

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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Friday, January 13, 1933

THE TIME FOR SUMMING UP

Three years of depression have
ended and we can begin to sum up.
Hard times have brought ill winds
—but they have also brought some
healthful breezes.

Business and individuals have been
forced to "write down" fictitious val-
uations and standards. This has nat-
urally caused a great deal of hard-
ship and a long black list of bank-
ruptcies. But real readjustments
had to occur to put a sound founda-
tion under family and business life.

Those who expanded and operated
on the principle that which goes up
need never come down, and that boom
prosperity would continue unabated
forever, had to be deflated.

The individual has found that it is
possible to live happily and comfort-
ably on a pre-war basis. He has found
that the arbiter of wages is what the
dollar will buy. He's come down to
earth.

These are the "healthful breezes"
of depression. The decks have been
cleared for action, and the way to
recovery is open.

As for the problems of depression,
they are still vital and intense. Writ-
ing in the Yale Review, Sir Arthur
Salter observed that 1933 will be
one of the most crucial years in mod-
ern history.

The pressing and increasing weight
of taxation stifles the capital and in-
dustry of the world, creating unem-
ployment and preventing industrial
expansion and the further investment
of money.

The burden of armaments, with
their drain on national incomes and
their constant threat to world peace,
grows greater. In every important
country the cost of wars, past, present
and future, is the major item in the
national budget.

The question of foreign trade looms
large on the economic horizon. In
normal times, foreign sales amount to
ten per cent of the gross in this
country—and ten per cent is the mar-
gin between profit and loss in the av-
erage business. Today foreign trade
is almost non-existent, due largely to
a new and intense spirit of economic
nationalism which finds its expression
in tariff wars and embargoes. Al-
most every economist of distinction,
here and abroad, stresses the need for
revitalizing foreign trade as a factor
in the work of recovery. Tied up
with this is the problem of silver,
which affects the purchasing power
of half the world's people. When sil-
ver is depressed, as at present, the
silver standard countries are unable
to buy in the gold standard markets.

The picture at home is undoubtedly
more encouraging than the world pic-
ture. We have the finest industrial
organism in existence—we have the
factories and the machines and the
farms that are adequate to our needs.
Our utilities, our railroads, our oil
companies, our insurance institutions,
are the harbingers of American pro-
gress. They represent honest nat-
ional assets, as against the fictitious
assets we counted on in the boom
days. Because the machinery of dis-
tribution has slowed, it does not
mean that the machinery of produc-
tion is lacking or faulty.

Our greatest single problem is un-
employment. Ten million of our
working population is at present out
of a job, and its buying has come to
a stop. Much of this unemployment
is temporary—part of it is the result
of machine displacement of labor. To-
day the foremost industrialists are
working toward plans to shorten the
working day and the working week,
and to provide some means of unem-
ployment insurance that will assure
the able and willing worker a liveli-
hood in bad times as well as good.
It is difficult to believe that their ef-
forts will end in failure. The weight
of taxation, which forces retrench-
ment, is preventing the employment
of many of those now seeking jobs.

This is America at the opening of
1933—a vast and incalculably rich
land, which is gradually emerging
from depression and entering a new
era. It is still a land of promise, as
it was in the days of the Argonauts.
It has lost nothing that it really pos-
sessed. Its earth is still fruitful, its
mines are still filled with metals, its
factories are ready to make the nec-
essities and luxuries its people want.
Its people are courageous, and they
still have faith. Its leaders retain
those vital qualities—intelligence and
vision. America will pull out of the
depression—and, from the lessons
that depression has taught, it may
find a means of preventing both ex-
treme rises and extreme drops in the
economic and social cycle, and of cre-
ating genuine, permanent and sound
prosperity.

