

# GET GOOD RESULTS IN NIGHT SCHOOLS

SUPERINTENDENT SWEARINGEN DISCUSSES THE FIELD FOR WORK.

## DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Columbia. John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, has prepared for publication the following discussion of the excellent work by and the great need for night schools for illiterate adults in the state:

One of the most significant educational efforts of recent years is the night school for adults. Sporadic and isolated attempts in this direction have been made in many communities at different times. For years Columbia has maintained a successful and serviceable night school. Other localities have undertaken night school work in the form of social service or community betterment. But the real development of an earnest effort in this neglected field is due to Miss E. Julia Selden of Spartanburg and Miss Will Lou Fray of Laurens.

Work in Spartanburg. It is interesting now to recall Miss Selden's pioneer service among the mill schools of Spartanburg. A graduate of Converse College, a teacher of successful experience, a young woman of wealth and refinement, Miss Selden undertook this difficult service for the mere joy of helping others. She turned immediately to the whitened fields stretching along her pathway, enlisting the co-operation of mill presidents and superintendents, she secured contributions and organized a volunteer corps of teachers. Her enthusiasm was contagious and won the confidence of the people she was trying to help. Her work was merged in the statewide effort that came in 1916.

Night Schools in Laurens. About the same time Miss Will Lou Gray, rural school supervisor of Laurens county, organized a group of rural night schools in Young's township. Her experiment was similar to the moonlight schools of Kentucky. The cold wet nights of the winter were almost void of moonlight, but this unpropitious circumstance could not dampen Miss Gray's ardor. Young lady teachers and stalwart adult farmers showed what could be accomplished in the rural night school where the instructors are anxious to help and the instructed are anxious to learn. Gray hated men who had for years made their mark, soon learned to write their names. At the spring field day celebration the most interesting and interested group of pupils was the enthusiastic bunch from the night school.

Other counties hearing of the success of the experiment in Laurens undertook night schools the following year. The state-wide agitation that resulted was another contribution that influenced the legislature to give financial support to the work.

Approved by Legislature.

The first legislative approval of night school activities was shown by the appropriation of \$5,000 in 1916. The state superintendent was authorized to undertake the work wherever, whenever and however it was deemed advisable. The magnitude of the task had already been recognized by earnest teachers everywhere. The federal census of 1910 had shown that 10 per cent of our white population and 33 per cent of our negro population are illiterate. Since the census definition of illiteracy includes any person barely able to read and write, these figures indicated an equal proportion of both whites and blacks who were only a little removed from the line of illiteracy. To put it in round numbers, one-fourth of our adult population was illiterate and another fourth was barely literate. To attempt to remedy this situation with \$5,000 was a quixotic undertaking. But a beginning had to be made. Interested workers everywhere organized night schools. Successful classes were conducted by hundreds of teachers without pay as well as by a few teachers with pay for nothing above expenses.

Night schools were operated in cities, towns, mill villages and rural districts. The most reliable and available data reported to the state superintendent's office showed 5,000 adults under instruction. The reports indicated that each dollar had been the means of teaching one man on the average to write his name. The state department of education considered the experiment a state-wide success.

New Enterprises Authorized.

The Greenville Amusement Company of Greenville was commissioned with a proposed capital stock of \$50,000, the petitioners being W. C. Cleveland, A. L. Mills and S. A. Quinley, all of Greenville.

The American Automatic Fair Detector Company of Wallhalla was chartered with a capital stock of \$20,000, the officers being Harry R. Hughes, president; W. C. Hughes, vice president and secretary; E. B. Jackson, treasurer, and Phillip P. Toole, general manager.

Got What He Went For. Telegrams were received in Columbia from the Rev. Walton H. Greener, D.D., of Columbia, who is directing the campaign for Lutheran soldiers and sailors' war relief fund in New York, emphasizing that the campaign had been brought to a conclusion with magnificent results. The \$50,000 desired was readily subscribed and the national Lutheran commission for soldiers' and sailors' welfare has assurance of subscriptions from other sources to carry the fund easily beyond \$1,000,000,000. It is estimated that 100,000 Lutherans are in the different branches of the service and the welfare of those in army camps both in America and in France will not be neglected.

