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GROWTH OF NEWBERRY COLLEGE.

Address of President Scherer—What the College Has Done—Value of Small Colleges.

At the Lutheran Synod which met in Augusta last week, President J. A. B. Scherer presented the cause of Newberry College in a very forcible manner, and as it is a question which always interests the people of Newberry, we give herewith a synopsis of his address as printed in the Augusta Chronicle.

President Scherer said in part: "The noblest chapter in the history of the American people has been written by the small church college. This statement is made with the utmost deliberation and emphasis. I confess that upon going to Newberry, a little more than two years ago, I did not begin to realize the importance of the small church college, in the development of our country at large. Newberry college is a luminous illustration of what I mean, and because its history is unfamiliar to many here tonight, I ask permission to rehearse a few facts with which others of us are completely familiar.

"It was founded in a spirit of absolute loyalty to the great church which this synod represents, without the slightest tinge of narrowness or bigotry. To make this plain, I can do no better than quote from the address of that goldenhearted gentleman and world-famed scholar, Dr. John Bachman, delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the first building in 1857."

Its Students in the War.

President Scherer here cited from this memorable address in demonstration of the fact above stated. He then continued as follows:

"It remained loyal to its ideals in face of the fiercest adversity. When the tocsin of war sounded, in 1861, its students leaped from the campus to the camp in eager defense of right and of country. They left their life blood on many a battlefield in Virginia and Tennessee. To this day the college colors serve to remind us of their heroic sacrifice: Gray for the land we love the best, and scarlet for the heart's devotion. But sacrifices no less heroic were made by those too young or too old to go to war. Newberry is one of the few institutions in the south whose doors were never closed during those four years of fratricidal strife. At the close of the war, the college property, valued at \$70,000, had been annihilated. The building was destroyed by the federal troops. When the college sought a temporary refuge in Wallhalla its only property consisted of the old brass bell, the remnant of a small library and a few blackboards and benches. President J. P. Smeltzer had baked bread with his own hands and sold to the federal troops, that the school might be kept open. At Wallhalla he turned dry goods boxes into desks and at a time when the slime of the carpet-bagger was upon all of the state institutions, he sent out strong fibred men to do the tremendous work of rebuilding the devastated south. The Lutherans of South Carolina and Georgia rallied loyalty to the support of their school when it returned again to Newberry. How well they have done their work is proved by the following citation from a Presbyterian paper, published two years ago. There are in South Carolina 100,000 Baptist. In the Baptist college there are at this time 205 students, or two students to a thousand members. There are 80,000 Methodist in South Carolina.

"In Wofford College there are 300 students, or nearly four students to a thousand members. There are in North Carolina about 37,000 Presbyterians. In Davidson, the Presbyterian college of that state, there are 245 students, or about six and a half students to the thousand. There are in South Carolina about 9,000 Lutherans. Newberry has 164 students, or eighteen students to a thousand members. These facts speak volumes of praise for the loyalty of our people in the past. They are further emphasized by the fact that Newberry College now has an attendance of 220 students, which indicates a larger

ratio of progress than that of any other college in the state.

Progress of the Colleges.

"The permanence of the small colleges in the American educational system is now assured. A recent report of the United States commissioner of education shows that in the thirteen Southern states the state colleges, (mechanical and agricultural schools being excepted) have 721 instructors, with 7,341 students. The denominational colleges have 1,354 instructors, with 24,254 students. That is to say, 80 per cent of the college students in the South today are in church schools in spite of a vastly inferior income and material equipment. "The Nation" for November 1st contains carefully tabulated statement, proving that the progress of the small college during the past ten years has been greatly superior, the country through, to that of the large state university. Charles Francis Adams said in a public address at Harvard last June, in effect, that Harvard can do better work only by breaking itself into a large number of smaller schools. Mr. D. C. Heath, of Boston, said in my presence last winter that if he had his two sons to educate again, he would send them first not to Harvard, but to a church college like Newberry. He said that he would do this for two reasons: First, because of the closer contact of the student with the teacher, and secondly because of the infinite importance of positive Christian influence, during the plastic years of character. By all means we must have the specialization afforded by the great university, but before this, the student should have a general and deeply grounded culture which can be best bestowed by the Christian school. The country at large has come to this position.

Now Is Opportune Time.

