

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MANNERS.

And now Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, views with alarm the manners of the youth of our land. This and other jeremiads upon the same theme recently sent forth recall to mind the famous motto of a famous school, chosen by its famous founder, William of Wykeham, in the fourteenth century. The motto modernized reads, "Manners make the man."

It is by no means my purpose to laud the manners and dress of American young people. Both are open to criticism. But my disapproval is chastened by memory of our own youth. We have reason to hesitate to cast the next stone.

Every generation as it reaches declining years finds fault with the behavior of the rising generation. Usually, it finds fault, also, with the way girls dress. The clergy of every creed in every age have led the chorus of denunciation, and when one reads their philippics in chronological series, one is appalled at the uninterrupted downhill course of the human race.

Particularly, Catholic ecclesiastics have thundered at young women to cloth themselves more seemly. The ideal of feminine apparel that prevades these moralists seems strongly influenced by the man's garb. Their views on masculine attire are distinctly more liberal, as witness the splendor of texture and color worn by the princes of the Church as they mass in religious ceremonies. It would seem somewhat inconsistent for bishops and cardinals to adjure young women to dress soberly, but they do not see it.

It is natural that the manners of the mature should be gentler than those of the young. Social experiences and employed energies bring this about. Laments upon degeneracy of the rising generation relieve the emotion of people who have quieted down about people who have not. Anyone familiar with animals has seen old horses, dogs and cats look with similar exasperation upon the gambols of the young of their species.

Manifestly it cannot be true that the manners and dress of the young people have been getting worse for three thousand years, documentary evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. Such a theory would endow prehistoric children with a wierd and incredible perfection. Also, even we should on this theory have much with a glacial slowness of descent, worse manners than we have now. It is true that as we gaze about us from Cambridge to San Francisco the majority of girls chew gum and cackle shrilly, and the majority of boys lounge uncouthly and smoke, as Dr. Eliot says they do, in the presence of the opposite sex. Moreover, "smart" girls in increasing numbers are retaliating by smoking in the faces of the boys.

We cannot blame the war for these crude manners. They were with us before the war. But the war certainly gave a new impulse to every form of let-down. The manners of our youth but reflect the disillusion and pessimism of world-wide ruin.

But granting the American young people have crude manners, that city girls paint and powder with Byzantine lavishness and wander around nights without chaperon—though the chaperon business is a very feeble encouragement to propriety—cannot compels us to remark that all is not right with many of those who sorrow so publicly over these things. Why should the sight of a highly colored girl in a short skirt, with her hair in queer knobs, send one into a virtuous brainstorm? Very likely she is the mainstay of a widowed mother and is sending little brothers and sisters to school out of fifteen dollars a week. She has as good a right to wear her hair in knobs and use a lipstick as her critic has to wear a stiff collar and silk hat. Both methods of fixing up are equally abhorrent to the angels and arise from precisely the same instinct.

There is a pathological tinge to a good deal of the horror at women's clothes. The mutual calm and content of a youth and maiden parading in wet bathing-suits before a crowd of their fellow-men in the same predicament on a bathing beach, is healthier. The sooner we get rid of the notion that there is virtue in wearing bales of cloth, the better. Likewise it were well for some people to learn to bear with resignation the thought that all human beings have arms and legs, and that the only valid reason for covering them up are the climate, rheumatism, or badly set fractures. These short skirt moralists might well take more time considering their blessings. What if evolution has decided that women should be centipedes instead of bipeds?

Those who know young people realize that they attach very different values to dress and behavior from those of older persons. They are gen-

erally innocent of motives attributed to them by their sophisticated elders. This is not saying that these motives may not be obscurely at work, but it accounts for the fact that young people have been scandalizing their seniors for thousands of years, and that there is an indestructible morality about them nevertheless.

Not that the young are ignorant nowadays on sex subjects. What good did it ever do them to be ignorant? It is possible to take a course in embryology and preserve one's virtue still. In fact, about the surest way to instill habits of virtue into the young is to send them to a coeducational university and cause them to take laboratory courses in biology and modern drama, with stiff examinations.

The only way to get a really high average of manners in a democracy is to give the young an adequate education. That means a sound higher education, in conduct as well as book knowledge. The home and the Sunday-school are quite incapable, at present, of doing their jobs. The clergy and the average parent are better scholars than teachers. As long as things are as they are and we have children quitting school in the grades, we are going to have raw minds and consequent raw manners. Bishop William of Wykeham may have scolded and sorrowed and pleaded at the youth of fourteenth-century England, but he did smething a good deal more effectual when he founded intermediate schools at Winchester and New College.

