberal arts, and condemned the policy as beneath the "dignity" of college instruction.

Junior college administrators refuse to be swayed by this appeal to "tradition." To them the needs of the pupil are uppermost.

A more justifiable criticism was raised by other educators who pointed out that adequate professional education cannot be crowded into two years.

Leaders in the junior college movement explain in defense that their schools don't even attempt to train surgeons, lawyers or engineers. For example, while they don't train doctors, they can prepare dental assistants, medical secretaries and sanitary inspectors.

These semi-professional skills provide five times as many jobs as the ones requiring two to eight years more training.

Liberal Arts Still Taught.

Specialized training in these skills does not necessitate neglect of the so-called liberal arts. Usually only about half of the time is required to provide the specific training desired, leaving the remainder for broader objectives.

During the last six years enrollment in the junior colleges has doubled. There are now 610 junior colleges in the country serving 236,162 students. Enrollment last year jumped 20 per cent, while enrollment in four-year colleges and universities increased less than 1 per cent.

"Experience shows that most junior college students will not go on into a university," says Walter C. Eells of Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges. "Although two-thirds of them say they are preparing for university or four-year college work, three-fourths of them do not go beyond the two junior college years."

Many Business Courses.

While junior colleges offer courses in almost every field of endeavor, no one school gives instruction in all of them. On the contrary they generally specialize in certain fields.

In business alone, for example, 286 junior colleges are giving terminal, two-year courses. General business courses are offered by 204 of these, and secretarial by 202. There are also many less usual courses, such as accounting in 27, banking and finance in 6, hotel and restaurant management in 5, merchandising in 28, and salesmanship in 24.

Junior colleges set aside tradition to offer training in many fields. The student to the left, above, is doing work which will prepare him to be a competent carpenter upon graduation from his two-year course. The window dresser, right, will have two years of experience behind him when he finishes "going to school on the job" in a local department store.

Business institutions in many cities co-operate with the junior colleges in planning and giving these courses. In Hillyer Junior college, Hartford, Conn., the student works eight weeks as a salesman, machine operator, or secretary, then attends classes for eight weeks while the job is taken over by another students, with whom he is paired.

When a person in San Francisco buys a shirt or sits down to lunch or registers in a hotel, he may be waited on by a student of San Francisco Junior college who is taking the course in salesmanship or hotel and restaurant management.

Engineering Very Popular.

One of the most popular branches of terminal education is engineering and technology, in which 216 junior colleges offer courses. This does not mean they try to persuade young graduates at the end of two years that they are engineers. But it does mean that there are from three to eight times as many foremanships, drafting jobs and technological positions requiring two years of preparation, as there are professional engineering positions requiring four to eight years.

Requirements of national defense have given impetus to interest in aviation training. Terminal courses in aviation are given by 196 junior colleges. One group of California junior colleges is even participating as a part of the defense program.

More than 200 junior colleges cooperated this winter in the pilot instruction program of the Civil Aeronautics authority. Nine thousand students were trained for pilots' licenses in these courses.

Terminal courses in agriculture are offered by 83 junior colleges. Seventy offer general courses in this field, while eight give instruction in floriculture and 34 in forestry.

Instruct in Many Fields.

Training is offered in almost every occupation. In the fine arts there is instruction in architecture, costume design, interior decoration, music, photography and dramatics. Health courses prepare students to work as dental assistants, medical secretaries and nurses.

Trades are well represented in junior college curricula. Instruction is given in welding, radio engineering, drafting, auto mechanics, building trades, chemical engineering, mining, navigation and oil technology. There is also a large number of courses in more specialized fields.

"When one considers that there are 20,000 occupations, it is clear that there could not be 20,000 courses of study to train workers for them," Edward F. Mason of the American Association of Junior Colleges explains. "Fortunately the trainings overlap a good deal, thus permitting training for one field to help fit the student for several."

Although junior colleges have been known in America for only 40 years, and received their real start just 20 years ago, they are found in 44 states. Only two small eastern states, Delaware and Rhode Island, and two sparsely populated western states, Wyoming and Nevada, are without them.

