

FROM WHERE WE STAND - Beauty Is Its Own Excuse For Being

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his beautiful poem "The Rhodora", says, "If eyes were made for seeing, then beauty is its own excuse for being."

We have been bludgeoned so long and so hard by the efficiency experts and the pragmatists that we sometimes tend to forget that a thing may have some intrinsic value even though it will never 'make a buck' for its owner.

The standard rule by which we have been taught to measure is, "Will it make more money for me or will it do the same job with less work."

We have no quarrel with efficiency. We believe that mechanization of agriculture and the advent of modern labor-saving devices on farms have liberated the farmer from a life of servitude to the soil.

We do believe, however; that an object to be functional does not necessarily need to be ugly.

Our quarrel comes with those people who feel the need to sacrifice all aesthetic values for the sake of imagined efficiency.

Furthermore, we feel that the cause of conservation of our resources, both natural and human, is being sold short in the name of efficiency by the direct approach of some of the advocates of the trim look at all costs.

We think specifically of the farmer who likes to be able to mow his pasture completely. He chops down all the willow bushes along the streams so that they will not interfere with the operation. He can then mow the pasture but in a few years he starts to worry about the erosion of his stream banks and the loss of fish in the stream. The fish left when the shade was gone and the temperature of the water went up.

Another case in point is the farmer who likes to see nice clean fence rows. We do not object to clean fence rows, but game conservationists will tell you that one of the quickest ways to destroy wildlife populations is to destroy their avenues of travel and covered lanes from one refuge to another.

One of the most obvious cases of the clean look on many Lancaster Co. farms is at the end of a field abutting

on a public road. Many farmers feel that they must plow right out to the very edge of the road, sometimes plowing up the berm, in order to avoid any waste land.

Conservationists know that soil from such fields pollutes the streams and rivers in addition to being a driving hazard on the highways onto which it spills after every rain.

We carry the idea of the slick look over into the home too. We are so conscious of the cracks and crevices in which germs might be hiding that furniture is made so slick one has to be quite agile just to stay on top of it.

We are not calling for a retreat from progress. We would simply like to suggest that in our mad rush to efficiency we do not bury beauty in the antiseptic dust.

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

LIVESTOCK

Livestock are animals that are bred and raised in the country to keep the farmers broke and the buyer crazy. They are born in the spring, mortgaged in the summer, pasteurized in the fall, and given away in the winter. They vary in size, color, weight and the man who guesses their nearest weight and market grade is called a "livestock buyer" by the public, a robber by the farmer, a poor risk by the banker, and a "bologna peddler" by Mrs. O'Brien. The price of livestock is usually set at the Chicago stockyards and invariably goes up after you have sold and down when you hold. When you have light ones, they want heavy and when you have cattle you find they want sheep, or vice versa. If you have steers they want bulls if you have cows they want heifers. If you have calves they say they are running a special on veal. When they are thin the top price is for the fat and when they are fat you are told that the tall market is now shot to hell. Twenty years ago I swore I'd quit the business then and there but here we are with a lot of critters depending on us to sell them to someone.

—Ivanhoe (Min.) Times

Former Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, B. K. Roberts, wrote us about an impeachment trial "where the defendant's office, emoluments and personal reputation were at stake."

"The testimony," he wrote, "was introduced over a period of weeks, and even when a quorum was present many of the members were reading newspapers or were otherwise inattentive. Yet, when the roll was called, all of the members voted."

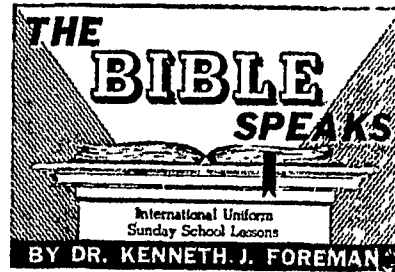
Rule by Divine Right
Judge Roberts went on to comment that if members of a jury should leave the box while evidence was being presented the entire proceedings would be illegal and the trial a nullity.

C. Frederick Meyer, a Midwestern financier, wrote in regard to the column: "During virtually all of the years of recorded history it was commonly accepted that the emperor, king or priest, ruled by divine right."

"It was not until the 18th century that a small group of men in the American colonies, dedicated to the principle of personal and economic liberty for the individual, devised a system of government in which all powers rested in the hands of the people with the exception of those that were specifically set forth in the original constitution."

"While it is true that the American people during the past 180 years have unwittingly surrendered many of these powers to the Federal government, the philosophical concept within which the structure of our government was organized must necessarily govern our administrative agencies if we are to remain

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Bible Material: Acts 21:17 through 23:29
Devotional Reading: I Peter 4:12-19.

