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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1921

**COLLEGE EXPENSES**

Mr. C. P. Hodges has written the Columbia State with reference to the expenses of sending students to the colleges of the state, both state and private institutions, suggesting that something should be done to lessen the charges made by these institutions. In today's State is a letter from a college president replying to Mr. Hodges in which the side of the colleges is given.

Those of us who are called on to pay the charges made by the colleges of the country can sympathize with Mr. Hodges in his desire to see the expenses of educating our children lessened, but we think that a fair consideration of the question will convince most of us that the statement made by the college president is based on facts, and that the public, under present conditions, cannot look for lower expenses in our institutions of higher learning.

It is a fact, as stated, that only in recent years have members of the teaching profession, even those in the colleges, received sufficient salaries to keep body and soul together. A man who held a professorship in one of our colleges, on the salary paid a few years ago, if he had a medium sized family, had little with which to offer his own children the benefits of an education. Even today, his position is little better. There is little in the teaching profession to attract good men to it at present salaries, and a man who turns to it must do so either from a love of the calling or from some kind of necessity. Certainly he may not expect to build a fortune or even to lay away something for the comforts of old age from the meagre salary paid.

There is something else which should be said too. We have had occasion to investigate the expenses charged in the colleges in South Carolina as compared with the expenses of colleges and universities in other states. We have found that the expenses in our own institutions are much lower than in many of the outside institutions. In some of the colleges and universities in other states enough is charged in one year to pay the whole four year's expenses in some of the colleges in South Carolina. On the whole, according to our investigation, a young man or a young woman may secure a college education in South Carolina for less than in any other state of which we have any knowledge.

This does not mean that expenses should not be lowered wherever it is possible to lower them. But the student these days must have many things. He must have good fare; he must have a comfortable room, well heated and well lighted; he must have a good bed, and the convenience which go with comfortable living. He wants all kinds of service; and all of these things must be paid for. When it is all counted in the cost, it will be found, we believe, that the colleges are run on as economical a basis as it is possible to employ.

**PROBLEM OF THE SPINNERS.**

The State.  
 The fact that the cotton crop in the United States will this year be around 7,000,000 bales, which is much less than one-half the maximum crop, is staggering to the world. But for the circumstance that the poverty of Europe has reduced consumption temporarily and that the surplus brought over from last year is large, spinners would be in panic. Had the consumption of the Lancashire district been normal the last 24 months, all England would be excited about the cotton question.  
 Now it is perfectly clear that the

reduction of the Southern cotton crop is not an incident that will pass with 1921. More cotton will be raised perhaps in 1922 and in other years but there is no reason to look forward in many years to a cotton crop of 16,000,000 bales. Probably for a long time 12,000,000 bales will be considered a "bumper crop" and, meantime, the demand for the commodity will steadily increase.

Perhaps by 1930 a Southern output of 20,000,000 bales would not be too great for the world's need. Where is the cotton to come from? It must be had and it will be had. The so-called monopoly that the South has enjoyed is not explained by climate and soil. It is conceivable that cotton production may be immensely increased in other regions.

Further, it is perfectly clear that cotton can be produced in the South under boll weevil conditions. There is no doubt about that. The continuing diminution in the output will be for the most part caused by the abandonment in despair of their farms by the poorer and more ignorant farmers. If they can be encouraged and supported in this crisis, the Southern states as an organized cotton producing community supplying the world with the commodity with the maxim of economy in production will survive.

The spinning world, of Europe, America and the Orient, can obtain its cotton from the South in the future as in the past at cost far lower than by creating a new cotton growing industry in another region. Besides, the day will come when every cotton area will be infested by boll weevils or other pests.

It occurs to The State that it would be to the interest of the cotton spinners everywhere to address themselves to the preservation and enlargement of the Southern cotton growing industry. The one thing required to meet and dispose of the boll weevil evil is intelligent and trained labor.

A wealthy New England cotton mill company could purchase 50,000 or 100,000 acres in South Carolina and raise the cotton for its spinners and looms, despite the weevils. This it would do by employing expert managers to guide the labor that is already here, though it would be advisable to send a considerable number of white laborers to its plantations or group of plantations. The crux of the matter is that the small farmers, especially the blacks, are without capital and without credit, as well as without the training and initiative to grapple a problem utterly foreign to their experience.

**THE WORK CURE.**

Voices all around us tell us that the tide has turned, that we are on the upward trend in business, that liquidation is at an end, that a new period of prosperity is about to break upon us with unequalled splendor.

This is true under certain conditions.

We can have prosperity if we will to have it, but we shall not have it merely by exclaiming that it is on the way and will be with us soon.

