

GOOD ROAD BILL KILLED IN HOUSE

FORTY MILLION DOLLAR BOND
ISSUE FOR HIGHWAYS
DEFEATED.

FINAL VOTE WAS 54 TO 46

Measures Passed By South Carolina
Solons Await Governor McLeod's
Signature.

Columbia. The house of representatives by a vote of 54 to 46 killed the bill providing for a bond issue of \$40,000,000 for state roads. A similar bill had passed the senate.

The bill, inspired by North Carolina's highway program and progress, was debated long, and North Carolina's program was held up as the ideal.

The program was discussed by Representative McKissick, of Greenville from the viewpoint of costs quoting from Chairman Frank Page, of the North Carolina commission, as to mileage costs and materials, to show they would be high. Mr. Page said the average cost in North Carolina was \$34,500.

Representative Sawyer, of Georgetown, spoke of the proposed measure as the best plan for providing a state road system.

Ex-Governor John Gary Evans, of Spartanburg, spoke at length in opposition to the bond issue, declaring that the state is in no condition to finance such a bond issue. He declared that there are now bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000 on the state, counties and municipalities in South Carolina, to which must be added \$75,000,000 in mortgages on the farms of the state. He said the interest on this indebtedness averages seven and a half per cent.

Representative Smoak, of Walterboro, one of the authors of the bill, spoke to the measure. He said the bill would be in effect not a bond issue, but the lending of its credit to the automobile owners of the state to build an adequate road system.

Representative Sapp, of Columbia spoke for the bond issue, declaring that it is the greatest need of the state today; that the creation of a county to county seat system will do more to bring satisfactory settlers to the state than anything else; that the cost to the state will be spread over a period of years so as to make the load very light on the taxpayers.

Fourteen bills have been reported ready for the Governor's signature by the committee on enrolled acts of the General Assembly, four of which were signed recently by Governor Thomas G. McLeod. The remaining acts which are to be signed by the chief executive are the following:

The ways and means committee measure originating in the House, to authorize and require the past indebtedness and governing commission of Florence County to pay the county superintendent of education expenses.

An act which was passed in the House through the efforts of Representative Hanna and Glenn, to exempt beneficiary normal scholarship and other students who served in the World War or who are now engaged in educational service in foreign countries from complying with the obligation of paying two years as now required.

A House bill, passed in the House to validate an election in the school district No. 1, in Florence county on June 23, 1923, by the issuance of \$15,000.00 in bonds.

An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide a system of county government for Kershaw county," so as to change the time of meeting of the Board of Directors.

An act providing for the collection of taxes on property returned and listed in case of removal from the state before the time is due for collection of taxes by the county treasurer.

An act to validate and declare legal certain bonds of Bogansville township, Union county, issued or to be issued under the provision and by authority of an act of the General Assembly.

The act to permit N. McL. Sirrine to bring action against the State for damages alleged to have been sustained when a South Carolina National Guardsman is said to have driven a truck which collided with his car.

An act to authorize school district No. 14 of Florence County to issue not exceeding \$15,000 in school bonds for erecting and equipping a school building in the district.

McLeod Makes County Appointments. Several county appointments have just been made by Governor McLeod, including the following:

J. R. McIntosh, of Kingstree, on the board of assessors of Kingstree township, in Williamsburg county to succeed D. Silverman.

J. P. McLaurin, of Dillon, member of the county board of commissioners, for Manning township, to succeed J. H. McLaurin.

Furman Grant, of Mt. Carmel, member of the board of equalization for McCormick county.

Senator Alan Johnstone of Newberry introduced an amendment to his bill to provide an annual capitation dog tax, which he stated would constitute a more efficient system of enforcement. The amendment provides that fines for violating the dog license law shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent to the schools, 35 per cent to the informer, and 15 per cent to the state game protection fund. The only change made by the amendment to the bill is to divide the 50 per cent which now goes to the informer with the game protection fund.

