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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1920.

GEORGE FORSAKES CALHOUN

It had been our understanding that Col. George Warren, candidate for the United States senate to succeed Cotton Ed, was a Calhoun statesman. His advertisements have so stated, and a great many people have voted for George with the understanding that he recommended himself as the successor to Calhoun and as the only real champion of the things for which Calhoun stood.

But not so. Everybody, who knows even a little about Calhoun, could tell you that South Carolina's most noted statesman would never have consented to the adoption of the eighteenth (or prohibition) amendment. The framers of the United States Constitution had been able to reach an agreement on the provisions of that instrument only by giving to the Federal Government such powers as were necessary to the management of the affairs of the government at large, while all other powers were reserved to the several states, and among these powers was the right of every state to manage its own internal affairs without interference from either the Federal Government or any other state. And statesman of the school of Mr. Calhoun were strict constructionists. Already, too much had been conceded to the general government, and they were jealous of the rights of the states. They were strict constructionists and opposed to any encroachment on states' rights either by too free a construction of the constitution itself or by amendment thereto. And nobody doubts that Mr. Calhoun had been at the time in the Senate would have voted against the eighteenth amendment, nor does anybody doubt that he would, were he living, vote to repeal this amendment were he to have the chance.

For the reasons stated, when Mr. Warren came out for the Senate as a Calhoun democrat the people believed and assumed that he was in fact that. But according to Mr. Warren they are mistaken. Mr. Warren seems to have so announced himself as a Calhoun democrat either through ignorance of what Mr. Calhoun really stood for, or his announcement was merely to catch votes. He has repudiated Mr. Calhoun's doctrines of a lifetime. He announces now in a letter to The State that he stands for the eighteenth amendment, and as we understand him, would have voted for it.

He, therefore, is no longer a states rights candidate, no longer a Calhoun democrat, but puts himself along with those who believe in usurping the rights originally reserved to the states by the constitution.

But after saying he is for the eighteenth amendment, Mr. Warren comes out with the unfortunate statement that, notwithstanding, he would now favor a modification of the Volstead enforcement Act. In other words, Mr. Warren is perfectly willing to allow national prohibition to remain as adopted if he can take away the power to enforce the amendment. He is perfectly willing for the law to stand if it is to be a dead letter. In other words, Mr. Warren has learned by this time that no man who is against prohibition can win in South Carolina, and he therefore, forsakes Mr. Calhoun and his doctrines, which he has so boldly proclaimed heretofore, and puts himself in the class of SQUIRMERS and STRADDLERS for votes.

Mr. Warren knows as well as he knows his name that the eighteenth amendment without an enforcement law with teeth in it would be a farce and a reproach to the people. He knows that the law would be violated and the people impotent to protect themselves. But he must placate the

prohibitionists. But he cannot do it by straddling.

Neither can Mr. Warren longer claim to be a Calhoun democrat. When Mr. Calhoun believed a thing he said so. He stuck to his side of the controversy. He made no compromises to win votes. He may not always have been right, but he was consistent. He spoke from principle and acted from principle.

We are sorry for Mr. Warren. He made love to the wrong lady.

Well, the boys are to be disappointed again. They thought that all this talk of George's about states' rights meant the right to get liquor, and to get it by the legal sale of at least as good brands as light wines and beer, which of course meant that the light wines would constantly get heavier, and sooner or later, we would again have the legalized sale of liquor in this state. That is what they thought. But George does not stand for the legalized sale of even light wines and beer, he now announces. He would allow the eighteenth amendment to stand, but take away the enforcement Act, which would mean more Savannah River "white lightning" but no real liquor. He says that all his talk about states' rights has been for no purpose except to allow the ladies to make blackberry wine for the dysentery. Well, what a fuss George has raised for a little sweet blackberry wine, and that too when the boys could see the real stuff "bottled in bond." It is nothing now boys, under George's latest declaration of his Calhoun democracy, except a dead letter law and more "moonshine" illegally sold, and blackberry wine at wine at home.

Well, give us Cotton Ed and a "kag" of simmon beer, and don't fool us any more.

COTTON MILL TALK.

