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Monday, April 26, 1920.

THE PRINT PAPER QUESTION.

Five years ago when the present owners took charge of this paper, we made a year's contract for print paper (the kind of paper used in the publication of the paper) at two and one-half cents per pound. Last week we bought the same paper at thirteen cents per pound.

It is true the latter price was the cost we had to pay for being caught short, due to the inability of those from whom we are buying to deliver according to contract, but paper today is selling at nearly ten cents per pound on contract, and the chances are that it will go much higher.

This statement will have more information for the readers of the paper if we inform them that one thousand sheets of paper weigh one hundred pounds, or that ten papers weigh one pound. The readers of the paper receive one hundred and fifty-six papers each year, which means that we send out to each of them about sixteen pounds of paper each year. If we take into consideration the matter of waste, we send something more than this in weight. Sixteen pounds of paper at ten cents per pound amounts to one dollar and sixty cents. We get from subscribers two dollars per year. We have then a margin of forty cents between the cost of the paper and the subscription price. On this, so far as subscribers are concerned, we must pay our working force, our rent, postage, and other charges. It is needless to say that the thing can't be done.

We can make ends meet only because of the advertisements which we carry. And it must be evident when we say that the pay roll of the paper is around six hundred dollars per month, that a considerable amount must come in from advertisements. And it amounts to this, that the advertisers are paying in large part for the paper which we print and which you read. But they get value received. The advertisements would not amount to anything if there were no subscribers to read the papers, and, of course, to read the advertisements themselves. But for the fact that we owe it to our advertisers we would not want any subscribers. But the two combined, help to make ends meet—or sometimes, we should say, nearly so.

The consequence of what we have had to say is that a great many newspapers are finding it impossible to keep going. Labor is high and keeps getting higher, and scarcer too. "They have quit making printers," one well known newspaper man says, and certainly there are few printers who want to work in a country shop. The cost of paper, taken in connection with the price of labor makes the load too heavy in many places, and it is getting heavy in others. A large number of weekly, and semi-weekly papers have already given up the fight. Numbers of the daily papers are consolidating, and others must do so or there will be a worse end to many of them.

This is what the print paper shortage means to us and to others.

FURMAN'S SUMMER SCHOOL

The authorities at Furman University are preparing for a summer school the present summer. The school will be under the direction of members of the faculty, and is intended to served two purposes; first, the training of teachers for work in their profession; and second, the preparation of students for entrance into the college classes.

The work of training teachers is a matter of vital importance to the

schools of the state. Just now, on account of the increased salaries demanded by the high cost of living, people are giving more attention to the matter of good teachers. When the people pay large salaries they will be more particular to require better teaching. And while undoubtedly the teachers have in the past been underpaid, some of them have "under-taught." Improvement in the matter of salaries demands an improvement in methods and in results. It is a hopeful sign that the colleges and the people generally realize this, and that teachers are being required, and given the opportunity, to prepare themselves for the better work demanded of them.

But with the best of teachers there will always, (or for a long time at least) be pupils from the public schools other than the better high schools who will have difficulty in entering colleges fully prepared to go on with the work. While they are prepared on one subject they will find themselves unprepared on others, resulting in students entering our colleges with conditions, and under handicaps, which often discourage and sometimes prevent students from completing their college courses. The summer preparatory school is intended to give students who are thus unprepared a chance to make up some of the subjects in which they are lacking.

We understand that other colleges are preparing to open summer preparatory schools of this kind for the same reasons. The plan is a good one and will serve a good purpose.

In many cases however, the necessary work for unconditional entrance cannot be done during the summer. This is a matter which has given trouble in the past and which will continue to give trouble in the future until the proper remedy is applied. That remedy is a preparatory school at every college in the state. Wofford has a first class fitting school, and this fitting school has accounted, and is accounting for the good work of that college in recent years. Erskine College formerly had a preparatory school, but this was discontinued sometime ago. The trustees have found it necessary to reestablish this school. Other colleges must do the same, or their failure to do so will result, as it has resulted heretofore, in either turning a large number of students away from college, or in lowering the standard of the colleges themselves, which should not be thought of in this day.

THE LANDSCAPE WORK OF THE ABBEVILLE COTTON MILLS

(By Herbert Lewis Albing—Landscape Gardener.)

