

SENATOR TO REMEDY SCHOOL CONDITIONS

Bill Introduced By Senator H. L. Buck Provides For Investigation

EMERGENCY FUND IS IMPORTANT PROVISION

Brought About by Schools Using More Funds Than Income Produced.

Readers will recall the report made by the grand jury last year in regard to the financial condition of the common school system in Horry County; many debts had been made in excess of appropriations; and there was a deficit amounting to a considerable sum of money. The report showed that there had been some bad management somewhere and a meeting of trustees and others interested was called after the term of the court in which this report of the grand jury had been made. One of the plans thought to be the best in handling the situation was to refer it to the Legislature. Senator H. L. Buck has introduced a bill in the Senate which is now pending in that body. A copy of the bill is as follows, and from a careful reading of it, the people can gain information about the situation it is intended to remedy:

WHEREAS it appears that a former Superintendent of Education allowed the schools of the County to use funds in excess of amount appropriated to the several districts, resulting in confusion of the school finances of the County, and otherwise complicated the situation because of the lack of a proper book-keeping system in his office; the record showing at the time the present Superintendent of Education, M. J. Bullock, came into office, that the Department was in various school districts something like \$6,543.00, with no funds on hand to pay this amount; that various districts were due the Department approximately \$2,847.00, with no funds on hand to replace this amount; that in addition to the above, the Department had over-drawn and had used ordinary County funds to amount something like \$4,025.00. Thus, from its own record, the Department shows that it had over-drawn the funds provided for its schools something like \$10,500.00. And

WHEREAS it appears that the schools of the County are in danger of being closed from this condition of affairs. And

WHEREAS the future safety of the schools and welfare of the County demands that this situation be thoroughly investigated, the cause of the trouble located and the responsibility fixed.

Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section I.—That the Board of County Commissioners of Horry County is hereby constituted and appointed a special Commission to investigate said school situation.

Section II.—That the Commission shall have full power and authority, and it is hereby required to make a thorough investigation of this matter to determine, as nearly as possible, just what is due each school district, and what each school district is due the County. To fix, if possible the responsibility for the condition of this of this Department.

All records belonging, or in any way connected with the offices of County Superintendent of Education, Auditor, or Treasurer, or any other official or school trustees of the County shall be open to the investigation of said Commission, and when required such books, records or other documents shall be surrendered to this Department.

The Superintendent of Education Auditor and Treasurer shall assist said Commission, if called upon, and furnish written reports, if asked for of any matter pertaining to his Department.

Said Commission shall likewise have full power and authority to have hearings, either public or private.

FUEL SAVING IS APPLIED LOCALLY

By Reason of the Imperative Order From National Fuel Administrator.

On last Thursday national fuel administrator H. A. Garfield issued an order to all of the United States East of the Mississippi River, including the whole of Louisiana and Minnesota; under the power given him by an executive order of President Wilson dated Aug. 23rd, 1917, appointing him to the office and to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to approved August 14th, 1917; prohibiting the use of fuel, by any manufacturer or manufacturing plant for five days, January 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd, and for every Monday beginning January 28th, 1918, and continuing March 25th, 1918, with certain exceptions named in the order as follows:

(A) Plants which necessarily must, continuously operate seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents.

(B) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods for necessary immediate consumption.

(C) Manufacturers of foods not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the Fuel Administrator of the State, in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States Food Administrator.

(D) Newspapers under certain restrictions not necessary to print here for the general public.

The five days went out with last Tuesday. But the order further provided for saving fuel on each Monday beginning January 21st and up to and including March 25th, 1918 as follows:

Section 4. On each Monday, beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

(A) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, County or Municipal Governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, and trust companies, physicians or dentists.

Section 5. (B) Wholesale or retail stores or any other stores, business houses, or business buildings, whatever, except for the purpose of selling food or stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon, and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening.

(C) Theatres, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, rooms, private or public dance halls or any other place of public amusement.

People were puzzled and did not seem to know whether the strict orders meant wood as well as coal.

As the word fuel and not coal was used in the orders, the use of wood is prohibited the same as coal.

