

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1855

SOLDIERS AND BOOZE

Little Drunkenness in France Although Plenty of Opportunity.

STORY OF A CHRISTMAS PARTY

Lads Found A Barrel Of Booze And Freely Imbibed—Forty Quarts Of Rye Lasted Whole Company A Month—Probably Came From Baltimore Although Native Son Says No.

Many an American boy who went to France took his first drink of an intoxicant on the other side. That was not natural because there was little else to drink. They know nothing about our so-called soft drinks and water over there is about as unpalatable as liquor is over here. It was natural then that the Doughboys should soon learn to drink the native wines and beers which really contain a very small percentage of alcohol. However, there was plenty of stuff of the real hard variety and there were many of our fellows who hit it real hard, since the lid was entirely off at all times and the cafes and other places where liquors were sold (that was everywhere) were just as wide open to soldiers as they were to anybody else. Taken as a whole though, the lads were quite temperate and the alcohol they consumed did not appear to do the most of them any harm.

Of course the military police would have their hands full with a few of our unruly ones every once in a while; but not so very often. They didn't try to do anything on the night of November 11, 1918, which was the day of the signing of the armistice. Almost everybody from the generals to the bucks were lit up like country churches and even the M. P.'s themselves. Everybody recognized it as a day of jubilee.

Despite the fact that they consume the stuff in great quantities a drunken Frenchman is a rarity. In fact a drunk man in France is just about as rare a specimen as it is a drunk man in York county. That statement may sound strange to people and yet it is absolute fact. The Frenchman hardly ever gets so intoxicated and drunkenness is almost as intolerable a thing as it is here in the county of York.

All this is by way of an introduction to a little incident I thought might be of interest in connection with a pre-Christmas spree that some of the members of my company got on with American liquor responsible. Now while there is plenty of liquor in France as I have said—in fact it is more plentiful than sunshine, American liquor is about the scarcest article on the other side. And those of us who have friends and acquaintances who have frequently indulged in it, say that there is the greatest difference in the world between the French and American kinds. Not being a booze comedian myself, I can not make the statement from my own experience.

Motor Truck company 520 to which I was assigned during my term overseas and with which I was employed in repairing broken down automobiles and Ford's was stationed just before Christmas of last year in the quaint little town of LaPallice which is located on the shores of the Atlantic and protected from the waters by a great sea wall.

The Booze Located.

It happened that a couple of lads of my company were off duty one afternoon just before Yuletide and for lack of something better to do they journeyed down to this sea wall there to watch the big ships from the states come as well as to observe other ships taking their departure for other shores.

The tide was out that afternoon and among the people on the beach were several negro soldiers who were engaged in picking up oysters which they would eat after picking them from their shells with the aid of knives from their mess kits.

On observing what appeared to be an empty barrel floating in the water, the curiosity of the colored troops was aroused, and wading out to it, they took hold and attempted to bring it ashore. They found however that it was filled with something too heavy for them to manage alone so they called to the two fellows from my outfit who were perched on the sea wall to come out and help them. By the work of four it was soon brought to land. The bung was knocked out and low and behold it was found to be filled with whisky—sure enough American whisky.

Imagine how quickly news of a blind negro roaming in Yorkville with plenty of goods on the hip would spread among certain folks and you'll get an idea just how quickly the men of my outfit learned about the presence of that liquor barrel. The two fellows from the outfit who helped the negroes land the cargo not having any vessel in which to put a portion of the liquor, one of them stood guard over the barrel while the other beat it to barracks, a distance of more than a mile to get a couple of water buckets. He could find no buckets, however and telling some of his mates of his find these men gathered up a dozen canteens each and rushed back to the barrel to fill 'em up.

Chased The French.