The beautification of grounds which we call gardening is not some new idea conceived by man during the last decade or so, but it is an endowment bestowed on man by his Creator. We learn that in the creation man was placed in a beautiful spot called the Garden of Eden. It was a supreme idea that man should have beautiful things all about him.

During the middle ages when war and bloodshed seemed to be the dominant feature of the times, we learn of the wonderful gardens maintained by the monks in the monasteries. These offered inspiration and enjoyment to these men as they pursued their religious ideas.

In the hasty development of our country we have gone hurriedly about leaving large tracks of lands and then commence our buildings, etc. Fortunately the work was more or less hasty and the consequence was that all the natural features were not altogether eliminated in some places. There may be a few large shade trees, a meandering stream or perhaps large boulders covered with mosses and lichens and again it may be only the contours of the land with attractive vistas beyond. Any one of these or collectively offer a nucleus whereon the Landscape Gardener makes his plan and develops accordingly.

The Abbeville Cotton Mill has done a considerable amount of landscape work this past winter. It is called Industrial Landscape because it has been entirely financed by an industrial corporation rather than some individual or municipality. The plot of land on which the school building sets has been developed partly as a park and partly as a play-ground. The open area contains the play-ground apparatus, in-

cluding the swings, horizontal bar, flying rings, giant stride, see-saw and children's slide. Beyond this beneath the shade of the water oak the little ones may enjoy themselves building castles in the sand box. The small groups of large trees which existed have been added by further planting of other trees to develop a small park.

Under the shade of these trees it is hoped that one may enjoy the band concerts, and be protected from the hot sun. The pleasing vista of the hills to the south has been planted so that trees will soften the foreground effects. A small rock garden has been started. This is merely a utilization of stones which have been collected on the grounds. The purpose is to bring to one the different plants which are found growing in rock formations in this country and the Orient.

The planting about the Community House has been with the idea of eliminating the hard lines of the building, both in winter and summer and filling the air with fragrance from the attractive flowers in summer.

The plantings about the houses has been to soften the hard building lines and offer pleasure to the people in the numerous kinds of flowers.

The shade trees along the street have been planted to offer a protection from the sun and make an attractive street as time progresses.

The planting about the Mill and office has been for the purpose of beautifying the sites which the workers themselves may enjoy and showing to the visitor or guest that the people do enjoy the inherited gifts from their Creator and have therefore replaced those which have been destroyed through changing of industrial pursuits.

The idea for the beautifying the village has been to give more inspiration to the people, higher ideals and a greater appreciation of the beauties of nature. Where is the man or woman who does not love flowers?

The toddling child grasps a flower in its hand,

The sick patient finds comfort in a plant or vase of flowers.

The kin of a departed one finds solace in a floral piece.

Why should not the working men and women therefore enjoy the flowers as they go and come from work?

Let us all beautify our streets, our homes, our hospitals and parks and restore the things of beauty which our Creator gave to us.

FIGURES FOR LAURENS

Washington, April 24.—Laurens, S. C., 4,629, decrease 189, or 3.9 per cent.  
Indianapolis 314,19., increase 80,544, or 34.5 per cent.  
Wilmington, Del., 110,168, increase 22,757, or 26.0 per cent.  
Warren Pa., 14,256, increase 3,176 or 26.7 per cent.  
Kokomo, Ind., 30,067, increase 13,057 or 76.8 per cent.  
Ironton, Ohio, 14,077, increase 869 or 6.5 per cent.  
Carnegie, Pa., 11,516, increase 1,507, or 16.1 per cent.

CANDIDATES COLUMN

All announcements in the candidates column are published for cash in advance.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Abbeville County in the Democratic Primary, and I pledge myself to be governed by the rules and to abide the result of the primary.

J. N. BLUM.

CLERK

We are authorized to announce R. B. Cheatham as a candidate for Clerk of Court, subject to the rules of the Democratic party and he pledges himself to abide the result of the primaries.

SUPERVISOR

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election as Supervisor of Abbeville County and agree to abide the result of the primary election.

W. A. STEVENSON



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Clothing Department

Satisfaction in clothes

YOU want to feel satisfied with the clothes you wear; they're an expression of you; your taste in fabric, color, pattern; your figure well fitted; the cut and design of the style. They're your clothes; you selected them.

Now that's the sort of satisfaction we want you to get here; we guarantee that you shall get it. And guarantee "means that if you don't get it, we'll give you back your money."

The Rosenberg Merc. Co.

THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES.