

# Despite All Their Sympathetic Words, Oratory Labor Has Little to Offer Farmer

LABOR IS willing and anxious to cooperate with any worthwhile and sincere farm organization which is trying to place itself in the organized ranks

The above statement was made by an official of the United Automobile Workers Union to a group of farmers in a small Midwestern community last week

Not that we doubt that he spoke anything but the truth. We have no doubt whatsoever that organized labor would give any farmers so foolish as to want to try, all the help they want to get affiliated with the UAW, or the Teamsters, as in the case now in other areas

It would seem that an outfit by the name of the National Farmers Organization is fronting for the unions. The organizer said in a printed handout, "The National Farmers Organization meets with its (UAW's) wholehearted approval"

"Top men in labor circles say without doubt, the present recession is the direct result of a sick farm economy. They say we must have a strong and healthy farm economy to have a strong national economy," he went on to say

The last quote is one of the greatest pieces of double-talk that we've ever had the pleasure of reading.

At the same time the UAW top management is telling the auto manufacturers that the reason for the recession is that labor is not getting enough money to buy the organizers are singing just the opposite tune to the gullible

We've also noticed some mighty strong howls from labor from time to time about how high food prices are. You know that they are not going to say to their labor members that they are organizing farmers

so that food prices are going up even higher. And we don't think that they care how much the farmer gets for his product as long as the union dues are paid.

Contract farming came in for quite a going over at the same meeting. Here's what an official of the NFO had to say on that subject:

"We all know what happened to the chicken farmer and especially the family farm flock. The same racket is being worked on the hog farmer. It is also being talked of in the cattle pens

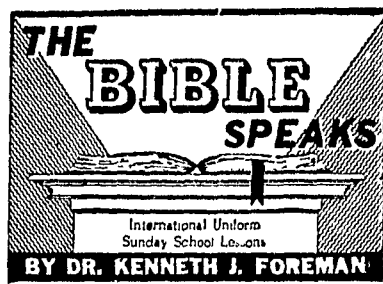
"If contract farming should get a firm foothold, then the family farm is doomed. It is time that the man who raises the food and fiber be able to bargain at the market place for the price of his products

This is stirring oratory and greatly appealing. But it brings to mind the old question of "Who's going to bell the cat?" and an even more poignant question of "How?"

We believe that the present farmer organizations are in danger from this type of rabble rousing organization on the part of labor front organizations. These organizations have all the money they need for organizing

And even if the membership of the front is small, they will still try to act as the voice of the American farmer. The membership, as in the case of labor unions, will be so far from these doing the talking as to have no effect.

The American Farm Bureau, the Grange and Farmers Union have been doing a good job of speaking for the farmer in the past. Now is no time for them to lose the initiative



looked this way and that, and saw . . . no man." But it was known, all the same, and he had to leave Egypt. The point is, he learned by that tragedy that simple blind brute force is not the way to change a bad situation. The power of leadership does not depend on power of killing. The most violent man is seldom the most valued leader.

### Learning by Familiarity

The forty years Moses spent in the wilderness, as Jethro's hired man and son-in-law, were a complete contrast to all his earlier life. No doubt Moses must have acquired what nowadays is called an inferiority complex. We do know that when God called him, he put up a number of excuses. But in those long years "behind the beyond," Moses was learning everything about the wilderness of Sinai. The whole region was home to him. He knew the hard life of the desert tribesman, he knew every little creek and water-hole, he knew which plants could be eaten and which were poison, he knew the friendly tribes and the treacherous ones. What he did not realize at the time was that God was seeing to it that he became familiar with the details of the scenes of his great life-work

### Learning by Hardship

One difference between a good leader and a "phony" one is that the false one demands much in return, — wealth, comforts, luxuries, adulation, fame. He does not care much about the people he leads, indeed he despises them; but he cares a great deal about himself. The true leader, be he a Garibaldi or a Saint Paul, does not ask others to do what he will not do himself, and he is willing to suffer a great deal if only his people can win through.

