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THE GREAT SEAL OF THE CONFEDERACY

James Jones, said to have been a servant of President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America died recently and it was published throughout the country that he alone knew where the great seal of the Confederacy was buried. This was incorrect, since the seal is in the Confederate Museum at Richmond. When the Confederacy fell, the seal was taken from the Confederate capital by the wife of one of the clerks in the State department and secreted in Washington. Her husband gave the seal to Thomas O. Selfridge, then a lieutenant in the United States Navy, now rear admiral, who sold it to certain citizens of Richmond who in 1912 gave it to the Confederate Museum. There has been a tradition around Abbeville, South Carolina that Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin had it with him when he attended the last meeting of the Confederate Cabinet there and that he in his flight from the place dropped it into the Savannah river, but there is no foundation in fact for this version. There is no mystery as to the whereabouts of the silver symbol of the sovereignty of the government that was.—Greenville Piedmont.

By a joint resolution, approved April 30, 1863, the Confederate congress adopted a "seal for the Confederate states." This seal was to represent the equestrian statue of Washington in the Capitol square and was to be surrounded by a wreath showing the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy. Soon after the resolution was passed, Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of states, instructed James M. Mason, Confederate commissioner to England, to have the seal cut in silver. Mr. Mason entrusted the work to J. S. Wyon, maker of the great seals of England. On July 6, 1864, Mr. Mason notified the state department that the seal was ready and, with its equipment was being shipped to Richmond. It passed the blockade and arrived in September. Here it remained until the time of the evacuation, when the seal was carried from Richmond by the wife of William J. Bromwell, clerk in the state department. Hidden for some time in a barn near this city, the seal ultimately was secreted in Washington. In 1872, John J. Pickett acted as Mr. Bromwell's agent in to selling the Unitarian archives of the Confederate department of state which Bromwell had removed from Richmond at the same time his wife escaped with the seal. The agent of the United States government in negotiating for the sale of the papers was Lieutenant Thomas O. Selfridge. As a "token of appreciation" to Lieutenant Selfridge for his activity in promoting the sale of the papers, Mr. Pickett gave him the great seal. The gift was kept secret, however, and was not known until the personal papers of Mr. Pickett had been acquired by the library of congress and had been examined by Galliard Hunt. References in the papers indicated the true facts. Selfridge, who by that time was a rear-admiral, retired, admitted that he had the seal. Mr. Hunt rightly enough thought that such a treasure should be in Richmond and communicated the whereabouts of the treasure to Eppa Bunton, Jr., of this city. With William H. White and Thomas P. Bryan, Mr. Hunton began negotiations and purchased the seal for \$3,000, subject to proofs of its authenticity. J. St. George Bryan carried the seal in person to England and showed it to Allen J. Wyon, engraver to the king, who had succeeded to the business of his uncle, J. S. Wyon, maker of the original seal. After inspection of the seal, Mr. Wyon wrote the following certificate:

"I have carefully examined the seal,

sent to me by Thomas P. Ryan, an impression of which is affixed above, together with the hall marks thereon and the engraving on the rim. I have also compared it with the wax impression which has never left my studio, and I have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion there is no doubt that the seal which I have examined is the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America, which was engraved in silver by uncle, Mr. J. S. Wyon, in the year, 1864."

The seal itself, the various certificates and all the correspondence were presented the Confederate museum in 1912 and have been seen by tens of thousands. The more's the pity that the absurd story of James Jones should be circulated once more—and least of all in Richmond, where the facts are common property.—Richmond News-Despatch.

WOMAN'S ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

State income-tax figures as published continue to illustrate a remarkable development in the earning capacity of women. Of the 309,504 individuals returning incomes of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for 1919, 82,344 were single women not heads of families, and 20,208 unmarried women filed returns as heads of families. Of the total of 746,000 persons making returns, the single male not the head of a family had an average income of \$2,459, while the average income of the single female with no dependents was \$2,394 and the average income of the male head of a family was \$2,857.

Thus the average income of the unmarried female taxpayer came within \$65 of equalling that of the unmarried male, while it fell short by only \$463, or a little more than the exemption allowed for two children, of that received by men who have assumed the obligations of marriage.

No doubt these conditions are peculiar to New York and are due largely to the fact that the city which contains approximately half the total population of the State offers exceptional rewards for feminine talent attracting to it women of unusual capacity from all quarters. But regarded with these reservations they throw an interesting light on the truly astonishing progress of the "weaker" sex toward economic equality with man.