The senator said that he wished to send this bill back to the house with amendments, and that he would insist on a conference if any objection were raised to the amendment. The amendment was adopted and the measure sent to the house.

Other measures given third readings and sent to the house were the following:

By Senator Moise of Sumter to prohibit trucks from carrying loads of more than three and one-half tons on public highways.

By Senator Hart, York, with amendments, to continue in office the present canal commission until final determination of all questions arising in regard to the Columbia canal.

By Senator Johnstone, to amend the code section relating to property exempt from taxation, by defining the farm loan bonds exempt from taxation.

This bill, the author stated, is to exempt such bonds as the federal land bank wishes to sell in the state for the purpose of raising money for the farmers. Answering a question, he stated that it leaves the law where it now stands as to capital invested in Liberty bonds and gives the banks the option to invest in farm loan bonds.

A bill was introduced by Senator W. S. Rogers of Spartanburg for a local purpose, to allow the city to control parks partly in and partly out of the city limits, was sent to the house. The bill is statewide in its application.

The South Carolina senate through concurrence in a resolution, extended a cordial invitation to former members of the Rainbow division to come to Columbia in July and proffered the use of the State House and grounds as headquarters for the national convention of the association. The resolution was considered and adopted on motion of Senator Thomas B. Pearce of Richland.

Senator J. A. Sprull of Chesterfield offered an amendment which was accepted to provide that the sergeant-at-arms of both houses be present to welcome the delegates.

Cognizance of national convention which will be held in Columbia and a gesture of welcome to the state from the legislature of South Carolina was suggested by Gov. Thomas G. McLeod, in a message to each house.

Bills given second readings and ordered to the third are:

The Crosson bill to protect the title of motor vehicles within the state, a measure which was recommended by the state highway commission to protect the public against automobile theft.

The Williams measure to simplify the form of attachments. The author stated that it now requires approximately three hours to fill out the present legal form.

A bill introduced by the education committee to establish a school for needy or orphan children.

A joint resolution to empower the state warehouse commissioner to purchase and distribute calcium arsenate. This renews the commissioner's authority in this connection. This reading carried with it notice of amendments.

A house bill to increase the number of the board of visitors of the Citadel. The bill of the committee on education, providing for the payment of salaries of school teachers in all schools in the state and appropriating funds for the same.

A measure, introduced by Senator Butler of Cherokee, to require a license from non-residents, individuals, firms or corporations, selling or delivering goods or receiving or discharging passengers within any county of the state.

The Scarborough measure, relating to physical education in the schools and colleges and providing a system.

Members of the senate were somewhat nonplussed at the reading of a house bill in which a number of compounds were listed by their chemical or technical names. The reading clerk occupied nearly ten minutes in enumerating the compounds until the impression spread that a joker had inadvertently slipped by the house.

Senator D. M. Crosson of Lexington, himself a physician, arose to the defense of the measure, saying that it was a bill introduced by Representative R. J. Ramer of Anderson, further defining drugs and non-alcoholic drinks. The bill, said Senator Crosson, was intended to prohibit the use of dangerous drugs in soft drinks and mixtures in common use. The bill was passed to the third reading with notice of general amendments.

Wants Money in Rate Fight. Both houses of the General Assembly have been asked by Governor Thomas G. McLeod to concur in resolutions to provide the sum of \$5,000 with which the State may carry on litigation with the Southern Bell Telephone Company, which arose after the passage by the legislature of an act on April 3, 1922.

The action of the Legislature which was approved by the Governor places the telephone rates in the State back where they had been on January 1, 1921.

CLEMSON DOING PUBLIC SERVICE

SPENDS ABOUT THREE-QUARTER
MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

FOR THE STATE'S BENEFIT

Good Return Obtained By South Carolina in Money From Other Sources.

Clemson College.—That besides its big work in teaching over 1,000 students, Clemson college is a great public service corporation which expends annually practically \$750,000 in various forms of agricultural service for the benefit of South Carolina.