But the news had spread to other quarters as well and when the boys arrived they found about fifty sailors, soldiers and French civilians gathered around the barrel filling bottles and cans and other vessels. A couple of sailors had big dish pans which were brimming over. Those little French civilians were even trying to fill their hats; but they didn't have a ghost of a show to get away with it. You read a lot about the brotherly love of the French and American soldiers and you've probably seen pictures of soldiers of the two countries kissing each other. That might apply to soldiers but not to French civilians. The average American soldier didn't have much more use for them than he did for the mud over there. He just didn't care for them at all. The minute some of those Frenchies tried to beat it with some of that liquor, some big brute private would grab him and confiscate the joy juice to his own use. Still other soldiers and sailors continued to come up and a free for all fight developed

around the barrel.

Finally the lads from my organization got back to barracks with about forty quarts in canteens. The stuff was freely passed around and a good many drank liberally at first. It was stronger than the law however, and as one took a big swig of it, his wind just seemed to leave him sudden-like and he sorter wivered he had an ice-berg down his throat. Some of them real laid off; but the majority of 'em being from Pennsylvania and New York where they had been more or less used to rye all their lives and not having had an opportunity in some time kept on hitting it. One lad drank seven wine glasses of the stuff in a couple of hours.

Then he started to "chow" but he didn't get there because he decided that it would be better for his physical being to go to bed. That was about 4:30 in the afternoon and he didn't know he was living any more until the following morning.

Never Again!

Scores of others soon were in various and sundry states of intoxicated bliss and the barracks looked like a cyclone had passed through. Over in the negro barracks there was singing and shouting and whooping and hollering throughout the night, a dozen or so lights and all kinds of troubles. The following morning there were some of the sickest looking white and negro soldiers around that could be imagined. They gave one the impression of a bunch of chickens with the sorehead, too far gone for cure.

There was plenty of liquor around the next morning; but nobody appeared to want an eye opener. While it had a kicking effect, it also had a sickening effect and knowing that they were sure to again become sick, nobody wanted the kick. Indeed, it was a month before the last of that liquor disappeared from barracks and there was more than one man who wished that the greedy French civilians had been allowed to have it.

Came From Baltimore?

From whence came the barrel of liquor we never knew. It had probably been in the water for several years, the sole survivor of a ship torpedoed early in the war by the Hun. Maybe it was hoisted aboard intentionally by the sailors of some ship who having tasted it or some just like it, knew how mean it was. The barrel was old and covered with barnacles. The only word on the barrel we could distinguish was "Baltimore," where perhaps it was made. There was one man in the company, however from Baltimore and he was among those who partook liberally of the liquor. The following day he solemnly swore that it came not from his native city because he was sure that there was no man or men in all that great town so mean as to sell such vile stuff to anybody.

ANSELL TO QUIT.

Friend Of Buck Private To Resign From Military Service.

Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, of the North Carolina around whom the fight over military justice of the army has centered for several months past, will resign from the army within the next few days, says H. E. C. Bryant, Washington correspondent to the Charlotte Observer.

Colonel Ansell, with a New York attorney, will form a law partnership with offices in New York and Washington. He has been looking for some quarters in both cities for some months. His retirement from the army, his friends here say, will open the way for some fiery criticism of the existing system, which he has refrained from making because he was still subject to the army discipline.

Colonel Ansell was born at Cooch, Currituck county. He is the son of Henry Ansell, who was for 40 years clerk of the court of Currituck. He received his early education privately under Ezekiel Gilman, a distinguished Harvard graduate under whom he studied classic English, history and law.

He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1899 and was sent immediately to Porto Rico, where he served as second and first lieutenant. From 1900 to 1902 he commanded a company in the Philippine Insurrection. He served two terms of three years each as instructor in law and history at West Point.

In 1913, Colonel Ansell was assigned to the office of the judge advocate general of the army, as legal advisor to the secretary of war in all matters pertaining to the civil government of the Philippines and Porto Rico. He was also legal advisor to the army engineer in charge of river and harbor work.

He is an expert in the law pertaining to navigable waters in the United States and, since 1913, has represented Porto Rico and the Philippines in all cases before the United States supreme court. His principal hobby, however, has been the defense of enlisted men before court-martial and the civil courts. He has defended more enlisted men than any other man in the army.

