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MONDAY, MAY 17, 1920

"AT ANY COST."

Above words make the head-
line of an advertisement in Satur-
day issue of THE SUN AND NEW
HERALD. The advertisement
of the New York University En-
dowment Fund. The body of the ad-
vertisement is based on a statement
by Charles H. Sabin, President of the
Waranty Trust Company, of that
city. His words are these:
"I am not a college man myself.
I could live my life over again. I
would get a college education at any
cost."

These words of the president of a
financial institution in New
York city should be read and pondered
by every young man who is this
morning leaving one of the high schools
of the country. These young men
who have just about reached the forks of the
road of life. One leads to a life of
work, perhaps, with an ever
increasing appreciation of the handi-
cuffs which beset a man who under-
stands to do his work without being
paid for the task.

On these days of easy money the
temptation to quit school and begin
something which brings in re-
viation and makes one feel in-
dependent is very great for the
school boy. All of them look
forward with misgivings to the four
years of academic training, and the
years of learning a profession,
being trained for some other call-
ing. It all seems a long time to the
impetuous mind, and sometimes it all
seems unnecessary. But the thought-
ful man everywhere, on the farm,
in the workshop, in the office, in the
shop, in every calling, who has fail-
ed to obtain a college education
in his life might have done so, regrets
his error, and he never fails to ad-
mit it. The conviction that he has
made a mistake, grows stronger and
deeper as the years pass and new
problems are to be met and faced.
He would, therefore, urge the young
men who are graduating from the
high schools this year not to make
the mistake which has so often been
made in the past. Get a college edu-
cation "at any cost."

That is said to the graduates of
high schools should be said to the
boys in the lower grades. All too
many of these boys drop out of
school after the sixth or seventh
grade is passed. Here and there a po-
tential offers itself to a promising
youth. The family bank account is
running low; perhaps there is an old-
er boy or girl to be educated, per-
haps the boy himself has tired of the
daily routine of lessons. For one
week and another the boys quit
school. And they make a great mis-
take. Many times in the years to
come they will look back to the day
when they quit school as the turning
point in their lives. They may suc-
ceed in life, as has Mr. Sabin, but
they will know how much of satisfac-
tion there would have been in having
a college education. The tasks per-
haps would have been easier. The
rough places would have been
smoother. A trained mind would have
more easily grasped the situation.
All in all, so much more would
have been gathered for the satisfac-
tion of the man had he been able to
bring to bear on his work an edu-
cated mind.

A picture of the graduating class
of this year was made when the boys
and girls were in the third or fourth
grade. We looked at it today. There
are more than a dozen boys in the
picture. Only one of them remains

to graduate in the local high school.
True, two or three of them are away
at preparatory schools, but by far
the greater number of them have
dropped out of school, gone to work,
some from necessity, perhaps, and
some from choice. They have gone
up against the game of life without
knowing it. They may win, but the
odds against them are greater than
would have been the case had they
decided to have a college education
"at any cost."

More and more as the years go by
a college education will become a
sine qua non for success in the bat-
tle of life. But it is not alone of one's
self that we should think. The state
and the nation need educated men
today as they have never been need-
ed before. The government no longer
is a representative government. It
is becoming a pure democracy, in
spirit if not in fact. Every issue of
life is being decided at the ballot box.
Selfish interest manifests itself there
among all classes. Only the thought-
ful man, the educated man, the man
with a mind trained to reason right
and to think honestly, will save us
in this emergency. The more men we
have with a college education, the
better government we will have in
the next quarter of a century. Let
the boys (and the girls for that mat-
ter), get a college education "at any
cost."

IT SHOULD BE STRUCK OUT.

When the Ways and Means Com-
mittee of the House meets today to
consider the Soldiers and Sailors' Re-
lief bill, a motion will be made to
strike out the cash bonus sections.
There would remain in the bill pri-
vations for farm or home aid, voca-
tional training and paid-up insur-
ance, which could be carried out with-
out the immediate or early expendi-
ture of a sum of money estimated at
\$2,000,000,000, to be raised by taxa-
tion at a time when the cost of living
is almost intolerably burdensome.

