

HOW TO HELP RURAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Tate Offers Some Very Practical Suggestions—He Emphasizes the Need for Better Supervision.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: I have been very much gratified by the interest in the rural schools which is being exhibited by the candidates for office in South Carolina. Every candidate for governor has expressed himself in no uncertain terms as an advocate of the upbuilding of the common schools, and especially those of the rural districts. As the reports of the county campaigns appear in the daily papers, these reports are filled with the expressions of interest on the part of the candidates for the welfare of the rural schools. I believe that this interest is genuine. There has been exhibited, however, a greater tendency to generalize on the subject than to propose remedies for conditions that should be improved. With a view of directing this popular interest into definite channels of discussion, I wish from time to time to present to the press of the State a few elements of the situation to which, in my opinion, we might all profitably turn our attention.

As I have previously stated, my own conclusions are tentative and subject to revision. In order that my work may have the benefit of the best thought of the State on the subjects discussed I should like to receive copies of papers containing editorial expressions and the views of candidates for office, and should be pleased to hear from the educators and other citizens of the State who will be so kind as to give me the benefit of their opinions.

Better Supervision Needed.

I am fully convinced that the first requisite to substantial improvement in the rural schools of South Carolina is better supervision. The greatest difference between the city schools and the country schools in this State lies in the better supervision of the former. Let us contrast the city of Columbia and her next door neighbor, the county of Lexington. In the city of Columbia, according to the last report issued by the superintendent, there are 75 teachers and 3,367 pupils. In the county of Lexington there are 152 teachers and 8,321 pupils. With the exception of two or three small towns, all of these are in country schools. The teachers of Columbia are most of them college graduates and have had years of experience in a well organized system where the work of each is definitely arranged and limited in extent. In the rural schools of Lexington county there is, according to the county superintendent of education, not a single college graduate. These teachers have obtained their preparation in the common schools and high schools of the county and State, and their sole professional training has been given in the short-term summer schools. More than half of them change schools every year. Recent statistics, in fact, show that in the whole State 52 per cent. of the rural teachers teach one year in a place. These teachers must teach all grades of work, and with the most meagre material equipment. The task of the rural teacher is infinitely more difficult than that of the grade teacher in the city school.

City vs. County Supervision.

In the city of Columbia there is a superintendent of schools who receives a salary of \$2,000 per year. Each school has a principal who gives a part of his time to supervision. There is a supervising principal who gives especial attention to the teaching the first three grades. There is a supervisor of manual training, a supervisor of music and a supervisor of sewing. In common with other city schools of the United States, Columbia perhaps spends eight to ten per cent of its total school expenditures for supervision.

In any manufacturing or other business enterprise, it is a well established principle that the less the skill and experience of the employee the more supervision is necessary. In accordance with this principle, we should expect to find the schools of Lexington county spending at least fifteen per cent for supervision. On the contrary, the total amount expended for supervision in Lexington county exclusive of the two or three town schools, is \$600, the salary of the county superintendent. This is less than 2 per cent. of the county school expenditures. The payment of this meagre compensation assumes that the county superintendent is expected to devote only a part of his time to the duties of his office, and that he is going to make a living in some other occupation. This salary is about the average in South Carolina, as any one can ascertain by examination of the code.

Moreover, the teaching force in Columbia is concentrated in a small area, and the physical effort involved in the supervision is reduced to a minimum, while the county superintendent

of Lexington must travel over an entire county. The superintendent of schools of Columbia is elected for a term of years by a stable board of trustees. The county superintendent of Lexington must offer himself before the Democratic primary and, at considerable expense to himself, make the race for the office, and throughout his term of office must continually trim his sails to the changing winds of popular opinion, which often prevents the adoption of a consistent educational policy.

This county is typical of the entire State. Is it any wonder then that the rural schools are backward? With all our interest and our protested desire that the country and the country school are the bulwarks of Democracy, we have not given them a chance.

Eliminating Politics.

Allow me to suggest for general discussion a scheme of county supervision:

First. Let the people elect a county board of education composed of three members. At the first election let one man be elected for two years, another for four years and the other for six years, and thereafter let one man be elected every two years. This will insure a stable board. If it is desired the board may be made to consist of five men rather than three.

Second. Let this county board of education select the county superintendent of schools just as the city school board selects a city superintendent. They should be allowed to select the best man for the work to be done, regardless of where he is to be found.

Third. This selection should be for a term of four years.

Fourth. The county superintendent should be paid a salary which is sufficient to enable him to devote his entire time and attention to the supervision of the schools. No county in South Carolina can afford to pay a county superintendent of education less than \$1,500.

