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COUNTRY SCHOOLS ADVANCE RAPIDLY

Some Comparisons of the Conditions in 1912 and Those of Succeeding Years.

2,365 SCHOOLS IN STATE

This in Comparison With 2,635 in 1912 But the Average Attendance Per School Has Increased from 59 to 82.

A comprehensive report on the results of the consolidation of rural schools in South Carolina has recently been completed by Lueco Gunter, state supervisor of rural schools. The report sets forth the development of the consolidated schools since 1912 when the rural graded school law was passed by the general assembly.

The tables which have been prepared in connection with the report show that there are 1,292 rural schools employing two or more teachers. There are 1,162 one teacher white schools in the state. Of the 1,292 white schools, 959 were in the country, 166 were in rural villages and 86 were in larger towns.

The average size of the grounds about the schools was two acres, and the average cost of buildings and equipment was \$8,176.

Of these consolidated schools, 404 had separate auditoriums for community purposes, 28 of them had agricultural laboratories, 121 had economic laboratories, and 61 manual work shops.

Of the consolidated schools, 129 provided conveyances to haul the pupils to schools at the public expense. The average salary paid to the drivers of these vehicles was \$22.91 per month. The salaries varied from \$6.50 paid in Barnwell county to \$43.84 paid in Richland county. The number of pupils conveyed in the wagons was 1,723 at a cost of 10 cents per day per pupil; the cost per pupil varied from two cents per day per pupil in Dillon county to 21 cents in Greenwood county.

In these consolidated schools 167, 258 pupils in elementary grades and an average of these teachers to the school were doing elementary work. The average number of years in the high school course in the consolidated schools attempting high school work was 2.3; the average number of pupils enrolled in the high school departments was 21 per school, and the average number of teachers doing high school work was one per school. The number of teachers in the high school department varied from 1-2 teacher in several counties to 2-6 teachers in Charleston county; the next highest was 2-1 in Richland county.

Last fall H. W. Focht of the bureau of education asked Superintendent John E. Swearingen to recommend to the bureau some one to make an investigation of the conditions of rural schools in South Carolina, and Mr. Swearingen recommended Mr. Gunter who has been engaged in compiling the data for some time. The data is tabulated, and in addition to the tables there is a supplementary statement showing the development of the consolidated schools since 1912.

The statement will be sent to Mr. Focht, who is collecting statistics from every state in the Union and from Canada. All of the data collected will be tabulated and embodied in a report which will be considered at the meeting in Chicago in February of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association.

The statement which accompanies the three tables in part, is as follows:

Comparative Figures.
"In 1912 there were in the state 1,990 one-teacher schools; in 1918 there were 1,162. In 1912 there were 352 two-teacher schools; in 1918 there were 917. In 1912 there were 95 three-teacher schools; in 1918 there were 278; in 1912 there were 197 schools employing more than three teachers; and in 1918 there were 397. These figures make a total of 2,635 schools in the state in 1912, and 2,365 in 1918, a total

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ENTIRE ATLANTIC FLEET TO GO TO GUANTANAMO

Will Leave Early Next Week For Target Practice—Maneuvers Will Be on Large Scale.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—The entire Atlantic fleet is expected to sail from Hampton roads for Guantanamo, where the mid-winter maneuvers and target practice will be held. These battle practices of the fleet held four times each year, at Guantanamo in mid-winter, off the Virginia capes each spring and fall, and off the New England coast in mid-summer, were interrupted by the entry of the United States into the European war.

The fleet will begin to assemble in the roads, preparatory for the trip to Guantanamo. A number of the ships, including the Arizona, Arkansas and Florida, have been undergoing repairs at the navy yard in preparation for the maneuvers. The Arizona is still in a drydock.

For weeks preparations have been in progress at the yard for the Guantanamo maneuvers. A number of targets, in tow of tugs, several supply and ammunition ships sailed during the last week or 10 days. Others are about ready to depart.

Officers declared that the maneuvers will be on a larger scale this winter than ever before, and that much time will be devoted to long range target practices. Methods of combating the submarine will also receive attention. The fleet will return to the roads early in April, when spring maneuvers are scheduled to begin.

