

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews

There's probably never a time of year when it isn't helpful to talk about party sandwiches. Whether you serve them when the neighbors drop in, for afternoon tea, or for a real party, a new—and especially a simple—sandwich idea is always welcome.

Sometimes the sight of large platters beautifully arrayed with dainty sandwiches of different shapes and sizes causes, first, admiration, but almost at once the secret thought: "What a lot of work!"

Actually, with a little forethought and two or three people working like a production line, the job is amazingly simple.

Bread should be at least 24 hours old to slice easily. Cookie cutters—round, diamond, or heart-shaped—speed the task of preparing the bread, and long fingers of bread are simple to prepare, easy to eat, and attractive.

To make pinwheel sandwiches, those dainty bits of intricacy, trim the crusts from fresh bread, slice lengthwise, spread with filling, roll into a cylinder, and wrap tightly, first with wax paper, then in a dampened towel wrung out hard. Cut each cylinder into slices just before serving.

Sandwiches of fancy shape should be spread after cutting to avoid waste of filling, and, if fancy cutters are used, it is more practical to remove the crusts from the entire loaf of bread and cut it lengthwise into slices before cutting out the smaller shapes.

Open-faced sandwiches are becoming more and more popular, and are attractive, although sometimes fussier to make because they have to be decorated, in a measure, with olives, pimiento, etc. Also, if you are making them ahead for a large crowd, there is the problem of how to store them, for they cannot be piled on top of one another, they must be kept from drying out. Arranging them on large cookie sheets and covering securely with waxed paper helps.

Now for fillings, here are just a few:

Cucumber: Thick slices of cucumber between rounds of buttered bread the same size as the cucumber slice.

Sardine: Mix with hard-cooked egg yolk or chopped whole egg, and moisten with a bit of catchup.

Chicken: Minced chicken meat, add minced celery and mayonnaise, or ground almonds.

Herb butter: Stir into butter, thoroughly creamed, enough of one of the following herbs to produce the desired color and taste: parsley, watercress, rosemary, mixed herbs.

Prune and nut: Chop both fine and mix with honey.

Cream cheese and dried beef: Soften cheese and add tiny bits of dried beef, taking care not to add too much, as it is salty.

A spring casserole combines fresh asparagus with hard-cooked eggs.

Fresh Asparagus-Egg Casserole
2 pounds fresh asparagus
1 cup buttered bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 cup grated Canadian cheese
4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
Clean asparagus and cut into 1-inch pieces or cook in 1 inch of boiling salted water until barely tender—about 10 minutes. Make white sauce of butter, flour, seasonings and milk stir in cheese. Place half of buttered crumbs in greased casserole. Place alternate layers of eggs, asparagus and cheese sauce on the crumbs. Cover top with the remaining crumbs. Bake in 350° F. oven for 15 minutes. Serves 6.

MOON POSTAGE

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SPACE STAMP—California stamp collector Robin Lamson came up with this design for a possible space stamp. He says it will be offered to the first government established on the moon or the first postal service there. Printed in Denmark, the stamp is in five colors—blue, red, black, yellow and green.

Country Casserole

If you have leftover ham, combine 1 cup of it, diced, with 3 cups soft bread crumbs. Add 1/2 cup milk and 2 beaten eggs. For zest, add chopped onion, chopped green pepper, prepared mustard, and prepared horseradish to taste. Bake in greased 1-quart casserole for 1 hour at 350° F.

If you like one hot dish to serve with a cold salad and dessert, you will find this a cheese-ricer combination that is good for this purpose.

Cheese-Rice Casserole
1/2 pound pasteurized process cheese spread
1/2 cup milk
1 cup cooked rice
2 cups cooked peas (canned, frozen or fresh)
1 teaspoon finely chopped onion
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento
4 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
Salt and pepper

Melt cheese in top of double boiler. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly until smooth. Combine rice, peas, onion, pimiento, eggs and seasonings. Pour hot cheese sauce over mixture and toss lightly. Place in greased 1-quart casserole and bake in 300° F. oven for 25 minutes.