Fifth. The county board of education should also be authorized to employ a county supervisor of instruction, whose duty it shall be to visit the country schools and to show the inexperienced teachers how to teach and organize their schools. This official should work under the direction of the county board and county superintendent, who would be left free to devote more of his time to the administrative duties of his office, such as the voting of special taxes, the consolidation of schools and erection of proper school buildings. The numerous requests which have come from the county superintendents for the services of an experimental supervisor to be placed in one county of the State for the coming year, is an indication that such help would be appreciated.

Sixth. The county board of education should be empowered to levy a special county tax not to exceed one mill, to be devoted to the supervision of the rural schools. Under the constitution the salaries of county school officers can not be paid from the 3-mill tax and they are in consequence dependent on legislative caprice. The county board should be in a position to control the funds for supervision.

As I stated above, I should be pleased to have this scheme of supervision made the basis of general discussion by those interested in education.

W. K. Tate,

State Supervisor Elementary Schools.

MR. WATSON UNDECIDED.

Sense of Duty to State Will Direct Mr. Watson in Accepting or Declining Position.

E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries, who has been tendered a federal position, the work to consist in the exportation of American manufactures abroad, yesterday gave the following statement to the press:

"I had expected to be forced to make a final decision in this matter during the past week, certainly by tomorrow. I have, however, just received advices from Washington allowing me ample time—the middle of September—in which to say whether or not I can take the foreign field in the interest of American manufactures, particularly our textiles and cottonseed products. This action in Washington is particularly gratifying, for it is but another evidence of the active interest that the federal government is taking in a systematic and proper exploitation of heretofore closed markets. Some people criticize me, no doubt, for hesitating about this proposition, commanding as it does a handsome salary and laden as it is with possibilities for facilitating Southern development—indeed aiding our cotton growers. That I can not help. I have been devoting my life to the upbuilding of South Carolina, and tangible results of policies employed are in sight. If I go to the Orient now it means the uprooting of my life, perhaps the loss of personal contact with the rank and file of the people that I love. However, if I feel that I can best serve the State and the people I love so well by going, I will go; if I don't feel this, deep down in my heart, I will stay, as badly as I need the handsome salary attached. There are some I know who can not understand this statement, and I am one who does not care to try, even, to make them understand. I have had a hard fight in the prosecution of the campaign in South Carolina for a genuine 'program of progress,' but all along I have known I was right, and now the rank and file of the people realize it and are lending their support. This fact, as evidenced time and again during the past week, has made it hard to reach a decision, hard to uproot the ties here, and that is why I have hesitated to take what many term a 'job'—the thing usually sought after—at nearly four times the actual salary I am receiving here, with expense attached. If I do take this position it will be from a sense of public duty, and nothing else. That is all I care to say about it."

balance of my life, perhaps the loss of personal contact with the rank and file of the people that I love. However, if I feel that I can best serve the State and the people I love so well by going, I will go; if I don't feel this, deep down in my heart, I will stay, as badly as I need the handsome salary attached. There are some I know who can not understand this statement, and I am one who does not care to try, even, to make them understand. I have had a hard fight in the prosecution of the campaign in South Carolina for a genuine 'program of progress,' but all along I have known I was right, and now the rank and file of the people realize it and are lending their support. This fact, as evidenced time and again during the past week, has made it hard to reach a decision, hard to uproot the ties here, and that is why I have hesitated to take what many term a 'job'—the thing usually sought after—at nearly four times the actual salary I am receiving here, with expense attached. If I do take this position it will be from a sense of public duty, and nothing else. That is all I care to say about it."

The Button—ons.

Washington Star.

It is remarkable what changes can be rung in a slender wardrobe by a judicious use of the button-ons, or, in other words, of the exchangeable trimmings and accessories that can be hooked or buttoned on a garment.

There is the petticoat idea; the girl who adopts it owns just two petticoat tops, one of black sateen and one of white lining material. On these she buttons any number and variety of deep ruffles, the dark on the black and the light on the white. There are silk ruffles to match every gown, sateen or seersucker ones for rainy days, white lace and lawn ones for lingerie gowns. The money she saves in material and making is considerable indeed, and she rejoices daily in her buttonholed ruffles and the row of black and white buttons on her underskirt foundation.

Then there are hat trimmings. How many sailors boost hooked-on bows no one but the owners will ever know, and they are certain of a trimming to agree in material and color with every stitch of clothing they own. Ribbon, velvet, straw, leather, maline, net—the varieties are endless and the gamut of shades is limited not even by the rainbow. Other hat trimmings too may be hooked on for the occasion—feathers, flowers and buckles—and one good substantial straw may be the concealed foundation of every type of hat from the tailor-made to the lingerie.