It may be left to sociologists to say what effect this larger earning power of women has on their attitude toward marriage and the responsibilities of family life and as respects the encouragement of habits of luxury and extravagance. But even those who are not expert in social diagnosis may see in it a condition calculated to exercise a profound influence on female character, an influence decidedly for the better in developing self reliance and independence, though possibly not so beneficial in its presumptive effect on old masculine ideals of feminine endeavor.—New York World.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Hon. Robert A. Cooper, Governor of South Carolina, has accepted the invitation of the South Carolina Sunday School Association to give the opening address at the forty-fourth annual State Convention of that organization to be held at Winthrop College Rock Hill, June 8-9-10.

His theme will be "Building Christian Citizenship in South Carolina" and it is expected he will discuss the development of the moral and religious interests of the State, especially through the agency of the Sunday school, in which work he is deeply interested. In a recent statement regarding the Sunday School, Governor Cooper said: "It gives me pleasure to commend the South Carolina Sunday school Association and its work to the citizenship of our State. This organization, with its strong Christian leadership, its educational program, and its practical and efficient methods, is rendering a distinct service to moral and religious interests. It deserves the support of all public-spirited citizens."

Information regarding the Convention can be obtained from the headquarters of the State Sunday School Association, Spartanburg, S. C.

A taxpayer of Georgia whose total tax is four cents insist on his right to pay it in four installments. For his first installment he bought a one cent money order for which he paid three cents.

ROOSEVELT A HUNTER AT 14

From "My Brother Theodore Roosevelt," by Corrinne Roosevelt Robinson in Scribner's Magazine.

In connection with these same shooting trips in the Nile (second trip of Roosevelt's family to Europe, 1873, my father writes; "Teddie (Theodore) took his gun and shot an ibis and one or two other specimens this morning while the crew were taking breakfast. Imagine seeing not only flocks of birds, regarded as so rare by us in days gone by as to be selected as a subject for our game of "twenty question," but also of storks, hawks, pelicans, and above all, doves innumerable.

"I presented Teddie with a breech-loader at Christmas and he was perfectly delighted. It was entirely unexpected to him although he had been shooting with it as mine. He is a most enthusiastic sportsman and has infused some of his spirit into me. Yesterday I walked through the bogs with him at the risk of sinking helplessly and helplessly for hours, and carried the dragoman's gun, which is a muzzle loader, with which I only shot several birds quietly resting upon distant limbs, and fallen trees; but I felt I must keep up with Teddie.

The boy of 14 with his indomitable energy was already leading his equally indomitable father into new fields of action. He never rested in his studies in natural history. When not walking through quivering bogs or actually shooting bird and beast, he, surrounded by the brown faced and curious sailors, would seat himself on the deck of the dehadeah and skin and stuff the products of his sport. I well remember the excitement and, be it confessed, anxiety and fear inspired in the hearts of the "four young college men, who, another dehadeah, accompanied us on the Nile, when the ardent young sportsman mounted on an uncontrollable donkey, would ride unexpectedly into their midst, his gun slung across his shoulder in such a way as to render its proximity distinctly dangerous as he bumped absent mindedly against them. When not actually hunting, he was willing to take part in exploration of the marvelous old ruins.

GOV. MANNING BRINGS BACK SOME COTTON RESOLUTIONS

Columbia, April 19—Former Governor Richard I. Manning, president of the American Import and Export Corporation, has returned from New Orleans where he attended a conference of bankers held to discuss the cotton situation. Yesterday he made public a resolution adopted by the directors of the Federal International Banking Company at a meeting held in New Orleans last week urging a heavy reduction in cotton acreage.

The resolution follows in full: "Whereas, the very large amount of cotton grown last year and previous years now estimated at from eight to ten million bales, to be carried over into the new cotton year beginning August 1st has had a depressing effect and is still holding down the price of cotton, and:

"Whereas, from present indications it is believed that the greatly reduced buying powers of the world will not be able to consume much, if any more cotton the coming year than consumed this year, and:

"Whereas, the only apparent hope to maintain the price for the present stock, and to secure a fair price for the next crop, is to produce a small crop this year:

"Now Therefore Be It Resolved by the Directors of the Federal International Banking Company that we believe the efforts to induce the cotton planters to reduce the acreage in cotton about to be planted, is now of paramount importance to the South, and that we believe the reduction should not be less than thirty-five per cent, and:

"Resolved Further, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to each stockholder of our company with the request that they use their influence at once to secure all the cooperation necessary, looking to the production of a new crop, which together with the carry over, will command a reasonable price."