There was a business meeting at the office of the chairman of the State council of defense last Tuesday. The business houses of Conway were notified of the meaning of the order and Conway and Horry County generally will observe the order in its true spirit. The order applies in the county as well as in towns and cities.

HAD LEG BROKEN WHILE AT PLAY

George Brown, a student at the Burroughs High School, and who is about the age of twelve years; while playing with the other children at the school last week broke his leg and was taken home from school for expert attention in setting the broken limb. The young boy was resting his wrestling powers with young Cyrus Dawsey.

H. D. ELLIOTT LAND AGAIN ADVERTISED

The H. D. Elliott lands are again advertised for sale at public auction on the first Monday in February 1918, this being the second time the notice of sale has appeared within the last few months since last year when the various mortgages against the property were foreclosed.

The lands, consisting of ten different tracts were first advertised in November for the first Monday in December 1917. Mr. Elliott had not been satisfied with the decree of the court and had given notice of appeal to the supreme court; and in order to stay a sale of the premises on account of his appeal it was necessary for him to file an appeal bond in the sum of \$17,000.00 in the form prescribed by the statute. He obtained an order of injunction stopping the sale on the first Monday in December, with the provision that his appeal bond should be filed within fifteen days from the date of the injunction order. Within the fifteen days he failed to file the appeal bond for the large amount required, as the three companies refused to take the liability; hence the attorneys representing the Palmetto Grocery Co., in the foreclosure of the mortgages, at once had the lands readvertised for sale on the first Monday in February next. The lands cover a considerable acreage.

IS CONVICTED UNDER WHITE SLAVE LAWS

Several weeks ago a young man going by the name of Todd was arrested under a warrant from the United States District Court, and was placed in the Horry County jail by Deputy Marshall J. T. Proctor, to await his trial in the district court on a charge of a violation of the Mann white slavery statute. The arrest was made at Clarendon, N. C.

The following account of a trial in Columbia, S. C., last week is thought to refer to this case:

"Leo Todd, a former employee of the Union News Company, was brought to trial on the charge of transporting a woman from one State to another for illicit purposes and upon conviction was given a sentence of 18 months' in the federal prison in Atlanta. The testimony was to the effect that Todd had by promise of marriage caused a girl of 18 years of age to leave her home at Wadesboro, N. C., and come with him to Conway, S. C. The girl, already dressed and ready to go, took the stand as prosecuting witness. She told the horrible details of the story of the deception. The jury remained out for a very few minutes and returned a verdict of guilty. District Attorney W. H. Smith asked for a sentence of three years because of the seriousness of the offense, stating that each year many unprotected girls pass through this same locality on their way to and from school, and a severe example made of one person would act as a deterrent to others. Judge Smith gave the 18 months' sentence."

FOUR ARE STANDING FOR POSTOFFICE JOB

There was an examination for the position of postmaster at Conway, held in Marion, S. C., on January 18th; the purpose being to fill the position upon the recent resignation of Mr. A. C. Thompson, who has held the place for the past several years. There were four who took the examination: Messrs. C. B. Dusenbury, P. W. Bethea, C. R. Scarborough, and A. L. Proctor. It is not known as to who the successful applicant will be, nor just when the new postmaster will be appointed and qualified for the position. Until the new appointee has been qualified, the position will be filled by Mr. Thompson.

The next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in Columbia March 14-16 inclusive. The general sessions will be held in the Columbia Theatre and the department meetings will be held in the high school building and other adjacent rooms.

A. R. Wright of Bladenboro, N. C., spent some time in Conway on business the latter part of last week.

BUSINESS MEN AGREE TO CLOSE UP PLACES

A meeting of the Merchants and Business Men of Conway was called by Fuel Administrator J. C. Spivey to emphasize closing on Mondays of each week. A telegram from Mr. Spivey to State Fuel Administrator Gossett was read by Secretary L. D. Magrath. Mr. Gossett's reply was as follows: "Garfield's order plainly specifies fuel, making no distinction between wood and coal or any other kind of fuel. Report promptly all violations."

