

The Army University Great Educational Achievement In Camp in France

Beaune, France, May 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The possibility of making the United States army a great educational medium for all America has been demonstrated by the American Expeditionary Forces University here, in the opinion of leading educators in that institution. Their experience in two months of its sessions has convinced these instructors that the great experiment has pointed a way to universal education in the United States.

The university soon must close for its students are going home to America to be demobilized. (The closing exercises were held May 30.) Yet what it has done and still is doing at this writing will perhaps serve as a guide to the development of an army educational system yet to be worked out in America.

More than 8,600 American soldiers have since March 15 been obtaining a higher education in this university as a gift from Uncle Sam. The institution was composed of 13 colleges with 584 instructors and offered 393 courses of study any of which the soldiers might elect to pursue. It was unique in respect to the fact that its entire student body was clad in khaki, that the students slept in army cots, 50 or 60 in a hut with their rifles slung beneath them. They rose for the day's studies at the call of the bugle and marched to their school rooms in companies.

Outside the schoolrooms army discipline prevailed but in them the army was forgotten and a private was good as a captain.

The directors of these 13 colleges were distinguished educators in America and the grade of instruction given at Beaune was regarded as equivalent to university work in America. Entrance examinations were not required. The word of the applicant that he had a high school education was the sole requirement and this was waived if he had had its equivalent.

Colonel Ira L. Reeves, a regular army officer well known for his work as president of Norwich University at Northfield, Vermont, was the directing head of the University. Three months ago the university was little more than a project. Abandoned American hospitals where the wounded from the Argonne drive received treatment were seized upon as a nucleus and other buildings appeared like mushrooms. There were no brownstone fronts, no clinging ivy, no green turf of the old colleges at home; just plain, unpainted board and canvas army buildings with plenty of bootpitted mud about; a little city in itself.

Nearby was Pershing Field for athletics where five baseball fields were in use and there was opportunity for track meets and other athletics. Eight miles away at Allerey was the agricultural college with about 2,300 students.

The colleges of this institution, the first of its kind in history, were: Agriculture, arts, business, citizenship, correspondence, education, engineering, journalism, law, letters, medicine, music and science. There were 523 classes and the average enrollment in each class was 33 men.

The agricultural college headed the list for attendance. The business college was second with 1,823 students, engineering third with 846 and then followed letters with 770, science 574, arts 267, education 73, journalism 121, law 145, medicine 132 and music 149.

Many of the soldiers studied French and made excellent progress partly because of the splendid opportunity to practice the language with their French friends. For the most part the classes of the university were conducted in the barrack schoolrooms, but a large aerodrome was converted into a combination lecture room and theatre.

The day's work began at 6.30 a. m. when a bugle sounded reveille. Soon a long line of khaki-clad soldiers, several regiments strong, fell into marching order and wound its way as though on parade, across the grounds, the men dropping out by companies as they came to their schools.

Generally the students were moved by a serious purpose to obtain an advanced education and were of a clean cut type of which any institution might be proud. Each signed a statement when he entered the university which constituted its code. I read in part: "I understand that this leave is granted by the government to provide for my welfare. I realize that if my health, my comfort and my education are advanced by this trip, the government will be well repaid, for the money it spends on me. I realize that, if by misconduct, or carelessness or vice, I fail to be improved in body and mind, I will have detracted the government and will also have wasted an opportunity to improve my station in life."

Wreck on A. C. L. Near Florence Two Pullmans on Train 83 Rerailed; No One Injured

Florence, June 12.—Two Pullmans on train 83, the South-bound Palmetto Limited, from Florence to Charleston, over the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, were derailed and wrecked on a stretch of straight track between Coward and Scranton, twenty-one miles south of Florence, at 10.20 o'clock this morning, while the train was moving at a rate of about forty miles per hour. The main line was blocked throughout the day and it was necessary for passengers to be transferred at that point. The wrecking train crew, under the charge of Wrecking Master Alex L. Sessoris, was seen on the spot from Florence and will have the road clear for all trains this evening.

It was almost a miracle that no one was injured. The cause of the wreck has not been announced by the railroad officials.

