

THE NATIONAL SCENE As Washington Sees It

Special to The Chronicle.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The danger of possible food shortages in this country in 1943 has led the Office of Price Administration to make plans for drastic action against growing "black markets." Investigators have discovered that black markets already exist for the illegal sales of practically all rationed and scarce products at prices which are far above the ceiling limits.

After questioning over 1,000 retail butchers in the East, the OPA gained sufficient evidence to take action against a number of wholesale butchers who were said to be selling low grade meats at the ceiling price for the highest grades and getting around the price regulations by other means. It is expected that they will be dealt with severely, for the OPA has made it clear that it does not intend to let such practices get a hold in this country. It is pointed out that the existence of black markets in other countries has broken down public confidence in price control and could cause widespread, ruinous inflation in this country if not nipped in the bud.

In China, black markets continue even though capital punishment is the penalty for operating them, and in Germany, toward the end of the last war, black markets gained such a hold that even the government had to deal with them to get provisions. Our government will soon start a nation-wide campaign against them and will count upon the people to aid by reporting black market activities which they know to exist.

Officials here are frankly worried about the situation, as they realize their plan to supply enough food to all civilians requires strict enforcement of all rationing provisions plus good luck so far as weather and crop production are concerned.

Citing the problems of food supply in his annual report to the President, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said that most Americans are not yet aware of the extent to which food must be rationed this year. He pointed out that we probably couldn't expect any greater output from farms than during 1942 and said that weather uncertainties, plus shortages of farm labor, of farm machinery, of fertilizer and of insecticides will make it extremely difficult to reach the goals which have been set.

There is a growing fear here that not only food rationing, but the proper distribution of other necessary civilian supplies, such as gasoline and oil, plus the distribution of industrial materials, such as steel, will bog down unless the gigantic organization here for handling these things is quickly tightened up and operated more efficiently. There is entirely too much of the "stepping on each other's toes" type of control now which has already resulted in considerable bungling. The answer may be the appointment of one man to have complete charge of the entire war program.

But because of the almost equal division of the political parties in congress, the greatest worry is that politics will play an even greater part in our war program this year than last—and it is obvious that politics could seriously disrupt every wartime program.

In the final analysis, the success of our war program in 1943 can be assured only by the vigilance of the people in supporting war measures and condemning all politically inspired actions by officials in Washington.

With ration book No. 2, providing for the rationing of canned goods and meat about ready for distribution, the Office of Price Administration is now working on still another ration book which will be used for an additional group of scarce items. The new book is being designed so that it can take care of the rationing of almost any item. Probably it will be used for foods not covered by ration book No. 2—such as butter and canned milk—and it is possible it will eventually be used for rationing clothing, liquor, cigarettes and other classifications not now controlled.

In addition to new plans for rationing, the OPA is now giving serious consideration to a plan for the sale of post war purchase certificates by which the public would begin to pay installments now on products they will want to buy after the war is over.

Although this plan is still in the discussion stage, OPA officials consider some such project necessary to prevent inflation. They point out that the total income of the people this year will be about 18 billion dollars in excess of the value of all goods which will be available for purchase. This estimate is made after figuring out the amount which will be collected by the government in taxes and the amount which can be expected to be invested in war bonds.

It is feared that this large extra income will force price rises and encourage black markets unless it can be drained off. The OPA plan would encourage people to buy certificates which would give them a priority on the purchase of the first new automobiles, refrigerators, etc., to be made after the war. The OPA believes this plan would accomplish three objectives: (1) it would absorb the extra income of the people; (2) it would give the U. S. treasury additional funds to use for financing the war; (3) it would prevent a post-war depression by assuring manufacturers of large orders for consumer goods as soon as the war ends.

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LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE BANQUET AT GOLDVILLE



The above is a picture of the recent banquet given at Goldville by the Loyal Order of Moose. The enjoyable event was attended by members of the organization, their wives and friends. John M. Ross was master of ceremonies and Ben Hill Brown, Spartanburg attorney, the guest speaker. Places were arranged for 190 guests.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL NEWS OF GOLDVILLE

MRS. E. G. KAY, Correspondent and Representative

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jenkins and sons of Greenwood, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Wade Jenkins and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stewart and sons, Bruce and Jimmy, and Mrs. J. J. Abrams visited Floyd Abrams and Charles Stewart at Fort Jackson Sunday.

