

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 \$2.00 Six Months \$1.00

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, MAY 6, 1943

To Help the War

One reads and hears much now of the importance of Victory gardens because of the acute food shortage. As has been said often before, food is as essential to winning the war as bullets.

The midget garden in the backyard may appear of little value, and yet it may produce a few beans, radishes, tomatoes and heads of lettuce to help solve the world-wide food shortage problem.

But when all the Victory gardens, large and small, are added together they can produce more than the biggest farm in the nation. It is estimated that the total space devoted to Victory gardens this year will be close to seven million acres.

But it is important that all of us look upon these gardens, regardless of their size, as a real contribution to the war—as part of the acreage which is being counted upon to supply our soldiers and civilians with food. For each pound of vegetables we grow, the civilian demand is so reduced.

Mail and Soldiers

Several hundred copies of THE CHRONICLE go each week to the young men in the service from this community now scattered over all parts of the world. While their addresses are constantly changing and it is quite a job for our circulation department to keep them correct and up to date, we make a special effort to do so. We want them to get the paper. Letters to us from many of these young men and letters they write their parents which they in turn relate to us, tell what the "home town paper" means to them afar from home, loved ones and friends. Picture yourself if dropped in North Africa, Australia, or some jungle, or some distant camp—how you would delight to hear from home.

And when we speak of newspapers for the soldiers, that also brings up the subject of other mail for them. Reporters on foreign assignments who talk to soldiers say there is nothing that gets them down quicker than not "hearing from home." When the boys go about a week with no mail they begin to droop and grouse more than usual, we are told. But when the papers and letters begin to roll in, a change comes over their faces as they learn that all is well with the home-folks.

This shows the importance of keeping mail going to the men in service, many of whom are out in a lonely foxhole at night. Such contacts fill a big empty place in their lives and hearts. All of us, therefore, on the home front should take time out regularly to write our loved ones and friends to help keep up their morale.

Germany Under Fire

The world is watching with growing interest the effective Allied air offensive against Germany designed to smash the Nazis' interior lines of communication and supply.

An example of the increasing effectiveness of these air raids was cited the past week by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare. The French motor industry, he said, supplied the Germans with about 35,000 trucks a year. American Flying Fortresses almost knocked out the plant last year and it took several months to make repairs. They paid a return visit last month, badly damaged forty shops and deprived the Germans of a month's production, 1,000 trucks. The R. A. F. last week continued this kind of attack at Duisburg, Wilhelmshaven, Italy and Sicily. This coordinated effort of the American and British air forces in bombing Germany day and night has been very successful, officers report. As the forces grow, heavier damage to Nazi property will be the inevitable result.

Reports we get on these all-out bombings of German cities are confined to what the bombardiers saw—smoke, explosions, flames shooting high into the air and spreading fires that could be seen for miles.

The story of what these night-after-night bombings are doing to German war production and what they are doing to the nerves of the German people is one that we never will be told accurately until after the war.

But the easiest way to picture what it must be doing is to compare what it would be like if hundreds of bombers flew over our country day and night dropping block-busters on the factories in Detroit, Chicago, New York and our other important production cities. There is not the remotest possibility that any of these bombs will fall in our community. Should such raids be made in production centers we could take it, no doubt, just as the English did, but there is no question that such bombings would be a terrific blow to our

production and a severe strain on the workers.

We have no experience in history with which the raids on Germany can be compared. We have no way of knowing how much of this fire it will take to make them begin to cry for mercy. But it seems quite conceivable that it won't take many more months of such attacks to break and crush the morale and destroy production throughout Germany. More raids and more bombers will bring the Hitler regime to their knees in a much shorter time than the average person expects. They can't stand up much longer under such a rain of destruction.

The Czar Lewis

John L. Lewis made the headlines this week when he ordered 530,000 coal miners to lay down their tools unless a demanded \$2.00 a day raise in wages was granted.

President Roosevelt then ordered Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to take possession of all coal mines in which strikes or stoppages have taken place. Following a conference between Ickes and Lewis a 15-day "truce" was announced and the miners flocked back to work Tuesday under the order which can only be interpreted as temporary. We would say that if a victory was won in the controversy, it was on Lewis's side when he refused to have further negotiations with the War Labor Board set up after Pearl Harbor to handle such disputes.

While The Chronicle recognizes that Lewis is smart and tricky, we have no admiration or patience with this unruly obstructionist, dictator and selfish leader, who is out to carry his point regardless of what may be the result.

The New Dealers in Washington have raised Lewis to his present powerful position by granting him one favor after another. Had an employer or industry violated agreements or government rulings as has Lewis, that employer or industry would have been hauled up and locked in jail. When Lewis's United Mine Workers contributed \$500,000 to the 1936 Democratic presidential (Roosevelt) campaign that made the present administration and the UMW political bedfellows. When the New Deal and Labor later broke, the honeymoon was over, and there has been strife and resentment ever since.

