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MORE THAN EIGHTY PER CENT OUT OF SCHOOL

INSPECTOR PARKINSON GIVES STATISTICS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN ABBEVILLE SHOWING THAT 12% OF PUPILS ARE ENROLLED IN HIGH SCHOOLS.—SPLENDID MEETING PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION HELD TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

In spite of the very disagreeable weather of Tuesday afternoon there was a splendid attendance at the meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association held that afternoon in the graded school building. In addition to the half hundred mothers present, four members of the board of trustees for Abbeville city district honored the association with their presence. These were W. M. Barnwell, chairman, J. C. Thomson, secretary, R. S. Link and H. R. McAllister.

The first part of the program, following devotional exercises conducted by Rev. G. M. Telford, pastor of Long Cane church, was given over to Thanksgiving entertainment, this being provided by the pupils of the high school grades. The program as rendered was: The Observance of Thanksgiving, by Miss Mary White of the 11th grade; The Turkey and the Pilgrim, a recitation by Robert Link, Jr. of the 8th grade; A Thanksgiving Song by young ladies of the 10th and 11th grades; Hiram Foster's Thanksgiving Turkey, a recitation by Miss Mary Shaw Gilliam of the 9th grade.

Following this delightful program, Mrs. Philson, president of the association, introduced Mr. B. L. Parkinson, state high school inspector, who had been asked by the association to make an address before them at this meeting. Mr. Parkinson stated that Supt. Fulp had requested him to speak on "An Ideal Course of Study for the Abbeville High School."

The speaker, after a few introductory remarks, warmed up to his subject and delivered an excellent address covering the subject from every angle and maintaining the closest interest on the part of his audience. Many of those who heard Mr. Parkinson stated later that his address was equal to any which has been made before the association. The speaker did not attempt to define just what would be an ideal course of study for any high school, stating that if he was able to say what constituted the ideal course of study, he would be seated somewhere on a throne and people from all parts of the earth would be coming to him for his advice and to secure courses of study which would be ideal for the conditions in their communities.

Mr. Parkinson by his pertinent remarks showed that he had studied the conditions in Abbeville and Abbeville County and one instance of his familiarity with educational conditions in the county was furnished when he stated that only about 12% of the children in the county between the ages of 14 and 18 years of age are enrolled in either of the two state high schools in Abbeville County. He also said that if any more than were enrolled at present applied for admission to either the high school here or in Due West they could not be received due to already crowded conditions in both high schools.

Ladies After Councilmen.

Following Mr. Parkinson's excellent address, the Parent-Teacher association entered into a business session. A report was requested from the committee to purchase shades for the high and graded school buildings. Supt. Fulp, chairman of this committee, reported that the bids for furnishing the shades had been received from local dealers but owing to the absence of the two members of the committee he did not feel that the matter should be definitely decided at that meeting. The committee was

TEXTILE OUTPUT IS CUT IN HALF

Number of Operatives Involved Is Three Hundred Thousand.—Curtailed Runs 80 P. C. in Some Instances

Boston, Nov. 18.—Curtailed production which began some months ago in New England textile industries employing 300,000 operatives now has reached a point where the total output is less than one half that of one year ago, according to estimates made from a canvass today of the great mill centers. In some instances the curtailment runs as high as 80 per cent. A few mills have shut down entirely. The majority have adopted a working schedule of three or four days a week. Mills that continue in operation on full time with full crews are exceptional.

Thus far only isolated announcements of wage reductions have appeared and these have been for the most part in small mills where operatives have been presented the choice of a permanent wage cut or a shut down, the manufacturers contending that they had found themselves unable to continue business under the former wage expense.

In only one of the big textile mills now operating, that of the Lawrence Manufacturing Co. in Lowell is the largest hosiery plant in the world, has there been a wage cut. The mill recently resumed production after a shut down with a wage reduction of from 20 to 33 per cent. Protests have been voiced by a section of the employees and a union has been formed there, but the mills operated on a short time schedule has not been interrupted.

TO CALL PASTOR.