Let the people curb the tax bill and
the first great step will be taken to-

Washington Items
and Observations

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The
death of former president Coolidge
caused sadness throughout the nation.
Although still not a really old man,
he had discharged his duties com-
pletely, and had run his course. While
posterity may not rate him as a great
statesman, yet if the history of the
Republican party should be faithfully
written, it cannot fail to accord to
him the credit of saving its integrity,
and perhaps its very existence, at a
most critical point, when he succeed-
ed to the presidency. It was at a
time when the country was stagger-
ing under the revulsion caused by the
oil revelations and other scandals of
the Harding administration. Run-
ning in his own right in 1924, he re-
stored to a considerable extent confi-
dence in his party that had waned.
No more appropriate assertion was
made than the alliterative one of
Senator George Moses that the Re-
publicans' sole asset during that cam-
paign was "the calm and cautious
Christian character of Calvin Cool-
idge." In August 1927, after he had
served four years he gave expression
to the historic "I do not choose to run
for president in 1928," and it is im-
possible to divine just what actuated
him, whether he did not desire to try
to break the precedent of a president
not serving more than two terms;
whether he merely preferred to lay
down the burdens of public office;
whether he had a premonition that
his health might not hold out; or
whether he had an uncanny foresight
of what was coming in the way of
the depression, and determined to
have no connection with it.

The problem confronted by the
"Citizens Conference on the Crisis in
Education," called by President Hoover
to meet in Washington, is con-
cerning "what is wrong with our
educational system." The main feature
is the high cost of education, which
has been continuously mounting, and
how to make necessary retrenchments
in school expenditures. Whenever
and wherever any drastic curtailment
of educational expenditures is pro-
posed there is strenuous opposition on
the part of certain elements. There
has been a steady and widespread
addition nearly everywhere of expensive
courses and extra activities, exceed-
ingly far removed from the funda-
mental elementary education to which
every child is entitled. The result of
numerous costly innovations has been
a very heavy increase in tax burdens
all over the country.

During the administration of Pres-
ident Wilson the government built
the Muscle Shoals power plant in the
northern part of Alabama on the
Tennessee River, mainly with the
view of the manufacture of war pro-
ducts when or if needed. It has been
lying idle since because of vetoes of
bills for government operation—one
by Coolidge and another by Hoover.
The passage of these bills through
congress was accomplished principal-
ly by efforts of Senator Norris of
Nebraska, a firm advocate of govern-
ment operation. Proponents of the
measure hold that such operation will
enable the general public to be ac-
cording power and light rates at a
much lower cost than would be offered
by private ownership or operation.
President-elect Roosevelt has invited
a select number of officials, including
Senator Norris, to accompany him on
a tour of inspection of the plant. This
is taken as an indication that Roose-
velt will favor a proposal such as
has been twice vetoed, and that in
general he will be inclined towards
progressive laws. This was to be ex-
pected, and was anticipated by pro-
gressives throughout the country, as
he was supported practically unani-
mously by that element of the elec-
torate.

The senate has before it a favor-
able report for the repeal of the eight-
eenth amendment. It differs widely
from the resolution that failed of
passage in the house, which provided
merely for outright repeal. In addi-
tion the senate resolution prohibits
the transportation or importation of
intoxicants into dry territory, or the
use therein where there would be a
violation of local law. It also pro-
vides that congress shall have con-
current power to regulate the sale of
intoxicants to be drunk on the prem-
ises where sold. This gives authori-
ty to congress to ban the saloon, if
such is not provided for by state or
municipal law. The prospects for
passage in the senate are favorable,
but it remains to be seen whether it
would get through the house in the
shape in which it now stands.

The beer bill now before congress
and which seems to be assured of
passage, provided that any one who
makes beer shall be deemed to be a
brewer, and subject to a license tax
of \$1,000. That will be pretty hard
on the makers of home brew.

At the November election the Dem-
ocratic industrial recovery and employ-
ment.—Industrial News Review.

FARM AGENTS

Some time ago the Cleveland coun-
ty board of commissioners failed to
re-elect its county agent and home
demonstration agent, and for the time
being, at least, these offices have been
discontinued.

It does appear to me that if ever
there was need for the services of
county agents now is the time, when
farm products are at a low ebb in
price and farmers generally greatly in
need of someone to improve or up-
keep the morale which has a tendency
to flop these hectic times.

The county agent who advises farm-
ers to grow legumes for soil im-
proving, and thus reducing the use of
high-priced commercial fertilizer,
pays his salary many times over
every year.—Monroe Enquirer.

GOOD MEDICINE

Mayor-elect Carson, of Portland,
Oregon, has prescribed some good
medicine for public consumption.
He said: "We must quit asking the
government to be a wet nurse to
everything."

