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FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919.

THE EVILS OF MOONSHINE.

Up in York county the people have organized to better combat the evil of moonshining. The organization is known as Broad River Township Improvement Association. Already effective work has been done in breaking up stills. The greatest good that will be accomplished will be the development and crystallization of public opinion. There is not a county in the state where a large majority of the citizens are not opposed to liquor, not to mention the moonshine form; but the people are quiescent. There is no co-ordination between their opinions and their acts. There is need to arouse the people.

Moonshine whiskey is being made in Abbeville County. A great deal more is being made somewhere else and is being transported into this county. There was a time when moonshine could claim the doubtful virtue of being pure. But now moonshine and "rotgut" are synonymous. It is vicious, mean stuff that will craze a man, ruin his stomach and vitiate his morals.

Such stuff is being sold here in Abbeville. We have no more direct proof than observing the effects, which are convincing enough. If prohibition is to mean anything, if our last state is not to be worse than our first the making and sale of moonshine must be stopped. That day will come only when public opinion is moved to action. We have need of an improvement association in this city and county.

MIDDLE AGE METHODS.

A MAN is never whipped. The same can be said of a nation. We are thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of attempting to beat into the German intelligence the belief that they were solely to blame for the war; that they are wholly a base and unworthy people. The inclusion in the terms of the treaty of the paragraph relating to German's guilt, which Germany was forced to subscribe to smacked of littleness, childish spite. There is no question of Germany's guilt, but forcing her to sign a paper admitting that fact goes far toward making that document "scrap of paper."

The only kind of change of heart that is lasting is one which is arrived at through a change in the person's or nation's conscience. It cannot be forced. Nothing will do more to crystallize the German people's belief that they are martyrs than this effort on the part of the Allies, France chiefly, to make them bend the knee as conquered and bow the head in shame as the perpetrators of a cruel war.

The realization of guilt will be more universal, will come in a more real and fuller sense if the Germans are left severely alone—ignored. There must be penitence in Germany, but it must be evolved out of the inner conscientiousness of the nation. The Teutons must comprehend their responsibility for the war; they must understand how universally they are condemned by the civilized world; it must be brought home to them how utterly they are detested for their atrocities, their lust for power and for their aggressive, inhuman war. But penitence will not come by ramming the facts down their throats. Let them alone, and if there is any manhood left in the German people they will work out their own salvation. Nothing is to

gained by a reversion to methods of the middle ages.

Maximilian Harden strikes the keynote, when he says: "What ails our signature, if it is not born of realization that it is a necessary sacrifice on the altar of humanity?" "Eighty per cent. of Germany's bourgeoisie is still convinced that Germany fought in defense against an attack treacherously prepared by envy and lust for revenge, and that Germany's arms, unconquerable by arms, lost out on a final victory by a nose because it was poisoned by a plot paid for with Russian money. Where this conviction has become shaky, a German form of Nihilism has arisen which no longer believes in anything."

"For the question of signing," he says, "isn't half so vital for Germany and humanity as the equally important question: Will 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 industrious and mostly personally worthy human beings reach the conviction that not only certain methods but the entirety of their thinking and willing—their political religion—has been condemned by the genius of the age, and that humanity will not rest until this religion has been rendered wholly impotent?"

"On the answer to this question hangs a big part of Europe's fate, and not on the fact that the treaty will be signed by teeth-grashing and groaning over the misuse of force."

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

We don't have to go back to the notions about the Order of the Cincinnati, that prevailed at the end of the War of the Revolution, to understand how far-reaching, politically potent, and socially and economically how active a society of soldiers returned to civil life and acting together may be.

A non-partisan and non-political association is to be formed, says Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, "an association which will keep alive the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy for which these veterans fought." Justice, freedom and democracy, without partisanship! The idea is noble. It should prevail. Who can lo as much for justice, freedom and democracy as these men who fought for them? May they keep sacred, these lofty objects, defend them always! The fatal germ of partisanship must never be allowed to enter that society of soldiers and sailors. The influence of these men will be great. Used in the honorable, straightforward, large national way advocated by Lieut. Col. Roosevelt and Lieut. Col. Clark it will be a help and a strength to the United States.—New York Times.

ALL-METAL AIRPLANE BUILT BY THE HUNS

New York World.

The Germans never had a chance to use their latest aero creation on the front against the Entente airmen—the entirely metal plane. Fire from the tanks burning the light, inflammable material, of which planes are usually made, caused the deaths of a large percentage of aviators.

The metal plane was made of aluminum, body, wing, struts and all. The most recent development included metal wings, except the edges, which have to be flexible for guiding the plane. The metal plane was almost bullet proof, except direct hits, and came as near being an armored plane as anyone could develop.

