

WITH THE PRESS

Editorial Comment
From Various Papers.

"JANUARY"

Whatever else you choose to say about January—and you can say plenty, if you please—it does bring days that are lengthening instead of diminishing. The sun will be in the sky today about ten minutes longer than it was last Sunday, and the span will steadily increase until next June. One of these fine winter days, in fact, it may even be possible to eat a reasonably late breakfast without benefit of artificial light.

War time, of course, which has pushed the hands of the clock ahead and kept them there, has made this winter's dawn seem particularly dark and often deary. The countryman is used to getting up in what city folk consider the dead of night, but even for him it is a bit wearing to do the morning chores, eat breakfast and still have to start the day's work with a lantern in his hand. And the commuters simply can't reconcile themselves to seeing the sun loaf leisurely over the horizon while they are riding the 8:15 to the office. What are we, they grumpily ask, men or roosters?

There's a gain at the other end of the day, but it's neither particularly noticeable nor of any perceptible use. If the sun must set in midafternoon, what does it matter whether it's at 4 o'clock or 5? It's a cold and distant sun, anyway, as impersonal as an icicle. And winter evenings always were long.

But January brings the turn. It brings more snow, more ice, more cold; but it also brings more sunlight. It got its name, didn't it, from Janus, who specialized in new beginnings? A two-faced fellow, of course, but that was only a personal eccentricity. One of his faces was rather nice. And so is one of January's.—The New York Times.

PAY ENOUGH BUT DON'T PENSION

Teachers in the public schools, colleges included, should be paid wages sufficient for their support and to provide for themselves and families in old age.

Persons not satisfied with that compensation should not enter the teaching profession.

The News and Courier is irreconcilably opposed to underpay of teachers.

The News and Courier is equally opposed to the pensioning of teachers, to the assumption that they are a class apart from others, are imprudent, without foresight, incompetent to take care of themselves, as carpenters, doctors, merchants, others, do and must do.

The education of a child should not be entrusted to the visionary, the impractical, and the irresponsible. The first lesson that should be taught the child is that when he grows up he must look out for himself. It cannot be taught by a person who has not learned it.

The sole argument of substance for retirement pay for teachers in South Carolina is that they are underpaid. So far as the argument has substance, it should be met by increasing their pay.

The life and casualty insuring companies are in business for the accommodation of teachers no less than for the accommodation of bookkeepers, plumbers, traveling salesmen.

No man or woman is under compulsion to teach.

No man or woman laboring under the impression that he or she is making a sacrifice for the public by accepting a niggardly wage, asking, at the same time, a penitential offering from the taxpayers for old age, has any business in a schoolhouse.

The News and Courier is not a believer in a class of teachers dependent upon the charity of state or church.

The right of a church to support a system of schools and teachers by the benevolence of its members is not denied—nor would be the right of free masons, a labor union or a newspaper guild to do likewise be denied.

The right of the state to tax all the people for the maintenance of a segregated teaching class is denied.

Moreover, its wisdom is denied. A public teacher confessedly dependent on eventual public, or taxpaying, charity, is an unfit public school teacher.

A state neglecting to pay its public school teachers wages sufficient to protect them from beggary in old age is a state guilty of shameful parsimony.

The ways are open for the adequately paid teacher to take care of himself, or herself, even as to the banker, the broker, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.—The News and Courier.

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THE NATIONAL SCENE

As Washington Sees It

Special to The Chronicle.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Although the new congress, stimulated by its added Republican strength (is working on dozens of new projects for improving the efficiency of our war program and of our wartime civilian economy, it looks as though taxes may be one of the first things to be given major consideration.

Many congressmen already have expressed the fear that, unless the present tax collection plan is revised before March 15, there will be many people who will be unable to meet their payments and will default. In order to avoid this, they are urging the adoption of some pay-as-you-go plan whereby at least part of income taxes should be deducted from salaries and wages by the employer.

Congressmen who favor such a plan point out that the machinery for such a collection plan already is set up and is being used for collection of the new Victory tax as well as for social security payments. Some favor the Ruml plan—which is based on eliminating the payment of taxes on 1942 incomes in 1943 and substituting a pay-as-you-go tax on 1943 incomes. They say the government would collect just as much money, if not more, during 1943 by the adoption of this plan.

Others favor a different variation of the pay-as-you-go plan whereby taxes on 1943 income would be collected each month during 1943 but, instead of forgiving taxes on 1942 incomes, they would be collected over a period of years.

Just what version the new tax plan will take, if one is adopted, is still a very debatable subject, but it seems quite probable at present that some revision will be made. Meanwhile, there is little chance that any plan will be put through in time to reduce the amount we will have to pay on March 15, when the first tax payment becomes due. And it may be that the treasury department will recommend postponing further tax legislation until they can determine how many taxpayers actually will default in March.

