

FROM WHERE WE STAND - Rugged Individualism - For Whom?

In his long poem, "Don Juan, Canto I," George Gordon, Lord Byron has one line that reads, "And whispering, 'I will ne're consent' — consented."

This reminds us of the young man who lived in a public housing development with his parents. He attended public school, rode the free school bus and participated in the free lunch program.

He entered the army and drew his pay each month. On his discharge, he kept his national service life insurance.

He then enrolled in the state university and worked part time for the government to supplement his GI check.

After graduation he married a public health nurse and bought a farm with an FHA loan. He borrowed money through an RFC loan to get started in the business of farming.

When the first baby came along, it was born in the county hospital.

The young man then decided to buy a ranch, which he did with the aid of his GI loan and obtained emergency feed from the government.

Later he put part of his land in the soil bank and the payment helped pay part of his debts.

His parents lived very comfortably on the ranch with the aid of their old age assistance and social security checks.

The county agent gave him free advice on how to contour the ranch and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation paid part of the cost of terraces and a pond. The government even helped stock the pond with fish. Prices for his farm products were sold at a price guaranteed by the government.

Books from the public library were delivered free to his door. He banked his money in a fund which the government insured. His children grew up and entered the public schools where they ate free lunches and swam in public pools.

The man owned an automobile so he favored the federal highways program.

He signed a petition seeking federal assistance in developing an industrial project to bolster the economy of the community. He became a leader in obtaining the new federal building and went to Washington with a group to ask Congress to appropriate money to build a huge dam costing millions of dollars so he could have "cheap" electricity.

Then one day he wrote his congress-

man this letter of protest:

I wish to protect excessive government spending and high taxes. I believe in rugged individualism. I think people should stand on their own two feet without expecting handouts. I am opposed to all socialistic trends, and I demand a return to the principles of our Constitution.

And, we presume, he signed it.

Recently we heard and read a lot about a farmer in New York state who sought publicity by buying a Cadillac with money he received from the government in the form of payment for not growing corn.

We are not defending the grain bill. Admittedly it is imperfect, as are all man made laws. People who look for loopholes in the letter of the law can, and do, find them.

The New Yorker will likely find a way to "fudge" on his tax form when it comes time to file his income tax return.

Secretary of Agriculture, Freeman said recently, "As long as it is considered 'Cute' to cheat on government programs, no program will do the job it is designed to do."

We agree that we need rugged individualism. We agree that we need to stand on our own two feet without expecting a handout.

We need rugged individualism of the form that says I will work to the best of my ability for the good of my family, my community, my country, and all mankind.

We need to stand on our own two feet, but not to howl like a chained dog after we have accepted the handout. If the handout is such an evil thing then we should never accept it in the first place.

We do need to return to the principles of our constitution which was written for the common protection of the colonists, not for the benefit of those who wrote it, nor for the benefit of those who sought to find loopholes in it through which they could drag enough graft to fill their own bulging pockets.

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

According to Changing Times, there are 193,467 bartenders in this country as against only 167,471 cergymen. The magazine adds: "This suggests that a lot of folks are probably trying to send their message to the Lord in empty bottles."

agency reported

Farmers planted about 306 million acres for harvest this year. This was 17 million acres below 1960 plantings and the smallest planted acreage in half a century. Acreage losses are expected to be moderate although above those of last year.

A total harvested acreage of 295 million acres is now in prospect, 20 million acres less than last year and the lowest of record dating back to 1909. Despite the small acreage crop production is relatively large due in part to the rapid technological advances and improved cultural practices of recent years. Also with reduced acreage, farmers tend to keep their best land in production.

Crop development is generally ahead of the late 1960 season with near normal progress indicated for most crops.

MILDEW STAIN

If mildew stains remain on fabric after laundering, moisten the stain with lemon juice and salt and spread in the sun to bleach, suggests Bernice Tharp, Penn State extension clothing specialist. Or sprinkle sodium perborate bleach on the dampened stain. Let stand for a half hour, then rinse well. Repeat if the stain remains. Test for colorfastness on a seam or hem before you bleach. On white collars and linens, you can use a chlorine bleach

=★= LETTERS To The Editor

Editor, Lancaster Farming
Dear Sir:

Your editorial on Civil Defense strikes just the right note.

And your Danish story on Fatal Rain is precisely the kind of helpful information (needed) it is the clearest and most succinct of any I have seen.

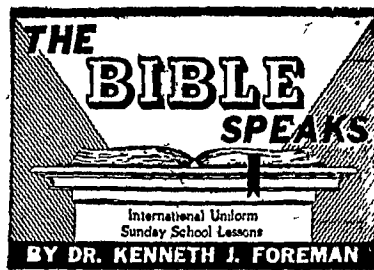
I hope you will find ways of following up this project. It takes a lot of pounding to make people realize that they can indeed protect their families and their farms. Maybe you will find local examples to write about or questions and answers. Or other effective ways to help your readers.

You are doing a beautiful job.

Sincerely,
John Kenderdine
High Ground
Route 2, Holtwood

APPLIANCE LIFE

On the basis of recent surveys, families may expect to use new refrigerators and electric gas ranges an average of 16 years, says Helen Bell, Penn State extension home management specialist. New television sets are kept an average of 11 years; new electric sewing machines an average of 24 years; new washers, 9 years.