Salvaging Submarine-rigged Ships

Many are Floated and Repaired, While the Cargoes of Others Are Saved

London, May 16. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There is a spic of adventure in the salvaging of steamers sunk by German raiders. Round the British Isles, in the Mediterranean and off the Murman coast are rich fields for the salvage service as well as private enterprise. In the North Sea the water is too deep to make any considerable success but in shallower water not only cargoes but ships are being saved.

Some of the sunken vessels contain huge fortunes in gold or goods. One is known to have carried \$5,000,000 in gold. The diver sent down to work on her borrowed the key to the ship's strong box but it is not recorded whether he retrieved the gold. If the divers after an investigation decide to attempt to float the ship barges are moored over her at low tide. Nine inch wire ropes are then passed under it and fastened to the barges above. As the tide rises the barges rise with it, bringing the ship along, as it lies in the great water cradle. The damaged ship is then towed into shallow water and the necessary repairs made.

In the case of vessels only partly submerged compressed air is sometimes pumped into her hold, driving out the water while the ship slowly floats to the surface. Occasionally it is necessary, where the hole is not too large, to make a great patch, float it over the hole, and then fasten it sufficiently tight in position until the ship can be pumped out and floated.

One vessel was torpedoed in the Channel, but almost reached the shore before it went down. When it finally sank it was exposed at low tide, and not so very far from a railroad. Heavy locomotives pulled the vessel into a perpendicular position and the vessel finally refloated.

While the salvage operations have been remuneratively successful, leaders in the industry declare that it is next to impossible to save a ship lying in water deeper than her masts, and that very many ships will never be brought up. But they do not despair as to the cargo if the ship lies in less than 200 feet of water. Divers can operate with comparative ease at that depth.

Many sailors recently demobilized have cast their lot with the government salvage corps or with some one of the private corporations which have taken up the work. The pay is good while there is always an element of danger.

Charge Against Packers Said to Be Holding Meat in Storage

Washington, June 12.—Charges that Chicago meat packers are unlawfully maintaining present high prices of meat by keeping huge quantities in cold storage were made in the house today by Representative Fess, Republican, Ohio, who declared that congress should pass a "persuasive" resolution which would make the packers understand that the people no longer would tolerate such "high handed practices."

The Ohio representative presented figures purporting to show that the packers now have on hand nearly one and a half billion pounds of meat. This amount included, he said, 167,000,000 pounds of frozen beef, 27,000,000 pounds of cured beef, 7,000,000 pounds of frozen lamb and mutton, 38,000,000 pounds of frozen pork, 413,000,000 pounds of dry salt pork, 427,000,000 pounds of pickled pork, 197,000,000 pounds of lard and 113,000,000 pounds of miscellaneous goods.

"This amount is greatly in excess of the amount held in storage a year ago," Mr. Fess declared, "and clearly indicates that the packers are hesitating to place it on the market for fear it will drive down the price and thus cause them loss. They are holding also huge quantities of fowls in storage, 46,000,000 pounds as compared with 11,000,000 pounds a year ago."

Representative Dowell, Republican of Iowa, asserted that the war department had joined with the packers to prevent meats from returning to their normal price level by retaining it surplus war stocks.

The packers were defended by Representative John T. Rainey, Democrat, Illinois, who declared that no other industry had done so much to help win the war.

"It is easy enough to condemn the packers," Mr. Rainey declared, "but it is impossible to accuse them rightfully of any wrongdoing, if they have meat in storage, they have good reason for holding it there, and those reasons are not to protect them from loss."

Race Riots in England Clashes Between White and Blacks in Port Towns

London, June 12.—Serious race riots occasioned by the presence of negroes brought from Africa and other parts of the world during the war as labor battalions have occurred at several ports in England and Wales recently. They culminated in a night-long and last night between negroes and white men at Cardiff and Barry dock, nearby.

One white man was killed and numerous whites were wounded. Burning houses in the negro quarter were stormed, one of them set on fire and others looted.

This morning negroes armed with revolvers fired on the police in Liverpool, where similar scenes occurred.

The local authorities have asked for government aid.

Council of Four Reaches Agreement

Drafting of Treaty That Germany Must Accept Will Be Completed To-night

Paris, June 12 (By the Associated Press).—A complete accord has been reached in principle on all questions connected with the reply to the German counter proposals. This statement was made in responsible quarters tonight.

