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THE COUNTRY'S SHAME.

In Washington just now an investigation is under way seeking to ascertain means and methods which have been used, and are being used to secure nominations for president by the two great parties of the country. So far the investigation has elicited the information that stupendous sums of money have been contributed and expended in the interests of many candidates seeking these nominations, especially in the republican party. These sums have been contributed and expended in the primaries in the various states in an effort to round up delegates to the conventions soon to be held. A half million dollars has been spent in behalf of Governor Lowden's candidacy, and more than a million dollars has been accounted for as having been spent in an effort to secure the nomination of General Leonard Wood, and more is yet to be reported.

Concerning this vast outlay of money, The Sun and New York Herald pertinently says:

"The testimony taken by the Senate committee now investigating the matter of preliminary campaign expenditure has astounded the country. There is more to come. The revelation of methods and the disclosure of figures lined up after the mighty dollar mark are only partial so far. Fortunately we are now getting, in advance of the meeting of the supreme councils of the two great parties, an instructive exhibit of the folly and futility of a system which results in substituting for the open convention a subterranean campaign, or sets of campaigns, contrived to forestall the action of the convention and conducted with a secret pecuniary outlay for promotion, in the false name of 'publicity,' on a scale that would have staggered the audacity of the boldest and most reckless manipulator of the franchise in the old days of fat frying and blocks of five."

To this we may add that nothing, in all the political history of the republic, has been revealed which is more discreditable to the country, not even excepting the exploits of the republican party in the days of Mark Hanna. The candidates of the democratic party are less reprehensible, perhaps, because they have not been able to command the enormous sums of money spent by candidates in the primaries of the other party.

In these latter days we have forsaken representative government in this country. We have heard preachments from reformers here and there of the rights of the people to manage their own affairs, and the primary system has been held up to us as a remedy for the ills of past political performances. But the shameful expenditure of money to secure political preferment in the primaries has not been creditable to either the system, nor to the people who do the voting. People will question whether or not the primary has not been made the means of a gigantic corruption of the electorate of the country. Certainly no such flagrant crimes against decency were ever committed in the old days when the people spoke through their representatives.

The primary will have its proper field of usefulness. In the selection of many local officers it is of invaluable service to the community. But may we not suggest that in the selection of the public servants of large political divisions, and of the country itself, it has been, or may be, the favorite fighting ground of the unprincipled corruptionist, as

well as of the most unprincipled demagogue. Unless there be a change let us hope that the day of the primary is passing, and that we may look again to a government by officers selected by representatives of the people—representatives who cannot be bought, and who look more to the country's welfare.

No man who has spent a million dollars to secure a nomination for president should expect to be nominated. If he were the money spent should, and will, we believe, prove his political damnation. His end is in sight.

Concluding its article, The Sun and New York Herald has this to say:

"A very serious reflection must occur to those admirers and supporters of General Wood who are now noting and deploring the effect of these revelations upon his chances for the nomination. Even as practical politicians they must be impelled by the testimony before the Senate committee to contrast the present situation with that which would have obtained had his name gone before an open convention signifying nothing more than a dark horse possibility upon whose promotion not a dollar—to say nothing of hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars—had previously been spent for 'publicity' and 'educational work.'"

"The Sun and New York Herald can recall no evidence of such preliminary expenditure in the Presidential year for example, when the Republican convention produced Abraham Lincoln as its candidate."

CONTINUE YOUR EDUCATION.

Since Horace Greeley uttered his famous command to the young men of his day to go West has the urgent command and demand, "Continue your education" been as full of real significance as today.

This is the graduating season and all of our colleges are turning out scores of young men and women whose diplomas are more priceless for what they represent than ever before. Figured from every standpoint, estimated from every angle, and measured by every scale, a college education today means more financially than in all years past.

Even this great government of ours realizes the worth of an educated citizen to such an extent that the Treasury Department is daily issuing propaganda in the form of bulletins and pamphlets on "A College Education, Its Importance and How to Finance It." One of the latest of these bulletins is filled with extracts from "Does It Pay," a little pamphlet which is the work of Dr. Reed Smith, professor of English at the University of South Carolina.

"The richest and most powerful nations," says Dr. Smith, "are those with the best school systems, and they have not established school systems because they are rich and powerful, but they are rich and powerful because they have established good school systems. Wherever there is adequate provision for education, there are found successful governments, great industrial efficiency, and large national wealth."

In the United States the earning capacity of the different States is in direct proportion to the efficiency of their school systems. If the forty-eight States are arranged, first, in the ascending order of individual earning capacity and, second, in the ascending order of the efficiency of the school systems, the two lists would be found to coincide with startling exactness."

All professions, with the exception of school teaching, are more lucrative than non-professional occupations. It is our belief that once there is a standardization of the teaching profession so that the profession will be placed upon a high plane and the misfits weeded out, and the leaders of education see that none but real teachers are put into the school rooms, the school teacher will become a laborer worthy of his hire and the people will demand that the teacher be paid, not only a living salary, but a salary that will permit him to lay up a surplus against the inevitable rainy day.

A recent research made into the

records of the New York Bridge department reveals the fact that the annual salary of an employee holding a position demanding only reading, writing and arithmetic, is \$982. In positions demanding high school commercial courses the annual salary is \$1729, while the employee filling a position requiring a college or technical education is receiving a yearly salary of \$2400. These figures are of course the average salaries and the maximum in each of the three classes will run much higher.