It was brought out in a recent report from the president's office, giving figures on the expenditures for non-collegiate public service for the fiscal year 1922-23. A most significant fact in this connection is that, though the total sum expended for public service is \$723,021.50, the appropriations from state funds are only \$269,862.85; the other \$453,158.65, South Carolina is getting nearly \$3 from other sources for every dollar which it appropriates for public service work through Clemson college.

Put in another way, state appropriation for this public service is less than 4 per cent of the total legislative budget, yet the people for whom this service is rendered, namely, the agricultural element, constitute 85 per cent of the State's population.

The non-collegiate public service work of the college is conducted under three principal divisions, namely:

1. Agricultural research.
2. Agricultural extension service.
3. Agricultural regulatory work.

The total expenditures for the last fiscal year for agricultural research work was \$106,141.66. This work, under the excellent guidance of Prof. H. W. Barre, director of the South Carolina experiment station, includes that done at the parent experiment station at Clemson college, the two branch stations at Florence and Summerville, and cooperative work carried on with individual farmers in many parts of the state.

The extension service, under the able leadership of Director W. W. Long, expended a total of \$404,382.53, only \$110,862.85 of which came from state appropriations, the remainder coming from the United States and local sources.

The agricultural research work includes live stock sanitary work, which cost \$68,416.68; cattle eradication, \$65,759.70; hog cholera control, \$27,580.84; crop pest and disease control, \$8,130.40; fertilizer inspection and analysis, \$27,085.62. All of this regulatory work administered through officials of Clemson college is done as a means of protection to the general public, especially farmers.

Fosdick to Speak to College Clubs.

Greenville.—Raymond Fosdick, formerly under secretary general of the league of nations and organizer of the war camp community service, a branch of which functioned here during the World war, will be a speaker at the conference here March 31 and April 1 of representatives from international relations clubs of Southern colleges, who will convene at and be the guests of Furman university, officials said.

Mr. Fosdick, according to a telegram received here, will speak in place of Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore, winner of the Bok peace prize, who was one of the first men to be invited to address the congress of students. Dr. Levermore, the telegram states, will not be able to address the gathering on account of the inundation of responsibilities following announcement of the peace prize award.

Convention For Sunday Schools.

Spartanburg.—The official call has been issued for the ninth World's Sunday School convention, to be held at Glasgow, Scotland, June 19-26, and delegates are being appointed by the various State Sunday School associations, according to Leon C. Palmer, state superintendent for South Carolina.

At the last World's Sunday School convention, which was held at Tokyo, Japan, in 1920, it is said that 40 nations and 57 religious denominations were represented. On account of the historic and religious interests attaching to Glasgow it is expected that the attendance this year will be even larger.

The program of the convention will include prominent educators, missionaries, evangelists and other religious leaders from the various Protestant denominations of the world.

Meetings Planned For Aiken.

Aiken.—A series of interesting and helpful meetings in agriculture, horticulture, gardening and home conveniences has been assured for this community through the cooperation of the agricultural extension department of the International Harvester company, March 3 and 4.

The purpose of the meetings will be to help the people of this community to solve the many problems in these lines.

The plan is to hold both day and evening sessions.

FIRE DESTROYS S. C. TOW

Oil Mill, Gin House, Some Cotton and Several Dwellings Destroyed in Flames.

Anderson.—Fire nearly destroyed the entire town of Lowndesville, one of the oldest and most picturesque settlements in the South, located about 25 miles south of this place on the Charleston & Western Carolina railway. The fire originated in dry grass near the railroad tracks and spread to the oil mill and gin house of the Lowndesville Ginning company, leaving it a total loss. Seven dwellings were totally destroyed, one freight car on the railroad track and 58 bales of cotton.

People from all the neighboring sections rushed to the scene to help fight the flames. Fire apparatus was rushed from Abbeville and Anderson, but was of no use as the town had no water supply. The fire had to be fought by bucket brigades.

