

Democrats Win Double Victory

New Dealers Push Tax Bill Rapidly Forward and Kill Motion To Adjourn August 10.

Washington, July 29.—A double victory was chalked up in congress today by the New Deal leaders seeking to push the new tax bill through before the session ends.

First, the senate tabled, 52 to 10, a Republican proposal that congress adjourn August 10, before the tax bill could be enacted; second, the house ways and means committee rejected 16 to 6 a Republican motion to eliminate graduated corporation income taxes from the bill.

Both developments came as the full house committee began its study of a measure drafted by Democratic members in secret session and formally introduced late today by Chairman Doughton, of North Carolina. In its present form it imposes new taxes on inheritances and gifts in addition to those already levied on estates and gifts; boosts the levies on individual incomes above \$50,000; lifts existing excess profits taxes and levies a graduated tax of 13 1-4 to 14 1-4 per cent on net income of corporations.

The adjournment resolution was offered by Senator Hastings, Republican, of Delaware, who, with other Republicans, has been advocating that congress end its session promptly by dropping the tax bill now and taking it up either at a special session this fall or at the regular session next winter.

Democratic leaders so maneuvered things as to shut off discussion. Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican chief, moved that the Hastings resolution be considered. Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, promptly moved that McNary's motion be tabled.

Robinson's motion was not debatable.

When the roll was called only 10 Republicans voted against him. Four Republicans and LaFollette, the lone progressive, joined 47 Democrats in voting the other way.

The full house committee, in its first two-hour session on the bill written by Democratic committeemen, took only one vote. That was to strike out the section stipulating that all corporations making a net income of \$15,000 a year or less shall pay a 13 1-4 per cent tax on it and those making more than that a 14 1-4 per cent levy.

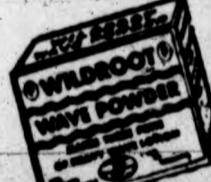
That schedule would replace the existing 13 per cent tax on all corporation net income, regardless of size. The president had asked a range of 10 3-4 to 16 3-4 per cent, but even the Democrats had rejected that as unfair. Some conceded the 13 1-4—14 1-4 rate was a "face saver" agreed to in order to prevent outright "reputation" of the president's recommendation.

A further stiff fight on that point when the bill reaches the house floor, possibly later this week, was expected.

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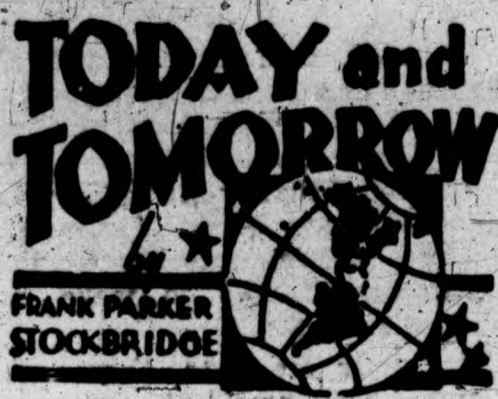
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CHANGE — Constant

My friends fall into two distinct classes, which seem to me to typify the rather sharp division of all of the people of the United States: these days.

I have many friends who are so conservative that any suggestion of a change from the old order practically stuns them. They can't do anything about it except to froth at the mouth, in the violence of their denunciation of everybody who wants anything to be done differently from the way it always has been done.

The other group consists of those — not always the very young — who think that there are a great many things wrong with the world and that many established methods and principles in both economic and social life ought to be changed.

I find these last usually the more interesting, and am frequently quite stimulated by their discussions as to what needs changing, and how.

Personally, I think almost all of our manners, customs, economic and social relationships need changing. I have lived a good many years and I have seen innumerable changes, nearly all for the better. Most of them have come about by what might be called the evolutionary process. I have seldom seen anything changed for the better by dictatorial or coercive methods. I have never seen any change that was made hastily that did not cause more evil than good.

HONOR — One Man

When four great universities rush to confer honorary degrees on four successive days to one American citizen, it is a pretty high tribute to that man's qualifications.

That is what recently happened to Senator Carter Glass of Virginia. Yale, Princeton, Wesleyan and Tufts universities all conferred upon him the degree of doctor of law. That is going some for a man who started in life selling newspapers and working as a printer's apprentice. But Sen. Glass, I think, deserves all the honors that can be heaped upon him.

I was struck by one expression in his address at Tufts. "Everything new is not right, whether it be a New Deal or anything else." That is sound and timely advice to young people, who are inclined to think that all the ancient truths and principles are out of date.

LINDBERGH — Two Fields

It is not often that any man wins fame in two different fields of activities. No two things could be farther apart than aviation and biological research; but Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the world's most famous aviator, recently astonished the world of science by his original work, in collaboration with Dr. Alexis Carrel, in inventing machinery by which organs of the body can be kept alive for an indefinite time after the death of the body from which they were taken.

By the use of this device the heart, kidneys and other organs of animals and fowls have been kept alive and functioning for long periods. The importance of this is that it will make possible the study of the functions and diseases of various parts of the body much more minutely than previously.

It is never safe to assume that because a man is an expert authority in one field he cannot qualify as an expert in any other field. Of course, the contrary is also true: it is never safe to assume that because a man is a great mathematician, for example, he is competent to advise on questions of political economy.

