

THE SENTINEL-JOURNAL.

Entered April 23, 1903 at Pickens, S. C., as second class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXVI

PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

NO. 45.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR THE STATE.

Pickens, S. C., Mar. 30, 1907.

To the people of Pickens County, the last Legislature passed the following High School Act, please read and save, any service that I can be to any section of the County, I will gladly render. I trust that the people of our County will get their share of the \$50,000.00.

Yours,
R. T. Hallam

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That it shall be lawful for any County or for any township, or any aggregation of adjoining townships, or for any aggregation of adjoining school districts, of not more than one thousand inhabitants under the last preceding United States Census to establish a high school in the manner and with the privilege herein given.

Sec. 2 That any high school territorial unit mentioned in Section 1 of this Act may establish a high school by an election to be held in said proposed high school district upon the question of establishing the same; said election to be conducted in all other respects, including the requirements of those who are allowed to vote therein, as elections are now conducted under Section 1208 of the Civil Code of 1902, in reference to special levies for school purposes. If a majority of the votes cast shall be "For High School," and not "Against High School," the high school shall be established, and become a body corporate under the name and style of High School District No. — of — County (the State Board to insert the number in order of its establishment in the particular County and also the name of the proper County) where upon the County Board of Education shall appoint for said high school a Board of Trustees composed of five regular members: Provided, That the five Trustees for said high school shall be appointed for six years, one of whom shall serve for only two years, two for only four years, and two for six years, the tenure of each to be determined by lot: Provided, further, That the Chairman of each School District Board within the high school territory be ex officio a member of the High School Board: Provided further, That the Trustees of any special district in any incorporated town or city operating under a special Act of the General Assembly, shall be ex officio Trustees of the High School in that town or city, every vacancy by expiration of tenure to be filled for six years and all unexpired terms to be filled by appointment of said County Board, except in special districts otherwise provided.

Sec. 3. That the Board of Trustees of every High School so established is hereby authorized to levy annually for the support of such High School, not exceeding two mills on the dollar in addition to the levy now allowed by law, of all taxable property within such High School District, the tax to be collected in the same manner as special levies are now collected under Section 1208 of said Code: Provided, That the right to make it a levy merely for conducting the High School for the then next current scholastic year as now defined in Section 1232 of said Code: may be voted down for that year in the same manner as now provided for in said Section 1208 with reference to voting upon special levies for School District purposes.

Sec. 4. That any public High School already established, or any number of High School Grades in a public school already established—provided, it shall be reorganized and adopted as a High School by special election as prescribed in Section 2 of this Act—in any High School territory above described may claim the privilege of this Act: Provided, It conforms to the provisions thereof: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as a repeal of any of the privileges granted them in the special Acts of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5 That a High School maintaining a four years' course of study beyond the branches of learning prescribed to be taught in the common schools

of the State, and embracing not fewer than seven grades or school years, shall be known as a four-year High School; a High School maintaining a three years' course beyond the common school course, shall be known as a three-year High School; and one maintaining a two years' course beyond the common course, shall be known as a two-year High School: Provided, That any and all High Schools established under authority of this Act shall include in the course of study instruction in manual training especially in respect to agriculture and domestic science.

Sec. 6. The State High School Board shall provide for the inspection and classification of High Schools and under this Act. In doing this, it may invite the assistance of such members of the Universities and Colleges of this State, as they may select, and their actual expenses shall be paid out of the fund hereafter appropriated from year to year while actually engaged in the duties devolving upon them.

Sec. 7. That the State Board of Education, as now constituted, shall constitute the State High School Board. The State High School Board shall provide rules for the apportionment and disbursement of the State aid to the High Schools, giving due recognition to the number of years of High School work, to the number of courses of study offered, to the enrollment of pupils, the amount of industrial training given, and to such other matters of local merit as may appear to the Board after a careful examination of each High School: Provided, That no school shall receive more than fifty per cent. of the amount raised annually by taxation, subscription or otherwise: Provided, further, That no school shall receive aid unless it has at least twenty-five pupils and two teachers in the High School department: Provided, also, That no school shall receive more than twelve hundred dollars annually from the appropriation provided in this Act: Provided, further, That no County shall receive more than five per cent. of the annual appropriation provided for under this Act.

Sec. 8. The funds raised in the various Counties by taxation, subscription, or otherwise, for High School purposes, shall be placed in the County Treasury, together with any appropriation received from the State Board of Education, and shall be paid out only upon the order of the Board of High School Trustees, duly approved by the County Superintendent of Education. Both the Treasurer and the County Superintendent of Education shall keep accurate accounts of this fund, as is provided for other public school funds.

