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OFFICERS OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1917-18

President—T. G. Herbert, '90. Florence, S. C.
First Vice-President—S. H. McGhee, '95. Greenwood, S. C.
Second Vice-President—R. T. Caston, '71.
Secretary and Treasurer—A. G. Rembert, '84. Spartanburg, S. C.
Alumni Orator—W. B. Duncan, Ex. '86.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, Ex-Officio
Warren DuPre, '98. Spartanburg, S. C.
J. C. Rogers, '96. Florence, S. C.
B. H. Brown, '02. Spartanburg, S. C.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS

Greenwood—President, W. W. Nickels, Greenwood, S. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, O. M. Dantzler, Greenwood, S. C.
Laurens—President, W. H. Dial, Laurens, S. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, E. F. Lucas, Spartanburg, S. C.
Marion—President, T. B. Hamer, Marion, S. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, T. C. Easterling, Marion, S. C.
Marlboro—President, J. C. Covington, Clio, S. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Moore, McColl, S. C.
Orangeburg—President, (*) ; Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Summers, Orangeburg, S. C.

(*) To be appointed later

Wofford College Bulletin
ALUMNI ISSUE
Vol. III JANUARY, 1918 No. 1

ALUMNI REORGANIZATION—IMPORTANT FEATURES

At the regular meeting of the Alumni Association at the commencement of June, 1915, a reorganization was effected with a view to bringing the former students of the college into closer touch with one another and into more frequent touch with the college.

In the new constitution adopted the following features are deserving of special note:

1. Membership—Any former student of the college, whether a graduate or not, may regard himself as a member.

2. Annual Dues—There shall be a fee of two dollars, payable annually to the Secretary and Treasurer. This fee is a voluntary one.

3. Alumni Bulletin—A Quarterly Alumni Bulletin shall be issued and sent, free of charge, to all who pay the annual dues of the Association.

4. Class Organization—(1) Every class shall elect a permanent officer, known as Class Secretary and Treasurer, who shall have charge of working up reunions and caring for and applying to their proper use any funds under the direction of the class.

(2) The Class Secretary shall have authority to appoint the necessary committees to assist him.

(3) In case of vacancy in the office of Class Secretary and Treasurer, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Alumni Association shall appoint a Class Secretary and Treasurer to hold office until the next reunion of the class and the election of his successor.
5. **Class Reunions**—(1) Each class shall hold reunions at commencement, one, three and five years, respectively, after graduation, and every fifth year thereafter. All members of classes, at any time during their course, are expected at these reunions, irrespective of whether graduates or not.

(2) Every class shall, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation, make some suitable gift to its Alma Mater.

6. **Local and County Organization**—The officers of the Alumni Association shall assist in and encourage the organization of county and other local associations.

7. **Executive Committee**—"The Executive Committee" shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and three additional members, at least two of which additional members shall be residents of the City of Spartanburg.—Article III, Section 1, of Constitution.

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**NOTES AND REMINDERS**

The Bulletin

With this number The Bulletin begins its third year. During this period its circulation has increased from some seven hundred to more than thirteen hundred. Be it noted that this circulation is conditioned upon the obtainable addresses of former students of the college and not upon the payment of any subscription price. For there is no charge for The Bulletin—a fact some of our alumni seem to have overlooked. Only a short while ago a post card notice of annual alumni dues was returned with the curt remark "You may stop my subscription." A voluntary annual fee of two dollars has been provided for in the revised constitution of the Alumni Association. It is designed not only to meet the cost of publishing a quarterly bulletin, but to meet the expenses incident to effecting a more compact alumni organization, to compiling an alumni directory and the furthering of other plans for making closer and more vital connection between the alumni and their college.

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So far the amount of the dues voluntarily sent in response to repeated reminders has little more than sufficed to cover the cost of The Bulletin. In 1916 the alumni dues were paid by 120; in 1917 by 148. Since the list given in October issue the following have paid:

- I. C. Blackwood
- H. L. Bomar
- J. M. Bowden
- M. M. Boyd
- Theron Earle
- J. W. Everett
- J. C. Kearse
- Magness Byers
- C. L. Smith (Brazil)
- C. C. Twitty
- W. H. Wannamaker
- J. J. Wolfe

Little has remained over for carrying on the various plans necessary for complete organization. Indeed what few steps have been taken would have been impossible without the help of Mr. D. L. Betts, who amid the exacting demands of his duties, has loyally and without charge, given of his time and service.

Much is left to be done. The details of class organization are far from complete. Our mailing list is imperfect, contributions for The Bulletin are falling off, county and local groups need quickening to greater and more continuous activity. All of this calls for means to pay the cost of postage, printing, stenographic and clerical work. The alumni fee for 1918 is now due. Why may not the limit be set at three hundred for the year? *Send your check now.*

The foregoing are facts, not complaints. The balance of things done makes greatly for encouragement. Marked progress has been made toward a compact alumni organization. An increasing number of letters from former students reveals the quickening of old sentiments and college loyalty. The alumni attendance at Commencement has shown an increase, both in numbers and in the fine spirit of fellowship.

Thanks to those of our alumni who have taken of their valuable time to write for The Bulletin, it has been thus far both interesting and successful. In many of these articles are facts and details valuable for any history of Wofford College, and therefore of education and Methodism in South Carolina. All of them are rich in the sentiments and memories,
they quicken and inspire because of their spirit of college loyalty. Surely, thus far there is no cause for discouragement at the outcome and at the larger promise of our new movement toward the reorganization of the Wofford College Alumni Association.

Reunion for 1918

The coming Commencement will be the reunion occasion for the classes ending in 3 and 8 and for the classes of '15 and '17. Below are given the names of committees appointed from each of these classes. What these committees are expected to do is outlined in the following letter which has been sent to their several members.

My dear Sir:—According to the plan adopted in the new Constitution (see July Alumni Bulletin), Commencement, 1918, is the reunion year of your class. By class is meant not only graduates, but all who entered from the Freshman year.