Mrs. Hattie Byars and daughters, Sybil and Thelma, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hair and son, Bobby, visited Jim Byars at Fort Jackson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Owens and small son of Indianhead, Md., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell Owens and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kelly and family visited Mr. and Mrs. John Fox in Greenwood Sunday.

Mrs. W. W. Hair spent the week-end with her mother in Swansea.

Mrs. Roy Templeton and son, Jimmy, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Dell.

Misses Ruth and Helen Martin of Union, were week-end guests of Miss Wilma Hawkins.

Mrs. Genie Folk of Summerville, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shealy. Mr. Folk joined her here for the week-end.

Misses Emma Kate Oxner and Nancy Chapman spent the week-end with friends in Newberry.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Shaver and family spent the week-end with the former's parents in Johnston.

Miss Mamie Shaver spent the week-end with relatives in Trenton and Johnston.

Charles Kelly and Alvin Marshall attended the barn dance held in Columbia Saturday evening.

Mrs. Evangeline Godfrey spent Saturday in Newberry.

Mrs. Elmo Robinson and son, Jerry, have returned to their home in Charlotte, N. C., after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ellis.

Mrs. Dolly Prater has returned home after spending several weeks with her daughter in Newberry.

Mrs. Willis Phillips spent the week-end with Pvt. Phillips in Macon, Ga.

Misses Naomi and Viola Hall spent the week-end with Misses Sara and Ethel Eargle in Newberry.

Pvt. Sigsbee Hair of Camp Campbell, Ky., is spending a furlough with relatives here.

Roy O'Dell of Fort Mill, spent the week-end with Mrs. O'Dell.

Pvt. R. G. Carr of Shaw Field, Sumter, spent the week-end with his family here.

Pvt. Carl Sease of Shaw Field, Sumter, visited Mrs. Sease Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Verner of Piedmont, Mr. and Mrs. Verner Ross and son, Mrs. J. D. Ross and children of Greenville, Lt. and Mrs. Fred Ross and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Little and children were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ross and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hall and daughter, Sara Ruth, visited Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Hall in Clinton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Riser, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dickey of Greenville, Mrs. Lela Turner and Harold Turner were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Blakely.

Those attending the funeral of Mrs. Ida Wallenzine in Newberry were: Mr. and Mrs. Jones Wallenzine, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Motes, Mrs. Ray Wertz and Mrs. Fred Bragg.

Misses Marguerite Seay, Madeline Beckham, Marian Mitchell, Hazel Lawson visited Mr. and Mrs. Gray Stroud Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Long and son, Ray, of Columbia, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boland recently.

With The Sick

Little Jean Poag is ill with diphtheria at her home on Magnolia street.

Annelle Shealy who was a patient at Hays hospital in Clinton a few days last week, has returned to her home.

Gertrude Motes was ill last week with flu.

J. D. O'Dell has been ill several days.

Mrs. Victoria Sharpe is improving following a recent illness.

Birthdays
Mary Johnson observed her birthday Tuesday.

Harry Kelly will have a birthday tomorrow, February 12.

Sybil Farmer observed a birthday Tuesday.

Frances Rowland has a birthday February 14th.

Bill Thomas observes his birthday the 14th.

Phillips Dudley has a birthday Saturday, February 13.

H. L. Gardner observes his birthday February 13.

Barbara Willingham has a birthday today.

Edward Seawright observed his birthday yesterday.

Jeanette Bragg has a birthday February 14th.

Gray Stroud is celebrating a birthday today.

Mrs. Judson Whitmire observed her birthday Wednesday.

Clarence Wofford had a birthday yesterday.

Mrs. Irene Carter observed her birthday today.

Mrs. Jeanette Farmer will have a birthday tomorrow.

Mrs. Jimmie Nell Brannon observes her birthday February 14.

Otis Murphy has a birthday February 13th.

Mrs. Mary Dell Moon observed a birthday Monday.

Little Sharon and Shirley Sharpe observed their second birthdays February 6th.

Presbyterian Auxiliary Meets
The Woman's Auxiliary of Goldville Presbyterian church met Monday evening at the manse with Mrs. C. F. Allen as hostess.

Members of Lydia church were present and the Mission study book "Latin America," was presented by Rev. C. F. Allen.

Mrs. Bozard called the roll and read the minutes of last meeting.

A report was made from the chairman of the nominating committee.

Following a brief business session the hostess served cookies and coffee.

The next meeting will be held with Mrs. W. B. Murrah.

Service Boys Entertained
Mrs. W. O. Stewart and Mrs. T. R. Bridges entertained with a chicken stew at Joanna club last Wednesday evening for the boys who were to leave for Fort Jackson to be inducted into the army on Friday.

