

The Clinton Chronicle

Established 1900

WILSON W. HARRIS, Editor and Publisher

Published Every Thursday By
THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANYSubscription Rate (Payable In Advance):
One Year \$1.50; Six Months 75 cents; Three Months 50 cents

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office at Clinton, S. C.

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, JANUARY 21, 1943

The Farmer's Job

The American people are being told daily that the nation is facing a serious food shortage.

If this war is to be won there must be increased food production for home and foreign consumption. Food is to be an important factor of the war.

The providing of an enlarged food supply is the farmer's problem and responsibility. He should be freed from restrictions and told to produce everything in his power. He should not be required to spend his time battling through a maze of governmental red tape he doesn't understand.

The outlook of the farmer is not a rosy one.

Save the Tin Can

Save the tin cans. That is the request the Chamber of Commerce is making of every housewife in this community as this organization starts a salvage campaign to open February 3rd. Trucks will call on that date at all homes for a systematic collection for salvage.

In every home in the community there are useless cans that will be worth much to the government now facing a shortage of tin so vital in our war effort. Nearly 90 per cent of America's tin formerly came from Malaya, which is now cut off.

All cans must be properly prepared as shown in an announcement in today's paper. These instructions should be carefully read and followed.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce headed by J. Leland Young, has undertaken the task of making the collection in the city. We are all asked to help—to save the tin can.

Revenue and Liquor

According to a report of the South Carolina tax commission for the calendar year, revenue from sales of alcoholic liquors in the state for the month of December amounted to \$409,908 as compared with \$260,793 for December 1941. Such a jump shows that in spite of a war on our hands, there is to be no let up in drinking back home.

With the state in the legalized liquor business, we are bartering our youth for revenue. We are, in substance, saying the more intoxicants the public buys and drinks, the more money we will have with which to operate our public schools. We are a hypocritical people.

The Washington administration is dripping wet. The secretary of war and secretary of navy in recent public statements strongly indicated that the use of intoxicants by our men in service is essential to help maintain morale and win the war. An outrageous claim and untrue.

In speaking of revenue and whiskey Roger Babson says: "There is no revenue from alcoholic beverages, it is a myth and a mirage. It costs any community eight times as much as it brings in, in court costs, poverty, crime, slaughter and degradation."

The Rubber Crisis

It would seem to the great majority of the American people that when those responsible in Washington reflect upon the "mess" they have made in recent years in handling the rubber situation—they would hang their heads in shame. Having completely fallen down on the job they should have been removed and the responsibility of handling this problem placed on the shoulders of others.

This country is confronted with an acute rubber shortage due to several reasons, we must all realize by now. When Bernard Baruch, one of the ablest business men in America, stood on the White House steps three years ago and begged that quick action be taken to relieve the expected shortage due to world conditions, he was laughed at and ignored.

We all know by now that rubber must be conserved to the limit. That is why we have such tight gasoline restrictions. Reports from Washington indicate that unless plenty of synthetic rubber is made by September of this year, our nation's rubber supply—and that includes the rubber available to all our allies—will be practically exhausted. This means that unless we are going to let the jeeps and army trucks run on their rims, the rubber pile must be added to at once, while the civilian population does without.

The war, now looking brighter each day for our side, will be speeded up to a soon victory or retarded to a large extent, by the success or failure of the government to get hold of sufficient quantities of rubber needed for war purposes. Meeting the problem requires the best brains and initiative of the country instead of delay and bungling by the dictatorial Jesse Jones and others when

the need of an emergency synthetic rubber program was placed before them and ignored.

Misplaced Emphasis

Much is being heard from some about the economic security of the people. This is of minor importance now as compared with the importance of individual freedom, our prime war objective. Nobody back home is suffering for lack of work, food and clothing.

Social security machinery, we are told by the President and a few others, needs to be enlarged. This means, we suppose, that an additional percentage of payroll is to be taken from employee and employer.

Social security, as we have it under federal control, is a forced insurance by government upon the people. It is government in the insurance business in competition with private companies. The Chronicle is opposed to government in business, regardless of the field.

It is human nature to desire security, of course. The insurance businesses, the savings banks and other institutions and enterprises thrive on man's longing to gain financial independence.

Many men are afraid to change to other work than that they are doing because they fear new ventures may imperil their position and opportunity to earn an honest living at present. The majority of people have an innate longing to reach a point where they can assure themselves and their families of food, clothing, and shelter for the rest of their lives.

Such lofty ambitions often are not realized because of social eruptions, wars, business depressions and countless other things that interfere with a feeling of security. The tragedy of the New Deal common theory of recent years is that it has encouraged millions of people to seek and applaud all moves to have the government and labor unions (at taxpayers' expense) take over the responsibility of their support and security. This belief instilled in the minds of many, has killed initiative, a willingness to work and self-effort on their part.