A man who was fond of playing practical jokes sent a friend a telegram, reversed charges, which read: "I am perfectly well." About a week later the joker received a heavy package on which he was required to pay very considerable heavy postage. Opening it, he found a big block of cement on which was pasted the message: "This is the way your telegram lifted from my mind."

"One thing that will cause the hair to turn grey is a lack of vitamins," says a physician. Another is a lack of youth.

Some Holiday Drivers . . .



No Wonder These Families Split!

Imagine it—sharing a tiny flat with a python, a box-constrictor and a crocodile. That was what an Essex zoologist forced his wife to do. And that was the reason she was granted a divorce recently.

"I do not surprise me that the wife was terrified by these and other reptiles," said the judge. "To persist in keeping reptiles of this sort in a tiny flat where the wife had to live, literally cheek by jowl with them, was a grossly cruel thing."

The judge added that most people would prefer to live with a tiger in the house, which was a higher animal, to say the least. However, over in France, it was a "higher animal," a panther, that broke up a marriage.

It was a famous marriage, too, that between Jean François de Thunel, 37-year-old Chevalier d'Orgeix, and attractive Michele Cancre, 26-year-old champion horsewoman.

After a year's happiness, with hardly a quarrel, they went to Africa and met Zouma, a playful little female panther.

But Zouma grew swiftly into a boisterous BIG panther. The trouble started when the Chevalier took Zouma to dine at a Trouville restaurant. The chef objected, the Chevalier slapped the chef and was fined \$50.

Soon afterwards Zouma escaped from the couple's Paris flat and led firemen a hot chase over the rooftops. Even worse, however, was Zouma's antics in private. Hardly a piece of furniture was left intact in the whole flat, and the curtains were torn to shreds.

"Zouma," said Michele, "made life impossible. My husband did



DREAM YOUR FAT AWAY—Mrs. Jane Raulson, a Houston nurse, winks happily as scale indicates she's lost 35 pounds. Mrs. Raulson was among 29 nurses who reportedly dropped 600 pounds in a most hypnotic reducing experiment which began in January. Nurse Mrs. Carolyn Acord watches.

Want a Model With Four-Wheel Drive?

Got a transport problem? See nothing in the new cars which takes your fancy? Well the Belgians in the Congo may have just the answer.

They are selling off their tame African elephants. They come in various models from the baby economy size to the big family model weighing between six and eight tons.

Average price is around \$2,800—a bargain when you consider the heavy postage.

Maintenance costs, for example, are negligible. An elephant never needs polishing and all models come with built-in spray on their trunks for self-

washing.

Lines don't change from year to year and thus an elephant is always in fashion—among other elephants, of course.

Gargantuan problems are few, for the African elephant sleeps on his feet and can be left on the front lawn overnight. If stolen, an elephant is fairly readily distinguishable.

And he never forgets his way home. Some set free in the forest more than 200 kilometers from their training station in the Congo, for example, easily found their way back easily.

Contrary to popular belief, elephants come in various

colours depending on the colour of their last mud-bath. To change the colour, just lead them to mud of the hue desired—yellow, rust, bright red, and so forth.

Why, then, if they are such a buy, are the Belgians getting rid of them? Because the Belgians, the only known people in Africa to tame the fierce African elephant, undertook the scheme originally to provide elephants as work animals. But today the bulldozer and other machines are edging the elephant out.

There is no longer much demand from white farmers in the Congo for elephants and apart from a zoo or circus, and visits by tourists and movie companies to the elephant training stations at Gangala na Rodio and Epuala, there is not much interest in the animals the Belgians have been taming.

Over the years, however, the Belgians have with patience managed to tame numbers of African elephants. The process is generally to isolate young elephants from a wild herd and then lead them off with older previously tamed elephants.

