

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

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CLEMSON'S INCOME SHORT.

COLLEGE IS NOT BURDENED WITH MONEY.

Revenue Diminishing—Supt. Swearingen, Analyzing Report, Says Some Popular Impressions are Incorrect.

The statistical report of Clemson college for the scholastic year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, is a thought-compelling paper," said J. E. Swearingen, State superintendent, in discussing educational matters of State-wide interest. "The figures," he said, "have an industrial and agricultural significance in addition to their educational value."

"The popular impression that the college is burdened with too much money is not borne out by the facts," said Mr. Swearingen "Expenditures for college work proper—in the class rooms and on the college property—amounted to \$171,393.47. Of this sum, \$147,682.22 was used for operating expenses, and \$23,711.25 was expended for buildings and equipment."

"The growing demands on the college for public service and extension work required an expenditure of \$134,488.95. Part of this money comes to the college under the Morrill, Hatch, Nelson and Adams acts of congress. Receipts from the United States government must be expended on the agricultural experiment station at the college. The work on this station cost during the year \$33,599.01, while the branch stations at Summerville and Florence, together with the public service work carried on throughout the State at large, cost \$109,489.94."

"The college can not maintain a standard of working efficiency on this plant. The plant is valued at \$1,351,499.22, and necessary repairs and improvements call for an expenditure of at least \$25,000 a year. This is less than 2 per cent of the value of the college property. I do not believe the farmers and taxpayers will consent to the slightest deterioration in the buildings and equipment, but will continue to demand adequate, up-to-date appliances and instruction."

"Of the 97 officers and teachers, 89 are men and eight are women. Fifty-six of the men constitute the actual teaching corps of the institution, and have charge of the class room work for the 834 cadets and other students. The report shows that each instructor has charge of an average of 15 students. Though this average seems to compare favorably with other colleges in the State. Some members on the staff of the experiment station also do a little teaching, while several of the professors are likewise engaged in valuable research work supplemental to their class room duties."

"Of the total enrollment of 834 students, 678 were in college classes; 70 in preparatory classes, 59 in the one-year agricultural course, 12 in the work-boy course and 15 in the four-weeks' course. By dividing the total enrollment into the actual operating expenses of the college plant, any one can readily see that the per capita expenditure for the session was \$177.07 for each student."

"This preparatory class represents almost 10 per cent of the student body. The subjects taught in this class correspond to seventh and eighth grade work of the public school. This same ground should be covered in every rural high school as well as in every rural graded school employing three teachers. In fact, this grade of work can be done in many schools having only two teachers. The rules of the college discourage the attendance of these unprepared boys by refusing to admit students who can be given preparatory training in their home school. The enforcement of this rule at Clemson, however, as in all other colleges in the State, is extremely lax."

"Since freshman requirements at Clemson are based on the completion of ninth grade work, I believe it would be better for the college and for the public schools of the State if this preparatory class were discontinued. Less than 10 per cent of our boys ever enter college. With State institutions doing high school work, and even elementary school work, is it possible for public school officers to build up adequate community schools for the large majority of boys whose training ends with the home school?"

"On the other hand, the one-year agricultural course, offered only to students above 18 years of age, has already proved its usefulness. Over 50 per cent of the student body of Clemson take agriculture. The class of 1913 had 74 graduates, and 35 of these pursued the four-year agricultural course. The majority of these graduates do not return to the farm because they are in demand as teach-

WOMAN LEAPS TO DEATH.

DRAMATIC ENDING OF MRS. MARY ROBERTSON AT LANDO.

Ties Rock in Apron and Throws Herself into Mill Stream—Body Recovered Later by Expert Diver, Fred Hefley.

Chester, July 28.—With the strings of a gingham apron tied around her neck and a seven pound rock secured in the body of her apron, Mrs. Mary Robertson, wife of Sam Robertson, leaped to her death from the bank to 15 feet of water in the mill race at the Manetta mill. After much diving by Fred Hefley the body was recovered 35 feet down stream. The village of Lando, in Chester county, was stirred by the affair.