To secure a creditable attendance, the hearty co-operation of the class, and especially a committee thereof, is indispensable. As Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, I ask that you will act on such committee, together with those named below.

Enclosed you will find class list from the Freshman year, with addresses so far as known at this office. Please get in touch with other members of the committee with a view to planning for committee organization for a full reunion of class at Commencement, and also with a view to securing for the October Bulletin the following data:

1. Name of class president and class secretary-treasurer, or, if these officers do not exist, suggest the members for appointment by Alumni Secretary in accordance with Constitution.

2. The addresses and occupations of members of your class as given on the enclosed list.

Probably the best way to secure the above would be to send a copy of the class list to each member whose address is known, with the request that he fill in these facts, so far as he knows them, and return same to chairman of your committee.

It would add to the interest of the class items in The Bulletin if any special items of achievement or of noteworthy interest could be added to any of these names, in addition to address and occupation.

I should be obliged, too, if your committee would select two members of your class to write brief reminiscential sketches of your college days, one for the October and one for the January number of The Bulletin.
Reunion Committees

1863—War Class.
1868—None living.
   Rev. J. E. Carlisle, Spartanburg.
   H. J. Kinard, Ninety-Six.
1878—T. M. Raysor, Orangeburg.
   Warren DuPre, Spartanburg.
   W. M. Jones, Spartanburg.
1883—W. G. Blake, Spartanburg.
   E. O. Woods, Darlington.
1888—J. C. Evins, Spartanburg.
   J. J. Gentry, Landrum.
   Rev. P. F. Kilgo, Greenville.
1893—H. W. Ackerman, Landrum.
   Rev. W. C. Kirkland, Anderson.
   H. Z. Nabers, Columbia.
   Gabriel Cannon, Spartanburg.
   J. K. Owens, Bennettsville.
1903—F. C. Rogers, Spartanburg.
   L. Q. Crum, Orangeburg.
   G. C. Hodges, Jr., Greenwood.
   T. C. Moss, Cameron.
1908—T. M. Hamer, St. Matthews.
   H. B. Atkins, Waynesville, N. C.
   L. K. Jennings, Spartanburg.
   Dr. C. D. Smith, Olanta.
1913—W. H. Tiller, Spartanburg.
   J. A. Chapman, Spartanburg.
   Rev. C. T. Easterling, Charleston, care of Y. M. C. A.
   J. G. Kelley.
   S. A. Merchant, Spartanburg.
1915-1917—Class officers.

Here and There with Wofford Men

1860—For detailed information about the members of this class see article in Bulletin for January, 1917, on class of 1860 by Capt. J. B. Humbert.

1861—There are at least two of the graduates in this class yet with us, T. C. Johnson, Clerk of Court for Dorchester County and C. L. McCartha, Professor of History, Troy, Ala. In a late issue there will appear a detailed list of the former students of this class as known to these two graduates.

1893—B. F. Keller has been appointed County Superintendent of Education for Calhoun County. E. D. Smith—Senator Smith—has been appointed Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, one of the most important committees of Congress.

1895—S. H. McGhee was elected by a large majority, as Senator from Greenwood County.

1904—W. C. Herbert, Superintendent of Schools at Bennettsville, has been appointed cashier of a bank at same place.

1907—E. M. Fripp, member of the Legislature from Beaufort County, has been appointed ensign in U. S. Navy.

1909—W. D. DuPre, son of Warren DuPre, '78, is a lieutenant in the Transportation Department, U. S. A.

1912—J. Lyles Glenn, son of Judge J. Lyles Glenn, '79, Rhodes Scholar and one of Belgium Relief Workers has been promoted by General Pershing to a First Lieutenant. R. M. Lawson is a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps.

1913—Bobo Burnett, son of Judge J. J. Burnett, '84, is a lieutenant in France. E. T. Spigner has been admitted to officer's training group at Camp Jackson.

1914—Luther Brice is lieutenant connected with Camp Oglethorpe. T. C. Herbert, son of Rev. W. T. Herbert, '85, is a lieutenant with American forces in France.
WOFFORD MEN IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(COMPiled FROM SCHOOL DIRECTORY FOR 1917-18, Issued by the State Superintendent of Education. Corrections and additions will be gratefully received)

MEMBERS OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Snyder, Dr. H. N., President Wofford College, member of State Board of Education.
Montgomery, E. A., Superintendent City Schools, Blacksburg, S. C., member of State Board of Education.
McGarity, W. J., Superintendent City Schools, Aiken, S. C., member of State Board of Education.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION
Keller, B. F., Superintendent Calhoun County, St. Matthews, S. C.
Livingston, L. W., Superintendent Orangeburg County, Orangeburg, S. C.
Haynes, B. S., Superintendent Spartanburg County, Spartanburg, S. C.

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION
Hamer, T. M., Calhoun County, St. Matthews, S. C.
Hall, W. S., Cherokee County, Gaffney, S. C.
Moore, W. C., Dillon County, Dillon, S. C.
Betha, P. W., Horry County, Conway, S. C.
Twitty, W. B., Lancaster County, Conway, S. C.
Baskin, W. P., Lee County, Providence, S. C.
Easterling, T. C., Marion County, Marion, S. C.
Newton, R. C., Marlboro County, Bennettsville, S. C.
Hall, E. W., York County, Rock Hill, S. C.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS
Clemson College: Daniel, Dr. D. W., Morrison, W. S., Riley, J. J.
Stackhouse, Milton.
Columbia College: Pugh, Dr. G. T., Arail, J. M.
Lander College: Lawton, R. O.

STATE HIGH SCHOOLS
Aiken, S. C., McGarity, W. J.
Allendale, S. C., Koon, J. B.

