

TO LEAD SERVICES

REV. L. H. MARSHALL

The Rev. W. E. Quinn, pastor of Bailey Memorial M. E. church, South, announces an old-fashioned Southern Methodist meeting beginning at the church Sunday, April 26, with services daily at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. through Sunday, May 3.

The Rev. L. H. Marshall of Burlington, N. C., noted preacher and evangelist, will lead the services. The public is cordially invited.

Announcements

We, the undersigned, hereby announce ourselves as candidates for the offices over our names and pledge ourselves to abide by the rules and regulations of the city Democratic primary.

FOR MAYOR
P. S. BAILEY

FOR ALDERMAN
Ward One
HUGH RAY

Ward Two
PET B. ADAIR

Ward Three
J. F. JACOBS

Ward Four
F. M. BOLAND

Ward Five
J. P. TERRY

W. L. EVANS

JOHN H. CRANFORD

PERRY L. WILBURN

Ward Six
THEODORE QUEEN

J. W. HEDSFETH

ROY L. TRAMMEL

Candidates Announcements

We, the undersigned, hereby announce ourselves as candidates for the offices over our names and pledge ourselves to abide by the rules and results of the Democratic primary.

FOR AUDITOR
ROBERT C. WASSON

TREASURER
T. LANE MONROE

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Jungle 'Classroom' in Panama

Capt. W. A. Joyce, U. S. army signal corps, is shown (right) teaching a class the fine art of installing telephonic communications in a jungle clearing somewhere in Panama. He is using a model to illustrate his lecture. His class is composed of Negro enlisted men—the first Negro troops to be sent outside the Continental U. S. during this war. They will soon be at work on the real thing in Panamanian jungles.

Private Citizen Speaks His Mind
Spectator Comments
On Men and Things

"What will it cost to win back what the Japanese have captured," asked a bright young mother. I told her that congress had already authorized a hundred and seventy-one billion dollars and that the President seemed to send in a small memorandum every week for two or three billion each time. "Oh," she said, "I don't care anything about the money; that doesn't mean anything; there isn't that much money in the world anyhow, is there? What I want to know is how many men will it take to win," she said. "How many men?" I asked. "Yes, how many lives will it take?" Yet you hear it said that the people are not aroused! This mother, out on the farm is thinking of the war in terms of young manhood, not in billions of dollars; or such trifles as sugar and tires and gasoline.

Even those lads who come back—and the vast majority will come back will march and fight and build themselves into hardy, vigorous men, despising the softness of those of us at home who suffer no dangers or real privations; who sleep on easy beds, work a few hours and squeal like stuck pigs over a few little shortages. There is something about this titanic struggle which makes a real man ask himself why he is still at home. Not all should leave; nor could all be outfitted; but most men must feel the urge to go; to join in the comradeship of great service to give all mankind a chance to live unfettered lives.

Speaker Sol Blatt, in extending the time for the investigation of our penal institutions, has acted with the propriety and sound judgment which characterize him.

I know nothing of the conditions which prompted the investigation. Of course I've heard many rumors and have met many people who indicated by hints that they knew a lot. Investigations can't hurt innocent people, though rumors can. Under the chairmanship of Wilbur Grant of Chester, the investigation has been under way for a month.

Mr. Blatt is certainly right in assuming that the citizens should have all the truth and that the necessary time should be given for a full inquiry into the penal institutions.

Except for the budget commission, our institutions operate independently. A college, for example, virtually does as it pleases, within the limit of its appropriation, and may even call on the legislature to provide for overruns. Our colleges may grant pensions, set up retirement funds—and all that, regardless of the constitutional provision which should govern. If the trustees do these things no one supervises or controls them. Without previous authorization they create new departments, new professorships—and whatnot—and send the bill to the state. Happily, nothing scandalous ever happens; nor do I lack in association of our institutions. Our general administrative set-up, however, is not one which puts the brakes on any institution; nor does it restrain the exuberance of its spending.

What authority have we in law for a parole board? What legal sanction is there for leaves of absence from the penal institutions? All these things may be desirable; I am not discussing that; but shall we disregard the law, the constitution itself, because something commends itself to our judgment? If that is the test, why have a constitution? Why not adopt one amendment repealing the whole constitution?

The constitution says: the governor "shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons."

