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 ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Wm. P. GREENE, Editor.

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BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

Those people who do nothing to help the government by buying Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps need not think that the government will always permit the loyal to be the burden bearers of the community, while the disloyal engage only in profiteering by reason of the advantages which have come to them through the war. The men who run the government are not fools; they will not be deceived; every man must bear his part of the load whether he will or not.

The men who give a little, or lend a little, when they should take their place in the front ranks of those who assist the government are not only slackers but hypocrites as well. They are one thing and seek to appear in another role by doing less than their duty.

America expects every man to do his duty willingly. If he will not do it willingly he is expected to do it anyway.

America expects every man to do his WHOLE duty.

ENFORCE IT.

The ordinance adopted by the City Council on last Friday evening requiring every able-bodied person to have some remunerative employment and to do fifty hours labor in every week is a step in the right direction. The ordinance will mean nothing, however, unless it is rigidly enforced. The fact that the negro laborers at present wages can make enough in two days to keep them going for a week is no reason why they should not work. It is up to the civil authorities to see that they do work. There is no reason why the country should suffer for want of labor while labor is being thrown away. Loafing must come to an end until the war is over. What is true of the negroes should also be true of the whites. Every man should be engaged in some useful occupation, and should give it his undivided time and attention. Let every man get in the trenches in his particular calling, and do duty as the soldier is doing his in France.

ENFORCE THE RULE.

One of the rules adopted by the Democratic Convention in May is to the effect that no man who voted against the nominees of the party in the election last November may note this summer in the primaries. This means that those persons who vote this summer in the primaries, son or Governor Manning may not now claim to be democrats.

This is as it should be. On the face of the returns Governor Manning was the nominee of his party. He was the nominee in fact, but there were those who pretended to believe, and perhaps others who were made to believe, that he was not fairly nominated. There was a remedy for any candidate who believed this both through the party machinery and through the courts. That neither was resorted to shows how empty were the charges.

The charges, however, were sufficient to induce some designing persons and others who did not know any better to nominate and vote for Cole L. Blease for Governor, notwithstanding Manning was declared the party nominee. Those so voting for Blease can on longer vote in the Democratic primaries in South Carolina. They pledged themselves to support the nominees and

having violated the pledge they have lost their standing in the party.

THE RETIREMENT OF LEVER.

The decision of Representative Lever to retire from the race for the United States Senate and to offer again for his present seat in the House clears the political atmosphere. A few poor politicians were responsible for the blunder of Mr. Lever. He never had any real chance to win against Senator Tillman. Had he waited until after the Democratic Convention in Columbia, instead of following the advice of over-zealous persons bent on the defeat of Tillman, he would never have offered.

His continuance in the race could have accomplished but one thing, and that was the creation of friction between his friends and those of Senator Tillman out of which Blease might have hoped to profit. The request of the President that he continue to hold the position which he now holds for the good of the country, and especially in order that he may assist in the enactment of needed legislation offered him an opportunity to step aside gracefully. We are glad that he showed no false pride by undertaking to "back his judgment."

The President is not slow to see which way the wind is blowing in politics. It is evident to him, as it is daily growing evident to others who have been doubtful, that Senator Tillman will succeed himself. Those who have been undertaking to discount the standing of the old man by claiming that he is not physically and mentally able to cope with the situation are finding him too much alive to handle easily.

This is no time to think up old political grudges, nor to talk about what somebody said twenty years ago, or longer. South Carolina needs to send to the Senate the best man we are able to send. The long service and experience of Senator Tillman, his good standing in the Senate and before the country at large, and his pre-eminent ability make him the only man to be considered in the present emergency. Any thoughtful man who will sit down and commune with himself must conclude that this is true. Any man who in this day and time does not vote for the best man for this office is not true either to himself or his country. A man may be a slacker when he goes to the polls as well as elsewhere.

It remains to be seen whether, in the greatest crisis of the world's history, men in Abbeville and South Carolina will vote according to old prejudices which should long since have been forgotten, or whether they will vote to save the state and country.

Patriotism today demands that every man do his duty.

CLEARs THE SITUATION.

Congressman A. F. Lever has withdrawn from the race for the United States Senate and will offer for re-election for Congress from his old district.

