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PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK

If there is one place in the United States where prohibition is not wanted it is in New York City. In view of this a statement from any responsible source which would seem to justify the enactment of the national prohibition amendment, or to promise the enforcement of laws made to carry out the provisions of the amendment are interesting to those who would like to see liquor driven from the country. The statement is more than interesting, it is encouraging.

The New York Herald has been investigating conditions under the prohibition laws and has sought information from all parts of the country on the effects of the law. Strange as it may seem, most of the Northern and Western cities report that the law has been of great benefit, while the mayors of some of the Southern cities make a contrary report. In Charleston, where nothing succeeds unless he, she or it, comes from Abbeville, Mayor Grace reports conditions very much worse than they would be with open bars. Perhaps in many cases the reports embody the individual opinions of those who make them, rather than furnish a correct statement of the real effects arising from an enforcement, or an attempted enforcement, of the law.

However these things may be, we say it is encouraging to have the judgment of a great newspaper like the New York Herald that prohibition is doing good and that the law is going to be enforced. This is what the Herald says:

"The New York Herald published Sunday an illuminating account with facts and figures of our first year of national prohibition. While the record is not all that the friends of prohibition could wish, nevertheless it is perhaps quite as good in the situation as might have been expected by close thinkers.

Conversely it is a record that will give hope to the millions of surface thinkers who are openly at war with national prohibition. It will encourage the vigorous and determined anti-prohibition propaganda now of nationwide scope that has the backing of unlimited money.

In the opinion of The New York Herald, however, the opponents of the Government in this fight against national prohibition are certain to be beaten in the end. The Government, with its boundless resources, will compel obedience to its laws. Defying law of a State is one thing; defying the law of the national Government is quite another. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but grind exceeding fine," and so grind the mills of the national Government.

So long as national prohibition is embedded in the organic law of the land, just so long will America be dry except as her laws are broken and defied by her citizens. And law-breaking in the long run is a bad business for any one, especially bad if the law be a United States law.

The only way by which America can again become legally wet is thru an amendment to the Constitution of the United States nullifying the Eighteenth Amendment which declared for national prohibition. And what does it mean to get through a constitutional amendment? It means that a bill setting forth the proposed amendment must be introduced in Congress and passed by two-thirds of both houses. This is the first step; the second is much more difficult. It requires the ratification of the measure by three-quarters of the States of the Union. Failing of such ratification the measure falls by the way-side.

The framers of this Government were most wise in making it difficult in the extreme to alter or amend our national Constitution. In view of this very difficult process the wonder is that the dry amendment was ever

put through. But now that we have it, now that it is structurally a part of the Constitution of the United States, now that the women of the nation have the ballot and must be reckoned with by State legislatures and by Congress, there is no chance whatever that America will so completely reverse herself on the liquor question within the span of a generation, if ever, as to put through another constitutional amendment that will make this country wet.

To be sure the Volstead act may be amended by Congress, but any amendment, says the Supreme Court in effect, must hold true to the spirit and intent of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Considered apart from this phase of the matter, however, and solely on the record of the first year of national prohibition The New York Herald inclines to the belief that in the situation, with the application of a law so drastic and so revolutionary—more drastic and more revolutionary than, perhaps, was wise as a first move in the process of eliminating alcoholic beverages—the Government has by no means made a failure of its colossal undertaking. Indeed, with no tried men in the work of enforcing prohibition the wonder is, in calm, straight thinking, that the Government did as well as it did with many of its men unfaithful to the confidence placed in them and without the aid and cooperation of the States of the Union in the work of enforcing the dry law.

Only two or three days ago The New York Herald discussed editorially the question of the cooperation of the States with the national Government, urging that through such cooperation alone could national prohibition become substantially successful so long as the rest of the world remains wet. The States of the Union that voted for the Eighteenth Amendment may well consider their responsibility in the outworking of the law which through their ratification they made an organic part of the underlying structure of our national life."

The Abbeville Press and Banner informs us that "they are still making liquor on Little River." When they stop making it, will be a sensational story.—Anderson Daily Mail.

THE "MAN ON THE MONUMENT" GROWING OLD.

Editor Abbeville Press and Banner:

It may not be news to his family but the "Man on the Monument" is growing old fast; in fact his way of life has fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf; "he has shifted into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons, with spectacles on nose, and his big manly voice, turning again toward childish treble, pipes and whistles in his sound."

In yesterday's Medium the cantankerous old bird rails out at the poor little school children who insist upon walking on the sidewalks instead of in the street. Will he undo all that the teachers have tried so hard to do? Will the poor old grouch with the marble dome have the little dears risk their bones and bodies by walking in the "big road" reserved only for traffic and speedsters? Their teachers have spent hours in front of the school building after dismissal keeping the innocents on the sidewalks and out of the streets. But surely:

"By education they have been misled; So they believe, because they were so bred;

The teacher continues what the nurse began,  
And thus the child imposes on the man."

Mr. Dryden will certainly pardon us for a few substitutions in his verse from the Hind and the Panther especially when he understands it is directed at a Marble Man, who in one paragraph criticises a hostess for holding a Bridge party while a revival is in progress and in the next paragraph refers to the evangelistic singer as "a drawing card" an expression illegitimately used if by other than a poker shark, and certainly not respectful when used metaphorically to describe an evangelist's choir leader.

"Men are but children of a larger growth;

Our appetites are apt to change as theirs,  
And full as craving too, and full as vain."

So we suppose the teachers should instruct the children to either walk

in the streets the five or ten minutes each day they need to come to school and to return home from school, or probably if the speedsters object to such intrusion upon their right of way, that the teachers might teach the children to march in "goose step" two and two, as the precious little German children do.

Such things as the proper attitude of respect when meeting Monumental Men on the sidewalks are fundamental principles of ethics and we believe it to be more a duty of the parents to instruct their children in manners first, rather than the duty of hired teachers.

"The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart." How insignificant must the Man on the Monument be! We do wish he were real so we could have him show the school children how to walk.

Juvenis et Junior.

PLANT LESS COTTON

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 20.—A resolution indorsing the plan adopted at a recent meeting of cotton interests of the South at Memphis for reduction of cotton acreage, was adopted just before adjournment of a statewide conference of farmers, merchants and bankers here today.

The action followed a heated discussion of the advisability of going on record as favoring the Memphis plan, which would pledge farmers not to plant more than one-third of their cultivated acreage in cotton. Opponents of the plan agreed that it was impractical and could not be enforced.

FARMER WANTS TO ENLIST SOME OF HIS SONS IN UNITED STATES ARMY

Jan. 20.—Army recruiting cast a little ray of sunshine into the life of an Ozark farmer in Missouri with eleven children to support on sixty acres of "rundown" land. Noting educational features of army life, the Missourian wrote Adjutant General Harris for special permission to enlist the second oldest of nine sons and a pair of twins, all just under age. The boys are large for their age and will grade well up to the average country boy in looks and intelligence," he said.

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50c Gingham, now	.25
35c Gingham, now	.17½

8 Lbs. Snowdrift	\$1.30
4 Lbs Snowdrift	.70
7 Lbs. Roasted Coffee	\$1.00
11 Lbs. Rice	\$1.00
2 Bars Large Octagon Soap	.15
10 Lbs. Granulated Sugar	\$1.00
No. 2 Can Tomatoes	.10
1 Gal. Can Karo Syrup	.85
1-2 Gal. Can Karo Syrup	.45

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