SENATOR SAYS TREASON REARS HEAD IN AMERICA

Powerful Organization at Work to Overthrow Government, Asserts Thomas; Members Criticized.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Criticizing a meeting here at which the Russian soviet government was praised, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Democrat, declared in the senate that a powerful organization, which he did not name, was constantly at work to overthrow the American government. The senator said a member of the house was "conspicuous" at the meeting, but that senate rules prohibited him from naming him.

Representative Mason, of Illinois addressed a gathering, urging return of American troops from Russia and Representative Gordon, of Ohio, and Dillon, of South Dakota also were present.

"I want to warn the plain people of this country," said the senator "that a powerful organization is always active to overthrow the government and erect a government of anarchists, thieves and scoundrels."

"Now in the nation's capital, this monster raises its head, utters its treason and counsels overthrow of the government."

Albert Rhys Williams, a war correspondent, and Miss Louise Bryant both of whom recently returned from Russia, were the principal speakers at the gatherings.

TROOPS WILL PROTECT THE GERMAN ASSEMBLY

German Government Taking Measures to Subdue Any Opposition of the Extremists.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—In the face of the clear intention of the extremists to oppose the meeting of the national assembly, the government is taking strong military measures, both in Berlin and Weimar. Troops have been reinforced in the newspaper quarter of Berlin and heavily armed armored cars stand day and night before the reichstag building in readiness to proceed to any threatened point.

The soldiers' councils in the large towns near Weimar, including Eisenach, Erfurt and Gotha, have protested against the sending of troops to Weimar and have threatened to oppose such measures. The independents have occupied the telegraph office at Eisenach, a move by which they are able to paralyze a large part of the telegraphic traffic with Weimar.

CHILDREN MAY WORK DURING THE SUMMER

Bill Introduced By Representative Horton Passes to Third Reading.

CONSIDER CONSTITUTION

Christensen-McGhee Concurrent Resolution Considered Most Important Legislation Before Assembly.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6.—The house Wednesday received the Christensen-McGhee concurrent resolution from the senate proposing to submit to the people the question of rewriting the state constitution. The constitution was written in 1895 and is in many respects obsolete or encumbered with restrictions. This question is now the most important piece of legislation before the lower house and will likely be reported out by the committee within the next few days. Consensus of opinion is that a two-thirds majority in the house can be mustered for the passage of the resolution. If the resolution should be approved by the house, the question would be submitted to the people at the general election of 1920. The following legislature would then be required to frame such regulations governing the calling and fixing the time for holding the convention, which would be in the spring or more likely in the summer of 1921.

The Dreher bill to prevent the publication of the names of women charged with the crime of immorality or convicted thereof, without the publication of the men's names was recommitted.

Another bill passed by the house and sent to the senate authorizes the state treasurer, the state superintendent of education, the comptroller general and the state bank examiner to prepare and distribute among county officers a system of uniform blanks and reports.

To Have More Grades.

The house also sent to the senate the Mann bill requiring the teaching of tenth grade pupils in all schools employing two or more teachers.

Three bills to amend the Australian ballot law were passed. Two of these were by Representative Dreher of Lexington. One would allow unlettered voters to name one of the assistants in making out his ballot. The other to go to the senate would impose a fine of not less than \$1,000 on the manager who interfered with the voter, or imprisonment for not more than two years. Mr. Gerald's bill to allow absent voters to vote was passed by a vote of 81 to 28.

Another bill of statewide importance, was that by the committee on fish, game and forestry, which would have all surplus revenue from the state game department to go to the state department of education.

May Work in Summer.

The Horton bill to allow the employment of children between the ages of 12 and 16 years in cotton mills during the months of June and August, when the schools are not in session, was passed to third reading. The employment of the children would not exempt any district from the provisions of the compulsory attendance law, which requires attendance four months in the year.

Mr. Pasley's bill to require telephone or telegraph messages to be sent over the most direct route was also sent to the senate.

Another bill of statewide interest to be sent to the senate was that by the committee on banking and insurance, which would exempt not more than 25 per cent of the amount of the capital stock of any bank in the state investing in Liberty bonds.

