

# Abbeville Press and Banner

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## CONGRESS HAS A HARD WEEK AHEAD

Calendar of Lower Branch and the Senate Filled With Important Legislation.

Washington, May 13.—Congress begins the sixth week of war tomorrow with the calendars of both houses still filled with legislation which the administration feels is essential to the successful conduct of the war with Germany.

The senate after two weeks' debate is expected to pass the espionage bill tomorrow.

The house probably will conclude discussion of the \$1,800,000,000 war revenue bill early in the week and send it to the senate, where two days of committee hearings have indicated that many changes are to be made in its structure.

To espionage bill has been stripped of the press censorship section and the injection of an amendment last night prohibiting the use of cereals or grains in the manufacture of intoxicants during the war, although a bitter pill to the foes of prohibition, probably will not greatly delay ultimate passage of the entire measure.

Plans of leaders in the senate are not clear as to what measure shall be taken up after the espionage bill but it is probable it will be the food control bill.

Conferees on the war army bill called to meet again tomorrow because the house after once rejecting the so-called Roosevelt amendment, now wants to put it in, are not expected to take long at their task. Since the Roosevelt amendment originated in the senate body, it is possible that the army measure can be disposed of early in the week and sent to the president.

In the house an effort may be made to put food control legislation through after the war revenue bill.

It is almost certain that a measure will be passed giving the department of agriculture money and authority to make a food survey of the country and to curb speculation in food products.

## BRITISH CLAIMS BULLCOURT AGAIN TAKEN—OTHER CLAIMS

Violent Counterattacks by Germans. London Reports Germans Are Whipped on All Sides.

After days of intensive fighting, in which positions have changed hands numerous times, the British troops have recaptured the greater portion of the village of Bullecourt and repulsed violent counterattacks delivered by the Germans east of the village.

Along the Scarpe river to the east of Arras there also have been sanguinary encounters, but again the advantage rested with Field Marshal Haig's forces. Portions of the village of Roeux have been taken by the British and another step forward has been gained by them on the western slopes of Greenland hill.

There has been no let up in the air fighting which has been going on since the spring offensive began. Eleven German airplanes were accounted for Saturday by the British—ten of them in air battles and one by an anti-aircraft gun. The British themselves lost several machines.

On the southern end of the line held by the French the Germans Sunday morning made strong attacks on the plateau of Craonne on the section north of Rheims, and in the region of Maisons re Champagne. Not alone did the French put down all these attacks with the fire of their artillery and rifles causing heavy casualties, but they pushed back the German line and in addition made prisoners. There still is no indication of the approach of any fighting of moment between the Austro-Germans and Russians in the Eastern front from the Baltic sea to Roumania. Along this entire line the operations consist mostly of small skirmishes and reconnaissances.

## BYRNES PRESSING THE NITRATE MEASURE

Washington, May 12.—Congressman Byrnes of South Carolina, a member of the house committee on appropriations, today made arrangements with Chairman Fitzgerald of this committee for a meeting Monday at which time it is expected Secretary Houston and probably others will be present to consider the \$10,000,000 Smith nitrate purchase resolution.

Mr. Byrnes has also informed Senator Smith that the meeting will be held.

Mr. Byrnes stated that he could not forecast what action the committee would take, but that he was in favor of the resolution and would do his utmost to facilitate its passage by the house.

This resolution, which has already passed the senate, authorizes the government to purchase nitrates from other countries and sell them to the farmers in the United States at cost.

## CIVIC CLUB OFFERS PRIZES FOR BEST GARDENS THIS YEAR

The work of the Civic Club for the summer has been planned and will be along the lines of the conservation of food, which is so important just now.

Through the kindness of Mrs. J. A. Dickson, who has offered her services free of charge, to the club and the city, the club will open a room on the square and will devote one day in each week to the canning of all the surplus fruit and vegetables in the city.

The club has ordered cans and has sold all the three pound cans, but still has on hand a supply of two pound cans. These cans will cost four dollars a hundred, or fifty cents a dozen. The cost of canning will be fifty cent a dozen, or four dollars a hundred.