A motion was made by S. P. Hawes, seconded by C. R. Scarborough that all stores and business offices except Drug Stores, Banks, and Saw Mills furnishing fuel close for the following nine Mondays. This motion was carried. The drug stores and banks agreed to close on Monday, Feb. 11.

A motion was then made that all stores in Conway, except banks, close each day in the week except Mondays. This motion was carried.

The meeting was well attended and a strong spirit to cooperate manifested. There was no objection voiced and while the grocery stores were exempted from the order they willingly consented to close with the other business houses.

Mr. Spivey stated that the order to close on Mondays applies to all stores in the County and a strict compliance with the order is expected.

REPORT VIOLATIONS TO ADMINISTRATION

The Herald has received the following letter from Mr. Wm. E. Elliott, Food Administrator of South Carolina, regarding waste, violation of the food laws and regulations, extortion, and excess profits, which should be reported whenever found by any citizen. The letter follows:

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hoover has stated that conservation of food in America will probably be the deciding factor in the war.

Next to fighting on the battle front in Europe conservation of food is the most important service that can be rendered our country in this time of stress.

All food administration is useless without the cooperation of the people. It is impossible for any food administrator to so organize as to detect violations of law, regulations, and orders and without the aid of citizens who are reported. Prompt attention will be given all complaints and reports made to the Food Administrator's office and the people of the State are urged to make such reports to the office.

Anonymous letters will not be filed but the name of those making complaints will not be mentioned except where necessary.

Communications should be addressed to Food Administrator, Columbia, S. C.

All information should be given and every effort will be made to promote fair dealings and fair profits.

Kindly urge your people to communicate with this office freely.

Yours truly,
Wm. Elliott,
Food Administrator for South Carolina,
Jan. 11th, 1918.

FUEL MEANS BOTH WOOD AND COAL.

Editor Herald:

There has been much difference of opinion as to whether or not the orders of the U. S. Fuel Administration refers to the business places in Horry, where we had burnt no coal. I wish to say that the order plainly states fuel, making no distinction between wood and coal or any other kind of fuel. I wish to say here that, as I see it, it means all mercantile businesses in the country as well as in towns. I feel that all I will have to do is to call attention to same.

Yours very truly,
J. C. Spivey,
Fuel Adm for Horry Co.,
Conway, S. C.,
Jan. 22, 1918.

HORRY FARMERS TO GET NITRATE

Government to Sell Nitrate For Fertilizer Through County Agent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Notice has been given to W. O. Davis, Agricultural Agent for Horry County, that the U. S. Department of Agriculture will sell at cost a supply of nitrate of soda to farmers in Horry County.

The nitrate was purchased through the War Industries Board under the authority of the Food Control Act as part of the program for stimulating agricultural production. It will be unloaded at Atlantic ports and the price will be \$75.00 a ton, free on board cars at port of arrival. Farmers are to pay in addition freight and local freight to the State.

How to Obtain Nitrate. Applications for a part of the 100,000 tons of nitrate bought by the government will be received only from actual farmers or owners of holders of farms for use on their land, and may be made through County Agent W. O. Davis or through any member of a local committee consisting of:

- Geo. J. Holliday for Galivants Ferry Township.
- W. C. Hooks, Floyd's Township.
- Geo. Fowler, Green Sea Township.
- W. H. Stone, Little River Township.
- W. J. Jordan, Dogwood Neck Township.
- Rob Stalvey, Socastee Township.
- W. P. Hardwick, Conway Township.
- J. F. Harper, Bucks Township.
- Jno. Atkinson, Dog Bluff Township.
- J. W. Sasser, Bayboro Township.
- Dan Hardwick, Simpson Creek Township.

No money will be required with the application but upon notice from the County Agent farmers who have signed applications must deposit with a local bank, association, or individual, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to act as the farmers' agent for that purpose, money to cover the cost of the fertilizer except the freight charge. After the money is transmitted to Washington the nitrate will be shipped to the farmers. If applications for the nitrate, exceed the supply of about 100,000 tons the government will allot the supply on a rat-a basis among those who are signed. Applications must be received by February 4.

