

SOUTH CLINTON NEWS FOR THE WEEK

Miss Eloise Brown, Correspondent and Representative

Mrs. Rufus Mills and children, C. T. Estes, and Mrs. Maude Green and son visited Mrs. Sue Christian recently, who is a patient at the Anderson hospital.

Mrs. Ruth Crosby and children of Piedmont, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ray Cauble Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Overstreet visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Alma Lee, in Columbia Sunday.

Friends of Staff Sgt. Boyd Barton, formerly of this community, will be interested to know he has landed safely overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wilson of Laurens spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wicker of Pomara, visited Mrs. Ellie Reeder Thursday.

Mrs. Pauline Lawson, Mrs. Ora Wood of West Clinton and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wood of Miami, Fla., visited friends in Union Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sanders of Newberry, visited Mrs. Hallie Campbell Saturday.

Mrs. G. H. Jackson, Pvt. and Mrs. Earl Jackson, and Mrs. Milton King and son visited Mrs. J. G. Roberts in Union Thursday.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Overstreet are spending the summer with their grandfather, M. G. Overstreet, in Lucknow.

Rev. Robert Hughes of Gray Court, was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Navy Sunday.

Mrs. D. D. McManus of Whitmire, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. M. C. Smith, and Mr. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Spivey and son, Taft, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Meece, near Clinton the past week-end.

James Morris is spending the summer with his uncle, Hoyt Morris, near Prosperity.

Cpl. Paul Taylor has returned to Camp Davis, N. C., after a week-end visit with Mrs. Taylor and children.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson and daughter, of Greer, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robinson.

Mrs. Lillian Farmer and children visited her mother, Mrs. Lila Phillips, in Goldville Sunday.

Second Class Seaman Bo Brown of Bainbridge, Md., is spending a nine-day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Brown.

Miss Lois Farmer spent the week-end with Miss Mabel Allen in Goldville.

Misses Bell and Bernice Nelson visited their mother, Mrs. Minnie Nelson, at Mountville the past week-end.

Mrs. Clyde Trammell and children have returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Royce Smith, and Mr. Smith, in Ware Shoals.

Mrs. Helen Caldwell of Folly Beach, spent the week-end with her niece, Miss Mary Williams.

Curtis and Carol Heath of Greenville, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Trammell.

Mrs. Blanche Bailey and children spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. McCoig, near Clinton.

Mrs. Wilma Wright and Mrs. Lilla May Hilley of Laurens, visited Mrs. Edna Glenn Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cauble visited friends near Abbeville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kellett of

Ninety-Six, spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Blackwell.

Mrs. Annie Lawson of Savannah, Ga., is spending the week with her father, J. W. Owens, and family.

Rev. and Mrs. Floyd Brown visited their son, Herbert Brown, and family in Whitmire Sunday.

Miss Vivian Alford spent Monday with Miss Virginia Chaney in Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nelson and Mrs. Joe Burnett and daughter visited friends and relatives in Mountville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sanders and little daughter spent the week-end with the former's mother, Mrs. G. S. Sanders, in Union.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Blackwell and Mrs. W. P. McLendon visited relatives in Goldville Sunday.

Frank and Jimmy McCarron spent the week-end with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Milam, near Mountville.

Mrs. Marion Lawson and little daughter of Savannah, Ga., visited Mrs. Pauline Lawson the past week.

Friends of Pvt. Edward Elders will be interested to know he has arrived safely overseas.

Mrs. Kate McDaniel, Mrs. J. E. McLendon and daughter and Mrs. W. P. Thrift and children have returned from a two weeks' trip to Natural Bridge, Va.

Among The Sick

Little Maxie Greer is ill at his home on Copeland street.

Mrs. C. R. Anderson is improving after a week's illness.

Mrs. Paul McCauley and children are ill.

Little Raymond Kuykendall is ill at his home on Church street.

Mrs. Edna Glenn is suffering a foot injury.

Birthdays and Anniversaries

Mrs. F. E. Brown will observe a birthday June 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Brown of Whitmire, observed their 11th wedding anniversary June 22nd.