Another research into the earning capacity of uneducated laborers and high school graduates proves conclusively that every day spent in a high school pays the pupil \$9.02. The child that stays out of school to earn less than nine dollars a day is losing money, not making money, yet some parents think because Johnny can make \$1.50 or \$2.00 a day, he should be denied the right to a high school education, so Johnny is permitted or worse, encouraged to stop school and go to work.

The head of the Randolph-Macon system analyzed "Who's Who in America" for the years 1899 and 1900, studying the careers of the 8000 people sketched in these two volumes. He discovered that the average citizen with a high school education had more than 20 times as good chance to attain distinguished prominence as one who stopped with an elementary school course; and he who went to college or university had over nine times the chance of the high school man, or more than 200 times the chance of those trained in the elementary school, and 800 times the chance of those who had no regular school training at all.

While any one of these studies may not be conclusive, yet when all of them point so clearly and without exception to the greatly superior earning power of the educated, the conclusion is irresistible. There undoubtedly exists a close casual connection between education and wealth. It is a fundamental law of men and nations that earning capacity is based on education. Knowledge is now not merely power; it is money.

CAMPAIGN DATES ARE ANNOUNCED

Itinerary of State Candidates Open In Columbia And Congressional At Sumter June 22

Columbia, June 1.—The campaign itinerary for candidates of state officers as follows:
June 22, Columbia; June 23, Lexington; June 24, Saluda; June 25, Edgefield; June 26, Aiken; June 28, Barnwell; June 29, Allendale; June 30, Hampton; July 1, Beaufort; July 2, Ridgeland; July 3, Walterboro; July 5, Charleston; July 6, St. George; July 7, Bamberg; July 8, Orangeburg; July 9, St. Matthews; July 10, Sumter. Rest eight days. July 21, Georgetown; July 22, Kingstree; July 23, Florence; July 24, Marion; July 26, onway; July 27, Dillon; July 28, Bennettsville; July 29, Chesterfield; July 31, Darlington. Rest eight days. August 9, Camden; August 10, Lancaster; August 11, York; August 12, Chester; August 13, Winnsboro; August 14, Union; August 16, Spartanburg; August 17, Gaffney; August 18, Greenville; August 19, Pickens; August 20, Walhalla; August 21, Anderson; August 23, Abbeville; August 25, McCormick; August 26, Laurens; August 27, Newberry.

The campaign for congressional and senatorial aspirants with a meeting in each county seat each day, covering eight weeks of campaigning, shows the following routing:

Week of June 22, Sumter, Bishopville, Darlington, Bennettsville, Chesterfield.

June 28, Camden, Lancaster, York, Chester, Winnsboro, Columbia.

Week of July 5, Spartanburg, Union, Gaffney, Walhalla, Pickens, Greenville.

Week of July 12, Anderson, Abbeville, McCormick, Greenwood, Laurens, Newberry.

Eight days rest.

Week of July 26, Lexington, Saluda, Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell, Allendale.

Week of August 2, Hampton,

MISTER FIVE PER CENT
Has arrived in Abbeville, and can be found at the
COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.
Come in and meet him, it will pay you to number him among your friends.
Open a Savings Account To-day, (small ones appreciated just as much as large ones), increase the amount each week, and you will be surprised how soon you will have a nice substantial Bank account.
We pay 5 Per Cent. on Savings Deposits, Compounded Quarterly.
County Savings Bank
SOUND SAFE SERVICE

Senior Class Play
AT THE OPERA HOUSE
Friday Night, at 8:30 o'clock
GIVEN BY MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF HIGH SCHOOL
"A GOOD MAN IS HARD TO FIND"
Chorus of 50 School Children
Spanish Dances In Costume.
ADMISSION: 25 and 50 CENTS

Beaufort, Ridgeland, Walterboro, St. George, Bamberg.
Eight days rest.
Week of August 16, St. Matthews, Orangeburg, Dillon, Conway, Marion, Florence.
Week of August 23, Kingstree, Manning, Georgetown, Moncks Corner, Charleston.

CONFEREES AGREE ON SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Washington, June 1.—Senate and House conferees today agreed on the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$428,000,000. The Senate amendment granting the treasury department \$1,500,000 for the guarding of liquors in bonded and other warehouses was reduced to \$1,000,000.

The item providing for the extension of authority of loans to railroads from the railroad revolving fund from five to fifteen years, placed in the bill by the Senate, remains.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE PROBATE COURT.

Citation for Letters of Administration By J. F. Miller, Esq., Judge of Probate:

WHEREAS, Fleming Rapley hath made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Nellie Green, late of Abbeville County, deceased.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Nellie

Green, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville Court House, on Tuesday the 15th of June, 1920, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

the Court this 1st day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the 144th year of American Independence. Published on the 2nd day of June 1920 in the Press and Banner and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

J. F. MILLER, Judge of Probate.

Given under my hand and seal of 6, 2,

FAITH
Of all the qualifications conceded to be essential to advancement in business, one is particularly impressive—faith. The man fired with a belief in his project kindles a similar feeling in others. Every one in this organization has a deep-rooted conviction of our ability to meet every banking need. This belief is borne out by the many words of acknowledgment and recommendation of our friends. We can mean much to you. Will you give us the opportunity?
NATIONAL BANK OF ABBEVILLE.
Abbeville, S. C.
Capital Stock \$75,000.00 Surplus \$30,000.00