Alumni Issue

Bennettsville, S. C., Herbert, W. C.
Beaufort, S. C., Crane, T. E.
Blacksburg, S. C., Montgomery, E. A.
Branchville, S. C., Stackley, S. P.
Chester, S. C., Moody, R. E.
Clinton, S. C., Daniel, A. C., Henry, Chas.
Clio, S. C., Roberts, W. D.
Conway, S. C., Betha, P. W.
Cowpens, S. C., Ruskton, J. C.
Darlington, S. C., Daniel, J. C.
Ehrhardt, S. C., Hucks, H.
Fort Mill, S. C., Carter, L. A.
Fountain Inn, S. C., Fort, M. K.
Gray Court-Owings, S. C., Wilson, R. T.
Greenwood, S. C., Nickels, W. W.
Hemingway, S. C., Speigner, R. N.
Holly Hill, S. C., Glenn, T. H.
Lake City, S. C., Compton, W. B.
Landrum, S. C., Ackerman, H. W.
Loris, S. C., Robinson, J. L.
Lynchtburg, S. C., Cauthen, C. E.
Marion, S. C., Easterling, T. C.
Mullins, S. C., Senn, K. D.
Pageland, S. C., Dulkes, G. B.
Pinewood, S. C., Gibson, H. G.
Plum Branch, S. C., Davis, H. M.
Ridgeland, S. C., Covington, T. C.
Rock Hill, S. C., Hall, E. W.
Rome, S. C., Mitchell, O. M.
Spartanburg, S. C., Blake, W. G.
St. Matthews, S. C., Hamer, T. M.
Sumter, S. C., Whisonant, E. D.
Swansea, S. C., Witt, C. H.
Woodruff, S. C., Hicks, R. B.

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS
Epworth Orphanage, Columbia, S. C., Nabors, H. Z., Superintendent, King, C. E.
Hastoe School, Spartanburg, S. C., Shockley, H. T., Lankford, B. C.
Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., Stackhouse, J. M.
Wofford Fitting School, Spartanburg, S. C., Merchant, S. A., Stuckey, R. C., Reynolds, J. B.
RURAL GRATED SCHOOLS

Chester County: Plyler, C. A., Armenia School, Chester, S. C.; Route No. 3; Hall, E. H., Great Falls, S. C.
Chesterfield County: Edwards, E. G., Mt. Croghan, S. C.
Colleton County: Garris, C. C., Lodge, S. C.
Calhoun County: Daniel, J. McT., Fort Motte, S. C.
Darlington County: Carnes, W. B., Epworth School, Lydia, S. C.; DuBose, T. B., Indian Branch School, Darlington, S. C.
Dorchester County: Garrison, E. F.
Florence County: Brooks.
Dorchester County: Melton, W. M., Sardinia, S. C.; Garris, C. C., Lodge, S. C.; Poston, R.
Lee County: Segars, J. B., Ready Branch School, Oswego, S. C.
Marion County: Baker, J. G., Sellers School, Latta, S. C.
Saluda County: Cromley, B. G., Corinth School, Prosperity, S. C.; Cromley, I. B., Indian Creek School, Saluda, S. C.; Cromley, B. F., Zoar School, Saluda, S. C.
Union County: Langford, J. R., Kelton, S. C.
Williamsburg County: Zimmerman, R. C., Lanes, S. C.

WOFFORD, PUBLIC EDUCATION, THE CHURCH

Much has been written and said about the influence of Wofford College upon the educational life of South Carolina. A glance into the School Directory of the State of 1917-18, issued from the office of the Superintendent of Education, will give you an idea of really how large this influence is, touching as it does, every phase of the educational work of the State. For example, upon the State Board of Education, out of nine members, three are Wofford men; nine Wofford men are on the various County Boards of Education; three are county superintendents; thirty-two are superintendents of town and city schools; forty-five are principals and teachers in other public schools, village and rural; nine are in private high schools as headmasters and teachers; and seventeen are professors and instructors in the various colleges of the State. All this makes a total of one hundred and eight (108) engaged in some vital relationship in the educational enterprises and activities of South Carolina.

If Wofford College is an institution of high standard of scholarship and morals, and those who know it best know that it is, the service it is thus rendering to this commonwealth is of extraordinary value. Any thinking man will agree that the most fundamental task of a State is the right training of the youth, and that the quality of the teachers, intellectual and moral, who do this training is of supreme importance. It is not too much to say that the demand for Wofford teachers through the years, a demand always greater than the college can supply, is a sure sign that the people of the state have found from practical experience that the Wofford-trained man is the kind of man they want to help in the most fundamental task the State undertakes, that of educating the boys and girls.

Those who know the educational history of South Carolina appreciate the service that Wofford is rendering and has always rendered. We sometimes wonder, however, if the church to which it belongs, if we Methodists have as clear a knowledge and as high appreciation of this service. At bottom, it is really, after all, the church's own service. For it is the
church that founded Wofford College, that has supported it through the seventy years of its history, and has furnished to it those moral standards and religious ideals that characterize the genuine Wofford product. If, therefore, these standards and ideals are being wrought into the life of the state by the educational influence of Wofford, we Methodists should realize that it is one other way in which the church is meeting its duty as a Christian institution, that Wofford is not something apart from it because it is a college, but simply an expression of its mind and heart and spirit in terms of education, differing in no essential particulars from those familiar expressions of its life in Sunday school, in missionary activities, in church building, in preaching.

Wofford College, Public Education, The Church—let us see them in their vital, intimate relationship. Wofford is serving the cause of education in South Carolina in a large, constructive way. It has been able to do this because the church has made it possible, and the church does this because it feels that it is a vital part of its mission to make its spirit effective in human life through education. (S. C. Advocate).

ANNUAL BANQUET ANDERSON COUNTY ALUMNI

The annual banquet of the Anderson County alumni of Wofford College served in the dining room of St. John's Methodist church last evening, was a most pleasant occasion and was largely attended. Mr. Samuel L. Prince, retiring president of the association, acted as toastmaster, and after dinner talks were made by Dr. Henry N. Snyder, president of Wofford College, Mr. G. Cullen Sullivan, the newly elected president of the Alumni Association, Mr. A. H. Dagnall and Dr. Mark L. Carlisle. The banquet was prepared and served by the members of the Philathea class.

Dr. Snyder stated that Wofford College men are in every army camp in the south and that they are in every branch of the service in France. Letters have been received at different intervals from the Wofford men in France, and all of them are getting along splendidly.