Early this year, Colonel Ansell's criticism of the system of military justice before the senate committee resulted in his reduction from his army grade of brigadier general to his present status as lieutenant colonel and his removal as acting advocate general of the army and precipitated the law between him and General Crowder, the judge advocate general.

Prior to the disagreement, General Crowder has on several occasions declared Colonel Ansell the best lawyer in the army.

Colonel Ansell is to be the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar association at Greensboro next month.

The German National Assembly at a closed meeting Friday rejected a Socialist party motion for a complete separation of church and state.

B. D. Heath, millionaire business man of Charlotte died at his home in Charlotte, Thursday night of heart trouble, aged 70. He was well known over North and South Carolina where he held extensive cotton mill and other interests. He was a native of Lancaster, Friday, hundreds of his friends and acquaintances attending the funeral.

CLERKS MUST BE ENROLLED

Congress Adopts Registration to Keep Track of Graft.

REGULATION OF LONG STANDING ABUSE

The Total Allowance for Clerk Hire is to be \$3,200 Per Annum; and this Sum Must be Accounted for in Bona Fide Service.

For years efforts were made to enroll the clerks of members of the house, writes the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer.

The clerks and secretaries of senators were on the rolls.

There is no reason why the house members' employes should not be, except that representatives had selfish reasons for not putting the names and the amount paid where it could be examined by newspaper representatives and constituents.

Congress has enacted a law requiring the enrollment of clerks to representatives.

It went into effect the first of July. The only trouble with the provision is that it did not go far enough, and fix the pay of the office force of the congressmen. The senate fixes the salary, and it cannot be fixed.

Each house member gets \$3,200 for clerks, and he can use it for one or two. Many of them will carry out the spirit of the law, and hire two, one for \$2,000 and another for \$1,200, and have a real efficient crew to do his work and attend the requests of his constituents. Some will reward friends, who remain in the state, and carry on their private business while poor little women will be given paltry sums to do the Washington work.

The representative, under the old law, could pocket all or a part of the amount allowed him for clerk hire just so he declared at the end of the month he had paid it out "for clerk hire."

A few members used it to curry favor with Washington women. A small per cent, lived up to the letter of the law, and paid the full amount for service.

The new law removes the temptation for a member to pocket the money and in that way add to his own salary. He cannot do that now, for he must enroll clerks for the full \$3,200. Under the present arrangement a member can enroll his wife or daughter, or both, or his son, or any other member or two members of the family and keep the entire sum he draws for himself and clerk hire in the family.

The truth is somebody in the congressman's district is entitled to the pay he receives for clerk hire, and a most embarrassing question for any congressman, if he had not been careful where he expended his clerk hire money, would be, "What did you do with it?"

Many congressmen are criticized and censured privately for putting members of their families on their pay rolls. Often the criticism is just for the relatives never do any work to earn the money; but somebody else accepts a portion of the sum to do the drudgery. The congressman who mans his office with his son or daughter or wife to have the work done well is to be preferred to the one who hires any sort of person to do it.

A congressman needs a good office force. He owes his constituents that much, for his office is their office when they come to Washington.

In a few days gone by I have seen persons in the office of North Carolina congressmen, who did not know where the capital of the state was, who the governor of any state was, and who never heard of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Some of the best clerks I have ever seen in Washington were the sons of the congressmen they served. A clever wife makes her husband a good clerk, and his office bears a good reputation.

I was running in North Carolina against any man in congress, I would ask a few simple questions and demand answers. I would ask: "What have you done with the money Uncle Sam allowed you for clerk hire? Who are your clerks? Where do they live?"

That would be all. Many house members stand square to the wind on big issues, and are always ready to be counted, but fall on the trifling things, which, after all, count for a great deal.

The new arrangement makes the representative's job worth while. The sum of \$3,200 is not to be earned every year by everybody. The work is not hard but exacting.

Here is the new law: "Clerk hire, members and delegates: For clerk of each member, necessarily employed by him in the discharge of his official and representative duties, \$3,200 per annum, in monthly installments, \$1,408.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided that no part thereof shall be paid to any member."