Mrs. Robertson left Wylie Campbell's house at Lando about 3 o'clock, apparently in a state of great nervousness. She borrowed an apron from Mrs. Campbell, which was afterward found tied around her neck at the bottom of the stream.

Mrs. Robertson is said to have made threats recently to kill herself but the villagers paid little heed to her. On yesterday her husband left for Columbia to stay some time and this seems to have precipitated the deed. She is said to have claimed that she had no friends and that the only and dearest friend in the world was going and she thought the suicidal course the speediest way to end her suffering.

She removed her shoes and had she not left this clew it might have been a week before her body would have been found. When she leaped into the stream the noise attracted considerable attention from some boys that were fishing further down the stream. They immediately made an investigation, which led to the discovery of the shoes on the bank.

The alarm was spread and an immediate search instituted. Mr. Hefley, an expert diver, was near, and he began diving and soon brought the body to the surface. This made the 11th person that he had pulled from the water.

It was at first thought that the drowning had been the result of violence on the part of some outsider, and Sheriff D. E. Colvin and Coroner J. Henry Gladden, along with Deputy C. Y. Young, were rushed to the scene in an automobile. Coroner Gladden made a careful investigation of the body after empaneling a jury, with G. B. Heath as foreman. He could find no marks of violence save a contusion on the nose which was attributed to its striking a root or rock at the bottom of the race.

ers, scientists, and agricultural experts. Their work will tell hereafter in more accurate facts, better methods and broader standards in industry, education and farming. The short course student leaves the college to take back to his home the lessons he has learned. A number of these boys are mature and I look to see one or more of them appointed farm demonstration agents for their counties in the near future. This type of agricultural education not only reaches the mature youth, unwilling to attend his home school, but it stimulates the student to show what training and intelligence can do when applied to farm problems.

"The University of Wisconsin and the University of Missouri have done more for the farmers of these States in their short courses than any other institutions of the country. This beginning at Clemson emphasizes the purpose of the trustees and the president to relate the college more closely to the fundamental needs of our people. Any farm lad, unable to spend a year on the campus but desiring to improve his knowledge of live stock, dairying, fertilizers, farm implements and related subjects, is here given a chance, not only to go to college himself but to take his father with him."

"The fertilizer tax for the year yielded \$21,500. Though this is \$10,000 above collections for last year, it shows a falling off of nearly \$25,000 from the high water mark reached in 1910-'11. While the college is growing on the campus and increasing its lines of public service off the campus, its chief source of revenue appears to be diminishing. The total receipts from all sources aggregated \$318,494.17, and the total expenditures, \$395,882.42, leaving a balance of \$12,611.75. This narrow margin of cash will hardly permit the authorities to carry on their field work during the summer, and to make necessary repairs and additions without embarrassment.

"Since the operating expenses for instruction and administration in the collegiate department amounted to

DIVISION AMONG REPUBLICANS ASKS RECOGNITION OF HUERTA

MINORITY SENATORS DISAGREE CONCERNING TARIFF REVISION.

Progressive Republicans Oppose Smoot Substitute and Favor La Follette Substitute—Progress on Tariff Bill Slow.

Washington, July 28.—A division in the ranks of Republican senators over the tariff revision fight became apparent today, when nearly a dozen progressive Republicans began a series of conferences to perfect substitute schedules that will be offered to the tariff bill under the leadership of Senators La Follette and Cummins.

The progressive Republican move has grown out of the belief of leading senators identified with that faction that they would be unable to support Senator Smoot's substitute for the woolen tariff. The Smoot substitute was prepared some time ago and introduced at the time the Democratic bill came back from the finance committee.

The progressive Republicans have practically agreed to centre their fight about the La Follette substitute in the hope that they can carry the rest of the Republican party with them and possibly win some Democrats away from President Wilson's "free wool plan."

Progress on the tariff bill was slow in the senate today. Prepared speeches were made by Senators Townsend and Warren (Republicans) and short assaults occurred throughout the afternoon upon special items which the Republicans held to be too radical reductions from existing laws.

The progressive Republican forces so far have shown no disposition on the floor of the senate to break with their Republican associates, except in a few votes where they joined the Democrats, in spite of lower duties.

