

ALUMNI LOAN FUND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF S. C.

The University of South Carolina is the only State University in the South that has no endowment. This institution, therefore, is entirely dependent on annual legislative appropriations for maintenance and future development. There is never any difficulty about ordinary maintenance but development is necessarily slow, as South Carolina is not a wealthy State and as the demands upon the legislature are numerous and insistent. Such an institution as ours, therefore, must be partly dependent upon its alumni if we are to keep pace with the rapid strides of modern higher education.

There are five ordinary ways by which our alumni can contribute to the development of their Alma Mater: (1) By the establishment of an endowment fund; (2) By the erection individually or collectively of an alumni building on the campus; (3) By special donations for the embellishment of the grounds and buildings; (4) By supporting, in part, athletics; (5) By gifts to the Alumni Loan Fund.

It is of the last that we shall speak in this article reserving comment on the others in subsequent contributions to your journal.

The Alumni Loan Fund was created February, 1904 to meet the needs of the poor but worthy students of the University. During the eleven years of its activity (1904-1915) \$30,000 have been lent to students. "The active part of the fund has been paid out four times and re-collected three times," as we learn from the bulletin prepared by the very competent administrator, Professor F. W. Bradley. There are about fifty regular annual contributors. A few others have contributed sporadically. The largest total contribution was \$2,602.25 (in 1910) the smallest \$51.50 (in 1912). As there are about 3,000 living alumni it will be seen that the number of contributors is exceedingly small. If the alumni averaged \$5.00 a piece annually the contributions to this fund would amount to \$15,000 a year. As only \$100 is ever loaned to any one applicant, this would mean that 150 young men and women would be enabled annually to complete their education in addition to those who had already secured loans from the permanent fund. When these young people graduate they naturally become the warmest friends of the institution and the most generous contributors to the fund to which they owe their high educational training. But better far the State is enriched by an increasingly large number of highly educated citizens to aid in guiding her future career.

It is said that Alexander Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederacy, educated out of his private funds, sixty young men most of whom rendered valuable service in after life to the great commonwealth of Georgia. Surely there is no benefaction that heaps larger returns than one that helps to fit men for a career of usefulness and distinction in life. The interest on such a fund is not to be measured in dollars and cents but in souls and social service, the value of which is beyond compute.

Personally I feel keenly the importance of timely aid to the struggler after the higher things of the intellect. My own father could not have graduated in 1832 at the University of South Carolina had it not been for the generosity of a wealthy gentleman in Southern South Carolina and an opportune loan from the Aid Fund of Washington and Lee University enabled the writer to complete his college course. I feel it keenly, therefore, when a young man is compelled to forego altogether the advantages of college training because of lack of funds or for the same reason has to leave the University before he graduates. There are pathetic cases of this kind every year, not to speak of the larger number who suffer in silence from the unfulfilled desire for a higher education.

In spite of these facts benefactors continue to build memorials and contribute funds for the advancement of various educational interests—all admirable objects of munificence in themselves; but comparatively few have realized the importance of making men of character and education—always the finest assets of any commonwealth. By means of the Alumni Loan Fund which has been in existence only twelve years, seven ministers, 49 teachers, 14 lawyers, six legislators, 34 business men, four magistrates, two doctors and three county superintendents of education have been enabled to complete their college careers. Two hundred and thirteen have been aided altogether and 20 are being helped this year. This is a fine showing and should encourage every alumnus to do all in his power to enlarge and perpetuate a fund that does so great a service to the University and to the State.

W. S. Currell, President, University of South Carolina.

NEW ENEMY OF PEACH.

An insect destructive to the peach and kindred fruits, believed to be new in the United States, has been discovered by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia and its environs. This insect, which in its adult form is a brownish moth and in its larval stage a small white and pink caterpillar, attacks both the tender shoots and fruit, causing serious losses.

Because of the habits of the worm, the usual control measures such as spraying with certain arsenates will probably not be effective. The smooth young shoots, owing to their rapid growth, are protected by the poison solution for only a very short time after the spray is applied, and hence it is almost impossible to poison them. The entomologists of the department who have been investigating the pest will continue to study it in the hope of developing control measures.

What the insect is. The insect, known to science as *Laspeyresia molesta*, is believed to

AFTER INVENTORY SALE OF

White Goods

Begins THURSDAY MORNING
and Closes WHEN ALL WHITE
GOODS ARE SOLD OUT

This Sale Will
save Abbeville
Women Many Dollars

Beginning tomorrow morning, (Thursday, Jan. 17) and continuing until the last piece is sold we offer at wonderful sacrifice in price our entire stock of White Goods together with numerous other odds and ends about the store.