In such manner, or such terms, and under such restrictions as he may deem proper. He may or may not consult the board of pardons. The responsibility rests on the governor.

In referring to reprieves, commutations and pardons, does it by implication authorize paroles and leaves of absence? Regardless of what may exist in other states, we must be controlled by the constitution of South Carolina. We know what a pardon is; we know what a commutation of sentence is; but what is a reprieve? A reprieve is a delay in the execution of a sentence. None of the three is a sanction for leaves of absence from the penitentiary, nor yet for paroles. A parole is a suspension of sentence, while serving it, subject to certain conditions.

I need not dwell on this topic, but it is the sovereign power of pardon.

commutation and reprieve be vested in the governor by the constitution the general assembly has nothing to do with it. No one but a constitutionalist is interested in such a discussion, and they are too few to count.

We must win the war. It is a new experience for Americans to feel the heavy hand of a foreign power. This, like all wars, must be won by the people. An aroused, determined America will not quail before any foe, nor will she quake with fear. Before the white heat of a people in fighting mood the congress, the President, and all others will bow! If our leadership is not vigorous, resourceful and successful it will feel the impact of an aggressive citizenship whose sons are going to the front, or who already have met the enemy. Our leaders spend much time in conference. Let us hope that planes and guns are being produced in adequate quantities. The people back home are whole-hearted for vigorous warfare, but they want the boys to have the tools for the job.

We can count on American fighting men to fight; to fight anybody, anywhere; but we must give them every weapon and shell necessary for winning the war.

How utterly trivial seem all the political issues when compared with the issues of war! While men meet with bayonets or face the cannon's roaring blast what does it matter about the petty things we have been fighting for in our political contests? Soon we shall have the Democratic state convention. Orators will try their spell-binding by calling on the name of the President and reciting the wondrous works. We would do much better to call on the name of Jehovah and recall his wonderful works to the children of men.

After all, who will tell of the help given to the farmer in his hour of destitution?

SOCIETY

(Continued from page three)

wore dresses of moss green taffeta, made with square neckline, puffed sleeves and large bow sashes. They wore turbans of matching material trimmed with freesias. The maid-of-honor carried a cascade bouquet of gerberia shading from yellow to coral and combined with freesias. The maids carried like bouquets shading from coral to yellow.

Ushers were Clement Brown, Bethesda, Md., and the following fellow students of the bridegroom at Union Theological seminary, Richmond, Va., Kirk Allen, Greenville, Robert Williams, Greensboro, N. C., and Paul Reigner, Baltimore, Md.

William P. Anderson, second, of Greenville, attended his son as best man, and Arthur David Kline, of Bethesda, gave his daughter in marriage.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin made with sweetheart neckline and long fitted sleeves pointed over the hand. The bodice was fashioned with long torso, edged with cording and the skirt, attached to the bodice with a band of shirring, extended into a full-length train. Her ivory tulle veil was caught to the hair with a freesia. She carried a cascade bouquet of brides roses and small lilies combined with fern.

Following the ceremony, the wedding guests were entertained at a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 4705 South Chelsea Lane, Bethesda.

Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur David Kline of Bethesda, and is a graduate of Hood college, Frederick, Md.

Mr. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Anderson, second, graduated at Furman university and is now a senior at Union Theological seminary. He is the grandson of Mrs. R. L. Bailey and the late Mr. Bailey of this city. His mother before marriage was Miss Clayte Bailey.

Following a wedding trip to the North, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will reside in Richmond, until Mr. Anderson's graduation. For traveling, the bride wore a suit of turquoise wool, with hat and blouse in white and accessories of blue.

Those from Greenville attending the ceremony and reception included the bridegroom's mother and his sister, Miss Ruth Anderson. His aunt, Miss Ruth Bailey of this city, also attended.

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THE NATIONAL SCENE
As Washington Sees It

Special to The Chronicle.

Washington, April 21.—"This nation is beginning to produce as no other nation in the world has produced."

That statement by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production board, coupled with other similar evidence of the fact that war production now is soaring toward records, has spread a feeling of optimism here despite the disaster in the Philippines and other disturbing war news. The general feeling here is that Allied morale and ingenuity of planning is great enough to win the war if given materials equal to those of our enemies—and it now appears certain that we will, before not too long, establish an imposing leadership in the production of arms.