Dr. Snyder is a member of a board whose duty it is to secure men for the Y. M. C. A. work in the army. Men between the ages of 31 and 50, over the draft age, are wanted. The maximum annual salary for an unmarried man for this branch of the service is $900. The maximum salary for a married man is $2,100. Business men, secretaries, stenographers, clerks, etc., are wanted. Dr. Snyder says that 1,000 men are wanted now and about 4,000 later. Any person interested in this matter should communicate with Dr. Snyder at Spartanburg.

The election of officers of the Alumni Association last night resulted as follows:

G. Cullen Sullivan, president; T. Frank Watkins, vice-president; R. E. Holroyd, secretary and treasurer.

The retiring officers are as follows:

Samuel L. Prince, president; Roy Griffin, vice-president; F. W. Felkel, secretary and treasurer.


—THE ANDERSON DAILY MAIL.

THE CLASS OF 1887

REV. J. M. ROGERS, '87

Since the publication of The Wofford College Bulletin was begun it has been the purpose of this class to furnish, in common with others, some facts about its different members, and some general reminiscences of college days. One evening in August, 1916, several of our number got together in Spartanburg and took steps towards gathering material for an article for The Bulletin, and also laid some plans for a class reunion at last Commencement. But like many other "best-laid
schemes o’ mice an’ men” our plans went “a-gley.” The reunion was not held, nor has any sketch been furnished yet. I am going to attempt a beginning in this matter, and I hope that other members of the class will, from time to time, contribute other facts and reminiscences.

For what shall be written now, I am dependent largely upon memory. In our day in college there were no class organizations as exist at present. Records were not kept as fully and as accurately as they are today. When we entered Wofford the roll of students was being published in the college catalogue in alphabetical order, and not by classes. This custom was abandoned in 1885, and so about the middle of our course the catalogue again showed the names of the students by classes. So taking such data as I could get from the catalogues, and supplementing it from memory, I have made a roll of our Freshman Class, 1883-4. I do not claim this roll to be entirely accurate, and I will appreciate corrections from anyone.

College opened that year on the first day of October. Our Freshman Class was composed of twenty members, all from South Carolina except one. It is probable that some other students who were irregular recited with us in some departments. Following is the roll of the regular Freshmen: J. T. Berry, Cokesburg; M. W. Brown, Newberry; R. H. F. Chapman, Spartanburg; M. H. Daniel, Laurens; R. H. Dargan, Darlington; J. H. DesChamps, Sumter; W. B. Duncan, Blacksburg; R. A. Few, Greers; H. I. Gasque, Marion; L. M. Gasque, Marion; J. J. Gentry, Spartanburg; C. S. Gibbs, Plantersville, Texas; G. W. Hodges, Hodges; W. B. Justus, Campobello; J. A. Law, Spartanburg; J. S. Moore, Spartanburg; J. M. Rogers, Marion; K. D. Senn, Newberry; H. W. Shuler, Lexington; D. B. Wood, Pacolet. Six of these, Brown, Dargan, DesChamps, Duncan, Gasque, H. J., and Gasque, L. M., dropped out of the class, some of them during the year and the others at the close of the session. It would be interesting to make some personal mention of each of these twenty Freshmen of that year. I hope it may be done later.

In our Sophomore year we were joined by two new men: J. E. Ellerbe, Marion, and J. L. Jeffries, Union. Two former students, M. H. Major, Anderson, and E. P. Taylor, Florence, returned to college this year and took their studies with us. This gave us eighteen men in the Sophomore year. But during the year and at its close in June, 1885, there was a general depleting of our ranks. Berry and Few were compelled to leave during the session on account of ill health. The former died a few months afterwards and the latter did not return till two years later. Chapman, Gibbs, Major, Moore, Shuler, and Wood did not return after this year, and so did not graduate. A little later Hodges left school altogether. Justus, too, did not graduate, while Gentry, Senn and Taylor fell into different classes behind us and graduated later. A. B. Earle and S. B. Jones, Jr., who had been members of the class of 1886 joined us during the Junior year.

When our last year’s work began, 1886-7, the class numbered seven members. The roll is still clear in my memory and I can call it today without any hesitation. M. H. Daniel, A. B. Earle, J. E. Ellerbe, J. L. Jeffries, S. B. Jones, Jr., J. A. Law, J. M. Rogers—these were the names of the seven Seniors. It may be said that in this number there was not a genius nor a dullard, but that the class was one of good average ability and record.

The year passed pleasantly to us as a class. During the time, there were some interesting events for us. The most important of these was a week’s visit to Washington, D. C., under the direction of Professor DuPre. We went primarily to visit the Smithsonian Institute and the national Museum for a little study of some of the geological specimens there. A part of each day, however, we spent in sight-seeing, visiting, for instance, the Capitol, the White House, the various government departments, and other places of historic interest as Arlington and Mount Vernon. We met President Cleveland and shook hands with him in the famous Blue Room of the White House. It was the first visit of any member of the class to the National City. Perhaps none of us thought that one of the number would be there a few years later as a member of Congress (J. E. Ellerbe). We were there in May, and the season was charm-
Our minds, too, were comparatively at ease for our examinations were practically over. So all in all it was a week of pleasure and profit during the closing days of our course at Wofford.

Our Commencement embraced the second Sunday in June. Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D., afterwards Bishop Haygood, preached the sermon to the class. The literary address of the occasion was delivered by Honorable J. J. Hemphill of Chester, at that time, a member of Congress. Graduation day came, bringing its throng of visitors and friends, its music and flowers, its cheers and congratulations. Each member of the class delivered his graduating speech and was handed his diploma and a Bible by Dr. Carlisle. In his characteristic manner, the great Doctor spoke his last words to us as a class. That last address was one sentence only: “Young men, it is required of a college graduate that he be found faithful.”

