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DEMOCRACY BETRAYED(?)

In its issue of December 23rd, published elsewhere, The New York World waxes wroth against the South. Calling attention to the provisions of Section 2, Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States, providing that when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of any state, or when the right is in anyway abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens in such state of voting age, the World threatens us with a reduction in the number of the members of Congress now allotted to us and with other dire consequences. Charging that the South has betrayed the democratic party and that the Northern democrats have protected the Southern states in violating the provisions of the section of the Constitution above referred to, we are warned that the Northern democrats will no longer assist the South in violating the law; that the political pendulum is about to swing to the republican party and that the Northern democracy will sit quietly by, and acquiesce in the enactment of a "Force Bill," and of negro domination of the South.

And all of this is because Southern members of Congress have voted to submit to the Legislatures of the several states, the question of adopting an amendment to the Constitution giving us national prohibition.

Can it be that the democrats in the North, have all of these years, prevented an enactment of the "Force Bill" and a return to negro domination of the Southern country, and have winked at the violation of the Constitution of the United States for the sole purpose of protecting the liquor traffic of the Northern states?

Is the liquor business of the North of such magnitude and of such importance that the Northern democrats are willing to split with the Southern democrats and to turn them over to their ancient enemies, the Republican Party, and to acquiesce in the enactment of humiliating laws for the South, simply because the South elects to vote its own conscience on the liquor question?

The assertion of the World that the South is undertaking to regulate the domestic affairs of the North in advocating nation-wide prohibition is so absurd that no person of any degree of intelligence will entertain the proposition for a moment. Before the enactment of the law restricting the transportation of intoxicating liquors in interstate commerce, nobody knows better than the editor of the World that the domestic affairs of South Carolina were not dominated by the people of South Carolina, but by the liquor manufacturers, and liquor houses of Jacksonville, Chattanooga, Richmond, Baltimore, and perhaps New York. Just as those counties which voted out the dispensaries in dispensary days in South Carolina were flooded with liquor from adjoining counties having dispensaries, so those states which voted prohibition were deluged with liquor from other states recognizing the liquor traffic before the enactment of the laws referred to. And it is easy to repeal the laws in regard to the transportation of liquors in interstate commerce, bringing back the old conditions. Indeed, as we read in the newspapers every day, liquors are being transported into this state from Florida and other points upon every train in suit cases, trunks,

barrels of lime, and in every other conceivable way which the genius of the liquor sellers can imagine.

Are we then managing our own domestic affairs, or are our domestic affairs being interfered with by people in other states? And is it a crime that the South joins in a movement to make it impossible for the people in other states to manufacture and import liquor into those states desiring prohibition?

The threat that the representation in the South will be reduced unless the Southern states refuse to vote for the Constitutional amendment will have influence with the people in this section except to encourage them to vote according to their independent consciences. The truth of the business is that it makes very little difference, practically speaking, except to the office holders, office seekers and other politicians whether we have seven representatives in Congress or three. Far better to have only three representatives in the Congress of the United States and let them represent the free thought of the South and vote its independent wishes than that the democracy of the South should be a vassal longer to the democracy of the North, and do its bidding. Since the Civil War there has been little love between the democracy of the North and the Democracy of the South except in presidential election years when the solid electoral vote of the South was demanded for Northern democrats. And now that Southern democrats have, for the first time in more than half a century, taken their place in the affairs of the nation, we are warned that "Southern domination on the present Congress has not been agreeable to anybody in the North, democrat or republican." May we not have the independence to say that domination of Congress by the Northern democrats will not be tolerated in the South, if the South is expected to do the bidding of another section and eat its political bread out of the hands of these alleged masters.

If the South and West, as the World intimates, should join hands in depriving the North of its beloved liquor and if the North on that account, should seek to sever political relations with the Southern states and should join hands with those people in the North, who sixty years ago placed the Southern democracy in the hands of negroes and carpet-baggers, may we not look to our new friends in the West to join hands with us in seeing that justice is again enthroned, and that whole sections of the country shall not be wiped off of the map, politically speaking, simply because we believe that the liquor traffic is a national evil and should be run out of the country as a common enemy.

DEMOCRACY BETRAYED BY THE SOUTH

(The New York World.) Section 2 of Article XIV, of the Constitution of the United States provides that:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This provision of the Constitution together with the Fifteenth Amendment, declaring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of "race, color or previous conditions of servitude," has been nullified since the Hayes Administration withdrew the Federal troops from the Southern States.