This country is niggardly in educational expenditure and extravagant in military expenditure, like every other "civilized" nation. We say that we must pay the war debt and get ready for future war before we can do much to make the world a tolerable place to be born into. Some very expert financiers have advocated universal canceling of international debts as a necessary prelude to a sane reconstruction of a tottering society. But do we hear any welcome to this suggestion? No! We prefer to totter.

Young people may not have as good manners as their elders, but the monumental follies and catastrophes of history have come about because of the "wisdom" and parsimony of the aged rulers of the world.

To Reduce the Weight.

From the number of letters which keep coming, the whole feminine world is too fat and wants to know how to reduce itself and make itself more comfortable and more attractive. There are a number of reasons why we should not allow ourselves to become too large. First, an excess of fat is not healthy, it is hard on the heart and dangerous in other ways; second, it is not comfortable; and third, it is not becoming. I do not mean that we all want to be skinny or that plumpness is unattractive.

As a general rule it is simply a question of eating too much. There are some people that eat very sparingly and still continue to put on flesh but they are the exception and should see a doctor if uncomfortably stout.

Therefore the first thing to do to reduce flesh is to eat small portions of all foods, always leaving the table a little hungry. It is a good rule to limit oneself to one helping of each dish. Starches and sugars should be avoided—potatoes, cereals, breads, puddings and pies. Do not use an excessive amount of sugar in tea or coffee; and leave off candy, especially between meals.

After all these "don'ts" there seems very little left but not so; for one can eat plenty of green vegetables, salads, and fruits, excepting bananas. Milk, meat and eggs taken in reasonable amounts do no harm and butter may be used sparingly.

To make oneself more comfortable and aid the appearance one should buy a good corset that fits well and comes just above the waist line, and a snug, well-fitting brassiere. Stocking supporters should be attached to the corsets and broad heeled shoes worn. More exercise will be taken if we are properly dressed and the expense is more than justified.

For dresses the stout woman should select loose ones that have long lines; those that hang from the shoulders are good. Avoid light shirt waists with dark skirts as these add to the apparent size, as do broad stripes and plaids. There is nothing that is more universally becoming or that will make one look smaller than dark, loosely-fitting clothes, neat shoes, and skirts that are not too long nor full.—Progressive Farmer.

Notice.

As the Federal Land Bank will resume the making of loans to farmers, I will receive and file applications for loans for farmers.

S. McG. SIMKINS.

Why Some Towns Grow While Others Do Not.

Two Greenwood merchants are taking more space in the Press and Banner today than all the merchants in Abbeville are taking. The Greenwood merchants are going to use more space in the Press and Banner. One Greenwood shoe shop sold more shoes to Abbeville people last week than any three stores in Abbeville sold to Abbeville people.

If you will read the Greenwood paper, and it is worth reading, you will find that good Abbeville people are in Greenwood every day. They go there to trade.

The Greenwood merchants advertise in their home paper, and thus they have built up a business which reaches out into other counties as far as the paper reaches. They are beginning to reach over into the town of Abbeville and take away the customers of the home merchants. The latter think business is dead.

If you will read the Lexington papers you will see that they are full of the advertisements of Columbia merchants. On the streets of Columbia, and in the Columbia stores, every day you will find Lexington people doing their shopping. If you were in Lexington you would find the Lexington merchants asleep on their counters, or maybe sitting on a drygoods box of last year telling somebody how dull business is.

But the merchants in Columbia and in Greenwood know better. Hence, they advertise.

Some people want to know why Abbeville does not grow and prosper like other communities. Look at the advertising columns of the local papers, and you will know the reason why. Our merchants have lost their "pep." It takes "pep" to get business.

Intern the Gossips.

"They say," "It is rumored," "I have been told," and kindred expressions have caused more heartaches, blasted more characters and thrown into bankruptcy more business institutions than any other combination of words in the English language. To destroy confidence either in an individual or in a business institution by circulating unfounded rumors, maliciously or not, is a most reprehensive practice. Those who indulge in it should be interned on some island in the middle of the sea where their uncontrolled tongues could have full play without making victims of the innocent.

Recently an unconfirmed rumor that a large bank in the city of Dallas was in trouble was circulated. The report spread throughout the city and within an hour depositors were crowding the lobby and extending into the street, each one intent on fighting his or her way to the window before it was too late. Fortunately the run on this bank was made by small depositors only, but had not the financial interests of the city, through their representatives, addressed the crowd and issued statements through the newspaper extras showing that this particular institution was solvent beyond a doubt, the run might have been more serious. Even though this institution found it possible to satisfy all demands easily and without embarrassment, financially there is no way of estimating the injury done by destroying or weakening the confidence the thousands of depositors had in the bank and in its officers and directors.

