

# The Clinton Chronicle

Established 1900

WILSON W. HARRIS, Editor and Publisher

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The Chronicle seeks the cooperation of its subscribers and readers—the publisher will at all times appreciate wise suggestions and kindly advice. The Chronicle will publish letters of general interest when they are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. This paper is not responsible for the views or opinions of its correspondents.

CLINTON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1942

## Losing the War

During recent weeks, more and more people in the know have expressed the opinion that "so far we are losing this war."

Those of us who do not have access to the facts, and hear only the news which official bodies agree to release, don't have much way of knowing whether things are looking brighter or darker.

It is alarming, however, to have such a prominent official as Ralph Bard, assistant secretary of the navy, publicly state that we are losing. Mr. Bard made that statement because he thinks the people will have to do a lot more than they have done so far in order to assure victory. He thinks a lot of us are "whistling in the graveyard to keep from facing reality."

Maybe we are—or maybe, if we are not facing reality, it is because reality is kept hidden from us. So long as the American people are honestly given facts they can be counted upon to do something about them.

## The Farmers' Rights

Any charges that the farmers of the United States are not patriotic, based on the fracas in congress over parity prices should be nipped in the bud right now.

For the American farmer is probably the most patriotic species of citizen we have in this country—and ever since the war started he has been putting in man-killing hours to bring food production to an all-time high.

In spite of labor shortages, resulting from selective service and from farm help going to the cities for easier and more lucrative work, the farmer has achieved a notable record this year—and he probably is much more deserving of wearing an Army-Navy "E" than are many of the war factory workers who drop their tools the minute the whistle blows unless they are assured of time and a half for overtime.

The farm lobbyists in congress may have made it appear that the farmer is out for all he can get out of this war—but it should be remembered that it is the lobbyists and not the farmers themselves who are doing the shouting.

Organized labor has been demanding—and getting—special favors and protection from congress ever since the present Washington administration took office. The farmer is entitled to justice—and even special consideration—like others.

## Welcome, Synod

On behalf of the community The Chronicle wishes to extend a most cordial welcome to the members of the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina who are to gather in our midst next Tuesday for their annual meeting with the First Presbyterian church as host.

It is a disappointment that the meeting of the Florida Synod, scheduled to be held here at the same time on Thonwell's historic campus, had to be cancelled on account of the tire and gas situation.

To the ministers and laymen who will be here for Synod—we bid a hearty welcome. Our gates, our homes, our hearts are thrown wide open to you. We have had the honor several times before of entertaining the Presbyterian brethren, we have many of your kith and kin with us. As a matter of fact, since the only two Presbyterian institutions in the state are located here, Clinton may properly be termed a sort of mecca for South Carolina Presbyterians.

We hope that the approaching session will be both profitable and enjoyable, and that your coming will prove a blessing to our community and do us good. You are representatives of a great church, a growing and influential denomination, ready to take hold and work for the Master. Any community should feel honored to entertain such a body.

We want you to have a good time while here. Our people stand ready to do all within their power to make you enjoy your stay. There can be no doubt, then, of Clinton's pleasure in having you as our guests. With keen anticipation and pleasure we look forward to the coming of your distinguished church group.

Let us say that for next week, at least, we are all Calvinists. And we add in all sincerity that the gourd hangs by the side of the well—that you are welcome, thrice welcome.

## Don't Forget 'Our Boys'

If you have a husband, brother, nephew, cousin or friend in foreign service (regardless of the branch), be sure to see that they are on the "receiving line" to enjoy a Merry Christmas from their loved ones back home.

This means "Mail Early for Christ-

mas" because of the wartime burden of the mails and to guarantee arrival by Christmas of your remembrances to those separated by long distance. The post office department has issued a final warning to the public to get all packages in the mail during October, and under no circumstances later than November 1st. If you put off your mailing the army does not insure delivery by Christmas, since we are told, there are not enough ships and mail planes to accommodate a last-minute rush.

Packages labeled "Christmas Parcel" will be expedited abroad. They should be no larger than an ordinary shoe box, the public is warned, and weigh not more than six pounds. They should be well wrapped and tied, with the addresses including full name and rank or rating of addressee, and the name of his ship or company, but the location should never be included.

Only three post office addresses may be used, "Care of the Postmaster, New York, N. Y., "Care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, California," and "Care of the Postmaster, New Orleans, La."