The Presbyterians of the City will hold a meeting at the church at 11 o'clock Sunday morning for the purpose of considering the calling of a pastor. The officers of the church request a full meeting of the membership in order that there may be a free and full expression of the people on the matter.

Rev. Geo. M. Telford will preach for the Presbyterians Sunday evening at the usual hour.

AN OLD FRIEND.

Mrs. H. Waddell Pratt is in the city for several days visit to her friend, Mrs. J. D. Kerr, on Greenville street. Mrs. Pratt is looking fine and her many friends in Abbeville are always glad to see her.

Just now the Pratts are making headquarters in Spartanburg. They will be there until after the Christmas holidays when they will move on to Atlanta to take up the work in which Mr. Pratt is engaged in that section. Mr. Pratt is making a success of the work in spite of the hard times.

continued and authorized to let the contract as soon as possible.

The question of the unsightliness of the school grounds was brought up and after much interesting discussion, two committees were appointed to go to the members of the city council, the mayor, to request the removal of street hands be eliminated from the grounds to put them in their proper place. Much of the unsightliness is due to the natural condition of the grounds and some is due to construction brought about by the paving of the grounds adjacent to the grounds.

Next Meeting Dec. 21st.

The next meeting of the association is set for Tuesday afternoon December 21. The program for this meeting will be furnished by the pupils of the elementary grades will furnish the program. Mrs. William P. Greene has been asked to read a paper on "Some Teachers I Have Known," and Miss Harriet Coan has been asked to read a similar paper on "Some Patrons I Have Known."

HARDING URGES A RETURN TO PLAIN LIVING BY PEOPLE

President-Elect Delivers Address in New Orleans Before Leaving for Vacation Voyage to Canal Zone.—Calls for Support of Thrift, Honor and Common Sense—Great Crowds Cheer

New Orleans, Nov. 18.—Plain living and square dealing were invoked by President-elect Harding, in a speech here today, as the nation's strongest reliance during the coming period of after-war readjustment. "sanity, clear-thinking, common sense honesty, and co-operation" were among the qualities he named as prime necessities in meeting the demands of the new world order, and he declared material interests and national happiness both would benefit if the United States became "a simple-living people once again." Whatever discouragement and reverses there have been, he declared, would be only temporary in character.

He predicted that a "confident America" would solve its problems on the simple basis of the old time virtues and would come through the reconstruction period stronger and more dependable than ever before.

Senator Harding's speech, delivered at a luncheon of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, also contained a message of assurance for the industrial development of the south and expression of hope that the ties of the commercial co-operation with Latin-America would be strengthened by every possible means.

Five Hours' Visit.

The address was a part of a five hour visit to New Orleans by the president-elect, who came from his vacation in Texas to take ship for a voyage to the Panama Canal zone.

He said in part: "I believe the American people have come to realize that we must face momentous problems and must face them with resolute courage and practical wisdom and patriotic determination. There must be no reason for pause nor excuse for despair, nor place for pessimism. If we are effective in solving our problems at home, we shall be the better able to help solve those of the world as befits our part in modern civilization.

"The big thing for all America to realize now and always is the dignity of productive labor. No matter how humble, the producers are the makers of the essentials of civilization and we must, each and all of us, accept and discharge our duty of producing for the world or of ministering to the needs of comfort or progress of mankind.

"There are certain fundamentals which are everlasting. Neither our own nor the world's salvation is to be worked out through any patent nostrum, through any miracle of statesmanship, through any government panacea. Government is but the agency to administer the collective organized public service. The greater task is that of the American people themselves. It is for them, under governmental leadership, to meet the great test.

"Ours are millions of broad acres eager to respond to man's cultivation such. We have an empire and millions are awaiting reclamation. We have not half revealed our power. We are unmatched in genius and unexcelled in industry. We are progressive in education. We are free in religion and mean to stay free; and mean ever to be free in press, especially. We have more than the beginning of an adequate transport system. We are awakened to the possibilities of inland waterways and tardily alert to the imperative need of a merchant marine to widen commerce, world influence and national safety.

