

From Where We Stand...

Vote Yes On Milk Referendum

Now that you are back from hunting in the mountains, it is time to get that milk referendum ballot in the mail. You have already wasted precious time. And don't forget to mark it YES.

That is right. We are supporting the program because we think it will benefit dairy farmers. No, we were not originally in favor of it. We had the same fears that all farmers have. We were afraid the government was again starting a gimmick to try to control farmers and get their money — a kind of a program like special short-term taxes that just never get phased out.

But that was before we understood how the program will work. First it is not a perpetual program — one that continues for ever once it is inaugurated. In fact, a new referendum must be held every three years at which time dairy farmers may vote it down. (Dairy farmers are the only persons who may vote in the referendum).

And though we are sure everyone will want to give the program at least a three-year trial to see what results can be accomplished, it would be possible for a small percentage of dairy farmers to call for a new vote even shortly after it started. So, that takes care of our fears that the program will continue even if dairy farmers don't like it.

As for the government getting the money or controlling its use, that can't happen under the law that provides for the referendum, because dairy farmers themselves will nominate the men from their own ranks who will be appointed to the State Advisory Board. This board will decide how, when and where the money collected will be used. And only five percent of the collected money will be allowed to go for administering the program. When you think about it, that is reasonable even if it is the State Agriculture Department that collects the administrative fee. No other organization is big enough to do the job on a state-wide scale.

Some farmers think everybody drinks milk anyway, implying that there is no need to advertise it. But quite frankly, these fellows who think that haven't read the soft-drink and beer companies' net profit statements lately. And if they do, they will know there are other drinks in America's refrigerators beside "moo-juice".

When you consider that this assessment is meant to be all-enclusive, with every dairy farmer in the state contributing about 3 cents per hundred weight and taking the place of what you are now paying for the services of such organizations as the American Dairy Association and the Dairy Council, it seems reasonable. And with everyone carrying his share of the load, much greater benefits can be realized for all.

Yes, we think you should exercise your opportunity and right as a dairy farmer to vote now in the milk referendum. And not only that. From where we stand, it looks like you should vote a big YES on it.

Farm News This Week

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LANCASTER FARMING

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According to "SOUTH," The News Magazine of Dixie, "There are 100 taxes on an egg, 150 on a woman's hat, 151 on a loaf of bread, and 600 on a house. But our national debt has soared to \$360 billion — and Representative Otto E. Passman of Louisiana figures it now exceeds by \$43 billion the total debt of all other free nations.

"As inflation continues to take its sharp bite, Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans points out that it stems primarily from \$50 billion in government deficits over the past five years. 'During that period,' he says, 'the country was deluded into thinking we could somehow get more out of the economy than the economy could produce. All we had to do was spend more money. This delusion has now collided with reality.'"

A publication by the Standard Oil Company of California observed that according to a study made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States the federal government is spending tax money a lot faster than a taxpayer can earn it or send it in. For example, the chamber observes, if it takes an individual an hour to fill out his tax return — and most people struggle with it longer than that — the government will spend \$22 million in the same amount of time or "before you even get the envelope stamped." The calculation is based on the federal budget for fiscal 1970 which proposed outlays of \$192.9 billion — \$100 billion more than 1960. To make the spending speed more comprehensible, the Chamber calculates it at \$22.02 million per hour or \$367,000 per minute.

As the delusion that government hand-outs are free is stripped away, the true generosity of voters and taxpayers will be put to a severe test — along with their foresight. Will welfare programs seem as attractive when they are adorned with price tags that hit every pocketbook? The way in which taxpayers resolve these questions will determine the future course and strength of the nation. At least that's the way it looks from where we stand.

Across The Fence Row

It is impossible to pour the wisdom of the old into the energy of the young, but we must keep trying.

Each person creates our friends, as surely as we create our enemies.

The more children's fingerprints at home, the fewer on police records.

The ideal home is one where the only scraps are those brushed off the table after a meal.

There are two good ways to spread light — be a candle, or a mirror.

Some children are afraid of the dark, but many adults are afraid of a bit of light.

Local Weather Forecast

(From the U. S. Weather Bureau at the Harrisburg State Airport)

The five-day forecast for the period Saturday through next Wednesday calls for temperatures to average near normal with daytime highs in the lower 50's and overnight lows in the mid 30's. Mild at the beginning of the period, turning colder Tuesday and Wednesday.