Yet the history of our country makes it evident that the successful men of the past were those who spurned ease and security, who took chances and who withstood all varieties of hardships in order to reach the goals they had set for themselves, by hard work. They have guarded against allowing themselves to fall in the category of the lazy and incompetent.

Now with the world experiencing its greatest upheaval, we say that government proposals and personal demands of security and hand-outs should be abandoned and forgotten until our country's security and freedom is assured. We need to stop playing politics and direct our thoughts toward coping with hardships instead of toward dreams of an easier existence. We need to practice stoicism instead of insisting on being "soft."

The New Governor

South Carolinians have been given two voluminous gubernatorial addresses within the past two weeks, neither of which may be expected to have much weight.

Governor Jefferies, of Colleton county and Santee-Cooper fame, presented a long list of recommendations before he retired from office to return to the state senate.

Governor Olin Johnston in his address Tuesday outlined a number of changes in government he advocates. He came out for state-wide prohibition for which the majority of the people have voted while their wishes in the matter were ignored by the general assembly. The Chronicle stands, and always has, for prohibition and a clamping down on the liquor business in this state and throughout the nation.

Governor Johnston in his address called for "peace and harmony" in contrast to the attitude he assumed when he entered upon his first term as governor in 1935. The people hope he means what he says.

Johnston's political record has covered an extended period. He first ran for the legislature and was elected. In 1930 he offered for governor and was defeated by "Blackwood" by a small margin. In 1934 he came back again against Cole Blease and was elected governor. At the end of his four-year term he returned to Spartanburg for the practice of law. In 1938 he offered again as an office-seeker in the United States senate race against Senator Ellison D. Smith and was defeated. In the heat of the campaign President Roosevelt made a stop in the state and went out of his way in Greenville to make a public dig against Smith. The President wanted Johnston elected. In 1941 Johnston again tried for the senate with Bryson and Maybank as his opponents. The New Deal Washington

powers in this contest were for Maybank in preference to his two opponents. Maybank was elected. The past summer Johnston, at the last minute, announced for governor against Manning and was elected.

Johnston's inaugural address was largely a repetition of his recent campaign speeches. Already there is speculation that he will try his hand for the U. S. senate next year against Smith. Should he enter this race and win, he would resign as did Maybank. When asked a few days ago by a reporter whether he intended to serve the four years of his term as governor, Johnston evaded a direct reply.

How Mr. Johnston will conduct himself as governor remains to be seen. He has an opportunity for leadership. His first administration was a stormy four years, the greater part of which was spent in denouncing the state highway department and its directing head, the late Ben M. Sawyer, one of the most capable and trustworthy men ever to serve the state. As governor, he substituted military for civil government, arrayed class against class and brought general confusion. There was no harmony, for which he now tells the people of the state he will stand. His pardon record, like several of his predecessors, was a blow at law-enforcement, the upholding of the verdicts of juries and sentences of the courts. His liberal attitude toward convicts is well known by the public.

It is to be hoped that the new governor's second term will be pitched on a high, dignified level—entirely different from his first administration.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS

By GEE MCGEE

Don't Monkey With A Live Mouse

About 2:30 o'clock last Friday morning, I awoke with a splitting headache. I went to the bathroom for the purpose of taking one or two aspirin tablets. I opened the medicine cabinet and a mouse jumped out on my shoulder. This mouse and I were both badly frightened. It ran around my neck about twice, and then it jumped to the floor and then's when the marathon took place.

The bathroom is a mouse-proof bathroom, but this individual mouse got in there somehow or other. How it got into the medicine cabinet will always remain a mystery. After I got over my sudden fright, I undertook to send that little rascal where he wouldn't bother anybody again. I chased him around the room about 15 times, hitting at him every second with a towel. I always hit where he had just been.

After bursting an electric light, one of which I shave by, and having knocked over the electric heater that we use whether we need it or not, I decided to change my fighting tactics. I sneaked into an adjoining room and got a broom. (Note: don't ever try to kill a mouse with a broom, unless he is already "ketchup" in a mouse-trap. It simply can't be done. That infernal mouse flashed around that room at about 345 m.p.h. My speed was only 340 m.p.h.)

I did enough hitting with that broom to kill 500 rabbits, but that mouse was never stunned even a little bit. He ran up my pajamas seven different times. I lost him once: he had hid himself (or herself, as the case "mought" have been) under my collar. And to make bad matters worse, he didn't jump off as he should have done: he shimmied down inside my back. If my blood pressure had been two points higher, I would have died then and there. After chasing each other for about 45 minutes and I was so tired, I was half dead . . . he accidentally jumped into the bath tub. I turned the hot water on him and after he had succumbed and passed out, I flushed him down the drain. My headache had disappeared when the mouse-killing ordeal was over. I never slept another wink that night.