Bible Material: Acts 15:22-41; 16:19-40; 17:1-14; 18:5; 1 Thessalonians 1:1; 1 Peter 5:12
Devotional Reading: Philippians 1:3-11

Second Fiddle

Lesson for August 20, 1961

SOME people are born to be second fiddles. This is no disgrace. In an orchestra it is no disgrace to play with the second violins. Every symphony is written for all instruments, not the first violins only. The second violins, the violas, the cellos, the bass fiddles, not to mention all the other kinds of instruments, — the composer has them all in mind.

If the second violins went on strike, the orchestra would have to fold up till they came back again.

So it is with the people who, so to speak, play second fiddles all their lives. They may not sit in the front row and they may not play the principal melody, but we cannot do without them. The true music of life must have them.

—and Silas . . . Silas and . . .

There was a man named Silas, who is mentioned a number of times in the New Testament; but never mentioned alone. He is always somebody's companion, always a member of a team. It is "Paul and Silas," "Judas and Silas," "Silas and Timothy" ("Silvanus" in 1 Thess. 1:1 is the same name, like William and Bill); even when Silas is mentioned alone, as he is by Saint Peter, he is helping some one else. Apparently you never thought of Silas without thinking of some one else too. Now this is nothing against him. He was simply a second-fiddle man. He was no soloist, but the music the early church played, so to speak, would have missed something of importance if he had not been playing. Sometimes football or other athletic teams will vote for the player "most valuable to the

team." This one is very much the man the public watches and hears most about.

Hero and Leader

Being second-fiddle, or string actor, or team-mate or ever you call it, does not mean that one leaves great accomplishments to others. The second fiddle's work is cut out for him, the conductor of the orchestra expects to hear him. So it was with Silas. The early Christians recognized him as a leader. He was the man who was first mentioned in the Bible. Furthermore, he was called a "prophet," which does not mean a reader of tea leaves or crystal balls, it means a inspired preacher. Others learned the will of God through listening to him. Besides that, he could be a hero when the time came. His name will always be remembered alongside that of Paul in the incident at Philippi when they were both beaten and thrown into jail; it was not the prisoners heard at midnight it was a duet. Paul and Silas sang their hymns together.

Indispensable Man

In one sense, nobody is indispensable. Everybody dies sooner or later, therefore those who are left behind can, if they want, get along without him. But we speak of indispensable men when we mean men we don't intend to get along without, unless we have to. When Barnabas and Paul split up, Paul had to have some one to help him. If Silas was as impressive as Barnabas was, he was, to be sure, for nobody mistook Silas for the king of gods, as they mistook Barnabas once) at any rate Paul needed him. On one occasion Paul would go no farther on his important journey until Silas and Timothy could catch up with him. They could all go on together. When Saint Peter set out to write a letter he needed some one to help him, and Silas was the man. Peter did not have to mention Silas' name, but he wanted all readers to know it was Silas who helped him. So the reader of the Bible who is helped by this letter of Peter may be thankful for the man Silas; the same is true of 1 Thessalonians. For those obscure who help the great, we give thanks!

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Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO SPRAY FOR CRABGRASS—For lawn owners it is very important to prevent any crabgrass plants from going to seed this summer. Even though sprays were applied earlier in the summer, it is quite likely that some plants still survive. These have the ability to produce thousands of seeds per plant. Several sprayings at 10 to 14 day intervals will kill most crabgrass plants, the materials to use will vary according to the variety of lawn grass. Please contact your herbicide dealer or our Extension Office for additional details.

TO MAKE SILAGE FROM SORGHUMS—Many local livestock producers continue to plant forage sorghum for silage feeding; this crop will give high tonnage with the present moisture conditions. Research has shown that the maximum feed value from sorghum may be attained by cutting in the milk to dough stage. In the past years many growers allow the seeds in the head of the sorghum to get hard. This means over-maturity and a lower feeding value. No preservative is needed with the sorghum silage.

TO CUT SOYBEANS—This one-season legume crop still has many friends and may be used for hay or silage. For either purpose the time to cut is when the plants are through the blossom stage and a small green bean is forming. Steam crushers or crumbers are very useful to expose the heavy seam and hasten drying time, if the crop is to be made into hay. Drying conditions in August and early September favor better curing than later in the fall.

TO KILL CRABGRASS IN LAWNS—Lawn owners who desire to eliminate the crabgrass from the lawn area may spray for mature crabgrass control. Materials such as disodium methyl arsonate or amine methyl arsonate with plenty of soil moisture and with 3 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals will take out the crabgrass. These materials should be used when the temperatures are under 85 degrees and may temporarily discolor the other lawn grasses. Lawn owners are urged to prevent any crabgrass plants from going to seed.

Crop Yield To Be Least Since 1957

Total crop production throughout the United States is expected to be the smallest since 1957, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reporting service said this week.

In July the all crop production index was below last year's record but still well above the level for '57 and earlier years.

The feed grain program combined with unfavorable weather in parts of the nation to bring about a sharp drop in planted acreage, the

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