

Some Thoughts For the New Year

Matt. 14:35, "And in the fourth watch of the night Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea."

Matt. 14:31, "And he said, Come. And when Peter was come down out of the ship, he walked on the water to go to Jesus."

But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me.

"And immediately Jesus stretched forth His hand, and caught him, and said unto him, O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

The miracles which are recorded in many passages of the Bible had a profound effect upon those whose lives were touched by them because they were done with a calm authority and confidence that spoke eloquently of their divine origin. They were a challenge to the followers of Jesus during His ministry as a physical presence and to us today to have faith in God's Messiah and act according to His word.

Jesus did not write His teachings on golden tablets to be enshrined in great temples which time would destroy. He wrote them deep in the hearts and minds of men and women where His message could not be stamped into oblivion by any sort of ruthless oppression nor worn away by the impartial attrition of time. This is the strength of Christianity — that it needs no outward trappings. With its message of hope and concern for the dignity and worth of each human being, it brings the greatest comfort and burns the brightest within those most sorely oppressed. As 1967 begins let us all pause once more to furbish anew our thoughts of Him who came to build a Kingdom in our hearts, His teachings lend meaning to the humdrum life, dignity to the unfortunate, hope to people who have none and courage to those who must do the impossible. This troubled new year all men would do well to remember His outstretched hand and His words to one who was sinking into a stormy sea: "Oh thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

Where Are We Headed?

As the last sheet is torn from the calendar the pundits, commentators, financial and editorial writers pause with pen in hand to take a retrospective look at the year 1966. They will find that it was a good year in many respects. The economic indices continued to reflect a general state of affluence that the nation has enjoyed for 20 years. The blatant evidence of this affluence has bothered those who find it difficult to reconcile the tragedy that men are facing in Vietnam with a persistent demand at home for a life of greater ease and comfort. The truth is that while the output of United States industry poured a flood of material well-being across the land, there was no stinting on military requirements.

The productive capacity of this country has become so great that it can sustain a major war effort without interrupting our peacetime lives, and judging by reports at the end of the year, there is growing evidence that the communist world is not a monolithic force after all. Serious as it is, the war in Vietnam and the threat of world-wide communism may have less of a bearing on the shaping of the American fu-

ture than events that have been taking place right here at home.

In the midst of prosperity, there has been a rising discontent that is difficult to explain. At a time when major industries and business leaders are devoting a large part of their energies to helping solve broad social and economic problems, a deep-rooted movement is sweeping across the country that could well undermine the private enterprise, free market economic system.

During 1966, extensive investigations into the motives and the performances of many basic industries reached a new high. The maladjustments of inflation have been blamed on industry. Toward the end of this past summer, consumers turned their wrath on retail distribution. Housewives picketed stores and demanded price reductions. Simultaneously, striking unions made a shambles of the government's wage guidelines. Wage increases threatened to outstrip productivity increases. All of these things promise to raise a fundamental issue to which most citizens have given no thought.

The issue that is being raised by the striking housewives, striking workers and investigative government bodies, involves the question of whether or not our private enterprise, capitalistic system, which functions on the profit motive, is to be retained? The growing discontent, if it runs deep enough, will result in legislative action that will alter irrevocably the system under which we have lived since the founding of the nation.

Since any fair examination of the record will reveal the great benefits that have been derived from competitive capitalism, we must assume that the present discontent is based on misunderstanding — a misunderstanding that has been encouraged by irresponsible political actions that have led to the depreciation of the dollar. The rise of discontent among U. S. citizens, if not resolved, may well lead to the crippling of productivity and the erosion of liberty, as controls are substituted for the laws of supply and demand in a free market — a market that is incomparably the best in the world. Life magazine describes its accomplishments in a few sentences: "American housewives, many of whom are engaged in supermarket boycotts to protest the high cost of food, spend an average 18.2 per cent of their families' take-home pay to buy that food. In 1960 they were spending 20 per cent and in 1947, 24.6 per cent. In France, housewives dedicate 30 per cent of their family budget to food. In Japan the rate is 43 per cent, and in the Soviet Union — something between 50 per cent and 60 per cent."

As the new year opens, we should all vow to try a little harder to understand what makes the wheels go around in the United States. That is the biggest task we face in 1967. Only through understanding can we erase the biggest task we face in 1967. Only through understanding of bread and butter facts of our economic system can we hope to retain the good and abundant life that we have enjoyed in the past — to say nothing of freedom and our stature as a world power.

Having your name engraved in stone or cast in bronze does not perpetuate it on this earth half as long as having it on some organization's mailing list. Bulletin, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN WAY



Words of Wisdom

Stories Behind Words

By William S. Penfield

Jerkwater

The early railroad locomotives were steam engines that burned coal. The burning coal heated water, producing steam to drive the engine's pistons.