The move has been expected: Mr. Lever and his advisers have made the best possible move after their great blunder. It is not too late to correct it.

The worthy gentlemen who have offered for Mr. Lever's seat have plenty of time to withdraw and to continue in the race after the President's request of Mr. Lever that he again offer for Congress would be something no one of them would hardly do. As good Democrats, loyal to the Administration, these gentlemen will rise to the occasion and forget for the present their Congressional ambitions.

Gov. Manning, it is presumed, will also rise to the occasion and do the right thing.

All of which means the return to the United States Senate of Sen. B. R. Tillman, the correct and proper thing for South Carolina to do.

It is well.—The Greenwood Index.

SHOULD CALL OFF STATE CAMPAIGN.

If Mr. Lever withdraws from the senatorial race, or does not enter, and Mr. Tillman can not make the canvass and Mr. Blease will not attend the meetings there is not much use of the campaign as scheduled.

Call it off.

Then these are times when we should not do anything that will be calculated to take the minds of our people from the one great purpose that should control them at this time, the winning of the war. This is no time for political agitation and the stirring up of the people. We want every citizen to work in harmony with every other citizen for the welfare of the State, and political debates and harangues by candidates for office will not contribute to that end. And besides that the people are well enough acquainted with the men who aspire to the various offices to make a selection without this canvass of the State at this time. We would be glad to see the meetings so slimly attended that the candidates themselves would see the necessity of quitting the campaign and going home and announcing through the press of the State the offices they seek and telling the people who they are and their fitness for the job and then let the people go quietly to the polls and cast their ballots and let us all resolve to stand by the majority without murmur or complaint.

That's the way we see it and we believe that it is the right way. We took that position as to the county campaign but the chairman ruled that the rules of the party required the appointment of the meetings. We hold the same view as to the State campaigns. The people are in no frame of mind at this time to be listening to political harangues.

We want to see the offices filled by men who are competent and of good character and loyal to the government, but we believe that the people can make the selection just as well by doing away with the State canvass.—Newberry Herald and News.

SITTING DOWN AT CARDS WITH A BLACKLEG.

In April, 1916, replying to the demand of President Wilson, the German Government pledged its word that it would cease "ruthless slaughter upon the high seas." Within six weeks after that solemn promise, Secretary Lansing tells us, Ambassador Von Bernstorff requested his Government to let him know in advance whenever the time came to break it. "How well the ambassador knew the character of his Government," says Secretary Lansing, "and how perfectly frank he was!" "What a commentary on Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his Government!"

We did not need this revelation to convince us that with Germany a pledge, a treaty, a promise, a word of honor, is considered solely as a military manoeuvre. We knew it before. If the Belgian scrap of paper did not convince us, the "treaty" of Brest-Litovsk did. The evidence is cumulative, crushing, complete. Shall the lesson be lost upon us when Germany makes her next proposal to suspend hostilities and gather around a conference table to discuss terms of peace? We shall know then, as we know now, that her only object will be to destroy us, that the peace conference she proposes will be as much a military manoeuvre as is Ludendorff's advance between Noyon and Montdidier. We shall know then, as we know now, that what she means by a conference and a "peace of understanding and give-and-take" was demonstrated by her conference, her treaty, and her peace at Brest-Litovsk.

When she makes these proposals let us answer them in Secretary Lansing's words: "We must go on with the war. There is no other way. This task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery." For that is what her peace conference will mean for us and for posterity.—The New York Times

OFFENSIVE PEACE TALK.

The German "peace offensive" is indeed offensive in all senses of the word. It smells to heaven. It is an affront to sane human intelligence. The proposal to England and the United States that they buy a shameful peace at the expense of France would be merely silly and not worthy any discussion if it were not for the fact that there are a



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 STOVES AND RANGES HOME OUTFITTERS

few pacifists in England, and more here, who are still obsessed by the notion that peace can be gained by some sort of bargaining. We shall not betray France, we shall not abandon any of the weaker nations to Germany, but that even the Teuton mind can conceive such treachery to be possible is amazing. That they do believe it may-be, in part at least, due to the fact that some of our pacifists are set in high places.