French and American peace conference circles are highly gratified at this favorable turn of the prolonged difference of the past fortnight bordering on a deadlock. The accord includes the Silesian question, the proposed admission of Germany to the league of nations and reparations, which were the chief subjects of difference among the delegates.

The agreement in principle leaves only the details and drafting, which it is said, could be accomplished by Friday night, though the expectation is that the actual delivery of the document to the Germans will not take place before Saturday night.

The agreement concerning the admission of Germany is the same as drawn by Lord Robert Cecil and Colonel House, with the omission of the fourth condition, requiring Germany to abandon compulsory military service. M. Clemenceau, president of the conference, contested this condition as likely to precipitate the same question in France, and the council finally dropped it. No time has been fixed for Germany's entrance, but if she conforms to the conditions it is expected that she would be represented at the first meeting of the assembly.

The Silesian settlement is based on a plebiscite for the disputed Polish-German region.

It has been decided to incorporate the reply in the treaty itself, rather than present it as a supplemental document. It will contain about 25,000 words.

Baron Makino, Japanese delegate, today joined President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, and the council known as the "Big Four" will hereafter be styled the "Big Five."

The decision adding Baron Makino to the council is explained by the fact that his government must be given an opportunity for full conference if full adherence is expected. His entry into the council today necessitated rearranging the entire reply, article by article.

The conditions for the admission of Germany to the league of nations embodied in the report of Lord Robert Cecil and Colonel House are: First—Establishment of a stable government.

Second—Signing of the treaty of peace. A proposed fourth condition relative to Germany's abolishing compulsory military service was finally omitted on Premier Clemenceau's suggestion. It was considered that the treaty sufficiently provided for Germany's disarmament.

Paris, June 12 (By the Associated Press).—The attitude of the German delegation on the signing of the treaty is not clear because the delegates are yet unaware of the exact nature of the instrument they are called upon to ratify, owing to the conflicting earlier reports on the extent of the modifications accorded them.

The French, who alone had an opportunity of sounding the members of the German delegation informally on the prospective changes, believe that neither the present delegation nor the present government will sign, but they look for the immediate installation of radical Socialist administration which will accept the treaty.

Clemson Closes Tuesday

Clemson College, June 13.—Final examinations are being completed this week and commencement exercises for the session 1918-19 will be held Sunday morning, baccalaureate sermon by Dr. W. L. Lingle of Richmond, Va.; Sunday afternoon, band concert and open air reception to visitors and students; Sunday evening, closing exercises of the Y. M. C. A. and an address by the Rev. William L. Bail of Spartanburg.

Monday, June 16, come the closing exercises of the literary societies, in which there will be an orator's contest for the trust medal, and the delivery of the society diplomas and medals. Monday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock the shops and laboratories will be open for exhibition to visitors. From 5 to 6.30 military drills and dress parade will be held and the contest for the best drilled individual cadet for the R. W. Simpson medal.

Monday afternoon at 2.30 the alumni association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers and on Monday evening the alumni address will be delivered by A. B. Eryon, class of 1889.

Tuesday, June 17, will be graduation day and the exercises will include orations by representatives from the senior class, and address to the graduating class by Gov. Robert A. Cooper, the delivery of diplomas to the 98 members of the graduating class, the awarding of medals and honors and the announcement of cadet officers for the first term of the following year.

Arrangement are being made as usual for the entertainment of parents, relatives and friends of the graduating class in the new barracks. Everything will be done to make the commencement exercises pleasant for the cadets and their visitors and the indications point to a large attendance.

Mexico City, May 23 (Correspondence)—Jose Uarte, a diplomat who has served Mexico in several South and Central American countries, has been appointed resident minister to Bolivia by President Carranza. He will take his post at an early date.

Columbia For Headquarters

Secretary of Cotton Association Is to Move to Capital. McLeod is State Manager

Columbia, June 12.—A subcommittee from the executive committee of the board of directors of the American Cotton Association has been in session in Columbia this week. The session will probably continue through Saturday. Many matters of vital importance to the association are being handled.

