

FROM WHERE WE STAND - A Fable For Modern Times

Long ago in a far-away country, a king built a great wall. "Now," said the king, "That wall will protect the country from those who would break in and steal the treasures of the kingdom."

The king was very proud of the wall and the subjects were happy in the knowledge that they were secure from those who would break in and steal the treasures.

All the traders who came to the country knew they must beware for this country had its great wall to protect it, and all who knew of the defenses of the country learned to respect it.

Even those who had no part in building the great wall and even refused to use it walked in the shadow of the wall and felt secure in the knowledge that the wall was there.

So secure did the people feel that soon they used the wall less and less for defense. It was there and everyone knew it would always be there.

So secure did the people feel that they did not even notice that while they walked in the shadow of the great wall some of the mortar began to fall out and some of the stones dropped away.

The king saw that the wall was in danger of decay, but when he called the people to help repair the damage caused by neglect and disuse, the people said, let it fall down, no one has attacked us for a long, long time. We do not need the wall any longer.

And so the wall fell.

In a newer time and nearer country, the leaders of a great industry built a defense against those who, through sharp trading practices, could come into the industry and carry off the grower's fair share of profits. "Now," said the leaders of the industry, "The Lancaster Poultry Exchange will protect the industry from those who would carry off the grower's fair share of the profits."

The leaders of the industry were very proud and the growers were happy in the knowledge that they were secure from those who would take from them their share of the profits.

All the traders who came to the Poultry Exchange knew they must beware for they had to be bonded and their financial records could be inspected. They learned that they had to bid competitively for the product or some other trader would take it all.

Even those growers who had nothing to do with the Poultry center and did not even use its facilities benefitted from it since almost all poultry in the area is bought on the prices established at the auction sales.

But now many growers who have poultry for sale have forgotten that prices have to have some basis. Too many growers are accepting the Poultry center as a price-setting agency rather than a marketing agency. But if the auction is to function as a price setting agency, it must have a sufficient volume to test the demand of the market.

Any line of defense weakens through disuse. Unless more poultrymen take advantage of the benefits available to them at the Poultry exchange, that line of defense against price maneuvering will weaken also.

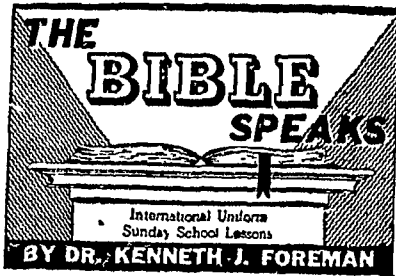
Most of the reputable buyers are in favor of the auction sales. They can fill their needs at prices comparable to the prices paid by other buyers. They know that the bond protects them as well as the grower. They know that they can make other arrangements better with the grower if they do not have to dicker over price.

There are a few buyers, however, who would like to see the Poultry Exchange fall. You will hear them saying, The Poultry exchange is not needed any longer. No one has tried to under price poultry for a long time.

That is just the point. No one will try to under price poultry while the auction is there to dictate a fair and equitable price.

The more the Poultry Exchange is used, the stronger it will become. If the use of the facilities fall off to the point where this line of defense begins to weaken, then the entire wall is in danger of collapse.

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



Bible Material: Psalm 24, Ephesians 3: 14-21.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 95 1-7.

We Worship God

Lesson for October 9, 1960

WHAT does "worship" mean? We hear or read the word on all sides. We speak of "Public Worship," some churches have what is called a "Directory for Worship," a manual telling how it should be done. Some churches have books called a "Book of Common Worship." Exactly what is worship?

Let us write-off two common uses of the word. One is any use of it that has to do with human beings only, as when we say that a mother worships her child, or a girl worships her lover. This has some meaning, but not what we are after. We also put aside a notion of worship that thinks of it as just the same as what is done in a church between (say) 11 and 12 on Sunday mornings.

What Worship Is Not

What does it mean to worship God? It does not mean to say nice things about him, or to pay him compliments, though this (on a high level) may be a part of worship. There used to be a popular, but irreverent, song, including the words "God is a livin' doll." Now that was a compliment, or intended as such, but it was a long way from worship. For the compliment was a cheap one, and the mood was flippant. The greatness of God was left clear out of sight. Worship, again, is not just the same thing as prayer, although all true worshippers pray. (These lessons will consider prayer in particular in November.) Further, worship is not just reverent thoughts about God. One may think good thoughts about a God one never expects to meet, and never tries to meet.

Worship is the response of a human being (or, we may add, an angel) who feels himself to be in the presence of God. What a man

does under those circumstances called an "act of worship" an act can be saying something (such as prayer, or the exclamation "Hallelujah!"), or it can be something (such as making an offering, or taking the Sacrament). If the words are said, or the thought of God, with no sense of his nearness and greatness, there is no worship, there is an empty form.

A famous 19th-century once pointed out two opposite elements in worship. One is awe and one is fear. The worshiper seeks to be close to God, yet cannot help a kind of dread. Old Testament expressions are, "Fear God", as well as "God." The name for this condition of desire-and-fear is Awe.