Flat pockets buttoned or hooked on to petticoats and inside blouses are another invention of the button-on girl, and she finds them vastly more convenient than the easily lost handbag. They are made large enough never to bulge, and thus they are unnoticeable.

All the pretty frills every one is wearing are easily buttoned on with pearl or crocheted buttons; and thus one blouse may boast half a dozen of these dainty accessories. A bright idea is to use gold baby studs with buttonholes in both blouse and frill. The button-on girl takes no chances with safety pins. Her waists and skirts are hooked together. There are five hooks on every one of her skirts, and five eyes in the same places on every one of her shirtwaists. In the more delicate materials, the eyes are sewed to a tape band that runs around the waist.

The same principle is extended to the petticoat and corset cover. No ugly drops and creases where a few flat buttons or large hooks and eyes save the day. And here again the tape band is in evidence. Only a few moments' extra sewing, but many hours gained in wear and tear.

Moreover, the button-on girl makes one dress do the work of two. When she buys or has made an evening dress she provides also a separate yoke and long sleeves; and for semi-dress occasions her decollete gown, with perhaps a net tunic or a dropped bodice, appears with lace sleeves and yoke in quite different guise.

Wonderful are the changes that can be wrought in one blouse by the use of button-trimmings. A bank of applique, ruffled sleeves, an overblouse of embroidered net, and the quite plain little waist becomes fit for occasions the most varied and the most trying.

Certainly the button-on idea is worth attempting.

Mary (aged 6)—Uncle Charlie, I wish you many happy returns of your birthday, and mamma said that if you gave me a dollar not to lose it.—Lippincott's.

Be sure and take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting on your trip this summer. It can not be obtained on board the trains or steamers. Changes of water and climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhoea, and it is best to be prepared.

2-DAY EXCURSION

TO COLUMBIA, S. C.

VIA C. N. & L.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24
BASEBALL--Columbia vs. Augusta.

LEAVE	ROUND TRIP RATE	LEAVE	ROUND TRIP FARE
Laurens 7:20 a. m.	\$1.25	Slighs 9:25 a. m.	75c.
Clinton 7:50 a. m.	"	Lt. Mountain 9:33 a. m.	"
Goldville 8:05 a. m.	1.00	Chapin 9:45 a. m.	50c.
Kinards 8:13 a. m.	"	Hilton 9:54 a. m.	"
Gary 8:18 a. m.	"	White Rock 9:58 a. m.	"
Jalapa 8:24 a. m.	"	Ballentine 10:06 a. m.	"
Newberry 8:47 a. m.	"	Irmo 10:18 a. m.	"
Prosperity 9:07 a. m.	75c.	Ar. Columbia 10:50 a. m.	

RETURNING, Tickets good on any Regular Train up to and including Train 14, due to leave Gervais Street, Columbia, Thursday, August 25th, 5.20 p. m.

Ask Agents, Phone or Write
W. J. CRAIG, P. T. M. J. F. LIVINGSTON, S. A.
Wilmington, N. C. Columbia, S. C.

Want Good Whiskey? Black Pays the Express.

The Southern, Seaboard, and Coast Line reach nearly every point in the South. All pass through Richmond. Orders received on one mail go out on next train. Shipments made from this point reach any place in S. C. the next morning.

All goods guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act.

Imperial Holland Gin 100 per ct.

4 Quarts \$4.00.	8 Quarts \$7.75.	12 Quarts \$11.00.	
Red Deer Corn 3.00	5.75	8.50	
Red Deer Gin 3.00	5.75	8.50	
Belle Haven Rye 3.00	5.75	8.50	
Sydnor XXXX Rye 4 Qts. \$2.60.	8 Qts. \$4.75.	12 Qts. \$7.00.	
Sydnor XXXX Corn 4 Qts. \$2.60.	8 Qts. \$4.75.	12 Qts. \$7.00.	
Sydnor XXXX Gin 4 Qts. \$2.60.	8 Qts. \$4.75.	12 Qts. \$7.00.	
Name 4 qts.	8 qts.	Case 12 qts.	
Old Capitol Rye \$5.75	\$11.00	\$15.00	
Fern Spring Rye 4.50	8.75	12.50	
John Black's Private S. 4.00	7.75	10.50	
I. E. Goff AAAA Rye 3.50	6.75	9.50	
Goff's AAAA Rye 24 Pts. \$9.50.	48 Half Pints \$10.00.		
Bell Haven Rye 24 Pts. 9.00.	48 Half Pints 9.50.		
Red Deer Corn 24 Pts. 9.00.	48 Half Pints 9.50.		
Red Deer Gin 24 Pts. 9.00.	48 Half Pints 9.50.		
Sydnor XXXX Rye 24 Pts. 7.50.	48 Half Pints 8.00.		
Sydnor XXXX Corn 24 Pts. 7.50.	48 Half Pints 8.00.		
Sydnor XXXX Gin 24 Pts. 7.50.	48 Half Pints 8.00.		
In Bulk. 1 gal.	2 gal.	3 gal.	4 gal.
AA Rye \$2.50	\$4.75	\$6.85	\$9.10
AAA Rye 3.50	6.80	9.20	12.20
Straight 8 Yrs. Old Rye 5.25	10.00	14.75	18.50
AA Corn 2.50	4.75	6.85	9.10
AAA Corn 3.50	6.80	9.20	12.20
AA Gin 2.50	4.75	6.85	9.10
AAA Gin 3.50	6.80	9.20	12.20