The conferences which began today, however, are expected to solidify the progressive element and bring about a new alignment of the Republican forces. Senator La Follette's cotton and wool substitutes and Senator Cummins' metal substitute were under consideration in the conference today and probably will be supported by the progressives. It is expected that a substitute sugar tariff, similar to that which Senator Bristow succeeded in getting through the senate in the last session of congress, will have the progressive strength behind it.

The senate had completed the consideration of rates on chemicals, drugs, oils and like products today and had gotten started in the earthenware and glassware schedule when adjournment came tonight. Set speeches are to be made during the week by Senators Gronna and Thornton and others, but it is expected that the detailed consideration of the bill will be before the senate almost continuously from now on.

TO STUDY PELLAGRA.

E. Frances to Visit Several Southern Cities.

Washington, July 28.—Surgeon E. Frances of the public health service has been directed to proceed to Savannah and other localities in Georgia and South Carolina on special duty in connection with the investigation of pellagra. He will shortly visit Spartanburg.

\$147,682.22, the collegiate training per student costing \$177.07, represents less than one-half of the actual outlay required of the college. The varied activities of the institution are so broad and its public service so ramified as to render the calculation of actual expenditures per student somewhat difficult. But, if the total enrollment of 834 cadets be divided into the total annual outlay of \$395,882.42, the per capita cost will be \$366.76. This calculation, however, leaves out of the reckoning the numerous lines of public service undertaken by the college and requiring over one-half of its annual income.

"Only \$5,950 was collected from tuition fees. This means \$6 per student. This trifling sum suggests the advisability of abolishing tuition charges in all State colleges. Though this figure for Clemson is the lowest reported for any State college, it calls attention to an evil common to them all. This situation is in part accounted for by the 219 free scholarships required in the college.

"Fine results may be anticipated from the three-acre demonstration farms suggested by the college and the State demonstration agent for five schools in each county. This plan will ultimately lead to a special course in pedagogy for teachers of agriculture at the college."

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR WILSON MAY RESULT.

Views of President and Diplomat Differ Widely—President is Concerned Over Morality of Policy and Effect on Latin-American Countries—Embassy in Mexico City to Continue in Charge of Secretary O'Shaughnessy—Huerta May be Asked by Mexicans to Abdicate.

Washington, July 28.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, summoned from Mexico City to inform the Washington administration of conditions in the rebellion-torn Republic, talked for an hour with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan today, submitting chiefly a recommendation that the United States use its influence to stabilize the Huerta regime.

No policy was evolved—at least none was announced—but it became known that the President's ideas and those of Ambassador Wilson's as to the course to be pursued are so radically different that Administration officials interpreted the day's developments as forecasting the acceptance of Ambassador Wilson's resignation.

President Wilson and the ambassador regard the feature of the Mexican situation, it was learned, from opposite viewpoints. The President is concerned over the morality of any policy adopted by the United States and its effect on other Latin-American countries, and it disinclined to strengthen a government that came into power through the questionable events incident to Madero's assassination.

Ambassador Wilson, on the other hand, is disposed to look at the situation, not from past events, but with the practical idea of the future. He believes it is the business of governments to look to the future and his suggestions have been in the direction of extending recognition to the Huerta government if it did certain things to conserve American interests.

The inadvisability from a diplomatic standpoint of maintaining in Mexico City a representative who would not be sympathetic with the purpose of the Wilson administration in Washington is said to have practically convinced the president that the embassy in Mexico City had better be conducted for present by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, its first secretary, reputed here as efficient and experienced. The appointment of a new ambassador would be contingent upon the establishment of a satisfactory government at Mexico City. Meanwhile, the president advised Ambassador Wilson to take a rest for a few days, as he has been laboring under a nervous strain.

While the chief officers of the American government were debating the facts of the situation today it became known that a movement was on foot which might eventually spare them the necessity of offering mediation or other kind of interference in Mexican affairs, upon which the national pride of Mexico is sensitive. The plan contemplates a repetition of the process by which Diaz abdicated in favor of a provisional president acceptable to both factions in the revolt against him. Prominent Mexicans of influence are interested in the idea, and have informed Secretary Bryan that if the American government would refrain from any policy of mediation, at least for the present, they felt confident of bringing about an understanding between the warring forces looking toward a peaceful solution of political difficulties.