The judiciary committee bill to require all street car companies to provide separate accommodations for white and negroes was approved by the house and sent to the senate.

Both houses were the guests in the afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at the University of South Carolina at the new law school building on the campus which has just been completed.

HIGHWAY BUILDING GROWING IN FAVOR

Committees Heard By Legislature and Much Progress Is Reported.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL

Proviso is Added That Work Begin in All Counties at Same Time and Connect With Other States.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6.—Two hearings were held Wednesday on pending good roads legislation in the general assembly. The first was by the senate committee on roads, bridges and ferries, of which Senator J. W. Shelor is chairman, and was held in the senate finance committee room. The second was held in the house judiciary committee room by the special committee appointed by the senate to consider good roads legislation. Representative R. B. Belser is chairman of this committee. Members of the senate committee were present at this hearing also.

"We have made considerable progress," was the only comment that Chairman Belser would make after the hearing last night, which lasted for a couple of hours, after which the committee held an executive session. "We are not yet ready to make a statement, however."

R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, John T. Stevens of Kershaw, F. M. Burnett of Greenville, Frank E. Brodnax of Columbia, R. A. Wilson of Rock Hill, and other citizens from over the state were present at the hearing. These gentlemen urged the passage by the general assembly of the bill providing for an election on the question of issuing bonds in the sum of \$25,000,000 for the construction of a statewide system of permanent highways, and also of legislation raising the license on automobiles, changing the number of members of the state highway commission and enlarging its powers.

Two amendments to the proposed bond issue bill were discussed, which seemed to meet with general favor. One was to add a proviso that work should start in every county at the same time and the second was that the roads should connect with the principal roads of adjoining states.

One interesting fact brought out at the hearing was in regard to the attitude of the auto owners of the state towards the proposition. R. A. Wilson of Rock Hill, himself an auto owner, told the committee that he had approached 149 auto owners and that every man was against the proposition until it was explained to him, after which every one of them had signed the petition. Mr. Wilson believes that if the plan is explained to them that practically every auto mobile owner in the state will become a strong supporter of the proposition.

GREENWOOD PAPERS ARE CONSOLIDATED

Two Live Evening Dailies Join Forces Under Name of The Index Journal.

Greenwood, Feb. 6.—The Greenwood Index and Greenwood Journal which have both been issuing afternoon editions carrying full leased wire news reports, announced yesterday a consolidation of the two papers and that after today one paper will be issued under the name, The Index Journal. The merging of the two daily papers will give the new paper a circulation of approximately 6,000 and a mechanical equipment capable of producing one of the best afternoon papers in the state. In addition to the regular afternoon edition, a Sunday morning edition and a tri-weekly edition will be issued. The following will compose the organization of the Index-Journal: H. L. Watson, editor; E. P. Wideman city editor; R. M. Norment, new editor; J. S. Bailey, business manager; and G. W. Gardner, Jr., advertising manager.

RAPID INCREASE SHOWN IN THE LABOR SURPLUS

Department of Labor Urges Early Action on Legislation to Adjust War Contracts.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Early action on legislation to adjust war contract controversies was urged by the department of labor, in a statement showing that the labor surplus in many industrial centers had increased rapidly in the last ten days.

Plants heretofore engaged in war work were said not to be changing back to peace activities rapidly enough to hold their proper proportion of labor. The cancelling of war contracts with no provision for an early financial adjustment of the manufacturers' investment in war machinery, materials and partially completed products was blamed for plunging some concerns into a state bordering on stagnation.

"The department of labor's investigation of ways and means to stimulate building and improvements and augment the absorption of labor in industry, disclosed these two important ways of getting results," the statement says:

"1. Legislation enabling the building and loan associations of the country to use their real estate mortgages for collateral in a system of federal home loan banks.

"2. Legislation to authorize immediate adjustment and payment by the government of reasonable claims growing out of the summary rescinding of war contracts.

"The former would permit home builders to avail themselves of almost two billion dollars in loans the latter would provide most needed immediate capital for manufacturing."