An announcement of interest made today was that Columbia may be chosen as headquarters for the association. W. C. Barrickman, of Dallas, chosen secretary of the association, at the New Orleans convention, has been asked by President Wannamaker to move to Columbia and is considering the matter very seriously. He states that his connections in Dallas are of such long standing, and both his business ties and ties of friendship so strong, that he will have to give the matter very serious consideration before deciding.

The association is arranging for representatives in all of the cotton buying sections of the world. Through special committees in each of the States it is developing and arranging to put in operation up-to-date warehouse systems. Special committees are now working for the perfection of a crop reporting system which would result in at least two accurate crop reports monthly. A special committee whose membership is composed of leading farmers and bankers of the South are now working out details of plans for the marketing and financing of domestic cotton which will revolutionize the handling of cotton and will result in an enormous saving to the producer. This organization will work in cooperation with the export financing corporation.

A whirlwind campaign for membership will be put on throughout the entire cotton belt. "There is not," said President J. Skottowe Wannamaker today, "a farmer, merchant, banker, business or professional man who has the best interests of the cotton people at heart who will not be solicited to join the association. The machinery will first be organized thoroughly in each and every State of the cottongrowing belt. On a set date each and every State will start a whirlwind campaign for membership, every plan and detail being arranged in advance. Speakers and meetings will be arranged for every section of every school district in the cotton belt. Many people from every section of the various States are sending in applications in advance of the starting of the campaign.

"As a result of the organization which was started in the South last January, leading experts under the guidance of men thoroughly posted in the situation have prepared an estimate showing that the South has saved on the spot cotton of the 1918 crop alone the sum of \$500,000,000. One of the best posted men in congress has made the statement that the calculation was conservative and that had it not been for this organization cotton would have dropped to around 12-12 cents a pound.

"The American Cotton Association is preparing to arrange for the publication of an up-to-date periodical devoted to the interests of the cotton producer primarily and the various allied interests of the South. This periodical will do much to disseminate information on the cotton industry."

Artillery Officer Missing Military Authorities Order Arrest of Lieut. John Gottenkeine Charged with Larceny.

Coblenz, Wednesday, June 12 (By the Associated Press)—Orders were issued at the headquarters of the Third army today for the arrest on a charge of grand larceny Lieut. John Gottenkeine of the Fifth Field Artillery Regiment, who disappeared several days ago with about 5,000 marks of army pay funds. Gottenkeine, who is a native of Alsace, enlisted at Fort Sill, Okla.

The missing lieutenant speaks German and according to other information is believed at headquarters to be in the hands of the intelligence officers, it is believed at headquarters he has reached or is endeavoring to reach unoccupied Germany. Officers of the First Division say Gottenkeine attained the money supposedly to pay off the men of the Fifth Field Artillery. He disappeared soon afterwards. It is reported the missing officer has relatives in Germany.

Two Cent Postage Orders Received for Two Cent Postage Rate to Become Effective July 1.

Only 18 days until Uncle Sam will again accept all first class mail on the same postage rate effective prior to October 2, 1917, when the increased rates were put in effect, forcing patrons to pay three cents on letters and otherwise increasing the postage. Orders have been received at the Sumter postoffice directing the postmaster to call attention to the return of the old one and two cent rates. Postmasters are directed to return all three cent stamps, two cent postal cards and three cent stamped envelopes at their full value, provided they are convinced such cards and envelopes are presented by the original purchasers, the orders say.

London, June 14.—Russian Bolshevik troops are reported to have crossed the Galician boundary and to be approaching Tarnopol with the evident intention of joining the Hungarian Bolsheviks. The Czech-Slovaks, Vienna advices say, report a favorable turn in their military operations, having recaptured several towns from the Hungarians.

Homes for Soldiers

Secretary of War Baker Advocates Aid of Town Men as Well As Farmers

Washington, June 11.—Legislation designed to aid discharged soldiers who desire to make their homes in the city, as well as soldiers wishing to take up farming, was recommended by Secretary Baker today in testifying before the house lands committee on Secretary Lane's plan to provide farms for soldiers.

56th Annual Commencement of St. Joseph's Academy.

In the Opera House on Thursday evening, June 12th, was celebrated with a pleasing program the fifty-sixth annual commencement of St. Joseph's Academy. This institution of learning which inaugurated Sumner's first system of education happily welcomed each year its friends and former pupils that they may relive the joys that were theirs on their own happy day of graduation. The 12th saw a large audience of relatives and friends of the pupils assembled to give an increase of joy to those who were privileged to receive the honors of graduation of this sylvan home of education.

