

FROM WHERE WE STAND -

The Cow Says Now

There are now more days, weeks and months set aside for commercial charitable and other special observances than can be found on the calendar. Some of them are devoted to quite noble and serious causes. The title of some others provoke only a bored shrug or collective snicker from the public. In total the formal proclamations, contrived gimmicks and publicity splashes are generally greeted with profound apathy by people preoccupied with their own day to day cares.

During June the dairy industry comes along with its June Dairy Month observance, telling us the glories of dairy foods and the contributions of dairying to our modern society. This program and similar events conducted by other industries are not necessarily schemes designed to lure an unsuspecting public into something nefarious.

Historically, American agriculture, (including dairying which includes about one-fifth of it) has stood firm for the free enterprise supply and demand system, despite surpluses and government regulations in recent years. Given a choice, dairymen would rather sell their products in a market where demand has increased in pace with the growing milk supply.

Farm efficiency and development in science and technology in recent years have boosted milk production well over the free market demand, although there is some indication that the surplus will be diminished this year.

The logical answer of the dairy industry is to attempt to interest more people in drinking milk and using dairy foods in June.

During the late spring, fields and meadows dormant through the winter come to life again, and with the new grass comes the period of peak milk

production. Since fluid milk is a perishable item, farmers are anxious to sell more milk in June. The production of butter, ice cream, cheese and other dairy foods is equally related to the dairy cow's physiology.

Simply put, more dairymen believe the answer to their problem is to convince the public to use more milk and dairy foods. Underconsumption, they say, not overproduction is the issue. They are striving to build demand for their products in the classic free enterprise pattern, and are using their own money to do it. This is the basic philosophy of the American Dairy Association, which now boasts a membership of over a million dairy farmers.

Since most of us, farmers and city dwellers alike, don't drink all the milk we should, according to the nutritionists, and since milk still holds the honor of "nature's most nearly perfect food" the dairymen make a strong case for June Dairy Month. There seems to be good reason for all of us to cooperate with the cow—who is at the bottom of it all—in paying a little extra attention to our own personal use of dairy products.

And since most of us are vitally interested in some item of food produce, it would be well for other farm organizations to take a page from the book of the American Dairy Association and promote the further use of wholesome, nutritious agricultural products. Rural organizations have the tools at hand to convince the American public to eat the balanced diet needed to keep pace in this fast-paced world community.

The dairy industry is to be commended for the good work they have done. Other industries have done well too, but there is still a vast market to reach and sell in the cause of good food.

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



THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson Equal Justice

Within the past few weeks the Supreme Court of the United States has found a farm cooperative guilty of antitrust violation and has scheduled arguments on whether two large industrial firms have violated antitrust laws.

Collusion in restraint of trade is a violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law that has been in effect for many years. Few will argue that it is not a good law.

But prosecution of farm cooperatives and business firms under the law must suggest to many people this question: "What about labor unions? Are they innocent of monopolistic practices, or are they immune from prosecution?"

A search of court records and talks with prominent attorneys fail to show a single important case in which a labor union has been found

guilty under the Sherman Antitrust law. Yet the record of collusion between unions in restraint of trade is found in numerous congressional hearings.

The McClellan Committee
The record of racketeering, violence, coercion, extortion and many instances of collusion between unions is written into the thousands of pages of testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

This is the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas and more commonly known as the McClellan Committee. Earlier this year the committee reported it had found "alarming examples of criminal domination of legitimate business achieved by using corrupt unions"

The record of testimony concerning James Hoffa and his Teamsters Union covers hundreds of pages of damning evidence of extortion, racketeering and corrupt union leaders. Collusion between Hoffa and Harry Bridges, president of the West Coast longshoremen's union, was testified to by witnesses. Bridges has successfully avoided deportation on the grounds of collaboration with communists.

The Committee, confronted with a mountain of evidence, warned that "if Hoffa is successful in combatting the combined weight of the U. S. Government and public opinion, the cause of decent unionism is lost and labor-management relations in this country will return to

the jungle era."

Equally Under Law
The McClellan Committee records contain evidence of numerous labor union operated monopolies. For example, the committee required evidence of "monopolization of the newspaper and magazine wholesale business in New York" by Irvin Blitz, described by the committee as having "an impressive criminal record." Blitz operated through the Deliverers' Union.

The record shows numerous instances of "collusive action" between unions, including so-called "sympathy strikes" and secondary boycotts, to force the demands of only one of the unions involved. Despite the evidence there is no record that the Justice Department started prosecution.

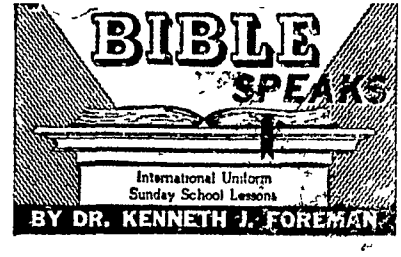
This is not to point an accusing finger at the great majority of honest labor unions—just as a vast majority of farm cooperatives and business firms are honest and law abiding—but it is to suggest that our laws be administered without fear or favor, and with equal justice to all.