Officials of the Congo's game department say that these big elephants calm and educate a small elephant in about three months. In a year, the elephant is ready to graduate from the school and may have performed useful work, particularly during World War II, in forestry camps, as transport animals, and using their giant strength in place of tractors.

Even so, their handlers exercise more caution with a tamed African elephant than they perhaps would do with an Indian elephant. And with a few exceptions, it is generally the Indian elephant which the public in countries outside Africa see in domestic captivity writes John Hughes in The Christian Science Monitor.

With the dwindling demand, the Belgians now have only about 50 elephants in the training stations and the number of new ones taken from the forest each year has dropped to three or four. Some of the older elephants are kept at the training stations and there is a study program of their habits.

But except for a few elephants to keep the scheme ticking over, the rest are available at marked-down prices to lower stocks.

After listing all the elephant's advantages, however, it probably is only fair to mention a couple of snags before the orders pour in. The elephant is not for the long-range commuter, for its top speed is about 20 m.p.h.

And although it uses no gasoline, it will drain your fish-pond of water in a few minutes and for meals it eats roots, boughs, shrubs, and even small trees. About 700 or 800 lb. of green food a day, to be exact.

So maybe you'd better not leave your elephant on the front lawn overnight after all.

But the longest courtship on record was that of an American couple who, although they were in love, "talked about marriage frequently, but never quite got around to it" for various reasons.

Nine years ago they married. The bride was eighty-five, the bridegroom eighty-six. They had been courting for sixty-six years—since 1885.

How long, indeed, should a courtship last? Dr. Adolf Lauer, an Austrian surgeon, suggested that unhappy marriages and divorces were often the result of too-short courtship periods.

Five years is not too long for an engagement, he said. In fact time a couple can thoroughly study each other's character, health and disposition, he added.

On the other hand, a French Abbe said that when a couple are really in love and plan to marry, their engagement should not last longer than six months.

Took 65 Years To Pop Question

Because of his undying love for an attractive Welsh woman, a doctor living in Pakistan has been happily reunited with her after fifteen years' absence. She has said "Yes" at last and recently she set off on a 6,000-mile voyage to marry him.

Their romance began when the doctor was serving in the British Army during the war, stationed in Wales. One night, feeling bored and lonely, he saw the Welsh girl, then twenty-two, dancing a Spanish dance. For him it was love at first sight.

They met again and again. Then, during a holiday, he proposed. But she felt she could not say "Yes" because of wartime uncertainty about the future. They drifted apart and he went sadly home.

Fifteen years passed, without a word or a letter between them. Then, not long ago, she got a sudden call. He was on a medical course in London and had decided to ring the girl he still loved and had tried vainly to forget.

They met again and he proposed. And this time she accepted. The wedding was held in London. Love laughs at time, once Cupid has aimed his arrow. The romances of hundreds of couples prove this.

For instance, a thirty-nine-year-old Californian salesman revealed on his wedding day recently that he had made up his mind to marry his pretty, blue-eyed bride when she was still a baby, smiling up at him from her pram twenty years earlier.

Hundreds of men have waited more than twenty years for the girl of their choice.

"Better late than never," said a seventy-one-year-old Kent man when he married the woman he loved in 1937. Their wedding was the sequel to a twenty-five-year-old love match.

He had courted her all that time because she had refused to give up her duty—by the side of an invalid father who needed her constant companionship. Only when her father died did she feel able to say "Yes" and marry the man who had so faithfully wooed her.

A Dublin couple who wed seven years ago were old-age pensioners. They had been courting for forty-six years. Another couple, in Maryland, U.S., became sweethearts when their combined ages totalled only thirteen. They married after a courtship of thirty-one years.

It's on record in Somerset that one of the earliest marriages was in 1788 a Captain Baxter, aged sixty-six, married Miss Whitman, aged fifty-seven, after a courtship of no less than forty-eight years "what they both sustained with uncommon fortitude." It is not known why Cupid had to wait so long.