Precipitation may total one-half to three-fourths inch water equivalent as rain or showers Sunday night and Monday and possible rain again Tuesday.

THE STRANGE WAY

Lesson for December 7, 1969

Background Scriptures: Isaiah 53: 1-10, 12: 1-5
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 53: 1-5

Recently a little boy caused a furor in the toy department of a large department store when he walked up to the Santa Claus there and punched him in the nose! "I told you I wanted a bicycle," he shouted, "not a scooter, you idiot!"



Rev. Althouse

That little boy is like many of us: we do not like to be disappointed when we have set our hearts upon something. We know what we want and close our eyes to anything else that might be offered in its place. We reject any substitutes.

The rejected Messiah

This is what happened when Jesus came into the world. He was God's most wonderful gift to men, yet many rejected him because he did not fit the description of the messenger from God whom they were looking for. What they were expecting was someone who would bring back their freedom and sovereignty. The man to bring this about, they reasoned, would have to be a man of power, one who could force the nations to respect them. Jesus did not fit that description.

The prophet Isaiah had foreseen the need for the kind of ministry which Jesus performed. His fifty-third chapter is a description of just such a suffering servant. Instead of being a handsome leader, the servant of God would be a man without "beauty." Instead of one who would be admired and accepted, he would be "despised and rejected." Not a man of obvious personal success, he would be "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." Not a conqueror who subjects his foes, God's servant would be one who "was oppressed." Strangest of all, instead of punishing others for their sins, he himself would be

punished for the sins of others.

The servant Messiah

We can understand why the "suffering servant" of Isaiah 53 was hardly a popular concept with the Jews. How could they ever win back their self-respect with that kind of image? How could they prevail over their enemies with such a cowardly approach? What would this ever bring them but more suffering and humiliation?

Yes, in Isaiah's prophecy there are two new and startling ideas that actually provide the answers to all these questions:

Sovereignty through servanthood

Victory through defeat

Although the prophet wrote of the "suffering servant" more than twenty-seven hundred years ago, these two concepts still strike men as "new and startling ideas." Like the people of Judah, most of us look to physical force as the only means of establishing authority and order. The image of the "suffering servant" is no more popular with us than it was when these words were first written.

Nevertheless, Isaiah knew the futility of force. He knew it could not accomplish long-lasting results. Try to force your ideas on someone and often, no matter how good the idea is, they will resist it. The Jews had not been able to force anyone else to worship their God and live by his laws. Their military power never converted anyone.

The victorious servant

Isaiah pointed to a revolutionary new way to bring their enemies to God: vicarious suffering. What this means is to suffer willingly for the sake of someone else. Instead of impressing their foes with the power of their hatred and violence (their enemies were really better at this anyway), they would witness with the strength of their service. In the long run, their suffering servanthood would be more powerful than anyone's hate.

A strange way to conquer, is it not? Yet, this is God's way and, because it is, it was also Christ's way. This is how he conquered. It is also the way he set before us. Are we any closer to accepting that way today than were those who rejected him when he came among us almost twenty centuries ago?

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Read Lancaster Farming For Full Market Reports



NOW IS THE TIME...

By Max Smith
Lancaster County Agent

To Control Lice

Controlling lice on livestock in the fall prevents them from building up during the winter. Both hogs and cattle are bothered with external parasites and infestations will reduce gains and milk production. Some young stock may be stunted and held back by heavy infestation of body lice. Sprays will result in a better coverage of the body, materials such as codlin will give good control, repeat in 2 to 3 weeks. Don't expect maximum results when livestock are infested with either internal or external parasites.

To Utilize Quality Roughage

The value of good hay and silage should be recognized in handling young stock and with the breeding herd of most species of animals. Growing heifers need very little grain if permitted liberal amounts of hay and silage. The breeding ewe flock also require little more than quality le-

gume hay during the winter months. Heavier grain feeding might be needed in special cases, but usually larger amounts of roughage and limited amounts of concentrates will result in growthier and healthier livestock.

To Exercise Livestock

Some dairymen might consider it too much trouble to turn out the milking herd each day, however, we recommend this daily practice for best herd health, breeding efficiency, and length of time in the herd. Sheep breeders have learned that daily outside exercise will result in stronger lambs and greater profits. Horses and pony owners should allow daily outside exercise for their animals. Beef cattle feeders who permit their steers to go in and out at their leisure notice greater comfort in their animals and increased efficiency. Housing has its place, but the great outdoors is where most animals prefer most of the time.