Good Soldiers

Lesson for February 28, 1960

MAYBE too much is said about the peace and joy of the Christian life. Peace and joy there are, to be sure; but hearing about nothing else may give interested persons the notion that being a Christian is just like floating on your back in a sunlit swimming pool, half asleep. On the contrary, the Christian life is more like a swim across the English channel, fighting current, waves, cold and hunger. If you're not prepared to swim against the tide, you'll never make it. Saint Paul more than once used language about the Christian life that make it sound like a fight. He compares it to a race (2 Tim 4:7), to a boxing match (same verse), to a wrestling match (Eph. 6:12), to a war (Eph. 6:10f), to a battle with wild beasts (1 Cor. 15:32). He urges his young friend Timothy, who was a bit of a mother's-boy, to take his share of suffering like a good soldier of Jesus.



Dr. Foreman

Where the Fight Starts

If this world were the kind of place that would give no trouble at all to a real Christian, it would not be the world that needed to be "saved." It is precisely because the world does not welcome 100% Christians that it did not welcome Jesus; it is definitely the hostility of the world that brought Christ here to endure the Cross.

Jesus did not go around picking on the world, and the Christian has no business picking on it, either. The way to be a good soldier of Jesus is not, usually, to start firing at will. There is enough fighting to be done without picking fights.

Consider the story of Paul's arrest at Jerusalem. It wasn't exactly arrest, it was being taken into pro-

tective custody to keep beaten to death by a mob. What caused the Slander caused it, for Paul was accused of sailing the Holy Place, not done at all. Prejudice, including race prejudice, was accused, truthfully being friendly with Gentiles were other factors, but can see the kind of cause always be found back to Christians: Accusation. Paul was innocent, and the very thing he did good. The Christian will be misunderstood, but he is fully understood to be a target for broken

Enduring

There is one very important difference between Christian and literal war in the modern world—other soldier at the front, deadly weapon. He goes enemy by bringing his catastrophe, he destroys can. The Christian soldier on his war by turning (of God) into a friend not by inflicting suffering enduring it. Paul being that insane mob was back. He would not have could He wrote to he carried the "marks of Jesus" about with him meant literal scars. Re says about his trials in 23-28.

Witnessing

The other way the Christian fights is by simply It is an impressive sight his clothes torn, him and in fact half dead, like an Egyptian Roman citizen, quieting with a gesture, and his own language telling how he became a Christian took courage. It was being a Christian that trouble. But this is not tone down or deny tian warfare is by with no one say this is all talk is cheap and easy, that going to lynch you if Christian in America it true, disgracefully many Christians keep it? Stones are not thrown but laughter is. Don't dread ridicule almost as you he?

(Read on outlines of Division of Christian Council of the U. S. A. Community Press Service)



Davidson

THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

When is a Judge?

Several months ago we called attention to the fact that members of government agencies frequently sit as judges in important cases without observing judicial procedures required under the Constitution.

We pointed out that if members of those so-called "independent" agencies are to exercise judicial powers granted them by Congress they should be subject to the same rules as judges in an established court of law.

This view was re-emphasized recently when Louis J. Hector resigned as a member

of the Civil Aeronautics Board and wrote President Eisenhower that it is absolutely necessary for board members and commissioners, in determining policy, to discuss the subject before them with all interested parties.

In many cases a government agency investigator first examines, under oath, the defendant who is not permitted to have his stenographer present or to secure a copy of the testimony.

Kangaroo Court

The prosecutor (investigator) then selects from the testimony whatever he wishes in preparing a summary and presents his version of the interrogation to the board members. The members then may invite the defendant in for a conference or, in some cases, they may decide against him without a conference.

After the defendant has stated his side of the case, the prosecutor meets the agency board, or with its chairman (the defendant being excluded), and argues against the points made by the defendant. The defendant cannot confer with the board or its chairman during the time the case is pending because "he must treat them as judges." The prosecutor, however, does not act as if the board members were judges.

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO CONSIDER HEREDITY IN BREEDING—many animals are out because inherited characters from their dam or sire. Diseases are inherited but the weaknesses that resist a disease are not. Strong udder attachments are very desirable; bag shaped udders are objectionable. Heifers and calves from cows should not be considered for pure herd.

TO GIVE SPECIAL CARE TO SMALL CALVES—calves of today are the milking herd of the future. The of care and attention is not too good for them. They should be clean, dry, well bedded and free from Poor ventilation and drafts will bring about scours, monia, and unthrifty calves. In most barns the vent fan should be located near the calves in order to provide more warmth for them.

TO TEST SOIL FOR CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM—Soil Testing Services at Penn State now include available calcium and magnesium; these two trace elements may be checked in any soil sample by paying an additional 50c for each test at the time the soil envelope is purchased. The cost of the original soil test for lime, phosphorus, and organic matter remains at the same \$1.00.

TO PROVIDE PROTEIN FOR BROOD SOWS—Some producers have learned that quality hay and silage fed to the breeding herd prior to farrowing may help to cut feed costs. This has worked well providing the ration is supplemented with one pound or more of protein supplement per sow per day. Both corn silage and silage may be used for this purpose. Free access to a mineral mixture should also be provided for the breeding

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