"The other denominational colleges have realized the permanency of their opportunity and have provided therefor by the raising of endowments, without which no institution can achieve genuine success. Lutherans, with their customary phlegm, have lagged behind. But a golden moment now confronts Newberry College which must be seized, if we would not be recreant to our privilege and duty. Last April Dr. D. K. Pearsons, a Presbyterian layman of Chicago, offered Newberry a gift of \$25,000 for sacred perpetual endowment, when we shall have raised twice that amount. Like Heaven, he believes in helping them that help themselves. When Andrew Carnegie heard of this offer, he promised \$10,000 for the erection of a building to house the new engineering department, when one fifth of the \$50,000 should be secured. Newberry is not without honor in its own county. When the citizens of Newberry, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, heard of Mr. Carnegie's proposition, they met his conditions within five hours. The engineering building is now completed and equipped. This new department pays all of its expenses, including salaries, within two years after its establishment. Citizens of Newberry, irrespective of denomination, were not content with meeting Mr. Carnegie's conditions. They have thus far given \$20,000 towards the Pearsons fund, and Orangeburg county has swelled the amount until we now come before the church with the request for a balance of \$23,000. What are you going to do about it?"

Resolutions Adopted.

After Dr. Scherer's address Rev. M. O. J. Kreps offered the following resolution, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted: "Realizing that the continual growth and fullest possible development of the church within our synodical territory and that adjacent to it depends upon the continued existence and strongest possible equipment of Newberry College and realizing that the opportunity just now presented to the church to so materially increase the endowment of the college is the paramount interest that is now before our Synod, resolved,

First—That we as a Synod and as individuals pledge our most earnest prayers, deepest sympathy and most substantial cooperation to the able and energetic president of the college

in his desire to raise \$50,000 additional endowment in order that the college may be able to realize the very generous offer of Dr. Pearsons.

Second—That we urge all our churches and friends to extend similar cooperation in making possible this most desirable result.

Third—That we renew with strongest possible emphasis, our standing resolution that the third Sunday in December be observed as Newberry College day, and that the instructions therewith given be carried out to the letter."

CAPT. F. B. FIELDING IS DEAD.

One of the Best Known Railroad Men in South Carolina Succumbs.

Mr. Francis B. Fielding died at his residence on Pendleton street yesterday morning at 5 o'clock after an illness of only a few days. He was 60 years of age last August and was born in Beaufort in 1846. When only 15 years of age he removed with the family of his father to Columbia and has resided here at intervals ever since.

He was a son of Rev. John Fielding and his mother was before her marriage, Miss Mary Branaugh from Alexandria, Va.

For 30 years Capt. Fielding, as he was best known, has been in the employ of the Southern railway and has had many important runs. At the time of his death he was running between Columbia and Asheville as conductor of the fast trains between the two cities.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary Lamar Tradewell of Columbia and a daughter, Miss Emmie Fielding, one son, Mr. Jno. Fielding, one sister, Mrs. Joseph E. Muller of New York, also survives him.

The funeral services have not yet been announced.—The State, Nov. 14.

Capt. Fielding had many friends in Newberry. Some years ago he ran as conductor on the train from Laurens to Columbia. He was always a favorite with the traveling public and those who know him will regret to learn of his death.

BABY DESERTED IN GREENVILLE.

Well-Dressed Woman Leaves it with Lady While She Goes to a Store, and is Seen no More.

Greenville, November 14.—Shortly after 2 o'clock to-day, while the snow was falling a well dressed woman with a small baby in her arms knocked at the door of Mrs. Mary Bell on Washington street, and asked that she and her child be allowed to warm. After remaining before the door a short while the baby went to sleep. The strange woman asked Mrs. Bell to allow her to leave the child there while she went to a nearby store to buy an umbrella. That was about 4 o'clock. At 9 o'clock this evening the woman had not returned, and Mrs. Bell informed the police. On investigation the child was found to be well dressed. A locket hung from its neck which had the name "Blanche" engraved on one side and a diamond setting on the other side. The baby is a six-weeks' old girl. A satchel full of well made dresses and saques was left by the side of the child. The police are doing all in their power to locate the mysterious woman, but at a late hour to-night their efforts have been fruitless.

Mary Emerson Matinee.

