

Established 1844.  
The Press and Banner  
Abbeville, S. C.

The Press and Banner Company  
Published Tri-Weekly  
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Telephone No. 10.

Entered as second-class matter at  
post office in Abbeville, S. C.

Terms of Subscription:  
One year..... \$2.00  
Six months ..... 1.00  
Three months ..... .50

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920.

**THE ABBEVILLE SCHOOLS.**

The people of Abbeville will be interested to know that the Department of Education in Columbia has allowed the graduates of the High School credit for seventeen units, two more than is necessary to enter, unconditionally, any of the institutions of learning in the State.

The proper support of the schools here is requiring a considerable outlay of money, but we are persuaded that the people who pay the taxes will not complain when they know that we are getting proper results. There is no reason why Abbeville's schools should be second to the schools in any other town or city in the state. We boast of being an educated people, and we should have enough interest in the cause of education to see that our schools do not occupy second place anywhere.

Much of the credit for the standing of the schools is due to the efficient organization work of the present Superintendent; much is due to the splendid teaching force which he has employed; and a great deal to those who have supported him loyally. And we should remember that no man can do his best in one year. The schools will be strengthened in their work and usefulness in this community in proportion to the support and encouragement given the superintendent in his efforts to strengthen the teaching force and broaden the work the schools are now doing.

The schools here have been regarded in the past as not altogether creditable to us. But that is no reason now why we should not make them the most highly regarded in the state. We can if we will. And we will if we stand behind Major Fulp.

**PLAYING POLITICS.**

Governor Cooper, in his address at Erskine College Tuesday, spoke of the republicans in the United States playing politics. There is no doubt that the indictment which he drew was true, and he knows from experience how to draw an indictment.

But why could a republican to the republican party? Why lay all the blame on that party? Why did he not tell his audience that the democrats, too, have been playing politics? Why did he not tell the people that the representatives sent to congress (to the House and Senate alike) do little but play politics. Why did he not tell his audience that these so-called representatives no longer seek to serve the country, but seek only to serve their party in the next election? Why did he not tell the people that the man in congress now-a-days who votes his convictions on any subject, and does not take dictation from a dictator, or a caucus as the case may be, is branded as a traitor and as unworthy to serve the country?

Governor Cooper might have told his audience that the South would be better off were it to quit the democratic party for an independent party of its own, to which any white man in good standing might belong and in which he or any representative of the people might advocate any measure, or oppose any measure accordingly as he believed it to be for the betterment of the country on the one hand, or against the interests of the country on the other. He might have told his hearers that we have played the game of politics for the benefit of a few people who want Federal appointments or influence

measure, or oppose any measure according to the administration long enough. The game hasn't netted us much, we think, and it never will.

**CONCERNING SUBSCRIBERS.**

Several years ago the present owner bought the Press and Banner from the former owners. The former owners had a large list of subscribers most of whom were in arrears, the newspaper business being conducted then on the subscribe-in-the-spring-pay-in-the-fall-when-I-get-cotton plan. A large number of the subscribers (?) who appeared on the lists had been storing their cotton for a number of years, we suppose, and for that reason their names appeared with ancient dates opposite them.

For convenience we undertook to make collection of these previous accounts. Some paid up, some disputed the accounts, and some said nothing. Quite a number said they had subscribed for only a year and that the publishers kept sending the paper without their authority when it should have been stopped at the end of the year and declined to pay for the paper.

That is what happened to a business run on the old plan. For quite a while we have been running the paper on a new plan. It is called the cash-in-advance plan. Last week a subscriber whose time had expired and who had not renewed his subscription and consequently had been missing the latest news, met us on the street and didn't want to speak to us. As he had always appeared most friendly before, even being willing to take a drink of Candler's Ale, or smoke a cigar with us, we wondered what had happened. (You see we had given the instructions about the subscribers, but we did not know when this particular subscriber's time was out.) We finally ascertained that our former friend was mad because we had stopped his paper.