A joint resolution adopted by the house provides that the \$3,200 may be paid by the clerk of the house of representatives to two persons to be designated by each member, the names of such persons to be placed upon the payrolls of employes of the house.

The clerk is subject to removal "at any time by such member with or without cause."

no retroactive designations were made; and it is respectfully suggested that retroactive appointments be not made onto the system of direct payment to clerks on the roll is well established.

"The persons designated to be clerks to members will be paid as of and from the date their names are placed on the roll, and payment of their compensation will be made by check on the last day of each month at the disbursing clerk's office in the capitol.

"It appearing, however, that a clerk is employed by a member elsewhere than in the city of Washington, such clerk's check will be mailed, on the written request of the member, to the 'other postoffice address' indicated in the appointment.

"To the regular pay will be added a proportionate amount of the additional compensation authorized and provided in section 7 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved March 1, 1919, commonly called 'the bonus,' provided, the basic pay does not exceed the rate of \$2,740 per annum.

"A monthly installment of compensation, not covered in whole or in part by an appointment of a person actually carried on the roll during such month, may not become available by a retroactive appointment during a subsequent month."

The pay received by the house member for clerk hire heretofore was \$2,000. Twelve hundred was recently added.

North Carolina has ten members of the house, and every thinking person is interested in this new arrangement.

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

Government Announces Liberal Policy in Case of Long Lapsed Insurance.

Many York county ex-soldiers are interested in the announcement that reinstatement of lapsed war risk insurance is allowed up to nine months from the date of lapse under the provisions of the exceedingly important and liberal ruling made by the treasury department extending the reinstatement privileges after separating of the insured from the active military or naval service. The following summary indicates how reinstatement may be made and when physical examinations are required:

Summary of Plan.

1. When the insured had paid no premium since discharge: (a) If not discharged more than three months, the policy may be reinstated by simply sending in past due premiums, provided the insured is still living. No application for reinstatement or proof of good health is required.

(b) If discharged more than three months but less than nine months insured must be in as good health as at date of his discharge, and so state in his application for reinstatement when sending in premiums past due. No medical examination is required.

(c) If insured was discharged before January 1, 1919, the insurance may be reinstated at any time before September 30, 1919, on the same condition as insured in above; namely insured must be in as good health as at date of discharge and so state in his application for reinstatement when sending in past due premiums. No medical examination is required.

Paid Out Premium.

2. Where the insured has paid the last premium due after he was discharged, but has failed to pay some of the later ones:

(a) If less than three months behind in premium payments and insured is in as good health as when policy lapsed and in his application, he may reinstate without medical examination by sending in premiums past due.

(b) If more than three months behind and less than nine months, insured may reinstate, if he is in as good health as at the date when the insurance lapsed and so states in his application and submits therewith a satisfactory report to that effect to the director of war risk insurance from a reputable physician, together with premiums past due.

If the policyholder is unable to keep the full amount of war risk insurance he carried while in the service, he may reinstate part of it from \$1,000 up to \$10,000 in multiples of \$500. Reductions may be made in multiples of \$500 to any amount, but not less than \$1,000. Premiums are due on the first of the month although payment may be made any time during the calendar month.

Premiums should be paid by check draft or money order payable to the treasurer of the United States and sent to the premium receipt section, bureau of war risk insurance, Washington, D. C.

The bureau of war risk insurance urges all discharged service men, whenever they write to the bureau of war insurance to be sure to furnish the following information:

Necessary Information.

1. Full name (including first, middle and last name) and complete address.
2. Rank at the time of applying for insurance.
3. Army and navy organization at time of applying for insurance.
4. Army serial number, if in the army.
5. The number of insurance certificate, if known.

If this is done, the handling of the matter will be greatly expedited.

Notwithstanding the reinstatement ruling, service men must bear in mind that while they have the opportunity to again put their policies in force, if the insurance becomes lapsed at the end of the calendar month, death claims will not be paid if death should occur before reinstatement of policy. Premiums should be kept up to insure the safety of the policy, hence the slogan, "Don't Fa' Behind."