The cost of one hundred three pound cans will be five dollars and fifty cents, the cost for canning a hundred three pound cans will be five dollars, the cost of canning one dozen three pound cans will be sixty cents. This cost of canning will go to pay a colored woman to help with the rough work, to pay for fuel and water and the general expenses which is incident to such an enterprise.

The cans have arrived and are ready for delivery. Send to Mrs. W. R. Bradley's and get your cans.

Mr. Philip Rosenberg has offered a room to the club and on the days in which the work is done the club will be glad to have visitors come in and see what is being done. The club is most grateful to Mr. Rosenberg for his assistance.

The merchants of Abbeville will have a supply of cans and anyone who has failed to secure civic club cans can be assured of a supply.

There is going to be a good fruit crop and the gardens of the city are always good. It should be possible for our people to save what is usually wasted, a supply for the winter.

To encourage the raising of vegetables the club has offered a prize of two dollars and fifty cents to the boy or girl under eighteen years of age, who will offer for canning the best collection of beans, tomatoes, okra and peppers. The gardeners must have two rows of everything; save peppers, the rows to be twelve feet in length and must be cultivated by the contestant. Any one entering this contest should phone the name to Mrs. W. P. Greene.

## OTHER ABBEVILLE SOLDIERS.

In addition to the young men mentioned elsewhere, the following have gone to Fort Oglethorpe to enter the officers training camp:

Albert A. Morse, teller in the National Bank of Abbeville, son of Mr. Amos B. Morse, of this city.

William Joel Smith, son of Mr. A. M. Smith, of Abbeville.

J. V. Elgin, druggist, a native of Anderson county, but for several years a resident of this city. Lately with the McMurray Drug Company.

H. Owens Speed, pharmacist, honor graduate of South Carolina Medical College, Charleston, S. C.; son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Speed of Abbeville.

Allen King, salesman for Rosenberg Mercantile Company, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. King, of the Cold Springs section of this county.

Albert Rosenberg, salesman for Rosenberg Mercantile Company, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rosenberg of this city.

Carroll C. Swetenberg, agent of Seaboard Air Line Railway, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Swetenberg, of this city.

The following other young men, natives of Abbeville and Abbeville county, are at Fort Oglethorpe:

Ernest L. Visanska, graduate of Harvard, and of law school at University of Virginia, lawyer of Charleston, member of firm of Smythe & Visanska, son of the late G. A. Visanska, of Abbeville.

Ralph J. Syfan, junior of Wofford College, graduate Abbeville High School, Principal of Camden High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Syfan of this city.

Frank W. Bradley, Professor in University of South Carolina, graduate of University and student of modern languages, son of Rev. R. F. Bradley, of Troy, S. C.

Ralph Adams spent Sunday in Chester with friends at the Pryor hospital.

## A VINDICATION OF THE SOUTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EUGENE B. GARY ON MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 10, 1917, UNDER AUSPICES OF U. D. C.

In the Encyclopedia Britanica (vol. 1, p. 718, ninth edition), this statement appears: "Since the Revolution days the few thinkers of America born south of Mason and Dixon's line—out-numbered by those belonging to the single State of Massachusetts—have commonly migrated to New York or Boston, in search of a university training. In the world of letters, at least, the Southern States have shone by reflected light; nor is it too much to say, that mainly by their connection with the North, the Carolinas have been saved from sinking to the level of Mexico or the Antilles, like the Spartan marshaling his helots, the planter lounging among his slaves was made dead to art. It has only flourished freely in a free soil, and for almost all its vitality and aspirations, we must turn to New England." We shall endeavor to vindicate the South from these statements that are not true.

We disclaim any intention to criticize the North, or to arouse sectional feeling. We are now an united people; and God grant we may so remain until time shall be no more. May the North and the South ever utter, the one to the other the words of the Jewish daughter, in that most exquisite of idyls: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God. Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part me and thee."