The work includes the provision of regular chaplains and a large equipment for them; salaries and equipment for special chaplains in camps where no Lutheran church is near; assistance and workers for churches near camps; assistance to local work of synods, conferences and Inner Mission societies; erection of church buildings in camps; civilian chaplains and workers and equipment in France; almost endless quantities of literature for congregations, homes and 100,000 men; final reconstruction work; the cost of administration.

Dr. Greener is widely and intimately known throughout the United States in connection with his editorial duties for Lutheran publications. He is an ardent student and works prodigiously on all tasks which he undertakes.

Liked McGowan's Speech.

Admiral Sam McGowan has received the following from Secretary Baker regarding the address which the former made in the state house at Columbia a short time ago:

"There has just come to my desk a report of your address at the state house in South Carolina. You must but I appreciate yet more the spirit of co-operation and of team play that will carry us triumphantly through this undertaking."

To this Admiral McGowan replied: "I was gratified beyond expression to receive your letter in regard to what I said to the South Carolina legislature a few days ago with respect to the many big things that the army is doing in such a big way."

"I have taken the liberty of making a copy of your letter, sir, and am sending the same with a copy of this my answer, to every one of the officers and principal workers of the bureau of supplies and accounts so that they may enjoy with me the gracious words with which you have seen fit to speak of our spirit of co-operation, the particular purpose of insuring from this time forward even more co-operation with the army if such be possible."

These notes are not only interesting but important at this time as indicating the entire harmony which prevails between the army and navy in the effort of each to win the war.

What A School Can Do.

The idea of what can be accomplished by the schools is contained in a letter addressed to the food conservation office at Columbia by C. H. Witt, superintendent of the Swansea High School. In this letter Mr. Witt writes: "We have inaugurated the food conservation program here with great success. The children seem enthusiastic and self-sacrificing in their endeavors to follow the instructions issued by the food administration. Approximately 90 per cent are following regulations, and I hope to get a larger percentage at an early date."

"I shall appreciate it if you will send me about 200 more of the little cloth insignia that are worn on the coat sleeves. The little boys say they want some for themselves, and furthermore we need some more for the girls to take home to their mothers."

"You may also send me the following bulletins if you have them, 200 copies each of the food leaflets sent out by the administration. I will give these leaflets out, one at a time, so that the parents will read them carefully."

Of course the food conservation department is delighted to send such literature as the schools may want.

Clemson in American Union.

Clemson College is now a member of the American University Union with headquarters in Paris at the Royal Palace Hotel, corner Place du Theatre Francais and the Rue de Richelieu. The mail address is 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, France. The cable address is Amunon, Paris.

The general object of the union is to meet the needs of American college men who are in Europe for military or other service.

Smathers Motor Car Company of Greenwood was also commissioned, with a proposed capital stock of \$10,000. The company will buy and sell automobiles and deal in accessories and conduct a repair shop. Petitioners are J. R. Smathers and J. P. Abney.

The J. S. Farnum Company of Charleston was commissioned with a proposed capital stock of \$600. Petitioners are J. N. Nathans and T. C. Halsey of Charleston. The company proposes to own, lease and operate hotels, lodging houses and boarding houses.

Patton, Tilman and Bruce, Inc., of Greenville was chartered with a capital stock of \$30,000, the officers being W. L. Patton, president and treasurer; R. G. Tilman, vice president, and R. W. Bruce, secretary.

# SWEARINGEN TELLS HOW TO GET HELP

MANY RURAL SCHOOLS ARE AIDED IN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

## STATE FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Community, County, and State Co-operate in Providing Means for New Structures.

Columbia.—In the public school section of the general appropriation bill one of the most helpful items provides \$50,000 to aid in the erection of school houses.

This law was enacted in 1910 with an initial appropriation of \$20,000. The building fund has been renewed annually since except in 1913, when State aid was withheld by the legislature.

Rural District Benefited.