Sec. 9. That each of the High School Districts so established is hereby authorized to receive and use gifts, transfers, bequests or devises of property for corporate purposes, whether they be otherwise conditional, or whether absolute in their terms; and also issue coupon bonds within the constitutional limit and to dispose of the same to raise money for the purpose of purchasing sites and the erection of buildings thereon or for the purpose of purchasing improved property, suitable for school, or dormitory, or mess-hall purposes: Provided, That the question of amount of issue, and the rate of interest, and the time or times of payment of the principal, shall first be submitted to the qualified electors within the said High School District who return real or personal property for taxation, at an election to be held in the same manner as elections for special levies for School District purposes are now required to be submitted under said Section 1208 of said Code: Provided, That a petition for such election be first addressed to the Board of Trustees of said School District signed by a majority of the freeholders therein: And Provided, further, That an annual interest on said issue shall not exceed six per cent., and that the sale shall not be for less than par and accrued interest.

Sec. 10. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for each school year, beginning July 1st, 1907, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act, and the Comptroller General is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the

State Treasurer for such amounts, upon the order of the State Board of Education, duly signed by the Governor, as Chairman, and the State Superintendent of Education, as Secretary: Provided, That tuition shall be free in every school receiving aid under this Act to all pupils in the County where the school is located: Provided, further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to mean that pupils of different races shall attend the same school.

Approved February 19, 1907.

HOMICIDE NEAR PELZER

SUNDAY

A long distance message from Pelzer Sunday says that Berry Elrod, colored was killed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by a negro woman. She killed him with a gun. The woman whose name could not be ascertained, is under arrest and Magistrate Pearman will send her to the county jail this afternoon.

The killing occurred on Mr. Jim Dickson's place about two miles from Pelzer. Particulars of the case could not be learned before this paper went to press. —Anderson Mail.

BIBLE CONFERENCE CLOSED.

The big tabernacle Bible conference in Atlanta closed yesterday. Dr. Broughton announced that Campbell Morgan, the great English preacher, would be among the speakers for 1908.

There seems to be a sort of "jack-the-clubhouse" fiend at work in Columbia. At the Palmetto House, a high class boarding establishment located on Taylor street near Main, for the seventh time within two weeks the place was discovered on fire this morning, and again the place had a narrow escape from total destruction. Thanks to good fire fighting the damage was slight. As in former cases the fire originated in some clothing of a guest. Each time a different victim is selected. It is difficult to figure out whether the fire bug is directing his efforts against the house, or just has a mania for burning clothes. The police have no clue and no arrest have been made so far.

GAMBLER AT NORFOLK IS FINED

W. J. Rawles, whose poker rooms and alleged gambling joint were raided in Norfolk Va., Sunday was today fined \$1,000 and given six months in jail. The case will be appealed.

Six trainmen were killed in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, six miles south of Fort Worth Texas early today.

The collision occurred while both trains were running down grade and at a high speed. Fire broke out immediately and two brakemen were burned before assistance could reach them. Over 300 head of cattle were also cremated and eight cars of merchandise were destroyed.

Failure of the north-bound train to receive an order is said to be responsible for the wreck.

UNIQUE STORY OF SAMENESS.

In Savannah Ga., two funerals, conducted the same day under the same direction of the same undertaker, the same minister officiating in the same cemetery at almost the same hour, ended a remarkable story of sameness that came yesterday with the deaths at almost the same time of two men at the same hospital, afflicted with the same disease for which the same treatment was administered, both being the same size, the same age and minus the same leg, the left.

The deceased were Wylie Gooding and Joseph Gilliam, both of that city. They were strangers to each other, but they occupied adjoining rooms in the hospital, both suffering from uraemic poisoning. The doctors and nurses administered to each man the treatment that was being given his neighbor, with the same result in each case.

A cold is much more easily cured when the bowels are opened. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar opens the bowels and drives the cold out of the system in young or old. Sold by Pickens Drug Co.

Farmers' Union Bureau of Information.

—Conducted by the—
South Carolina Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union.
Communications intended for this department should be addressed to J. C. Stripling, editor, Pickens, South Carolina.

HOG AND HUMAN.

"It takes one kind of food to grow a hog with profit, and another kind to fatten or finish him off on. Did you ever study this thing over carefully?"

Because we all know and say that we can't raise hogs profitably on 7c. corn. The cotton hogs and cotton-tots put up this excuse for buying meat when we all know that our daddies and grand daddies hauled wheat and meat sometimes fifty or one hundred miles to sell it.

Rather than grow sorghum, millet, turnips, clover, peas, garden truck and melons for hogs our corn bread and fried meat kind of cotton growers prefer to climb up a 'simmon tree and hang themselves out on a lion's paw limb after their meat and take the risk of the cotton bears coming their way before they get down.

As we travel over our cotton belt we count about six or seven little negroes to where we find one pig or calf. To our mind these people think there is more profit in raising little negroes on 10 cents cotton than there is raising stock on any plan. Now if this ignorant, improvident class of cotton growers did not have it in their power to set prices on the whole cotton crop to the injury of the financial interest of the whole South we might say that this way was their own affair, but it is not that way.

