

Lancaster Farming

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Who's to Blame?

The AFL-CIO has explained away the rising tide of inflation by checking it all back to higher prices and profits. Wages had nothing to do with it. Nor is labor alone in this little American hobby of pointing to the other fellow and saying "He's to blame." It's easy for business to shift the whole responsibility to wage costs.

Certainly it is only human nature for the worker to want as much as he can get. It is understandable that the businessman should seek the best possible return. It's his capital — or his stockholders' — that is on the chopping block.

But for the record, it's corporate profits that are coming down. Personal income has been rising steadily since 1954. Wages have shown a constant increase. So have prices. Corporate profits, however, began to drop toward the end of 1955. Consumer resistance made it difficult to pass on all rising costs.

But there was another factor. For several years we have not been stashing away enough cash to provide the investment funds necessary for industrial expansion. So business had to plow more of its own take back into plants. This is hardly "profit" for capital alone. A growing industrial plant means more prosperity for everyone.

Neither industry nor labor is blameless. Even the hard-pressed consumer has failed to the extent that he has lost the old saving habit.

Perhaps we too readily assume that some welfare program will take care of the rainy day. Certainly government, which spent \$1,900 of each family's income last year, has provided no inspiration to thrift.

The truth is that every segment of an economy infatuated with prosperity must share the blame for the inflationary trend. So we doubt that there is any percentage in trying to pinpoint the responsibility through congressional investigation or by broad public accusation. It doesn't matter whether the chicken or the egg came first.

The important thing is that all of us—government, labor, capital, the consumer public — should recognize our own personal responsibility for the restraints that are necessary to keep good times good.

—Kansas City (Mo.) Star

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir

This letter is in answer to your editorial in regard to the need for a financial responsibility law for automobile owners and operators in Pennsylvania.

As an opening comment, I would like to point out that your insurance agent is woefully misinformed regarding the requirements at the present time. Under the present financial responsibility law, if the operator of an automobile is involved in an accident involving personal injury to anyone, or property damage to any one car in excess of \$100, he is required to show proof of financial responsibility. Evidence of this responsibility is an automobile insurance liability policy with limits of at least \$5,000 per person, \$10,000 per accident bodily injury liability and \$1,000 property damage liability.

The actual point raised in your editorial is the question of compulsory automobile insurance.

On Nov. 17, 1955, Gov. Leader appointed a committee of 11 men to study the problems created by financially irresponsible motorists insuring public this law will pro-

using the highways of Pennsylvania. This committee submitted their report on Oct. 25, 1956 and recommended an Equal Responsibility Law (Compulsory Insurance), a Statutory Assigned Risk Plan, an Uncollectable Claims Law and an Impoundment Law.

Under a compulsory insurance law, owners of cars must establish their financial responsibility as a prerequisite to have a motor vehicle registered in the state.

This may be done by (1) carrying auto liability insurance limits of \$10,000/20,000 bodily injury liability and \$5,000 property damage liability, (2) or posting a bond with the Department of Revenue for \$25,000 or (3) depositing cash or marketable securities for \$25,000.

Of the 48 states and District of Columbia, only two have this compulsory insurance at this time. New York has passed a law which became effective Feb. 1, 1957, so at this time there is no experience to see what benefits, or more to see what detriments to the

insuring public this law will pro-



This Week in Lancaster Farming

BY JACK REICHARD

50 YEARS AGO (1907)

At a meeting held in Atlanta, Georgia, designed to bring about a better understanding of the nation's races, Bishop H. M. Turner, of the A.M.E. Church, made a bitter attack on the courts and legislatures, declaring Negroes were being discriminated. He paid high respects to the nation, the Supreme Court, the President and Senator Tillman, ending with praise for Georgia's Governor Northen, but shouted: "There has been enough innocent Negro blood spilled to drown Congress, the Supreme Court and the President"

Bed-ridden with her newly-born baby and unable to move, Mrs. George Bennett, residing in an isolated section of Nebraska City, Neb., lay in bed while her home was burning, watching the flames creep nearer and nearer, threatening to cremate both herself and baby. She was saved after the bed coverings had caught on fire by a stranger who happened to pass the house, who upon seeing the flames and carried the woman and child to safety.