The greatest beneficiaries of the State and county school building acts are the rural districts. Under these laws any community desiring a new school building must supply from regular or extra sources 50 per cent of the cost. The county supplies 25 per cent and the State 25 per cent. The amount of extra aid allowable from the county can not exceed \$300. In case of consolidation, a bonus of \$50 may be added. The amount of State aid is also limited to \$300 except in the case of consolidation when a bonus of \$50 may likewise be added. Thus a rural district erected a new school house at the cost of \$1,200 furnishes \$600, receives \$300 from the county and \$300 from the State. If the schools or two districts consolidate, the community supplies \$600, the county \$350 and the State \$350.

School House Construction.

Many boards of trustees have built or will build in spite of this increased cost. Every day brings to the State superintendent's office new building applications. One county superintendent writes that nine new school houses must be paid for partly by State aid this spring. This is an exceptional demand from one county, but every indication points to the exhaustion of the State fund as usual.

A brief summary of State building aid during the last eight years shows how much has been accomplished and how much remains to be done:

Year	Buildings	Cost	Appropriation
1909-10	103	\$344,618.88	\$20,000
1910-11	82	208,314.34	20,000
1911-12	89	293,668.36	20,000
1912-13	141	383,961.74	.....
1913-14	140	449,686.00	20,000
1914-15	140	342,625.50	20,000
1915-16	180	613,591.12	35,000
1916-17	182	453,874.38	50,000

Total number of buildings erected, 1,057.

Total receiving aid, \$734. All building applications on file with the State superintendent will be paid in May. Trustees desiring to secure State aid should be careful to observe the requirements of the law.

School houses erected at public expense should be located on land belonging absolutely to the public. Sites owned conditionally can not be legally used for school buildings receiving extra State and county aid. The State board of education recommends a school plot of at least four acres. Lots of smaller size should not be accepted by the county superintendent and can not be accepted by the State board of education without a full and satisfactory explanation of the local conditions preventing a better location.

In order to secure proper heating, lighting, seating and ventilation, plans approved by the State board of education ought to be employed. Such plans will be furnished free by Clemson College. In case any local board desires to erect a large or expensive school house, the State board of education recommends the employment of a special architect to furnish blue prints and supervise construction. Local school officers should submit all plans to the State board of education before beginning work on their houses, if State aid is desired.

Die With Child in Arms.

Allendale.—Ben Howard, his wife and two children, negroes, were burned to death in their home a few miles from Allendale. Awakened by the fire, Howard and his wife became demoralized, it is supposed, and took out some household effects, and two children. Discovering that two other children were still in the burning house they went back in and were overcome, it is thought, and perished in flames. The remains of the parents were found in the ruins, each with a child.

Names Lads for Service School.

Columbia.—Senator Smith made the following appointments to West Point: Principal, Johnson Hagood, Barnwell; first alternate, John B. Cornwell, Chester; second alternate, Charles M. R. Bull, Statesburg; third alternate, James N. Sloan, Greenville. Also the following appointments to Annapolis: Principal, William E. Huger, Jr., Charleston; first alternate, John E. Comerford, Charleston; second alternate, Eugene E. Elmore, Anderson; third alternate, Peyton G. Bowman, Jr., Sumter.

# SOME CAMP SEVIER NEWS

Post Exchange in France Will Supply Our Boys With "Dopes" and Tobacco.

The first class in the horseshoers' school has just been graduated at the remount depot. The course runs for four months, a class of 25 entering each month. A packers' school is also in operation, the course covering two months, and 25 entering a month. The teamsters' school is not running at present, as there were so many men in the division familiar with the handling of wagons and horses that no more are needed just now.

Apparently there will be post exchanges in France and "dopes," cigarettes of American tobacco, and the thousand and one other things dear to the heart of the soldier will not be left behind on this side of the pond. According to a recent war department letter, not more than three pounds per man of such articles may be taken over by exchanges.

Two captains of the division, Capt. Benjamin R. Lacy, One Hundred and Thirtieth Field Artillery, and Lieut. Eugene T. Clark, One Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery, left to attend the school for chaplains, at Fort Monroe, Va. On completion of the course they are expected to return to their regiments.

Enough slickers and canvas leggings of all sizes to complete the supply of the entire division have recently arrived and the authorities, who have been waiting only for the arrival of enough canvass leggings to go around, will doubtless begin a round-up of all leather leggings in the possession of enlisted men as soon as the canvass ones can be distributed.

