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MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1921

**THE LEGISLATURE**

Tomorrow at noon the General Assembly commences the 1921 session. We hope that the members meet with a due appreciation of the burdens of debt and taxation which the people find themselves carrying. It has not been so many years since the total appropriations by the General Assembly amounted to only one million dollars. Now the estimated appropriations amount to something like nine millions of dollars. In addition to this there are all kinds of local taxes and assessments which the people must pay.

This paper does not ask that any necessary government agency be crippled. We believe that the members of the General Assembly should make a full investigation of the claims of every department of the government, however, before providing for the payment of a single dollar from state appropriations and that all unnecessary items be eliminated.

In most government departments there is a multiplicity of clerks, assistants, and other help, much of which might be gotten rid of. There are in addition useless offices which have been created in recent years without which the people managed to exist for a long time. If there ever was a time when we needed to be rid of extravagance it is now.

The demand for new appropriations, or for increased appropriations we imagine, will not meet with much favor. The largest of these demands so far as we are advised comes from the office of the Superintendent of Education. We have before opposed the manner of making appropriations for the benefit of a few schools in the state to the exclusion of those more in need of help. We believe that a general law requiring every school district to levy a tax in addition to the constitutional school tax of five mills, the money to be spent in the district where levied would be a fair law. If the state desires a few central high schools appropriations may be made for them. But until more pupils begin to attend the state high schools, we do not believe pupils should be admitted to these schools without paying some tuition. The number of pupils who commence in the first grade and who go through the first seven grades is much larger than the number who finish the ninth and tenth grades. The fact is that we do not believe one fifth of those who start in the first grade ever get to the tenth grade. The money appropriated for the high schools is thus appropriated for a small percentage of the people, while the idea of the public school system is to assist the majority.

The state is interested, of course, in the development of the high schools and in assisting the one fifth of the pupils to finish the high school work so as to be able to attend the colleges. But the pupils who thus finish the high school work are for the most part children of those who are able to pay tuition. We believe that they should pay some part of the expenses of giving them this high school education. Certainly if they are able to secure a college education, they should be able while at home to contribute something to the local schools in addition to the amount of taxes paid.

We see no reason why the colleges should ask for increased appropriations. The teachers have made a campaign for two or three years for better pay, and they have deserved and have received better pay. But there is no reason why this pay should be now increased. Every dollar which shall be received next year will be worth at least one and a half times as much as each dollar received the past year. There is no reason why they should be dissatisfied if they receive the same salaries. All other laboring people and salaried people are having their salaries cut. Cer-

tainly a man who is able to receive the same salary should not complain. The expenses of running these institutions must be less on account of falling prices, and altogether it appears to us that instead of increasing appropriations for the colleges, we might reduce these appropriations somewhat.

We do not favor the building of any new dormitories at any of the colleges at present. Unless there is a change in the financial situation the present facilities will furnish accommodations for all those who next year apply for admission to the colleges. We do not favor a dormitory for women at the University for the reason that we do not believe in co-education. We do not believe that women should be admitted to the University or to other colleges built for young men. Besides this, unless we are mistaken in what we hear, the University should be made a better institution for young men before any provision is made for the admission of young women.

As to local taxes, where there is a demand for retrenchment, the people may be given the right to vote off such taxes as they think unnecessary. These taxes are put on the tax books by vote of the electors and the electors should have the right to vote these taxes off in all cases. A general provision of the law looking to this end will meet with approval, except in those cases where the tax goes to pay debts already contracted.

In Abbeville County, we believe that the tax for the building of good roads should be suspended for a twelve months. Labor is getting cheaper, and with the demoralization in the farming industry just now we do not believe it would be well to begin work even if we had the money to begin. On the other hand the bond market is such that no bids worth considering can be had for the bonds which are to be sold. It will not hurt to wait at least a twelve month. The same may be said of the state-wide two mills tax passed at the last legislature. It should be repealed, and if this cannot be done, then its operation should be suspended for a year.

The people generally, we think, do not realize just the condition of the country. They will realize it when the present cotton crop shall have been sold and every man finds himself involved in debt. The unpaid obligations of the people will be greater than has ever been known. There is no way to pay these obligations except through work and the strictest economy. It is not asking too much, we think, to demand that the state government and every other governmental agency lead the way in economy.

