

DR. JACOBS DEAD

AT CLINTON HOME

Years Of Service—Founder of College and Orphanage Passes Away (causing widespread grief)

The State.

Clinton, Sept. 10.—After a long life full of good works, the Rev. William Plumer Jacobs, D. D., "Father of Clinton," is dead. He died suddenly this morning shortly before 6 o'clock. He was 75 years of age. His death was a shock to the community for he had not been ill. Yesterday he preached twice at his church, the Thornwell Memorial, and had not complained of being ill. Early this morning he called the young lady in the adjoining room and complained of a severe headache. The family physician was summoned at once and upon his arrival found him in an unconscious condition, only living a few moments. The members of the family were immediately notified and are expected today and tomorrow.

Dr. Jacobs was loved in Clinton from the smallest child to the gray-haired veteran, for he had lived here for the past 50 years. He was born March 19, 1842, in Yorkville, now York, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. James Ferdinand Jacobs. He was graduated at Charleston College in 1861 and at Columbia Theological Seminary in 1864. In 1864 he entered upon his first pastorate, three weak churches, Duncan's Creek, Sandy Grove and Clinton constituting his charge. Soon the Clinton church became so strong as to command his entire time and his connection once established, he maintained for 47 years, until his retirement in September, 1911. Since this time he has given his pastoral time to the Thornwell Memorial church. As pastor he led his people along many lines of activity and was loved by all.

When Dr. Jacobs came to Clinton he waged a fight against open barrooms here and succeeded in driving them out. He established The True Witness, which in 1871 became Our Monthly, and has been edited by him continually all this time. For about 25 years he had served the South Carolina Press Association as its beloved chaplain. In 1872 he led in the establishment of a high school association, which in 1886 became the Clinton College Association. From this beginning grew the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, one of the buildings of this institution bearing his name as its founder.

In 1872 Dr. Jacobs began the successful fight for the cundation of an orphanage. These are his own words expressing his aims and ambitions for the orphanage:

"We were to have a new idea for the world's people to cry down. The church, the dear old Presbyterian Church (God bless her!) was to adopt these orphans, they were to be her own; she was to put spirit into them; to give them a true home; to educate them well, to do the best for them in that line that could be done; and having so fitted them for life's work, training head, heart and hand, to bid them Godspeed as they took up their weapons and entered into the battle of life. We were to have our children to work—yes, work is noble. Jesus worked. It would make them feel honest, independent, self-reliant, to work. But there was to be no reformatory discipline, no institution life, no law or ordinance that my own children could not endure."

With such lofty ambitions, in 1873 a "board of visitors" was organized for the Thornwell Orphanage. A tract of 125 acres of land was purchased for it. May 28, 1874, the cornerstone of the first building was laid, and God, E. W. Ball of Laurens, who was the orator of the occasion, afterwards stated that he had at the time no other expectation than that the experiment would fail. October 1, 1875, the first inmates entered the institution. From that time Dr. Jacobs has devoted his life to "his institution." He has watched it grow from one little cottage and eight children until today it stands out a little village to itself, an ornament to the town, State and church, and a lasting monument to his memory. He had 300 orphan children under his care and they all loved him dearly. His life was one of "indness for little children," true in his friendships, sincere in his kind deeds and sympathy, especially for children, and for the hundreds of boys and girls who have been reared under his care, looking to him as their earthly father, he was always kind and loving. Flowers, not thorns; sunshine, not shadows, he scattered all along life's pathway. He loved his children, Clinton, its people and its institutions, and the people of Clinton loved him. He loved his church and throughout the entire country he was known. His works stand today as a monument and will live on and on, though he is gone. His memory will not fade from the recollections of those who knew and loved him.

He is survived by the following chil-

dren: One daughter, Mrs. W. J. Bailey of Clinton, the Rev. J. D. Jacobs of Clinton, the Rev. I. DiParid Jacobs of Atlanta, Ga., and the Rev. W. S. Jacobs of Houston, Texas, as well as a large family of grandchildren and other relatives.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at Thornwell Memorial church conducted by the Rev. D. M. Douglass, D. D.

