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BACK AT HOME.

Judge Benet is back at home today. After many years he comes back amongst the people where he dwelt for so long as a young man.

Yes, we are all glad that he is here. We delight to shake him by the hand again. We live with him the years of the past when he opens to us again the things which are kept in his great storehouse of knowledge.

Let us make him to know that with the passing years he has not been forgotten by his own people. Always we have counted his as one of us.

We are hoping that he may stay a long time with us now and that when he goes away it will not again be for so long a time.

We are honored by his presence amongst us.

The people who owe you have not collected their part of the bond money.

While in Abbeville Judge Benet is making his home on Greenville Street.

It looks like the weather never will give the farmers another chance to come to town to find out about the country.

Son Bill has been fishing every day since school closed, and finds it harder work than studying his lessons.

The salad supper which was to have been given by Corp. Kerr has been postponed. The little brown hen got out.

There is one good thing about the present emergency. The old yellow cow is not being loaded up with as many mortgages as heretofore.

How do the merchants here expect us to attend the Due West commencement when they have purchased no new straw hats.

If the merchants in Abbeville are determined to make Abbeville the same kind of a business town as Lowndesville, why was Lowndesville.

It begins to look like Daley and Col. Pat Roche will be forced to go to Valdosta if they go anywhere at all. They failed to qualify for the trip to Level Land.

In the middle ages we are told that they encased drunkards in barrels, with only the heads protruding. Now the drunkards encase the barrels with only the liquor protruding.

As we read of the commencement exercises at a nearby institution it occurs to us that the man who gets a monopoly in the manufacture of medals in that vicinity has already made his fortune.

We notice that there is to be another way for the escape of the members of the Highway Commission. This time the road leads to

Georgia. Does anybody think that all the rascals still go to Georgia?

Well, if all the customers quit trading with the local merchants and move their accounts to Greenwood, we suppose that we can turn the old town into a nice summer resort.

THE GREAT OR BROAD SEAL OF THE CONFEDERACY

There are many traditions concerning the great or broad seal of the Confederacy. Every now and then an article appears in some paper or magazine, the writer claiming to have discovered the whereabouts of this relic of the War Between the Sections, and interest is once again roused in this silver seal which was made in England, engraved there by Joseph Myron and shipped to America with materials for the use of the seal under the care of Lieutenant Chapman, C. S. A., in 1864.

The cost of the seal, which measured approximately four inches from rim to rim, was 122 pounds and 10 shillings or about \$700 in United States currency in round numbers, as gold was then valued and was paid for in two installments part by cash when the work was begun on the seal and the balance by check, July 6th, 1864, when the seal was done and packed with great care in a "separate small box."

After being used during the Confederate war this matrix, the impression from which is to be found upon all official documents of the Lost Cause, was brought southward from Danville, Va., when President Davis and his cabinet retreated to escape capture after General Lee had surrendered. Speaking of that moment in Southern history Mrs. Chestnut in "A Diary from Dixie," says that worshippers in church in Richmond were in the midst of the communion service when the news of the surrender came. "Then the president was summoned and distress of mind showed on every face."

Davis Not Careful

Mrs. Chestnut later records the fact that Mr. Davis seemed "utterly careless whether he were taken prisoner or not," and that with his wife he was traveling leisurely at the rate of 12 miles a day. Other writers tell of Mr. Davis stopping for a short rest at the Gary home but having to push on toward Abbeville after a brief stop of 24 hours.

In Abbeville Mr. Davis had a warm personal friend and Mrs. Davis also claimed a friendship with the wife of her husband's friend, Armistead Burt. It was Mr. Davis' desire to place himself under Mr. Burt's protection for a brief respite and collect his shattered energies before pushing on to Georgia.

It is said that nothing more pathetic than Mr. Davis' entry into the little town of Abbeville can be imagined. Soldiers, citizens and refugees from the low country stood silent and with bared heads as the president rode into the town square just at sun down and made his way to the Burt homestead at the parting of the roads.

It was indeed a parting of roads, for that night a courier bearing the news of the coming of Federal forces dashed into Abbeville. Then indeed did Mr. Davis feel that the end had come. He summoned the few remaining members of his cabinet and held in this house the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet. Thus did Abbeville witness the last official act of the Confederacy within a stones throw of "Secession Hill" where Mr. Wardlaw had vainly pleaded for some other way than war to be found to settle the differences between the North and the South four years previously.