"We have been talking about the

new south for a score of years and more. It is new in spirit, new in development. I would like to see it new in realization. I would like to acclaim a southland with added good fortune and greater self reliance thru diversified agriculture and I would like to see a southland aflame with industry, with transportation ever a growing problem.

No Jealousy.

"This land of raw materials ought to manufacture and locate its factory by mine, farm and orchard. There will be no jealousy in the north because your greater glory will be glorious victory.

"Here we are today at one of the great gateways of Latin-America. Some how I feel that the western hemisphere is our special field of influence and trade. Commerce marks the highways of friendship, as well as rivalry. Our trade routes by sea to the south ought to be as dependable as our railway routes at home and there ought to be sufficient and reassuring comity and concord among Americans—Central and North. Bind our friendship with the ties of trade and we shall make it indissoluble.

"We have ships now, we have the commercial foundations, our future lies in policies and practices. We must buy as well as sell, to be sure, but we need the expanding trade of policy, its efficient agents in salesmen and credits and the simple, practical understanding that commerce is the life blood of material existence. Great assurance at home lies in a virile, intelligent, resolute people in a land unravaged by war, at enmity with no people, envy none, coveting nothing, seeking no territory striving for no glories which do not become a righteous nation. This republic cannot, will not, fail if each of us does his part. If we but work and use thriftily and seek that understanding which reveals mutuality of interest no difficulties can long abide. Such a solution can not come out of the greedy thoughts of the profiteer of the revolutionary agitation of those who would destroy. These are but surface disturbances. We choose the deep and ever onward currents of normal America for the course of the republic."

"There has been a wild contemplation of earnings, whether in wages or dividends, in terms of dollars rather than in terms of purchasing power. We must be more concerned with the substance of reward for activity in this coin measurement. And our concern must be in a dependable prosperity which is righteously shared.

"No law can alter nature or change varying moods. We haven't yet learned to combat destructive weather, and the law of supply and demand is eternal. But we may soften their rigors and minimize their penalties.

"We want fortune a common possession in America. We want the cotton grower of the south to have his becoming reward with the wool grower and the wheat farmer of the north. We want southern factories to be tuned to the music of mills of the north. We want your ports to send their cargoes under the American flag, to bear messages of peace and good will to all the parts of the earth. There is no sectionalism in righteous American ambition. It is this wonderful and incomparable United States of America which sets our hearts aglow with becoming aspirations and patriotic love—the America of the constitution, free and confident of the morrow."

FOOD PRICES ARE SHOWING DECLINE

Greatest Decrease Shown Was in Sugar and Potatoes—Twenty-two Articles Included in Decrease.

Washington, Nov. 18.—A decrease of 3 per cent in retail food prices in October throughout the United States was noted in statistics on the cost of 22 articles of food, made public today by the department of labor. Greatest decreases were in prices of sugar, 2 per cent, and potatoes, 15 per cent. The price of eggs increased 14 per cent. The average family expenditure for the 22 articles of food decreased in all of the 51 cities from which monthly prices were tabulated, except Houston, Texas, where there was an increase of approximately 5-10 of one per cent.

The greatest decrease, 6 per cent, was in Omaha, and St. Paul. In Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Portland, Oregon and Seattle, the decrease was 5 per cent; in Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Memphis, Pittsburgh, Portland, Maine, St. Louis, San Francisco and Springfield Illinois 4 per cent; in Atlanta, Cleveland, Columbus, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, Peoria, Rochester and Washington, 3 per cent; in Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Dallas, Fall River, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Providence, Salt Lake City, Scanton, 2 per cent and in Charleston, New York and Richmond 1 per cent.

GREENWOOD DEFEATS ABBEVILLE FRIDAY

Expecting easy pickings in Greenwood yesterday the local high school football squad were given the surprise of their lives when Greenwood made two touch downs before Abbeville scored. It was purely a matter of luck that Abbeville ever did score. With only 30 seconds to play in the fourth quarter George Smith intercepted a forward pass and ran 45 yards for the only score made by Billy Long's erstwhile invincibles. Galloway failed to kick goal, the final score being Greenwood 14, Abbeville 6.

