

FROM WHERE WE STAND -

Other Editors Have Views

Willard Y. Graff, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Missouri, presents the following story of America:

If, in imagination, the present population of the world of approximately 2,750,000,000 were compressed into a single town of 1,000 people, the following picture of contrasts could be seen:

60 persons would represent the U. S. A.

940 would represent all others.

60 Americans would receive one-half the income of town.

940 other people would share the other one-half.

36 Americans would be church members.

24 would belong to no church.

300 of town's population would be Christians.

700 would have other beliefs.

80 of the town's population would be card-carrying communists.

370 would be under communist domination.

303 would be white.

697 would be non-white.

The 60 Americans would have a life expectancy of 70.

The expectancy of all others would average under 40.

Of the town's total supply, the average American would have 15½ times as much as the average other person.

The Americans would produce 16½ per cent of the town's food supply and would consume 15 per cent, storing the 1½ per cent. Most of the 940 non-Americans would be hungry most of the time.

The 60 Americans would have:

12 times as much electricity

22 times as much coal

21 times as much oil

50 times as much steel

50 times as much general equipment—

The lowest income group of Americans would be better off than the average of the other 940.

The Marceline (Mo.) News

From The Seville Chronicle, Seville, Ohio: Most weekly editors knew about

quiz programs long before TV made a paying thing of the format. Bob Wright of the Montello, Wisconsin, Tribune, spoofed his readers with this series of questions and answers about the business.

Q: Why don't you print in a color, say red, once in a while?

A: Our entire supply of red ink is used in the bookkeeping department.

Q: Why don't you have funny papers?

A: We think we have the funniest paper in Wisconsin right now.

Q: Why don't you have an 'Advice to the Lovelorn' column, like Abbie Lane?

A: None of our readers have those problems.

Q: Why do you have all those misprints?

A: They're the most entertaining part of the whole paper.

Q: Why do you always say 'we' when referring to yourself in the paper?

A: We want our readers to think they're out numbered.

Q: Why didn't you publish that poem I sent you?

A: It was a lousy poem. !!!!!

Q: Why don't you put out a bigger paper like the Milwaukee Journal?

A: We plan to as soon as the population of Montello equals that of Milwaukee.

Q: Why don't you print weekly sermons?

A: Why doesn't the preacher run the newspaper?

Q: What would you give me for writing a weekly column of moral homespun philosophy?

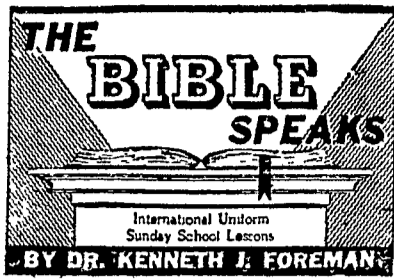
A: A poke in the eye with a sharp stick.

Q: Why don't you write an editorial and tell those guys on the city council what they can do to improve the town?

A: Why don't you go down to the next meeting and tell them yourself?

Q: Why don't you print more letters to the editor?

A: Why don't you write me one? And sign it with your name—please—don't be chicken.



Bible Material: Psalms 19, 42. Devotional Reading: Psalm 130

Our Need of God

Lesson for October 23, 1960

MAN'S NEED of God is his highest dignity. This was the conclusion of a great thinker a century ago. But he was not alone in this discovery. Down through the generations, people high and low have found out that to need God is not a sign of shiftlessness and inferiority, but of dignity. The down-and-outs, the failures, the crippled in mind and spirit, these need God. But also the strong, the able, the wise, the genius—these also need God, and it does no damage to their self-respect to acknowledge this.



Dr. Foreman

"Reviving the Soul"

Every one of the Esalms expresses some need of man for God. The 19th and 42nd Psalms are not peculiar in this respect. But the 19th contains three phrases, each one referring to God's law, and each expressing a distinct human need which God fulfills. The Christian will think: If all this comes to us in the Law, how much more in the Gospel!

The law of the Lord revives the soul. How weary we grow, how soon we faint! Where is the soul of man? Crushed and starved, beaten down by life's struggles and toils, half forgotten in the bitter competition of the week-days, on Saturday nights or on any night one is tempted to doubt whether one has a soul at all. If the wilted spirit withers further, it will be very near death, indeed many a soul suffers from a kind of perpetual sleeping sickness. We need God to revive the dying soul.

"Making Wise the Simple"

"If youth knew, if age could" is a short poetic form of a proverb, "Too soon old, too late smart." Knowledge can be absorbed by a bright ten-year-old. "Knowledge

comes, but wisdom lingers far more than it is knowing what to do with it. Knowledge, and how machines have knowledge, is a sort, but no machine has it. The greatest wisdom, rates, is realizing how to use it.

The law of God, says the wise man, makes wise the simple. It is something we have to attain; wisdom is true wisdom comes from God. It gives to all "generously out-reproaching" as St. Jerome says.

