

# The Herald and News.

NEWBERY, SOUTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1912.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 86.

## LUTHERAN SYNOD ON SUMMERLAND COLLEGE

### SPIRITED DEBATE ON NEW GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

Action of Synod—Other Matters of Importance Before Lutheran Body. Adjourned Friday Night.

Summerland College for Women, which is now in its first session, occupied most of the time of the South Carolina Lutheran Synod on Friday. Synod adjourned on Friday night.

The question before Synod was first raised upon the request of the college for an appropriation by Synod to insure the buildings and for an appropriation for a new building. Throughout the discussion the sentiment of Synod in favor of educational facilities for the young women of the Lutheran Church of the State was in evidence, but the matter upon which Synod hesitated was the extent to which it should pledge itself in a financial way. The resolution under which Synod accepted the property provided that the Synod accept the Summerland property for the establishment of a school for the higher education of women, "and that the Synod give its moral support and develop the property as it shall be able." After a number of able arguments, the Synod Friday finally adopted the following:

"Resolved, That as soon as the Hon. C. M. Efrid, attorney for the board of trustees of the Summerland college, shall have filed with the officers of this Synod a certificate that the unencumbered title to the property of said college has been conveyed to this Synod in fee simple; 1. That the Synod pay the insurance on said college property; 2. That, whereas the Synod has not now resources with which to pay the indebtedness of the institution, that it be referred to the board of trustees with power to act."

The following endorsement was also made a part of the resolution:

"That we recommend the college to the attention and favorable consideration of all our people, as offering excellent educational advantages for the young women of our church."

The resolutions which were adopted were substitutes for a resolution pledging the Synod to the financial support of the institution. As soon as the Synod took its action Dr. E. J. Etheridge arose to a question of personal privilege and said he was glad that Batesburg and Leesville had not killed the college, and that he regarded the action of Synod as a death blow to the institution. The Rev. S. P. Koon, president of the institution, also expressed dissatisfaction with the action of Synod. Dr. George B. Cromer, in one of the strongest addresses made on the floor of Synod during its convention, resented the imputation that Synod was not doing what it ought for the new girls' college. He said that it was a generation before as much had been done for Newberry college. Synod, he said, was being criticized because it had not gone ahead and made a full-grown college out of Summerland at the beginning, when Synod had not the means to do so. He said he was tired of being put in the position of an enemy of education because of his position upon the matter. The Synod had now, he said, done more for Summerland than it had done for Newberry college in the first thirty years of Newberry's existence. Dr. Cromer moved that the board of trustees of the college, if it be deemed advisable, be authorized to mortgage the property to provide for a building fund. This motion by Dr. Cromer was carried. The action of Synod in regard to the college was generally regarded as giving the college all the support which Synod was able to give at present.

### Report on Newberry College.

A fine report on Newberry college was made by President J. Henry Harms. President Harms very strongly urged the need of an adequate library and of additional dormitory equipment. Dr. Harms also urged the advisability of securing for the college the tract of land lying between the college property and Rosement cemetery. President S. P. Koon, of the Summerland college, made a splendid plea for his college.

The three treasurers of the various

funds of Synod were re-elected and Henry C. Holloway, of Newberry, was elected treasurer of the general endowment fund of Newberry college.

Reports from missions were received on Friday afternoon. Gratifying progress was shown.

### The Orphan Home.

At the afternoon session on Thursday afternoon Superintendent J. T. Crabtree, of the Orphan Home, at Salem, Va., reviewed the work of the home and its fine growth. He said the institution now needs another building, so as to give separate buildings for boys and girls. Whenever the needs of the home were called to the attention of the church, he said, there was always generous response. He said that out of thirty names of those sent out by the home which he recalled one hundred per cent. had made good.

Rev. W. P. Cline, superintendent of the Lowman Home for the aged and infirm at White Rock, reviewed the first year of the home, the only one of its kind in the country. The Home has one thousand acres of land, and is doing a great work.

### Trustees for Colleges.

The following trustees of the Summerland College for Women were elected: Dr. E. J. Etheridge, Rev. P. E. Monroe, J. Q. Wheeler, J. W. Bouknight, Rev. C. P. Boozer, Dr. W. P. Timmerman. The president of Synod was authorized to appoint a sufficient number to complete the board.

C. L. Kibler, of Columbia, was elected trustee of Newberry college to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. J. C. Seegers. The other trustees were re-elected.

Rev. E. C. Cronk, secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, delivered a splendid illustrated lecture before Synod on Thursday night. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Oxner.

