

FROM WHERE WE STAND -

Keeping Them Down On The Farm

"How're you gonna keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Paree?" are the words of a popular post-World War I song.

In the troubled days immediately following the first World War, that was a real problem. It is no less a problem today. We hear on all sides of young people moving off the farm to take jobs in factories and other places of employment in the cities, and not only in the cities. The number of rural-non-farm jobs are increasing every day.

Back in the early 1920's the problem became acute because many of the young men were just returning to civilian life from duty in the army of occupation in Europe where they had visited Paris and many other big cities. Up to that time visits to the big cities by our rural population were few indeed. What few young farm boys did get wonderlust and go off in search of adventure were missed to be sure, but there were always plenty more to take their place at home.

Then too, there were always those too slow or unadventurous to go far enough away from the farm to find out that any other kind of world existed. And so the attitude developed, "Let the smart boys go to town. There will still be enough of the slow ones to do the farming."

The situation is different now. It is different in two ways. First, our rural young people have almost all seen a big city, and in most cases have seen a greater number of cities than their city cousins. Farm folks travel, and young people travel. It is not impossible for a car load of young people to travel halfway across a state in one evening's fun.

In the second place, the slow ones

can not do the work at home. It takes the ones who can learn and put their learning to use to make a success of the business in these days of machinery and chemical farming. The "slow" ones who are good for nothing else can no longer meet the competition in today's technical agriculture.

And so we still face the problem of "How're you gonna keep 'em down on the farm?" when most of them have seen Paree or some other big city with its gaudy allures and promises of quick wealth and prosperity with fewer hours and lighter chores.

One father recently advertised his farm for sale because his only son had decided to leave the farm to work as a laborer for a construction contractor. The hourly wage looked good to the young man in spite of the fact that he had accumulated several head of dairy cattle and some machinery while attending high school. It is difficult for him to see the extra expenses he will meet in his new job, and it is harder still for him to visualize the non-monetary benefits he has on the home farm.

At some later date perhaps he will realize the advantages of living on the land and move back to the farm, but he will have a more difficult job of getting started the second time than he has had up until now. However, he will have the training which has helped him to accomplish what he has done up to this time, and without which he would be completely lost in the agriculture of the future.

If we are gonna keep 'em down on the farm we will have to see to it that our young farmer has as good education in his chosen field as his city cousin can get in the urban areas.

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.



Davidson

THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson Proxy Contests

In contrast with the publicity that has been given radio and TV scandals over fixed quiz programs and payola, another government agency has moved quietly to clean up proxy contests for control of publicly-owned corporations.

The proxy contests, often involving billions of dollars invested by shareholders frequently make the quiz and payola rackets look like the innocent amusement of children, by comparison.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, often called the "Watchdog for the Small Investor," is shunning newspaper headlines in setting up rules which must be followed by all parties in a proxy contest.

The main rule is that rival parties seeking control of such corporations must stick to facts and tell share-

holders the truth. In some cases the rival groups have operated on the theory that "anything goes" in such contests.

Public Interest

Everyone who owns a share of stock in a corporation has a financial interest in how that corporation is managed. In most corporations a majority of the stock is held by small investors, and these have the right to vote in choosing the management of the corporation in which they hold shares.

When two or more groups try to gain control of the management of a corporation they send out proxies asking the shareholders to give them the power to vote their shares for one of the parties in the contest.

Not long ago, for example, interests led by the late financier Robert Young, wanted to get control of the great New York Central Railroad. They wanted the shareholders to vote for the directors they nominated.

It has been estimated that in that contest each side spent more than a million dollars on publicity, advertising and sales plans, trying to win the approval of the greatest number of shareholders. Both sides made conflicting statements and claims.

Confusion and Distortion

Quite frequently in proxy contests shareholders are confused by the distortion of truth and, in some cases unfounded attacks upon the integrity of personal reputa-

tion of the opposing parties in such contests.

The SEC, however, will police future contests to protect the interest of shareholders by making certain that they receive sufficient factual information on which to assign their proxies for the protection of their investment.

Just recently Mr. Manuel F. Cohen, a distinguished attorney who is the adviser to the Commission, in an address to the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, explained the SEC rules and the reason for them.

We believe that this address should be read by everyone who is interested in a situation where new management is trying to replace the old management of a well known corporation. You can get a copy by writing Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C., and asking for the address by Mr. Cohen entitled "The SEC and Proxy Contests."

University agronomists suggest that farmers take soil samples now if the soil has not been tested in the last four years.

Rural Rhythms

By C.D.H.