Relates Tradition

Tradition has it, that after Judah P. Benjamin (that brilliant Jew who held first the position of secretary of war and later secretary of state in the Confederate cabinet) had for the last time used the great seal of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis gave instructions that an effort should be made to secrete the original matrix, accordingly the great seal was thrown into the well in Mr. Butt's orchard. Another tradition states that the seal was thrown into the river across which Mr. Davis and his baggage train made their escape later that same night en route to Willington. Mr. Davis was captured on May 10, while encamped near Irwingsville, Ga., and taken to Fortress Monroe and there confined for two years when he was released on bail for the sum of \$1,000,000, the

first name on his bail bond being being that of Horace Greely. Mr. Benjamin remained with the presidential cavalcade until it reached Georgia, when he separated from his companions, eventually made his way to the Florida coast, thence to the West Indies and after a remarkable series of adventures he made his way to England, where he subsequently was admitted to the bar and won recognition on every side.

PRESIDENT HARDING RETURNS TO CAPITAL

New York, May 24.—President Harding was today on his way to Washington on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower, which left here late last night. Early this morning a message was received saying the craft had passed Sandy Hook on a moonlit sea that was made moderately rough by a fresh northwest wind.

The yacht was accompanied by the destroyer Truxtun, while the New York police boat John F. Hyman, escorted her as far as the Narrows. The President and members of his party retired soon after going on board.

The departure followed a day filled with activity. From early in the morning when he attended a ceremony in Hoboken to honor more than 5,000 fallen war heroes whose bodies were there until he had concluded an address at the 125th anniversary of the New York Commercial last night, the President was busy. Following this address, he was whisked to the Mayflower, which immediately put to sea to carry the chief executive back to his official duties in Washington.

But one hitch occurred in the program for the day. This was caused by a fire which practically destroyed the third oldest fighting craft in the navy. The Granite State, now used as a naval militia training ship, which was lying near the Presidential yacht, caught fire when oil on the water about her was fired by a spark from a passing motorboat. Flames swept about her and fire fighting apparatus had to be placed on the pier at which the Mayflower was lying. The yacht was removed to the foot of Eighty-Sixth street, the pier of the Columbia Yacht Club, where the Presidential party boarded her.

TO ISSUE FRENCH BONDS

New York, May 23.—J. P. Morgan and Company announced today that the French Government has authorized it to issue in the United States \$100,000,000 of French twenty-year external loan 7 1-2 per cent bonds.

The loan is to be underwritten by a syndicate now being formed by the Morgan firm. The bonds will be offered at 95 and interest, yielding slightly over 8 per cent.

The bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, but the French Government covenants to pay \$9,000,000 annually in monthly installments of \$750,000 as a sinking fund. These payments will commence July 1, 1921. The sinking fund is to be used to purchase bonds in the market at not to exceed par and accrued interest.

The proceeds of the issue will be used to meet obligations of the French Government maturing in the United States during the current year, and for such purchases of foodstuffs and raw materials as the French Government may be required to make in the United States.

WHITE LAD SHACKLED PLACED UNDER ARREST

Spartanburg, May 24.—Clyde Scade, an 18-year-old white boy, was arrested Sunday at East Spartanburg by J. H. Floyd, rural policeman, for hobnobbing. When searched, Scade was found to be carrying shackles on each leg. He had succeeded, officers stated, in filing the shackles apart, but being unable to get them from around his legs had fastened them to his thighs in order that his trouser legs would conceal them from view.

Officers state yesterday that upon questioning Scade admitted that he was an escaped convict, having made his getaway from Savannah where he said he was serving sentence on the chain gang for car robbery.

Brains can be trained, but can good sense be taught?

PROHIBITION FUND MAY BE INCREASED

House Adds Two Hundred Thousand Dollars For Enforcement— May Not Be Passed In Time to Serve.

Washington, May 24.—After heated discussion of the prohibition question during which Commissioner Kramer was bitterly criticized and as vigorously defended the house today voted an additional \$200,444 for enforcement of the Volstead act, until July 1. Representative Volstead propose the increase in the total of the deficiency appropriation bill which the house was considering to permit retention of federal payrolls of 100 prohibition agents, who Mr. Kramer had announced, would be dropped for the remainder of the fiscal year because of shortage of funds.

The Volstead amendment was adopted 77 to 38, less than one-fourth of the house membership being on the floor at the time, but another vote on the increase can be demanded before the bill is passed.

Even the members who favored the amendment, however, doubted whether it would afford relief in time to be of much value, inasmuch as the bill after passage by the house must go to the senate.