### Sermon by Rev. E. W. Leslie.

The following in regard to the sermon of the Rev. E. W. Leslie on Friday morning is from the Columbia State:

One of the features of synod is the high order of sermons delivered before the body. Every one has been strong and to the point. The Synod has begun its work every day by listening to a 20-minute sermon. This morning the sermon was preached by Rev. E. W. Leslie, pastor of Grace church, Prosperity. His subject was "The Growing Christian," based on I Cor. 13:11: "When I became a man I put away childish things." He made the point that as a child is not a man, a man ought not to be a child. As one grows in years of Christian service, he should put away childish things. Some childish things to be put away are: Not taking a serious view of life and its duties; not taking a broad view of the world and its needs; to want another to perform any good and difficult task. He cited Jonah as one who was a childish man, who wanted some other to do his work. In conclusion he told Synod how the Christian is to grow. He said that the body grows by feeding, and that the mind and soul must be fed and exercised. The spiritual food is the word of God and the Lord's Supper. The exercises should be taking part in all the causes of the church of Christ.

### STRIKE AT COLUMBIA SETTLED.

Columbia, Oct. 25.—The strike of the motormen and conductors of the Columbia Street Railway was ended here this afternoon, when representatives of the striking carmen and the officials of the street railway signed an agreement satisfactory to both sides and the strike was declared off. The street cars will resume their regular schedules in the morning.

It was largely the work of W. C. Howard, of Cleveland, Ohio, representative of the Peerless Automobile company, of that city, that the initial steps were taken which brought the warring factions together and ended the strike. Mr. Howard used his good offices, brought the two sides together and with the result that an amicable arrangement was entered into and the troubles ended. No official statement has been made as to the terms of the agreement, except in the statement of Mr. H. J. Hardy, who had charge of the strike, that the agreement runs to January 1, 1915, precluding possibility of another strike before that time.

## PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

### To Develop New Hospital for Insane. History of Legislation—Statement of Facts.

At the session of the legislature of 1910 a joint resolution to create a commission to purchase lands for the use of the State Hospital for the Insane and erect buildings thereon and provide the means therefor was passed and approved by the governor. The resolution provided for the appointment of a commission of five members, two of whom should be the superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane and the chairman of the State board of health. Governor Ansel appointed as the other three members George B. Cromer, of Newberry; Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, and R. O. Purdy, of Sumter. The term of office was one year, unless sooner removed by the governor. The commission was authorized to purchase for the State suitable lands for the use of the State Hospital for the Insane, and to have plans, specifications and estimates made for said hospital, and to erect such buildings on said lands as it may decide to relieve the congested condition which was then existing at the State Hospital for the Insane.

The legislature at the same session authorized the commission to borrow \$100,000.00 from the State sinking fund commission, or elsewhere, at the rate of interest not to exceed five per cent. Under this resolution the commission proceeded to purchase lands suitable for the purpose, and decided to locate on the Southern railway, six miles north of Columbia. A more desirable location could not have been secured in South Carolina, and the commission is to be commended for the selection made. That commission purchased 1,935.41 acres at \$53,290.15.

At the session of the legislature of 1911 another joint resolution was adopted, continuing the State Hospital commission for one year, the members to be appointed by the governor upon the expiration of the term of office of the then members. In pursuance to that resolution Governor Blease appointed the superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, Dr. J. W. Babcock; the chairman of the State board of health, Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr.; John F. Floyd, of Spartanburg; James M. Payne, of Anderson, and E. H. Aull, of Newberry. This commission was authorized to borrow from the State sinking fund commission \$200,000.00 in addition to the \$46,709.85, unexpended balance from the \$100,000.00 authorized to be borrowed in the joint resolution of 1910. The commission under this resolution was also authorized to adopt such plans and specifications and erect such buildings on the land purchased as it may decide to be necessary to relieve the congested condition at the State Hospital for the Insane.

The commission of 1911 purchased 226,005 additional acres of land at \$7,737.78. This makes the total land purchased for the State Hospital for the Insane 2,161,415 acres at a cost to the State of \$61,027.93. The commission proceeded at once to have plans and specifications made and to arrange for the erection of buildings. The commission during 1911 spent \$27,652.27.

In 1912 the legislature passed another joint resolution continuing the State Hospital commission for one year as then constituted. It was estimated that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the State sinking fund by the resolutions of 1910 and 1911 would be sufficient for all expenditures during 1912. Pursuant to the resolution of 1912 the commission has drawn from the sinking fund up to this time during 1912 \$125,000.00, which will give sufficient money to continue the work during the balance of the year. The expenditures this year have amounted to about \$85,000.00, \$17,011.31 of which was paid to the regents of the State Hospital for the Insane under a resolution of the legislature to reimburse the regents for the erection of barns and other improvements connected with the farm.

