

" . . . In his order, Judge Grimbball stated that he was satisfied that the great weight of authority was to the effect that no mechanic's lien could be enforced against any public building, such as a schoolhouse. We agree with him in that view. There does not appear to be any doubt of the proposition that public property may not be subjected to a mechanic's lien, except upon specific statutory authority. There is no statute in this state making and authorizing a public building to be subject to such lien."

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It further appears that no public property of any kind is subject to lien, attachment or execution in this state absent specific statutory authority. In Brooks v. One Motor Bus, 190 S.C. 379, 3 S.E.2d 42, the plaintiff was involved in an accident with a school bus and subsequently attempted to attach the bus under what is now Section 29-15-20 of the Code. On appeal, the Supreme Court held that property of the state or its political subdivision cannot be subject to attachment, lien, levy, or execution. The following statements are quoted from the opinion of the Court, omitting citations:

"It is a general rule, to which we subscribe, that neither the state nor any of its political subdivisions, is bound by general words in a statute restrictive of a prerogative right, title or interest, unless expressly named.

It is also the law that no execution can be levied against the property of a county, state, or any political subdivision of the state, in the absence of a statute expressly granting such right in express terms.

Appellant bases his right to attachment, seizure and sale under execution of the respondent school bus, upon Section 8725 of the Code of 1932. An examination of this section shows that it is couched in the most general terms, and that it contains no express reference to motor vehicles owned and operated by school districts, and we hold that its terms cannot be extended so as to include the right to attach or levy an execution against the respondent school bus. No lien is created by express provision upon the property of the state, and none can be created by implication."

The defendant, Western Carolina Regional Sewer Authority is unquestionably a political subdivision of this state entitled to all of the protection