But, if he is mad yet, we would have him vent his wrath on the person responsible for his unfortunate condition—that is, upon himself. When he subscribed for this paper, he made a contract. He agreed to pay and paid, two dollars for the privilege of receiving the paper for twelve months, while we agreed to send him the paper for twelve months. When the twelve months was up, our contract was fulfilled. We had no more right to send him the paper for another twelve months than one of his tenants would have to rent his land for twelve months and at the end of the term undertake to stay another twelve months without speaking to the owner about it. We thought enough of our former subscriber to send him two notices asking him to renew, thus showing that we wanted to stay on good terms with him, but if he wanted the paper he did not say so, not even when we twice urged him to continue on our list. The fault is all his, as any reasonable person will readily see.

All of which leads us to declare again that this paper is run on a strictly cash-in-advance basis. We pay cash in advance for the paper we print the news on, and it takes the whole subscription to pay for the paper itself, to say nothing of the printing. We carry nobody over when he fails to renew. We cut every person off at the same time. We play no favorites. If the label on your paper is May '20, your time is out, and you will not receive another paper, unless you subscribe anew before Monday. The plan may not suit some people but it is working fairly well with us. We started with less than 20 paid-in-advance subscribers, and we have grown each year. We have now a very large list of paid-in-advance subscribers which continues to grow every day. We have won them on merit, we suppose. We have tried no contests, and resorted to no schemes to boost circulation. We are just printing a newspaper.

It is our desire that as many subscribers as will renew their subscriptions. We hope that all will. But we will not change our way of doing business for the way of any other person.

**GOING DOWN? ? ?**

According to precept and experience, the cost of living ought to have begun to fall long ago. The curve always upward in war time, went down, after the two previous greatest wars of modern history, almost immediately after the cessation of hostilities. In England, following the long struggle against Napoleon, it fell steadily for four decades until it reached a point a third below the pre-war level. Prices in this country more than doubled during the civil war, but began to fall a few months after Lee's surrender, and fell steadily with few interruptions until 1896, reaching their pre-war level between 1880 and 1885.

As our war has been accompanied by revolutionary upheavals which paralyzed production, by a decline in the morale of labor which limited output, and by the complete exhaustion of important industrial areas, a more serious effect on world prices had to be expected. But prices could not be kept up forever after the principal uplifting cause had subsided. We have been passing through a period of credit and currency inflation. During the past year, as a banking publication recently pointed out, "the loans of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks have increased about \$75,000,000, and the loans of member and non-member banks probably between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 but the volume of production has not increased correspondingly."

It is a matter of simple arithmetic to show that if the supply of money or of credit, which takes the place of money, increased without an increase in the supply of goods, the price of goods, measured in money, must increase. That is what has happened. It has led, inevitably, to speculation and to the taking by retailers of protective profits—that is, of profits which would insure them against a possible decline in the wholesale prices. There is no doubt that retail stocks have been accumulating of late; that he demand for the higher priced goods has fallen off and that wholesale prices in many lines have sagged. The result has been a decline in the credit value of stocks, a contraction of loans by the banks, and a rush to sell. The present selling movement, however, it may have been exaggerated by the natural excitement over any downward fluctuation in the price of anything, is now extensive enough to be measured in terms of trade tendency rather than of individual foresight of benevolence.

The downward movement may be corrected by the feverish buying which has set in. Low prices will not be permanent, at any rate, unless production increases. There is no reason to anticipate a panic. The crash which was to follow the end of the war has been discounted so thoroughly that it is likely to come as a gradual settling down, which will mean hardship to many people but disaster to few. And even this is not yet certainly upon us.—The Globe.

**WEATHER FOR WEEK BETTER FOR COTTON**

**Crop Makes Fairly Satisfactory Progress, Says Government Bulletin From Department.**

Washington, June 3.—With the exception of certain areas in the more Eastern districts and the extreme Northwestern portion of the belt, weather conditions during the week ending June 1 were more favorable for cotton and the crop made fairly satisfactory progress, according to the weekly weather and crop bulletin of the department of agriculture. It was too cool the first part of the week in the Eastern section and too cool and wet in the Northwest.