In California the junior colleges have had their greatest development with 86,357 pupils. Illinois has 19,589, Texas 15,085, Missouri 8,143, North Carolina 6,602 and Massachusetts 5,994.

Educators are well aware of the need for improvement. They are striving to remedy the evils of a secondary education that frequently persists in preparing students for colleges they will never enter, or giving them vocational training for jobs they will never find.

Junior college administrators believe they have found the answer. The youth of America hopes they are right.

U. S. Park Service Acquires Autogiros

WASHINGTON. — The national park service is taking a tip from the hummingbird, the stationary flier.

Unlike that small but pugnacious species, park aviators will not fly sideways or backward, but they will hover over treetops, lakes, and streams by the use of two 225-horsepower autogiros which have been acquired through transfer from the war department. Under favorable conditions the machines are capable of maintaining stability at a virtual standstill over a chosen spot.

Standard planes have been employed from time to time for several years in national parks and allied recreational areas in fighting forest fires, finding lost persons, and transporting medical supplies and food to isolated stations. It was not until 1936, however, that forestry experts used an autogiro for forest spraying. In that year a successful pioneering experiment in distributing a wet spray over cankerworm-infested trees was carried out at Morristown National Historical park, New Jersey.

Special Uses Also.

Special uses are contemplated for the two transferred autogiros. They will scout out forest fires occurring in "blind spots" behind ridges where tower lookouts cannot see, and search for "sleeper" fires that smoulder for several days before bursting suddenly into a general conflagration of serious proportions. A few minutes early in the life of a fire, national park foresters point out, are worth many hours later.

They can execute a 250-foot take-off without wind. Power is supplied by a seven-cylinder radial engine.

The autogiros also will be employed in scouting tree diseases, surveying insect infestations, and taking censuses of wildlife populations. The slow, low-flying machines likewise are adapted specially to precision in certain types of aerial photography, a feature which will make them serviceable to landscape architects, park planners and others who have the task of preparing general development programs for new recreational areas.

First Traveling Post Office Opens

To provide more adequate postal facilities for remote sections of the country, traveling "post offices" are being introduced. The first of these offices on wheels is shown above shortly before it was put into service.

Farmers Are Seeking Self-Sufficiency as Exports Dwindle

LOS ANGELES.—American farm exports have taken a nose-dive as a result of the European war, department of agriculture experts report, but they add that at least part of the loss is being replaced by domestic production of farm products which were formerly imported.

Although wheat exports declined from 61,165,000 bushels during the first 10 months of 1939 to only 13,500,000 bushels in the same period last year, it was explained that America's current drive for self-sufficiency is leading many farmers to use otherwise idle land for growing natively "old world" crops.

Fruit growers and truck gardeners, specializing in such comparatively new crops as figs, lemons, limes and tomatoes, have been among the chief beneficiaries of this new trend, foreign trade figures reveal. Whereas 176,000 boxes of lemons were imported in 1932, practically all are home grown.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Wheeler's attack on aid to Britain not considered likely to make converts . . . Votes in Congress on British aid show very few willing to shut off military supplies.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—The latest controversy between President Roosevelt and Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana goes to the very nub of the whole aid-to-Britain issue. Wheeler attacked the administration for giving virtually all the good fighting planes and bombing planes to Britain, and thus depriving the United States national defense of this vital equipment.

The President took the position that this sort of publicity must be very good news for Hitler, though he did not explain whether he meant this was good news because Hitler then would know that the volume of plane deliveries we were making to Britain was the best we were able to do at this time, or whether it would please Hitler to know that the United States was stripping its own defenses.

Burton K. Wheeler

Be that as it may, the point goes much deeper. The point is that if one accepts the position so long held by the President, and by Wendell L. Willkie, that every blow Britain strikes is helping the United States to the extent that it weakens Germany, then obviously the sound sensible thing for the United States to do is to give Britain everything possible, not because we like Britain, but because in a way the British are fighting our battle.

A considerable proportion of the people of this country approve this position, and from the results of recent polls, an overwhelming majority want to help Britain all we can.