The Board of Selectmen of Abbeville Cotton Mills is sending to all employes of the mill a card each week with a message intended to be of help to these employes. The following is the message this week:

Your Success Does Not Depend On "Luck!"

"When a man or a woman SUCCEEDS, when he or she is promoted to take a Job Higher up—

"Someone always says, 'Gosh, he's LUCKY!'"

"That's NOT the truth!

"He DESERVED his Promotion, and because he DESERVED it, he GOT it!

LUCK did NOT enter in!

Many, many nights, this Fellow who got the promotion, was Home PREPARING for it, STUDYING for it!

When the Chap who believes in "LUCK" was out-having-a-Good-Time!

Would it not be wise to put your dependence in PREPARATION for the Job you WANT—and forget about LUCK?"

SOUTH FACES BATTLE OF THE YEARS IN COTTON PRICES THIS FALL

(Manufacturers Record.)

A director of one of the large cotton mills of New England was talking recently to a Southern friend. "We are getting a little bit anxious," he said, "because it looks as if the South now had enough money to hold her cotton until we pay what it is worth."

The gentlemen in question did not object to the fact. He himself felt that it would be a good thing for cotton to bring a fair price. He was speaking rather for men with whom he is associated.

The persistent effort of the Federal Reserve Board to drive down the price of all commodities, which means of all products of the farm, has been as successful as might have been anticipated. The pawnbrokers, who have had rather lean years, declare that business is picking up. Men engaged in legitimate production have been reporting that business is slacking down. The Department of Justice has been investigating the closing down of woolen mills in New England. It need not have wasted money sending its agents so far north. It had only to drop down to the Treasury to find out that "quit buying" was a slogan of an important branch of the Government. The fight against the high cost of living becomes strenuous every year just as the crops are coming to market. The speculator is thus

able to buy at a low price. By the time he gets through with the public thereafter it is another summer and time for another anti-high-price campaign. It must fill the hearts of certain officials in Washington with joy to see the cotton quotations and the wool quotations and realize that they have been able to force prices down below cost of production.

But the South has received at least some share of her earned profit on the last few cotton crops. Had she not been robbed for 50 years, she would long ago have had ample capital. Now she has some. She has enough, unless the Federal Reserve Board begins a direct attack on the commodity, to hold the present crop until the price is fair. The New England director has visualized the fact. There is enough money in the South to prevent the usual exploitation.

Not only that but the American Cotton Association is fully conversant with the commodity situation, and in it the producers have a ready source of information to which they can turn for instruction. They need not sell for 30 cents or for any other number of cents unless the price represents cost of production with profit added.

It has been, the statistics seem to show, the most expensive cotton crop ever produced. Every factor of cost has been higher than before. Some may, under unusually favorable circumstances, have made big yields, and so have reduced their unit cost, but the average cost has certainly been far up. A low estimate would be 30 cents the pound. It would be a world disaster if cotton sold at near that figure. It would mean that what labor there has been in the fields would be even further curtailed. It would mean the abandonment of additional acreage, not for one season, but forever. The British know this, and that is why they were advised last year to forsake the policy of driving down prices, to insist that prices be kept at attractive figures, if for no other than the selfish reason of increasing production. But such motives make no appeal to the speculators. They want to cash in quick, and all they care about is driving down prices until they have the actual cotton in their hands. Then they will be ready enough to bull the market.

If the American Cotton Association states what is a fair price for cotton, every farmer should hold until he gets that price. It is with him more than the money from one crop; it is his fight for independence; his battle for freedom. When he sells for less, he does not merely dispose of his cotton; he barter away, too, a part of his self-respect. This is the critical year. As the New Englander said, the South now has enough money to compel decent treatment. The time has passed when distress cotton can be the barometer of prices.

COTTON

Uncertainty dominated the cotton market during the past week. Daily fluctuations of over a hundred points, day after day, are not normal and can only be explained by a feeling of semi-panic on the part of those interested in the commodity. Those who were holders of cotton contracts were sellers because of declining spot markets and unsettled financial conditions.