Mrs. Bennett was alone with her baby. Her husband was employed on a railroad. The fire had started from an overheated coal burning stove and she was awakened by the glare of the flames in her room. The man who had rescued the mother and her child left without giving his name.

In the lower end of Lancaster County Amanda Presberry was put in a tough spot when she found herself imprisoned in an outbuilding, where she had gone to gather eggs, by her neighbor Rutter's pet sheep "Dick", who stood there with a wicked look in his eyes, refusing to allow her to come out. Rutter finally came to the rescue by leading the animal away from the building.

duce.

Experience in Massachusetts, which has had a compulsory insurance law since 1927 indicates that in spite of the law, some residents operate without insurance. One example is buying an insurance policy on the installment plan and using a false address. When the second installment falls due, the policy is cancelled for non-payment, but the state cannot locate the insured to secure surrender of his license plates.

There are now in force alternate solutions to the auto liability problem. We believe compulsory insurance is not desirable from the insurance buyers point of view without regard to our own selfish interests, since presumably compulsory insurance would increase our volume of business and we would also have greatly increased premiums.

The Governor's Committee in their report included several safety recommendations which our association is wholeheartedly in favor of.

1. Minimum age qualification increased from 16 to 18. At 16 a probationary license could be issued if the driver has successfully completed a course in an approved driver training school or high school. Revocation of license after one accident until age 18.

2. Periodic re-examination of drivers.

3. Much stricter traffic law enforcement and heavier punishment for violators.

In conclusion to this lengthy opus, let me say that no one has yet advanced the theory that compulsory insurance will in any way solve the principal of the highway problems — safety. Massachusetts statistics indicate that the opposite is true.

Arthur P. Mylin, Jr.
Vice President,
Lancaster Assn. of Insurance Agents
Willow Street, Pa.

But Dick not liking his treatment took the pleasure of his "butt" out on his owner by helping Rutter down a hill. On the following day the animal was carted off to the butcher shop.

The reason given for high prices of horses a half century ago was that Parisians were eating them. According to figures given in a farm journal, it was estimated that the people of Paris ate 22,500,000 pounds of horse-flesh during the year 1906.

Farmer J. G. Henly, near Indiantown, Pa., had trouble with his pigs, back in 1907. After their mother had weaned them they found their way to the milk dispensary of several cows and helped themselves. The cows offered no objection and the piggies grew fat. Henly had noted a decrease in his milk supply, but could not account for it until he caught the pigs in their act. From that time on the pigs lunched with their feet in a trough in regular pig fashion.

25 Years Ago

Fire destroyed a wagon shed, corn-barn and garage on the Lancaster farm of Ervin Herr and his father, Henry Herr, south of Uni-

corn. Gasoline was being drawn out of a drum for use in a tractor and it was believed a spark ignited the flames. Both men were severely burned and required treatment by a physician.

In addition to the buildings the contents including the tractor, four-ton scales, feed mill, wagon, quantities of corn, oats, wheat and cottonseed meal were consumed in the blaze.

The barn and house, although badly blistered by the heat, were saved. No estimate of the loss was given.

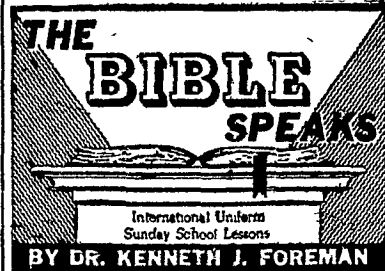
FARMWIFE MAKES COMPLAINT

In a letter to the editor of a small town weekly, an eastern Pennsylvania farmwife stated:

"The farmers of this country who sold their tobacco this year, (1932) or rather gave it away, to P. E. Lollard and Company, for 6 and 2, are no doubt interested in the big contest this company is having and offering \$37,500 in prizes to the best answer of the question, 'What makes the Old Gold Cigarette so Popular?' And who is paying for all this? Why, the producer and consumer, of course."

