

Agricultural Exporters, Surplus Sellers Meeting Increased Resistance Abroad

ECONOMIC recession is forcing farm glut cutters to run still faster to stay in the same place, according to a copyrighted story in the Wall Street Journal this week.

The article goes on to say that a slide in farm exports is causing most of the halt in surplus stockpile cuts. Foreign buyers are turning up their noses at American offers that include sale at low prices, for foreign currencies rather than dollars, barter and easy credit.

The reason, observers say, is that other nations regard the United States as the economic bellwether for the free world. To conserve cash and protect their own producers, many foreign lands will tighten import curbs that affect farm as well as manufactured goods.

Here are some predictions of exports for the coming year. Cotton shipments may shrink to 4.7 million bales from 5.5 million in the year ending next June and an extraordinary 7.6 million bales in the past year.

The rice outgo, it's expected, may slip to 16 million hundred-pound bags in the year ahead from 19 million in the 1957-58 year and 26 million last year. Such declines, Federal salesmen fear, may outweigh possible smaller increases next year in exports of wheat and feed grains.

In the year ended last June, the U.S. shipped abroad the output from 60 million acres, or one-fifth of the nations total farm production. Shipments in 1956-57 took more than half our wheat, cotton and rice crops, a third of our soybean output and a quarter of our tobacco.

All farm exports added up to 36 million tons of cargo last year, enough to fill 800,000 boxcars or 3,600 cargo ships.

Much of the export volume, moreover, comes directly from the surplus pile. Last year, \$2.2 billion worth of surpluses were shipped abroad. Over the past four years, exports have taken 70 per cent of the \$10.5 billion worth of surpluses moved out of the government's inventory.

Whether surpluses stay in government storage or are sold at cut rates abroad the taxpayer still takes a beating. About a million dollars a day are spent in storing the surplus products. However in getting rid of \$591 million worth of goods in the second half of 1957, the government lost about \$400 million.

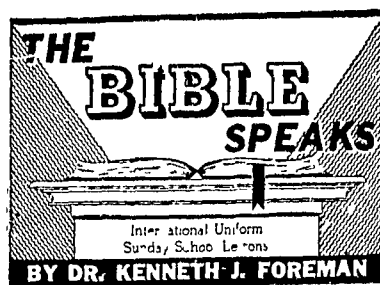
Farm exports were already falling before business began to slump. The drop began more than a year ago. Then many nations which had hurriedly stocked up on farm products at the time of the Suez crisis began to trim their purchasing. Some drained their gold and dollar reserves so low that they had to start pinching pennies. The huge purchase of U.S. cotton in the past year outran the needs of foreign mills, so overseas stocks of our cotton were built up to 2.5 million bales, the highest since 1947.

There are some bright spots. A couple of years ago, farm officials decided to develop a demand in Germany for U.S. ready-to-cook poultry. At first they let the Germans use marks to obtain \$1.2 million worth of poultry. German housewives lined up to buy the birds. Now Germany pays for U.S. poultry in dollars.

Other bright spots are in Japan where an extensive education program is making the people a little more fond of bread, using U.S. wheat, of course, rather than rice. In Brazil there is also a wheat program underway showing that cereals superiority over the native corn.

In Thailand people are using more than 300,000 pounds of U.S. milk solids a year.

Such programs cost money, but market developers can draw on the millions in foreign currency paid us for our farm surpluses. Even so, some lawmakers such as Senate agriculture committee chairman Ellender, the Louisiana Democrat, object because Uncle Sam doesn't get "full value" when he disposes of surpluses abroad for local money.



Bible Material: Luke 9:49-50, John 17:20-26, Ephesians 4:1-16
Devotional Reading: Philippians 2:1-11.

One In Christ

Lesson for March 2, 1958

WE HEAR the preacher saying things we feel sure he ought to say, but some of the time all we can do is credit him with good intentions. What he is actually saying, or what he means by what he says, may seem dim to us. The words are clear enough, but what do they mean?

A high example of this is the expression "One in Christ." We have heard it in sermons, maybe we have read it somewhere. Oh, to be sure, it is in the New Testament, is it not?

The words glimmer vaguely in our minds. "They in us . . . I in them . . . that they may become perfectly one." We are to grow up in every way into him who is the head, even Christ. No doubt a mystical soul would gather the meaning here at first sight. But the simple words seem to point to something beyond experience, something almost frightening to that great majority of us who are not mystics and not inclined that way.

Not in Loud Language

Is there some simple meaning for us plain people? Is the expression "One in Christ" anything but an emotional slogan? The great Church Universal, the Ecumenical Church, that greatest of all Protestant church movements today, expressing itself in the World Council and the conferences at Madras and Amsterdam and Lund and Evanston and Oberlin, has used often that phrase, "One in Christ." The Oberlin Conference, made up of 279 representatives from 39 American Christian bodies, last September sent a Message to the Churches, wherein they spoke of unity; and the very first thing the message says about it is that it is a "unity in Christ who died for us." What exactly does this mean — "Unity in Christ"? It certainly



Dr. Foreman

does not mean that we Christians are made one by loud language about Christ. All churches sing hymns sounding much alike. Watch any large gathering of Christians from all denominations singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name." Most of them can sing it without the book. But singing all together, even in perfect tune, is not being "one in Christ." Even using and memorizing the same creed is not unity in Christ.