An American botanist, after years of experimenting, has succeeded in growing colored cotton. Light brown, light green and dark green are the four colors so far produced. The botanist is now working to produce black cotton from seed.

A WHIFF OF HELIOTROPE SAVES CONVICT'S DAUGHTER

Novel Revenge Foils Blackmailer in New Cosmopolitan Photoplay

The chief attraction at the Opera House next Friday night bears its name in one respect. It is called "Heliotrope," and one might from the title infer a sweet-scented light romance. Instead, the picture unfolds a vigorous, thrilling story of father-love and the sacrifice made by a regeaterated convict to save the happiness of his daughter.

"Heliotrope Harry," so called because of his fondness for the scent of heliotrope, is serving a life sentence in a penitentiary. Learning from a pal that his daughter who believes herself an orphan is about to be married to a rich young man and that his unscrupulous wife is planning to blackmail the happy pair, "Heliotrope" pleads for his release from prison to protect the girl. It is finally granted, on condition that no harm will befall his wife at his hands.

The ex-convict embarks upon a shrewd scheme of intimidation that soon has the adventures shinking with terror and at his mercy. Then, by a final heroic act, he forever eliminates the wicked woman from being a sinister menace to his daughter's happiness. How this is accomplished makes one of the greatest thrills ever shown on the screen.

NO BOBBED HAIR IN CHINA

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
 Shanghai.—The Chinese ministry of education, fearing the advance of modern ideas among young girls, has forbidden bobbed hair and bound feet. No girl student may be married without parental consent, and no girls more than 14 years old, will be permitted to attend co-educational schools.

HOPE TO SAVE FRUIT

Macon, Ga., April 19.—Throughout the Georgia peach belt smudges and bonfires were built early to night and were kept going throughout the night in an effort to save the crop from threatened frost.

Z. V. TAYLOR DIED ON BOARD TRAIN MONDAY MORNING

Was Enroute To New York With J. B. Duke on Latter's Private Car.

Charlotte, N. C. April 19.—Zebulon Vance Taylor, president and general manager of the Southern Public Utilities company and the Piedmont Northern railroad, with headquarters here, died suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning of acute indigestion near Fredericksburg, Va., when enroute to New York, with J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, on Mr. Duke's private car, according to information received here.

Mr. Taylor's wife dropped dead here about three months ago while attending a reception.

Although born in Sparta, Tenn., Mr. Taylor spent his youth and his mature years in the native county of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor of Stokesdale, Guilford county. After limited school opportunities Mr. Taylor began his career as a practicing attorney in Greensboro and while yet a young man became mayor of that city. He was engaged ten years ago by J. B. Duke, head of the Southern Power and Southern Public Utilities companies, to take a prominent place of responsibility in connection with the development of these properties. Mr. Taylor's initial efforts with these corporations was largely in connection with the development of the Piedmont and Northern railway, an electric railway line in the two Carolinas, but later he became president and general manager of the Southern Public Utilities company.

COTTON BAN LIFTED.

Washington, April 19.—The prohibition against the importation of cotton and cotton waste into Czechoslovakia has been removed, Trade Commissioner W. A. Geringer, at Prague, reported today to the Department of Commerce. License applications will be granted automatically he said and these commodities will be admitted free of duty.

Persia has no distilleries, breweries or saloons.

JAPANESE TRADE PACT SOUGHT BY RUSSIANS

Moscow Orders China to Cease Attacks and Work for a Trade Agreement.

Washington, April 19.—The Far Eastern Republican at Chita has received orders from the Bolsheviki government at Moscow to avoid any possible conflict with the Japanese and if possible to undertake the negotiation of a trade treaty with the latter government, according to advices received here today in official circles.

For this purpose, Sereguikov, formerly secretary of the Russian trade mission in London was reported to have arrived in Vladivostok from Moscow to assist in the formulation of the terms. Yourin, representative of the Far Eastern republic for some time in Peking, and who was endeavored to negotiate a trade agreement with the Chinese government, according to the same advices, has been informed that two conditions preliminary to any understanding between the two governments were: Promise of abstinence from any Bolsheviki propaganda in China and the adequate protection of Chinese in Siberia. By an agreement concluded between the Bolsheviki government of Moscow and the Far Eastern republic, the boundaries of the latter country were reported to have been for the first time fixed and to include the northern part of island of Saghalien, recently occupied by Japan, despite the protest of the American government.

The wholesale prices of vegetables and fruits are so in New York markets that many producers who shipped produce there received nothing in return but a bill for the balance due on the freight charges.

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