"We must realize that the people
support the government, not that the
government supports the people.
We cannot get out of debt by go-
ing farther into debt."

"We must cut the cost of govern-
ment, for in that way lies the only
avenue of relief at present."

"I am not an alarmist, but we must
admit that none of us know whether
or not we have hit the bottom in this
delation of credits that is now going
on."

"We must maintain the stability of
the economic order, must preserve our
institutions; if we do not, it will mean
that we are breaking the last timber
that holds the roof of protection over
our heads."

"The protection of life, property
and health are the fundamental du-
ties of our government. All else is
superfluous. We must hold to these
fundamentals and turn our back upon
these other intriguing things, if we
are to hold what we have and build
solidly for the future."

Portland is fortunate to have elect-
ed a mayor who has the courage to
advocate such practical and funda-
mental American ideas.

PRACTICING ECONOMY NOW

Most everybody is practicing econ-
omy now. It is common practice, but
not an altogether agreeable one.
Most of us are doing it because we
have to do it. We are making a vir-
tue of a necessity. Some people may
enjoy frugality but the vast major-
ity have no such inclination.

If everybody in the United States
had practiced even a moderate degree
of thrift for the past ten years there
would be very little talk about hard
times. There would not have been as
much high living as there was but
bank deposits would have been much
larger and there would have been
very few bank failures. Too many
people went in debt for things they
could have dispensed with and there
was too much wild cat speculation in
land and stocks. The federal govern-
ment spent too much money on big
schemes of one sort and another and
so did the various states and their
subdivisions.

Now it seems that folks have gone
to the other extreme. They are not
only economical but penurious. They
are leaning backward. They are
spending so little that they are hurt-
ing business and slowing up the re-
turn of prosperity. Real thrift does
not mean an absolute cessation of
buying.—The Beaufort News.

Harry Williams raced with death
on New Year's day to reach his dying
mother at Dalles, Ore. As he neared
her home his car skidded on an icy
roadway, turned over and he was killed.
His mother also died.

Notice of Annual Meeting
Notice is hereby given that the an-
nual meeting of the Shareholders of
the Fidelity Building and Loan As-
sociation will be held at the store of
W. F. Nettles at 3 p. m., January
16, 1933.

W. G. WILSON, JR.,
Secretary

Notice to Debtors and
Creditors
All parties indebted to the estate
of Boykin W. Rhame are hereby no-
tified to make payment to the un-
dersigned, and all parties, if any,
having claims against the said estate
will present them likewise, duly at-
tested, within the time prescribed by
law.

ANNIE L. RHAME,
Administrator of the Estate of
Boykin W. Rhame
Camden, S. C., Jan. 12, 1933

ocrats in addition to the "Solid
South" carried the entire west, and
that may be the fruition of hopes for
such a combination politically, which
is decidedly more logical than the at-
tempted co-operation between the
south and New York and the eastern
states. The interests of the south
and the west are far more closely
connected than any two other sec-
tions. Bryan, who ran for the pres-
idency three times, meeting defeat in
each instance, had that object in
view but could not accomplish his
purpose.

December exports of cotton to for-
eign countries, exclusive of Canada,
totalled 1,034,000 bales as compared
with 1,160,553 bales the same month
of 1931.

Wants—For Sale

WATEREE RIVER BOAT mo-
toring reservation for hunt-
ing, fishing and camping may
be arranged and dated from
now on for the trips to com-
mence about January 23rd,
1933. Pay guests in parties
of two and three are invited
to secure reservations at
Jenkins Repair Shop, Cam-
den, S. C. 39-41sb

PLUMBING—When in need of plumb-
ing, heating and tinning, call on
Gus Hayes. Your patronage will be
appreciated. Telephone 153, Cam-
den, S. C. 41-44pd.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished bed
room, convenient to bath, with hot
water at all times, in private home.
Address 730 West Laurens street,
Camden, S. C., or telephone 295.
41sb

MONUMENTS—I handle only the
best grades of marble and granite.
Come in see or write to T. J. Mc-
Ninch, Camden, S. C. 19tf

FOR SALE—White Leghorn cocker-
els. Famous Pike strain. Prize
winners at the last Kershaw Coun-
ty Fair. Telephone 295 or call at
730 West Laurens street, Camden,
S. C. 41sb

FOR RENT—Five room apartment,
all modern conveniences, with pri-
vate entrance. Located in good
residential section. Can be rented
furnished or unfurnished. Write
"Apartment," care of The Camden
Chronicle, Camden, S. C. 40tf

WANTED—You to know that with
many people the first column read
in this newspaper is the "Want Ad
Column." They read it for what
bargains they see—and others for
curiosity. The cost is small—only
one cent a word—minimum 25c.

