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MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920

Hi hid home.

General Wood accepts defeat like a soldier.

The Baptists run mighty well, as well as dive deep.

Some of the brethren around Abbeville, we imagine, will find it hard to vote against him.

Lincoln split rails, but he never had his place of business closed by the sheriff.

Mr. Bryan will also attend the Democratic Convention in San Francisco.

The republican convention was not Gomperized. It had that much backbone, and that much color.

So far as we have read the republicans refused to nominate a whiskey barrel for either president or vice president.

If father-in-law is living, we suggest that the next president, if it be Harding, make him come in at the back door.

We suspect that candidate Lowden would feel better now had he allowed someone else furnish a portion of the campaign expenses.

The newspapers which say that the republican platform is colorless cannot make the same charge against the Southern delegates.

The editor of the Spartanburg Journal did not write the republican platform. That is one reason why it does not mention the name of Gen. Frank McGee.

Well, anyway, the democratic newspapers which rejoice so much in the selection of poor republican candidates will have something to write about in November. They will then explain how it happened.

Perhaps when Mr. Bryan bought the piece of head-gear which he folded up and put in his pocket when it was not guarding the dove he recalled that somebody had mentioned cocked hats on another occasion.

Irvin Cobb says that some of the delegates in Chicago who were nothing but deuces had a hard time looking like face cards. Col. Roche should have been there. Deuces and ten spots look good to him.

ic or help the poor. But the people who have business foresight enough ahead to want to buy homes will have what they have not before had, an opportunity to buy homes.

A Chamber of Commerce is an asset when it does something. When it does nothing but make a noise, it amounts to nothing. The thing to do, as we have stated, is to keep busy.

Only three more weeks remain in which those of you who have allowed your government insurance to lapse may reinstate it. July 1 is the final day of grace. No more lapsed policies will be reinstated after that date. Payment of two months premiums on the original term insurance is all that is required for reinstatement. Term insurance—the insurance that was in force during the war and which in case of death of the insured was payable to the beneficiary in monthly dribs of \$57.50 over a score of years—can now be converted into any form of old line insurance. Converted insurance can now be made payable in a lump sum to the beneficiary upon the death of the insured, or it can be made payable in two other forms in the nature of installments. Premiums on converted insurance may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually: It is the cheapest insurance on earth as well as the safest. No physical examination is required for those reinstating their government insurance. Better consult J. M. Nickles, the insurance officer of the local post, American Legion, anyway, before you make your final decision about your government insurance.

According to Gerard Robinson, writing in the Freeman, the American Negro is being forced into a menacing disposition. He is 15,000,000 strong, and has a greater degree of education and training than ever before. He desires certain immunities and privileges—freedom from lynching, for instance; equal educational opportunity with the whites, and the right to vote. If he cannot get these from American liberals, he will seek them from American radicals. His organs—the Crisis, the Messenger, the Negro World—are preaching his power to him. He may yet throw this power to the "reds" as a last resort. Indeed, the Negro membership in the I. W. W. is already proportionately larger than the white.

The consequences of such an action hold unpleasant possibilities. Mr. Robinson's analysis and prophecy are the more disquieting because there is no question that the Negro has an economic power such as he has never possessed before. For the first time in his history he is more wanted industrially than wanting. He was once glad of a job and the right to live. Today speakers at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of Atlanta find that over 2,000,000 Negroes are now residents of northern states to 102,000 in 1910. This shift in population is acknowledgedly a response to a call for labor. Chicago has had evidence of it in a Negro industrial population sufficient to cause a race riot. Detroit has 35,000 Negroes, most of them called to her shops. Nor does the South view this migration with complacency. She is disturbed about it and anxious to check it while she can. So much white speakers have told us at Atlanta in the last few days.

But this very attitude on the part of southern whites is making against a Negro stampede to socialism or anarchism. The economic importance of the Negro is gaining him attention which apparently looks toward a new relationship. The mayor of Atlanta and the president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce have addressed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its convention. The Atlanta plan, which has been operating for some time, indicates the possibility of composing differences peacefully between the two races. The southern attitude, in other words, shows a susceptibility to modification. How far such modification can go no one will venture to say. The situation demands solutions. Like labor, however, it will probably develop its code as it goes, instead of prescribing

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Within twelve hours after The Press and Banner suggested that the Chamber of Commerce ask for subscriptions to the capital stock of a house-building corporation in Abbeville twenty-five thousand dollars had been subscribed by as many men. Originally intending to raise only this amount the workers have decided to push the subscription list to twice the amount stated. This guarantees that at least ten new houses will be in the course of construction within the next sixty days, and that parties who desire to buy homes will have an opportunity to do so.

We said that fifty thousand dollars could be raised on the public square within an hour for this purpose. The result of the canvass by President Nickles of the Chamber of Commerce speaks in evidence of the truth of our statement.