DR. WILLIAM PLUMER JACOBS

Greenville News. One of the grand old men of South Carolina, the Rev. Dr. William Plumer Jacobs, is no more. The "good gray head which all men knew" they shall not see again. The hearts of thousands in this and other States are bowed down in sorrow at the death of one whose life was so effectively dedicated to the uplift of humanity and to the glory of God. The vast company of the fatherless and motherless for whose welfare he labored so splendidly will mourn him as a father. Tested by the values that are eternal, Dr. Jacobs was one of the really very great South Carolinians of his time. He will be a gentle and blessed memory when the fame of many of his contemporaries has faded utterly.

Here was one who lived in his house by the side of the road and was a friend to man. Generations unborn will exalt his goodness and mercy. The two institutions which he founded, the Thornwell Orphanage and the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, are enduring monuments to the great heart of this noble man. No other man in all the annals of South Carolina has more genuinely served humanity than he did. With courage and with far vision, he builded for the betterment of the world. When others were downcast and of little faith, he forged onward, resolute, dauntless, of good hope. He is known as "The Father of Clinton," having had a potent influence in its material and moral growth. Nowhere was his nobility better displayed than in the Thornwell Orphanage where he laid down the Golden Rule as the policy of the institution, regarding it as a home, not as a reformatory or a cold, cheerless, forbidding domicile of the unfortunate.

The constructive deeds of Dr. Jacobs stamp him as one of "choice and master spirits of this age." He has gone, full of years, full of honor, full of the tender love of his fellowmen. It has been fitly said that an institution is the lengthened shadow of one man. In the two institutions that he founded the spirit of Dr. Jacobs lives on. From generation to generation he will endure in the lives of men and women made better by the good he brought to pass. "The light he leaves behind him lies upon the paths of men."

Governor Addresses Soldiers

Before leaving for Washington in the interest of partly military matters Governor Manning issued the following address and welcome to the National Army as represented by the contingent which arrived at Camp Jackson:

"The brief address of the president to the 687,000 men in the first draft is so comprehensive that little need be added. My deep interest and pride in your welfare and the task you are undertaking impels me to say a few words to you.

"September 5 will hereafter be a notable day. It marks the beginning of the end of German militarism. And this new National Army, which is composed of men carefully selected by a uniform machinery throughout our country, will be the new and efficient safeguard for the liberty and freedom of our people.

"As the protectors of our homes, our lives and our honor, you may be certain that our hearts go out to you with a profound sense of affection and pride. There are many of us who can not be with you on the firing line but you may rest assured that we will gladly give you our support and do all in our power to see that everything that medical skill and money can do to mitigate the hardships of war will be earnestly done. Your loved ones at home will have our sympathy and our help.

"You are a picked army, called to the colors by the most democratic system yet evolved for military service. After training you will be the finest and most effective army the world has ever seen. It is true that you prefer civil to military life, but you are resolved to protect our country and our people without regard to sacrifice, and I know that through you this war will be brought to a victorious end for our country and for our allies."

LARGEST TAX BILL IN HISTORY PASSED

Senate Adopts Measure Levying Over Two Billions

Washington, Sept. 10.—The war tax bill—the largest single tax measure in American history—was passed tonight by the senate. It provides by a levy somewhat under \$2,400,000,000, as compared with the \$1,867,870,000 proposed in the bill as it passed the house May 23.

The vote was 69 to 4. Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris having recorded in opposition.

The great bill, nearly four months in the making, will be returned to the house tomorrow and then goes to conference.

Senators Simmons, Stone and Willimans, Democrats and Penrose and Lodge, Republicans, of the finance committee, were appointed the senate conferees.

Awaiting the senate in the final struggle over war financial politics is the \$11,500,000,000 credits bill, which passed the house unanimously and upon which work will be begun tomorrow by the senate finance committee.

How Tax is Distributed

Of the \$2,400,000,000 new taxes provided in the tax bill for the duration of the war, \$482,200,000 is to be taken from income, corporate and individual, and \$1,060,000,000 from war profits, most of the remainder is levied on liquor, tobacco and public utilities.

In tonight's cleanup the principal last hour actions of the senate were elimination of all provisions for taxing publishers and increasing second class postage rates and all consumption taxes on sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa, the latter reducing the bill \$86,000,000. The senate also struck out the clause proposing repeal of the "drawback" re-export allowance tax on sugar refiners and defeated proposals to add inheritance taxes.

As the last effort of the high tax group to increase taxes, the senate rejected the LaFollette substitute bill to raise \$4,500,000,000 more taxes.