MICKIE SAYS:

FRIENDS, THERE'S A LOT OF YOU WHO ARE READIN' THIS PAPER WHO ARE LOOKIN' ME IN TH' EYE RIGHT NOW WHO ARE DUE T' GUP US TH' CUSTOMARY SIMOLEONS THIS WEEK FER ANOTHER YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, ONLY YOU'D HAVE FERGOT ABOUT IT BUT FER ME, 'N BEING AS HOW I'VE REMINDED YOU, I HOPE YOU'LL ALL KICK IN SOON SO I WON'T GIT IN BAD WITH FRIEND BOSS



cause of declining spot markets and unsettled financial conditions. Those who wished to enter the market at the lowest possible point were buyers on the advances, believing possibly, that the deterioration reported during the past week or so would stimulate mill and export demand.

The fertility of reports estimating the crop in percentage of a fluctuating 100 per cent was shown again this week when a condition of 67.5 per cent was issued on Wednesday. This condition was lower than expected but its influence was short lived as the growth was mathematically figured to be 12,783,000 bales (indicated on August 25th). This amount, with the carry-over is considered more than sufficient to meet the needs of the world even should demand increase later. At present, however, the tendency is toward reduced production of manufactured goods and retail trade is falling rapidly behind last year.

Mill and export buyers are not showing any anxiety to buy, and until the demand is on a far larger scale than now exists lower prices appear probable.

It must not be overlooked, however, that cotton is now selling at a price, generally admitted to be lower than the cost of production, causing many who can, to hold at least a part of their crop, and damage from storms or frost might be the signal that would cause heavy buying by consuming interests.

We consider the market unusually dangerous at present, and suggest care in making fresh commitments until the market resumes a more normal course.

Springs and Company.

HE WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE. Senator Smith will be the chairman of the great agricultural committee of the next congress if re-elected. Can South Carolina afford to miss this chance to head this important committee? The answer is —VOTE FOR SMITH.—adv.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS MORE EFFICIENCY

Franklin Roosevelt Urges Government Policy—Will Save Money  
Augusta, Maine Sept. 4.—A definite program for government employes to develop an efficient and well paid personnel in all departments was advocated here tonight by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for vice president.

"The government service" he said "can be increased in efficiency by giving adequate salaries and at the same time demanding vastly better work. In doing this the total cost of

the government can be very materially reduced."

Mr. Roosevelt charged that the last Republican congress had been derelict in its duty in failing to take action on a report of a congressional committee providing for the reclassification of government service and reiterated instances of his own experience as a department executive with congress in an effort to improve the service.

"I had for over a year" Mr. Roosevelt said "a standing offer with the committee on appropriations of congress that I could save 7-12 per cent of the total of all navy salaries if they would give me authority to fix the pay of these employees. I would have done this by discharging many of the least efficient employees and taking part of the pay to increase the efficiency of those who were left. If this same purpose is carried out it will save the tax payers several hundred millions of dollars in the course of every succeeding year. However, in line with its well and long established custom congress paid no attention to my request."

INVENTION A SUCCESS

We trust that Capt. P. M. Feltham will be made a multimillionaire by his recent invention. He has patented a signal for railroad crossing which he installed at a prominent crossing near Atlanta last week by way of experiment and it made good from the first signal. It is a very simple device and meets every expectation. Already it has been adopted by the State Highway Engineer of Georgia. Here's hoping that Capt. Feltham be placed in the Rockefeller class by his practical and much needed device that will prove to be a wonderful life saver or preserver.—Edgefield Advertiser.

PROMINENT RICHMOND MAN TAKES OWN LIFE

Richmond, Va., Sept. 4.—John T. Anderson, 61, prominent business man, clubman, horse man and director of the Virginia State Fair Association, shot and killed himself today at his home here. He had recently been in ill health.

# County Savings Bank

## THE TIME, THE PLACE and THE WAY

**TIME.** The time to save money is when you get it. Don't wait. Tomorrow brings temptation.  
**THE PLACE.** The place to put your money is in this bank, where you have the three needful things—Service, Safety and Soundness.

**WAY.** The way to do this is to DO IT. Don't hesitate.

**WE PAY 5 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.**

# County Savings Bank

**SOUND SAFE SERVICE**

G. A. NEUFFER, President.  
ALBERT HENRY, Vice-President.

R. E. COX, Cashier.  
P. E. BELL, Asst. Cashier.

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