A month ago political friends in
Congress of the ex-service men made
light of the difficulties of finding the
money to pay cash bonuses and talk-
ed grandiloquently of the obligation
of the country to honor a previously
unacknowledged debt to those who
had worn the uniform. After the
civil war the claim of a cash bonus
for services was not preferred. The
Government was not expected to pay
to each able-bodied soldier and sailor
who had fought to save the Union a
lump sum, representing so many dol-
lars for each month with the colors;
and many of the veterans had fought
during four long years under condi-
tions of great hardship and depriva-
tion. Loyalty and love of country in
1861-65 were not indifferent to the
general welfare. The men who played
their part in a spirit of patriotism in
the Spanish war did not come home
to calculate how much better off they
would have been if they had not gone
to the front, and to demand that
they should be reimbursed for their
pecuniary sacrifices.

Since the cash bonus for whole and
capable men was first agitated the
country has been thinking in the in-
tervals of the harassing struggle to
keep the wolf from the door, and
members of Congress have heard
from the country. It does not believe
that the cash bonus, whether right-
eous or not, whether theoretically
due or not, could be paid without
sapping the foundations of the pub-
lic credit and without multiplying
the economic woes from which the
people are suffering with extraordi-
nary patience and waning hope of
relief—waning because the politici-
ans in Congress have seemed to be
bent upon adding to the people's
burden to attract the votes of the
cash bonus seekers.

But even the politicians in Con-
gress are beginning to understand
that the voters opposed to the cash
distribution might greatly exceed in
numbers the beneficiaries. So the
movement in both houses to discard
the cash bonus from the relief bill is
gathering momentum. The other fea-
tures of the measure would call for
a gradual expenditure of money over
a period of years, and in the case of
farm and home aid the Government
would eventually receive back what
it had loaned. Vocational training
would also repay the country in in-
creased production and in useful cit-
izenship. If the Ways and Means
Committee comprehends the judg-
ment and heeds the desire of the Am-

erican people it will adopt the motion
to strike the cash bonus from the
bill.—N. Y. Times.

WILSON SUGAR PRICES

Mr. Hoover's remarks on the
tragedy of sugar prices are clarify-
ing. Retrospectively speaking, at
least, they are helpful. First, as to
the blame for the ascension. The
former Food Controller leaves no
doubt as to where the responsibility
lies. He says that last September
the Administration "could have
bought the Cuban sugar crop at 6 1-2
cents a pound." This would have
given the American consumer 12-
cents sugar for 1920. But the Presi-
dent refused to sanction the pur-
chase, acting, it is said, on the ad-
vice of a distinguished professor of
economy, who told him that sugar
would take care of itself. It is due
solely to what Mr. Hoover calls "bad
business administration" that the
consumer's sugar bills have in-
creased 100 per cent.

Second, as to the limited remedy
against excess prices still available.
Mr. Hoover believes that the \$50
extra a year which each American
family has been condemned to pay
for the President's mistake may be
shaved down through a rationing of
sugar. If sugar were allotted only for
essential consumption there would
be enough to go around at a lower
price. But it takes moral courage on
the part of a government to ration
food. The very rudimentary food
rationing machinery which was estab-
lished in 1917 and 1918 has been
practically scrapped. The Admini-
stration has taken instead to threat-
ening and prosecuting individual
profiteers. That is easy and makes a
stir. But a fine or a jail sentence im-
posed on the profiteer doesn't put any
money back in pockets of mulcted
consumers. Other profiteers spring
up to collect toll. And what consti-
tutes fair or unfair profit can be de-
termined in the long run only
through the diktums of government
regulation.

Mr. Hoover also suggests that the
Administration might enter into a
compact with foreign governments
which are the largest purchasers of
sugar to check reckless bidding for
supplies. Such an arrangement
would take much time to negotiate.
It is probably too late for the United
States to get into an effective crop
and price controlling pool.

Congress is talking of putting an
embargo on the export of sugar. Yet
our domestic production covers only
a small percentage of the domestic
demand. Prohibition of sales by
manufacturers to brokers and specu-
lators might help. But here also
the lack of a genuine regulatory
system would make enforcement dif-
ficult.

The consumer has been turned
over to the shearers. Anything done
now can only temper the wind for
him. But Mr. Hoover's statement at
least provides an outlet for his
anguished emotions. He is finding
out who made sugar dear.—N. Y.
Tribune.

**INCREASE SHOWN IN
COTTON CONSUMED**

Washington, May 15—Cotton con-
sumed during April amounted to 567
839 bales of lint and 29,955 bales o
linters, the census bureau announced
today.

Consumption in April last year
was 475,875 bales of lint and 11,478
of linters.

