

## FROM WHERE WE STAND

# All The Government We Pay For

The late Will Rogers is credited with having said, "We don't git near all the Government we pay for—and ain't it a blessing."

Of course the famous humorist was referring to the kind of government handed down from somewhere up in an ivory tower with no realistic thought as to its effects on the governed.

The Lancaster County Farmers Association, has gone on record as labeling the Poage-McGovern farm bills now in congress this kind of legislation.

The bills, called at times, "supply control and direct payment" farm programs, would, according to the Farmers Association, set up nation wide marketing orders and agreements with the elimination of present milk marketing orders based on local markets and conditions; set up compensatory payments in conjunction with quotas for all farm commodities; establish a compulsory soil bank with every farmer required to reserve a percentage of his land; and establish a committee of producers to develop a program for each commodity.

This last provision, the Farmers Association maintains, would tend to foster a "commodity war" with each segment of agriculture pulling in the direction of special favors and destroying the united representation of Agriculture at a time when farmers are a declining percentage of the total population.

According to information from the national affiliate of the local farmer's group, the Poage-McGovern bills (sponsored by representatives Poage of Texas and McGovern of South Dakota) would propose ceilings on direct payments to farmers, although it appears that the sponsors are not agreed whether the top should be \$10,000 or \$5,000. The Joint Economic Committee of Congress has already suggested a lim-

it of \$2,000 on direct payments to individuals.

Every farmer who feels as Will Rogers did that we need less Government in Agriculture, should become informed on proposed legislation of agricultural production, and then let his legislator know what his opinions on the bills are.

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

### TODAY

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time.

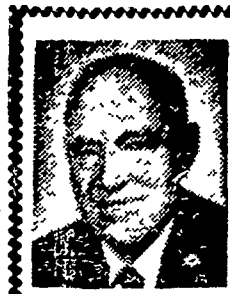
"In France the political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the vast and deadly disturbed relations in China.

"It is a solemn moment, and no man can feel an indifference—which happily, no man pretends to feel—in the issue of events.

"Of our own troubles (in the U. S. A.) no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, as yet mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught wisdom—the wisdom of honor, of faith, of sympathy and of charity—no man need seriously to despair.

"And yet the very haste to be rich which is the occasion of this widespread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity."

When worrying too much today, remember that the above article is reprinted from Harper's Weekly, Vol. 1 Page 642 of the issue dated October 10, 1857, more than 100 years ago.



Davidson

## THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

### Pendulum Swings

One of the simple laws of physics we learned as a child is that when a swing goes far out in one direction the force of gravity invariably pulls it back to center and then momentum carries it out in the other direction.

In more than 30 years of association with Washington we have learned that there exists a similar and equally true phenomena in government. Public opinion, in this case, serves the same function as gravity does in the example of a swing.

Congress and the administrative agencies of government react to public opinion in the same manner as an object, such as a swing or pendulum, reacts to gravity. One excess almost invariably is followed by an excess in the opposite direction.

**Big Business**  
The colonists reacted to excessive taxation by the British with violence that erupted at the Boston Tea Party. An early Congress enacted trade barriers and tariff walls to halt cheap competition from aboard.

Business, protected by high tariffs and aided by cheap labor, adopted a policy of "the public be damned" and in the process accumulated huge personal fortunes. A wave of public resentment forced through Congress anti-trust and other repressive laws, some of which have since been modified.

At the time of the formation of Standard Oil and the U. S. Steel Corporation, the pendulum was far on the side of the power of big business. The excesses that occurred in this period resulted in the pendulum starting to swing toward government regulation.

The public demanded "protection" from the excesses of big business. Congress created the Inter-state Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Anti-trust Division in the Justice Department.

The pendulum had begun to swing away from business. Teddy Roosevelt gave it quite a push and later his cousin, Franklin, helped to push it further. Congress created the Federal Communications Commission, the Securities Exchange Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the TVA, NRA and other alphabetical con-

trol agencies.

### Labor's Turn

While business was being shackled with regulations, Congress passed the Wagner Labor Relations Act which gave labor many advantages, including exemptions from anti-trust regulations imposed on business. The result was Big Labor in the place of Big Business.

Irreponsible labor leaders promoted a reign of intimidation and, in many instances, lawless terror through strikes and violence. Government sanctioned, and in some cases, encouraged those excesses.

Recent hearings and investigations by the Senate McClellan Committee into labor union practices have shown very clearly that the pendulum has swung too far on labor's side. They show that legislative advantages given labor have been misused and in some instances have endangered the democratic principles of self-government.

Public opinion has begun to demand that the government curb the activities of such labor officials as James Hoffa. The pendulum has begun to swing away from labor dictators and the inno-

## Rural Rhythms

By Carol Dean Huber

### THE FARMER

The earth turn over behind my plow

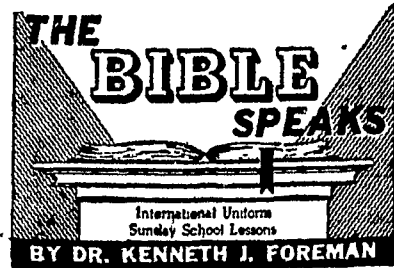
In one unbroken row,  
And I smell the good rich  
smell of earth  
As down the row I go.

It's spring again; the earth awakens

There's work that must be  
be done

But I wouldn't trade the  
Farmer's life

For any other one.



Bible Material: Matthew 5:3-5; Luke 14:7-14, 16:19-31.  
Devotional Reading: I Peter 5:1-11.

## Love Thyself Last

Lesson for April 10, 1960

JESUS shocked his listeners then, and shocks his readers today, by many statements which are plain enough, so far as the language goes; but unbelievable. That is, we can understand every word in the statement, or we think we can. What we find hard to take is the sentence as a whole. Take those three sentences with which the Sermon on the Mount begins:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit . . . Blessed are the meek . . . Blessed are they that mourn . . ."

"Blessed" means happy, or rather the Greek word translated "blessed" means happy. All the other words are commonly used, we have no trouble understanding what Jesus said. But could he have meant it? The thing sounds upside-down, backward, quite the opposite of real life.

### What Jesus Is Driving At

Well, it is the opposite of the way most people do live. There is an old saying, "Look out for Number One." Who is Number One? Why, I am Number One: We have other proverbs much like that. "Self-preservation is the first law of life." "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Jesus means to say that these proverbs are clear out of line with God's will and his kingdom. Either they are right or "Blessed are the meek" is right; you can't have it both ways.

That word "meek" needs some explanation, to be sure. The word in the Greek language, in which the New Testament was first written, does not mean just the same as our word "meek" has come to suggest today. The word Jesus used did not mean humble-come-tumble, lacking self-respect and self-reliance, it did not mean a dishrag sort of character. What he

meant by the word can be deduced by the words "not insisting on one's rights," "not demanding one's place,"—the opposite of proud, conceited, demanding, aggressive, old-fashioned word "gentleman" used in the words "gentlemen" "gentlefolk" comes closer than "meek." You might think Jesus' sentence this way, "Happy is the man who is not insisting on his rights! Happy is the man who loves himself last."

Another word is "humble." Many scholars think that the first three "beatitudes" are at the same point: Happy are the humble, those who really themselves last. This is one of many teachings of Jesus the practical two ways, for thus, for the next, for every day, and for eternity to himself has suggested his works. He was once a dinner, and he called the of those sitting next to him "polite" but persistent search for the best places. In an dining room as in our own places at the table are more "polite" than others. Jesus the down-to-earth advice, If you must scramble, for the lowest places, not the ones. It is much better to be asked to get out of one's who is always insisting on rights, standing on his dignity generally unhappy and he cannot take any pleasure success of others. It is the who really get the fun out

### Payoff in Eternity

Jesus' parable of the rich man and Lazarus has a good deal to say with all this. The rich man's story, while he was living, to have seen nobody but himself, thought of nobody but his own fare but his own. If he the beggar, he made no help him. His brothers needed counsel, but he never thought about them either. He aimed his share of the big melon world . . . and he got it. He covered his mistake too late. He have another light on what meant The man who is the of meek—the selfish, greedy is a man who hardly even one but himself. He cannot himself in the other man. He learns at last what the character Mr. Mauley learned late: "Humanity was my habit. Only the meek know that being told.

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## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

**TO SHEAR SHEEP**—Sheep producers are advised to clip their animals as soon as possible in order to realize the greatest returns. The ewes will milk better during the warm spring weather if out of their fleeces and therefore the lambs will be heavier to sell. Also in many cases the pounds of wool per head will be decreased if shearing is delayed too long into warm weather. Tie the fleeces with paper twine and store in a dry clean place until marketed.

**TO DISCONTINUE THE USE OF HEPTACHLOR ON PORAGE CROPS**—All alfalfa, clover, and trefoil fields should not be sprayed with heptachlor this spring regardless of the type of farm operation. Steer feeders, poultrymen, dairymen, and all hay producers alike are not to use this chemical for the control of insects. Methoxychlor is the material to be used later in the spring for the control of spittlebugs and alfalfa weevil.

**TO INVEST IN QUALITY HAY EQUIPMENT**—Hay conditioners, (crushers and crimpers) mow hay finishers, portable heat units, wagon dryers are all pieces of modern hay making equipment that should improve the quality of the forage. One or more of these will aid in the making of high quality hay and should be accepted early in the spring. Plans are available from the Extension Office on these hay installations.

**TO PLOW DOWN NITROGEN FOR CORN**—Nitrogen is needed in large amounts for a good corn crop, also, it is best if the nitrogen is placed under the corn plant rather than beside it. Therefore, one of the best times to make this nitrogen application is in the spring before plowing. Rates of from 50 to 125 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre are recommended depending upon conditions, the heavy application is needed where the land goes back into corn for the second (or more) years. Also, nitrogen fertilizer will help to decompose green manure crops and other plant material.

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