In view of this obvious position of the President, it would seem that Senator Wheeler is guilty of muddying the water when he says that not most but all the fighting planes we produce are being sent to Britain.

'CONVERTS' UNLIKELY

It seems to be a rather oblique attack to single out an obvious part of a policy as being cockeyed if one hopes to win any converts from the other side.

Of course there is no such hope. The minds of the great majority of Americans are pretty well set on this whole thing. Either they believe in aiding Britain or they do not. If they believe in aiding Britain, the individual sections or pieces of the aiding program are not important. If we are going to help Britain, obviously we had better make sure that Britain is not beaten, so the more we can aid the better for us in the long run.

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Congressmen Agree On Principle of Aid

Winston Churchill's reference to Wendell Willkie as the head of the "great Republican party" in the recent presidential election in the United States was gall and wormwood to the Republicans in the house and senate who took a far different attitude on the aid-Britain bill.

But, just as the pro-Nazis had no place to go in the presidential campaign, so those who would leap upon Churchill's picture of both great parties in the United States being as one to help Britain as a gross misrepresentation are again in a very bad strategic position.

It is rather obvious that if the Nazi propagandists pick and choose among the utterances of opponents of the aid-Britain bill, both in the house and in the senate, they can find plenty of comfort. They can show the German people, rather convincingly, that America is torn to pieces over this issue.

VOTES MORE IMPORTANT

But when it comes to the VOTES taken in the house of representatives, that is something else again. For instance, while a strong minority voted against final passage of the bill in the house, virtually every one of those house members had voted FOR an amendment which would have authorized a loan to Britain of $2,000,000,000 as a substitute!

In short, from the record of votes rather than speeches, it would seem that the only real issue dividing the house of representatives, and therefore presumably the American people, is the METHOD of aiding Britain.

Bear in mind that no one who raised his voice in favor of a loan of dollars as against lending equipment ever suggested the slightest hope that these dollars would ever be repaid! The notion of all these supplies being repaid in kind AFTER peace has returned is one calculated to bring the strongest of protests from any international trade expert. Not to mention anyone worrying about unemployment in this country after the war.

THINGS for You TO MAKE

Pattern No. Z9220

CROCHET stars again in the form of attractive creamer and sugar panholders. Gay little flower sprays distinguish them as a set—lovely to give, receive or keep. Best of all they are speedily done in single crochet.

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Z9220, 15c, brings the detailed directions. Do them in the kitchen colors of red, light green or blue with white flowers; the blue gives a lovely Wedgwood effect. Send order to:

AUNT MARTHA
Box 166-W Kansas City, Mo.
Enclose 15 cents for each pattern desired. Pattern No.....
Name .....
Address .....

Falling Shrapnel

Shell fragments from anti-aircraft fire fall like hail over the areas from which the shells are fired. This is one of the reasons for air-raid alarms—to clear the streets and surrounding zones of people who might otherwise be injured by the falling fragments. According to the U. S. bureau of standards, the average anti-aircraft shell is blown into approximately 2,500 fragments, many of them small and relatively harmless. Occasionally, however, large fragments fall with velocity enough to damage buildings and cause serious or even fatal injury.

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Wisdom does not show itself so much in precept as in life—a firmness of mind and mastery of appetite.—Seneca.

BE WISE! BE REGULAR!
A bright world tomorrow! A Red Cloud Berry relieves constipation effectively. Money back guarantee. At your dealer or write: H. CLARKE & SONS, INC. BALTO., MD.
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Similes Prove Nothing

Similes are like songs in love: they must describe; they prove nothing.—Prior.

TO RELIEVE MISERY OF COLDS quickly use 666 LIQUID TABLETS SALVE NOSE DROPS COUGH DROPS

Worth the Try

For all may have, if they dare try, a glorious life or grave.—Herbert.

That Nagging Backache
May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action
Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.
You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling—feel constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.
Try Doan's Pills. Doan's help the kidneys to pass off harmful excess body waste. They have had more than half a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!
DOAN'S PILLS

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