Already the new congress had indicated that it will insist that labor stick to its guns from now on and it seems likely that any strikes in war industries will lead to immediate legislation to make strikes illegal. Such legislation was threatened several times during the last session but never had enough supporters to put it through. The new session, it is believed, has enough members favoring such a law but probably will not press for legislation unless there is some new reason for it. They probably will, however, seek a revision of the Wagner law in order that war workers will be required to work more than 40 hours a week before receiving time and a half pay.

The Office of Price Administration has stated on several occasions, since it announced the plan to ration canned foods, that it is very pleased with the absence of hoarding which followed this announcement. Realizing that announcements of future rationing are apt to result in hoarding on a large scale, as was true in the cases of sugar and coffee, the OPA leaders were hesitant about making this last announcement so far in advance of actual rationing. They felt, however, that it was necessary in order to get the machinery set up for the new plan and to get people acquainted with how it will work. They find that the grocers have prevented hoarding when people attempted it, by limiting the amount of canned goods they would sell to any customer. They have also found that the period of widespread hoarding may be over and feel that the people now realize that the purpose behind rationing is not to keep them from getting goods but to make it possible for a limited supply of goods to be distributed most fairly to all families in the nation.

The new congress will undoubtedly carefully investigate the administration of rationing and the need for it, but it is unlikely that they will do anything to seriously interfere with the work of the OPA, since it is generally agreed that price control is imperative to prevent inflation and rationing is necessary to assure the equal distribution of limited food supplies.

There is some talk among Southern members of congress of making another attempt to introduce a prohibition measure such as the one introduced during the last session by Senator Lee to prohibit the sale of liquor in areas near army camps, but the recent report of conditions around army camps made by Elmer Davis is apt to put off any consideration of such legislation.

In his report, Mr. Davis, who is head of the Office of War Information, said that careful investigation showed three general conclusions:

(1) There is no excessive drinking among troops, and drinking does not constitute a serious problem; (2) The sale of 3.2 beer in the post exchanges in training camps is a positive factor in army sobriety; (3) No American army in all history has been so orderly.

Mr. Davis said there is far less drinking in today's army than there was in 1917 and he has clearly indicated that he does not see a need for a prohibition law at this time.

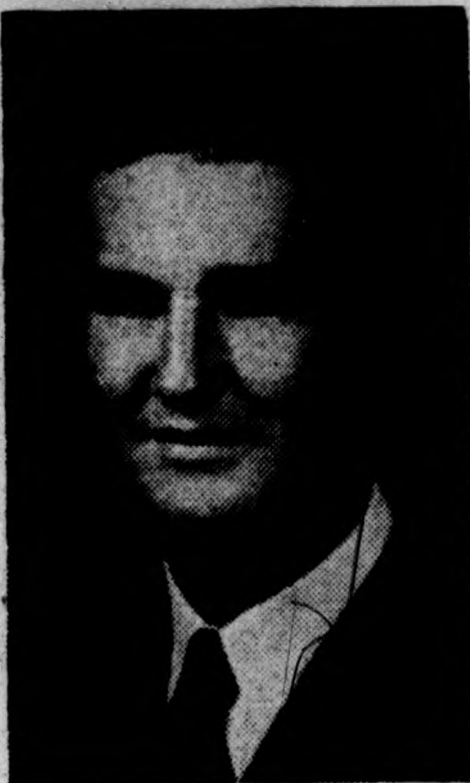
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Heads PC Students



In the above picture is Jack Dent, of St. Matthews, who was recently named president of the Presbyterian college student body. He succeeds Bill Culp, of Rock Hill, in the capacity.

AN INTERESTING BOOK

By J. Isaac Copeland,
Librarian, Clinton Public Library

Residents of Clinton will find that, to them, one of the most interesting of recently published books is the new volume of collected works by and about Dr. William Plumer Jacobs, founder of Thornwell Orphanage and Presbyterian college, and first pastor of the Presbyterian church. The publication of this work is in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Jacobs. It is entitled, WILLIAM PLUMER JACOBS, LITERARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL, and was edited by his son, Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University.

Many towns look with reverence and pride upon the early fathers but a town is seldom so blessed as to number among its pioneers one so endowed with faith and vision and true goodness as was Dr. Jacobs. The whole of Clinton owes him debt for his wide and earnest leadership in the early days.

It is our opinion that residents of Clinton, both new and old, will find the work altogether charming. The first section is Personal Recollections of Clinton—including the Life Story of Thornwell Orphanage. It contains sketches of varying length taken from Dr. Jacobs' notes. One finds such headings as: Clinton As A Prohibition Town; The Early Days of Education in Clinton; Habits, Customs and Religious Ideas of the People; The Way We Did in the Old Times; Home Comforts in The Old Times; and something of Life in The Old Times.