Provisional President Huerta, it is suggested, in the peace plan might be persuaded by his friends that, with the desperate financial condition of Mexico, his resignation would be an act of patriotism and self-denial. He would be asked to name a minister of foreign relations, a post now vacant, so that through the constitutional process of succession the minister would succeed him as provisional president.

That Carranza has informally been sounded on the proposition has become known, as well as the fact that certain men already have been mentioned for the provisional presidency who would be acceptable not only to the Huerta administration, but to the Constitutionalists as well. The naming of a cabinet by the new provisional president and the convoking of a general election would follow, and it is hoped by those who are already working on the plan that the United States would recognize the new government, so that Mexico's credit abroad would rise and make possible the negotiations of a loan to rehabilitate the finances of the Republic.

Washington officials have expressed no opinion as to the merits of the plan for bringing about peace in Mexico through the mediation of Mexicans

SERIOUS CRIME CHARGED.

NEGRO ARRESTED AT BRIGHTSVILLE AND PLACED IN JAIL.

Wilson Rogers, Sixteen-year-old Boy, Said to Have Entered House to Attempt Assault—Trailed by Bloodhounds.

Bennettsville, July 28.—A man entered the home of a citizen of Brightsville Sunday night and attempted an assault upon his daughter as she slept in her room. She was awakened by the man and jumped from the bed and called her father. The man ran from the back door of the house through which he had entered by breaking the lock. This occurred about 2 a. m.

Henry Hubbard, deputy sheriff, received a telephone message at the jail about 3 a. m. He immediately telephoned to the penitentiary in Columbia for bloodhounds and Officer Robbins left with the dogs on an early train.

They arrived here about 10 o'clock and left immediately for Brightsville. Sheriff Patterson, Deputy Hubbard, T. C. Chavis, rural policeman and a large number of citizens from Brightsville, Bennettsville and other parts of the county joined in the hunt.

The dogs were put on the track and followed it for over a mile eastward, towards Hubbard's creek. They lost the trail where the man had apparently entered a buggy. Suspicion had pointed to Wilson Rogers, a 16-year-old negro, son of Jake Rogers, who lived on E. W. Liles' place about two miles from the scene of the attempted assault.

Deputy Hubbard went to the house and as he approached Wilson asked, "Are you looking for me." Wilson and two or three other negroes were told to go to the creek. The dogs crossed the trails of the negroes and followed Wilson until they caught him. He was then arrested and brought in an automobile to Bennettsville and put in jail about 2 o'clock. The negro denied all knowledge of the crime. There is no excitement here and the accused will be given a fair trial.

ORANGEBURG CO. WILL ENCAMP.

Governor Issued Order for Co. I, 3rd, Regt. to Join 2nd, Regt.

Columbia, July 28.—The Orangeburg company of the 3rd, regiment will encamp here with the 2d, regiment at Camp Willie Jones, beginning tomorrow. A telegram from Capt. Claffy, of that company, late this afternoon reached Governor Bleasdale and he replied immediately that he would issue the necessary orders.

"Issue order for Company I, 3d South Carolina Infantry, to attend encampment July 29," read Capt. Claffy's telegram to the Governor.

"Your wire, go ahead, necessary orders will be issued," replied the Governor. There are only eleven companies in the 2d regiment and the addition of the Orangeburg company will bring the command up to the twelve standard companies. No word has as yet been received from the Bamberg and Barnwell companies as to whether they will attend or not.

themselves, but it is known that they are vitally interested in the financial situation in Mexico, particularly as it relates to the depreciation of foreign investments, and any plan looking toward a reconstruction of the country's finances will be welcomed.

That both the president and Secretary Bryan are greatly concerned over the tangled financial state of Mexico was apparent from the questions which they asked of both their official and unofficial agents. In Ambassador Wilson's report particular attention was also given by him to the condition of banks in Mexico. Other advices had been obtained, too, as to the heavy drains by the Huerta government on the resources of Mexico's big banking institutions.