"Rejoicing the Heart"

This world, said some comedians to those who think they are wise, is a comedy to those who feel it is a tragedy. It is a tragedy to those who are transparent, wrote Charles Dickens, who loved his city, who could see all the tragedy by brick and stone and sight would be more than he could endure. This is a tragedy and all the joke-making and deed some things and people (funny) does not change of the world, nor of the soul. When a soul walks in darkness is no help to read that the market is going up, that the sun is shining. The head-down knows its own sorrow. A stranger does not intermeddle his grief. Is it a loss of need comfort? If so we need without dignity. On the our need of God here as our highest dignity God man not to increase his sorrow to wipe all tears away. God, God in his Gospel, revives the heart.

"Living and Reward"

The inspired poet of the sums up in two words what does for him: Warning and (verse 11) How desperate need these both! Again the of God is high dignity. The beasts, need no conscience. warning voice they cannot but do what they are doing. But man is free. He must make choices, he can decide which are tragically wrong. We need what God did not want us, it is a sign he had cast us off toward too. The poet declares there is reward for the God's law, there is a reward, joy in sharing God's will.

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



THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson Kennedy Program

In Washington this week farm and political leaders agree the farm vote on Nov 8 may very well decide whether Richard Nixon or John Kennedy is the next President of the United States.

Farm problems, next to maintaining peace with honor, rank as among the important issues in the election campaign, and will become one of the major concerns of the next Administration.

Both candidates recognize that here is a farm depression more critical than at any time since 1933-34, and that a major effort must be made to reduce surpluses

and raise farm income. Farm purchasing power—the things farmers can buy with net income from production—is the lowest since the early 1930's.

We asked both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon what they would propose, if elected, to solve the surplus problem and raise farmers' income. In this and a succeeding column the two candidates answer that question:

Sen. Kennedy's Answer
"First, we pledge ourselves to secure full parity of income for the farmer. That is an income which gives average producers a return on their invested capital, labor and management equal to that which similar or comparable resources earn in non-farm employment.

"Secondly we propose to assure parity income through purchases and loans, where necessary, but with major emphasis on supply management controls—including the use of marketing quotas, land retirement marketing orders and agreements — to effectively reach a balance between supply and demand.

"Third, we must use our excess productive capacity to feed the hungry and undernourished here at home through the school lunch programs, a food stamp plan, and direct distribution through welfare agencies, as well as an expanded

program of food shipments to strengthen friendly nations that need our surplus.

"Fourth, we will begin a sound system of soil conservation which doesn't destroy entire farms and which is administered at the local level by local farmers.
Help For Low-Income Farmers

"Fifth, we will revitalize our agriculture credit agencies to help farmers get the credit they need, at interest rates they can afford, to modernize and expand.

"Sixth, better research and extension services, more assistance to co-ops, a strengthened REA, and expanded marketing services are essential to the development of a sound rural economy.

"Seventh, we will initiate a special program for low-production farmers—farmers who must work with inadequate resources and who have a gross income of less than \$2,500 a year. This includes encouraging more industries to move to rural areas to provide part- or full-time jobs for farmers."

The point on which Senator Kennedy differs most from Mr. Nixon is on the use of strong government controls to limit production. (Turn to page 5)

Rural Rhythms

AN ORANGE PUMPKIN
By: Carol Dean Huber

The field of corn is turning brown
And there between the rows,
In a spot of big green leaves,
An orange pumpkin grows.

The farmer's son will come here soon
And take it from its place
To carve upon its curving side
A Jack O-Lantern face.

Now Is The Time . . .



MAX SMITH

TO MAINTAIN PRODUCTION PER HEAD
— Many dairy herds are expanding with the trend of more cows per head. This is one way to spread the greater head and increase net returns, provided the dairyman does not lower his production per cow. Net profits may still be good on a smaller herd of good cows. A large herd of overage or poorer cows with a goal of 400 pounds of butterfat per lactation is needed to make a decent return.

TO SAVE LABOR ON HEIFER RAISING—Yearling heifers do not need to be kept in a warm barn in stanchions, should be allowed free outside exercise into an open lot or barn; pole barns are very good for growing out yearling heifers. The labor required to keep them in stanchions is simply not worth the time. They will be more healthy and rugged if kept more outdoors with plenty of straw for bedding and quality roughages for the main part of their intake.

TO REMOVE ACORNS FROM DAIRY PASTURE—Dairy pastures where the milking herd may get under oak trees should be observed closely this time of the year. Reports from some parts of the state reveal that cows relish the acorns which lower their milk production for the time being for the balance of the lactation. Local dairymen might specify their pastures and either keep the cows from the trees or pick up the acorns at regular intervals. They will have more milk output if the cows eat them.

TO PROTECT FARM MACHINERY—When the field work is done for the year the machinery should be given its protective coating of paint or grease and put in the dry barn next spring. Rust is one of the greatest enemies of farm machinery which is caused by rain, dew, and snow on equipment. In the fall local farmers are urged to give the running parts of their equipment a shot of grease, and to put the equipment in the barn or machinery shed for winter. Machinery rusting away around the buildings out in the field is not a sign of good farm management.

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