"This year the average tobacco crop weighed only 1,000 pounds to the acre. At 6 cents that meant \$60."

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, stated in 1932: "There would be no cotton problem if men and women patriotically turned to the nightgown for sleeping purposes".



Background Scripture: Matthew 21:1-11; 27:11-54.
Devotional Reading: Hebrews 2:9-18.

The Shouters

Lesson for April 14, 1957

IT WAS an exciting week in Jerusalem. There was shouting on Sunday; there was shouting on Friday; all about the same Visitor, one Jesus of Nazareth. Only the shouting was different. On Sunday he rode in to the city preceded by a guard of honor, disorderly to be sure, but wildly enthusiastic. They called him King ("Son of David"); they said with loud voices that he came in the name of the Lord; the Hosannas must have been heard for miles. Friday morning the Visitor was mostly out of sight. The Roman police had him, and they did not disgorge prisoners easily. The crowd milled about in the streets outside the governor's castle, and they kept yelling "Crucify him!" Nothing can be more thrilling than to be hailed as King; nothing can be more dreadful than the sound of a mob hungry for torture.



Dr. Foreman

The Same Voices

Now the strange thing is that some of the same people who were shouting "Hosanna!" on Sunday, were shouting "Crucify him!" on Friday. Didn't they know their own minds? Well, they didn't. Shouters seldom do. There are always shouters about, they emerge from every crack when anything exciting goes on. They shout in crowds; solo shouters are rare. If you had taken many (maybe most) members of that Sunday crowd aside and asked each one in private: "Do you really think this Jesus is a King?" it is a fair guess that some of them would have replied, "Well... I don't know, of course. But he might be. Good idea to get on the band-wagon. I hear..." and so forth. Further, if you had been able to get private interviews with the bloody-sounding shouters on Friday morning,

and asked, "do you really think that this Jesus is guilty—and if he is, of what, exactly? Do you personally want to see him crucified by the Romans?" You might have got some answers like—"Was I saying 'crucify'? Well, that's a little strong. Of course I hate to see anybody in Roman hands. No, I don't know the man personally, but I have told..." and so forth. I have heard—I was told—they say... Your shouter has no mind, all he has is a voice.

We Should Know

It is not such a dark mystery why the same people could yell Hosanna! and Crucify! about the same person within a week. Remember what was lined up against Jesus—intrenched interests, selfishness, indifference, pride, hatred, greed, prejudice. For him there was only truth, and truth has short shrift when the shouters are going strong. We may be shouters ourselves. How is it, that on Sunday we can sing the most devoted songs about Jesus, we can even offer prayers in His name, and then on Monday (not waiting till Friday) our actions, which speak louder than our words always, "crucify the Son of God afresh"? We sing come from poems which better Christians wrote; we just sing along with others, we don't think much about what the words mean. Then on Monday we fall into the ways of the world. We don't connect what we are doing (which can be pretty devilish and still legal) with what we said on Sunday; and we don't (maybe) intentionally mean anything against Jesus. But we do and what "everybody" does and says, and don't stop to think (it's too much trouble for a shouter to think) that what we are doing, or failing to do, says louder than words—"Jesus? Who's he? Nobody that makes any difference with me, nobody I'd care to be like!"

If They Had Known Him

There were some who shouted on Sunday who were silent on Friday. The Eleven forsook Him and fled, we know; but we may be sure they did not yell "Crucify Him!" and perhaps the Mother Mary took no voice in the shouting any time. The star of her love shone steadily through the storm. Those who really know Jesus, not by hearsay, rumor or tradition, but know him as a living inner Friend, and Savior, do not change their minds about Him overnight. And sometimes those who love Him most deeply are not to be found among the Shouters, but among those who serve

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