The second section is a collection of editorials written and published by Dr. Jacobs—mainly in Our Monthly—from 1875 until the time of his death in 1917. These editorials are chronologically arranged. They are valuable and interesting documents in the history of the town as one realizes in perusing the following headings: The Past and The Future (A list of buildings and homes erected); Suggestion to Clinton (1877, in which the establishment of a public library is recommended); The Clinton Cotton Factory (1880, in which he urges the establishment of a mill as a business enterprise); A New Railroad Through Clinton (written in 1885, suggesting that the new railroad from Elberton, Ga., to Monroe, N. C.,—now the Seaboard—may pass through Clinton and urging citizens to take action in procurement of this road); Clinton Is To Have A Bank (also 1885, announcing that M. S. Bailey had decided to establish a bank in Clinton); and so the titles continue with the history of Clinton filling many pages.

The final sections of the book include two interesting works by Dr. Jacobs—one, "To Jerusalem and The Regions Beyond," being an account of his travels and first published in 1897 and the other a sketch of a few pages is entitled "If A Man Die Shall He Live Again?—He Will." Also in this last section are included a number of tributes and memorial addresses in honor of Dr. Jacobs. Hugh Shockley Jacobs, a great-grand-son, wrote with real feeling when he said, "The greatest contribution he made to us was his life, and the example he set through his Christian living and faith. Handicapped physically, he did not for one minute sit down to let someone else do his job. Never having full use of his eyes, his ears, or his voice, he continually preached the Word of God. And, in the middle of his journey through life when he lost his wife, when the use of his eyes in God's service had rendered him completely blind, and he could hear but little, at that time in life instead of retiring he did his greatest work for the Master. For, blind, he saw even more clearly his goal in life; and deaf, he heard more plainly the voice of God directing him."

In every respect this is a welcome volume to South Carolinians and Presbyterians scattered throughout the South. Dr. Thornwell Jacobs is to be commended upon his excellent job of editing and the Oglethorpe University Press deserves praise for a very pleasing and attractive job of publishing.

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"The Paper Everybody Reads"

Notes From The County Agent's Office

By C. B. CANNON, County Agent

Colored Farmers To Meet At Bell Street School

J. T. W. Mims, principal of Bell Street colored school, Clinton, has arranged a farmers meeting at his school January 28 at 8 p.m.

C. B. Cannon, county agent; J. E. Fagan, assistant agent, and Miss Jennie E. Coleman, home demonstration agent, have been asked to take part on the program. The agents will discuss better farm living under war time conditions, and plans for meeting goals set up for Laurens county farmers in the production of crops and livestock.

Radio School of the Air

Farm people are invited to listen in on a dairy school of the air that will be broadcast over radio station WSPA, Spartanburg (950 on your dial), beginning Monday, January 25, at 1:30 p.m., and continuing each Monday at the same time for six weeks. Clemson dairy specialists, county agents and farmers of this area will take part in the broadcasts.

The purpose of the school is to give farmers help with problems they may have in connection with the production of milk, which is so important in the war effort. Whether you keep one cow or 100, the information to be presented in the school will help you.

If you have a radio, tune in on the school and invite nearby neighbors who don't have one to listen in with you.

About Work Sheets

Farmers who wish to combine, divide or transfer work sheets are requested to do so at once. Where there is division of a work sheet between two or more interested persons, it is requested that all interested parties be present at the office for the division, as there is a blank to be signed showing the acceptance of the division by interested parties.

Superphosphate

Farmers again this year may buy superphosphate through the AAA as conservation material. Notice has been received giving prices on 20 per cent superphosphate. It is hoped that farmers will take advantage of the

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material that has been made available. Last year 283.7 tons were ordered by farmers as a grant of aid.

The minimum carload for shipment is 40 tons. However, in some cases it may run as high as 50 tons per car, depending on size of car. Under war conditions cars must be loaded to capacity. Farmers interested in the phosphate are requested to file their applications at the AAA office at once in order that the car of phosphate may be placed.

The use of phosphate is restricted to certain uses such as pastures and certain legumes. It is not to be used on such crops as cotton, corn and small grain.

Farm Trucks—Certificate of War Necessity

Farmers must have certificates of war necessity for their trucks to be eligible for gas, tires and to travel upon the highway. Any farmer who has not received or who has not applied for his truck certificate should contact the county agent's office at

once. Also, farmers whose mileage and gas allotment on their certificates are not sufficient for operation should contact the county agent's office and file for adjustment. The request for correction of mileage and gas will be presented to the truck transportation committee. This committee deals only with farm trucks. The committee is anxious to see all farm trucks given a reasonable mileage and gas allotment, realizing at the same time that no extra gas is available for unnecessary traveling in trucks.

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