

**Large Per Cent Now in School.**

J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, has prepared a statement in which he sets forth and interprets some figures taken in South Carolina in 1920. He shows that more than 62 per cent of the people of school age attend school, being a net gain of 14 per cent during the past ten years, which is the best record for any of the 48 states. Other figures of interest are drawn from the census by Mr. Swearingen. His statement follows:

According to the census of 1920 South Carolina outranks 14 states in the percentage of her population between 5 and 20 years of age attending school. The number of the state's inhabitants between 5 and 20 years of age when the census was taken in January, 1920, was 675,152. The number attending school in this group was 423,740, or 62.8 per cent.

This is in striking contrast with the corresponding percentage as shown by the census of ten years ago. In 1910 only 48.6 per cent of the state's population between five and 20 years of age was attending school. This means a net gain of 14.2 per cent during the decade. This is the best record shown for any of the 48 states, the next being 12.4 per cent in Louisiana.

This group practically presents the number of children to be taught in the commonwealth. The school age under our constitution begins on the sixth birthday and runs to the 21st birthday. The census group includes boys and girls between five and six years of age. These tots ought to be in kindergarten and many of them would be receiving kindergarten training but for the age restrictions of the constitution of 1895.

**As to Attendance Law.**

The census figures also show the population between seven and 13 years of age. This group embraces the boys and girls affected by the compulsory attendance laws in most of the state. South Carolina's local option attendance law was enacted in 1917. This was followed by the state-wide attendance law of 1919.

In 1920 the state had 315,069 boys and girls in this group. Of this number 274,429—87.1 per cent—were attending school. Here again, South Carolina outranks 12 states. This percentage stands in striking contrast with the corresponding figures ten years ago—67.6 per cent. The gain during the decade was, therefore, 19.5 per cent, or 195 per thousand. Here again South Carolina made the best record of any of the 48 states.

Legislators, taxpayers, teachers and patrons have every reason to be gratified over South Carolina's achievement in outstripping every other state in her gain of school attendance among children between the ages of five and 20 years as well as in her gain of school attendance under the compulsory education law between the ages of seven and 13. To make this record in either respect would be a significant accomplishment, but to lead the nation in both respects points emphatically to the educational spirit of our folk. The continuance of our educational efforts during the decade from 1920 to 1930 ought to bring still better results.

**Leads the South.**

The state now leads the South in both of these groups. However, it is still behind the average for the nation. For the country as a whole the percentage of children between the ages of five and 20 years attending school is 64.3 and the percentage of children between the ages of seven and 13 attending school is 90.6. For the South Atlantic seaboard these percentages are 60.2 and 85.6.

Stated in another way the figures mean that now 628 persons between the ages of five and 20 years are attending school, whereas only 486 of such persons were attending school ten years ago.

Among children between seven and 13 years of age the figures mean that 871 boys and girls are attending school against 676 in 1910. The reduction of adult illiteracy goes hand in hand with this improvement in school attendance.

The slogan of the next ten years might well be "Let's put South Carolina in the front rank in 1930."—The State.

**Big Paying Jobs Attract Negroes.**

The trial of Frank McNeal, negro, featured the city court session yesterday morning. Chief Strickland said McNeal was collecting \$2 from Columbia negroes on a promise to land jobs at Tampa paying from \$4 per day up. One negro said a large number of negroes "fell" to McNeal's proposition and he for one wanted his money back. The witness said McNeal claimed that \$2 would pave the way for the job at Tampa and that the Columbia party would leave on a midnight train. The negro said when

train time arrived McNeal would name a later train and after several trains had departed with none of the Columbians on board he became suspicious and notified the police.

McNeal said he was acting for the plasters and brickmasons' union and that those who paid the entrance fee were entitled to assistance. He said each man was required to pay \$2 cash when he signed the papers. The judge sent the case to the criminal court where McNeal will answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Bond was fixed at \$500.—The State.

**Georgia Raised Melons Classified as Luxuries.**

Atlanta, Nov. 25.—The Georgia Bureau of Markets gives some interesting figures in regard to the watermelon crop. Texas is shown to have devoted 38,000 acres to melon culture and Georgia came second with 30,000 acres.

It requires 44,000 cars to transport the melons to their destinations. The highest price a car was \$1,150 and the average worth of a car was \$500.

"If we consider that watermelons belong somewhat to the luxury class of good produced from the ground, the widening demand for them would indicate that the buying power on the part of the public during the summer was not in such dreadful shape after all," declared Lem B. Jackson, director of the State Market Bureau. "Of course with the small boy and the colored brethren, watermelons do not represent a luxury. They are the sheerest sort of necessities."