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DRIVE WITH CARE!



Happiness Dwells In Amish Hearts

May came drifting over the valley with the honeydew smell of crabapple and plum blossoms. In the woods the dogwoods are cool drifts of white; the oak trees flaunt leaves the size of a squirrel's ear, a sign that it is time to plant the corn. The orchards are filled with the soft haze of apple blossoms, beautiful in the moonlight, dropping with the buzz of bees by day.

In every field a man or boy is working behind a plow in the warm, red-brown soil. The long, tireless plowing of the earth turn back in layers. The farm magazines give hints on how to make the best possible use of a tractor, and tell how helicopters are being pressed into service on the farm for spraying and crop dusting, even for rounding up cattle. But the Amish are not envious. They know their way is best for them.

The golden kernels are buried in the "furrows left by the steady disk and harrow dig shoes. The Amish also are among their number watch repairsmen, tailors, smiths, buggy makers, lumber-mill workers, harness and shoe makers, and feed-mill workers. There are no modern tools or electricity in the shops.

The Amish believe these things would make them dependent on people outside their own communities. Small diesel engines or gasoline generators supply any power they need to operate their shops.

Mrs. Elma Glick, a widow, makes hundreds of Amish suits and coats annually in her community alone, using a sewing machine with a foot pedal. The buggy maker is busy enough for two men, building about 50 new buggies a year and repairing hundreds of others. He uses foam rubber to pad the seats now-a-days, and rubberized oil on the coverings. But the lights are still lanterns, and there is no whipsocket on any buggy he and his hand-saddlers make.

Since horses are their only means of travel, the Amish are good customers at the harness shop, where leather goods and blinkers are sold. Using machine stitchers run by generator power, and hand leather cutters, the workers turn out horse harnesses and saddles, and provide to expert craftsmen do not have to use modern tools.

It is amazing to recall that the Amish leader, Jacob Ammen, laid down the principles by which his people were to govern themselves more than 265 years ago. He instilled in his followers a strict and serious obedience to the principles of the old ground and foundation, "a belief that they should shy away from all modern-type living and stay close to the simple manner what rulings go against them, these they will cling to, the tenets of their faith."

Everything here lies in some way with the past. The "Ausbund," the Amish hymnal, which was first published in Switzerland in 1664, has upon its title page the words: "These are some of the beautiful Christian hymns as they were composed here and there in the castle or dungeon of Basau by the Swiss Brethren and other believing Christians."

One could ask: Shall people forever be persecuted for their beliefs? Instead, Eli and Katrina have a "singin'" in their barn. In addition to the "Ausbund," there is the small hymnal called "Lieder Sammlungen" which employs the "fast" tunes instead of the slow or medieval folk tunes. A sample of the fast tunes is the ever lovely "Silent Night," sung by folk in the hearts of whom true happiness dwells.

It must be noted that Mr. Strohm himself is an ardent "free enterpriser." He grew up on a farm—plowed with horses and mules. Characteristic remarks he made in an informal talk session were these:

"The only thing you can pay for in the long run is productivity."

"Regulation is a Maginot line."

When a Michigan farmer like Stanley Yankus wants to leave the United States because he is opposed to government crop controls and subsidy, some citizens begin to ask if it wouldn't be better to scrap all farm price legislation.

One farm editor has undertaken to find out if this would be sound from an economic standpoint—of benefit to farmer, consumer, and nation. To get an answer, he has gone to the economists of 49 state agricultural colleges. These men, he figures, are experts, are not politicians, and are trained to be objective.

A luncheon given by the Chicago Board of Trade, John Strohm, contributing editor to the Farm Journal and Reader's Digest, gave a summary of replies he received. His basic conclusion, drawn from questionnaires filled out by economists at 37 of 49 institutions, is that most of them believe that "any further hamstringing of the free market will hurt everybody."