GARNERED WITH SCISSORS

News From Within and Without the County.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Some Items of Fact, Some of Comment and All Helping to Give an Idea of What Our Neighbors Are Saying and Doing.

THE NEWS OF CLOVER.

Happenings of Past Week as Gathered by Staff Correspondent.

Clover, July 22—At a recent meeting of Clover County No. 23, Junior Order of United American mechanics, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing term: Councilor, L. M. Barrett; vice councilor, W. G. Wallace; recording secretary, Jas. A. Barrett; assistant recording secretary, M. A. Enloe; financial secretary, W. P. Hagins; treasurer, S. J. Matthews; auditor, T. H. Hopper; warden, S. P. Gordon; outside sentinel, D. F. Jackson; outside sentinel, W. R. Warren; trustee, T. H. Hopper; representative to state council, T. H. Hopper; alternate, W. B. Hagins. The state council meets in Aiken, August 5.

Capt. Thomas Back.

Dr. Joseph E. Thomas, son of Mr. C. T. Thomas of Clover who was formerly engaged in the practice of medicine at Tirzah has returned after fourteen months in the military service in France and is visiting his family who have been making their home here for some time past. Dr. Thomas has not only been successful in his military service but his many friends here are trying to persuade him to locate here for the practice of medicine, other friends want him to locate in Yorkville; he has been offered an attractive field in Rock Hill and other offers, but he has not decided upon anything as yet. Entering the medical corps of the army shortly after the outbreak of the war with Germany with the rank of first lieutenant, he saw much hard service in the medical corps of various 'American divisions. For exceptional work and because of his ability he was advanced to the rank of captain while overseas and when discharged from Camp Dix a few days ago was offered a commission as major in the reserve medical corps with the rank of major which he declined with the statement that he had more than enough military service. Capt. Thomas went through some of the most terrific struggles of the war so far as the American forces were concerned and escaped unscathed with the exception of a slight injury to his foot caused by being run over by an automobile.

High prices being offered caused a number of farmers of the Clover section to place at least a part of their cotton crop on the local market within the past week or ten days. W. P. Smith, local buyer said that he had bought quite a great deal. There is still much cotton in the hands of the farmers in the surrounding country and there is little inclination on the part of the majority of them to sell.

Many Methodists of Clover and vicinity attended the Rock Hill district convention which was held in King's Mountain Chapel last week. Of interest to Methodists of this section was the fact that three additional preachers were licensed by the district conference. They were V. O. McSwain of Chester; and B. B. Blackwell and O'Neil Lineberger of Rock Hill. All of them are well known here.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. E. W. Pressly, and children left Thursday for Greenville where they will reside in the future, having purchased a home at 325 Varsity street in that city. Their many friends and acquaintances both in the town and surrounding community will learn with regret that Dr. Pressly has accepted a position on the staff of the Steady Sanitarium recently opened at Chick Springs near Greenville.

Friends of Mr. A. Lee Campbell of Bethel will regret to learn that he is seriously ill with paralysis at his home. Mr. Campbell was stricken on Monday of last week and little improvement is to be noticed in his condition.

Mr. John L. Stacy who has been engaged in engineering work in Columbia for some time past is ill at his home here. Mr. Joan M. Smith who has been working with him has returned to his home in Clover until Mr. Stacy is able to return.

Prof. and Mrs. Grier of West, visited Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Grier here last week.

Mr. M. L. Smith and Misses Christine and Claud Smith were visitors in New York last week.

Edmund Ford has returned to the home of his father Mr. M. L. Ford here after serving with the American Military forces overseas.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Stevenson of Camden visited relatives here last week.

Miss Martha Smith recently visited Miss Elizabeth Adams at Ebenezer.

—Representative of the American Electric Railway association told the Federal electric railways committee in Washington Tuesday that traction systems of this country were in serious condition and that many of the companies must go out of existence because of increasing costs without corresponding revenues, unless the situation was met in "a spirit of fairness" by the public. It was the first hearing of the commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate and make impartial recommendations to meet the situation. Entirely without power to enforce its findings, the commission nevertheless is expected to clarify the public mind as to the causes for the present conditions and in that way assist in reaching a conclusion.