SALESMEN WANTED—Men want-
ed for Raleigh City Routes of 800
consumers in and near cities of
Camden, Bishopville, Great Falls
and Eau Claire. Reliable hustler
can start earning \$25 weekly and
increase rapidly. Write immedi-
ately. Raleigh Co., Department
SC-76-V, Richmond, Va. 43pd

STOLEN—Automatic Pistol, German
Mauser No. 293889, shoots 32 auto
steel jackets. Was taken out of car
on or about July 12, 1932. \$10.00
reward for information to recovery.
Informant's identity will be kept
secret. Address "Information" in
care of Camden Chronicle. 39-41

WANTED—To purchase a baby push
cart. Must be reasonably priced
and in good condition. Address P.
O. Box 463, Camden, S. C. 41sb

NURSING—Will do hour nursing.
Address Mrs. J. W. Ingram, Regis-
tered Nurse, 205 Haile street, Cam-
den, S. C. 38-tf

FOR RENT—Five room house on
west Laurens street. Apply to M.
H. Heyman, Camden, S. C.
41sb

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS—Bring
your electrical appliances to us for
repairs or adjustments. We guar-
antee satisfaction, our charges are
moderate. Telephone 220-W. Shan-
non Electric Company, Camden,
S. C. 38tf

WANTED—Convalescents, semi-in-
valids, old persons, in quiet country
home with modern conveniences.
Rates \$20.00 and \$25.00 per month.
Mrs. J. M. Shaw, Mayesville, S. C.,
Sumter county. 41-42pd

RADIO REPAIRING—Expert radio
repairing. Any make. Other elec-
trical repairing done. All work
guaranteed. Creed's Filling Station,
Telephone 486. 40tf

CARPENTRY—John S. Myers,
phone 268, 312 Church Street,
Camden, S. C., will give satis-
factory service to all for all kinds
of carpenter work. Building,
general repairs, screening, cabinet
making and repairing furniture.
My workmanship is my reference.
I solicit your patronage. Thank-
ing you in advance. 50 tf

WANTED—You to know that this is
the age of barter and trade. If you
have anything to sell or trade, a
small ad in this column will put
you in touch with hundreds of peo-
ple who may want what you are of-
fering. Don't forget that people
read The Chronicle even if they
have to borrow their neighbor's
paper. Phone your want ads to
number 29, or address them to this

newspaper. The cost is one cent
per word. No ad taken for less
than 25 cents.

SPECIAL PRICES
For Next Week
ON
SHOE
REPAIRS
Men's Soles-Heels .... \$1.00
Men's Half Soles .... .75
Men's Rubber Heels .40
Ladies' Soles-Heels .. .75
Ladies' Soles ..... .50
All Work Guaranteed
LOMANSKY'S
SHOE SHOP

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK
LOCATED AT BETHUNE, S. C., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS
DECEMBER 31, 1932

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, Bonds and stocks, etc. Liabilities include Capital Stock Paid in, Surplus Fund, etc.

State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw.
Before me came G. B. McKinnon, Cashier of the above named bank, who,
being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true
condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.
G. B. McKinnon
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of January, 1933,
Correct Attest
Loring Davis
J. M. Clyburn
T. M. Clyburn
Directors
Notary Public for South Carolina.

CHEVROLET
ANNOUNCES AN IMPROVED
LINE OF SIX-CYLINDER
TRUCKS SELLING AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

REDUCTIONS
AS MUCH AS
\$70
Half-ton Pickup \$440
Sedan Delivery \$545
Half-ton Panel \$530
131" Stake \$655
187" Stake \$715
CHEVROLET
A General Motors Value
CAMDEN CHEVROLET COMPANY
West DeKalb Street
C. M. Graves, Manager
CHEVROLET TRUCK DEMONSTRATION WEEK—JANUARY 14 TO 21