**WAR FINANCE TO THE RESCUE**

Congress has overruled the President's War Finance Corporation veto with so emphatic and sweeping a vote that the action speaks for itself. It remains to consider the result of the revival of that body's functions.

It seems to be the general impression that those who have put the measure through against the strong objections of Secretary Houston and the ineffective resistance of President Wilson have resumed the workings of the War Finance Corporation chiefly if not wholly to lend directly to the American farmers barrels of money with which to hold back their crops from market for much higher prices than they now command.

If this were the only purpose of the measure and if all that the revived corporation did were to fork over millions of cash or credits to farmers the plan surely would fail. Wadding up the banks with farmers' loans, if such a thing were practical, or wadding up the Finance Corporation with farmers' loans, if such a thing were contemplated, or wadding up the United States Treasury itself with farmers' loans, if such a thing were possible, never could sell the farmers' crops at higher prices if there were no market demand for them. Creating the necessary market demand for the crops is a horse of another color.

Enabling general American industry to finance export sales, on the other hand, does not mean merely more exports of wheat or corn or cotton. It means more exports of anything and everything needed abroad. These exports mean American mills and factories kept busy instead of being compelled to put up the shutters. Busy mills and factories, with their wage earners able to buy what they want out of their

current earnings, mean a stronger market demand right here at home for agricultural and for all other products.

The American farmer might not export a single bushel of wheat and yet get a better market in his own country because of the increased exports of manufacturers. He might not borrow a single dollar more and yet work out his safety, not by holding back his crop while interest on his heavy loans piled up against him, but on the contrary by sending it to market to meet the stimulated demand for it.

This is why Congress voted to revive the Finance Corporation. It is why Congress broke down the President's veto with sledgehammer force. It is why, if the American farmer has a chance on earth to get out of the economic trouble he now is in up to his neck, he may be salvaged.—New York Herald.

**TROY AND "TRICK'EM"**

(Spartanburg Journal.)

In Greenwood (formerly Abbeville) County there is a little hamlet called "Troy" which means nothing. The original name of the place was "Trick'em" and that is probably what the first settlers did as the settlement was on one of the much travelled roads to the trading post or market at Hamburg. There are many Troys, thirteen incorporated places of that name in as many States of the Union, but there was never in any of these States a town or postoffice called "Trick'em," excepting in the grand old State of South Carolina and it was a place with the history all its own and indefeasible right to its name.

Many years ago an effort was made to change the name of "Due West," the only town of its kind in the world except in Scotland, to "Selma" and the order had been given by the postal authorities for the change—there were, quite a few asses" in the postal service in that almost forgotten generation even as there are—in some parts of the country of course—in our own advanced day and time. Some unbeliever had gotten through the lines and wanted "a change," and he lit upon "Selma" and then the rest of that proud and God-fearing community lit upon him, and that was the end of "Selma." "Due West" means something to people who mean anything, and so did "Trick'em."

**FARMERS MAY STOP TOBACCO GROWING**

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 6.—Tobacco belt of Kentucky today were meeting at the various county seats to select delegates to a mass meeting here tomorrow of persons interested in the business. The meeting was called with the avowed intention of seeking favorable action on a proposal to do away with the crop in 1921 and to seek some solution of the problem of marketing the 1920 crop at a price satisfactory to the growers.

Most markets in the central Kentucky district closed Tuesday for at least a week because of low prices offered farmers for their leaf. Prices ranged from \$1 to \$30 per 100 pounds. Sales continued at Cynthiana, Richmond and Eminence, prices of those places having proved more satisfactory to growers than in most of the other parts of the district.

**"TOTHER DEAR CHARMER"**

Col. Pat McCaslan, who is a game sport, in spite of the fact that he is a little the rise of fifty years of age, has decided to remain in Abbeville this winter. About this time every year the Colonel goes down to St. Petersburg, Fla., where he goes all the gates in the way of fishing, boating and looking at the pretty girls in the scanty bathing suits. This year, however, he will remain in Abbeville and he hopes to graduate from the set-back college with honors, between now and Easter.

**A SKULL AND CROSS BONES**

The aristocrats on Greenville Street were shocked one morning last week to find that a very ghostly looking skull and cross bones had been painted on several of the white way light globes and that they were grinning at all the passers-by. The junior Ku Klux Klan on Wardlaw Street is "getting the blame" for this street, of course.