Four out of five replied were to this effect, said Mr. Strohm. However, this is not a laissez-faire group.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Broken fence
2. Pines (climb)
3. Court bench
4. Blinds
5. Learning
6. Vice
7. That which brings back
8. Nimbly
9. Tera
10. Excited
11. Pieced
12. Property
13. American
14. Invention
15. Deteriorating
16. Leisure
17. Difficult deeds
18. Bait
19. Basket
20. Second copies
21. Miss of
22. Young person
23. Volcano
24. Year
25. Took
26. (Italy)
27. Ape
28. Adherent
29. Intend
30. Cat
31. Contain

DOWN
1. Ventilate
2. Cultivator
3. Helped
4. Facts
5. Foreseen
6. Metal-reflecting
7. Rock
8. Earthen lump
9. Three-spot
10. Palm leaves
11. Armadillo
12. Location
13. Defects
14. Look on
15. Postponed
16. Sun's path
17. Postures
18. Bivouac
19. On the
20. Open water
21. Assam silk
22. Or, leather
23. Ring room

Answer elsewhere on this page

THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

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Four out of five replied were to this effect, said Mr. Strohm. However, this is not a laissez-faire group.

There is evidence in this survey of a sharp division of opinion among economists, similar to the division one finds among agricultural organizations. This apparently does not indicate that the economists are lined up with the farm organizations or influenced by them, but that in every group you find some people of a conservative outlook who think society would be better off with less government supervision and those who term themselves liberal and think there is need for more government planning and assistance, writes Dorothea Kean Jaffe in The Christian Science Monitor.

This cleavage appears in answers to the question put by Mr. Strohm: "In general, have government attempts to raise prices during the past 30 years hurt or helped the growers of these commodities?" Thirteen replied that they hurt, another 13 said they helped, and eight took the position that they hurt in some respects, helped in others. (For example, they said they helped raise income in the present but hurt by delaying needed adjustments.)

A similar division was evidenced in answers to the question: "Can legislation solve this farm problem?" While nearly

one-half said "no" the other half said "the right kind can help." Most of those in the latter group, said Mr. Strohm, inferred that the legislation this country has had in the past was not "the right kind."

A Wisconsin economist expressed this view as follows: "Experience in the last 25 years has shown farm legislation has not solved the problem. Inevitably it becomes a political issue. And economic problems can seldom be solved by political expediency. Yet I am convinced that large sections of American agriculture will continue to suffer unless the farm problem is attacked through wise legislation."

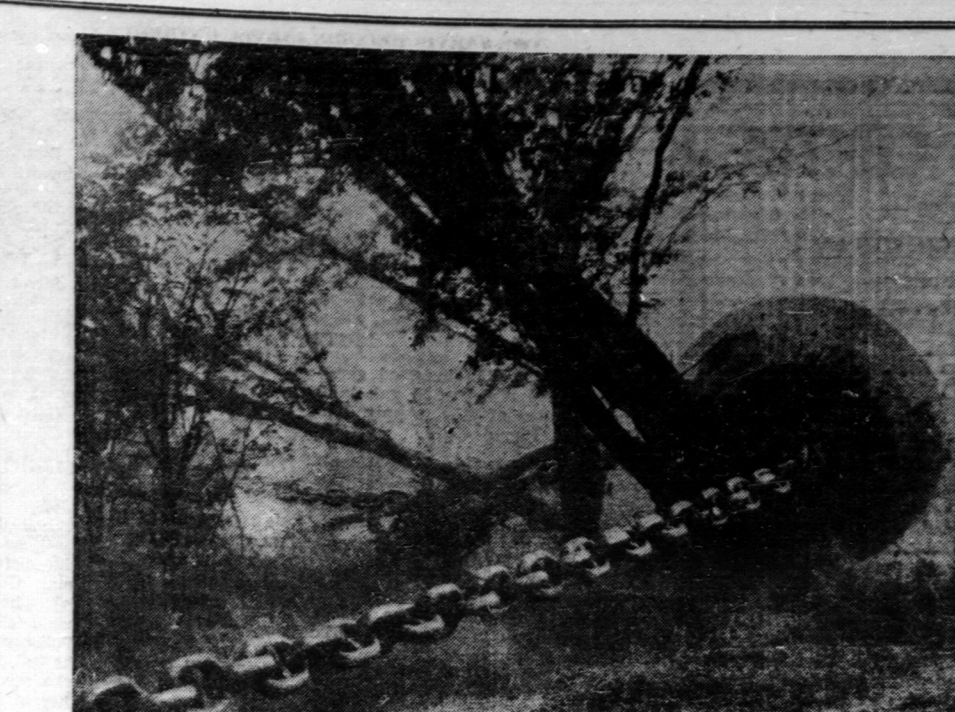
Mr. Strohm sounded out the economists on their views regarding the nature of the farm problem, and its solution. He asked them for "one sentence" statements on both.