The sight of that great man is still before me, and those words are yet an inspiration to me to try to be true to duty. And so with the close of that morning's exercises, June 14, 1887, we went out from the halls of the dear old college to begin our respective careers in life. But the tracing of those careers through the years since that bright morning will not be attempted now. I hope some of the class will do this in the near future.

Denmark, S. C., December 28, 1917.

LETTER FROM JUDGE GEO. W. GAGE, '75

Chester, S. C., November 10, 1917.

My Dear Sir:

Dr. Butler's “Memories that Cling” published in the October Bulletin may somewhat surprise a few orthodox Wofford men. But I do not doubt what he writes is true, for he depicts what every picture has, only one of its two sides. There was never yet a college but that it had within its walls two sorts of boys. But as Dr. Butler has described out of his experience, one side of the picture, I shall draw out of my experience somewhat the other side; and this is done not on my own motion, but upon the Editor's request. I was a Senior when Frank Butler, the “little freckled faced country boy,” as he in truth describes his appearance in 1875, entered Wofford. I well recall his then presence, with large head, open face and attenuated body.

I had gone from Union County, in the “Meadow Woods,” in 1870 to matriculate as a Prep. in Wofford College. My father went to Spartanburg with me, as did an elder brother, who had been in that school the year before. We stopped at the old Walker House, a large three story wooden structure, which stood on Main Street, where Col. Joseph Walker afterwards made his dwelling place.

The two brothers were put to board with the widow of Rev. W. A. Gamewell and the mother of Professor Gamewell. Mrs. Gamewell occupied the parsonage on Church Street, then and now used by the pastors of Central Church. We remained with Mrs. Gamewell one session, and our companions there were J. A. Gamewell, James H. Forney of Rutherford, N. C. and Whiteford S. Martin, now and for many years of the South Carolina Conference, all excellent boys.

On our Freshman year we went to board with the Rev. A. L. Smith, along with a great crowd of other boys, in a huge brick house on a street which ran at right angles from North Church Street, just about where Mr. George Cofield once lived. In after years the house was owned by a Dr. Latham, I have been told. Our roommates in that house, four of us in a room, were Newton G. Littlejohn and Edward W. Martin—both boys of exceptional steadiness.

For the balance of the college course of three years, my brother and I occupied a front room on the third floor of the south wing of the college, and took our meals with old Mrs. Moultrie. We bought out Charles A. Woods and Frank A. Gilbert, who had occupied the room for two or three years before us. We paid less than $15.00 for the total furniture in the room, and we had enough. Across the hall from us were W. J. Montgomery and David T. Ouzts; in a near room, for
part of the time, were George E. Prince and John G. Clink­
scales, and underneath was the Brown brothers. These
names speak for themselves. I have no doubt but that my
experience at college was unusual; for it was not the experi­
ence of all the boys then and since then, as I have been
frequently informed. But during the five years I spent at
college, I never saw a bottle of liquor, and I never saw a
deck of cards, and I never saw any practiced immorality of
consequence. For this I have to thank my brother and the
associates I have named.

The students generally were very poor, were from the
country, and were at school because of great sacrifices made
for them at home.

That we had vices, goes without saying; but we never fell
into the company against which Dr. Butler has well warned
his young friends. The only difference betwixt Dr. Butler’s
plight and my own, lies I venture to think, in the accidental
start we made in college association; he fell in with one group
of boys and I fell in with another group. We might have had
a contrary experience.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE GAGE.

DOCTOR ALBERT M. SHIPP
By Dr. Charles Forster Smith, ’72,
University of Wisconsin

Doctor Shipp was about fifty years of age when I first knew
him (1868). He was rather distinguished in appearance, if
not exactly handsome; with blue eyes, grayish hair and beard,
cut short; and spoke with measured voice and in deep tones.
It was evident that he was regarded with great respect by
the students, though I imagine there was never a feeling of
anything like intimacy on the part of any of them toward him.
Perhaps the word dignity might be said to have characterized
his bearing, at least as much as any—a natural dignity that
never seemed assumed for a purpose. I do not know whether

anyone was really ever intimate with him; and perhaps he
gained by keeping men at a respectable distance, at which it
was natural for them to admire him as they instinctively
respected him. He was considered the clerical leader of the
South Carolina Conference, though he rarely preached and
seldom spoke in public. I am not surprised at his leadership,
because he always commanded respect, did not arouse antag­
onism, and was regarded a man of real ability. His rare ser­
mons—rare because his throat did not allow him to preach—
justified confidence in his ability, and these rare sermons were
delivered with an intensity of feeling and a fervor which could
not fail to command attention.

I remember hearing only two sermons of his—one the year
before I graduated, on “Righteousness exalteth a nation but
sin is a reproach to any people,” the other a year later, on
“Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel the
Saviour.” If I may judge by the impression made upon me at
the time, both were great sermons, among the best I have ever
heard. There was no grace of gesture and no charm of voice,
but the intensity of feeling which characterized him on both
occasions was very marked. He held the pulpit with both
hands and swayed his body from side to side, as he read his
sermon; and that is all that I remember about his delivery.
Sermons were rarely read in that quarter in those days, and
one who read risked much in the way of possible impression.
But he lost nothing by it. I hung upon every word, and I
think everybody else did. I could readily understand that he
could not preach often; his excitement, it seemed, would burn
him up if too much prolonged. Impressionable students who
heard him preach were sure to feel that his reputation for
ability and his acknowledged leadership were deserved. Under
all the circumstances, it was better that he did not often appear
as a public speaker. When he did appear he made a great
impression; all the rest could be safely left to the imagination,
especially of young men.

He taught Moral and Mental Philosophy—four hours a
week—to the seniors; Elementary French—two hours a week
If it might be said that there was not much outspoken enthusiasm about the Doctor's administration on the part of the students and the general public, there was certainly little or no criticism. It was a dignified and safe administration, and the Doctor might have held the place as long as he lived, and his lead in the Conference would have been as readily continued. So much quiet confidence in one who was so free from all that was spectacular must have rested on a pretty sound basis.