**FIRST OF CLUB'S DINNERS SPLENDID**

(Continued from Page One)

country and that one of the measurements he always uses to judge the type of citizenship desirable in a community, was attendance at night services in the churches. He had attended all of the churches in the city on different Sunday nights and had found splendid congregations everywhere. "When you find this to be the case," stated Mr. Telford, "you can rest assured that the people in such a community are all right."

Mr. J. S. Stark was called upon for a few remarks and immediately upon rising took issue with Mr. Telford saying that he believed if any man in the community knew everything about everybody that it was a preacher. He said he had never made a side-step in his life that there was not some fellow, generally a member of some other church than his own, ready to instantly tell the preacher about it. Mr. Stark was quite optimistic in his remarks regarding the future business conditions in these parts of the world and said that he was given this advice to his friends and customers. "Everything is coming out all right in the near future," was the stated belief of Mr. Stark.

Among others present who responded in pleasing manner when called upon were Mr. Culberson, a new comer associated with the Abbeville Medium, who proved quite an orator, Mr. M. B. Reese, Dr. C. H. McMurray, Mr. Otto Bristow, Mr. J. S. Cochran, Mr. E. C. Horton and Mr. G. T. Barnes, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who gave his hopes of the accomplishments which the body would soon bring about by their cooperative "bumble-bee push" as Mr. A. O. Roche had earlier in the evening described the force he believed to be needed by the members of the commercial organization.

It was decided, as stated, to hold another social get-together meeting in the near future when many other members of the chamber of commerce will avail themselves of the good times in store. The board of directors of the Abbeville County Chamber of Commerce expressed the fact that the future meetings belong to every citizen of the county and

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ANTREVILLE**

located at Antreville, S. C., at the close of business Dec. 31, 1920.

**RESOURCES.**

Loans and Discounts	\$24,278.34
Overdrafts	445.23
Furniture and Fixtures	993.42
Banking House	1,299.16
Due from Banks and Bankers	3,472.14
Currency	550.00
Silver and Other Minor	
Coin	292.00
Checks and Cash Items	3,879.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$35,210.10</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Stock Paid in	\$7,362.50
Undivided Profits, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,287.25
Individual deposits subject to check \$13,604.07	
Savings deposits	2,700.00
Time certificates of deposit	1,560.00
Cashier's checks	1,196.28
	19,060.35
Bills Payable, including Certificates for Money Borrowed	7,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$35,210.10</b>

**State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville.**

Before me came E. A. Patterson, Cashier of the above named bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

E. A. PATTERSON.  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January 1921.  
 ALBERT HENRY,  
 Notary Public.

**Correct Attest:**  
 W. F. NICKLES.  
 S. J. FISHER.  
 S. J. WAKEFIELD  
 Directors.

are to be in no wise a selfish monopoly of a few citizens. The committee in charge of the social meetings are planning to make the next social function a dollar-plate affair and get together a large number of citizens who are willing to stand a small Dutch treat for the sake of a greater American Abbeville.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK**

located at Abbeville, S. C., at the close of business Dec. 31, 1920.

**RESOURCES.**

Loans and Discounts	\$419,574.56
Overdrafts	6,340.40
Bonds and Stocks Owned by the Bank	71,258.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,200.00
Banking House	3,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	9,023.51
Currency	11,346.00
Silver and other Minor	
Coin	1,840.25
Checks and cash items	8,642.91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$532,225.63</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Stock paid in	\$21,800.00
Surplus Fund	21,800.00
Undivided Prots, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	7,261.37
Due to Banks and Bankers	3,120.76
Individual deposits subject to check \$183,477.76	
Savings Deposits	150,000.00
Time Certificates of deposit	20,296.00
Cashier's Checks	640.40
	354,414.16
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	26,829.34
Bills Payable, including Certificates for Money Borrowed	97,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$532,225.63</b>

**State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville.**

Before me came W. F. Nickles, Cashier of the above named bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

W. F. NICKLES.  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January 1921.  
 ALBERT HENRY,  
 Notary Public.

**Correct Attest:**  
 S. G. THOMSON  
 W. E. OWEN  
 G. A. NEUFFER, Directors.

**THE BOOK CLUB**  
 The Book Club will meet with Mrs. C. D. Brown Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock.

**EVANGELISTIC**

**PREACHING**

.....in the.....

**Baptist Church**

Every Day This Week

**11:00 a. m. --- 7:30 p. m.**

You Are Invited