There is no limit on the number of packages a relative or friend overseas may receive. However, not more than one Christmas package may be mailed by the same sender to the same recipient in any one week, government has announced—with particular care urged in the selection of gifts.

Time is short. November 1 will soon be here and passed. This means that parcels must be prepared and mailed during the next three weeks to avoid disappointment.

Let's not forget "our boys" from this community. Wherever they may be, and under whatever circumstances—"a box from home" will thrill their hearts, give them happiness and help ease the hardships of waging war.

## 'Freedom of The Press' A Priceless Heritage

Every state in the nation is joining this week in the observance of National Newspaper Week to emphasize that the American newspaper is one of the bulwarks of American democracy—one of the safeguards of Americanism as we know it. And it is not only a safeguard, it is a safeguard which belongs to the people themselves.

"Freedom of the press," like the words liberty and democracy, have been heard so often by generations of Americans that they have lost a lot of their fire. We in America don't know anything but freedom of the press, liberty and democracy. We've had them for generations, we should be sure that this heritage is protected and preserved. Too many people are apt to yawn at the words and then pass on to the funnies or sports page.

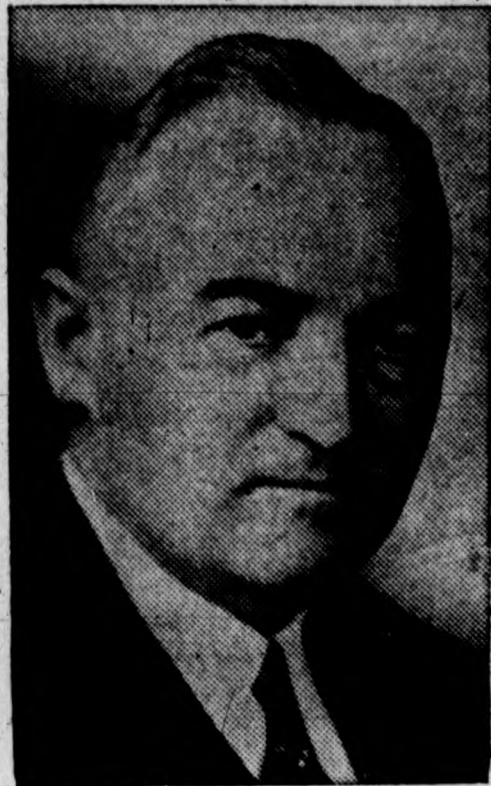
It's not that Americans do not appreciate their freedoms. They appreciate them more each day as they read about the encroachments from Washington upon individuals and business, and the wiping out of freedom in all other parts of the world. But at the same time, it's hard for anyone to become emotionally aroused over something he has never been without.

For comparison, imagine the excitement there would be in Germany if the newspapers came out with headlines announcing "Freedom of the press." It would cause cheering in the streets, expressions of fear on the faces of the people would turn to joy and there would be nationwide celebrations.

To all people freedom is a precious thing. But it is the people who are suddenly given freedom after years of bondage who feel the full force of its meaning. If our freedom of the press was suddenly extinguished, democracy and all the other freedoms it stands for would immediately disappear. We would be left in the dark as to what our government was doing, what was happening in foreign countries and what fate was in store for us. We would be guided in our thinking by rumors and lies instead of by facts. We would be propagandized into doing whatever the government wanted us to do. We would have no appeal to public opinion. We would become slaves.

It isn't a pleasant picture, but it is the picture of most countries in the world today. We don't expect it to happen here. But it can happen here if our people continue simply to take our freedom for granted. The way we can prevent it is to arm ourselves mentally against any such eventuality—to be prepared and ready, when any move is made, within or without our country, to curb the free press—to "shoot first."

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DELOS L. JAMES

## NATIONAL C. OF C. OFFICIAL TO SPEAK HERE TUESDAY

Delos L. James, of Washington, D. C., manager of the Agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Clinton on October 13, at 8 o'clock. All members of the club are invited to attend the supper-meeting and a number of farmers are also expected to attend.

Mr. James was raised on an Illinois dairy farm, was graduated from the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois and has been identified with many phases of agricultural activity. He is a recognized authority in the field of agricultural economics.

Mr. James will discuss some of the many far-reaching changes which have come about in recent years and now appear to be real barriers to the war effort and to agricultural and business security.

Mr. James has had an opportunity to closely observe the relationship of agriculture to the national economy and will pass on such information as he has gained which will be of interest and help to the members to become better informed concerning the viewpoint of important business and agricultural interests in various sections of the country.

## JUDGE MANN GIVES CRIMINAL ELEMENT WAR-TIME WARNING

The time has come when the "criminal class" must be put on notice that the law will not trifle with them during war times, was the theme of a forceful charge made to the Laurens county grand jury last week by Judge M. M. Mann of St. Matthews before he delivered indictments to the jurors for their consideration.

If the war continues, he said, from time to time the able bodied manhood of the country will be put in uniform and some of them will be taken across the seas. That means, he continued, that those that are left have got to be "tough" with those who would not abide by the law.

"You must bear in mind," he said, "that the army does not desire to fill its ranks with the criminal element because the army men want men who will be brave and trustworthy." Therefore, he said, the criminal class that is rejected for army service will have to be dealt with. "I am not going into details. You have your own common sense and can see the situation as well as I can, but I want them to know that the county and state is not asleep."

He called on the citizenship to co-operate in the enforcement of the law. "If we fail," he said, "we break faith with those boys who are defending our liberties on foreign shores."

Judge Mann also spoke of the money-grabbing spirit in the nation as our soldiers are risking their lives for liberty. "I am ashamed of what they think when they read in the newspapers of their homeland how people are bartering to see how much money they can make out of the business of this war."

He likened the present avarice for profit to the time "2,000 years ago when the greatest mortal who ever lived" was crucified on the Cross while soldiers "bartered" for his garments. He scored the delays brought about by such selfishness "while our boys are over there."

"We hear 'God Bless America' over the radio," he said, "but the song is going to prove a boomerang if the American public does not wake up and show itself worthy to be blessed."

## Hubert Owens To Go With Fire Department

J. Hubert Owens, for a number of years manager of McDaniel Vulcanizing Works of this city, has accepted a position with the fire department of the city. He will assume his new duties October 15.

Mr. Owens succeeds John M. Ray, resigned, who is now with the Country Market.

## LIONS MEET TONIGHT

The Lions club will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the club house near here instead of Friday night, officers of the club state. The meeting date has been changed to enable members who wish to do so to attend the football game Friday night.

## THE NATIONAL SCENE As Washington Sees It

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—The rebellion in congress against the President's request to freeze farm prices at parity, instead of at 110 per cent of parity as provided in the price control act, has clearly demonstrated that there is no hope of getting congress to drop politics, even in the face of national catastrophe.

Grave doubts as to the ability of our representative form of government to serve the best interests of the nation during this war period have been expressed by many who have followed this measure.

The most severe criticism of congress has grown out of these considerations:

1. Congress used the President's request for freezing of the price of food as an opportunity to try to put through legislation which would send food prices even higher than they were permitted to go under previous legislation.

2. Congressmen from rural areas showed that they were entirely under the thumb of farm lobbyists and would make no move without the permission of these men.

3. Although warned of the dangers of a politically inspired clash between congress and the President during these times, the house of representatives ignored the consequences in its determination to please farm leaders in this pre-election period.

4. Congress showed its disregard of the people as a whole, by attempting to enact legislation which, although of some doubtful benefit, to the farmer, would cost the public from three to four billion dollars a year in increased cost of living—an amount almost equal to the increased taxes to be paid next year.

Although these criticisms have been leveled at congress from many sources, anyone who listened to the debate on this controversial measure could see that the farm bloc "had a case." The case was this: the supply of farm labor is becoming dangerously scarce. The ranks of farm labor are being thinned both by men being called into the armed service and by men seeking more lucrative jobs in war production industries. To keep men on the farms it will be necessary to raise farm wages and the farmer must get higher prices in order to pay increased wages.

All analyses of the situation are in agreement that the farm labor problem is acute, but there are few outside of congress and the farm lobbyists who see higher food prices as a solution to this situation. It has been pointed out by economists that an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in farm wages would still not be enough to attract labor back to the farm and that the only real solution will be through the Man Power commission which must work out a plan for drafting farm help.

As a result of this clash between congress and the President, it is expected that the President will become more and more hesitant about taking matters to congress and will exercise all of his war powers to dictate future programs. The President made it clear, before asking congress for this legislation, that he believed he had the power to enforce food price freezing without legislation. It is therefore natural to assume that in similar instances in the future he will refrain from referring to congress matters on which he can act without congressional approval.

Plans for winter rationing are now being worked out by the Office of Price Administration and it is expected that several additional items will soon be added to those on which rationing already has been announced.