The impression made upon the students by the Doctor's family life was charming and wholesome. Mrs. Shipp was peculiarly fitted to be the wife of the President of a small college. I remember few faces that seemed to me to combine so much gentleness and sweetness, and her voice was as pleasant as her smile. Her three grown daughters were great favorites with the young men of the college, and they had regularly as much company as could have been pleasant to them. Much the same might be said of all the campus families where there were young ladies, and it is not too much to say that these young ladies had their full, if unconscious, share in helping the faculty train the young men to make a respectable appearance in society. I doubt if there was a more wholesome or enjoyable life anywhere than that led by the campus girls and their student admirers in those early Wofford days. And it was not just innocent fun they were having that led to nothing more, for of the seven young ladies of the faculty families that took part in the student life, five married graduates of the period from 1869 to 1872.

HON. E. L. ASBILL, '92—ALUMNI ORATOR IN 1917
BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM WELL

Edward Lee Asbill was born in Aiken County on April 1, 1871. His father and mother died when he was a small child. His preparatory training was received at Leesville. In January, 1889, he entered the Freshman Class at Wofford College and graduated with the degree of A. B. in June of 1892. After
graduation, he taught school and read law at Edgefield. In the fall of 1894, he went to Yale Law School and spent one year. The next year of his life was spent in prospecting in the West. After traveling and working over Texas, California and other States, he returned home and opened office at Leesville. He served in the Legislature from Lexington County during 1897 and 1898 sessions. He has since then been in the active practice of his profession. He has built up a good, lucrative practice. He has the confidence of the people of his entire section. He has appeared in many of the leading cases and trials of the Western part of the State. He is a strong advocate and the record will show that he has been successful in winning many hard fought cases in the State Supreme Court and in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Asbill is a charitable, kind hearted man. His sympathies are naturally with the oppressed. The weak and poor have found him a champion.

He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Drafts of Lexington County. She died in 1908. By this union there was one son. In 1913, he was married to his second wife, Miss Julia Tittman of Chester County. By this marriage he has two children, a girl and a boy.

Mr. Asbill has kept up the Wofford standard as a church man. For years he has been a faithful and efficient teacher in his Sunday school. He is an officer in the church and takes an active part in all religious work and affairs. He is now superintendent of the Wesley Bible Class work for the Columbia District.

He has been president of the Democratic Conventions of his county and takes an active part in all public affairs. As a business man and as a farmer, he has been successful. His advice and judgment are sought by the leading men of his section. Possibly there is no attorney of his county, of his age, who has successfully handled as many large estates.

He is progressive, of fine public spirit, does not hesitate to take a stand for what he thinks is right and is a hard and courageous fighter for what he thinks is right.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Wofford Alumni Association:

Commotions have been necessary to accomplish changes and reforms that have benefitted the human family. Almost all progress has been preceded by revolution. Friction and opposition, sometimes most bitter, accompany the recasting of the existing order. Those responsible for bringing about radical, beneficial changes may expect to be harshly criticised and stubbornly opposed. The reconstruction of life and of society is a task that calls for the greatest persistence and tenacity. There is an unjust impatience with reformers on the part of well meaning and honest thinking men. The worker is too often blamed and not the work. The cause is lost sight of, and attack is directed against the individual advocating the cause. For an unpopular or weak man to advocate and champion a good cause often means its defeat. Eccentric advocates often injure, cripple and defeat needed changes. The real merits are lost sight of and the personality of the advocate is the prime consideration. The popularity and magnetism and influence of the advocate often determine the fate of the change sought. It takes stout and patient hearts to stand the onslaught of criticism and abuse of those who work for the betterment of their fellow men. Often personal attacks accompany honest effort for the advancement of the social order and condition. But friction is not proof of unwisdom, nor is opposition proof of mismanagement. These obstacles are natural and are to be expected. Established customs, venerable with age, especially when touching personal interest and ambition, are not changed without surmounting many difficulties and obstacles. The untried expedients of theories and experimenters fare ill at the hands of those whose prosperity would suffer by reason of a radical change. The average man is a
conservative. Men with burdens and responsibilities are slow
to risk bringing upon themselves heavier weights and greater
trials. To champion a change, to lead a fight for a reform,
though it may be greatly needed, often require courage, pa­
tience, persistence and self-sacrifice. The reformer is certain
to meet with discouragements, obstacles, want of apprecia­
tion, reverses, and often personal abuse and misrepresentation.

Human passions, will, schemes and ambitions are vigil­
ant and tenacious. Men and women living in luxurious ease do
not enjoy being reminded of serious imperfection or glaring
wrongs. Grave faults, amounting to guilt, are overlooked, and
wrongs are condoned, so long as those who are enjoying the
possession of power and of wealth are not disturbed in their
security. Indolent optimism dislikes any humiliating admis­
sions. It treats as an impertinence to be told of evils in church
or state, and sometimes rouses to indignant resistance when
practical measures are taken to remedy these evils. Those
existing in silken luxury, swinging in hammocks of ease
drinking all the pleasures of life and tasting none of its bit­
terness and inconvenience, do not surrender these luxuries
without a struggle. It has always been a difficult matter for the
privileged to sympathize with the oppressed.

Business interests have always been and are proverbs­ally op­
posed to all untried changes. Disturbances are avoided as
much as possible; and if left to themselves, most business men
would silence discussion of vital questions, if such questions
were new. Self interest and the preservation of the possessions
accumulated are the first thoughts. Profits are the prime con­
siderations. Material and property values are placed above
all other possessions. The higher and better things of life are
made subservient to dollars. Any discussion is silenced, if it
can be, if it is likely to lessen profits. It is amazing how blind
good men are to evils when to speak out or to act would inter­
fere with their business connections. Moneyed interests have
mothered few reforms in the march of the progress of the
world. Where the interest of humanity and financial con­
siderations have conflicted, few men with money have been

large enough and good enough to renounce their money for the
betterment of mankind. This trait of men is much intensified
if the fountain of their prosperity is a questionable business.
It is a sad and lamentable fact that almost every form of evil
is used by large and organized classes for gain. If it pays
well, no further question is asked. Human vultures have no
thought of compassion. The greatest wrongs to humanity and
sins against God and man are condoned with marvelous ease,
if the profits are sufficiently large to insure the respectability
of those sharing such profits. Human woe does not stop the host
whose business it is to debauch, when there is gain in the busi­
ness. They hesitate at no misrepresentation, no violence even,
to defend their gains. A full, complete history of the doings
and lives of some of our so-called most successful business
men, we fear, would fill the heart with loathing. The best
talent in literature, in journalism, in the court room, in social
circles, has been employed not merely to help argument, but to
ruin opponents by any measures promising success. Money
has been used to corrupt and influence those intrusted with the
highest and most sacred trust.

