

FROM WHERE WE STAND

Inactivity Can Not Overcome Problems

As one who rooted for the underdogs in the recent World Series, we had to say many times, "You just can't do much about power like that!"

But even though the losing team couldn't seem to do much about the power displayed by the victors, they were in the game, playing as though they expected to win, right up to the last out of the ninth inning of the fifth game.

In Agriculture we sometimes get the feeling that "You just can't do much" against the power of well organized markets which use the commodities produced on the farm.

Part of the feeling has developed over a period of many years. We are used to being told that the farmer must pay what the dealer asks for the raw materials and tools of agriculture, but the farmer can not set the price of his products. We have been told the farmer must take whatever he is offered in the marketplace.

To a degree this is the case. It is not nearly so much the case in all phases of agriculture as it once was. There was a time when the farmer was absolutely at the mercy of the machinery dealer, the feed and seed merchant unless he could produce his own seeds and manufacture many of the tools of the trade.

But competition among the suppliers of agricultural needs and cooperative buying among farmers has done much to keep the price of agricultural raw materials and tools in line.

In a few instances, competition in the market place and cooperative selling has tended to keep consumer prices at a level to allow the farmer a reasonable margin of profit.

All too often, however, the efficiency of the farmer has been his undoing in the market place. He has produced so profusely that the competition has been taken out of buying agricultural products. Farmers faced with an abundance of perishable goods have been slow to enter into cooperative agreements. In many instances farmers feel they would rather take a price too low to allow a profit than to risk losing the entire product.

When farmers look at this market situation, many of them are prone to stand back and say, "You just can't do much about power like that."

Many farmers hesitate to affiliate with any group interested in bargaining for prices because they remember some sad experiences farmers faced in early endeavors along this line.

To many farmers, marketing cooperatives conjure up such pictures as the violence of "milk strikes" where milk was dumped, equipment was destroyed and ill will and hard feelings developed among neighbors, friends and families.

Even the words "collective bargaining" are repugnant to many rural residents because of the misuse of power by some labor leaders in the past.

There seems to be a question in the minds of many farmers as to the right of the farmer to bargain collectively for better prices. Many farmers feel it is unethical to use this potent economic weapon to secure a fair return for investment and labor.

Even cooperatives are reluctant to use collective bargaining to its fullest extent since cooperatives are, after all, farmer members with the same feelings collectively as individually.

Legal representatives of farmer organizations do not agree at present on the extent of farmers' rights to bargain collectively, but in all probability farmers have many more rights than they have been willing to use.

Farmers do have basic rights to bargain through cooperatives to enhance their position, guaranteed in three separate laws. The first is the Sherman Anti-Trust Act which was passed at the turn of the century. The Clayton Act of 1914 guaranteed further rights of bargaining, but it remained for the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922 to spell out the specific right of farmers to organize, bargain through cooperatives and do business for themselves. Congress reaffirmed these rights in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929.

Farmers have the tools to fight their own economic battles. We believe farmers had better begin to fight their own battles before economic pressures squeeze so many farmers out of the business that the federal government will step in with more controls.

We believe the farmer should not stop thinking about production, but we believe he should put some of his energies and skills to work in marketing the product of his toil.

It gains nothing for baseball teams or farmers to sit back with the attitude of, "You can't do much about power like that."

You have to keep swinging till the last out of the last inning.

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

From the Los Angeles Times: "Somebody said newspaper readers will recall a snatch of an editorial longer than anything else except the spot news. We can't remember who said it and we can't prove it is true, but it comforts the lonely inmate of the editorial writer's cloister. He knows he has no name, and therefore no fame; he only hopes, if his heart is in his work, that some reader may be confirmed in an opinion or act on a conviction because of a solemn sentence or two in an anonymous editorial."

the way to support for a bill to legalize gas bombs to kill groundhogs

Members elected the following directors for the year: J Robert Hess, Strasburg R1; Herma Shirk, Quarryville R2, J. Roy Greider, Mt Joy R1, Clyde Wivvell, Columbia R1, Robert Brubaker, Mount Joy R1 and Donald Ney, Marietta R1.

Following is a list of the passed resolutions: continued and enforced.

1 Resolved — We oppose Federal Aid to Education

2 Resolved — We are not against welfare—but to develop a program whereby physically able persons on welfare work for their welfare checks.

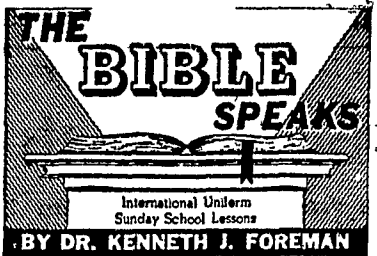
3 Resolved — That the P. F. A Dairy Committee be given the assignment to study, review, and make recommendations to the counties on the several margarine laws; and the proper labeling of margarine should be

4 Resolved—The Reciprocal Trade agreements program be extended by Congress.

5. Resolved — That vocational agriculture continue to be taught in Pennsylvania. It should be taught in 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. We would encourage that all academic courses be integrated in the agricultural curricula.

6. Resolved—That the Justice Department investigate (Turn to page 5)

**Lancaster Farming**  
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Bible Material: Matthew 5 17-20, 28-48; John 16:12-15.  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 111.

**Know God Better**  
Lesson for October 15, 1961

THERE may be many things I should like to know, but the only two things I must know are not things at all but persons: God and myself. So thought John Calvin, and most people would agree with him if they take time to think it over.