The town presented a pitiful sight. Many of the residents lost everything and carried hardly any insurance. One woman saved from her burning home only two aprons and an old coat belonging to her husband. A number of the townspeople, old men and women, stood about their former homes bewildered, looking on at the foundations burning and hardly realizing they would have to be taken in elsewhere for the night. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Gets Antitoxin For Sick Mules.

Sumter.—The administering of diphtheria antitoxin to mules afflicted with some throat and gland trouble has been found by Dr. John I. Brunson, a well known local veterinarian, to cure the mules from the malady in short time, seemingly acting as a specific as the antitoxin does to persons affected with diphtheria. Dr. Brunson's discovery, which has been tried out very successfully on a large number of mules in local stables of Bates & Yelton, mule and horse dealers, and will prove a boon to stable men in future, as heretofore there has been no remedy for the disease and thousands of mules and horses have died from it.

The remedy was first tried several weeks ago, when a number of mules and horses brought on here by the stock dealers died from some glandular trouble. Dr. Brunson noticed that the stock were affected much as humans were with diphtheria, and he decided that it would be no harm to try the antitoxin, as the stock would die anyway. He gave a dose four times as large as for an adult person, and the animal responded by starting to improve right away. Other animals were then treated, which had become ill, and all of them became better. The treatment was tried out in other places and the stock immediately started to improve. Animals which had been confined with the sick animals were also treated and they escaped the disease, while others which were confined with them, but were not treated, took the disease.

Federal Court of Meet in Florence.

Charleston.—The United States district court for the Western district of South Carolina convenes at Florence Tuesday, March 4, for a term of two weeks. R. W. Hutson, the clerk of the court, stated that the court had decided that cases arising from the counties of Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Horry, Marion and Marlboro would be heard at this term. Cases arising from other counties would not be heard at this term except by order of the court upon a showing of sufficient reasons therefor. This applies to both criminal and civil cases.

Fire Motorcycle For Charleston.

Charleston.—Two motorcycle fire cars to be used for responding to still alarms have been purchased by the Charleston fire department. The apparatus have arrived and being put together at fire headquarters by Harry Glenn, an expert from a motorcycle plant at Springfield, Mass., makers of the machines.

Start Spray Ring For Orchard.

McCormick.—Twenty-five fruit growers in McCormick county have organized a spray ring, which includes a total of 1,550 trees, and Henry Deason of McCormick has been employed as manager and is handling the work of the spray ring, according to reports from E. A. Schilleter, assistant extension horticulturist, and J. C. Miller, county agent.

Mr. Miller is in close touch with Mr. Deason, the manager, and is giving him instructions on pruning, spraying and related orchard practices. Mr. Miller spends several hours with the manager whenever a new branch of work is taken up and remains until he is sure that the manager understands thoroughly what is necessary to be done.

Potato Sale Pays Good Profit.

Chesterfield.—A carload of sweet potatoes recently shipped by J. C. Torrell, G. A. Sherrill and R. J. Little brought them the tide sum of \$1,020. A carload was shipped last week from Morven, bought by the South Carolina Sweet Potato Growers' association. This association has bought three carloads from North Carolina recently. In this connection Mr. Tiller, county farm demonstration agent, states that had Pageland and Mt. Croghan grown potatoes this year for shipping.

Why You May Need—

for Economical Transportation



There are three main groups of prospective buyers of Chevrolet automobiles and commercial cars.

First, are all who know from comparisons or through the experiences of friends that Chevrolet provides the utmost dollar value in modern, economical transportation of people or merchandise.

Second, the large group of people with modest incomes who have the false impression that so good a car as Chevrolet is beyond their means.

They do not realize that due to engineering excellence and full modern equipment, Chevrolet operating and maintenance costs average so low that during the life of the car, it delivers modern, comfortable, fast transportation at the lowest cost per mile, including the purchase price.