For those who cannot attend the night performance of Mary Emerson in "His Majesty and the Maid", the managers of the opera house have arranged a special children's matinee for Saturday afternoon. At this performance children under twelve years of age will be admitted to all parts of the house for 25 cents; adults, general admission and dress circle seats, 50 cents, parquet, 75 cents. The prices for the night performance are 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Parquet seats on sale at the usual place phone 200. The heralds now being distributed tell the story of the play. If you have not seen it call at the City Cafe and get one.

GEN. ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.

A Newberry Boy Who Has Won His Way to the Front by His Own Merit.

The first conspicuous act of the new inspector general of the United States army, Gen. Ernest Albert Garlington, is the recommendation to disband the regiment of negro troops, the Twenty-fifth infantry, for the perpetration of some of the men in committing outrages upon citizens at Brownsville, Texas, and for the conduct of all of the men in shielding the guilty parties. But this is but one of the conspicuous acts which have characterized Gen. Garlington's career since he entered the army. Appointed to the position of inspector general about a month ago, his coming into office was to inspire the utmost confidence in that branch of the service over which he presides throughout the army, from the president of the United States, who is commander-in-chief, down. Much is heard about him here now, not only in army and navy circles but among civilians. Gen. Garlington is the first real Southerner to attain high position in the United States army since the war, that is through the regular order of the service, steadily working his way by his own merit to the top. He was appointed to West Point in 1872 from Georgia, his father living then in Atlanta. His original home was in Newberry, S. C., where his mother and his sister, Mrs. W. Y. Fair, live now. Not before since 1812 has there been a general officer in the United States army hailing from South Carolina or Georgia, or, with the exception of Gen. Bell from Kentucky, whose people were all loyal to the union during the Civil war, from anywhere in the South.

It was in 1890, while Mr. Garlington was a first lieutenant in the Seventh cavalry, that he came into notice. For gallant service in the battle of Wounded Knee, with the Sioux Indians in South Dakota, he was awarded a medal of honor. He was wounded in that battle, and his name was carried in the headlines of all the papers throughout the country in recounting the gallantry of the young cavalry officer. Since that time he has occupied conspicuous places in the army. He was one of the board appointed to revise the cavalry drill regulations, which was a tribute to his ability as a drill expert. During the war with Spain he was inspector general of Gen. Joe Wheeler's cavalry. He served throughout the campaign in Cuba with the command of Gen. Shafter, being present at the battle of Santiago and the occupation of the city on the same day. Three times has he been assistant to the inspector general before; now he is made inspector general himself with the rank of brigadier general.

A number of Southern officers in the army have taken courage at the promotion of Gen. Garlington, as well as pride. He is one who in spite of being a Southerner has forced a recognition of his ability and his service. They are all agreed that there has been no favoritism in it. Gen. Garlington was not a member of the Rough Riders, and he does not owe his position to personal friendship with the president.

Zach McGhee.

SUGGESTING E. D. SMITH.

Rumor of Resignation of Harvie Jordan Brings South Carolina Man Into Prominence.

The rumor of the resignation of Harvie Jordan, as president of the Southern Cotton association, has caused the friends of the association in this State to suggest as his successor Mr. E. D. Smith, who is president of the South Carolina branch and has been the field agent and a member of the executive committee since its organization.

Mr. Smith has done a great deal of work and will be not yet been formally appointed to it. It is thought that he would accept the position provided it did not interfere with his active business and work for more members and the better organization of the association.

The Negro as an Obstacle To Southern Immigration

Splendid Address Made by Governor Heyward Before the Southern Immigration and Quarantine Conference at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., November 12.—The first speaker at the opening session of the Southern Immigration and Quarantine Conference in this city this morning, after the address of welcome and the response, was the Hon. D. C. Heyward, Governor of South Carolina. Governor Heyward's subject was "South Carolina's Efforts for Immigration." He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I made up my mind some time ago that nothing, unless the difficulty were insurmountable, should keep me from being present and taking part in the deliberations of this Convention. Last year I made an earnest effort to be with you, but could not overcome the obstacles that prevented.

Our country is so large, its interests so diversified, that we can justly say each section has its own peculiar needs, each relating to its own environment. I read with great interest the programme which was sent to me by your secretary a few days ago, and I was impressed with the importance of the questions to be discussed at this Conference.