Patriotic decorations were used on the tables. About thirty-five guests enjoyed this occasion.

W. S. C. S. Officers Installed
Rev. S. B. White conducted the service for the installation of officers of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist church Sunday evening, February 7. The installation was held during the regular worship service hour.

The officers installed were: President—Mrs. Cecil Blakely. Vice-President—Mrs. E. H. Hunnicutt.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. P. L. Attaway.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. L. Abrams.

Treasurer—Mrs. Pearl Williams.

Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. H. W. Willingham.

Chairman World Outlook and Publicity—Mrs. John Addison.

Chairman Social Service—Mrs. J. R. Hall.

Chairman of Supplies—Mrs. Rudolph Prater.

Chairman Spiritual Life—Mrs. B. W. Oxner.

On Leave
Lt. Fred L. Ross who has recently been on duty in Newfoundland, is spending a leave here with Mrs. Ross and small daughter, Fredna, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ross.

Accepts Position Here
Miss Dorothy Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, has resigned her teaching position in Abbeville and returned to Goldville to make her home. Miss Clark has accepted a position in the mill office.

W. S. C. S. Delegates
Mesdames J. M. Ross, E. H. Hun-

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF CLINTON

By the Late Rev. William Plumer Jacobs, D.D., In New Literary and Biographical Book of His Life, Edited by Thornwell Jacobs.

(Editor's note: The Chronicle is publishing several chapters pertaining to Clinton's early history as written by the late Dr. Jacobs and recently published in book form for the first time. These installments will be of especial interest to the elder families of the community.)

IV
Clinton is now quite a lively, growing city. Including Lydia Mills, it has five thousand inhabitants. There are about 140 brick and stone buildings, quite a number of very handsome dwellings and some beautiful store fronts, worthy even of Columbia and Charleston, line its streets. But in 1862, when I first rode through it, I thought it to be a most forlorn and hopeless hamlet. Its business center consisted of twelve or fifteen lopsided frame buildings. None of them were beautiful with paint, but all looked as if they were very old. The railway depot, which of course, was most prominent to travelers by steam or highway, was a 20x40 building, weather boarded with plank on end, the cracks strapped except where the strapping had come off, and the whole leaning two feet out of the perpendicular.

When I settled in Clinton in 1864, there were six streets in the town. The main street running East and West (now dignified by the name of Carolina Ave.) had but few homes on it. The first in the town to the east end was Col. B. S. Jones's. Half a mile nearer the station was the Presbyterian church. Mrs. J. M. Fairbourn, Mr. Daniel T. Compton, Mrs. Robert Owens and Bob Franklin's (on the corner of Broad), were the only families on the south side, east of Broad. West of Broad the families were: Mrs. A. J. Butlers, H. M. Martin, Dr. Passly and Mrs. Bob Williams. With the exception of Mr. Newton Young's home now occupied by Mrs. J. C. Copeland, these were the only families living in that part of Clinton. No streets had been laid off at that time. On Main street, north of the railroad, the first home was Mr. R. S. Phinney's. Mr. Elbert Copeland lived next to him, and Mr. Joel Foster ran a hotel which had been occupied a long time before it was finished and it never was finished. Beyond the stores and westward, the houses were those of Mr. Barksdale, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Langston, Gentleman John Little, and no others. On Musgrove street, which was the crack street of "the city," the only residents were those of Mr. Mad Ferguson. Mr. Tom Dean (the mayor), and Mr. George Davidson. The homes of the first two mentioned were the brag residences of the town. On Broad street, north lived Mrs. Eustace, Mrs. Huette, Mr. N. S. Harris and Capt. W. J. Leake. These were all Mr. Harris' house was afterwards bought and owned by Dr. W. A. Shands. The only other street in the town was Pitts street on which Mr. Bailey's bank is now located. The only persons living on the street at that time were the Ingelbys, a refugee family from Charleston. A little off, almost out of town, lived Squire Sloan at the end of the road, running out from Pitts street. These families constituted the entire white population of the town of Clinton, but

niutt and Cecil Blakely attended the annual meeting of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Upper South Carolina conference Wednesday, February 3, at Main Street Methodist church in Greenwood.

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the little town was as proud as a dandy, and though some people called it the worst hole in the state, Clinton aspired to be what she has become at last about the best.