**Fall Plowing.**

The writer has recently been between the plow handles in turning some sod land for corn and potatoes next year. Now that ten-acre field is plowed and ready for winter freezes, to gather winter rains and for the tens of thousands of grub worms turned up to freeze or at least to be made uncomfortable. These advantages are well understood but he could not help but think that he was glad that some of the clods in some packed ground would have several months in which rain and freeze would vie with each other in breaking them down before time to plant a crop there.

Still, after all the big thing is the preparation this year for next year's crop. It is like a bank account or old corn in the crib when the new crop comes in. It is getting ahead of the game, or in the game. With just a two-horse plow and the feeding to do it is the putting behind us of seven or eight days of next year's work. In some Februaries we have no plowing weather and sometimes this is about as much plowing weather as we have in March. On a one-team farm this ten acres fall plowing may mean almost a month saved in the spring, for plowing weather is generally abundant in the late fall and is liable to be scarce in February and March. It is worth straining to the limit to get started at fall plowing, then it will be easier than it has been not to do it; for the work can be kept up better clear through the season.—Southern Agriculturist.

**Gave 15 Tons of Milk in Year.**

Lincoln, Neb.—Oak Ledge Corona Clyde is vying with La Verna for the queenship of Nebraska's dairy cows by taking her rank among the nation's 2-score dairy cows that produced more than a thousand pounds of butter and more than twelve hundred pounds of butter is Oak Clyde's record for the year. W. J. Jenkinson, owner, has been notified by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

La Verna, queen of Nebraska dairy herds, owned by the dairy husbandry department of Nebraska agricultural college, set a record of 29,555 pounds of milk and 1,048 pounds of butter fat, which, converted into butter made a total of 1,310 pounds. Oak Clyde, according to official figures, produced 30,250 pounds of milk for a total of 1,009 pounds of fat, which converted into butter, made 1,262 pounds. This represents a difference of only forty eight pounds of butter and La Verna ranks sixteenth in the country.

**Fleece Lined Highways Now.**

Fleece-lined roads for getting motorists over desert sand have recently made their appearance, and have surprised a great many motor tourists traveling through Arizona. There is such a low market value upon cotton in certain sections that it scarcely pays to haul it to the railroad stations. Much that is raised, therefore, goes into the making of roads.

Ranchmen of the California Imperial Valley, and the Salt River Valley of Arizona—both great cotton producing regions—are doing with cotton just what farmers in other sandy sections do with straw or

brush. Cotton is simply thrown down upon the road over stretches where the sand is annoying. Traffic over the road then packs the cotton down into the sand until it forms a firm, smooth and resilient surface, over which motor vehicles may progress with almost as much ease as over a paved street in a city.

We still have a few of the new style Fords on hand. Better get one before they are all sold.

YONCE & MOONEY.

**County Treasurer's Notice.**

The County Treasurer's office will be open for the purpose of receiving taxes from the fifteenth day of October, 1921 to the fifteenth day of March, 1922.

All taxes shall be due and payable between the fifteenth day of October, 1921 and December the thirty first, 1921.

That when taxes charged shall not be paid by December the thirty first, 1921 the County Auditor shall proceed to add a penalty of one per cent for January and if taxes are not paid on or before February the first 1922, the County Auditor will proceed to add two per cent, and five per cent additional, from the first of March to the fifteenth of March, after which time all unpaid taxes will be collected by the Sheriff.

The tax levies for 1921 are as follows:

	Mills
For State purposes	12
For Ordinary County	11
For Past Indebtedness	5
For Constitutional School tax	3
For Antioch	8
For Bacon School District	14
For Blocker	8
For Blocker Limestone	4
For Colliers	4
For Flat Rock	8
For Oak Grove	3
For Red Hill	8
For Edgefield	10
For Elmwood No. 8	8
For Elmwood No. 9	2
For Elmwood No. 30	2
For Hibler	8
For Elmwood L. C.	3
For Harmony	3
For Johnston	15
For Meriwether (Gregg)	2
For Moss	3
For Brunson School	4
For Ropers	2
For Shaw	4
For Sweetwater	4
For Talbert	8
For Trenton	14
For Wards	8
For Wards No. 33	4
For Blocker R. R. (portion)	6
For Elmwood R. (portion)	16
For Johnston R. R.	3
For Pickens R. R.	3
For Wise R. R.	3
For Corporation	30½

All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 years, except those exempt by law, are liable to a poll tax of One Dollar each.

All owners of dogs are required to pay the sum of \$1.25 for each dog of the age of six months or older. This is not included in the property tax but a tag must be purchased from the County Treasurer for each dog between October 15, and December 31, of each year.

The law prescribes that all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 55 years must pay \$4.00 commutation tax. No commutation is included in the property tax. So ask for road tax receipt when you desire to pay road tax. Time for paying road tax will expire February 1, 1922.

J. L. PRINCE,  
Co. Treas. E. C.

**Abbeville-Greenwood Mutual Insurance Association.**

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