DEFENIS PANAMA GANAL DEAL

ONGRESSMAN LOVERING SAYS EX-CONVICTS ARE TO BLAME.

Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, in a Hims Speech in the House Ts Rainey Charges and Says That he Got his Information From the World, or From Some Certain Fx-Convicts Who, he Alleges Started Fraud Reports.

Vashington, Feb. 12.-That Representative Rainey, of Illinois, got from the New York World his information regarding the Panama Canal affairs, which formed the subject of his recent speech, and that ex-convicts instigated the stories of fraud and corrupcion pertaining to the acquirements of title by the United States to the property, was the charge made today in the House of Representatives Mr. Lovering, of Massachusettts.

May be," he said, "the World did nate all the scandalous stories ed, but its columns Were ife and we do know that the World e credence and circulation

Mr. Lovering declared that "the perpetrators of these false statements are known, and the story of their doings piveals a chapter in the history ek-mailing that is rare in the annals of erime."

These gentlemen," he said, "are knows; their names are known; their are known; their haunts are knows, and their plane are known." des the gentlemen object to stating who they are?" inquired Mr. Bur-

Lovering protested that he was ing under great difficulty because of the absence of Mr. Rainey from namber. He admitted that he tify the Illinois member to was to speak on this subject. ant to say," he said," that these ave been run down and brought sk, and it turns out that many m are ex-convicts and they d a good chance of returning to

was pressed by Mr. Shackelford, ouri, for information as to would go no further than to Juries, both at Wanhington and New Tork, and at the proper time would oine known to the general pub-

How do you happen to be familiar e morets of the product before he newer, Mr. Gallies, of Tennes red if he was not a warm nel friend of William Nelson well. Mr. Lovering admitted that he was. Mr. Lovering said, referring to Mr. Rainey:

his gentleman has been made a victim, or he is too willing to asperse such fair names as those of Chas. P. Taft, Dougles Robinson, Wm. Nelson Crotawell, Roger Farnham and sever-

it was," he said, "shameless prosecution of the privilege of free speech, which members enjoyed on the floor

for this utterance Mr. Lovering was promptly called to order by Mr. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, his colleague was in the chair, and admonishthat he should observe the rules regard to the use of personalities. Mr. Lovering protested that he had mentioned no names except that of Mr. Rainey and those which had been spoken in the House and in the pub-

dr. Rainey entered the chamber and stated that an engagement would prevetit his remaining through Mr. Lovering's remarks, but that he later would make answer should he find it

Mr. Lovering declared the evidence was complete and sufficient "to convict the blackmailers, who have tried to work their game not only on the sentlemen I have named, but on both political parties." Last fall, he said, an effort was made to sell the stories to the Democratic campaign committees, and that certain leaders of that party took the matter under consideration, but that they were not used because they could not be substantiated.

Weight of Cotton Bales. New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Secretary today issued a statement of of 8,241,505 bales of cotton waights handled at ports and overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to American manufacturers out- two men and relieved of \$112 in cash. of 519 43-100 against 512 18-100 pounds per bale for the same period as to the identity of the men. last year.

The Locke Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C., the corporation liam Howard Taft was today made an nese and Japanese). Total persons tunity toward "social equality." ism as to the future. Best reports January 1st, 1909. the receiver's sale, is reported to be C. A., which was organized with about gregate 177,528, or 31.6 per cent. of gro children will be forced into ularly cetton and woolen dress goods fore the 20th day of February next. planning for the early rebuilding of 500 members. Her name heads the the total number of school age. school, is this a legitimate reason for lines. Some light cottons are sold cannot take returns after that date mill No. 4, which was recently com- list of members. pletely destroyed by fire. The new mill will be much larger than the old. space is to be provided for the accommodation of 50,000 spindles.

THEIR UNION LABEL.

FARMERS SHOULD ADOPT THAT OF THE COTTON FABRIC.