We Have Some Smart Men Outside The Army and The Navy

I am sure that Secretary Stimson has never heard of my Uncle Joe. It's strange that he has not sought him out. Uncle Joe would have prevented the debacle at Pearl Harbor, that is—if he had been consulted about a month or so prior to the bombing. He knew that Japan would attempt to destroy Pearl Harbor during the month of December, but he had it marked down on his almanac as December 6, 1941, at 2 p.m. instead of December 7, 1941, at 7 a.m.

Uncle Joe would have been of some help in the invasion of Africa if his cooperation had been solicited. He missed his calculations only slightly there. He had figured the exact day that the Allies would attempt to invade the Dark Continent, but instead of landing at Oran and Casablanca, he had them put down to first take Dakar, and then drive up the coast and overlap Algiers, Morocco and all the rest of the coast over to Tripoli. Then he would have cut Rommel off between Sirte and Homs. But his advice was not solicited.

As to the Russian campaign, Uncle Joe predicted that Stalin would begin his offensive move north of Stalingrad in December 3, but Stalin—while his mind ran true to form with my Uncle Joe's mind, waited a day, and attacked on December 4. He made a mistake there, so Uncle Joe

says. That extra day gave Hitler time to fetch in 1,000,000 Italians and 500,000 Roumanians, and 250,000 Hungarians, and 225 Germans. This kind of backfired on Stalin, but he has not done so bad for himself.

My Uncle Joe could tell the war and navy departments how Japan ought to be dealt with, but he thinks this way about it: If our leaders don't request him to help, he will let them go ahead and continue to make mistakes and blunders. He predicted to the man the number of isolationists that would try to retract their words and actions, except Fish and Lindbergh: he thought both of them would have flown out of the country immediately after we declared war, but he missed it. They only crawled in a hole and pulled the hole in after them. My Uncle Joe is the smartest Joe I ever saw.

TODAY . . . TOMORROW

By Don Robinson

POINTS—Cents

I imagine the government gave us a month's warning on rationing of canned foods in order that housekeepers would have time to make a quick review of the principles of arithmetic.

But the new 1943 version of arithmetic is apt to be more complicated than the arithmetic we learned from our school textbooks, since it deals with "points" as well as cents. Before doing her shopping, after rationing goes into effect, a woman will have to figure how many points she can afford to use during a specified period, what foods she can buy in the largest quantities with her remaining points and how to serve balanced meals and economize on points and cents at the same time.

Hence, it is quite possible that those who are not good at figures will, toward the end of a rationing period, find that they are forced to feed their families during the remaining days on a diet of unrationed foods. They may, for example, have to sit down to a dinner beginning with pickles followed by a main course of olives and candied fruits and ending up with a luscious dessert of jelly and noodles.

SALES—Budgets

Those few women who really took algebra seriously when they were in high school may be able to devise formulas which will help them with their shopping. If they let X equal ration points and Y equal cents, it may be possible to work out an equation which will prove that the evening meal should consist of spinach, pork chops and sweet potatoes.

But for those women, who, even in normal times, have to bring all of their fingers into use to add up a grocery list, the new point system is apt to cause great confusion at first.

Actually, there is nothing very difficult about the point system and, when mastered, it is apt to mean that most women will be able to plan more healthful and at the same time more economical meals than they ever have before.

Just as people refer to prices before they make a purchase, they will hereafter check the "point-cost" in the same manner and they can also look for "point-sales" where foods which are plentiful will be offered for a reduced number of coupons.

CLERKS—Figuring

The biggest difficulty with the point system is going to be in making transactions with grocery store clerks. With many of the stores already short of help and customers becoming increasingly impatient over service, there will be plenty of headaches involved in collecting ration stamps as well as money.

As has been the case with gasoline and sugar and coffee, people will become much more concerned with coupon-pinching than penny-pinching. Gas station attendants tell me that many of their customers, after handing over their precious "A" coupons, forget all about the money end of the transaction unless they are reminded—but when cash is requested they don't even bother to ask the price.

But it is going to mean that each purchase will require double the time it previously did for paying up. First the grocery clerk will have to figure the cost in dollars, then he must figure out how many coupons are owed him, and after that he will patiently have to explain to the poorer of the mathematicians how he arrived at his answer. Many women have implicit trust in the addition of grocery clerks, so far as money is concerned, but with the new "point" currency they will probably look upon each transaction with suspicion.

GRUMBLING—Fortune

People who like to grumble over inconveniences and discomfort, will have a field day during 1943.

With food rationing, gasoline rationing, transportation difficulties, shortages, fuel oil rationing and a million and one other complications which are bound to develop during

the next few months, our former easy way of living will hardly be recognizable.