Cotton on hand April 30, in con-
suming establishments was 1,809,253
bales of lint and 287,716 of linters,
compared with 1,378,392 of lint and
278,748 of linters a year ago, and in
public storage and at compresses 2,
967,931 bales of lint and 392,870 of
linters, compared with 3,976,257 of
lint and 211,326 of linters a year
ago.

Imports during April 69,357 bales,
compared with 36,463 and exports
546,125 bales of lint and 6,158 of
linters compared with 411,916 of
lint and 951 of linters, in April last
year.

Cotton spindles active during April
numbered 34,434,673 compared with
33,208,670 in April last year.

Statistics for cotton growing
states show consumption there in

—S E—
OLIVE THOMAS
IN
"FOOTLIGHTS and Shadows"
"Footlights and Shadows"
OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY

April to have been 317,910 running
bales, compared with 259,444 in
April last year; cotton on hand April
30 in consuming establishments 969-
588 bales, compared with 646,186 a
year ago, and in public storage and
at warehouses, 2,655,406 bales, com-
pared with 3,677,248, a year ago.
Cotton spindles active during April
in cotton growing states numbered
15,050,304 compared with 14,317-
196 in April last year.

VISITOR FROM GREENVILLE

T. E. Link, of Greenville, former
ly of Abbeville, arrived here Satur-
day to visit relatives. Mr. Link has
been with the Greenville News un-
til recently, resigning to go with the
Baptist Courier Publishing Co. as
operator. He has worked for both
the Press and Banner and The Me-
dium in the past and made both of
fices a visit while in town. His many

friends were glad to welcome him
again to this city.

COMING, OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
"When The Clouds Roll By"
15cts. 25cts.

**IF YOU HAD TO
BORROW MONEY**

You cannot borrow a dollar without cred-
it. Is your credit established anywhere?

One of the best ways to establish your
credit is to have an account at the Planters
Bank. Build it steadily and show by your
transactions that you are a safe loaning
risk.

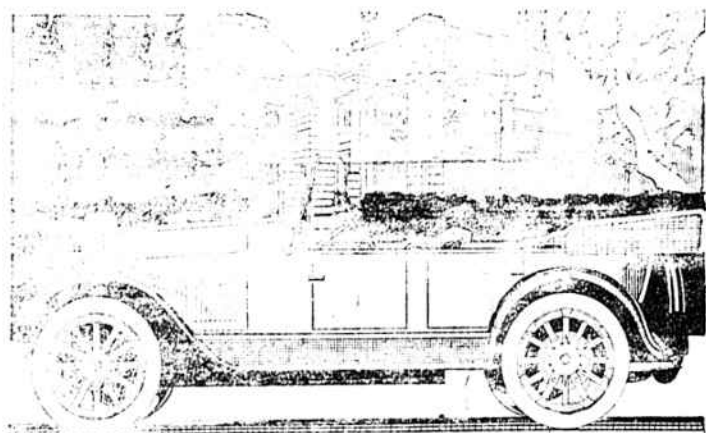
The Planters Bank welcomes accounts
of people who desire to establish their
credit. You cannot do it in a week or a
month, however—you've got to start and
build it up.

Why not start to establish your credit
here now?

Interest Paid on Savings.



PLANTERS BANK
THE PROGRESSIVE BANK,
ABBEVILLE, S. C.



The Car Problem is "Gas"

HOW

CHALMERS

SOLVES IT

GASOLINE is steadily going
down in grade. Motor
car engineers are much
concerned. Some have found a
remedy by accepting the Chal-
mers principle of Hot Spot and
Ram's-horn.

For this principle has supplied
the answer to the problem of
"gas."

Hot Spot transforms the raw,
inferior "gas" into a fine fuel, sim-
ply by "breaking up" the particles
into a "cloud."

Ram's-horn, minus abrupt
sharp corners, short in length and
ingeniously designed, makes the
distance "gas" travels from Hot
Spot to each cylinder equal.

At a velocity estimated at 100

miles an hour the "gas cloud" is
rushed through Ram's-horn and
the results are marked:

- Quick starting
- Power
- Smooth action
- Spark plugs seldom foul
- Absence of engine troubles
such as burned bearings and
scored cylinders.

The sum of results from Hot
Spot and Ram's-horn looms large
in your mind once you become
a Chalmers owner
and you, too, will
say Chalmers is
one of the few
great cars of the
world.



ELLIS-LESLIE CO