CANDIDATES — Colonel Knox

I cannot guess any closer than anyone else who will be the Republican candidate for President next year, but I'm always interested in the personalities of men who are under consideration for that honor. Just now there is a good deal of talk about my friend, Colonel Frank Knox, editor and publisher of The Chicago Daily News.

Colonel Knox is a New Englander transplanted to the Middle West. He still owns a New England daily paper, The Manchester Union and Leader, as well as his great Chicago daily. He was running a newspaper in northern Michigan when he was chairman of the Michigan state Republican committee more than twenty years ago. Everybody calls him Colonel, but the highest actual military rank he ever gained was that of major. He served with Theodore Roosevelt with the Rough Riders in Cuba in the Spanish war, and went overseas with the 153rd artillery brigade, as major, in 1918.

One thing is certain, that if Frank Knox should get the Republican nomination in 1936 he would put up a strong fight. That's the sort of man he is.

QUALITY — Or Price?

Mario Raspuzzi was cutting the hay on my lower meadow the other day, when the tongue of the mower broke off. The oak shaft had rotted at the bolt-holes. I called up the hardware store in Great Barrington, eight miles away, and found they had a tongue in stock for that make of machine, al-

Half Billion Set As Relief Limit

Administration Clamps Lid On Amounts Available to Cities and States For Projects.

Washington, July 29.—A half-billion dollar limit today was reported clamped by the administration on work-relief funds available for state and local public works.

If carried out as disclosed by high officials, the program will represent a \$400,000,000 slash in the \$900,000,000 originally designated for non-federal PWA projects.

The tentative decision coincided with an announcement by Secretary Ickes that \$501,114,249 in local applications had been filed with state PWA directors. Of this total \$58,262,672 had been approved and forwarded to Washington.

Seriously threatened by the large sums required for materials, the PWA program was partially rescued by President Roosevelt's decision to supply only 45 per cent of total expenditures from the works relief appropriation, leaving the remaining 55 per cent to be borrowed.

On a 45 per cent basis, each \$950 supplies a year-long job. The \$500,000,000 which would be donated was said by officials to mean construction of more than double that amount of projects.

With \$250,000,000 for spending on low cost housing projects, Ickes will have only \$750,000,000 for the two programs, a reduction of one billion dollars from the sum originally expected.

Frequently criticized for the delay in spending PWA funds, Ickes said today \$1,500,000,000 had been spent under the two-year-old program and urged states and communities to file applications "with all possible speed."

He added that the assignment of most projects costing \$25,000 or more to PWA instead of to Harry L. Hopkins' WPA had brought a "sharp acceleration" in applications during the past months.

A recent sale of securities to the RFC supplied PWA with more than a quarter of a billion dollars for loans on non-Federal projects. Because of the limited supply of funds, however, the PWA interest rate recently was boosted back to 4 per cent to induce cities to borrow from private sources where possible.

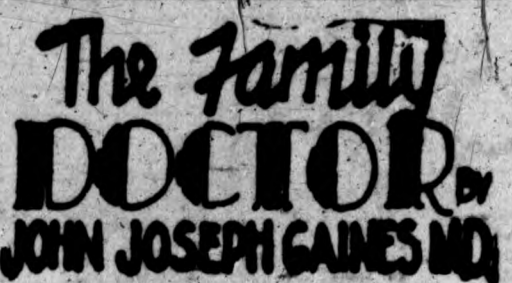
ready bored for the bolts.

When Mario brought back the new tongue, however, instead of being oak—or ash, which is better—it proved to be just a stick of Oregon pine.

"That's all they're making 'em of now," the dealer explained, when I "squawked" over the telephone. "Quality doesn't count any more—only price. Farmers want cheap goods—and I'm telling you, they're getting 'em! That tongue'll last you two—three years, anyway."

The old one had seen 20 years of service.

I've been wondering ever since, whether most of the goods we buy these days aren't in the same class as that new mower-tongue—made to sell cheap and wear out quickly.



ICED DRINKS

In the heated season, our people, especially those living comfortably, are inclined to eat and drink up to the limitations of capacity, rather than within bounds of good judgment. It is not by any means wise to overload on iced drinks. Chilling the stomach cripples very seriously its protective power against microscopic impurities that are always ready to invade the body.

I know a farmer, a "good liver," who sits down to a sumptuous dinner and washes down a hearty meal of all kinds of substantial food with six or seven glasses of heavily-sweetened iced tea! He laughingly admits being a tea-hound. He has it right; but is it necessary for him to indulge like that, far beyond the limit of temperate need? He should remember that we pay for every excess as sure as time

goes on. If not soon—then later. The penalty is certain.

Moderate cool drinking in hot weather is refreshing and beneficial. Excess is distinctly harmful, even dangerous.

Frequently, attacks of appendicitis in the warm season, are due to the freezing of the digestive tract with deluges of ice-cold beer, and excesses of other iced beverages. It is more a matter of temperature than content of the beverage that constitutes the danger.

Iced tea is a distinct luxury and, perfectly proper to use with meals,

but always temperately. A glass, sipped deliberately as the meal is eaten is not harmful. It is not good practice to "wash down" heavy meals which are too often not thoroughly masticated.

Freak stomachs are developed from indiscriminate eating and harmful drinking. It is very indiscreet to drink a large pint or two of water on top of a heavy dinner. Better to drink a glass of moderately cool water before the meal.

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