DOUBLE CORN YIELDS

Average yields in the last five years in Pennsylvania is 55 bushels of shelled corn per acre. However, many farmers with good management produce 100 bushels per acre, reports Wayne Hinish, Penn State extension agronomist.

Rural Rhythms

THOUGHTS IN SPRING
By: Carol Dean Huber
There is no work that men may do
Brings them so close to God
As the tilling of the soil
And the turning of the sod.
God's handiwork is everywhere;
It's all around them spread.
Each budding in the spring
is like
The resurrection of the dead.



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

Bible Material: Matthew 7 15-23; 25:31-46, Luke 13 6-9, Genesis 1:1-11.
Devotional Reading: John 15 1-11.

Good Fruits

Lesson for June 19, 1960

CHRISTIANITY is not an impossible religion. Some people think it is, but they don't understand it. Two very common mistakes are made at this point. One is to think that Christianity is essentially a set of dogmas, a creed too complicated to understand. Now of course, if you are going to talk about God, you are sure to strike mysteries sooner or later, in the nature of the case. God cannot be put into words. But Christianity is not words, though it has never thrived without them. Christ did not choose his first followers for their theological skills. The other mistake is to think that Christianity consists of the perfect performance of very difficult deeds. And since all of us who are honest must confess that our deeds are not terribly difficult and we do not do them with spectacular success (to say the least of it)—and so we are inclined to give up Christianity, because it's "not possible."



Dr. Foreman

What you can't see
The truth is, Christianity is neither ideas you can't grasp nor deeds you can't do. Nevertheless, Christianity is concerned both with ideas and with acts. In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus concentrates on acts: actions and habits, but also motives, for motives are part of every action. He speaks of them plainly, and also poetically. His figure of speech is "fruits." He mentions false prophets, and offers a simple way of telling a false prophet from a true one. "By their fruits you shall know them," he says. We must bear in mind that Jesus did not say, "By their fruits God knows them." God's wisdom sees into the hearts of all women and men, sifting the bad from the good. We ourselves can never fully explore one another's hearts. In

deed, who of us can fully know his own heart? Who knows the truth about his own motives, sires, disposition? When green shoots come out of the ground, tell whether this is wheat or rye. It all looks alike to the man dashing through the city. But when harvest time comes a very unobservant city could mistake wheat for rye.

What you can see
It is we human beings who to see the fruits before we see about the plant, be it grain or fruit. Kindly observe how practical is. He talks of "good fruit" "perfect fruit." Some odd things have thought that Christ, Sermon on the Mount, was his best to discourage us, to that the Christian life is impossible. On the contrary, doesn't it as if Jesus were trying to discourage us? He assumes that we admire good fruit, and that can be good fruit in their lives us put that into non-poetical gauge. Jesus teaches here to men understand what good are, that all men prefer—at least! good actions, and can tell whether a man is watching what he does. To all this perfectly plain, Jesus a sort of picture of the Last ment Some persons who have quite "orthodox,"—that he always gave him the high Lord—will miss eternal life cause their lives show no fruit can be called good. Right or never make up for wrong.

Not for credit
Jesus had little use, on the hand, for people who wrapped up, so to speak, their own good deeds; people who attention to themselves and considered themselves better than others; people who want to God notices their good acts that they will receive proper. In Matthew 25 Jesus draws ture of the Last Judgment shows the kind of good deed God finally rewards. The who will stand at Christ's hand are those who have done as well as been good, but what of good? Unconscious acts of acts which come out of a real character rather than undertaken as a demonstration of one's own righteousness. It acts too; doing yourself a turn (and how sick we are is not Christ's idea of good.

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Now is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

TO KILL CUTWORMS—Tobacco growers can prevent considerable trouble by spraying the ground prior to the tobacco planting operation. Use one quart of Heptachlor per acre three or more days ahead of planting and less re-planting may be necessary; this is much easier than trying to kill the cutworms after the field is planted.

TO ATTEND ROSES — All home owners admire healthy roses but careful fertilizing, and mulching is needed for the best flowers. Use 5 pounds of a 5-10-10 fertilizer per 100 square feet of rose beds, soak the fertilizer immediately after application, and then mulch with lawn clippings or peat moss. Soak every seven days in dry weather. Spray weekly for insect and disease control. The result should be many beautiful roses.

TO CULTIVATE CORN CAREFULLY — Corn cultivation will be a major operation on many farms in the coming month. Be careful in not getting the cultivators too close to the corn, or too deep, which may shear off many plants. Most hybrid corn varieties have a weak root system. Yields will be reduced if they are cut off. Growers are urged to check their root development at cultivation time. Be sure of the proper job. Farm boys, but cultivator operators should be reminded to be sure the job is done by getting too close to the corn plant.

TO DRENCH SPRING LAMBS—In southeastern Pennsylvania inter- parasites are a major problem to the sheep herd; the humid conditions are ideal for worm development. Parasiticide mixtures are urged to keep a salt-phosphorus mixture on their fleeces at all times and in addition drench the spring lambs each month to kill stomach worms.

TO MOW WEEDS—All property owners are urged to join the effort toward controlling the weeds, not only on their own property but on vacant lots and real estate developments. Weeds are responsible to keep the weeds mowed monthly and prevent them from going to seed. The prevention of weeds each year will help reduce the number of weeds.

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