He that would do good and advance the cause of humanity,
must firmly make up his mind to unflinchingly combat the evils
that incubate and brood in the heart of greed and gain. He
must further make up his mind to be willing to suffer and
endure the opposition of those for whose good and betterment
he has spent and sacrificed himself. Often after much effort,
he will see the recognition of the necessity of the causes which
he has advocated, but others will appropriate all the honor and
be accorded all the credit for the progress achieved by his
efforts. The real and true workman responsible for the struc­
ture, the one who drew the plan, who laid the foundation and
made possible the building, is completely ignored. A knowledge
of this has caused many a good and talented man to grow
weary in a good cause, and needed changes have thereby been
long postponed.

Do not be misled by the hurried conclusion that all reforms
or all reformers should be welcomed and encouraged. The
fire of opposition and trial is necessary to save us from the danger of untried expedients that would be heaped upon us if we were carried away by every wind of change that is set blowing by would-be-reformers. Inexperienced, impracticable and unbalanced faddists would soon wreck and destroy all the safe anchors of society, disrupt the government, split the church into warring factions and reduce our civilization to chaos, were they given free hand and allowed to try all the new theories that they urge with so much confidence of curing all human ills. Reforms are difficult at best. It takes the fires of time, the sifting of discussion and the opposition of the conservative to extract the good from the bad in the many proposed changes in our laws and social order.

Altho great sacrifice is demanded of all who labor to effect beneficent changes in society, yet when the time has come, in each crisis that has arisen, the man required for the occasion has appeared upon the stage. When the clock strikes for needed change, when truth is to be rescued from its enemies, the spirit with faculties required for the task and with experience to accomplish the mission is found. Moses, David, Paul, Cromwell, Washington were men sent from God. And this is no less true when we consider the history of our own beloved college. Doubtless many thought Dr. Carlisle’s place could never be filled. We all recognized that Wofford College and Dr. Carlisle were inseparable, yet, thank God, the man was found to fill his place in the person of Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder. We return to this campus and find the same Christian atmosphere and ideals that we left years ago. He, with his able and consecrated helpers, deserves the thanks of every former student and friend of this institution. In this day of worldliness, of pleasure, prosperity, selfishness, it means more than we can ever tell to keep this influence uncontaminated on this campus.

It would seem that new issues would always receive that calm and fair consideration to which their merits entitle them here in America, here in South Carolina. But the facts are against this conclusion. Wicked interest, selfish men, greedy combinations enter and seize politics for their defense and for their enrichment. Political parties are sensitive about their “rights.” The spoils of office and personal ambition lead men far afield and subordinate principles to policy. Opposing factions abuse and ridicule each other for no other reason than to mislead and deceive an ignorant and gullible public. A political discussion would lead one not informed to the conclusion that if either or the other faction prevailed, the country must inevitably go to destruction. Politics should be a field of manhood’s purest and best endeavors. The best, the wisest, the cleanest men of all the land should be, in a country such as ours, the officers and the leaders who control and manage legislation, the courts, and all public affairs. But we all know how far short of this ideal naked facts of our governmental affairs place us. A good man with high ideals and pure intentions, possessed of ability and integrity, with an uncompromising and unbending spirit to do the right, will find it a difficult matter to gain and hold the support of the majority for sufficient time to accomplish constructive work. Selfishness, prejudice, alcohol, factionalism, sectionalism, ignorance and other obstacles combine to make men of the proper calibre and principle hesitate to enter this field. Almost every blessing of liberty, every blessing of intelligence and education, of material and spiritual uplift, has come through the efforts of those who were willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of others.

Take the question of prohibition, the control of the liquor traffic. What a long and hard and discouraging struggle it has been to come up to the present position we now occupy. There are men and women living today who sacrificed themselves that this cause might be advanced. Men of magnetism, of strength and power, with bright political hopes and prospects, have been buried alive for no other reason than they were in favor of banishing liquor from our borders. With a generalship worthy of a better cause, the allies and defenders of evil know how to win. They know how to confound the friends and supporters of good measures. They are adepts at bringing discord among the friends of progress and righteous-
ness. They are worldly wise. We stand by and allow them to sacrifice good men who have the courage to speak out and work for the right, and it is to the discredit and disgrace of all good men who allow the forces of evil to be more active and energetic than the supporters of the good and righteous. Were we as determined for the right as those against us are determined for the wrong, the communities in which we live, our state and nation would be very different places to what we now know them to be.