Greenwood deserved to win. They played better football, did not move as if breath had left their bodies and were full of pep and ginger. Abbeville's playing for the most part reminded one of a fellow being sent for who couldn't come. On the whole it was rotten. Billy Long and Harold Tate were the only two Abbeville players who played hard enough to get up a—perspiration.

MR. DERBYSHIRE TO BE ORDAINED AS DEACON

We are asked to remind the readers of this paper again, which we gladly do, that the ordination services of Rev. A. J. Derbyshire as a Deacon in the Episcopal Church, will be held in the local Episcopal church at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The pastors and members of the other churches are invited to attend the services. The Boy Scouts, of which Mr. Derbyshire is Scout Master, have been invited and space is reserved so that they may attend the services.

In addition to preaching the sermon the Bishop Guerry will confirm new members.

It is hoped that large numbers of the people in Abbeville will turn out to give Mr. Derbyshire the encouragement of their presence as he starts out on the work to which he has consecrated his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nickles accompanied by Miss Mamie Hill motored up from Abbeville Sunday afternoon and spent a few hours with their cousin, Miss McMurry, of Belfast, Ireland, who is visiting Mrs. R. M. Shirley.—Honea Path Chronicle.

INCOME TAX FIGURES NOW SHOW AN INCREASE

ALTHOUGH FEWER IN MILLION A YEAR CLASS—TEXAS LEADS SOUTHERN STATES IN NUMBER OF RETURNS WITH VIRGINIA SECOND—LARGEST TAX COLLECTED ON INCOMES FROM FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Washington, Nov. 18.—Despite the loss of 74 members of the country's million a year class, the taxable income of the United States increased in 1918 by over \$2,276,000,000, according to a statement by the bureau of internal revenue. Incomes for 1919 amounted to \$15,924,639,355 against about \$13,700,000,000 in 1917, though 141 persons filed returns for incomes of \$1,000-1,516,938 persons filed returns for incomes from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Incomes from \$2,000 to \$3,000 were shown on 1,496,878 returns and from \$3,000 to \$4,000 in 610,095 returns. For income from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to \$15,000, 69,992 returns.

Over 30,000 persons made returns on incomes from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and 6,000 on incomes from \$20,000 to \$25,000, while 9,996 persons reported incomes from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and 2,158 made returns for incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

From Fifty Thousand

The largest tax, amounting to \$147,428,655, was collected on incomes from \$50,000 to \$100,000, while \$142,448,679 collected on incomes from \$10,000 to \$25,000 was next.

Incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 paid \$24,481,000. The number of wives filing separate returns from their husbands was 15,942, the income represented being \$33,218,749.

Of the industrial groups from which income was derived, agricultural and related industries led, with 372,336 returns reporting a total net income of \$1,122,532,163.

Income derived from investments for the year was \$4,847,914,000. Rents and royalties paid \$975,679,666; interest on bonds, notes, etc., including fiduciaries and foreign sources, \$1,402,485,691 and dividends \$2,468,749,244.

The 12 Southern states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia had a total of 463,890 personal income tax returns, or 10.48 per cent of the country's total for the calendar year of 1918. They reported a total net income of \$1,649,774,194 or 10.35 per cent of the country's total and an increase of \$200,868,770 over 1917. The total tax paid by these Southern States was \$82,224,400, or 7.26 per cent of the total paid by the whole country and an increase of \$35,730,545 over 1917.

Texas Shows Way

Texas led Southern states in the number of returns with Virginia second, Oklahoma, third, and Georgia, fourth. They ranked in the same order in total net income while Alabama showed the largest increase in total net income of any of the Southern States. In amount of income tax paid Texas ranked first, Louisiana, second, Virginia third and Oklahoma fourth of the Southern States.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Cotton sought new low ground today. December futures in New York sold down to 16:55 against 17:00 at yesterday's closing. New York spots were quoted at 17:55.

The best price paid for good cotton in Abbeville today was 16 cents per pound.