IMPORTED AND BONDED GOODS, Brandies, Wines and Beer are in Stock. Price list sent on application.

Remember, I pay express charges on all goods except on beer. Send Post-office Order, Express money order, Registered letter, New York exchange or Cashier's check.

JOHN BLACK,
712 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Not Noted.
"Have any of Poe's commentators taken note of the fact that his famous Raven was on an old drunk?"
"What do you mean?"
"Didn't the poet say himself the bird was an antique 'bust'?"—John Black in Baltimore American.

Won't Need a Crutch.
When Editor J. P. Sossman, of Corneliuss, N. C., bruised his leg badly, it started an ugly sore. Many salves and ointments proved worthless. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve healed it thoroughly. Nothing is so prompt and sure for Ulcers, Boils, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Corns, Sores, Pimples, Eczema or Piles. 25c. at W. E. Pelham & Son.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Woodmen of the World.
Maple Camp, No. 437, W. O. W., meets every first and third Wednesday evening at 7.45 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.
D. D. Darby, Clerk.
T. Burton, C. C.

Newberry Camp, No. 542, W. O. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday night in Klettner's Hall, at 8 o'clock.
B. B. Leitzsey, C. C.
J. J. Hitt, Clerk.

Amity Lodge, No. 87, A. F. M., meets every first Monday night at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
Harry W. Dominick, Secretary.
J. W. Earhardt, W. M.

Signet Chapter, No. 15, R. A. M., Signet Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., meets every second Monday night at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall.
Fred. H. Dominick, E. H. P. Secretary.
Harry W. Dominick, Secretary.

Golden Rule Encampment.
Golden Rule Encampment, No. 23, I. O. O. F., will meet at Klettner's Hall the 4th Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock.
I. H. Hunt, Chief Patriarch.
W. G. Peterson, Scribe.

Pulaski Lodge.
Pulaski Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., will meet Friday night, August 19, in Klettner's Hall, at 8 o'clock. Let every member attend.
J. M. Davis, Noble Grand.
W. G. Peterson, Secretary.

Bergell Tribe, No. 24, I. O. R. M.
Meets on Thursday nights at 8 o'clock. Next regular meeting on second of June, and every two weeks thereafter until September 15, after which time will meet every Thursday night at Klettner's Hall.
O. Kistner, C. R.

Cateechee Council, No. 4, D. of P., I. O. R. M.
Meets on Tuesday nights at 8 o'clock at Klettner's Hall. Next regular meeting on 31st May and every two weeks thereafter until September 15, after which time will meet every Tuesday night.
O. Klettner, R. C.

Newberry Lodge, No. 75, K. of P.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, at Fraternity Hall.
Van Smith, C. C.
C. A. Bowman, K. of R. & S.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease, but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight before retiring and you will feel all right in the morning. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

A man is a person who can remember a bottle of beer in the refrigerator a long time after he has forgotten his wife's good-bye kiss.—Dallas News.

Saved From Awful Peril.
"I never felt so near my grave," writes Lewis Chamblin, of Manchester, Ohio. R. F. D. No. 3, "as when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 115 pounds in spite of many remedies and the best doctors. And that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. Now I weigh 160 pounds and can work hard. It also cured my four children of croup." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its the most certain remedy for LaGrippe, Asthma, desperate lung trouble and all bronchial affections, 50c and \$1.00. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by W. E. Pelham & Son.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
As administrator of the estate of Mary L. Counts, deceased, I will make a final settlement on said estate in the office of the judge of probate for Newberry county on August 24, 1910, at 11 o'clock a. m., and immediately thereafter apply for letters dismisyory as administrator of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make settlement before that date and all persons holding claims against said estate will present them duly attested.
J. M. Counts, Administrator.