Permanent generals of general in the army for General Pershing and General March, chief of staff, and permanent ranks of admiral in the navy for Rear Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson, chief of operations, have been asked of congress by President Wilson.

Harry S. New, said to be the son of United States Senator New of Indiana, charged by a sweet jury with the murder of his sweetheart, Freda Lesser on the night of July 4, entered a plea of not guilty in superior court in Los Angeles, Friday. Trial was set for October 27.

recently, and his mental faculties were unimpaired. He was the father of 19 children, and had 81 grand-children and 101 great-grand-children.

Mrs. A. Ehrlich's house on Central street was almost completely destroyed by fire early yesterday evening. The fire had made considerable headway when the alarm was turned in, and the fire company, which made a quick response and did effective work, had considerable difficulty in saving the adjoining residences.

York county's wonderful progress, especially along educational lines, is strikingly shown by a comparison of the records in the office of the superintendent of education for 1919 with those of the present year. The record of no county in the state perhaps for the twenty year period shows more progress than does York. Gone are the one-room frame school houses with one door and one or two windows which were in use in every rural district twenty years ago. Gone are the log cabins which were used in some sections for school houses in that day. The only reminder of them today are pictures which compose a part of the records in the office of the county superintendent of education. (Gone is the two or three months term of school; gone is the opposition against extra levies for school purposes—going and going fast is the blight of illiteracy in the county of York.)

York county now has the distinction of being one of the very few counties in the state having a special levy in every district for school purposes. There are hardly more than five counties in the state holding such a record and none of them having such a record as York. These special levies range from two to fifteen mills; the districts carrying eight mills being in the majority, while in many of the districts not carrying a special levy in that amount, the increasing of such levies to at least eight mills is being agitated.

Practically every school district in York county has a commodious and neat school house built on one of the well known Clemons plans for school houses. In these districts where out and out new buildings have not been constructed within the past few years, the old buildings have been renovated to conform to the approved Clemons plan. Estimated value of rural school buildings and grounds in York county is \$400,000. Twenty years ago the rural school property of the county was hardly valued at \$50,000.

Today there are approximately 13,000 children enrolled in the schools of the county and the enforcement of the compulsory education law effective July 1, will it is estimated, increase the enrollment and attendance by possibly 1,200. The negro school children are slightly in the majority, and the records show that they too have made considerable progress along educational lines in the last twenty years. Today there are about seventy colored schools in the county as against thirty when the county was only twenty years ago. The average salary of the teacher in the town schools was about \$20. Records show that some received as low as \$13. A salary of \$25 per month was not a fabulous sum for a male teacher and the average woman teacher never expected more than \$20 a month. If she taught school all her life, she would get \$200. For instance, a teacher at Leslie school twenty years ago was paid \$25 a month. That same lady is teaching in York county now at a salary of \$100 per month, an increase of 400 per cent in twenty years, although there has been no corresponding increase in the cost of living. The records show that Hon. Broadus M. Love, now the popular educator of York county, taught school all his life. He was paid \$60 to \$100, with the great majority of them leaning toward the latter figure. Today teachers in the county are being paid from \$60 to \$100, with the great majority of them leaning toward the latter figure. Today teachers in the county are being paid from \$60 to \$100, with the great majority of them leaning toward the latter figure.

Practically all of this remarkable growth and progress has come about under the administration of Mr. J. O. E. Carroll entered upon the fifth year of his administration on July 1, and he has with pardonable pride watched the progress of the county. Twenty years ago the average salary of the teacher in the town schools was about \$20, and the superintendent of schools was paid \$50 a month. The fabulous wage of \$80 a month. It is interesting to note that the tables have turned completely since that day and the salary of the average town school teacher is greater than that of the average town school superintendent.

