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ABOUT HIGH PRICED LAND.

What will the people do who have bought the high-priced land? This is a question which is propounded to us every day, not that we bought much of it, nor that the people are concerned about how much we bought, but because there must be something to talk about, and certain people are wondering whether the price of lands will stay up, or whether it will come down with a consequent loss to those who bought last year when the boom was on.

We think the people who have bought the high-priced lands, if they are high-priced, will keep them. At least, most of them will keep what they have bought. They have paid as much as one-fourth or one-third of the purchase price and the purchased land is certainly, under any view of the matter, worth more than the debt against it. But will they make money out of the lands at the prices at which the different plantations have been bought? Not, we answer, if the people who bought the lands move to town, sit around the cotton curb, whittle sticks, talk hard times, and allow negroes to rent the lands at "standing rent," and allow the lands to wash away.

And just here is where the high-priced lands will prove worth-while. Instead of lands at ten dollars an acre which might be rented to tenants, whom the landlord saw but once or twice a year, the landlords who have their money in the lands at high prices, will give some attention to farming the lands. The lands will be improved. The crops will be fertilized. The tenants will be taught how to farm, and farming will take on a new interest in this section. One thousand pounds of lint cotton is no return for a farm which costs three thousand five hundred dollars. But if the owner of the land, works it on shares, or by wages hands, and can make twelve bales of cotton, he can pay a large fertilizer bill, keep up his repairs, pay interest on the money invested and all other expenses and have a little left to buy the children toys at Christmas.

Yes, one of the good results which will come from high-priced lands will be the taking of the lands out of the hands of the people who have not contributed much to farming in this section and turning these lands over to people who know how to farm, and who believe in doing something besides sitting around town complaining about the government and finding fault with last Sunday's sermon.

GOOD COMMUNITIES.

Which of the communities of Abbeville County are most desirable for the establishment of homes? If the man from the outside were about to move to this county, into which community would he go?

Well, a thoughtful man will say that he would like to live near Due West, Donalds, Lowndesville or Abbeville, if he sought to be near one of the towns of the county. And if he desired to settle in a farming section he would go to the Antreville section, or to the Campbell section.

And why? Because in these communities the people have voted taxes sufficient, as a measure, to operate good schools. They have built modern school houses, and they seek to employ good teachers and to run their schools for a period long enough to guarantee good work. They have caught the spirit of progress.

Yes, taxes are high in these communities. But the lands are higher in them than anywhere else in the county. It is harder to get a home in one of these communities than elsewhere, because they are all taken. The houses are of better construction and have more modern conveniences. The people do not mind paying a little more

taxes (and the taxes do not amount to much more than in other districts) because they work with more intelligence, in a better satisfied spirit, and they really love to do something to make the community in which they live worth while. You do not hear the people from these communities quarreling about high taxes, it is the man from a community without a special tax for schools who quarrels with the government, quarrels about his taxes, quarrels about the preacher's salary, quarrels about the cost of books for his children and then quarrels with his neighbors, if they show a disposition to do better by the community.

It is ignorance and prejudice which is keeping other communities in Abbeville County from having good schools in all the districts. We say it is ignorance because the people who refuse to vote special taxes have not gone into those communities which have good schools and seen there the evidences of progress, happiness, refinement and culture which the good schools are bringing with them. Were they to go and see how much more valuable a good school renders the homes and the lands in the community where it is erected, we imagine that from selfishness, if from nothing else, the people in the unfortunate communities would be disposed to take a step forward.

We are glad to see that so many of the districts in the county do levy special taxes for the support of the schools. When we remember that it has been only a few years since the practice of voting special taxes in rural sections was commenced it is gratifying to know that the people are gradually, if slowly, awakening to the benefits of good schools. The past summer a good many school districts have voted enough taxes to receive state aid. May we not hope that with another year the people will have awakened still further to their own interests, and to the welfare of the public, to which we are all so much indebted, if we would only think, and that the work so happily begun may proceed in this county. We are far and away behind other counties, remember that, and we must catch up before we are in the running. We have won our own place of being a backward and unprofitable people in matters of education, and if we would get rid of our reputation, we must rid ourselves of it.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

(New York World.)