Moses also, though brought up in luxury, was a poor man when he set out to lead Israel to the Promised Land, and he died just as poor. His salary during all the long years when he was Israel's leader was just nothing at all. They lived hard and he lived hard. The point is, God was preparing him for that, by his long hard years as Jethro's sheep-herder. He was learning that a man can live on little, and like it. Every hardship and privation which he experienced in the back country—and it all must have been specially hard for a man of his lush background—was just another lesson in the Course in Hardship, a required course in the University of Hard Knocks. Not every one knows what Moses did: the head of that school is—God

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## In God's School

Lesson for April 20, 1958

YOU can study for almost any profession you choose, — business, farming, medicine, law, the ministry; all except one. As a college president said once: "There are no courses leading to the presidency of a college." Where are the doctors of tomorrow? Look in the medical schools. Where are the ministers? Look for them in the seminaries. Where are the college presidents? Almost anywhere — in business, in graduate school, practicing law, preaching. They don't realize they are being prepared for a big job, but they are. This is true of all sorts of leaders. Man can prepare professionals, but only God can prepare a leader



Dr. Foreman

### Learning by Failure

What we call "Providence," God's ordering and controlling the circumstances of life, becomes his way of preparing and educating those whom he raises up to be leaders. The story of Moses is a case in point. There was one unique feature of his education that was peculiar to his case. Perhaps it has happened to no one else in the history of the world. Thanks to his mother and the Egyptian princess together, he not only had the best of education in the capital of the world's then greatest civilization, but he also was brought up to know the true God. Secular education and religious education: he enjoyed, free, the best of each. Not many leaders have been so fortunate.

But Moses shared with most men who have risen to leadership an educative experience very hard to take at the time, namely the experience of failure. He must have learned by it, for he never tried again. In his eagerness to help fellow-Hebrews he committed murder. He thought it the perfect crime, no doubt, for "he



BY JACK REICHARD  
75 Years Ago

holding the annual Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair at Philadelphia in October 1883

A writer from Mt Sterling Kentucky, back in 1883, declared the average mountainer in that region was a deceiving man.

He said the men who lived among the hills in remote places inaccessible only on horseback along lovely forest paths looked magnificent but were shrewd, active and indomitable in determination and courage. The old Scotch vindictiveness in matters of family feud was a ruling characteristic and when two families took up their shotguns to snipe hunting for each other the shooting continued until one of the other were wiped out.

John Barnett who was in the county jail on charges of murder and theft 75 years ago was considered a typical representative of the Kentucky mountaineers back in those days. He was tall, slim with dark whiskers and soft spoken yet quick to resent any affront. He was 35 years of age and owned 1200 acres of fine mountain land with two pictures of his homesteads. He always traveled with eight or 10 followers all armed and ready to fight at his command. According to the sheriff who had taken Barnett into custody the man was "as bold a mannered cut throat as you could plow up."

At Barnsley, Mass. five children who had taken refuge in a culvert were drowned by the sudden rush of water following a downpour of rain. Their bodies were found two miles from the spot where they had taken cover.

Two men of Nashville, Tenn. while on their way to a quarrel were left the a few minutes after a scuffle when they were shot and killed. The men were seen to be shot and done the men who did the shooting had fled from excitement and remorse.

Plans had been completed for

### 50 Years Ago

Pennsylvania farmers in Butler County were swindled out of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 during the spring of 1908.

During the fall of 1907 two dapper individuals representing themselves as agents of a large mail order house appeared in Butler. They rented a store and displayed elegant fabrics.

Then they traveled all over Butler County securing orders for men and women clothing in amounts ranging from \$20 to \$50. The samples on display were excellent and the prices low. When an order was secured it had to be signed by the farmer.