The aluminum plane was developed by engineers connected with the Zeppelin works. In the Zeppelin factory at Staalen are almost a hundred of these planes, nearly finished, most of them without wings. They are bright and shiny aluminum, and are the most deathly looking machines imaginable.

The aluminum plane was never used on the front, though it had been tested carefully in the rear and at the factory, and was found entirely satisfactory. It was as fast and almost as high as the planes made of wood.

"The armistice came along and prevented us from using the aluminum plane," said the Zeppelin manager. "It was the same with our giant bombers. Another year and we'd have had enough of both to have complete supremacy. Then the Entente would have come along with something better. That's the way it went, nip and tuck, and the infantry settled the war after all."

COTTON MARKET.

Cotton sold on local market yesterday for 34 cents. July futures closed in New York at 33.20.

TELLS OF APPROVAL OF FORD EDITORIAL

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 2.—Tiffany Blake, testifying today in the Henry Ford-Chicago Tribune libel suit recited reasons why he, as head of the editorial department, of the Tribune, gave approval to the editorial headed "Ford is an Anarchist", on which the \$1,000,000 litigation is founded. Mr. Blake's testimony will be continued next Monday, to which day adjournment was taken.

Before Mr. Blake was called by Weymouth Kirkland of counsel for the Tribune, the time was taken up with the testimony of Col. Henry J. Reilly, who commanded the army regiment known as "Reilly's Bucks" in the Rainbow Division in France, and by a long deposition from James W. Gerard former United States ambassador to Germany.

When Mr. Blake was sworn, Mr. Kirkland asked him a number of questions to show that he was familiar with Mr. Ford's pacifist and other utterances, with President Wilson's speeches and public matters generally. He was then asked to state why he approved the characterization of the manufacturer as "an anarchist."

"Because," said the witness, "at a time when the United States was in grave danger, he advocated the destruction of our army and navy, because he said he did not believe in patriotism, because with the world in flames, he opposed preparedness, because he said the flag should be pulled down, and because he said that soldiers were murderers."

NEWSPAPER MEN END CONVENTION

Greenville, July 2.—The forty-fifth annual convention of the South Carolina Press Association ended here tonight with a banquet, at which an address was delivered by Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University.

At a business session this afternoon officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, A. B. Jordan, of the Dillon Herald; first vice president, H. G. Osteen, of the Sumter Item; second vice-president J. Ryan McKissick, of the Greenville Piedmont; secretary, Mason Brunson of the Florence Times; treasurer, August Kohn, of the News and Courier Columbia Bureau. Executive committee: B. H. Peace, of the Greenville News; S. J. Leaphart, of the Lexington Dispatch, and O. K. Williams, of the Rock Hill Record.

Three cities, Columbia, Rock Hill and Anderson, put in bids today for the next convention. The matter will be left to the decision of the executive committee.

The social feature of the program today was an automobile trip from Greenville to Hendersonville, where the hundred newspaper men and their families had dinner at the Kentucky Home, and then motored back to this city for the closing session.

GERMAN LEADERS TO BLAME, PAPER DECLARES

Berne, June 30.—Those German leaders who are protesting so violently against the rigors of the peace terms are not representing what the real sentiment of the German people will come to be when it knows the whole truth, the Munch Post, a majority Socialist newspaper, declares for the losses of territory caused her by the peace terms, the newspaper admits and her responsible statement know this to be so.

"When the German people are acquainted with the facts," the Post declares, "they will understand why the victors are so strict and so lacking in mercy toward us. The German people will then silence those who are surprised at the rigor of the peace terms. They will compel them to adopt a more moderate tone and this will bring back the good feeling which existed before the reign of the policy of violence, now ended. The civilized world will then, with confidence, assist us in our misery and in our efforts, to obtain a just and humane modification of the terms of the victors to which we are bound to submit today."

PRESIDENT'S SHIP MAY ARRIVE MONDAY

On Board the U. S. George Washington, June 30.—It was at 11:15 o'clock this morning (ship's time) that President Wilson, en route home from Europe, signed the Indian appropriation bill and the railroad deficiency bill. At the present rate of progress the George Washington will arrive at Hoboken at noon Monday next.

The transport Great Northern, with mail pouches direct from the White House in Washington containing the Indian and the railroad bills, hove in sight early this morning. The meeting at sea between her and George Washington had been previously arranged by wireless.

The Great Northern approached on the port side of the presidential fleet and then came to a stop, and a destroyer transferred the mail bags to the President's ship.

The bills awaiting the President's signature and documents relating to much other Government business were soon spread on the President's desk for his attention. In addition to the two important supply bills there were a number of army and navy court-martial reports and several reports from the Department of Justice.

The last day of the fiscal year thus found the President handling current affairs in mid-Atlantic.