LEARNING LOVE

Poor little lamb, born out of season,

In a warm box near the stove

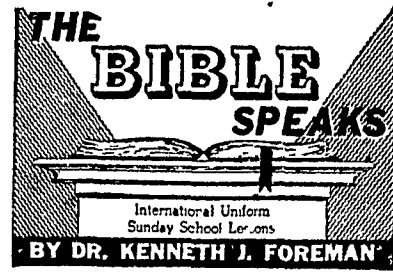
Enough to make a Mother lose her reason,

But she watches with eyes of love

As two little hands gently hold milk

In a bottle that was his own. He fondles the ears as soft as silk

And croons back his lullaby song.



International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Acts 14.
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 35.

Strong Churches

Lesson for January 10, 1960

A TRAVELING medicine man is not a registered pharmacist. They both make a living out of selling medicines; but there the resemblance ends. The medicine man is interested in the money and nothing else. The pharmacist is a member of the community and has a personal stake in the community's health. The medicine man has never had one to examine him; the pharmacist has to pass a stiff examination to be licensed. The medicine man seldom knows much about his stuff; the pharmacist spent years studying it.



Dr. Foreman

Likewise, the fly-by-night preacher is not, as a rule, a church professional; that is to say they "live by the Gospel" as Paul put it. But the fly-by-nighter can be identified by the fact that he is interested chiefly in the money; the churchman is interested in the people of the church. The churchman is a member of the Christian community, he lives there, he feels responsible. The fly-by-nighter is irresponsible; the churchman has been stiffly examined, and has spent years learning his job.

Strong Churches Make Strong Christians

Saint Paul was one of the most successful evangelists who ever lived. But he never thought his duty was done when he had simply preached somewhere. Saint Paul was a traveling preacher, but no fly-by-nighter. He had a sense of responsibility for the Christians whom he had converted. He knew that just getting people converted and then doing no more about them is like a doctor who would specialize in delivering babies but would not care what they ate, drank or wore after that. A neglected baby is a sickly baby, and a

neglected Christian is a weak Christian. The best place for growing is in a good home, with other growing things, namely in a church. Churches make strong Christians.

What Makes A Church Strong?

Paul knew all this. He may say that this was demonstrated that he knew if he left weak behind him the Christians would be weak.

The recipe for a strong church has not changed since the foundation of the church. Three foundation stones of a strong church are mentioned in Acts 14:21-23. First, preaching. Paul had these churches before he heard the gospel. But he further help.

Can Christians be strong by talk? Certainly not. If the preaching is faithful to the Word, if the preacher is sincere, instead of being a fake Christian who likes to hear the listeners in that church after Sunday are better health of mind and spirit.

Organization and Work

Another foundation stone of a church is not a mere organization. A church where all the work is done by a few people where people go only to, or to meet their needs, is not the strong kind of church. The strong church has the capacity for planning, of persuasion, some

Paul preached and prayed. They were to be communicating. A church where all the work is done by a few people where people go only to, or to meet their needs, is not the strong kind of church. The strong church has the capacity for planning, of persuasion, some

(Based on outlines of the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of the Churches in the U. S. A. Community Press Service)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO KEEP FARM RECORDS—The beginning of the new year is a very good time to start keeping Farm Records, and this is one of the very good practices that must go with modern farming and good management. Farm Accounts are available from a number of sources including our Extension Service. We all farmers to keep accurate records of all sales and expenses.

TO ATTEND FARM SHOW MEETINGS

—Thousands of people go to the show to look at the exhibits and especially to inspect new farm machinery. We'd like to remind the following many important farm meetings are held during the show; most of these meetings include a number of important subjects within each field of interest. You might want to get one of the Farm Show programs and attend one or more meetings along your regular line.

TO PREVENT FALLS AND ACCIDENTS—

Winter brings snow and ice that add to the danger of slipping and falling. The liberal use of ashes, sand, or salt on steps, and walks may prevent serious injury to man, animals and your livestock.

TO INSULATE BARN CEILINGS—

The problem of condensation and dripping from the ceiling of barns is prevented if proper insulation is installed. In many cases this merely means keeping the barn floor above the stock covered with a 6 to 8 inch layer of hay, straw, cobs, or other bedding material. In case of some buildings some commercial insulation may have to be installed between the roof and the livestock area. Ventilation will not correct this problem when warm air meets a cold surface.

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.
Offices:
53 North Duke St.
Lancaster, Penna.
Phone - Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047
Jack Owen, Editor
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director & Business Manager
Established November 4, 1935
Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lancaster, Pa.
Entered as 2nd class matter at Lancaster, Pa. under Act of Mar. 3, 1879 additional entry at Mount Joy, Pa.
Subscription Rates: \$2 per year; three years \$5. Single copy Price 5 cents
Members Pa Newspaper Publishers' Association, National Editorial Association.