SECTION OF BUILDINGS AND PREMISES

In compliance with the requirements of "The Building-Code Ordinance" which the Town of Conway adopted on Dec. 3, 1917, which act was passed by the General Assembly Feb. 20, 1917, the Town Council appointed Mr. Perry Quattlebaum, Chief of the Fire Dept., Inspector of Buildings and Premises.

The law provides that "once every three months the Inspector shall make a personal inspection of every building and premises within the fire limits" and "at least once in each year the inspector shall make a general inspection of all buildings in the corporate limits, and shall at all times have the right to enter any dwelling, store or other buildings and premises to inspect the same without molestation from any one. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to notify the occupant and owner of any premises of any defects found in the general inspection and see that they are properly corrected, and that dangerous inflammable conditions on premises are removed."

The report of this inspection is required by law to be made to the Insurance Commissioner of South Carolina before Feb. 15.

Conway is one of 48 other cities and towns of South Carolina that has adopted this ordinance. The hearty co-operation of the public is earnestly solicited in this all important matter, and with this forward step "for the preservation of fire waste" there is an assurance of less destructive fires in the future and we can reasonably expect a reduction in our fire insurance rates in the near future.

Respectfully,
—Town of Conway,
By C. H. Sneider, Clerk.

TEUTON DESIGNS ON VENICE BALKED

Italian Troops Relieve Increasing Enemy Pressure on Lower Piave

LOW WATER GAVE TEUTONS A CHANCE

Austro-German Losses Heavy in Stubborn Two-hour Fight.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Thursday.—Italian troops have succeeded in baulking the pressure which the enemy has been exerting on the lower Piave in the sector nearest Venice. This is a triangular sector originally cleared of the enemy when the whole region was inundated by flooding the canals. But recently low water has permitted the enemy to renew his incursions almost to Cape Sile, and the Venetian lagoon.

Enemy pools and established dugouts and posts in the lagoons at Aguzzo Zolotto, just across the river from Cape Sile, which commands the canal leading to Porto Grande and the right bank of Venice. During the early days of the week the Italian navy had bombarded the dugouts and destroyed the bridge on which the enemy was attempting to cross at Aguzzo Zolotto. The enemy made repeated attempts to enlarge his position but was uniformly repulsed.

The Final Test. Stung by the repeated checks, the enemy brought his full force to bear yesterday morning. They were met by elite Italian troops from the Bersaglieri and Bersaglieri brigades. The Bersaglieri held their way to the enemy's support line. The fight was stubborn for the first two hours but the enemy gradually gave ground and was finally pushed back from the position he had gained.

One of the favorite ruses used by the enemy was for a party of his troops to advance with their hands up, calling "Kamerad," when they would rush forward suddenly with hand grenades, but to be mowed down as they advanced by the Italian machine gun fire. The fighting throughout was at close quarters.

Heavy losses were sustained by the enemy and the Italians captured 150 prisoners. The battle ground was covered with Austrian dead.

OFFERED HIS BLOOD TO SAVE COMRADE

This story reaches us from Camp Jackson and shows the readiness of the boys of the national army from this county to offer their life's blood in behalf of their country.

A number of the soldier boys were waiting at the hospital for cultures to be taken to determine if they were carriers of meningitis, when attention was suddenly called to two hospital attendants bringing up what appeared to be the lifeless form of a comrade and accompanied by two doctors. The doctors paused and asked if there were a man in the crowd who would volunteer to give up sufficient blood to restore vitality to this seemingly lifeless man. Corporal M. D. Mishoe at once stepped forward and freely offered as much of his blood as was wanted for the purpose. The next that was seen of Corporal Mishoe was when he returned to the hall pale and weak from the loss of the life fluid, and he had a bandaged arm. And he seemed to look upon this giving of his blood as a matter not worthy of note. He never even inquired the name of the man he aided, neither did he make himself known to any of the doctors nor to the man for whom he gave the blood. Men like these will make a name for themselves and Horry County in this war.