In this connection it became known that the diplomatic note citing financial conditions in Mexico as desperate because of the failure of the United States to recognize the Huerta government had been signed by the representatives in Mexico City of Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Belgium.

Just which countries transmitted the note to the United States for information has not been divulged.

Some of these points were touched upon in today's conference between the president, the Secretary of State and Ambassador Wilson. The ambassador had previously submitted an historical statement of conditions in the turbulent Republic during the last three years.

TROUBLE AT SHANGHAI.

FIRING RESUMED IN CHINESE CITY AFTER TWO DAYS' CESSATION.

Rebels Believed to Be Deliberately Shelling Foreign Quarters in Revenge for Their Activity.

Shanghai, July 28, 11 P. M.—After two nights of quiet, firing was resumed here at 9 o'clock tonight. Shells burst over the band stand in the foreign settlement. A Portuguese boy received mortal injuries and other foreigners had narrow escapes.

At this hour the fighting continues. It is suspected that the rebels are deliberately trying their guns on the foreign settlements in revenge for the Shanghai volunteers' having disarmed 300 soldiers and 12 officers at Chapel Saturday.

Panic swells among the Chinese, crowd whom are flocking to the foreign settlement from the native city. All the boundaries of the settlement are constantly patrolled by light detachments.

Rebels to the number of 2,000 started a fierce attack on the arsenal and maintained a brisk fusillade. The government warships shelled the rebel position, but many of the shells fell in the foreign settlement. The firing on both sides continued intermittently for three hours. The Northerners are holding their ground.

Wu-Sung has not been bombarded, although the foreign consuls were warned that the warships would open fire against the forts tonight.

The Japanese admiral, who is the ranking officer of the foreign fleet, refused to allow any bluejackets to enter Chapel to aid the volunteers, on the ground that he does not desire to march troops into Chinese territory.

YUAN MUST RETIRE.

This is Main Object of the Revolution.

New York, July 28.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first provisional president of the Chinese republic, who led the revolution against Manchu rule, today cabled the following in a proclamation to the Associated Press:

"Shanghai, China, July 28.—When three months ago Yuan Shi Kai unconstitutionally concluded the loan with the bankers representing the five powers almost immediately after the discovery of documents implicating the Chinese government in the assassination of the nationalist leader, Gen. Sun Chia Jen, I appealed to the governments and peoples of Europe to withhold payment of the loan temporarily, knowing that the Chinese people would denounce Yuan Shi Kai for the loan and for the murder and that Yuan Shi Kai would suppress their protest by force of arms.

"My appeal fell on deaf ears, and Yuan Shi Kai, supplied with funds by the loan, poured troops into the Southern provinces to dismiss the governors and subjugate the people because they did not approve of his high handed actions and insisted on a thorough investigation of the murder of Gen. Sun Chia Jen.

"The Province of Kiang Si resisted the invasion of the Northern troops sent by Yuan Shi Kai, and six other provinces rose and joined with Kiang to drive him away from office.

"The present war would terminate as soon as Yuan Shi Kai retired from the presidency which he has disgraced."

PUTTING DOWN RISING.

New Chinese Republic Making Good Progress.

Washington, July 28.—Reports to the state department today indicated that the Chinese republic is making steady advances toward suppressing the revolution there, and that the revolt is expected to collapse because it is not supported by the commercial classes in the south.

Rear Admiral Nicholson reported the arrival at Kiu Kiang today of his flagship, the cruiser Saratoga, and the cruiser Cincinnati. His dispatch indicated that Americans and other foreigners in the Chinese summer capital were safe.

BIG MULE AT LAMAR.

Lamar, July 28.—Quite an unusual sight occurred here Saturday night, when a 200-pound mule belonging to Luther Fields of Lydia was unloaded from the express car of the night train. It was quite a problem to unload the big animal and required the assistance of about 20 men, who picked the strayed mule up bodily and placed it on the ground. The mule was purchased by Mr. Fields in Greenville and the express charge was about \$12.