Lewis has been allowed to become a labor czar. He is guilty of treason. He has been petted and pampered and has had his way. It was inevitable that what has happened should come to pass. You can't play with fire without getting hurt.

Mother's Day

If I were hanged on the highest hill, I know whose love would follow me still:

Mother o' mine.

If I were drowned in the deepest sea, I know whose tears would come down to me:

Mother o' mine.

If I were damned of body and soul, I know whose prayers would make me whole:

Mother o' mine.

The above immortal words by Rudyard Kipling instantly turn our thoughts to Mother's Day which will be observed next Sunday in millions of homes, churches and Sunday schools. On this, "her day," we are asked to wear white flowers for mothers who have gone on to their reward, and red flowers for living mothers.

The beautiful thought of Mother's Day was born 37 years ago in the heart of Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, and became almost universally observed. In 1918 the idea had grown to such national proportions that the matchless President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation declaring that the second Sunday in May should be observed as Mother's Day. That made the day official and ever since then it has been observed in practically all churches and in millions of homes as a happy family day.

Some one has said that every day should be mother's day, and literally that is true. But humanity is so prone to take things for granted there is a real need for a special day to be set aside on which we may all halt to appreciate the truth that the Christianity of mothers is the power that has, and always will, sustain our world. As this awful war rages there are millions of distressed mothers bowed daily on their knees in prayer and supplication to God that this terrible conflict will soon be ended and their loved ones returned safely home. These fervent prayers from devoted hearts will be a force in bringing to us the victory we all long for, and the return of loved ones. Certainly, every day we should pay homage to heroism, self-sacrifice, wisdom, purity, faithfulness and love.

On "her" day let us grasp them all in tribute to their dearest incarnation—Mother.

Throughout the world on this Mother's Day there will be millions of sons in the army, navy, marines and other branches of service. They are separated from their homes and loved ones, but their thoughts will turn homeward. Their seats at the table will be vacant, but these mothers above all else will be thinking of their sons, will be praying for their health, safety, happiness and return back to the fireside, regardless of how humble the home may be.

In our community we have an opportunity to be host to the 400 cadets in training at Presbyterian college. These young men are away from their homes in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Wyoming, Illinois and other distant states, and it is only natural that they will be thinking of their mothers and Mother's Day next Sunday. We are asked to open our homes, to invite these young men in as our dinner guests, to let them know we are interested in them. What a thrill of joy this courtesy on our part will bring to the hundreds of mothers and fathers of these young men.

Isn't it a pleasant, though a little thing, to know that we commemorate Mother's Day by wearing a flower, by going to church, by remembering her with a gift, by doing and thinking kindly things. For Mother, whether she is still with us or gone, is still and will always be the embodiment of Christian faith, purity, courage, moral strength, patience, affection, sacrifice, gentle kindness, understanding, simplicity and supreme love. Truly, she lives for others.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS

By GEE McGEE

Victory Garden Statistics and Estimates

Victory gardens started.....	65,000,000
Victory gardens abandoned.....	62,555,666
Victory gardens ruined by our neighbors' chickens.....	10,000,000
Victory gardens destroyed by insects.....	10,750,000
Victory gardens dried up by hot weather.....	15,000,000
Victory gardens ruined by wet weather.....	12,450,000
Victory gardens which produced up to expectations.....	23
Victory gardens plowed up but not planted.....	10,234,567
Actual money saved per person by Victory gardens.....	Military secret
Victory gardens destroyed by dogs, cows, goats and mules.....	4,899,999
Victory gardens cultivated by women.....	2,777,888
Victory gardens cultivated by men.....	145
Money spent on Victory gardens.....	\$9,755,455
Value of produce grown on all surviving Victory gardens.....	censored
Sunstroke in Victory gardens.....	75
Most valuable foods grown in Victory gardens.....	Chickens
Principal insects which ate up Victory gardens.....	Worms
Fish worms from Victory gardens.....	99,666,444
Fish caught by use of Victory garden worms.....	22
Temper lost in working Victory gardens.....	44,333,222
Number of ground moles in average Victory garden.....	4,800
Hoes, plows, rakes, forks and other tools misplaced in all Victory gardens.....	67,888,432
Items lost by NOT cultivating a Victory garden: A balanced diet and flesh.....	

The Plight of the Farmer

A farmer is a man who thinks he can't do anything else but farm. He is afflicted with an inferiority complex. He (the farmer) of course, knows that he can make a living if it rains enough and not too much; if he can buy enough guano and not too much sand, and if he can hire some help without having to pay CIO wages.

The farmer has many handicaps. If he plants his seeds too deep in the ground, they won't come up because they are planted too deep. If he plants them just beneath the surface, they dry up and refuse to sprout. The crows peck holes in his melons, the worms bore holes in his cantaloupes, the beetles eat up his beans, the boll weevils destroy his cotton and the politicians raise his taxes.