For forty years the right of negro citizens to vote in the South has been persistently denied and the penalties provided by the Constitution have never been enforced. No Southern State has ever suffered a reduction in its representation

through its refusal to permit negroes to vote, although the provision of the Constitution is mandatory upon Congress.

This over-representation which the South has held for more than a generation it owes to the Northern Democrats who have protected the Southern States from a punishment which Democrats in general have deemed a gross infringement upon the sovereign right of every State to regulate its own life and its own affairs. But the Southern States are now preparing to acquiesce in such infringement and to nullify the principle of local self-government to which the Democratic party has tenaciously adhered since the time of Jefferson. Their Senators and Representatives in Congress have already voted, for such nullification in the resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States the prohibition amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and practically all of the Southern Legislatures are expected to ratify it.

Without the votes of the Southern Senators and Representatives this resolution could not have been submitted without the voters of the Southern Legislatures the amendment cannot be adopted. Nationwide prohibition, if it comes, will be imposed by States which have turned their backs as squarely upon their ancient principles of government as the Russian Bolsheviks have turned their backs upon the obligations of democracy.

When that day arrives the South can expect no more help from Northern Democrats in resisting the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The cry, "No Force Bill! No Negro Domination!" will fall upon deaf ears. If the South is determined to have a centralized Government that regulates the personal habits of the American people, it must accept a centralized Government that regulates negro franchise and all that pertains thereto.

Before many years have passed the inevitable swing of the political pendulum will bring about a Republican Congress—a Congress that is Republican both in the House and the Senate. When that Congress convenes it is certain that another attempt will be made to reduce the representation in the South. Southern domination of the present Congress has not been agreeable to anybody in the North, Democrat or Republican. Men like Claude Kitchin have been treating the rest of the country like a conquered province, imposing outrageous burdens of taxation and giving as little as possible in return. The price of wheat for the Northern farmer is fixed by due process of law, but the Southern farmer is allowed to charge for his cotton all that the traffic will bear and is demanding more. All those chickens will come home to roost some day.

Nobody can object to the Southern States imposing the most drastic prohibitory laws upon themselves, but when they undertake to rule New York and Pennsylvania

and Massachusetts and say what the people of those States may eat and drink, then the Southern Democrats have again cut themselves off from the body of Northern Democrats as effectually as they did in 1860 when they demanded that the Northern Democracy must abjectly surrender to their views of the institution of human slavery. Northern Democrats will no sooner think of surrendering on the issue of personal liberty than on the issue of slavery.

If the South is determined to go ahead with this insensate policy—if this new sectionalism of prohibition is to be imposed upon Northern and Eastern States by the South and West, then the Southern Democrats will have again taken themselves out of the Democratic Party and must abide by the consequences whatever these may be.

5 AND 10 CENT STORE.

The 5 and 10 cent store is making extensive improvements on their place of business. They have rented the store room formerly occupied by J. R. Glenn and are cutting an arch doorway between in order to have one big department store. The 5 and 10 cent articles will be in the present store and the \$1.00 articles will be shown in the addition. They have had a splendid year and their business guarantees the extra store.

BREVITIES.

Let the blessed sun shine again. We are tired of this snow.

It is distressing to try to get up news when there "ain't none". If this weather keeps up much longer there won't be anything to write about.

A train of soldiers passed through here Tuesday. They got food supplies at Greenwood and among the articles was 200 pounds of liver and 100 pounds of onions.

The first snow that came the young people had a grand time snow-balling each other, but the last two or three snows they have been noticeable by their absence.

A man in Greenville discovered a stick of dynamite in a precious lump of coal. He was distressed, but it is thought some miner had put it there and forgot to remove it.

Halifax is to be rebuilt. The Canadian Government has named R. S. Frazier as commanding agent with power to fix prices which in his judgment will be fair and reasonable.

If you noticed any errors in the last two issues of The Press and Banner we will explain them by way of informing our readers that the office "devil" made up the forms in the absence of the foreman.

The governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina had something to say several years ago about the length of time between drinks. We might say now that it was a long time between drinks but a short time between snows.

A man said to us yesterday when he saw the new snow that the country people were suffering for wood. Some of them only lay in a supply for a few days at a time. It will be a cold job to go out in the snow and get the wood but then think of the people who live in the cities and towns who have no wood to go out and get.