The only thing we can do is make up our minds to accept the exigencies of war time economy and take a Pollyanna-like attitude toward our ration books, our food problems and our lack of services of all kinds.

And, by comparing our restricted lives with those of the people in war-torn countries and with those of our millions of boys in the armed services, there is still plenty of grounds for us to think that we are the luckiest people on earth.

The meals that we may complain about on meatless Tuesdays would seem like a banquet in other parts of the world. Having our own private automobile to drive 200 miles a month would be the height of luxury in any other country. And having the money we have to spend plus the thousands of things we still can buy with that money would make most any foreigner think he was living the life of a king.

ALL FARMERS ASKED TO COMPLETE FARM PLAN WORK SHEETS

In making plans for producing record crops to meet war needs in 1943, all Laurens county farmers will be asked to fill out a farm plan work sheet giving full information about the farm, according to Grover C. Roper, chairman of the county USDA War board.

Since community leaders are assuming responsibility for getting the work sheets signed, each farmer will receive a personal call from one of his neighbors within the next few weeks.

Entitled "1943 Farm Plan Work Sheet for Maximum War Production," the work sheet when completed will contain information that will serve as an inventory on both crops and livestock on the farm in 1942 and 1943. It will also serve as a guide to local selective service boards in the deferment of farm labor.

The second section seeks to obtain information on the farmer's needs in 1943. Here, he will list additional needs for machinery and other materials, and also will state whether he needs financial assistance and how much. This will serve as a guide by which the various agencies of the department of agriculture can render assistance needed throughout the year.

Section three of the sheet seeks information which will serve as a farm manpower inventory for 1943. It will list the regular labor force on the farm, including sharecroppers and hired hands, the additional labor employed in 1942, and the additional labor needed in 1943 for the three most important crops or enterprises on the farm. There is also a space for entering the housing facilities for the farm.

"The over-all purpose of the farm plan work sheet," Mr. Roper said this week, "is to provide information that will enable the government to offer the farmer assistance in producing for the war. Only by using the full facilities of every farm can we hope to meet our 1943 war goals for agriculture."

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS for all machines, portable and standard. Carbon paper, rubber stamps. Call 74. CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO.

CALL
Wyman Shealy
For Prompt
Plumbing and Heating
Service
105 E. Ferguson St.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The County Auditor's office at Laurens, S. C., will be open from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of March, 1943, for the purpose of taking tax returns for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of all business pertaining to the office. For the convenience of taxpayers, returns can be made at the following appointments throughout the county on dates named below, for the purpose of taking tax returns for the year 1943:

Goldville, Thursday, Jan. 21, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Goldville, Friday, Jan. 22, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Dr. Thompson's, Friday, Jan. 22, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Waterloo, Friday, Jan. 22, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

J. C. Martin's Store, Saturday, Jan. 23, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hickory Tavern, Monday, Jan. 25, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Reeves and Hipp Store, Monday, Jan. 25, 1:30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Bolt's Store, Monday, Jan. 25, 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Jones Store (L. H. Lott), Tuesday, Jan. 26, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

J. G. Phillips Store, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Cooper & Bailey, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Harris Store, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Clinton City, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Real estate is not to be returned this year. All new buildings, personal property, poll taxes and dogs must be returned. If not convenient to come to the county auditor's office, please make your return at one of the above places. A 10 per cent penalty goes on all property not returned after March 1st.

JENNIE V. CULBERTSON,
Auditor, Laurens County.

Be Quick To Treat Bronchitis

Chronic bronchitis may develop if your cough, chest cold, or acute bronchitis is not treated and you cannot afford to take a chance with any medicine less potent than Creomulsion which goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes.

Creomulsion blends beechwood creosote by special process with other time tested medicines for coughs. It contains no narcotics.

No matter how many medicines you have tried, tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough, permitting rest and sleep, or you are to have your money back. (Adv.)

KEROSENE . . .

12c per Gallon

YARBOROUGH OIL COMPANY
WEST MAIN STREET

INSURANCE

Fire - Tornado - Automobile - Surety Bonds - All Forms of Property Insurance.

SOUND PROTECTION AT LOWEST COST. REAL ESTATE

B. H. BOYD

Clinton, S. C.

A MORTGAGE CAN BE A BURDEN!

IS YOURS?

The terms of some mortgages work undue hardships, particularly during these times of high taxes and high costs of living.

You may be able to refinance yours at a great saving, by using our low cost, monthly payment plan, which in a surprisingly short time, will free your home or business of debt. Full details from our experienced officers without obligation.

BUY YOUR WAR BONDS THROUGH THIS INSTITUTION

Each Account Insured Up To \$5,000

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Telephone No. 6

A Clinton Institution Serving Clinton People Since 1909

We Buy and Sell
USED CARS
...and...
TRUCKS
TIMMERMAN MOTOR CO.
Clinton, S. C.