REED FINDING FAULT WITH PROPOSED PLAN

Senator From Missouri Again Attacks Idea of League of Nations.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Another address attacking the proposed league of nations was made in the senate by Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, who criticized the plan as "white's cauldron," which might involve the United States in untold foreign complications. He referred to the Bryan arbitration treaties, adding:

"While we were swinging incense to the god of peace, Germany was forging her weapons for war."

"Today at Paris," Senator Reed declared, "we are dreaming the old dream of a super nation, a brotherhood of man, a common control of all the races of the world."

Referring to reports that the United States might participate in mandatories over Turkey, Senator Reed declared that imposition upon "the unspeakable Turk of American institutions would be just as much a violation of freedom as imposition of Turkish institutions in this country."

Delay in making peace with the enemy was criticized by Senator Reed who estimated the loss by holding armies in the field at about \$100,000,000 daily.

"All are awaiting peace," he added, "and what is peace awaiting? Not the settlement of disputes with Germany and Austria; not the conditions of this war, but is dependent on glorious dreams that have to do with South Africa, the South Sea Islands and remotest quarters of the globe—conditions that can not be accomplished in 10,000 years."

ADDITIONAL MILLS ARE SHUT DOWN IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 6.—Additional mills in this city were shut down today in connection with the strike of textile workers for a 48-hour week with 54 hours pay. The Pemberton mills, employing 1,200 operatives, were closed for an indefinite period, the Lawrence Duck company's plant, employing 3,600 was shut down until next Monday and the print works of the Pacific mills were not operated because of insufficient help.

The state board on conciliation and arbitration offered its services to the strikers today and the general committee of the workers agreed to select a committee to confer with the board.

STRATEGY DOWNS VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Opponents Prevent Record Vote at Conference of Democratic Senators.

POLLOCK FAVORS MEASURE

Spoke in Its Support and "Cause" Thus Gained One More Recruit—Political Side Principal Theme of Debate.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Strategy of opponents of equal suffrage was said to have prevented a record vote in indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage constitutional amendment resolution at a conference last night of Democratic senators.

After more than two hours of debate, Senator Jones of New Mexico, proposed indorsement of the constitutional amendment measure. Twenty senators voted favorably but all of the opponents refrained from voting and Senator Martin, the Democratic leader, who presided, declared that the resolution was not adopted because a quorum was not present.

Before the vote on the Jones proposal a motion of opponents of the resolution to adjourn was defeated, 23 to 17.

After adjournment, Senator Jones, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, said the conference action left the matter open for further consideration and would not affect his plans to call up the resolution in the senate next Monday.

"When we came to final action," said Senator Jones, "there was not a majority of the conference present and therefore no quorum with which to act on the resolution. A large majority of those present, however, were in favor of the resolution."

The political expediency of acting on the suffrage amendment was the principal theme of debate, which was marked by its vehemence. At times senators spoke so loudly that their voices reverberated through the thick doors of the conference room and echoed through the corridors.

Advocates of the resolution argued that the fortunes of the Democratic party would be aided by favorable action on the equal suffrage question and said if it was defeated future political benefits would be received by the Republican party. Opponents were said to have contended that political expediency should not be a factor in so serious a matter as amending the constitution.

The meeting, the first held by the Democratic senators during the war, broke up in a roar of laughter over the ruling of Senator Martin on the point of no quorum on the final vote.

It was announced that one more recruit for the suffrage resolution had been gained in Senator Pollock, of South Carolina, who spoke in its support.

Members of the resolution said privately that it will be brought before the senate next Monday with at least 63 of the 96 votes assured in its favor. This would be one short of the required two-thirds but advocates expressed confidence that the one additional vote necessary for its adoption could be secured.

ITALIANS PREPARED TO PRESENT LAND CLAIMS

Paris, Feb. 6.—The Italian delegation has agreed upon a memorandum which it will present to the peace conference, embodying the Italian views regarding the disposition of the Adriatic states formerly belonging to Austria. This memorandum will be made public after representatives of the Jugo-Slavs are heard by the supreme council, which was expected to be this afternoon or tomorrow.

BANK OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Luther Hanson, assistant treasurer of the Market Trust company of the Brighton district, was arrested late today on a charge of larceny of \$171,000 from the institution. Police officials said he had confessed that he had taken money from the bank for use in speculation.