Dr. Foreman

But there is a serious hitch here. God and myself are not only the most important objects of knowledge, they are the most difficult, though for different reasons. We shall not now investigate the knowledge of ourselves. Let us think a little about how we can—if we can—know God better.

One point we have to be clear about, at the start. God cannot be known as we know cats or butterflies, by collecting samples. You cannot, at will, produce a laboratory specimen of God to be put into a test-tube.

**The Holy Spirit**  
"No one comprehends the thoughts of God except the Spirit of God." (I Cor. 2:11.) In other words, only God knows the inmost truth about God. We cannot walk right in to God's mind as if we were a team of investigators authorized to ask questions even of the Almighty. We have to wait humbly until God sees fit to reveal himself. Yet on the other hand we need not be idle while we are waiting. Besides, we should not expect the knowledge of God to flash on us all at once like a stroke of lightning. It is not possible to know all the truth about God, now or any time, because God is infinite. What can be known of God, only God can show us, by his Spirit; and this will be gradual, not all at once. One thing is clear—namely, that whatever we do know of God, we know through the Holy Spirit. There are two points about the way the Holy Spirit teaches men about God: The Spirit speaks

only to those who want to know, and the Spirit speaks through sometimes common, sometimes wonderful once-in-a-lifetime experiences.

**God's Word**  
There is no substitute for God's Word. There is no question of either-or,—that is, it is not a question of learning about God from the Holy Spirit or from the Scriptures. It is rather a question of learning through the Scriptures by the illumination of the Spirit. Many of us make a mistake at this point. We read the Bible through once, or we read the Sermon on the Mount, or some other part of Scripture, and because we have read it once we suppose nothing further can be learned. On the contrary, just as Jesus in the synagogue, and with his two friends on the road to Emmaus, "opened" the Scriptures which had been familiar yet never rightly understood, so to this day. Much of Jesus' teaching (as in the Sermon on the Mount) consisted in casting fresh light on the Scripture. So we can say that one way to learn about God is to study the Bible again and again, in the confident hope that the same Spirit who inspired it will illuminate us.

**God's Will and Work**  
Another way in which our knowledge of God can grow is this: to share his will and to share his work. This is the way to know any human person; it is the way to know the divine Person. To know God's will is to get into his mind. But how can we do this? Best way is to get into the mind of Christ. We do know what was his outlook on life. We know enough (or we can learn enough) about what Christ wanted, what he taught and desired and commanded, to decide whether we dare (as he dared us) to share his mind, that is to say, to make his will our own (And this also can be done only by help of his Spirit.) Combined with this approach, not to be separated from it, is learning to know God by sharing his work. There need be no impenetrable dark mystery about what God's work in this world is. God is at work making this world better; are you? God is at work making better people. are you? God is working for peace not for war; how about you? God is working for mercy and kindness and justice, are you sharing or are you hindering his work?

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Now Is The Time . . .



**BY MAX SMITH**  
**TO SPRAY LEGUMES WITH HEPTACHLOR**—The use of Heptachlor as a fall spray for the control of spittle bugs and alfalfa weevil is called to your attention. Mid October is one of the best times to make this application of two quarts of the #2 E heptachlor per acre. Dieltrin will give better results if used in November. Livestock producers are urged to use special care in preventing animals from grazing the area after spraying this fall.

**MAX SMITH TO PREVENT CHILLED UDDERS**—Daily men are urged to give special care to the milking herd at this time of the year. The ground is getting colder along with the air temperature; this means that cows left out at night have to lie down on the cold ground and there is danger of chilling to the udder tissues. Many cases of udder flare-ups can be traced to this cause. Any irritation to the udder such as chilling, bumps, drafts, or, too high machine vacuum for too long a time may cause trouble.

**TO GIVE YEARLING HEIFERS FREEDOM**—The stabling of yearling heifers in a stallion or box-stall is not necessary for proper growth and development. Many successful dairymen prefer to permit their heifers to run out into a small pasture or exercise lot from an open shed or pole barn. The liberal feeding of quality roughages such as hay and silage and the limited feeding of grain will help keep down feed costs. The heifers will develop larger middles and greater capacity along with straighter and stronger legs if allowed some exercise, and this adequate roughage program.

**TO INSPECT CATTLE INTERNAL PARASITE PROBLEM**—The production of an animal infected with internal parasites is greatly reduced. This problem is in many herds and is not getting the proper amount of attention. In the local dairy and beef herds many of the younger animals may carry a high degree of stomach worm infection. With the feeder cattle that are imported from nearby or southern states, it is quite likely that many of them carry far too many worms for efficient gains. Local livestock producers are urged to contact their local veterinarian to check on this problem. It may pay very high returns.

**Farmers Assn.**  
(From page 1)

The complete resolution was: Prohibit the pooling or blending of milk produced beyond the limits of any milk marketing order with milk produced within its marketing order. Fat test shall be made when the producers' milk is received at plant. No seasonal change shall be made in the price of milk. The price of Class I and the price of grade A shall be based on not less than 80% of the dairymen's production to his dairy plant.

The defeated resolution resulted from a misunderstanding between the legislative committee and the persons preparing the list of resolutions for presentation. The printed resolution read, "That the brucellosis and TB indemnity be increased." After defeating the resolution, the group passed a measure turning consideration of the indemnity question over to the state dairy committee of the PFA. The accepted resolutions ranged from opposition of Federal Aid to Education all