Bagwell-Thompson Rites

Miss Mary Frances Bagwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bagwell of Mountville, formerly of this community, and Pvt. Vernon Thompson of Fort Knox, Ky., were quietly married Sunday evening at the home of Dr. Alva Langston, the officiating minister, near Laurens.

Mrs. Thompson will continue to make her home with her parents, Pvt. Thompson returned to Fort Knox where he is attached to a tank corps.

Birthday Dinner

On Sunday Mrs. L. E. Brown and Mrs. Maude Turner gave a dinner honoring Second Class Seaman Bo Brown of Bainbridge, Md., and James Turner who were celebrating their birthdays.

Those enjoying the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Davis and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Turner and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Patterson and Miss Louise Brown.

Services For Lydia Baptist Church

Sunday, June 27
Rev. W. A. Tinsley, Pastor.
Sunday School—10:15 A. M.
Paul McCauley, Superintendent.
Preaching—11:15 A. M.
B. T. U.—7:00 P. M.
Miss Mary Johnson, Director.
Preaching—8:00 P. M.
The public is invited to attend the services.

JAPS MAY USE WAR WEARINESS AS WEAPON AGAINST ENEMIES

United Nations Headquarters in Australia, June 19.—Frank opinion that the Japanese are going to attempt to use war weariness as their first weapon in holding their swiftly conquered Pacific empire was voiced today by responsible American officers.

Asserting that they no longer anticipate full-scale enemy moves, these sources emphatically declare that the strategy of Japan will be to hold long enough for the American and British people to tire of fighting, after which the Nipponese will propose a negotiated peace—a peace naturally based on their holding those possessions necessary to their imperialistic well-being.

"Their strategy seems to be getting clearer with each day," one intelligence officer remarked.

"Rightly or wrongly, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the Japs are counting on war weariness to guarantee them the great extent of their now threatened empire.

"Defensively there can be no questioning of the enemy strength—it is extremely powerful. Perhaps with so much emphasis recently on a war of fatigue the Japs have decided that fatigue may be the means by which to hold their empire."

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that I will sell all of the personal property belonging to the estate of Martin M. Poole, on Saturday, June 26, at 2:00 P. M., at the home place of the late Martin M. Poole, to the highest bidder for cash. The undersigned Administratrix reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The said personal property consisting of farm tools two mules, one V-8 Ford, and other miscellaneous items together with the crops now growing on the farm operated by the said Martin M. Poole, deceased.

MRS. FANNIE POOLE ALSTON, Administratrix.

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

Even 'Super-Men' Eat



Some of the 2,000 German war prisoners housed at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., are shown marching to the mess hall at Camp Breckinridge. Italian prisoners, Germans must be watched at all times. Germans and Italians are never put into the same camps as the latter have much more affection for their captors than for their allies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Editor, The Chronicle:

In connection with the movement to institute the teaching of Bible in the schools of Hunter School District No. 5, it is well to call to the attention of the sponsors as well as to the public several points that probably have escaped their attention.

Sponsors of the movement state that its object is to teach the Bible in schools of the district. The Bible, of course, is the book on which the Christian religion is based. If the schools (supported by the taxing public) offer instruction in one religious book they must also be prepared to offer instruction in any other, since there may be children who profess other religions enrolled in the schools. It makes no difference whether or not there is a demand at the moment for courses based on books of other religious sects. If the public schools offer courses in one religious book, they must of necessity be prepared to offer courses in any other for which there may be a demand on the part of any (even one) member of the public in the schools' area. That is based on simple democracy.

The Christian religion is only one of many religions and the fact that practically all or by far the great majority of the people in the school district profess the Christian religion is beside the point. The laws of the state and the public schools are for ALL who may be living under their jurisdiction. If the trustees of the schools offer a course of instruction in the Christian religion they must prepare themselves to offer like instruction in religions that are not in conformity with the Christian religion, whether or not there is a demand for it. This is a serious step and I wonder if the people are prepared to take it.

It is hardly probable, but suppose a mass migration of the people of India took place and a group of them settled in Clinton. The children would enter our schools. Are the trustees prepared to offer instruction in Mohammedanism from the Koran? Or if a colony of Japanese were to settle in Clinton would the schools offer a course in Shintoism?

Different creeds professing the Christian religion itself fail to agree on what is the Biblical day of worship. Some say Sunday, some Saturday and some probably choose other days. The Jews, who form a great part of the American public, don't recognize the New Testament as a part of their religious book. Are our school leaders prepared to offer instruction in the Jewish religion? The fact that there are no Jews in Clinton has nothing to do with it. There may be many here in the future.

Church-supported schools and colleges, of course, teach any sort of religion their constituencies wish, but the public school must serve any and all alike who may seek instruction. If the religious demands of one sect are met, it follows that those of another sect must be met also. An overwhelming majority should not put its religious book in the schools as a text without also recognizing the right of the minority to receive instruction from the book of its choice.

It is stated that members of the Christian churches in Clinton are to supply the money to employ a teacher of Bible. Are the schools prepared to employ teachers with money supplied by members of other religious sects? If the schools accept funds supplied by a religious group to pay a teacher, are they prepared to accept funds from any other private group with which to employ a teacher of a course chosen by that group, religious or not?

According to the proposed plan of procedure, the Ministerial Association of Clinton will recommend several persons qualified to teach the course and selection will be made by the school board from that number. Is not the Ministerial association composed of the pastors of the five or six churches in the city proper? Does not the proposed movement to teach Bible in the schools cover the entire school district? Clinton high school is the only high school in the district; therefore ministers from all churches in the district should have a voice in nominating the teacher or teachers. There are a good many churches in the area, embracing several denominations and divisions of denominations, some professing a curious sort of religion—all claiming

to be Christian. Can they agree on who shall be recommended to teach the course? Will the churches in the city proper agree to accept the nominee of other churches should they (the city churches) be outnumbered?

Consideration should be given to the thought that if the trustees are determined to institute the teaching of Bible, that they employ the teacher or teachers and pay their salaries just as they do other teachers, without the churches entering into the matter at all.

Sponsors of the movement have stated that the allotted time given to religious instruction in church schools is not sufficient. A simple way to remedy that would be to increase the time given to it.

The purpose of this letter is not to oppose the proposed movement, but simply to raise questions for consideration in connection with it.

—HARRY C. LAYTON.

Clinton.

The Bible In Our Schools

Not only the leaders in strictly Christian education, but also the leaders in our secular schools and universities, are seeing the necessity of having the Bible in our public schools and general education. These leaders have discovered a startling lapse in moral integrity. And they insist that without the knowledge of the Bible no man or woman is really educated.

Accordingly, all over our country educators are uniting in the effort to introduce Bible study into our general educational schedule, and principally into the courses of our high schools. Our church and public school leaders are joining in this effort.

In doing so, we still believe that the real responsibility rests upon the parents in our homes. But we desire to unite our schools, churches and Sunday schools in backing up the work of the homes. Here as elsewhere the Bible teacher is to receive her support by the voluntary contributions of our Christian people. The organization sponsoring this movement here in Clinton is representative of every one of our local churches. The organization will present several persons who meet the views of our Christian people to our school board, and they will make the final decision as to one who meets the educational requirements of our high school teachers.

We are starting out modestly with only one teacher whose instruction will be confined to our high school. To cover the necessary expenses for the salary and incidental expenses a canvass is being arranged to raise some \$1,500. It is our hope that every one in Clinton and the school district

who are represented in attendance at our high school will join with us in putting this undertaking to a successful conclusion.

R. L. Plaxico,
Chairman of Movement.
D. J. Woods,
Publicity Chairman.

THE NATIONAL SCENE As Washington Sees It

Special to The Chronicle.

Washington, June 22.—Last January the President told Congress that taxes for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, must be at least 16 billion more than last year. He said this was necessary to keep inflation from getting out of hand. But Congress became so involved with putting present taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis that it has done nothing about planning for higher taxes.

Now that the new fiscal year is about to begin with no provision for higher taxes, and with no prospect that legislation can be put through to provide for the collection of new taxes before the first of next year, the administration will seek to increase the amount to be collected in 18 months, between January, 1944, and July, 1945. Thirty billion in that period, it is figured, would be necessary to make up for the absence of additional taxation for the last six months of this year.

Whether congress actually will pass legislation to increase taxes by this amount is very much doubted here. The chief purpose of asking for such large new taxes, according to the President, is to close up the "inflationary gap"—to drain off a large part of the extra 42 billion dollars which the people of this country are expected to earn this year.

But, although congressmen realize that the sound way to do this would be to levy an excess profits tax on those individuals who are earning more money now than they were before the war, there is little chance that they would risk the loss of political prestige which this solution would involve.

To a large extent, this surplus income is being earned by war workers who are members of labor unions and whose wages have been increased with the sanction of the administration. If the administration suddenly tries to force these men to turn over a large proportion of their extra earnings to the treasury widespread labor troubles would be apt to follow.

Senator Josh Lee has suggested that an excess income tax, similar to the excess profits tax applied to corporations, be levied on all individual income in excess of the amount earned in 1940 or 1941, thus putting the burden of increased taxation on those who have profited because of the war and easing the burden for those whose income has decreased or remained the same since the war began. This would not only include labor, but also business officials who have increased their earnings and government employees who are earning more than they ever did before. But it is more likely that Congress will favor various forms of hidden taxes such as increased taxes on sales by manufacturers, unless public pressure is sufficient to force an excess earnings tax. Noting the success of public pressure in putting through the pay-as-you-go plan, some officials here are hopeful that the public will be sufficiently aroused to use similar tactics to force the Lee plan.

All officials here realize that the dangers of inflation—of prices getting entirely out of hand—are greater now than they have been since the war started. The fear of food shortages this year, the increased activities of black markets, the demands of labor for still higher wages and diffi-

culties of enforcing OPA regulations are creating a crisis. So far, higher taxes and compulsory savings are the chief solutions offered. Although the treasury opposes compulsory savings, the secretary of the treasury is obviously worried over a possible decrease in voluntary savings which he fears will accompany the pay-as-you-go taxation. The chances are that compulsory purchase of war bonds will become necessary if it is found that many people meet their deductions for income tax by reducing their deduction for bonds.

A Private Citizen Speaks His Mind Spectator Comments On Men and Things

An American business man of large interests has been thinking about the after-the-war problems. That is a favorite topic. Millions of men, now in fighting service, will want jobs; millions of men and women, now in war work at home, will need other jobs. That is the problem and many minds are wrestling with it, so that we may not have another great let-down, with all the devastating effects of a depression. The man I have in mind suggests as a program:

1. To revise the tax laws so as to restore rewards for risk-taking;
2. The restoration of competition to the fullest extent;
3. A solution of the problem of small businesses.

Everybody can see that a new enterprise creates jobs; and jobs are what we need. If, for example, we use the lime and marl of South Carolina and become a great cement producer, hundreds of men will find new jobs. So any barrier to new enterprise should be swept away.

A man may feel relatively safe in installing a small saw-mill; but a plant costing hundreds of thousands or millions can't be moved about easily. There is a great risk in pouring out the large sums for all preliminaries, and then for the plant itself. So far as this new investment is concerned, that is the hope of the future, for America's vast industrial spurt following the first World War was built on and about automobiles. We shall have millions of cars every year for several years at least, but the war has brought us synthetic rubber, as well as hundreds of other things. We may find it desirable to operate our automobiles on vegetable oils or from some form of annual new growth instead of depleting the stored wealth such as coal and petroleum.

Whoever introduces something new takes heavy risks and needs a clear road. We do not begrudge Henry Ford his fortune, for he uses his capital in a manner which provides work. Our nation needs other Henry Fords—men who can develop the possibilities of our fields and climate, while creating employment for thousands of our people.

We have just begun to think of cotton, soybeans and peanuts as opportunities for industrial chemistry. The remarkable progress of industrial chemistry within recent years suggests that we may be at the door of larger developments than that of even the refining of gasoline to 100 octane rating. Let us encourage men to do things which enrich the life of all of us and which carry a full measure of comfort and enjoyment to all men.

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