This is the first time in history that such operations of receiving and signing bills in mid-ocean had taken place and was commented upon on board, as marking another record-breaking advance in modern methods of communication.

GOTHAM ENJOYS LAST OF BOOZE

New York, June 30.—After midnight tonight New Yorkers will have all evidence of "hardness" removed from liquor consumed outside their own homes, according to a decision reached this afternoon by more than 6,000 hotel proprietors, restaurants and saloon keepers.

After meetings held in various parts of the city the "wets" announced

ed they would obey the war-time prohibition act "in letter and spirit"—but would keep their bars open. Gilding across these mahogany barriers, however, would be only 2.7 per cent beer and light wines, they said. If the alcoholic content of these wines proved too high it would be "modified with seltzer," they added. It was a day of conferences in New York. On the eve of the most "arid" spell Broadway has known, dispensers of liquor held council as to what their course should be, while a parley held at police headquarters indicated that custodians of the city's peace were no less anxious to chart their course.

But while these conferences were in progress, New Yorker showed their determination not to be cheated of what might prove their last "deluge." Not a seat was to be had this evening in cabaret or hotel and it was perhaps this avowed determination of New York to celebrate that caused orders to be issued from police headquarters that all readiness from midnight tonight until noon tomorrow.

Many thirsty New Yorkers, however, had an eye to the future and "stocked up" in an eleventh hour rush on wholesale and retail liquor establishments.

The police received orders tonight to enforce the ban on "hard" liquor after midnight, and precinct chiefs were notified that saloon keepers in the various districts were to be informed that "anyone offering whiskey or spirituous liquor for sale after midnight will be placed under arrest and arraigned before United States commissioners."

Intimations that there would be no "indiscriminate arrests" for the sale of 2.75 per cent beers and wines were made at the offices of William N. Oflsey, agent of the Department of Justice, and United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey.

Evidence of violation however, it was stated might be taken and accumulated for prosecution some time within the three-year statute of limitations, if a federal court decided 2.75 per cent beer is "intoxicating."

Mr. T. Mabry Cheatham went down to Augusta yesterday to spend the Fourth.

DOGS IN THE WORLD WAR.

Our Dumb Animals.
Unnumbered dogs have now given proof of their loyalty to man in time of war as well as peace. A few have been cited and decorated for service on the battlefields that was nothing short of heroic.

There is the record of Fend l'Air, a setter, who went into the trenches with a French zouave, and, when an exploding shell had buried his soldier master under a great mass of earth and stones, dug frantically until he had gained light and air for his beloved hero.

And there is Verdun Belle, another trench-broken setter, who adopted a young marine; followed him into the thick of the fray at Chateau-Thierry, lost him as well as her own puppies, and yet was awaiting at a field hospital the ambulance that brought her shell-shocked comrade, to welcome, encourage, and sustain him.

Loulou was another dog of heroic mould, only a mongrel, homeless and starving, when found, but intelligent, courageous and with a heart of gold. Scouting a surprise attack by the enemy, he was given the place of honor at the head of the advance. What happened thereafter is related as follows by G. C. Harvey in "Famous Four-Footed Friends":

"On account of Loulou's alertness, the attack was a failure, and Loulou, chased the retreating troops with glee. Unfortunately he caught up with the enemy officers and set his teeth in the fleeing one's leg, whereupon the officer shot him."

"The heartbroken French soldiers carried the dog's body back to their trench, and there dug a grave for Loulou as if he had been one of them. Then the quartermaster, with a voice full of emotion, said, 'Good-by, dear little comrade. You were only a plain soldier in the dogs' regiment, but we have all taken an oath that your name shall live as long as that of our distinguished regiment. We shall never forget you, faithful and tender little friend, who has gone to the Great Unknown without waiting for us. Deeply we shall miss your gambols and joyous barking that brought sunshine to our darkest days. Goodby, Loulou; we salute you!'"



Foresight and Realization

The time is drawing near when you will awaken in the morning with the realization that the day is going to be hot. Better be ready for this by getting that lightweight suit NOW.

You'll be down-right pleased with your foresight if, on that morning you have a stylish, mid-summer suit in the closet, waiting to be put on. You will know that the day will be minus heat discomforts and annoyances.

HIGHART CLOTHES
MADE BY STROUSE & BROTHERS, INC., BALTIMORE, MD.

This label on a hot weather suit is an excellent thing to back up your foresight. It's a guarantee that the garment will always retain its fashionable lines and that the tailoring and materials are strictly honest.

Come in today and select that mid-summer suit. Our variety of models bearing this proved trade-mark includes Palm Beach, Mohairs, Goff Cloth, Tropiques and Silks.

J. M. Anderson Co. Clothing Store