Right now is the time of year when we forget what we paid for goods and consider only what price will promptly sell them. We have had a wonderful business during the past year and are willing to lose on our present stock in order to clear our store for an all-new stock of spring goods. For instance here are a few prices on high class new goods:

SHIRT WAIST GOODS	DAMASKS, Per yard	BEST QUALITY LINENS
10^c to 50^c	75^c to \$2.50	25^c to \$1.50
SHEETINGS	BLEACHING AND CAMBRIC	ORGANDIES
30c to 45c	10^c 12¹/₂^c and 15^c	25c to 50c

1/3
OFF ON ALL
COATS and COAT
SUITS and HATS
1/3

ALL THE GOODS IN THIS STORE ARE
SELLING AT "BEFORE THE WAR" prices
and many articles at less than wholesale cost today

HADDON-WILSON CO. The.... WomansStore

have been introduced from Japan. So far as the department's entomologists know, it has not been found in America other than in the District of Columbia and in the adjoining territory in Maryland and Virginia. The specialists are desirous of knowing if the insect has attacked peach, plum, or cherry trees elsewhere in the United States.

The presence of the insect can best be determined in most cases by the nature of its injury to peach trees. It bores into practically every tender twig and causes new shoots to push out from lateral buds. These are attacked in turn, the abnormal stimulation of lateral growth producing a much branched and bushy plant. A copious flow of gum from the twig ends often follows the attack of the caterpillars.

Injury to Fruit.
In attacking fruit the young caterpillars generally eat through the skin at or near the point of attachment of the fruit stem. The larva, as it grows makes its way to the pit, where it feeds on the flesh, which soon becomes much discolored and more or less slimy. Larva entering at the side of the fruit are more likely to eat out pockets or cavities in the flesh.

The full-grown caterpillar spins a whitish silk cocoon in which to pupate. Moths emerge in the spring for egg laying by the time the shoots are well out.

The Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture especially requests owners of peach or other fruit trees to report the presence of this new pest in their orchards. Specimens of twigs may be mailed wrapped in paper, or preferably, in a suitable box.

TO READJUST POSTAL RATES.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The ways are now being greased for the launching of the movement for the readjustment of postal rates in the present session of Congress. This problem was to have been taken up in the last session but had to be deferred on account of the consideration required by railway mail pay. Since this has been disposed of the committees are prepared to take up the matter of placing the various postal rates on a more equitable basis.

A zone system of rates for second class matter is being prominently urged to take the place of the present flat rate which was adopted nearly forty years ago. The present rate has for some time been regarded as a discrimination against the newspapers in favor of the great national magazines. Like the parcel post the proposed zone rates would be based on the length of the haul.

The postal committees have been besieged by petitions bearing millions of names and several hundred

thousand letters from individuals urging a readjustment of postal rates with a view of making possible one cent letter postage. A survey of the situation indicates that sufficient changes will be made in the various rates to permit the granting of a 1 cent rate on local delivery letters in the next session of Congress.

Chairman Moon of the House Postal Committee, today said: "I think that the Committee will take up this second-class mail matter at the next session and press it to a conclusion at once. While I cannot speak for the Committee, this is my desire in the matter. I do not know what kind of a bill we will pass, whether it will have a zone feature attached to it or not. This view has been presented frequently in years past, and sometimes received favor and sometimes not. As to what shape the legislation will be in I am not able to say, but I am sure the Committee will give it the best possible shape in the public interest."

Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, a prominent member of the Senate Postal Committee, said: "I do think the time has come when the people who write and mail letters and pay postage ought not to have quite so much of this burden of the price of transporting and handling the mail matter of the various national magazine publications on their shoulders." Representative Carl Vinson, of Georgia, said: "When letters, can

be carried all over our country, and to certain foreign countries, for two cents, and return a large profit, it is quite evident that the profit on local, or the so-called drop letters, must be exorbitant. The reduction will mean no falling off in the revenues as it is generally regarded that the volume of mail will practically be doubled immediately upon the installation of the new rate."

Representative Britt, of North Carolina, former assistant Postmaster General and now a member of the House Postal Committee, says that "1 cent will much more than pay the cost of handling local delivery letters and the creation of such a rate will be a powerful stimulus to urban business and local correspondence. A glance at the postal statistics will show this rate to be easily feasible. I am encouraged to believe that the day of equitable adjustment of our Postal rates, and one-cent letter postage is not far distant."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TAKES OVER N. O. & N.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Confirming the acquisition of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway Company, said today: "The controlling stocks of the New

Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company and Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway Company have been held for many years by an English investment company, known as the Junctions Company. Southern Railway Company acquired in 1905 a minority holding of the shares of this English Company.

"By a transaction made possible through the wish of the directors and other security holders of this English company to assist the British Government in securing American exchange, Southern Railway Company has consolidated its investment by the acquisition in direct ownership of the controlling stock of the New Orleans and Northeastern heretofore held by the English company, and at the same time has parted with all interest, direct or indirect, in the Alabama and Vicksburg Shreveport and Pacific by sale of its holdings of the shares of the Junctions Company, which are now held abroad.

"In consequence the New Orleans and Northeastern will hereafter be operated as a part of the Southern Railway System, thus affording the Southern lines a direct entrance into New Orleans, as well as physical connection with the extensive terminals of New Orleans Terminal Company, of which the Southern has been for some time the sole owner."