As the sinking fund money will have to be called in in January on refunding the bonds of the State, the legislature of 1912 passed a joint resolution submitting to the people in the election on November 5 the question of issuing one million dollars in bonds for the

purpose of continuing and completing the development of the new Hospital for the Insane. The resolution provides that the property now owned by the State in the city of Columbia, and upon which the present Hospital for the Insane is located, be pledged as security for the payment of these bonds, and that the sale of this property be left with the State sinking fund commission to be disposed of to the best advantage for the State. The State owns about 360 acres of land, all practically in the city of Columbia, and upon which the present Insane Asylum is located. It is estimated that in 20 years by judicious handling the State will realize more than one million dollars for this property and thus be able to retire the bonds and the interest as they mature. It will take several years to complete the development of the new Insane Asylum, and there is no doubt, if the property in Columbia is judiciously handled, it can be disposed of by the time the new asylum is completed for a sum more than sufficient to pay the bonds proposed to be issued.

It is true that the people as a rule shy, as it were, at any proposition or suggestion for the issuing of bonds. The question which presents itself now to the people of the State is:

To issue these bonds and continue the development of this property and refund the bonds out of the proceeds of the sale of the property at present owned by the State as proposed in the joint resolution authorizing the issue of the bonds, and to be voted on in the general election as an amendment to the constitution.

Or, to levy an additional tax to continue the development of the new asylum.

Or, to discontinue work on its development.

It is scarcely probable that the people will approve discontinuing the work on the new asylum. It would not only be a financial loss to the State to stop work at present, but the purpose for which the work was begun would not be carried out and the congested condition at the present Insane Asylum would continue.

It is a simple business proposition, and if the people will stop to think of it and consider its importance, there is no doubt the proposed bond issue will be carried by a practically unanimous vote.

The purpose of the legislature, as expressed in the several resolutions referred to, is evidently to transfer the entire asylum plant to the property purchased six miles north of Columbia. This will take several years and must be gradual, but during these years it will be possible for the State sinking fund commission, if the proposed bonds are voted, to dispose of the real estate in the city of Columbia for a sum more than sufficient to pay the bonds and the interest when they mature. No possible good reason can be advanced for not voting the proposed bond issue, as provided in the resolution adopted by the legislature of 1912.

This brief history of the legislation in connection with the development of the new asylum and statement of the proposed bond issue is made at the request of the State hospital commission and without any personal interest in the issue whatever.

It has been stated in the public press that the State hospital commission had already expended \$300,000.00. This is a mistake. The total expenditure, including the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, up to the present is about \$150,000.00.

One building sufficient to accommodate comfortably one hundred and fifty patients has been practically completed. A number of barns and other improvements in connection with the farm have been erected, houses for employees are also nearly completed and all equipment to carry forward the work rapidly and successfully has been purchased and to discontinue at this time would entail a heavy financial loss upon the State.

### Nearest the Heart.

Latin Teacher—Now you may give me an example of the dative.

High School Girl (with her mind elsewhere)—I will meet you at 8 o'clock.—Puck.

"It's going to be a hard winter."  
"How can you tell?"  
"By the size of the salary I'm getting."—Boston Transcript.

## Vaughn Has Confessed; Was Sentenced To Die

### OFFICERS ARE CHARGED WITH LIBERATING VAUGHN

INSPECTOR GILREATH, REUBEN GOSNELL, EX-JAILOR PHILLIPS.

All Liberated on Bond—Deny Any Knowledge of the Escape—Vaughn Gives Information.

It was stated in the Greenville News of Monday that Thurston U. Vaughn, the self-confessed rapist, had given the information that ex-Sheriff J. D. Gilreath, inspector of police; ex-Jailor A. A. Phillips, of the city police, and Reuben Gosnell, a magistrate's constable, had assisted him in his escape from jail last June. With this information O. K. Mauldin, of Greenville, became prosecutor, and the three gentlemen named were arrested, but liberated on \$1,000 bond each. Of course, the three men claim to be innocent of any connection with the escape of Vaughn. Being prominent citizens of Greenville, the charge and their arrest created something of a sensation. The specific charge in the indictment is that these men "did aid and assist one T. U. Vaughn to escape from the Greenville county jail." Mr. Mauldin, in his statement, says that it was with great reluctance that he permitted himself to be connected with the case, and it was only after he had been convinced of the absolute guilt of Mr. Gilreath and the other defendants, that he took his stand. He says he has no interest or malice in the case, beyond a sincere desire to see that justice is meted out.

### HORRIBLE STORY IS TOLD IN GREENVILLE COURT

Testimony is on the Whole Unprintable and Only Characterization of Recital is Given.