We are not a hater of a good negro. We have a good place in our business for a good negro. But he is not to boss the situation. He is worth many times more than a good mule. But if his power among the people of the South is going to be continued along the line of growing cotton with foreign capital to enrich foreign countries by impoverishing the soil and lowering our whole agricultural interest of the white farming population, we must emphatically say that the limit along this line has been reached. Our land owners, merchants, snappy men and money lenders must take a positive and firm stand against the all cotton growing business and enforce diversified farming or it will soon be too late. Our great wealth producing gold mine that is mingled in a few inches of the top of the soil of the whole of our Dixie land, is now being dug out by these improvident people and aided by a business class of our citizens, to enrich foreigners. This thing must stop or we are ruined people. When this rich top soil has all been exhausted or washed off our farmers will cease to dig up gold from barren soil, and as our farming interests go down it will surely carry with it the destruction of our whole interest. "As we go up together, so do we go down together."

Liberty S. C., March 14, 1907.

Mr. Editor and Brother Farmers: Inasmuch as I have been asked to give my plan of preparing and cultivating a certain plot of land that I planted in corn last year. I will give it as clearly as possible. The plot of ground contained 6 1/2 acres. First thing I did was to break the land with a two horse Oliver Chilled turning plow the first of May; then I followed with a smoothing harrow.

The eleventh and twelfth of May I laid off with a middle buster, four feet apart. In this furrow I used 200 pounds of fertilizers to the acre, and followed with a subsoil plow thoroughly mixing the fertilizer with the soil. The fertilizer I used was a mixture of my own, 200 pounds of 8-3-3 goods then four sacks of cotton seed meal, the remaining amount being 6 per cent acid. Then I planted the corn, covered with small ridge.

When the corn got to where it had three or four blades I used a weeder, weeding two rows at a time I used for the first plowing a short plow and sweep. After ten or twelve days I run through each middle with a 36 inch sweep. This answered for second plowing. We again, after ten or twelve

days, run three furrows to the middle with a broad sweep. This laid the corn by. I gathered from this field 1,988 bundles of fodder. As to corn, I did not measure, but all farmers can decide for themselves about what I made. I gathered 22 two horse loads with top body and ten inch plank. I packed each load myself as long as I could get the corn to lie on.

Now, I leave it to you to calculate as to the number of bushels I gathered from this plot of land. In this field I took one terrace that measured three fourths of an acre and tried the Williamson plan of "stunting," as it is called. I prepared this terrace as the other, and also planted at the same time. But instead of using 200 pounds of fertilizer when I planted, I used only 100 pounds to the acre.

The corn showed a marked difference from the other corn, both in color and in size. The first working of this terrace was the same as the other. But instead of using a short plow and sweep, we used the long, narrow subsoil with fender attached. This being the only difference in the cultivation until laid by. I used in the furrow on the upper side of each row 150 pounds of fertilizer. This I covered with broad sweep, the same as I run through the rest of the field. The fertilizer I used on this plot was the same as used on the rest of the field, with addition of 50 pounds of nitrate of soda. I used in the last plowing 150 pounds of fertilizer, which makes 400 pounds to the acre. I laid by this terrace as I did the rest, but run the middle furrow first and put in this furrow the fertilizer and covered with the other two furrows, thus leaving a ridge in the middle that was caused by running the center furrow first.

As this corn developed to maturity the fodder was long and continued green to the bottom of the stalk until ready to gather. The corn was not quite as high nor the stalks as large as the other, but the ears were larger and better matured and nearer the ground. The fodder on this terrace remained green at least ten days after the rest of the field was gathered. I gathered from this terrace three loads, the same size as the others. Now, you can calculate for yourself what I gathered from this particular terrace.

Brother farmers, from my experience I think it will pay to plant corn this way. I am preparing my corn land this year with three-horse reversible disc plow, ten to eleven inches deep. I expect to gather from 20 to 50 bushels to the acre. Now brother farmer, try this plan and let us hear from you at gathering time. This will probably help us all and give some one a better knowledge of farming.

I will close with much success to the auditor and brother farmers.

Sodgwick M. Jonston.

Brother Johnson did no hand hoeing. We regret that he did not measure at least one acre on the Williamson plan and one of the other; we can never get positive facts until we do this.—Ed.

Good farming tools and implements are comparatively very cheap and will be ready and on hand for work at any hour, while labor is very high and unavailable. You may have fifteen hands to day but you cannot count on five of them for tomorrow's work until they fall in line at work time. Then don't make a mistake by trying to save on the tools side and paying big wages for very worthless labor. Pay better wages for better men and never pay the best price for poor laborers.

Some boys and men, too make a big mistake in the difference between smart tricks and mean tricks. All such efforts are abortive as to the original intentions, this kind of cheap stuff fools no one more than the one who starts out to fool others. In other words, he that gets up these mean tricks to fool others with in these days generally fool himself.

The world is full of hopeless men—Sad victims of misfortune's stings

We learned life's dearest lesson when They staked their money on sure things.

—Chicago Record-Herald.