Bible Worship

The 24th Psalm is a simple of an expression of awe as a long-ago saint expressed. This Psalm was, of course, all a thought, or thoughts, in one's mind. Then it got down, and it was sung at services, and in some forms it has, long been read, as sung in the Christian church. It knows how many persons have been helped in their own lives by this ancient poem. Notice (verses 1, 2) a short mention about God, whose greatness is shown in his created universe (vs.) 3-6 there is a meditation on the kind of person who worships. And finally there is a great welcome-song for the mighty, the "King of Glory."

The sentence from Ephesians 14-21) bring out Christian worship. For Christian worship is inspired by itself because the Christian understanding of God is, we not only unique but right. God is acknowledged not only as Creator, for Paul as would take that for granted. Father, the Father. Here is in the form of adoration; prayer in the form of request. Note what it is Paul prayed for: nothing cheap, nothing nothing small! Above all prayer is for the "fullness of God." But the Christian understands what the "fullness of God" is to know in all its tremendous love of Christ. So for the Christian, to worship Christ is to worship God.

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Dr. Foreman

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO TREAT TOBACCO BEDS—Weed-control chemicals such as methyl bromide, vapam, micro-fume or cyanamid should be applied to the tobacco beds this fall for best control. The soil temperatures during early October are more favorable for better action and control than early spring. It is also recommended that steaming be done in the fall in order to avoid the spring rush and to make early planting possible.

TO SPRAY WINTERCRESS—In recent years many hay fields produce a rank growth of a weed with a yellow flower during late April or May; this is often mistaken for wild mustard. In most cases the weed is wintercress and the best control is to spray the field in late October or early November with one pint of MCP per acre in 5 to 7 gallons of water. Good results will be experienced when the spraying is done when the plants are less than 1/2 inches in diameter.

TO CONTROL INSECTS ON 1961 LEGUMES—A fall application of Dieldrin during late October or November is the latest recommendation for the control of alfalfa weevil and spittlebug for next summer. One pound of actual Dieldrin per acre is needed. This may be applied as a granular formulation alone, or mixed with fertilizer, or as a spray using an emulsion of wettable powder. Be on the alert for additional details.

TO HANDLE CATTLE CAREFULLY—Stock feeders should be extra careful with the spread of shipping fever when purchasing new cattle. Segregation of the new cattle away from the rest of the herd is recommended. In many cases dairymen should be careful about the new cattle bringing shipping fever into the milking herd. A common watering trough, or water bowl, could be the point of contact.

TO PLANT SHRUBS OR SHADE TREES—Early fall is a good time to plant shade trees and other ornamentals. Done during early October, the plants have a chance to take advantage of the cool, wet, fall weather and will get established before freezing weather comes. Frequent watering after setting out is essential.

Committee, gave the Senate a report without mentioning the source of his information.

"It would be wishful thinking," Sen Humphrey said, "to conclude that the two Communist giants are going to split any day. Nevertheless, it would also be foolish to ignore the fact that tensions do exist and that they seem to be increasing rather than diminishing.

Two Communist Capitals

"The Communist empire used to have one center—Moscow," Sen. Humphrey said. "Now, it clearly has two centers—Moscow and Peking. Moscow cannot be happy that its former unquestioned direction of the Communist movement has been challenged.

"China has begun operating its own foreign propaganda and economic aid program in competition . . . with the USSR. China has made a dramatic propaganda bid in Latin America and Africa, as well as Asia.

"The evidence at hand indicates Red China would like (Turn to page 5)

Rural Rhythms

MILKING TIME

By: j. o. E.

Sopping wet, old Suzie stands Head bowed against the rain. Her bulging quarters filled with milk Can scarcely stand the strain

But patiently she stands and chews Beside the barnyard gate. She knows relief is on the way For here comes milkmaid Kate.

THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson China-Russia Rift



Davidson

Washington diplomatic and military circles recently have been buzzing with reports of rising tension between Communist China and the Soviet Union.

The reports, if true, could be the best cold war news in years. Differences between the two giant communist nations are said to be over whether to keep the cold war cold or make it hot.

Communist China leaders Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai are said to believe that World War III against Western nations is inevitable and

to be desired by the communists. They are reported impatient with Premier Khrushchev's policy of co-existence.

The reports would appear to support warnings made repeatedly in recent years by General Albert C. Wedemeyer (ret) who probably knows China and the Chinese leaders better than any other American military man. He has warned of the ruthless and aggressive intentions of the Chinese leaders.

Russia Reluctant

U. S. State Department officials are convinced that Khrushchev does not want a war with the West and that he would start a war only if he became convinced communists could not, eventually, destroy democracy by other means.

Communist China is reported, on the other hand to be pressuring Khrushchev for direct military action. This, diplomatic officials are careful to emphasize, does not mean Russia and China are about to end their military alliance.

The State Department late last summer briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Russia-China situation at a closed door session. Later Senator Hubert Humphrey, a member of that

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