All fair-minded people will readily admit, that the South should not be placed in a false light before the world, and that it has a right to be vindicated, even if the facts seemingly reflect upon the North. By way of preface, it may be well to call your attention to the characteristics of our early settlers, from whom sprang two distinct civilizations. It was this difference which, in large measure, caused the Civil War.

The colonists of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, were of different types and distinct ideals. The Jamestown Colonists were descended from the landed gentry of England, and were loyal to their king. They had patriarchal ideas of life, and became an agricultural people, settling on burgesses or plantations, with their indentured servants, and living as in their old homes.

Not so with the New England or Plymouth Rock colony. They, too, were Englishmen. They, however, did not come from the landed gentry, but from Puritan stock. They had a grievance with England for its interference with their liberty to worship God as they pleased. They did not love the king or the landed gentry. So they began to lay the foundations of new social institutions and to set up new altars of justice and religion, and thus really became autocrats in the administration of the law.

As the Jamestown Colony came from English blood born to rule, their very instincts of life, tended to develop political leaders and statesmen.

Their life on the plantations in controlling their slaves, fitted them to control themselves and others.

The Plymouth Colony, settling in towns and cities, made a cohesive civilization and developed traders, manufacturers, and men fitted for commercial control of the country.

They were methodical, painstaking and exact in all business calculations. They devoted much time to historical investigations, and so we find, that not only the statistics regarding their affairs were accurately kept, but everything pertaining to their history recorded.

The South produced great orators and great political statesmen whose writings have come down, in the political history of our country, excelled by no other section.

The Jamestown Colony thought little of the value of statistics. They were big-hearted, open-handed, free-livers, given to hospitality, and often lived far beyond their means. The care of their slaves was always a very heavy expense. The institution of slavery brought on an immunity from drudgery and gave leisure, for the cultivation of the field and manners. It made gentlemen and gentlewomen. There was little attempt at grandeur or display—a beautiful simplicity was the charm of the life of the old South. There was no need to study ethics, it was inborn in white and black.

The Plymouth Colony also produced gentlemen and gentlewomen, but they were of a different type. While at heart they may have been just as true, they lacked the social graces, and charming manners that the civilization of the Old South produced.

This difference came out very strikingly, when Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were at the same time, representatives from the United States Government in France. They had with them their daughters, Martha Jefferson and Abigail Adams—both well educated young women. Queen Marie Antoinette said that Martha Jefferson had the most exquisitely gracious manners she had

ever seen in any young girl, and could be at home in any royal court; while the prime manners of Abigail Adams, the little New England maid, oppressed her.

It was to the society of the Old South, that Anthony Trollope referred when, after visiting the United States in 1861, he wrote: "Everybody acknowledged that society in Washington had been almost destroyed by the loss of the Southern half of the usual sojourners in that city."

Charles Ingersoll, a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, thus spoke of the Old South: "Slavery not only consisted with, but it naturally produced and sustained a society, on the whole, less erring than existed in the North, and probably, than in the emancipated South will ever exist without it. That political virtue, more important to a republic than private virtue, which has become less and less common in the North, did not decay in the South. The political South produced more truly independent spirits than the North."

William Cullen Bryant, of Massachusetts, wrote: "The South certainly has the advantage over us in the point of manners."

After travelling through the United States many years ago, Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon, thus wrote to his friend, Thebaudeau: "South Carolina has distinguished herself by a palax of talent unequalled in the Union." In speaking of the society of Charleston he said: "There is nothing wanting either as regards finish or elegance of manners, and what is of more value to people such as ourselves, she abounds in real talent, and is as far above pedantry as insignificance." He also wrote to this friend about the people of New England: "They are eager to amass wealth, and will frankly confess like Petit Jean: 'Without money, honor's a disease.'"

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, in delivering an address at a banquet in Charleston, paid this beautiful tribute to the people of the South: "The American people have learned to know, as never before, the quality of the Southern stock, and to value its noble contribution to the American character; its courage in war, its attachment to home and State, its love of rural life, its capacity for great affection and generous emotion, its aptness for command; above all its constancy, that virtue above all virtues, without which no people can long be either great or free."