It will be with us that soon, and no sooner, that we brace ourselves to make the effort which can alone bring it to us.

It is time for us to take off our coats and go to work in dead earnest. Work! Yes, that is the secret talisman that will induce prosperity. The United States has every natural resource that a country can need—coal, iron, oil, copper, fertile soil for every agricultural product—and the best climate in the world. It is rich enough to be self-sustaining and self-sufficient. But the riches that must be worked; not taken from a treasure chest. In order to prosper we must produce and produce and produce. But producing means work, and we are not so very much in love with work.

Our ancestors who settled this country and built it up were workers. Few of them were philosophers or gentlemen of leisure; mostly they were men who had not become sufficiently educated to hate work. Why, an ancestor would think nothing of plowing a few acres, beating out a few bushels of grain with a flail, cutting down sundry trees, quartering a cow, doing a little blacksmithing, whipping a dozen of his children, and then going out and killing an Indian or a deer by way of amusement. It was all in the day's work.

Many of us, however, have come to believe that work is a habit indulged in only by the unintelligent.

**SCHOOL NOTES.**

**Parent-Teacher Meeting**

The first regular meeting of the Abbeville Parent-Teacher association will be held Tuesday afternoon, September 27 in the graded school buildings at 4:30 o'clock. Notices have been mailed to all of last year's members of the association announcing the meeting and requesting their presence at this first meeting. No set program has been arranged for tomorrow's meeting but the election of a treasurer will come up, as will plans for the future work of the association. An opportunity will also be afforded the parents to meet the new teachers as some parents were forced to be absent from the recent reception given the association to the teachers.

An important factor in tomorrow's meeting will be the payment of dues for this session. The yearly dues for women are 50 cents and for men \$1.00.

**Visitors At School**

Mrs. Frank Wilson and Mrs. T. G. White were distinguished visitors to the high school Monday. They visited all the grades during recitations and were quite complimentary in their remarks concerning the work observed as well as "Hafner's Army" doing setting-up exercises at recess. We wish every parent would visit our schools and give us full benefit of their constructive criticism. Criticism which doesn't carry with it logical suggestions as how secure better results than you are now getting is wasted breath.

**MARSHAL FOCH WILL**

**TOUR U. S. IN OCTOBER**

Washington, Sept. 26.—Elaborate plans are being made by the American Legion for the reception and entertainment of Marshal Foch, of France, who will arrive in America late in October to be the guest of the Legion. A committee will meet the marshal at New York, accompanying him to Washington, where he will remain a few days, and to Kansas City, Mo., where the organization will open its third annual convention October 31.

Marshal Foch will return to Washington Armistice day to attend the ceremonial at the burial at Arlington of the unknown American soldier killed in France during the World war. During his stay the distinguished Frenchman will make a tour of the United States, but plans for this have not been completed.

Our occupation too often is the game of securing the maximum of pay for the minimum of effort. This is not a thing that leads to national prosperity.

Only work does that. Let us take off our coats and go to it.—Richmond News-Leader.



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**REFUSES TO RESIGN**

**President Harding's Request Ignored By Land Surveyor.**

Salt Lake City, Sept. 23.—President Harding's attempt to force the resignation of I. C. Thoreson as surveyor General of the Land Office for the Utah District has precipitated a political row which threatens to occupy the attention of the United States Senate, Senator King, Democrat, having announced his intention to fight the nomination of E. D. Sorenson, sent to the Senate by the President yesterday.

Mr. Thoreson has twice refused to resign. Early in September he received a personal letter from President Harding dated September 3, reading as follows:

"My dear Sir: Those of us who are responsible for the activities of the new Administration never like to do anything in an inconsiderate way. We are anxious to have men in positions of responsibility who are in full sympathy with the purposes and plans of the Administration. I need not tell you of the current demand for the recognition of aspirants within your party for consideration in the matter of patronage. I take you to be a practical man who knows of these developments with a sweeping change in national administration. Under all these circumstances I would very much like to have a new appointment in the office which you occupy. In all courtesy I would infinitely prefer to have you recognize the situation and make your resignation available. I am writing this letter in a kindly spirit to express a request that you recognize the situation and let me deal with the situation as you would probably wish to do if our positions were reversed."

**FRANCE ALARMED OVER**

**REMOVAL OF U. S. TROOPS**

Paris, Sept. 25.—French official circles are greatly disturbed over report received here from Washington that the American troops on the Rhine may be withdrawn when the treaty with Germany has been ratified.

that France would regret deeply the departure of the American forces. The French government regards the American soldiers on the Rhine as the keystone of the arch and allies solidarity there, and their presence a great help in enforcing the treaty of Versailles.

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