Many cheering reports about the caliber of our equipment have been made recently. The British, for instance, have reported that U. S. built bombers are superior to anything they have and anything the Germans have; recent investigation of bomb-sights have proved that the Germans don't even know the principles of the Norden bombsight which is far superior to any other; and other reports come in regularly from our Allies praising the equipment which we are sending to them.

Actual figures on production of various types of equipment, which might be of use to the enemy, are not being made public, but enough figures are released to make it apparent that our production is now going at a terrific pace.

The government permitted General Motors corporation to release general figures on its production of war supplies, which show that that corporation alone shipped over a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of war products during the first three months of 1942. This was almost five times as much war equipment as General Motors shipped during the first quarter of 1941. The General Motors report states that it has contracts for more than 10 per cent of all war materials fabricated from metal including one-third of the machine guns, more than one-third of the army trucks, more than half of the nation's diesel engines, two-fifths of the aviation engines and more than one-fourth of the tanks. Thus the progress of General Motors gives a good cross-section picture of the progress of our total war production.

If General Motors is producing 10 per cent of all metal equipment, and if other producers are keeping pace with General Motors, it can be assumed that our war production approaches the three-billion-dollar mark for the first three months of this year. The figures also show that the production rate is being increased greatly each month.

Although the first concern of the government and of the people is with production, there is a widespread effort being made to see to it that no company gets exorbitant profits on its production of war material. Consequently, the President recently issued an order giving six government agencies the right to audit the books of firms which have government orders to prevent the accumulation of unreasonable profits. The agencies which were given this authority are: the War Production board, the maritime commission, the Reconstruction Finance corporation and the departments of war, navy and treasury.

The White House has shown particular concern recently over the domestic problem of inflation, it being agreed by all authorities here that the war program can cost us many billions more than it should unless stringent steps are taken to keep prices from soaring higher. The proposals to freeze wages, salaries, rents and prices are only part of the plan now being considered to stem inflation, a major part of the planning being aimed at the capture of many more billions of dollars from the people. With purchasing power getting far ahead of supplies available for purchase, it is agreed that this surplus money will cause rapid inflation unless channeled back to the treasury.

Several proposals have been made for increasing taxes to even more than the \$7,600,000,000 requested by the treasury several months ago. Other proposals call for enforced savings, but, except in the treasury department, the majority of administration leaders seem to favor draining the surplus off the public purse by taxation.

The office of price administration has been the most active department in efforts to curb inflation. Leon Henderson, chief of that office, estimates that the last war cost us \$13,500,000,000 more than it should have because of inflation and he warns that this war might cost us an extra 100 billion unless further inflation is prevented.

"In every inflation in history," said Mr. Henderson, "wages and salaries have lagged behind the general rise. That is the deadly danger. Wages seem to be more; there is actually more money in the pay check. But that increase is more than offset by the rise in prices. So in reality the wage-earner's standard of living is lowered."

Those who favor higher taxation as a means of preventing inflation fear that they cannot get the cooperation of congress in an election year. Already some members of congress have suggested that the tax proposals are too high and it is evident that a good deal of administration pressure would be necessary to boost them still higher.

BUYER MEETS
SELLER IN OUR AD
COLUMNS

County Farmers In
All-Out Campaign

Tinsleys Show What Can
Be Done Toward 'Living
At Home.'

Laurens county farmers, men and women by the hundreds, to paraphrase a statement by County Agent C. B. Cannon, are setting an ambitious all-out front goal in the matter of food-for-victory production.

The Tinsley farm, operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Tinsley of the Trinity Ridge section, several miles west of Laurens, typifies a balanced agricultural program, which was adopted several years ago by the Tinsleys. Mr. and Mrs. Tinsley are members of the Laurens county agricultural planning committee, and both have had a part in the widely-projected live-at-home program.

The individual effort being put forth on the Tinsley farm in producing food-for-victory was aptly illustrated in a special exhibit placed in the recent Victory rally parade and demonstration for Laurens county. The exhibit consisted of a tractor-drawn wagon loaded with products grown on the Tinsley farm such as hay, dairy, pork, and poultry products, corn, cotton seed, wheat, cowpeas, sorghum seed, sugar cane stalks, oats, canned goods, sweet potatoes, syrup, dried fruit and peanuts. Also in the collection were various tools and implements commonly used on a farm in producing ordinary crops.

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