The foregoing shows that the language of the Encyclopedia is misleading and untrue as to the social graces and accomplishments of the Southern people.

Two of the most singular illustrations ever presented, of the power of literature to conceal and pervert truth, to modify and falsify history, to transfer odium from the guilty to the innocent, are found in the fact, that the reproaches of disunion and slavery, have been slipped from the shoulders of the North to those of the South.

We shall proceed to show, that the North is responsible for the odium of slavery, and that its opposition to the institution of slavery was not based on moral grounds.

It is well known, that at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, African servitude existed in all the States that were parties to that compact, unless with the single exception of Massachusetts, in which it had, perhaps, very recently ceased to exist. The slaves, however, were numerous in the Southern States, and very few in the Northern States. This diversity was occasioned by differences of climate, soil, and industrial interests—not in any degree by moral considerations, which at that period were not recognized as an element in the question. It was simply because negro labor was more profitable in the South than in the North, that the importation of negro slaves had been, and continued to be, chiefly directed to the Southern ports. For the same reason slavery was abolished by the States of the Northern section, (though it existed in several of them for more than fifty years, after the adoption of the Constitution), while the importation of slaves into the South continued to be carried on by Northern Merchants and Northern ships, without interference in the traffic from any quarter, until it was prohibited by the spontaneous action of the Southern States themselves.

The Constitution expressly forbade any interference by Congress with the slave-trade prior to the year 1808. During the intervening period of more than twenty years, the matter was exclusively under the control of the respective States. Nevertheless, every Southern State, without exception, either had already enacted, or proceeded to enact, laws forbidding the importation of slaves. Virginia was the first of all the States, North or South, to prohibit it, and Georgia was the first to incorporate such a prohibition in her organic Constitution.

In 1807, Congress, availing itself

(Continued on page two)

## BOYS IN WHOM ABBEVILLE IS INTERESTED

Boyce Wideman has joined a New York Hospital unit, and is supposed to have sailed for France in the past few days. This young man has both relatives and friends in Abbeville who wish him good luck. He went to school at Due West and for the past year has been in New York having his voice cultured.

Hunter Blakeley has been visiting his parents at Lethe for a short time before going to Canada, where he will preach during the summer. Mr. Blakeley is a graduate of Erskine, has taught in the graded school at Due West and has finished one year at Princeton.

Edward McDavid stood the examination in Columbia last week for one of the South Carolina vacancies at Annapolis. His friends in Abbeville who remember him as a baby, hope he will be successful in getting his appointment.

William C. McGowan has resigned as Lieutenant of the Second Regiment, Machine Gun Company and has gone to Fort Oglethorpe for training in the Officers Reserve Corps.

Ernest Visanska, who served on the Border in the Charleston Light Dragoons, has gone to Fort Oglethorpe for training.

Blanding Dick, in whom many Abbeville people are interested, has enlisted with the sixty-five who will go from Clemson College, while Leonard Dick is a member of the Light Dragoons.

Klugh Purdy, who studied law in Abbeville and is well known around here, has gone to Fort Oglethorpe. He is senator from Jasper county.

Mention was made last week of the fact that Barnwell Aiken and Kenneth Jones had gone back into the Navy and that William Hemphill would go to the training quarter at the Presidio, at San Francisco.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

Last Thursday was fittingly observed as Memorial Day by the Local Chapter of the U. D. C's. The day was pleasant and a good crowd was in town for the exercises.

The opera house was prettily decorated in flags, and seats for the veterans were provided on the stage. The meeting opened with the singing of America by the entire house, led by the quartette composed of Miss Fannie Sark, Mrs. E. C. Horon, Allen King and Jas. S. Cochran.

The feature of the day was the address by Chief Justice Eugene B. Gary, which was a scholarly paper and presented the truth of history as to the South's part in the affairs of the nation. Judge Gary's paper showed much thought and preparation and was listened to with interest and attention. It is printed in full in this issue. At the close Mr. Thos. P. Quarles thanked Judge Gary in the name of the veterans for the address.