Progress and reforms of all kinds are and have always been of slow growth. We have made wonderful strides in the last two decades in material and scientific knowledge and progress. We fear we have not used these advances and this knowledge as fully as we might for the benefit of all the people. Yet the average life has in this time been lengthened from about thirty-four years to about forty-three years. Many of the enemies of the human family have been mastered and we have only to bring the remedies and the knowledge we have to all the people to still further lengthen the average life. We allow the infants to die for want of proper attention and treatment. It is appalling how many of the little babes die from preventable causes. Tuberculosis takes its toll of many of our best and noblest men and women. The poor and ignorant are still dying of neglect. We allow infected persons to go in and out among us and endanger the entire community. The great advance in medical science should be brought to the reach of every one. The ignorant and poor should be given free treatment, if necessary, and the price of the cures and life itself should be brought within the reach of those of moderate means, so that none need be crippled for life, none need be sick, from the neglect of those who have it in their power to bring and furnish these blessings to their fellow men. This would be economy. The terrible cost of sickness, of inefficiency, of lives blasted and ruined for want of early proper medical attention is a blight and disgrace on our civilization. Yet, strange to say there are those who oppose proper sanitation. There are those who oppose free compulsory medical school inspection. There are those who oppose even compulsory education. The man who is in office or who seeks office and advocates these measures and enforces them, if he could, will be soon marked for the slaughter. Why is this? It is simply the price we pay for ignorance. It is the price we pay for indifference to the wants and needs of our fellows in the years gone by. It has not been so long since there were stout advocates, and that among the intelligent, who opposed the free public school. It was argued that the people did not need light and learning, that they were happier without mental training. In fact, I am not too certain but what we still have a considerable class not far from us who will now argue that the negro should not be educated, that you ruin him when you send him to school. This is the identical spirit that actuated those who opposed the common school, compulsory education and other measures that look to the uplift of the poor and unfortunate. There is now absolutely no room or excuse for such a spirit in the heart or head of any man that has had opportunities.

We are not standing still. The world is being educated. Ignorance is making its last stand. But the men and women who have brought about these beneficial changes have been cheated out of all the credit. The intelligent men and women of this State could, if they would, right every wrong, blot out ignorance, give every child a chance, and so control and confine tuberculosis and other contagions as to make the average of life fifty years. The average of service and efficiency could be doubled. The cigarette is allowed to be sold to minors, to any and every one. The mental and moral faculties of many of our young men are being dulled, blunted and blasted by this evil. They are weaker physically, morally and mentally to grapple with the duties of life, and more easily seduced by the temptations of the world. What are we doing to discourage it? Absolutely nothing. Men, women and boys and girls are working by the thousands in dirt, lint and dust and their health ruined, their very lives taken. By activity, by efforts and determination, the mills could easily be filled with pure air, and the hours of labor could be lessened and a corresponding increase of output realized. It has taken time and outside aid
to take the children out of this lint and dirt and give them their
day of childhood’s play, pleasure, growth and development.

With all our needs and derelictions, we are living in the best
time that has ever come to man. There is no cause to be
pessimistic. Public drunkenness is no longer tolerated, our
penal and charitable institutions are different places to what
they were even a few years ago. The children are no longer
being ground up in such numbers as formerly in the mills and
factories. It is a fact that every child has a chance in the
world. Our ideals have grown and broadened and expanded.
There is no longer room for conceit, disgusting pride of ances-
try or narrowness. Human welfare is fast catching up with
material development.

Because there is difference in opinions, or even in ideals, is
no reason for the infliction of pain. Men of the highest ideals
and best hearts will always differ, often in essentials and in
non-essentials. The greatest of charity should be shown in
this respect. Every good man should be satisfied to use com-
mon sense, reason, judgment and Christian effort to advance
his pet schemes or measures. Never resort to prosecution,
ever take unfair advantage of a man’s position to try to
defeat his ideas. Persecution is cowardly, but it is unhesi-
titatingly taken and used to defeat progress and truth. It is
discouraging to see how few men and women will stand for
the right in the face of public sentiment, in the face of the
majority.

Minorities do not receive the esteem to which they are
entitled. Most worthy causes have been in the minority. Re-
forms have always been initiated by minorities. The worth of
a cause is not determined by the number of its supporters. Al-
most every evil has been supported by the majority. It is so
easy to rule out of order questions whose supporters are few.
The defeat of an issue or of a man is sufficient to bring dis-
trust, if not contempt, in the minds of many. The world’s
benefactors are overlooked. A small following was first mus-
tered by these brave and courageous men. They arose time
after time from defeat. Adversity and disaster met their most
determined efforts. Want of appreciation and indifference
faced them on every side. Ruin and disgrace were heaped
upon them. But they gained inspiration and resolution from
every adversity, and plucked victory from the jaws of defeat.
Merit is the only true test. The inventor sees model after
model consigned to the junk heap. An inappreciative public
laughs at his ideas. Reformers must develop their muscles,
clear their vision and steady their hands, and be willing to
work and to wait.

It is a fact that almost all of recent reforms have been
mothered, nourished and brought to realization by the aid of
the efforts of woman. Man’s assumption of superior wisdom,
his arrogance of sole fitness to rule, is dealt a death blow by
the facts of actual results. Some of us can remember when it
brought a smile, a jeer or a scoff to hear it announced that a
woman was to address a public meeting. It was considered
unlady-like to work in public. Few occupations were open to
woman. Worth is now measured by service, and by this stand-
ard the womanhood in peace and in war, in public and in
private, has made man blush with shame by the results of her
efforts. Wherever you find humanity’s cause, wherever you
find the tree of progress growing, you will find woman aiding.

The fact that good and evil will not mix has often been
established by the fruitless effort of compromise. The evil will
color and overreach the good. Good men soon become dis-
gusted and discouraged when they see good men working with
wicked men, and the fruit of this union is almost always
tainted with defects and rottenness. Better work alone and be
defeated, than compromise with evil. It matters not how few
or who may be the advocates of a cause, if there is good in it,
it is our duty to aid its advance.

A survey of the difficulties and obstacles that we have over-
come, fills us with new hope and greater faith. The sermon
on the mount has been acting on the heart of man for nine-
teen centuries not without its effect. We do not despair of
overcoming evil with good. Isaiah prophesied of the time
when the sword would be beaten into the plowshare and the
spear into the pruning hook. Victor Hugo, possibly the greatest literary genius that France ever produced, said: “There was a time coming when the only battlefield would be the battlefield in the markets of the world, that the only war would be the war of new ideas with old. That cannon and all other instruments of destruction would some day be exhibited in museums as relics of barbarism, and those who come after us would wonder how such things could ever have been.” We must have patience for the unfolding of Providence. The will of God will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. God’s Kingdom will be established here in the earth. The men who will save the race, save our civilization and steer us safely, though all the destructive influences that seem now to be licking at man and his achievements like tongues of destroying fire, will be men of simple Christian faith, whose lives are centered in God.