Today the office which the school houses over the county is adequately furnished with every essential—of which there is a surplus. The average twenty years ago the salary of the school teacher was \$20 per annum. Today it is \$100 per year with a liberal additional fund for the payment of mental expenses. In addition Misses Belva Saunders and Alice Garrison, school attendance officers, are doing a splendid job. Miss Ashe of the Home Demonstration work have their headquarters in the office of the county superintendent and render valuable assistance to him in his work, both clerical and supervisory.

Twenty years ago reading and writing and arithmetic were the subjects of study upon which the greatest stress was laid, although there was some little attention paid to history and geography. The study of physiology and higher mathematics and other important branches now taught everywhere were practically unknown in most of the rural schools of the county. There was no use in their children studying that and if these children were to be taught, what kind of thing they they need to go to school, but could just stay at home where they could get plenty of, theory and more than a plenty of practice. Agriculture is now being taught in the Fort Mill school and will likely soon be taken up in others, since even a group of colored schools in the county have employed a teacher of agriculture.

Night schools are held in Fort Mill, Rock Hill and Clover. Twenty years ago it was a hard matter to get folks to go to school in the day time—the little folks. The big folk, a considerable number of them, were getting their ways to get any "education." That is all changed now and it is predicted that in the long run, school will be conducted almost everywhere, following the sessions of the day schools for the benefit of those who in

TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS

York County Schools Show Wonderful Growth in Past Two Decades.

SPECIAL LEVY IN EACH DISTRICT

\$25 Considered Big Salary For Teacher Twenty Years Ago—Special Levies Almost Unknown—Modern School Houses Have Succeeded Cabins—Interesting Comparisons.

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Practically every school district in York county has a commodious and neat school house built on one of the well known Clemons plans for school houses. In these districts where out and out new buildings have not been constructed within the past few years, the old buildings have been renovated to conform to the approved Clemons plan. Estimated value of rural school buildings and grounds in York county is \$400,000. Twenty years ago the rural school property of the county was hardly valued at \$50,000.

Today there are approximately 13,000 children enrolled in the schools of the county and the enforcement of the compulsory education law effective July 1, will it is estimated, increase the enrollment and attendance by possibly 1,200. The negro school children are slightly in the majority, and the records show that they too have made considerable progress along educational lines in the last twenty years. Today there are about seventy colored schools in the county as against thirty when the county was only twenty years ago. The average salary of the teacher in the town schools was about \$20. Records show that some received as low as \$13. A salary of \$25 per month was not a fabulous sum for a male teacher and the average woman teacher never expected more than \$20 a month. If she taught school all her life, she would get \$200. For instance, a teacher at Leslie school twenty years ago was paid \$25 a month. That same lady is teaching in York county now at a salary of \$100 per month, an increase of 400 per cent in twenty years, although there has been no corresponding increase in the cost of living. The records show that Hon. Broadus M. Love, now the popular educator of York county, taught school all his life. He was paid \$60 to \$100, with the great majority of them leaning toward the latter figure. Today teachers in the county are being paid from \$60 to \$100, with the great majority of them leaning toward the latter figure.

Practically all of this remarkable growth and progress has come about under the administration of Mr. J. O. E. Carroll entered upon the fifth year of his administration on July 1, and he has with pardonable pride watched the progress of the county. Twenty years ago the average salary of the teacher in the town schools was about \$20, and the superintendent of schools was paid \$50 a month. The fabulous wage of \$80 a month. It is interesting to note that the tables have turned completely since that day and the salary of the average town school teacher is greater than that of the average town school superintendent.

Today the office which the school houses over the county is adequately furnished with every essential—of which there is a surplus. The average twenty years ago the salary of the school teacher was \$20 per annum. Today it is \$100 per year with a liberal additional fund for the payment of mental expenses. In addition Misses Belva Saunders and Alice Garrison, school attendance officers, are doing a splendid job. Miss Ashe of the Home Demonstration work have their headquarters in the office of the county superintendent and render valuable assistance to him in his work, both clerical and supervisory.

Twenty years ago reading and writing and arithmetic were the subjects of study upon which the greatest stress was laid, although there was some