A parliamentary snarl and a determined fight on the second class postage provision furnished the most excitement. After the McKellar zone postage increase amendment had been disposed of Senator Hardwick's substitute plan applicable to advertising portions only was beaten 48 to 20. Senator McKellar attempted to offer another substitute but Senator Sautsbury, presiding, held that the house zone provisions had never been formally eliminated. Then the senate made sure to eliminate all postage increases and special levies on publishers by adopting Senator Quick's motion to strike out the entire house clause 59 to 9.

Postage Features

The only postage feature left in the bill are provisions for free transportation of letters from American soldiers abroad and for a one cent stamp on parcel post packages, raising about \$4,000,000.

The consumption taxes of half cent a pound on sugar, two cents on coffee, five cents on tea, three cents on cocoa, and from one to two cents a gallon on molasses went out by overwhelming majorities. A final vote on Senator Broussard's motion to eliminate them all was 57 to 28.

DRIVER COACHES AT CAMP JACKSON

Teams Developed at University of South Carolina and Newberry College Delivered Goods

The State, 10th. James G. Driver, who is to be the government's director of sports at Camp Jackson, arrived in Columbia yesterday from his home in Virginia. Mr. Driver was offered either Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va., or Camp Jackson and he chose the latter.

Mr. Driver was one of the University of Virginia's star halfbacks and second basemen as well as forwards in basketball. He also ran the quarter of a mile in record time at that institution. Prior to entering Virginia, he went to William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., where he distinguished himself in football, baseball, basketball and track and in his senior year was made captain of the baseball, football, basketball and track teams.

He became athletic director at Carolina in 1911-12. He was assistant coach of the football team and head coach of the baseball and basketball teams and athletic director at Carolina for two years. During his stay in the fall of 1912 Carolina had one of the best football aggregations in its history. He coached the back field of the 1912 eleven and gridiron fans will remember the great work of Hart, von Kolnitz, Hayward and Passalunig.

At the conclusion of the successful 1912-13 season he went North, where he entered the construction engineering work going to many places in

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Canada and the United States. In the fall of 1916 he returned to his old love—athletics, accepting entire charge of athletics at Newberry College, where he put out a strong football team and won the State championship of baseball and basketball. Mr. Driver went from Newberry to the first officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, but was physically disqualified on account of his eyes. He attended the conference at Princeton University on Friday of all the directors of sports of the camps and cantonments in the United States. Plans were discussed in regard to athlete training in the camps and cantonments. Some of the most prominent coaches in the United States were in attendance at this conference. One of the leading boxers of the country will be stationed at each one of the camps and cantonments, as boxing will be one of the most prominent features of the work, on account of its being similar to the bayonet exercises. The foot work and arm work of boxing are quite similar to the new form of bayonet drill. It has not been decided what form of athletics will be had at Camp Jackson. John Bender, coach of the University of Tennessee football team, will be at Camp Jovier at Greenville. Walter Camp, Jr. of Yale is stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta.

changing the map of the earth and February the day was observed by overturning customs and institutions hundreds of schools throughout South Carolina and was a great success. A large number of schools more than doubled their regular attendance and ever will abide unchanged. hundreds of people were retained as permanent members. According to a most conservative estimate, there was an increase of 75,000 in the attendance on that day. It is expected that the observance of Go-to-Sunday School according to announcement by R. D. Webb, general secretary has moved throughout the State than it was in up the annual date a few months. Last February.

GO-TO-SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY NOVEMBER FOURTH Spartansburg, S. C., Sept. 5.—Sunday, November 4, 1917, has been adopted Association as State-wide Go-to-Sunday School Day for South Carolina. This particular date, it has been announced, will be observed throughout North America as International Go-to-Sunday School Day.

In the official call for mobilization, Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the International Sunday School Association, states as some of the objectives of the day: 1. To enlist recruits for the Sunday School. 2. To stimulate all Sunday schools to greater activity. 3. To advertise to the community that the Sunday school is for persons of all ages. 4. To impress upon the Church a large sense of its responsibility and opportunity in the Sunday school. 5. To impress upon all the importance of lining up the Sunday schools to help our government in such matters as Bible study among the soldiers, Red Cross promotion, and food conservation through the joint committees of the Sunday School Council and our Association. 6. To inaugurate plans whereby each local church and Sunday school may be kept in helpful, sympathetic touch with its members who go to the front in this world war. 7. To impress the great truth upon the young that, while this war is

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