"Growth was retarded in North Carolina by cool nights and more moisture is needed in that state; but a general improvement was reported from South Carolina although the nights were too cool for best growth the bulletin said.

"Planting was nearly completed in Georgia, and while progress of the crop has been fair, the plants are small and the stands irregular. Progress was fairly good in Alabama, but the crop continued in only poor to fair condition in that state, while extensive replanting was reported in Arkansas and the stands are generally good, while very good advance

**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

was made in Louisiana. Cotton made only poor growth in Oklahoma on account of deficient sunshine and wet soil but growth was fairly good in Texas, where the condition continues only poor to fair. Much complaint of grassy field was received from some of the Eastern Gulf States and weevil are becoming numerous in southern Alabama and Georgia."

**SUFFRAGE LOSES DELAWARE FIGHT**

**Legislature Adjourns Without Taking Action—All Efforts Fail**

Dover, Del., June 3.—Despite the appeal of President Wilson and other national Democratic and Republican leaders for the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment, the Delaware legislature adjourned sine die today with the ratification resolution still in the house committee of the whole, to which it was referred last Friday. Shortly before adjournment a motion by Representative Lyon, majority floor leader, to force the house into committee of the whole to consider the resolution was defeated 24 to 10.

The legislature was called in special session by Governor Townsend March 22 to ratify the suffrage amendment, which action would have given the women the right to vote. There were many spirited contest during the ten weeks that the fight lasted.

Early in the session the ratification resolution was defeated by the house. Undaunted by this setback, suffrage leaders started a statewide campaign for a change of sentiment. Speakers were sent into nearly every section of the state and petitions were circulated urging favorable action. National political leaders and others threw their strength to the suffrage cause and succeeded in obtaining favorable action by the senate on May 5.

Leaders in the house opposed to suffrage today received telegrams from President Wilson urging every Democrat in the house to vote for the resolution, but this, as well as the pleas of other leaders, met with failure.

**SENATORS HOLD STORMY SESSION**

Washington, June 3.—A fiery cross table clash between Attorney General Palmer and Eugene C. Bonniwell of Philadelphia, bristling with direct charges of the misuse of federal power to let down the liquor bars during the Pennsylvania presidential primaries on the one hand and of attempted "character assassination" on the other, marked senate investigation today or pre-convention campaign expenditures.

The attorney general appeared unexpectedly in the committee room during the luncheon recess after Mr. Bonniwell had launched a broadside of charges including a sweeping assertion that the whole Palmer campaign in Pennsylvania

had been a "ghastly and debasing degradation of law." Mr. Bonniwell was recalled to the stand to finish his testimony and Mr. Palmer, the first candidate for a presidential nomination to appear at the inquiry took a seat across the table from the witness who, it was brought out was a political enemy of long standing.

**HERE'S A PRACTICAL WHITE PETTICOAT**



English Wash Satinette for Petticoats has the double advantage of Beauty and Economical use.

FITRITE Petticoats made of this material launder beautifully and still retain that silky effect.

Trimmed in many attractive hemstitched effects, with shadow proof panels front and back—they offer all that's to be desired for street and evening wear.

**MRS. JAS. S. COCHRAN**

**FAITH**

One is Cause, the other Effect. System is not the only essential to Success, to be sure, but it is an essential. Don't overlook that fact. Unless they were born rich, or had riches thrust upon them, the wealthy people of today have been Systematic. They Saved systematically, then invested systematically. They had to Save first, though. YOU will have to do the same, barring accidents, to attain the highest degree of Financial Success within your reach. We advise systematic deposits at stated intervals of a specified proportion of your income. We pay 4 per cent. interest twice a year on Savings Accounts.

**NATIONAL BANK OF ABBEVILLE. Abbeville, S. C.**