A farmer's mule never gets sick till plow time. His cows go dry when milk and butter are high and his hens moult and refuse to lay when eggs are worth toting to town. His daughters must have silk stockings when cotton sells at either 10c or 20c a lb. His son uses as much gas as he can get regardless of tight money. If he makes a living, he is satisfied. If he doesn't make a living, he is satisfied... because he can't help himself.

If the government helps a farmer, everybody calls him a grafter. If the government doesn't help the farmer, then the farmer can get as much for his crops blindfolded as he can when he is not blindfolded. He makes no prices. He pays the prices that are asked for what he wants. When stuff is high, he has none; when it is cheap nobody wants it. He hopes that the next day and the next week and the next month and the next year will give him a break. He keeps on hoping against hope till he goes broke. He is not appreciated by the folks

whom he serves until he gets where he can't serve them.

WITH THE PRESS

Editorial Comment
From Various Papers.

THE COAL STRIKE

The President's action yesterday in ordering Secretary Ickes to take over the coal mines does not in itself settle any of the fundamental issues which have been raised by Mr. Lewis's open defiance of the government of the United States. In so far as this order inflicts any penalty at all, this penalty—a temporary loss of control of their property—falls upon the operators, who are not the authors of this crisis but, like the armed forces and the public at large, its victims.

Mr. Lewis has raised three issues which the government must meet squarely, if it is to retain its authority in wartime.

First, he has demanded special treatment for his union and special exemptions for it from the wartime sacrifices which have been imposed on everybody else. That is the plain meaning of his give-away admission that the wage increases which he asks would have to be rejected by the government if it applied "its fixed mathematical measurement device to the existing wage structure of the bituminous coal industry." Mr. Lewis is saying here that the rule which has been good enough for everybody else is not good for him. He wants special treatment, and he is determined that he will get it even if he has to starve the Army and the Navy.

Second, Mr. Lewis has challenged the authority of the whole governmental machinery that has been set up for the orderly and peaceful settlement of industrial disputes in wartime. He refused to let his case go before the War Labor Board, even though that agency has been accepted by all other unions and by all employers as the national court of last resort. If there is any yielding to him on that ground, any submission of the dispute to some new agency especially created for this purpose, then the work of the War Labor Board will be done, its authority will be destroyed, every contentious case that may arise in future will immediately be carried over its head and chaos will result.

Finally, Mr. Lewis has raised the issue of inflation. By his own admission, already noted, the wage increases which he demands will exceed the formula established by the President's hold-the-line order. If any deviation is made from that order for the benefit of Mr. Lewis the results will be immediate and startling. Other unions, noting the government's surrender, will blow the ceiling off the hold-the-line order. The farm bloc will get from Congress the price rises it has asked. And

SAY, "I SAW IT IN THE CHRONICLE." THANK YOU.

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When Your Back Hurts

And Your Strength and Energy Is Below Par

It may be caused by disorder of kidney function that permits poisonous waste to accumulate. For truly many people feel tired, weak and miserable when the kidneys fail to remove excess acids and other waste matter from the blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling, sometimes frequent and scanty urination with burning and stinging is another sign that something is wrong with the kidneys or bladder.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won countrywide approval than on something less favorably known. Doan's have been tried and tested of many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today.

DOAN'S PILLS

the inflation we have feared will be here in fact.

These are the issues which Mr. Lewis has raised. The manner in which they are dealt with will show whether Mr. Lewis or the government is running the country.—The New York Times.

College Yearbook Is Wartime Casualty

Announcement was made during the week that the 1944 edition of the PaC-SaC, student yearbook at Presbyterian college, will not be published this year. Final decision to discontinue the annual, Dave Allen, editor, stated, was based on the fact that photographic supplies are almost impossible to obtain, and engraving and paper facilities limited. It is also likely that Editor Allen and Joe Jones, business manager, will not remain in college after the spring quarter.

P. C. Second In Cinder Meet

Clemson college won the annual South Carolina intercollegiate track meet here Saturday with 67½ points.

Presbyterian college was second with 60½ points and University of South Carolina third with 46½. Larry Aiken, of Greenville, Presbyterian star, did not compete due to sickness.

Harry Franklin, of Clemson, was high scorer with firsts in the half-mile and quarter-mile and anchor slot on the winning relay team. He scored 11½ points.

No records were broken.

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FINAL SETTLEMENT

Take notice that on the 13th day of May, 1943, I will render a final account of my acts and doings as Committee of the estate of Lou Henderson in the office of the Judge of Probate of Laurens County, at 10 o'clock a.m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as Committee.

Any person indebted to said estate is notified and required to make payment on or before that date; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them on or before said date, duly proven, or be forever barred.

PIERCE HENDERSON,
April 13, 1943.—6-4c. Committee.

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"No, sir, just a few minutes. We've got an extra heavy load this trip, including a lot of soldiers and sailors. And as you probably know, a large part of Seaboard's dining car equipment is being used on troop trains."

"I guess we civilians haven't any kick about that, it's up to all of us to put the war effort first."

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