I feel that I am indebted to your partial consideration in the subject which you have assigned me. All the South has a vital interest in the question of select immigration, but my State, South Carolina, following an old habit of hers, has taken the lead. She was the first State in the South to establish an official department of immigration, and thus place herself where she could best supply all the requirements of this great need. I shall not weary you now with a recital of the arduous details attendant upon the practical establishment of this department. Opposition was encountered—obstacles were in the way, and numerous difficulties had to be overcome.

The need was great, hard work was done, and one of the results to which I can now point was the arrival in Charleston harbor of one of the great ocean liners of the North German Lloyd Line, bearing nearly five hundred immigrants. Some of these were men of means and the large majority were hale, hearty and good looking specimens of Austrians, Servians, Gallicians, Croats and Dutch-trained workers and of a type that promises to develop into good American citizens.

Attractions South Carolina Offers.

We have in South Carolina and in the South a broad and rich field for the proper class of immigrants. Fertile lands are lying idle; we have forests of valuable timber and nowhere have manufacturing interests multiplied more rapidly. We have a climate unexcelled the world over. All of these make a most inviting field for capital and labor to increase, to prosper and to work together in harmony. There is ample room for the professional man and for the mechanic; for the common laborer and for the skilled artisan; for the mill operative and the capitalist. We have need for all of these, we have room for all, we have work for all, and it is to immigration we must look for our future development.

There is a great deal more involved for the South, perhaps, from immigration than appears upon the surface. I shall endeavor to make this more apparent in what I shall have to say to you. In the establishment of our bureau of agriculture, commerce and immigration I felt that the subject of immigration had a bearing, and a decided one, upon our most vital problems. In my message to the General Assembly I urged upon that body what I felt to be the great need for this work, and I was, of course, much gratified when it was officially inaugurated.

Immigration and the Race Question.

My principal reason in wishing to see immigrants brought into South Carolina and the South was not only

because I felt their coming meant a great step towards the development of our almost unlimited resources, but it also had its own bearing upon the direct practical solution of what is called our race problem. It was my conviction that we had been discussing theories too long—that the time had come for practical work. I shall, therefore, before addressing myself somewhat briefly to the subject of immigration alone, beg your indulgence in considering one aspect of the subject upon which immigration has a most important bearing. I wish to say that I approach even a slight reference to the race question with great hesitancy. In my opinion too much has already been said, too many theories have been advanced. In all of these theories, with their various solutions, nothing has been yet proposed which caused our people to feel that the proper remedy has been found, or existing condition met.

We of the South, my friends, need not fear to let the truth and the whole truth be known. Without a precedent in the history of the world to be guided by, nearly always misunderstood and misjudged, the people of the South have for more than forty years sought to reconcile differences which were bound to arise between two races living upon the same soil. These races differ widely in intelligence and moral responsibility, one being distinctly inferior to the other. Only until a few years ago the inferior race was in servitude to the superior, and with no previous preparation whatever was given equal civil and political rights under the Constitution. Under such adverse circumstances it is my honest opinion that no other people upon this earth could have succeeded as well as the Southern people have done in meeting existing conditions, and this fact alone should not only give us courage and hope for the future, but should entitle us to the trust and confidence of the world.

Assistance from the North.

Sectional feeling in this country, fortunately for the North and the South, is passing away and our people, knowing each other better, understand each other better. Problems which were once peculiarly Southern are becoming national, and problems which were once confined entirely to the North are finding their way into the South. We Americans are more and more mutually carrying "the white man's burden."

In order to bear those burdens and to solve these problems we must fully understand their nature, and the only way to understand is to see them as they actually exist. A proper diagnosis is necessary before we can apply proper and effective remedies; every bad symptom as well as every good symptom must be revealed. The day for the South to be misrepresented and maligned is past; the day for the South to demand and receive that justice which in her due has come.

Nearly every proposed solution relates primarily to what concerns the negro. The question has been, what shall we do with him, and what action, Legislative or otherwise, shall we take in regard to him? We have even been seeking to make some change in our political and economic system, which will affect the negro alone, and which will, at the same time, aid in solving our problem. Thus far no such solution has been found. I am satisfied were there such a solution, which, besides being practical, is capable of being put into immediate effect, that it would have been evolved long ago by the people of the South. While I believe that the race problem can and will eventually be solved, still I do not think that conditions which are the result of years, I might more properly say of centuries, can be changed in a day by the adoption of any rule or the enactment of any special legislation.