It has been learned that no more wool coats will be issued to troops which are not going across immediately as all on hand needed for troops moving now or for shipment overseas. Extra flannel shirts and winter under shirts will be issued instead. All the men here have at least one wool coat each and about half have two.

Quantities of wool are arriving daily to keep pace with the consumption and one day alone last week 80 cars, each containing about 15 or 16 cords, were received. A gasoline and oil filling station for army trucks, automobiles and motorcycles has been completed at a control point. The gasoline tank holds 10,000 gallons.

Dr. Milford H. Lyon, a speaker of note, who is just back from six months spent in France, near the front, is lecturing in the Y. M. C. A. buildings through the camp.

Places Blame on No. 18.

Columbia.—Responsibility for the Southern Railway wreck at Frost, when 12 people were killed, was placed by the coroner's jury on the crew of train No. 18, who, it alleged, failed to properly observe the rules of caution. The verdict read:

"That the 12 persons came to their deaths by train No. 42 from Spartanburg to Columbia running into train No. 18 from Greenville to Columbia at or near Frost, occasioned through the rules of caution being not thoroughly carried out by crew of train No. 18."

A thorough investigation was also conducted by railroad officials and immediately thereafter the following statement was issued by F. S. Collins, superintendent of the Columbia division:

"Investigation developed some contradictory statements between some members of the crews, but it is clear that if the flagging rules had been observed by train No. 18, the accident would not have occurred."

Was From Sumter.

Columbia.—The body which has lain at the McCormick undertaking establishment since the Southern Railway wreck, the identity of which had not been established, was found to be that of John A. Calhoun, Jr., of Sumter. A bill container, bearing the name of J. P. Mathias in gilt letters caused that name to appear in the list as the probable name of the young man when the bodies of the 12 men were identified. He was 25 years old and was to have come to Camp Jackson with a group of Sumter boys within the next few days. Knowing that he would be called into the army within the immediate future, he had gone to Ninety-Six, his former home for a brief stay.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Get your garden ready—Plant, Plant! Buy a Thrift Stamp—Stamp, Stamp, Stamp!

Corporal John Simmons, of Piedmont, S. C., was instantly killed, Capt. Peter Sorenson and Lieut. W. Hanna were injured seriously and three other officers received slight injuries from the explosion of a grenade at the school of fire, Schofield barracks. The explosion was said to be due to the presence of a live bomb in a box supposed to contain dummies.

Joe Sparks, Columbia newspaper man, has been appointed by Vice Director Rae to assist county chairmen in the boosting of War Savings Stamps.

A war conference, attended by David E. Houston, secretary of agriculture, and other prominent workers of the Council of National Defense, will be held in Columbia late in March.

Copies of a newspaper published in Honolulu, Hawaii, have been received showing a picture of the new half-million dollar electric plant being built by that government. Hal T. Marvin, a Colleton man, is the chief engineer.

# THIRD LIBERTY LOAN APRIL 6

ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

## FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS

How Large The Loan Will Be Depends Upon Fate of War Finance Bill in Congress.

Washington.—On April 6, the first anniversary of the United States' entry into the war, the third liberty loan will open. There will be a campaign of three or four weeks.

In announcing the date, Secretary McAdoo said the amount of the loan the interest rate and other features such as convertibility of bonds of previous issues, maturity and terms of payment, are yet to be determined, and that new legislation will be necessary before plans can be completed.

The fact that the amount of the loan is dependent on further legislation indicates that it will be far more than \$3,600,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unissued bonds, and the fact that certificates of indebtedness now being sold in anticipation of loan bear 4-1/2 per cent interest, affords some indication of the interest rate.

How large the loan shall be depends largely, however, on the fate of the pending war finance bill carrying an appropriation of a half-billion dollars and action on the railroad bill, with its appropriation of a similar amount.

Although Mr. McAdoo made no specific announcement, it is now taken for granted in official circles that there will be but one more loan before June 30, the end of the fiscal year. The statement concerning the date of the campaign was made at this time. Secretary McAdoo explained to give every community time to prepare for the big bond sale, and he strongly advocated popular demonstrations of patriotism on the day of the opening of the loan and second year of war.