Huge, elevated water tanks were built along railroad lines so that the engine's water supply could be replenished.

When the water supply became low, the engineer stopped at a tank. A large nozzle was pulled down, or "jerked" over an opening in the tender car, and water was taken on.

Any town so small that a train stopped only to take on water came to be called a "jerkwater" town.

FARMS and FOLKS

By L. C. HAMILTON

Clemson University Extension Information Specialist

Many South Carolina areas with a cold outbreak pushing down from the North.

"Even then," he adds, "It's touch and go." What it adds up to is that it isn't easy for an area such as this, with varying terrain and subject to diverse flows of air currents, to get a load of the fluff.

In the first place, for snow to be created, there must be a combination of just-right conditions in the atmosphere including below-freezing temperatures, suitable moisture content, and inter-acting chemical forces.

In the second place, once produced, snow must have an accommodation of below-freezing temperatures from the atmospheric area in which it is generated all the way to near the earth's surface.

The second point is the most critical in successfully forecasting snow. Weather men can generally tell when conditions will be most favorable for snow. They can't be as sure about it reaching the ground in that form.

They're not sure whether or not a slice of warm air will slide in beneath snow clouds and turn what had been a snowfall into rainfall. The references say: "The type of precipitation that reaches the ground in a borderline situation is essentially dependent on whether there is a layer of above-freezing temperatures between the ground and the levels at which the precipitation is forming, and whether this layer is sufficiently deep to melt all the falling snow."

"It has been found that the melting depth varies from about 750 to 1,500 feet, depending on the snowflake type, melted drop size, and other factors.

"The depth necessary for melting is somewhat less when the temperature increases more rapidly toward the surface."

It isn't necessary that ground-level temperatures be freezing or below when snow starts to fall. There can be a tolerance of several degrees above.

"Generally," says Kish, "I've seen snow with the conditions which produce snow in South Carolina are the combination of a low pressure system up from the Gulf,

with a cold outbreak pushing down from the North.

The basic consideration is

Youth Wants to Know

By RANDY GRIFFITH

Do you ever feel that things are gloomy all over? Sure you do. None of us escapes such ugly moments.

Often there are reasons for feeling down in the dumps. Your teacher may snap at you unfairly, someone passes you in the hall at school with hardly a glance, or you wonder what the prospects are for a date next weekend. After a while you've developed a face a mile long and a rotten disposition. And then, strangely enough, along comes Mom, who also has had a day of disappointments, and kazam, in no time, you're taking your irritations out on each other.

Now, to be sugar and spice and everything nice all the

time is no good. No one should expect that of you. However, you can control the sour dispositions by working them out in a vigorous session of physical exercise. Like raking leaves or mowing the lawn or just plain running until you're tired. If it's impossible to control your mood this way, go to your room to brood. It's unfair to take your feelings out on other people by making their lives miserable.

Still there is another way to handle these feelings. Sometimes the hurt is so deep you can't bear to suffer alone. In this case, find someone to talk to, the matter over with. In a mature manner as possible, try to express your feelings to someone. This may be a parent a close friend a teacher or a minister. Sharing a problem with another person is often a way to overcome it.

Remember that, the next time

that temperatures must be freezing at the atmospheric point of production, and almost to the ground. Whether snow melts or accumulates is determined by changes in temperature at the surface.

But in the final analysis, whether forecasted "precip" arrives as a liquid or solid depends on a world of those variables and the way they are coordinated in proper proportion.

Value of Crops In State \$269 Million

Columbia — The State Crop Reporting Service stated last week that the value of South Carolina crops for 1966 was about \$269 million, down nine per cent from 1965. Six major crops produced

80 per cent of the total income for farm operations in the state during the year. These were, in order of value, tobacco, soybeans, cotton, peaches, corn and hay.

The agriculture officials said that the six major crops brought about \$239 million. Farmers harvested crops from 2,243,000 acres of farmland during the year. This was down from the acreage of 1965 which was estimated at 2,403,000 acres.

There was a decrease in acreage of food grains, feed grains, cotton, hay and forage, seed and vegetable crops. Increases were noted in soybeans, tobacco and a few other crops.

Corn and cotton acreage were at an all-time low, the service reported. Cotton production was the lowest since 1875 for South Carolina. The service reported also that production of fresh market vegetables and melons were down nine per cent compared to 1965. The year's production of the nine major crops was estimated at 3,542,000 hundredweight compared to 3,875,000 hundredweight last year.

For COLDS take 666

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