We said that no better man could head the enterprise than Col. T. G. White of Greenville Street. He does things. We are glad to know that he consents to become managing head of the new corporation.

The public will understand that the enterprise is purely and solely a business enterprise intended to make money. Nobody need, therefore, look to it as a charitable institution about to donate something to the pub-

ing beforehand. While it shows any ability to achieve results it is improbable that radicalism will have the chance it hopes for. Negro intellectuals are more interested in a few simple reforms than in new economic systems. They will pursue these reforms while there is hope. The very power which Mr. Robinson fears will carry them to the "reds" is apparently giving them the practical encouragement which will make them indifferent to anarchistic or socialistic doctrine.—N. R. Globe.

An Australian writing on the part America took in the war affects to believe that if we take an undue credit to ourselves for the result, and he seems to imply that we do, the fault lies with the policy of the allies. He says that the allies used the entrance of the United States into the war to break down the morale of the Germans by the exaggerated stories they told of the part America would play in the conflict. The great number of men we would supply, the vast stock of munitions we would furnish, the invincibility of our troops and the inexhaustible resources we possessed were painted in lurid colors in the belief that some of it would filter into Germany. It did, he admits, and cut no mean figure in shattering the courage of the foe.

But then he gets "rawther nawsty" and says that we took for fact what the allies said we were going to do and now think we did it. Of course, he fails to explain what would have happened, probably, had not the allies been provided with the weapon which he says they used so advantageously against the Hun morale. If we provided just what was needed to win victory, as he seems to concede, are we blowing our own horn unduly when we say "we did it?"

Joshua once took Jericho by encircling it with his army and blowing blasts on ramshorn trumpets. Joshua is entitled to credit for the success of his original bit of strategy, but he doubtless would have conceded that it would not have worked had he not had the trumpets with which to affect the morale of the people of Jericho. If America had not entered the war the allies would have been deprived of their trumpets. If we are assertive as to our part, we are at most not far in advance of others. We have observed no conspicuous modesty on the part of any factor in the fight.

FOR FORMER SERVICE MEN

MODESTY LACKING

Tampa, Fla., Tribune.

IN MEMORIAM.

Falling sweetly asleep on the morning of June 7th, 1920, Mrs. Mary Walter Thomas Parker passed from the kingdom of heaven created within her own heart to the mansion prepared for her in her "Father's house." Serene and unafraid she made the crossing, leaving behind her the record of a long life filled with beautiful deeds.

Mary Walter Thomas was born at Warrenton on May 19th, 1846. Christened in the Episcopal faith, she was reared in that faith by a devoted Christian mother and grew to young womanhood in her Father's home. Her education was begun in the Williamston Female Academy where she took the course taken by so many young ladies of that day and time, but her education was never completed for she was all her life long a constant reader of the best books devoting such time and study to them that she grew daily in tenderness of heart, breadth of mind and intellectual understanding.

At the age of twenty-seven she was married to William Calhoun Parker, of Abbeville. After a few years of happiness, he was "called home" and she was left alone to care for her infant son, an only child.

In spite of increasing invalidism, she devoted her life to him working with her own hands that he might be properly trained and educated. One of her most beautiful traits was her constant industry. Her hands were never idle and she often declared that she would "wear out" but never rust out.

She was Christ-like in that she "went about doing good" and her loving kindness to others won the hearts of all with whom she was associated.

For the past twenty years she had lived with her son, Edwin Parker, helping Mrs. Parker, to whom she

The County Savings Bank

THE HOME OF MISTER FIVE PER CENT.

Theodore N. Vail, who died recently, began his career as a telegrapher. Since that time he has improved the Railway Mail Service; built electric railways in the Argentine; helped Bell develop the telephone and found time to manage a firm in Vermont.

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Walk-Over
J. M. Anderson Co.

was tenderly devoted, with the home making and house-keeping and training her grandchildren who were to her a source of pride and joy. The home is left desolate without her presence there. Children and grandchildren "rise up and call her blessed." Relatives, friends and neighbors think of her with tear dimmed eyes and yet rejoice that she went to her eternal home quickly and painlessly as she had often wished that she might do. Her heart was as the heart of a little child and "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Bessie Thomas Wilson.

—S E E—
"IN OLD KENTUCKY"
OPERA HOUSE FRIDAY
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ADMISSION 25 and 35 cents

FINGER-PRINT CENSUS

Detroit, June 12.—A federal law requiring the registration by finger print of every person in the country, establishing of municipal wireless stations for use of police departments in cities of 50,000 population or more and uniformity of vehicular laws were recommended by speakers before the convention of the International Police Chief's Association here yesterday.

The universal finger-print registration was "necessary to the well-being of our government in these troublous-times" Eugene Van Baskirk, head of the bureau of criminal identification at Washington, declared.

The U. S. Navy Department is planning 18-inch guns for some of the new battleships. Such guns, for experiment, are now being made.

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