The neighborhood gossip, despicable as he or she may be, has a comparatively narrow influence. The pedler of rumors in the business world undermines the confidence of the public in institutions in which thousands are directly or indirectly interested. One false rumor—one careless remark—frequently becomes the basis for exaggerated stories which may eventually wreck a bank or other business institution, which, according to all rules of business and reason, was solvent.

Confidence is necessary in business. A good reputation is often better security than lands or bonds. At this period in the history of the Nation we need to restore confidence in our fellow men, in our business institutions and in ourselves. It is a time when men and organizations should work in harmony and lend a helping hand where needed. The practice of the Golden Rule would do much towards restoring peace and prosperity throughout the world.—Farm and Ranch.

Why That Headache?

When you know the cause of a disease a cure may often be effected. This is particularly true of headache. Headache often results from constipation or a disordered condition of the stomach which may be corrected by taking a dose or two of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it. These tablets are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect.

CLEMSON COLLEGE
SOUTH CAROLINA'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND AGRICULTURAL

W. M. RIGGS, President

1571 ACRES OF LAND. VALUE PLANT OVER \$2,300,000.00. ENROLLMENT 1919-'20, 1014.
OPERATED UNDER STRICT MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

<p>DEGREE COURSES</p> <p>Agricultural (Seven Majors). Architecture. Chemistry. Chemical Engineering. Civil Engineering. Electrical Engineering. Mechanical Engineering. Textile Industry. Industrial Education. General Science.</p> <p>SHORT COURSES</p> <p>Agricultural. Textile Industry. Pre-Medical.</p> <p>SUMMER SCHOOL</p> <p>June 13-July 23</p> <p>Agricultural Teachers. Cotton Graders. College Make-up. Removals of Entrance Conditions. Agricultural Club Boys.</p>	<p>VALUE OF A TECHNICAL EDUCATION</p> <p>A technical education is the best insurance against hard times. In earning capacity, it may equal an estate of \$50,000. For the untrained are the positions of poverty and obscurity.</p> <p>Times are hard in South Carolina, but the cost of an education at Clemson College is comparatively low,—sufficiently low to be within the reach of any ambitious young man in South Carolina.</p> <p>Scholarships, free tuition and the payment by the United States Government to R. O. T. C. students, still further reduce the cost.</p> <p>Do not allow the financial difficulties to keep you from entering college this fall to prepare yourself for the opportunities that lie ahead.</p>	<p>SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXAMINATIONS</p> <p>The college maintains one hundred and seventy four-year scholarships in the Agricultural and Textile Courses. Each scholarship means \$400 to help pay expenses and \$160 for tuition apportioned equally over the four years.</p> <p>Also fifty-two scholarships in the One-Year Agricultural Course, these scholarships are worth \$100 and tuition of \$40. The scholarships must be won by competitive examinations which are held by each County Superintendent of Education on July 8th. It is worth your while to try for one of these scholarships.</p> <p>Credit for examinations passed at the county seat will be given to those who are not applying for scholarship but for entrance.</p>
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R. O. T. C.—Clemson is a member of the senior division of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. All R. O. T. C. students receive financial assistance from the Federal Government, this reaching about \$200 per year during the junior and senior classes.

FOR FULL INFORMATION WRITE OR WIRE
THE REGISTRAR, CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.
APPLICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THE ORDER RECEIVED

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF EDGEFIELD.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Western Carolina, Johnston, S. C., Plaintiff. Against Edward Mathis, H. G. Eidson, V. E. Edwards and George Williams, Defendants.

To the Defendants Above Named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer, to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Edgefield, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

T. B. GRENEKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Edgefield, S. C.,
May 19th, 1921.

To the Defendant, Edward Mathis, Above Named:

Take notice that the complaint in this action, together with the Summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the offices of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, at Edgefield, in the County of Edgefield, and state of South Carolina, on the 17th day of May 1921.

T. B. GRENEKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Attest:
W. B. Cogburn,
C. C. C. P., E. C., S. C.
5-18-21.

Farmers Can Borrow Money Now

The Federal Loan Act has been declared constitutional. The Federal Land Bank at Columbia will begin business soon. We have been authorized by the secretary of the local association to take applications from farmers for loans on real estate. All farmers who wish to borrow money can procure application blanks at our office. Avail yourself at once of this opportunity.

N. G. EVANS.
C. T. BURNETT.

Candidate for Cotton Weigher.