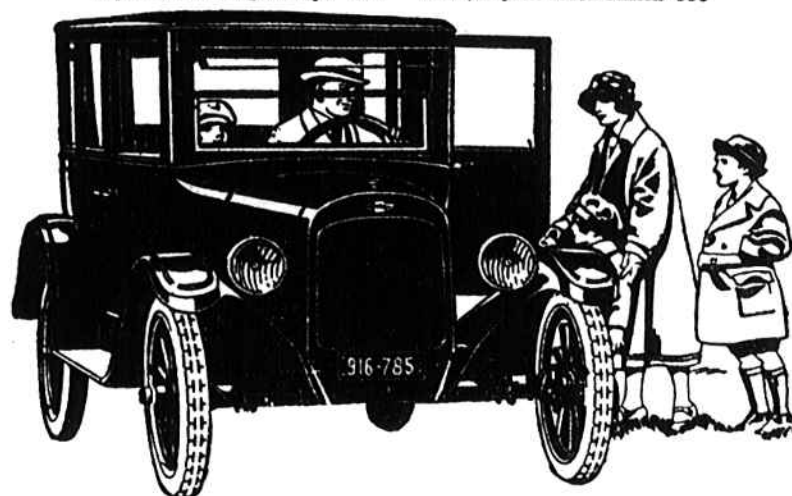
Third, the smaller but very important group of car owners of ample means, only a small percentage of whom as yet realize that Chevrolet as an extra car virtually costs them nothing, due to the reduction in their transportation expenses effected by it.

We respectfully suggest consideration, investigation and comparison of Chevrolet with any other car at any price.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan
Division of General Motors Corporation

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Superior Roadster	\$490	Superior Sedan	\$795
Superior Touring	495	Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Utility Coupe	640	Superior Light Delivery	495
Superior 4-Passenger Coupe	725	Utility Express Truck Chassis	550



Ancients Believed Man's Glory Was His Beard

There was a deep-rooted belief among the ancient peoples of the East that a man's glory was his beard. Compulsory shaving and the close-cropping of hair were signs of degradation. This is borne out by Assyrian sculptures, which always show kings with beards and long hair and slaves with close-cropped hair and clean-shaven faces.

The Egyptians, however, had different ideas. They considered that hair was a source of dirt and shaved both face and head. Their slaves and servants were compelled to do the same.

The early Greeks and Romans shaved off their beards because they gave the enemy a good hold in hand-to-hand fighting! It is recorded that Alexander the Great ordered his soldiers to shave for this reason.

It was the custom among Romans to shave off the beard at the age of twenty-one and present it as an offering to the household gods. A beard was grown after that age only as a sign of mourning.—London Tit-Bits.

The complexion of a woman's thoughts may be due to the way her face is made up.

African Ruler Devises Language of His Own

A few years ago Njoya, king of Founban, in the Cameroons, became jealous of the particularly good set of secret languages of neighboring tribes, and invented from French, English and German words a code tongue of his own which is reserved for the exclusive use of the "cabinet" and upper administrative officials.

The interesting feature of this state language, which was discovered and studied by a Frenchman, Lieutenant Clapot, is that, instead of meaning their usual equivalent, the European words have entirely different code significations. "La mission," for instance, means "to see," and "franc" means "the king." "Ordnung" means "we," "savant" means "an egg," "lemon" means "a hill," "left" means "which," and "English" means "a head."—Manchester Guardian.

Largest Waves

From a series of observations made of waves of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans by a French naval officer, it was found that the largest waves occurred in the Indian ocean, where thirty different waves averaged 29 feet, the largest being 37 feet.

"I'll Take a Chance!"

THE thought that goes with the cup of coffee at the evening meal is a disturbing one. "It may keep me awake tonight!"

The something [caffeine] in coffee that keeps so many folks awake nights, is entirely absent in Postum—the delicious, pure cereal beverage. The difference means a full night's rest and a bright tomorrow.

Postum for Health

"There's a Reason"

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tin) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in package) for those who prefer the flavor brought out by boiling fully 20 minutes. The cost of either form is about one-half cent a cup.

At grocers everywhere