To the members of the American Bankers' Association, in annual convention at Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Meredith has taken the complaint of farmers that they are being denied banking credit to an unreasonable extent.

That is the proper place to go with such a complaint, and the federal reserve board is not the proper place. The federal reserve banks do not lend money directly to farmers or other individual borrowers. They deal only with member banks, through which alone the reserve system reaches farmers and other borrowers.

If it is then true, as charged by Secretary Meredith, that farmers "have been denied credit for essential purposes while producers of expensive luxuries have been accommodated," the accusation lies against the local or home banks, whether members of the reserve system or not. If, as charged, farmers' co-operative associations are meeting with bank opposition and discrimination instead of help, the blame falls upon the banks of the neighborhood and not upon federal reserve banks or the federal reserve board.

There exists plenty of money and credit for the use of farmers in the gradual marketing of their crops. If they are not getting it and cannot get it for this wholly legitimate purpose, the local banks are exactly where they should go to learn the reason why.

WORLD IS GETTING WORSE, SHE THINKS

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 26—The world is getting worse, says Mrs. Sam P. Jones, widow of the famous evangelist. "Human life is becoming too cheap," she declared here.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned in any manner whatsoever.
 W. S. Martin.
 Mrs. R. L. Winn

M'SWINEY SUCCUMBS TO HUNGER STRIKE ON 73RD DAY

Began His Hunger Strike on August 12th, The Longest Known to the Medical World—Heart Failure Given as Cause Of Death.

London, Oct. 25—(By The Associated Press.)—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died at Brixton prison this city, at 5:40 o'clock this morning. His death followed a hunger strike of more than 73 days, eclipsing any in the annals of the medical world.

MacSwiney, who had been unconscious for several days, did not recover his faculties before he died. Father Dominic, his private chaplain, and his brother, John MacSwiney, were with him when the end came. Father Dominic was at the prison all night and did not leave until several hours after MacSwiney breathed his last.

John MacSwiney and the chaplain, who had been waiting downstairs in the prison were told by prison officials at 4:35 o'clock that they should go to the mayor's bedside, as they thought death was approaching. The brother asked for the privilege of communicating with other relatives who were not present, but the officials, it is said, refused him the use of a telephone.

After the prisoner's death, his brother and the chaplain were not permitted to leave Brixton prison until 6:15 o'clock. John MacSwiney immediately conveyed word to the widow of the lord mayor, who was staying at a West End hotel with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, the former being the London executive of the Irish Self-Determination League.

Mrs. MacSwiney accompanied by her parents and the Misses Annie and Mary MacSwiney, sisters of the lord mayor arrived at Brixton prison at 9:30 o'clock.

It is understood arrangements are being made to take the body to Ireland for burial.

News of MacSwiney's death had not become known in the district around Brixton prison until after nine o'clock. The usual large contingent of police was on duty inside the prison grounds to prevent any demonstration, but outside and along the road leading to the main highway, there were no unusual signs of activity. No civilians were waiting there, as they usually did in the early days of the lord mayor's hunger strike.

It is probable the inquest will be held at the prison today, after which the body will be turned over to relatives.

MacSwiney was unconscious for thirty-six hours before his death occurred it is stated, Father Dominic, therefore, was unable to give him the last sacrament, but he administered extreme unction.

The cause of MacSwiney's death was heart failure, according to a statement issued at the home office. This statement is considered an indirect answer to the criticism of Dr. Josiah Oldfield, the physician and publicist who had declared it was wrong for the lord mayor's doctors to administer meat juice and brandy. He said brandy was a poison and that a man at the point of death was very susceptible to poison. Dr. Oldfield added that what he could endure was fruit juice.