This town has the reputation of giving more credit than any town of its size in the State. Some of our merchants have been "beat out" of their money by persons either on purpose or through unfortunate conditions. It won't be many more years before credit will be a thing of the past here for the merchants are gradually putting business on a Cash Basis.

Laurie Hollingsworth.

J. Laurie Hollingsworth spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hollingsworth. He is stationed at Newport, R. I., as Junior Instructor in the Naval School. He won the distinction as second class gunner, making 18 shots out of 20. The next promotion is chief and he says he is determined to have that. He is high in his praise of the navy. He is a fine young man and will make good.

BOLSHEVIKI MAY HOLD AMERICANS

London, Jan. 2.—It is reported the Bolsheviki have arrested the members of the American railway mission at Irkutsk, Siberia, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd.

The United States railroad commission to the Russian government arrived in Petrograd last June and until the recent Bolsheviki disturbances had been busily engaged in assisting the Russian railways out of their operating difficulties.

The personnel of the commission which was not officially announced follows:

"John F. Stevens of New York, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, chairman; W. L. Darling of St. Paul, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway; Henry Miller of St. Louis, former operating vice president of the Wabash Railroad; George Gibbs of Philadelphia, former chief mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and J. P. Griner of Baltimore chief consulting engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Advertisement for Rayo Lamps. Features an illustration of a woman and a child looking at a lamp. Text: 'Keeps Old Eyes Young Keeps Young Eyes Strong. The clear, mellow light of the Rayo Lamp makes the long evenings cheerful and pleasant. Its bright light is easy on the eyes—work is less tedious—play more enjoyable in Rayo light. RAYO LAMPS are artistic in design—an ornament to any room. You light them as you would a gas jet—you don't have to remove either chimney or shade. Easily kept clean. Designed to give the maximum of bright, flickerless light. If your dealer doesn't have them, write to our nearest station. The use of Aladdin Security Oil guarantees best results from lamps, stoves and heaters. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (New Jersey) BALTIMORE, MD. Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va. Charleston, N. C. Charlotte, V. Va. Charleston, S. C.'

Advertisement for stenographers. Text: 'Thousands of Good Stenographers Are Needed Clerical Help Wanted. The government has just written to this school pointing out their urgent need of stenographers, both male and female, and asking us to help them in securing the great number needed. The starting salary offered is \$900 to \$1200 a year. Examinations are being held weekly in 400 cities. Besides the demand of the government, the conscription is taking thousands of young men from commercial positions, and their positions will have to be filled by new employees. Business men are calling on us daily for assistance in securing stenographers and bookkeepers. Write for detailed information. Address DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Greenville, S. C.'

Advertisement for Standard Building and Loan Association. Text: 'ONE DOLLAR Deposited in the STANDARD entitles you to a loan of \$100. It is easy to borrow from the STANDARD where your money costs you five per cent. Loans made from 1 month to 80 months. STANDARD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ABBEVILLE, S. C. W. H. White, President. Otto Bristow, Sec. and Treas.'

Three small advertisements: 1. 'QUARTERLY CONFERENCE. The first Quarterly Conference of Calhoun Falls Circuit will meet at Bordeaux church on next Saturday, at 11 A. M. Rev. G. C. Leonard, P. E., will preach at 11 A. M. Saturday and Sunday and there will also be preaching at Mt. Carmel on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The business of the session will be transacted at Bordeaux on Saturday immediately after preaching. The stewards are called to meet at same time and place to make assessments for pastor. The public is cordially invited to attend. W. M. Harden, P. C. Calhoun Falls, S. C., Jan. 1.' 2. 'COLD WEATHER TROUBLE. The cold weather has been very severe and of long duration. One lady told us yesterday that she had not had any clothes washed in four weeks and that she was distressed beyond measure for she possessed only a Hoover limit of clothes.' 3. 'GROWING TOMATOES UNDER GLASS. Clemson College, S. C., Jan. 1—The tomatoes in the Green House at Clemson College are now growing very vigorously and are beginning to set fruit. The two varieties grown this year are the New Glory and the Bonny Best. It has been found that pollenization is best accomplished by shaking the flower stem about noon each day when the temperature is not lower than 70 degrees or above.' 4. 'STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Building and Loan Association of Abbeville will be next Wednesday, Jan. 9th, in the office of Dr. G. A. Neuffer. J. S. Morse, Sec. and Treas.'