The demand that Germany "state her terms for peace," is equally vicious. No sane person cares what Germany's "peace terms" may be. It is of no consequence; it does not matter what she wants. The only terms are unconditional surrender, after conclusive military defeat. Terms of settlement must be laid down by the Allies; not reached by negotiation. We shall dictate them—with justice, stern, retribute justice, and also with mercy, but without allowing the offender any choice in the matter.

When an individual has committed crimes such as arson, rape, and murder, we do not allow him a choice of punishments. When we know him to be guilty we overpower him and kill him. The case is not otherwise with a criminal nation. The idea that one cannot draw an indictment against a whole people is obsolete in the face of the events of the last four years. If we fail to do our full duty in pronouncing sentence it will simply leave the task to our children and our children's children. The world cannot exist half German and half civilized. But we shall not fail.—New York Sun.

FOUR IMPORTANT ORDINANCES

Four important Ordinances were enacted by the City Council last Friday night.

1. An Ordinance to protect water and electric lines of the city.
2. An Ordinance to regulate the purchase and sale of junk, scrap iron, brass, copper, etc.
3. An Ordinance to preserve the peace in the city of Abbeville and

promote the cause of the United States government in the present war, and to prohibit any act, word, or deed that would in any way hinder the cause of the U. S. in the war, or that would aid any enemy country or its cause.

4. An Ordinance to Prohibit Loafing and Loitering in the City of Abbeville.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Abbeville and by authority of the same:

That it shall be unlawful for any able-bodied person to loaf or loiter within the City of Abbeville, and all able-bodied persons are required to habitually and permanently engage in a lawful and useful occupation, working not less than fifty hours per week.

Any person who violates the provisions of this Ordinance or fails to comply with the terms thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for a period of not over thirty days.

NEW BUSINESS.

J. M. Anderson & Co., are having the old H. H. DuPre store remodelled for an up-to-Boston ladies' furnishing establishment. This department will be open for business next week. Only gents clothing and furnishings will be retained at the present stand. Two new men clerks will be added to the force, Mr. E. O. McLinin, of McDonalds, and Mr. Livy Pratt, of Level Land.

IN GREENWOOD.

Mrs. T. J. Douthart of Abbeville, is the guest of Mrs. Hugh Giles. Mrs. Giles and little son, Edward, will return home with Mrs. Douthart tomorrow morning and be her guests for a week.—Index.

Miss Mamie Devlin is at home again after a week spent in Greenville with Mrs. McClintock.

Miss Sallie White is at home for the summer, after a successful session of teaching in South Georgia.

Earthquake in Nicaragua.
 Managua, Nic., June 16.—Three strong shocks of earthquake were felt early this morning. No serious damage has been reported.

BLACK-SCHROEDER.

Last Tuesday night at the Baptist parsonage, Miss Margaret Black of Mt. Carmel, a charming young lady, became the bride of Mr. Lucien Schroeder, of this city, an employee of the Seaboard. Dr. Geo. W. Swope read the marriage service in a simple but impressive style.

After the marriage ceremony the happy couple started on a trip north visiting Norfolk, New York, and other cities, before returning to Abbeville, where they will make their home.

IT IS A BOY.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Wardlaw Smith of Greenville, announce the birth of a son, Lewis Wardlaw Smith, Jr., June 11, 1918.—Greenville Daily News.

RED CROSS PIG CLUB.

A Red Cross Pig Club—the first one in the United States—will send to the St. Louis market in September 3,000 hogs from Carroll County, Mississippi. This will mean more pork for the country, more money for Carroll County and a contribution estimated at \$10,000 to the Red Cross. The Red Cross Pig Club was organized last winter by O. F. Turner, county agent in Carroll County. He started out combine pork production and Red Cross work and tried to get 2,500 people each to raise one pig to be known as a Red Cross pig. Instead of 2,500 members he got 3,000 a county that has only 1,600 voters. Every banker, lawyer, minister, physician, and nearly every merchant in the county is a member. The pigs are weighed on the last Saturday of each month and a \$25 registered pig is given as a prize to a member whose pig makes the greatest gain through each month. Five hundred negroes are members.