The quartette sang, "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "Tenting Tonight," and "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and after a benediction by Rev. J. L. Daniel, the crowd repaired to the Monument Park, where the school children decorated the monument.

There were twenty veterans in attendance and a delightful dinner was served them at the home of Mrs. Douthart.

Mrs. Cheatham, the new president of the chapter, had the day well arranged and everything passed off pleasantly.

It was a pathetic and inspiring sight to see the veterans escorted to their seats by the boys of the High School, who wore their soldier suits and presented a manly appearance. After the veterans were seated the young soldiers, who are stationed at the shops, marched in single file and took their seats in the audience. They received an ovation.

There were three generations of soldiers present—the past, the present and the future, a sight to stir the patriotic fervor of the large audience.

## W. M. GRAYDON, SOLDIER.

W. M. Graydon, of Columbia, formerly a member of the Abbeville Bar, is among the number from Columbia accepted for training at Ft. Oglethorpe. Mr. Graydon's relatives and friends in Abbeville feel a deep interest in him and hope for him success and good luck as a soldier.

## JUST ENOUGH WHEAT TO FEED AMERICANS

None to Spare Allies Unless United States Cuts Its Bread Consumption.

Washington, May 11.—Official wheat crop estimates announced today show that with the world facing a bread shortage, the United States, unless it cuts its present consumption probably will produce only enough wheat this year to supply its own population.

The forecast compiled by the department of agriculture on conditions May 1 put this country's winter wheat yield at 366,000,000 bushels, the smallest in thirteen years. There will be no estimate of spring wheat acreage until July, but with a crop of 250,000,000 bushels, which is higher than the average, this country would grow this year a total of only 616,000,000 bushels. The normal American consumption with seed requirements is put at slightly more than 600,000,000 bushels.

**Big Shortage.** The country's great spring wheat crop was 352,000,000 bushels, produced in 1915. The five-year average from 1910 to 1914 is 234,000,000. The estimated production this year of 366,000,000 bushels of winter wheat falls 116,000,000 bushels short of last year's poor crop, and 308,000,000 below that of 1915, a bumper crop. It is 129,000,000 short of the average for the preceding five years.

**Reserve Stocks Lower.** Reserve stocks this year are said to be lower than at any previous time at this season. The visible supply is put low at 30,000,000 bushels with a somewhat larger invisible stock. The lowest visible stocks ever reported in the United States were six million on July 1, two years ago. When harvesting the new crop begins in July of this year, it is estimated that the reserve will be even lower than that.

**Allies' Requirements.** The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 500,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed and home consumption will require the entire yield.

Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

**Exports Heavy.** Since the war began America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 332,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 284,000,000 bushels. Before the war it was a little less than 100,000,000 bushels.

In a statement accompanying its report today the agricultural department declared that although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favorable.

The extent of plowing and planting done by May 1, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat, the spring wheat crop and total production of all crops in that year was the largest on record.

The department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of corn meal for bread. Corn is America's big crop, but except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to relieve wheat shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany is to be defeated.

**Hoover's Recommendation.** Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the committee of the Council of National Defense, who is strongly in favor of a more limited use of wheat in this country, appeared before the Senate agricultural committee today and urged a separate department of the government to deal with the food question. He recommended absolute control of certain staples, particularly grain and sugar. He asked prompt action on the administration's food bills and pointed to the Allied food troubles as proof of the necessity for taking hold of the situation early in the war.

**In Wheat States.** Condition and estimated production in important wheat producing states follow:

State	Condition	Production
Ohio	83	29,198,000
Indiana	69	23,040,000
Illinois	64	13,371,000
Missouri	64	19,323,000
Nebraska	60	11,479,000
Kansas	50	42,006,000
Oklahoma	79	31,794,000

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,653,000 acres, compared with 40,090,000 acres sown last autumn and 34,829,000 acres harvested last year.

The condition of the crop on May 1 was 73.2 per cent of a normal, as compared with 63.4 on April 1; 82.4 on May 1 last year and 86.6 the average of the last ten years on May 1.