Clinton never suffered from the ravages of war. During the Revolutionary war, Tories and Continentals, Britishers and Patriots rode at their will through the town, undisturbed by the populace, but as Clinton at that time was a swamp, and its only inhabitants were frogs, reptiles, and squirrels, it escaped unmolested. During the Civil war from 1861 to 1865, Clinton's men were all in the army, with few exceptions. No troops of the United States army ever entered it. I remember standing on Mr. Phinney's piazza to watch the smoke of Columbia when Sherman left his footprints there. The enemy came on up as far as Pomaria, thirty-five miles below Clinton. A mighty multitude of refugees from Fairfield, Richland, and Lexington counties poured through our streets, leaving the citizens in an uproar of confusion and anxiety but the scare was all and nothing followed.

In 1872 Clinton suffered all the miseries of a second war in the period of reconstruction which in its effect upon the town and in the suffering it brought, was more doleful even than the Civil war itself. The reconstruction period was one constant reign of terror in these parts. It was charged that Clinton was one of the South Carolina storm centers, and a home of the Ku Klux. During the election riots of that year several parties in and near Clinton were found dead the morning after the election, whether brought there or killed by local people, nobody knows till this day. The general supposition is that the people had become so greatly excited that they were ready

even for such extraordinary incidents, but there was cause.

I remember riding from Cross Hill, where I had been to marry a couple on a certain dark night. On reaching Mudlick, a stream just the other side of Little river, my horse suddenly sprang forward, he seeing what I couldn't see—a rifle raised—and as he sprang up the hill the report of the rifle rang through the woods. Naturally, I was a little excited, as I did not know that I had an enemy in the world, white or black. The next morning I was informed that three young men came in about nine o'clock from the country, passing through the woods where the McCall building of the Thornwell orphanage now stands, were fired at by some unknown parties, but fortunately escaped without injury.

That night or the next day the Negroes began to assemble in force on top of the hill opposite the old steam mill, where there was an armory with some fifty or sixty rifles belonging either to the state or national government. All the ladies and children in the town were collected at Mr. Phinney's and guards were stationed about the house. The men were assembled in the town, arranged along Mr. Foster's hotel front. A colored Democrat was sent up on horseback to the armory, to notify the Negroes to disperse, but owing to the sharp volley of musketry, he decided to disperse himself, and came rushing back. As he was between us and the enemy, the musket balls peppered the side of Mr. Foster's hotel, considerably above our heads, but nobody was injured. Runners were sent out, however, throughout the country and up into Spartanburg. By ten o'clock about a thousand armed men were here in force. The blacks concluded it was better to leave town and it was not long before the whites had the town all to themselves. This was the closest we ever came to battle in Clinton.

In mid-summer in 1872, while we were all assembled forming the Clinton High School association, the predecessor of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, United States constables came into the town and arrested some fifty men. Two of these were members of our high school association. A little later on, five of them were put on trial in Columbia as conspirators against the peace, prosperity and unity of this great government. A score of these prisoners were members of my church. I remember that on two successive Sabbaths I preached to these members and others, once in the Columbia hotel and once in the Columbia jail. The trial proved to be a flash in the pan. There was the first case under Judge Bond in which a mistrial was the verdict. The jury stood one for conviction and eleven for acquittal. It was a glad day for Clinton when the war ended, and our citizens were once more restored to the bosoms of their families. Evidently Clinton is a town of peace.

We had one little war of our own of which I will have more to say. King Whiskey was the enemy and the king was uncrowned and his scepter taken away from him. Clinton has had no whiskey on sale since 1879.

(To Be Continued.)

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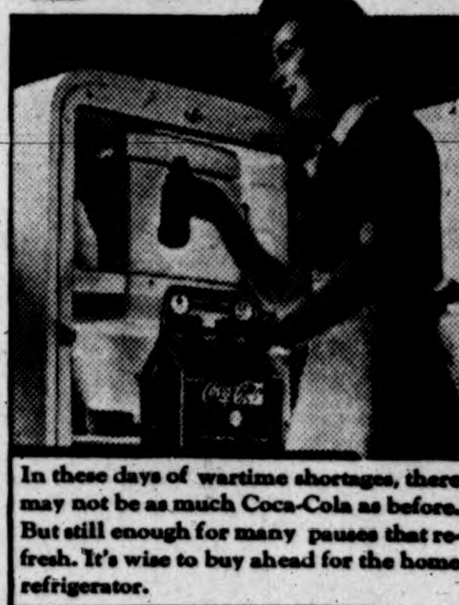
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