After starting the date of the campaign opening, the secretary continued:

"April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nation-wide drive for another liberty loan."

"The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of aroused America."

MAY LEAVE TASK TO THE JAPANESE ALONE

To Take Steps to Combat German Aggression in Siberia.

Washington.—Indications now point to an agreement between the entente powers and America to confide to Japan alone the task of taking such measures as may be necessary to combat German aggression and influence in Siberia and to protect the military stores at Vladivostok. No final conclusion has been reached, however, and it was said in high official quarters that condition were changing so rapidly and so many new factors were entering into the problem that it would be unsafe to predict overnight what the issue might be.

Exchanges are proceeding rapidly between the entente governments and Washington and the matter was considered at a cabinet meeting. It is understood that the state department is being slowly but steadily influenced to accept the view which seems to obtain in Great Britain and France and possibly in Italy. That is that a single power with an efficient army and navy within easy reach of Siberia and not otherwise employed, and acting in conformity with a general agreement might be better able to deal with the situation than any international force, such as was at first contemplated.

GENERAL BIDDLE MAY BE SENT ABROAD

Washington.—Numerous changes in the personnel of the general staff of the army are expected to follow the arrival here of Major General Peyton C. March, who landed at an Atlantic port, returning from France, to assume his duties as acting chief of staff. Officers here have no knowledge of plans General March may have laid in this regard, but it has been assumed that he will draw to his aid men in whom he has confidence.

Tried to Blind Son to Beat Draft.

Two Harbors, Minn.—In an attempt to make her son unfit for army service, Mrs. Charles Magnuson threw acid in his face while he slept. The young man was badly burned, but will not lose his eyesight.

Lucky With Thirteen.

Petersburg, Ind.—Fred Butler, a farmer of Monroe township, Pike county, on December 13 sold 13 head of hogs and 13 head of cattle. Recently he received pay for them and the check was for \$1,313.13.

# "Blue" and Worried?

"Blue," worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proof that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.

A North Carolina Case

Mrs. I. L. Straughn, "Every Picture Tells a Story" 607 W. Bragg St., Greensboro, N. C., says: "I was so bad off for over two years I couldn't walk much and had to give up my work entirely. My kidneys acted irregularly and I had awful backaches. Nights couldn't sleep and mornings I got up feeling all tired out. I was awfully dizzy and nervous. My head ached and the least thing upset me. Doan's Kidney Pills made me strong and well and got the entire credit for my cure."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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IF YOU OWN A LITTLE FIELD FOR THE LAND'S SAKE DRAIN IT WELL TO MAKE IT YIELD

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Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. By express, 500, \$1.95; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000 at \$1.75; 10,000 up at \$1.50. F. O. B. HERE. Delivered parcel post 100, 35c; 1,000, \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Economy. "You must be crazy, Isabel, I've asked you repeatedly to be economical, and yet you go and order the most expensive fur coat in the shop." "Well, I don't mind being economical but I do object to looking economical." —Life.

# "HELPED ME RIGHT AWAY"

Kentucky Lady Says Two Bottles of Cardui Surprised Her by Acting So Quickly.

"Relief, Ky.—Mrs. Sarah M. Hill, of this place, writes: "I can't praise Cardui too much, for it is a wonderful medicine for women."

Eight years ago, I began to feel not quite so well as usual . . . I was not able to do anything. It seemed like I was dwindling away, and kept getting more puny every day. I was weak and pale and could not stand on my feet long . . . I had no doctor but I knew by my feelings that I had womanly weakness.

After I decided to try Cardui, I bought one bottle. It seemed as if the very first few doses began to help me. I was surprised that anything could begin to act so quickly. But it helped me right away. I know it did because I began immediately to get strong.

After I finished that first bottle, I bought another. When I had finished that second bottle, I was all right. I did not need a third bottle. I kept right on getting stronger until I was as strong as ever, and I have kept so. . . Now I am as well and as strong and as able to do my work as I ever was in my life."

Try Cardui today.—Adv.

Instead of waiting for his ship to come in a man should charter a tug to meet it.

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