I respectfully announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of public cotton weigher for the town of Edgefield. I have served only one term and the experience I have gained will enable me to render more efficient service in the future. If elected for a second term, I pledge the same faithful and impartial service that I have rendered in the past.

W. G. Byrd.

Would you buy more gas if you could get it for 26 cents? Come in and let's talk it over.
YONCE & MOONEY.

Southern Railway System
Announces Excursions Fares, Season 1921, for the Following Special Occasions

- Identification Certificate Plan
One and One-Half Fares Round Trip**
- ATLANTA, GA.: Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, June 12-16.
 - ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, June 28-July 2.
 - CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: Southern Baptist Convention, May 12-18.
 - CHICAGO, ILL.: International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, July 23-31.
 - CLEVELAND, O.: International Convention, Kiwanis Club, June 20-25.
 - DETROIT, MICH.: Annual Convention World-Wide Baraca Philathea Union, June 23-26.
 - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.: Sixteenth Annual Session of Sunday School Congress, June 8-13.
 - LOUISVILLE, KY.: National Convention Travelers' Protective Association, June 13-18.
 - NEWARK, N. J.: Grand Aerie, Fraternal Order Eagles, August 8-13.
 - NEW YORK, N. Y.: International Convention United Society of Christian Endeavor, July 6-15.
 - ST. LOUIS, MO.: National Conventional Modern Woodmen of America, June 18-25.
 - TOLEDO, OHIO: Annual Convention Supreme Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, June 27-July 2.
 - UNION BRIDGE, MD.: Annual Conference Old Baptist Church, May 14-17.
 - WINONA LAKE, IND.: General Assembly Presbyterian Church of U. S. A., May 17-27.

- Certificate Plan
One Fare Going, One-Half Fare Returning.**
- ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: National Confectioners' Association of the U. S., May 23-28.
 - ATLANTA, GA.: National Fraternity Society of the Deaf, July 11-16.
 - BUFFALO, N. Y.: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, May 23-26.
 - BUFFALO, N. Y.: Photographers' Association of America, July 18-23.
 - BUFFALO, N. Y.: National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers, July 20-23.
 - BUFFALO, N. Y.: Association of Operative Millers, June 6-11.
 - CINCINNATI, OHIO: Annual Convention Wholesale Grocers' Association, May 10-13.
 - CHICAGO, ILL.: Annual Convention National Electric Light Association, May 31-June 3.
 - CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: Dramatic Order Knights of Khorasan, August 9-13.
 - CHICAGO, ILL.: National Wholesale Grocers' Association, June 8-10.
 - CHICAGO, ILL.: The Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, May 18-20.
 - CHICAGO, ILL.: National Association of Real Estate Boards, July 12-15.
 - CLEVELAND, OHIO: American Water Works' Association, June 6-10.
 - CLEVELAND, OHIO: National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, July 18-23.
 - HERSHEY, PA.: Church of Brethren Annual Conference, June 9-16.
 - HOUSTON, TEX.: National Association of Mercantile Agencies, August 14-16.
 - HOUSTON, TEX.: Retail Credit Men's Association, August 16-19.
 - KANSAS CITY, MO.: National Association of Retail Grocers, June 5-8.
 - KANSAS CITY, MO.: National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association, June 13-15.
 - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Annual Convention Commercial Law League of American, August 8-11.
 - NEW YORK, N. Y.: National Tuberculosis Association, June 13-17.
 - NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Convention National Association of Master Plumbers of the U. S., June 7-9.
 - NEW ORLEANS, LA.: National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated, September 6-12.
 - NEW YORK, N. Y.: American Optometric Association, June 26-July 1.
 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Meeting American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, May 27-28.
 - ROCK HILL, S. C.: South Carolina Sunday School Association, June 8-10.
 - ST. LOUIS, MO.: Twenty-Third Annual Convention National Association of Letter Carriers, September 5-10.
 - ST. PAUL, MINN.: Annual Convention Retail Monument Dealers' Association, August 16-18.
 - ST. PAUL, MINN.: Annual Meeting International Association of Display Men, July 11-14.
 - WASHINGTON, D. C.: American Institute of Homeopathy, June 19-24.
- For further information call on nearest Ticket Agent or communicate with—
- S. H. McLEAN, G. W. CARTER,
District Passenger Agent, District Passenger Agent,
Columbia, S. C. Augusta, Ga.

Those who are using Fordson tractors on their farms wonder every day how they ever farmed without one.
YONCE & MOONEY.

FOR SALE: 450 acres of land, six miles of town, fenced, \$10 per acre, cash or credit.
JOHN RAENSFORD.