One in Loyalty

There are two simple, plain meanings of "one in Christ." The first is oneness in loyalty. This again is not a matter of words. Most of the married couples in America have "plighted their troth" in much the same words. Very impressive words, too: "For richer, for poorer, for better or worse . . . till death do us part." But anybody can plainly see that while all wives and husbands are promised to love and to cherish each other, they don't all do it. Married loyalty is a far deeper thing than saying fine eloquent words. Girls make this mistake time and time again: they give their heart to the young man with the smoothest line. You would think any girl would have better sense, but not all of them do. Loyalty in a public official means more than taking the oath of office, it is living up to it. Loyalty in a soldier is more than signing up for the recruiting officer, it is standing and not running away when the fighting is hot. Loyalty to Christ is more than signing up for him, it is standing by him and fighting even when the danger runs high. Whenever people are loyal to him, there is unity in him.

One in Likeness

Some one wrote a book called "The Galilean Accent." The idea of that book, it was said, was that all Christians can be told by their "Galilean accent," they sound like Jesus. Of course the writer meant something deeper than that. Christians who grow in the knowledge of Jesus come to think like him. They come to be like him. There is a family resemblance among Christians everywhere. Just as people who belong to the same fraternity tend to resemble one another; just as employees of the same corporation sometimes come to form a type of their own, so even more, and far more, do those who belong to the brotherhood of Christ and do his work come to resemble one another because they are in truth his brothers. But it is not automatic! Only with the loyalty will there be much likeness.

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



BY JACK REICHARD

75 Years Ago

In a small room in the upper story of the National Museum, formerly Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C. were two wooden trays, similar to those then in use by housewives in kneading dough. Put in the museum the trays were used to hold the highly polished bones of the assassin Guiteau.

It was explained that in preparing the bones of the dead murderer that more than usual care had been taken to preserve them. The process by which the bones were being treated was claimed to insure their perpetuation for an indefinite period and it was said that when articulated the skeleton would be the best in the museum. A trusted official carried the key to the room in which the bones were kept, and no one was permitted in the apartment.

IN PARADISE, PA., 1883

A newspaper writer by the name of Jonna had this to say of Paradise, Pa., his native village in 1883:

It is not the Paradise we read of in the Holy Writ where the streets are paved with gold and where streams flow with milk and honey and where we all hope to reach and rest from our labors. But it is that other Paradise on the south bank of the beautiful Pequea and on the Lancaster and Philadelphia pike about 9 miles from the former place — where the streets are paved with stones and the stream flows with water which rises from a large spring in the Welsh Mountain and where everybody minds their own business and every other person and if they cannot do it for themselves they will have plenty to

help them. We have everything here with which to supply the needs of mankind. Two coach works, one hotel, two beer saloons, coal and lumber yard, general warehouse, lively stable, general store, saddlery, two tinmiths and wagonmaker shop, six cigar factories, one drug store, several ice cream saloons, two grist and merchant mills, two shoemaker shops, one tannery, one tobacco packing establishment, and three bakeries. We also have a cornet band of 31 members. Our population is about eight hundred, and we have a light every day in the week.

At Philadelphia in 1883, all trees in historic Washington Square were poisoned by being in too close proximity to the gas pipes.

General Crook's campaign against the Apache Indians had been partially a success according to a report from the West 75 years ago this week.

50 Years Ago

Penned in narrow hallways and jammed against doors that only opened inward the lives of some 170 school children were wiped out by fire smoke and beneath the grinding heels of panic-stricken classmates in a suburban blaze at Collinwood, 10 miles from Cleveland, Ohio.

One teacher was killed and another seriously injured who was not expected to recover. All the victims were between the ages of six and fifteen. The school contained over 300 pupils and of this number only 80 were known to have left the building unhurt.

The school was a two-story

Lancaster Farming

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structure with attic, constructed of brick. There was one fire-escape in the rear of the building. Two stairways, one leading to a door in the front, and the other to a door in the rear, led from the upper rooms to the ground floor. Both these doors opened inward.

The fire started from an overheated furnace in the basement.

A dispatch out of Cleveland, Ohio, 50 years ago this week, told of a one-handed locksmith who's shop was on Prospect Avenue, near the Colonial Arcade. The aged man had only one arm. The other was off at the shoulder. By the use of a vise which he operated with his knee he was able to hold the rough pattern of keys of difficult design while he worked on them with his file, turning out work far superior to many locksmiths with two hands.

A German, after having spent a few weeks in New York, received letters from home asking him to send back something typically American as a souvenir of the land of the free. Being a conscientious man he studied conditions about the city before deciding upon any one commodity representative of American culture and habits. Finally he made up his mind. He sent six packages of chewing gum.

25 Years Ago

The Pennsylvania Game Commission launched a cooperative campaign with county agents and state granges in an effort to minimize the loss of game caused by

Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH

County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

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TO STORE FERTILIZER PROPERLY — One economy practice is to order and receive fertilizer early, proper storage is essential if best results are expected. Give fertilizer room to breathe by allowing air space between each stack of bags, always store in a dry place and not on concrete or ground floors, be sure it is away from all livestock.

TO USE LIVESTOCK BROODERS — To the swine and sheep producers the use of pig and lamb brooders have paid big dividends. Animals born early in the spring during cold weather need extra protection and will get them started faster. The small investment required will save many pigs and lambs and increase the animal income. Construction plans are available.

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