When one of the officials was asked

MICKIE SAYS:

ONE BILL SCRUBBS
 COME IN PEEVED TH' OTHER DAY
 AND WOLFS OUT, "WHY DON'T YA
 PUT MY AD WHERE EVERYBODY KIN
 SEE IT?" AND TH' BOSS, HE UP
 AN' HOWLERS, "IF YA WANT YOUR
 ADS TO BE MORE CONSPICUOUS,
 WHY DON'T YOU LOOSEN UP AND
 BUY BIGGER ONES? YOU CAN'T
 EXPECT A LITTLE TWO-BIT AD TO
 LOOM UP LIKE THE ROCK OF
 GIBRALTAR!"



today regarding Mrs. MacSwiney's absence from the bedside when death occurred he replied by saying the restrictions which were recently imposed upon the visits of relatives were urged by the attending physicians as vital to the prisoner's own interests. Terence MacSwiney was forty years old and was one of the most prominent Sinn Feiners. He started life as a draper's assistant, but became a poet, author and a playwright before taking up politics seriously. Later he became violently anti-English.

While in Wakefield jail, Yorkshire, in 1916, he met Muriel Murphy, daughter of a wealthy Cork distiller, who visited the jail and shortly after they were married, despite much opposition. MacSwiney was elected as a Sinn Fein member from Cork to the British parliament in 1918; but never took his seat. He was present at the first session of the Irish parliament in 1919, when the establishment of the republic was confirmed, and was elected lord mayor of Cork in 1920.

For various political offenses, he had been in jail, with brief intervals of liberty, since January 1916 and in October 1912, secured his release from jail by hunger striking.

MacSwiney's grave will be alongside that of his official predecessor, Lord Mayor Thomas MacCurtain, who was shot in his own home in Cork on March 20. MacSwiney will be the fourth to be buried in this plot, the others being MacCurtain; Sheamus McGuirke who was taken out of bed in his Galway home and shot, and Jeremiah McNesty who participated in the Easter rising in Dublin in 1916. A friend of the MacSwiney family who accompanied Mrs. MacSwiney when she visited Brixton prison this morning said the lord mayor's telegram of October 18 to the Cork hun-

RESCUED FROM WELL

Anderson, S. C., Oct. 26.—Rescued from a 43-foot well into which she leaped with what, authorities declare, was intent to commit suicide, due to ill health, Mrs. Walter Taylor, wife of a farmer of Townville, 20 miles from here, is none the worse for the experience.

ger strikers with reference to the death of the hunger striker Michael Fitzgerald in Cork jail, in which he referred to Fitzgerald as having died for his country and joined the immortals, characterized the family's attitude. "Mrs. MacSwiney and the lord mayor's sisters, Annie and Mary, who

were not present when the sad news entered the cell, kissed the mayor's cheek knelt silently in prayer a few moments and then left," the friend said. "There was not a tear shed by the mayoress who presented the same stoical self-possession she has shown throughout the long ordeal."

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County Savings Bank

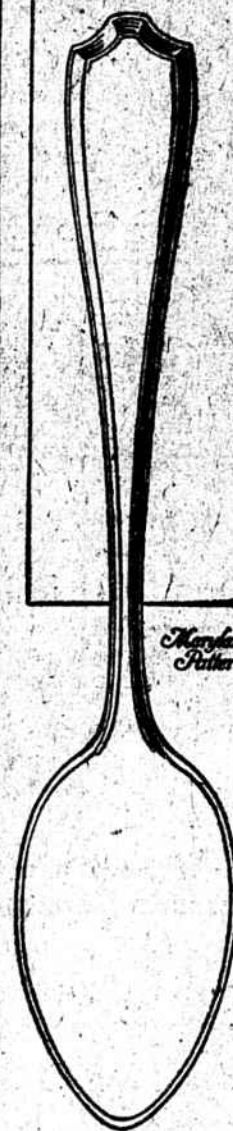
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