Criticism of Kramer

During the wrangle over the question, Chariman Good of the appropriation committee who opposed the Volstead amendment, said Mr. Kramer had violated penal provisions of law by incurring a deficit and "had made himself liable to jail sentence."

"I want Mr. Kramer to obey the law just as much as bootleggers," he declared, "adding that \$6,900,000 already had been appropriated for prohibition enforcement during the current fiscal year."

Representative Madden, Republican, Illinois, said Mr. Kramer should have appealed for funds to congress through the secretary of the treasury instead of through the newspapers and asserted that he "ought to be discharged."

Words in Defense.

Mr. Kramer on the other hand, was defended by Representative Byrns, Tennessee, ranking Democrat of the appropriations committee as a conscientious official doing his best to enforce the law. The Tennessee member said he never had heard it charged that Mr. Kramer was not conscientious and was guilty of malfeasance in office.

Mr. Volstead defended Mr. Kramer's administration declaring there was no ground for criticism. As the house milled through the deficiency bill today a provision for the creation of an office of first assistant secretary of the treasury at a salary of \$10,000 a year and an amendment by Representative Davis, Democrat, Tennessee, providing for purchase by the government of \$100,000,000 of farm loan bank bonds, were eliminated on points or order.

One provision approved would permit the treasury department to spend any part of the \$18,600,000 appropriated last session for additional hospital facilities for disabled service men in the improvement of existing facilities. The original bill provided that \$12,500,000 was to be expended for new hospitals.

CAUGHT TOO MANY FISH, TWELVE MEN ARRESTED

Spartanburg, May 24.—A dozen farmers were arrested yesterday by Rural Policeman J. B. Cooksey on the charge of violating the fish laws. They were Edward Ray, G. F. Mills, J. W. Smyth, Irving Jackson, Belton, Blanton, W. B. Scruggs, P. Mills, Z. B. Jenkins, Raymond Harris. Mr. Cooksey had been laying for them for some time, and yesterday he says he caught them red-handed. The men were fishing with a balloon-like net in what is known as Cowpens lake. The net, with the wings to it, completely obstructed the stream, the officer states. It had been reported to Rural Policeman Cooksey that these men had caught eight hundred pounds of fish recently at one catch. Several days ago five men were arrested in the vicinity charged with violating the fish law.

According to the latest tabulation, France has decreased in population a little over 5 per cent since 1911.

HEAVY LOSERS ON SUGAR ASK GOVERNMENT TO PAY

Washington, May 24.—A claim for approximately \$1,000,000 against the government for 5,000 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine to this country last year at the suggestion of a Department of Justice agent, was pressed before the Senate Agricultural Committee Tuesday by Philipp de Ronde, a sugar importer of New York City.

De Ronde said his firm had been induced to bring the sugar from Argentina by a Department of Justice agent named Riley when the government was seeking to encourage sugar importations in an effort to "break" prevailing high prices for domestic sugar. When the cargo reached the port of New York, in August, last the sugar market had "broken," he added, and his firm found the sugar thrown back upon them at a heavy loss.

Congressional steps already have been taken to reimburse the American Trading Company for approximately \$1,000,000 for sugar losses under circumstances similar to those described by De Ronde.

Oak piles under bridges built by the Romans 2000 years ago have been found to be as sound as when they were first put into position.

CITY PRESSING CLUB Suite Called For and Delivered Promptly Phone 425 F. K. McAdams

MOVIES ARE ROBBED OF A BIG SUM

Memphis, Tenn., May 25.—Police today were searching for two men, who late last night entered the offices of the Memphis Enterprises, which operates a chain of moving picture theatres here, forced G. A. McElravy, general manager of the corporation to open the safe and escaped with a money box containing between \$3,500 and \$4,000.

Working and loafing are habits and it is difficult to quit either.

NOTICE! All persons having approved claims against Abbeville County for the year 1920 may receive payment for same by calling at the office of the Supervisor in person or by lawful agent. L. W. Keller, Supervisor.

SPECIALS AT Feinstein's Bargain House FOR SHORT TIME ONLY Men's Union Suits 69c to 98c Men's Heavy Overalls, best grade all sizes \$1.19 Men's and Ladies' Hose, All Colors 10c. SPECIAL PRICES ON CLOTHING AND SHOES.

You Can't Beat It The Price of Flour has Advanced, but I am holding the price down to rock bottom. Best Self Rising Flour \$1.20 Best Plain Flour \$1.15 Everything in Groceries at Proportionately Low Prices. Delivery Made Anywhere in City. Phone Me Your Order. T. W. MARTIN Phone 408.