Typical one-sentence analyses of the problem: "Capacity to produce has out-run the potential for market at profitable prices." "We have failed to move people out of agriculture fast enough" (to keep up with technological change). "Congress wants to legislate long-range farm program and at the same time give short-range benefits."

Typical one-sentence proposals for solution: "Bring capacity to produce into balance with markets by shifts in land use and migration out of agriculture." "Get government out of farming." "Put agriculture on the same basis as business and industry from the standpoint of price protection."

One thing the economists agreed upon: You can't get around the law of supply and demand. Whether you legislate or not, it's there. Only one economist was found to agree that "we are in a new era; the law of supply and demand is out of date." There was almost unanimous agreement, too, on a negative answer to the question: "Can any substitute for supply and demand be flexible enough to meet the changes but firm enough to be effective?" Twenty-two answered "no." Three, "maybe," only two, "yes."

Only one economist was there absolute question: "Can we expect perfection in any system?" Chorus of answers: "No."



WHAMI—Steel ball at right, some eight feet in diameter, is one of several linked with anchor-type chain to produce a gargantuan land-clearing device at Kariba, Rhodesia. Balls, honey-combed to make them light to tow yet sturdy enough to provide momentum, act as "wheels" for the giant chain. The 100,000 acres being cleared will provide fishing grounds and harbor areas when land behind a new dam is flooded.



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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, D.D., R.D.

Jehoshaphat, Wise King of Judah
2 Chronicles 19:1-11

Memory Selection: Take heed and do it: for there is no iniquity with the Lord our God, nor respect of persons, nor taking of gifts. 2 Chronicles 19:7.

Some say that men in politics should be very quiet about religion. If they show more than the average interest in religion they are suspected by these same critics of using religion to gain support. Of course, a man in any walk of life should be sincere. A hypocrite is an abomination in the sight of God. But we should have godly men ruling over us. "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." Proverbs 29:2.

Jehoshaphat was a good king and gave leadership in calling back the people to the worship of God. He destroyed the places of Baal worship. He sent out princes, Levites and priests among the people to teach the law of the Lord. He instructed the judges, saying, "Take heed what ye do: for ye judge not for man, but for the LORD, who is with you in the judgment. Wherefore now let the fear of the LORD be upon you." God rightly blessed Israel during the reign of Jehoshaphat.

It is true that some who enter politics become corrupt. Pressures are exerted upon them from many directions and bribes are frequently offered. They need not. God's grace is sufficient to keep a man in public life walking in the way of righteousness. When leaders do wrong and it is discovered it is given wide publicity. We expect a lot of those who serve us in leadership in public office. We want men who are trustworthy. We want men who are honest. We want men in public life who are worthy examples for our youth. We want men like Jehoshaphat who do their utmost to turn the people to God.

If Hitler and Stalin had been such men