Greenville, Oct. 25.—A pretty 17-year-old orphan girl of Graniteville, Aiken county, prosecutrix in an indictment handed down by the grand jury last Monday against Thurston U. Vaughn, former superintendent of the South Carolina Odd Fellows' orphanage, assistant superintendent of the largest Sunday school in the city and teacher of a college for girls' Bible class, took the witness stand in the court of general sessions here today and for eight hours told a story that tonight is upon many tongues in Greenville and fills twice as many ears. With one day of testifying shifted behind the scenes of time not half of the witnesses summoned in the case have yet been put on the stand. What testimony they will offer no one knows and the people stand aghast and wonder what the morrow will bring.

As a whole, the testimony offered is unprintable. A general characterization of it is, however, permissible. The witness stated, beginning in June, 1908, illicit relations with the defendant extended over a period of four years and ended only this spring, when she was removed from Vaughn's private home in the city and sent to her sister's home at Graniteville. In December, 1908, she testified, she submitted to an alleged criminal operation to relieve her of her embarrassing condition.

Revolting stories of barbarous treatment which she alleges Vaughn showed her were woven into her testimony. This treatment, she alleged, consisted of beatings administered with sticks, board, switches, his hand and "most anything else." The last beating which she said Vaughn gave her was last spring after Vaughn had resigned at the orphanage and had brought her to live with him at his home in the city. On this occasion, she alleges, the defendant beat her until she fainted. A physician was sent for, she alleges, and Vaughn told him that the girl had received a severe fall, from which she fainted.

Though the cross-examination was grilling, the girl's story was unshaken in the main when she was taken down from the stand.

Two well known physicians of the

### DATE OF EXECUTION FIXED DECEMBER 20

PLEADS IN VAIN FOR HIS LIFE—PLEA DENIED.

Accused, in Effort to Escape. Death Penalty, Admits Guilt in Statement to Jury.

Greenville, Oct. 26.—T. U. Vaughn, on trial for alleged immorality during his term as superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Home here, was put on the stand by his lawyers today and made a clean confession of his awful crime.

The trial was brought to a sensational close when Vaughn broke down and confessed all. He named two other victims in addition to those included in the indictment. The jury was out but four minutes and made no recommendation for mercy, the verdict carrying the death penalty.

Tears streamed down the face of Judge Purdy, named by Governor Blease as special judge for this trial. Many jurors, court officials and spectators alike made no pretense of hiding their tears as Vaughn, pale and broken, acknowledged his crime. Some jurors wept aloud.

### Sentence Pronounced.

In the afternoon Judge Purdy, before sentencing Vaughn, overruled a motion for a new trial, which was argued by one of Vaughn's lawyers, after his client made his confession. Judge Purdy, in sentencing Vaughn to death in the electric chair, set December 20 as the date for his execution.

When court opened there was no intimation that the accused would make a confession. His attorney had fought stubbornly since the beginning of the case to break down the strong evidence developed by the prosecution's little girl witnesses.

Immediately after court opened today attorneys of both sides consulted, resulting in an agreement to let Vaughn confess in an effort to save his own life, and that the case would go to the jury without argument.

"I have acted devilishly, I have acted shamelessly," began Vaughn. "The devil tempted me and I have fallen." He pleaded eloquently but vainly with the jury to spare his life. Vaughn begged the jury to spare his life, not so much for his sake as for his wife and little daughter.

Neither Mrs. Vaughn nor her daughter were in court today, though they had been with the accused since the trial opened. He was formerly assistant superintendent of the First Baptist church Sunday school, one of the largest and most fashionable in this city. He was a ministerial student and frequently occupied pulpits of churches in and around Greenville. He owns considerable property.

### Vaughn's Confession.

Facing the jury, Vaughn made his confession. In all, his statement makes three thousand words. Briefly summarized it is as follows:

"Gentlemen, it is useless to say that in this instance I am greatly humiliated, and for months and months I have had agonizing hours over the whole matter. I wish to say this in the outset, that I have never wished to conceal one whit of the truth when the time came to make a clear statement. I have been so cautious in these particulars that some have inferred that I had denied any guilt. I know that some have had that impression, but I knew that I was guilty and would tell it at the proper time. For that reason I have made impressions that were unfavorable to me.

"I want to say here and now that I am going to assume full responsibility. I want to take it off of that girl. I want to say that I have loved the girl always, but that love has been misdirected and misused. I don't think the girl will deny today the reality of my love in many respects, yet my conduct towards her would make her take the position towards me which she now takes, and justly takes.

"As superintendent of the orphanage, I had entire control of her. I

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