During April 1908, some seven hundred of these orders turned up in Butler banks in the shape of judgement notes as tight as ever made. During the latter part of March the salesroom at Butler had been closed and the affable agents no where to be found. The notes had been discounted at 10 per cent.

The enterprising merchants of a western town announced an offer of substantial prizes to area farmers whose land adjoined thoroughfares leading into the city who kept the section of road bordering their property in the best condition with the King road drag.

One farmer called the move a piece of farsighted wholesome selfishness. It was pointed out that while the arrangement appeared like a public spirited move the merchants figured that the improvement of road conditions would increase travel into town and the extra business resulting would more than reimburse them for the expense incurred in providing the prizes.

Fifty years ago the wife of the famous musician Paderewski purchased four single combed White Oringtons for which she paid

### Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly  
Alfred C. Alsop, Publisher, Robert E. Best, Editor, Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director, Robert J. Wiggins, Circulation Director  
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the enormous sum of \$7,500. It was a hen of this same strain that scored ninety-seven points at the Jamestown Exposition, which was valued by the owner at \$2,500.

### 25 Years Ago

The chief events in the life of the great Louis Pasteur and many mementos of his work were to be shown by the Pasteur Institute of Paris, as a part of an international exhibit of medicine, in the Hall of Science at the Century of Progress Exposition scheduled to open in Chicago June 1, 1933.

A monument to Louis Pasteur was unveiled and dedicated in Chicago a few years before. It was erected in Grant Park at the west end of the Field Museum in the open plaza between that building and Michigan Boulevard. The piece of sculpture showed the figure of a woman presenting a palm to the bust of Pasteur and on its face and shaft of the monument were these words: "Erected to Louis Pasteur, Servant of Humanity by the People of Chicago"

An unusual attendance record was reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction for the York County public schools 25 years ago. In districts under supervision of the County Superintendent 3,435 pupils were present in attendance during the school year 1931-32. The percent age of attendance in the township schools was 92 and the percent age of attendance in the borough schools was 96.

New standard signs developed by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways to assist in the protection of pupils who were required to use the highways in the vicinity of school buildings had been erected on every road on the state highway system where permanent signs

## Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH

County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

TO TREAT EARLY PLANTED SEEDS — Early planted garden seeds such as peas and sweet corn need a seed treatment to prevent seed decay and poor stands. The use of one-third teaspoon of 76% Thiam wettable powder, or one-half teaspoon of 76% Captan wettable powder, per pound of seed before planted is suggested. Mix the dust with the seed in a tight container.

TO PREPARE FOR SPRAYING LEGUMES — Warmer weather will bring fast growth of all legumes and the presence of forage crop insects. Growers are urged to prepare for the spraying to control spittle bugs during late April and again on alfalfa for the control of weevil. Heptachlor is the recommended insecticide for these sprays at the

rate of one unit of the 2E emulsion per acre. Be on the alert for the exact time of application through press and radio announcements.

TO PRACTICE CAREFUL HERD MANAGEMENT — Some producers have already utilized early pasture for their livestock. It is important that the animals be accustomed gradually to the fresh grass and that they be allowed to graze only a few hours after milking in the case of dairy cattle. Grass flavored milk may be reduced with this practice along with good barn ventilation. The milking herd should be prevented from lying on the cold ground.

TO PLOW DOWN NITROGEN FOR CORN — The corn plant is a heavy feeder of nitrogen and the movement of nitrogen in the soil is upward; therefore it is suggested that nitrogen be tinned under for top corn yields. This may be in the form of heavy manure applications, straight nitrogen top dressings or in some complete fertilizer. In spite of not being a recommended practice some growers will follow corn stalks with another crop of corn in these cases it is important to plow down from 70 to 100 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

were not already in place it was announced by Secretary of Highways Samuel Lewis 25 years ago this week.

Thomas K. Hill 103 years of

age of Mancelona, Mich. whose family told him away back in 1901 that he was too old to drive an automobile, had passed his examination and received a new driver's license in April, 1933.