In the Academic Course, Miss Dorothy Mary Newsom, of Sumner and Miss Mary Clyde Spears, of Lamar received the laurel wreath, the gold medal and the diploma of graduation. Similar honors were conferred upon Miss Juanita Gaither Pierson, of Sumner.

The young ladies who won diplomas and honors of distinction in the Commercial Course were: Miss Elizabeth Edelle Scarborough, of Lamar.

Miss Louine Gardner of Sumner, Miss Thille Scarborough, of Lamar, Miss Louise Scarborough, of Lamar, Miss Loretta Scarborough, of Lamar.

Miss Kathleen Spears, of Lamar, Miss Marie King, of Sumner.

In a pleasing manner, Miss Juanita Gaither Pierson, salutatorian of the class of 1919 welcomed in behalf of the class, the Rt. Rev. Bishop, W. T. Russell, of Charleston, the clergy, and the friends who by their presence spoke their interest in and appreciation of the efforts of the class. For seven years, Miss Pierson had been a spectator of the joys of the sweet girl graduate. But when those joys came to her there was found in them the admixture of regrets, for the joyous word of "Welcome" was soon to be followed by the "Farewell to School days."

Miss Mary Clyde Spears in her well rendered valedictory spoke of the advantages of a Christian education. For in the threefold development of the moral, physical and intellectual powers there comes to the individual the ability of attaining the success of life. Within one's self is found success or defeat. The young woman with heart and soul awakened to a full consciousness of life's responsibilities is equipped to encounter and to surmount those difficulties which crush to dumb despair one-half of the human race. In her words of parting, Miss Spears expressed appreciation of the untiring efforts which had come to the class from the Sisters of St. Joseph's Academy.

The following is the program:

Chorus—"Praise Ye the Father"—C. Gounod.

Salutatory—Miss Juanita Gaither Pierson.

Crowning of graduates. Awarding of diplomas.

Recital.

L'Alerte—Fanfare Militaire — F. Behr, Op. 512.

Triumphal March—Gobbaerts.

Rain Drops—E. O. Eaton.

Class Song.

Hour of Parting—Bellini.

Valedictory—Miss Mary Clyde Spears.

Entertainment.

Duet—L. Symphonie, Op. 21 — L. Von Beethoven.

Solo—"Polish Dance"—Scarwenka.

Chorus—"Voices of the Woods"—Clymont.

Duet—"Sundowner Dance"—MacClymont.

Trio—"Seguidilla"—E. Holst.

Tamborine Spanish Dance by ten of the pupils.

A Rose Drill—by Sixteen Young Ladies of the High School Department.

Rose Song and Dance by Forty Little Girls.

Chorus—"Keep the Ball a Rolling"—Address—Rt. Rev. Bishop W. T. Russell.

Distribution of Medals.

Roll of Honor—A gold medal donated by Rev. J. F. Mahoney—Miss Dorothy Howle.

Department—A gold medal donated by Rev. J. D. Quinn—Mary Knight.

Highest average—A gold medal is awarded by Miss Myrtle Lee Fitzgerald for having attained the highest per cent in the Academic Department.

Church History—A gold medal donated by Rev. Geo. A. Kraft—Miss Dorothy Newsom.

Christian Doctrine—A gold medal donated by Mrs. H. R. VanDeventer—Mary Perseghen.

Arithmetic—A gold medal donated by Mr. Neill O'Donnell—Miss Edelle Scarborough.

Perfect Attendance—A gold medal donated by Rt. Rev. J. J. Monaghan—Miss Myrtle Lee Fitzgerald.

Department of Music.

Advanced Class—A gold medal was drawn for by the advanced class in music and won by Miss Helen Ingram.

Gold medals were awarded Miss Kathleen Spears and Miss Nell South for improvement in music.

A gold medal was awarded Miss Eudalie Kirkland for having completed seven grades of the National Graded Course of Music.

Mrs. C. E. DesChamps and Miss Eloise Wilson gave a picnic at Pocola Thursday night in honor of their guests, Miss Leola Lucas and Miss Gertrude McLaurin.