The rationing of meat came as somewhat of a surprise in a year when the country had produced more meat than at any time in history but the demands of the army and of other nations, plus the increased purchase of meat by the people of this country, made a degree of rationing seem essential.

The 2½ pound-per-person ration actually is equal to the amount of meat which the average person in this country usually eats, but during the past two years the consumption has increased by a pound per person. The rationing, therefore, is merely expected to get consumption back to normal.

The rationing of gasoline—plus the national speed limit of 35 miles per hour—has been expanded to the whole nation entirely as a move to preserve our nation's rubber supply, a large proportion of which is on the wheels of the automobiles. It is expected that this rationing will last for at least two years, and is apt to become stricter rather than more lenient as the war goes on.

In the East, the rationing of fuel oil is causing considerable alarm, the average householder with an oil burner still being uncertain just how much oil he will get and how much he will need. The greatest problem in this situation is one which can't be answered by the price administration or anyone else. That is: Will it be a warm or a cold winter?

## TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES

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KENNETH N. BAKER

Phone 306

## BANK STATEMENT

## BANK STATEMENT

Report of Condition of

## Commercial Depository of Clinton

in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of Business on  
September 30, 1942

| ASSETS                                                                                                    |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed.....                                          | 156,800.00          |
| Obligations of States and political subdivisions.....                                                     | 35,000.00           |
| Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection..... | 243,325.12          |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                                                                               | 1,026.00            |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....                                                                                 | <b>\$436,151.12</b> |

| LIABILITIES                                                         |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations..... | \$406,014.95        |
| Deposits of States and political subdivisions.....                  | 17,687.95           |
| Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.).....          | 592.75              |
| <b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b> .....                                         | <b>\$424,295.65</b> |

**TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)**.....**\$424,295.65**

| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS                    |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Capital*.....                       | \$ 2,500.00      |
| Surplus.....                        | 8,500.00         |
| Undivided profits.....              | 855.47           |
| <b>TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b> ..... | <b>11,855.47</b> |

**TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS**.....**\$436,151.12**  
\*This bank's capital consists of common stock with total par value of \$2,500.00.

**MEMORANDA**  
On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was.....\$ 42,429.56  
Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to.....\$435,125.12

I, F. M. Boland, Cashier of the above-named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
F. M. BOLAND.  
Correct—Attest: J. P. Prather, W. W. Harris, H. D. Henry, Directors.

State of South Carolina, County of Laurens.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1942, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.  
S. MARGARET HOLLAND, Notary Public.  
My commission expires at will of the Governor.

Report of Condition of

## M. S. Bailey &amp; Son, Bankers

of Clinton, in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of  
Business on September 30, 1942

| ASSETS                                                                                                    |                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Loans and discounts (Including \$64,996.36 overdrafts).....                                               | \$ 818,916.50         |
| Obligations of States and political subdivisions.....                                                     | 68,000.00             |
| Other bonds, notes, and debentures.....                                                                   | 29,425.00             |
| Corporate stocks.....                                                                                     | 2,116.00              |
| Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection..... | 1,066,977.99          |
| Real estate owned other than bank premises.....                                                           | 28,024.35             |
| Other assets.....                                                                                         | 7,500.00              |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....                                                                                 | <b>\$2,020,959.84</b> |

| LIABILITIES                                                         |                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations..... | \$1,409,818.94        |
| Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....   | 96,921.98             |
| Deposits of States and political subdivisions.....                  | 79,111.97             |
| Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.).....          | 448.92                |
| <b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b> .....                                         | <b>\$1,586,301.81</b> |

**TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)**.....**1,586,301.81**

| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS                    |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Capital.....                        | \$ 20,201.40      |
| Subordinated deposits.....          | 379,798.60        |
| Undivided profits.....              | 34,658.03         |
| <b>TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b> ..... | <b>434,658.03</b> |

**TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS**.....**\$2,020,959.84**

**MEMORANDA**  
Assets pledged to qualify for exercise of fiduciary or corporate powers, and for purposes other than to secure liabilities.....\$ 65,000.00  
Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law.....\$ 67,834.77  
On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was.....\$ 107,164.25  
Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to.....\$1,066,977.99

I, R. C. ADAIR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
R. C. ADAIR.  
Private bank—no directors.

State of South Carolina, County of Laurens.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1942, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.  
RAYMOND J. PITTS, Notary Public.  
My commission expires at the pleasure of the Governor.

# "L"

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