No Money For Camp Sites

House Republicans Add Provisions to Military Bill

Washington, June 13.—Because of the arbitrary and narrow policy shown by the house, Republicans, in putting a provision in the pending military appropriation bill to prevent the use for the purchase of land of any moneys carried by it, or of any unexpended previous balances, the outlook for the purchase of the site of Camp Jackson by the government is very gloomy. Unless the senate shows more intelligence and fairness the bill with its astonishing inhibition will be enacted.

Representative A. F. Lever of the district in which Camp Jackson is situated led the fight today to amend the bill by permitting "obligated" balances to be used for the purchase of land, but he was defeated by the brute force of the opposing majority. The South Carolinian declared that to adopt the bill as it stands is to cause the government to violate its solemn obligations to American citizens, and also to cause the government itself a great loss because improvements built on leased land revert to the owners of the land.

In this connection Mr. Lever cited figures furnished by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell to show that the government would actually save \$2,500,000 by purchasing the fourteen camp sites which the war department wishes to keep. It is estimated that there will be loss by damage, liability and reversion of improvements amounting to about \$5,500,000 if the purchase of the sites is not permitted.

Sevance Endowment Campaign.

The adult members of the Church of the Holy Comforter to the number of about seventy-five met at a get-together supper in the Parish House last evening in the interest of the Sevance campaign to raise one million dollars as an endowment for the University of the South. The supper was prepared and served by the ladies of the church, and all present enjoyed the simple but tempting repast. Mr. F. E. Hinant, the local chairman of the Sevance campaign, delegated the duty of presiding to Mr. Mark Reynolds, Senior Warden of the Church and he not only stated the object of the meeting and introduced the speakers, but made an eloquent and stirring presentation of the claims of Sevance. Mr. G. W. Duvall, of Cheraw, the representative of South Carolina on the board of trustees of Sevance, explained the financial condition of the University and outlined the needs of the institution. The university owns ten thousand acres of land around Sevance, and the town itself, the entire property having a value of more than a million and a half dollars. But the net income of the institution has not been sufficient to meet its expenses as the income from the property has never been great. The income producing endowment is comparatively small, and but for the generosity of wealthy Northern friends the university could not have been maintained. The time has now come for the Episcopalians of the South to support their university themselves and quit depending upon the benefactions of the North. The South is no longer poor and dependent and the Episcopalians of this section are amply able to support their church school. To do this it is necessary to provide an endowment of one million dollars and this sum the Episcopalians are asked to raise.

Mr. Manning also spoke of the work that Sevance has done for the education of the young men of the South, of its equipment, of its ideals and of its able and devoted faculty. He said that the University of the South had by its works proven its worth and that its claim upon the support of the Southern churchmen was a valid one that should be met in full measure.

Chairman Hinant announced that he had divided the city into districts and appointed committees to call on each member of the church in each of these districts, and that it was hoped that the canvass could be completed Saturday and Monday. The amount that the local church is asked to raise is \$4,200 and it is believed that the allotment will be raised without difficulty.

How Cow Testing Helps Creameries.

Twelve per cent of the patrons of the cooperative creamery of Dover, Minn., are members of the local cow-testing association. Though only 12 per cent of the number, they receive about 35 per cent of the money paid by the creamery to its patrons. This is not because of larger herds but because of better cows and better dairy practices.

In January the returns to dairy-men who belonged to the cow-testing association were \$14.19 per cow, while the returns to nonmembers were \$5.95 per cow. At the same rate, the returns for a year would be almost \$100 per cow more for the herds belonging to association members. This was brought about by eliminating low producers and feeding the remainder according to known production.

During the year 1914 the creamery produced 242,999 pounds of butter. For 1917 the quantity increased to 320,000 pounds. As the number of cows was approximately the same for the two years, the gain was due to increased production per cow and not increased number of cows. Not only was there a gain in business for the creamery, but the patrons were better satisfied, because they received larger returns.

Mr. Kershaw Skinner, better known as "Rube," the big baseball pitcher of the University of South Carolina, who has been spending a few days with his parents on East Calhoun street, left yesterday for an extended trip through the West, where he will spend his summer vacation. His many friends in this and adjoining States will be pleased to know that he will return to the University in the fall.