President Barrett Urges Them to Wear 13.) Cotton and Use It in Every Way

National Farmers' Union appeals to portant, but none needs more study members of his organization to promote the use of cotton by emplying it as bagging and clothing to as great an extent as practicable, in a letter issued recently.

The address is directed to all the officers and members of the Union, and begins with the request that at the next meeting all organizations take or girl to be a useful member of soaction looking towards the promotion clety without an education,-indusof the movement. He trusts that eveverything possible be done to widen the use of cotton in every direction.

"The Farmers' Union is on record as being the first in the field to work for such extension of the use of the South's leading staple crop," he says. Our work from year to year, and at our conventions, has tended to promote this idea. There have been several indications of late that responsible organizations of the country are waking up to the advantage of assistlag us in this regard, and we simply cannot afford to neglect the duty of rushing this great movement at this most prosperous time.

"Activity is demanded of us from the fact that source after source, government department after government department, association after association has taken steps loooking to increasing the consumption of cotton.

"At your next meeting I urge most earnestly that you request the local and wholesale merchants you patronize to specify that all commodities they handle in wrappers be enclosed in cotton. Of course there will some cases where the substitute not practicable. It is practical in any number of instances, where no other coverings are used.

"The man from whom you buy your sugar, your flour, your meats, your clothing, the majority of the everyday necessities of life has it in his power convicts were, but Mr. Lov. to help on this movement. He can do so by demanding that the manufacthat before long they would he turers and jobbers and wholesalers ced in court. Their names, he said use cotton wrapping wherever possibeen brought before the grand ble You patronise him. Make him assist you. It is to his interest no less than your own.

such men through strong and influential committees. You will never accomplish nything unless you go after the matter yourselves.

"Efforts, practical and persistent, in this direction, can increase the annual consumption of cotton hundreds of thousands of bales. It can raise the cent every year, for good.

"This matter is one of the most urgent now before the Farmers' Union. believe that the public can be educated into the use of cotton articles in such fashion as will ultimately percentage of illiterates by 24.8 per compensated manifold times in after staple. The suggestion I have outlined for immediate action will make not all encouragement. Note actual

a good beginning in that direction. "My work in connection with the commission on country life is now virtually concluded and the report of that body is to be made in a few days. It s a source of gratification to me, and convinced that I have been able to be of material assistance, both to the members of our organization and to nection with the commission's work. with my duties as your president, but I think the extra time crowded in will prove to have been an excellent investment for the cause I represent. may be of interest to the brethren to know that the members of the commission deferred to my judgment in a their recommendations."

With reference to the movement to promote the use of cotton goods, Mr. Barrett states that no time is to be to seek causes and to effect some remlost, and names the following commit- edy. tee to urge it: J. P. Green, North Carolina; D. J. Neill, of Texas, and M. F. Dickerson, of Arkansas.

Hold-Up at Greenville.

Greenville, Feb. 11 .- Last night at 7:30 o'clock while on their way home, A. Baron and E. Kantor were held up on the outskirits of the city by side of the cotton belt during the The highwaymen had a shotgun and months of September to January, in- fled into the woods immediately after usive, showing an average per bale Sheriff Poole was notified and soon gave chase, but no clue was obtained tunity. Turn to the government cen- law.

Augusta Still Toadying.

Joseph Gazette.

sory School System?

Political Economy, Wells College, in North Carolina, 45.9 per cent.; New white, in so far as school attendance

The New View of the Child, names per cent.; North Carolina, 25 per State of South Carolina ready to confive fundamental elements in its cent.; New York, 41.5 per cent.; Iowa, fess to the world that their children President Charles S. Barrett, of the composition. All of these are im- 53.5 per cent. and investigation, particularly in the South, than that element termed, of her sister States. The State shows "useful education." By no other means is it possible to prepare boys and girls, young men and young wo men, for the position of a useful member of society. This does not mean that it is impossible for a boy trial or vocational. Yet it does intend to imply that without the educational training s. larger per cent. of the youth of the land will become useless, if not destructive members of

This is a serious problem in every geographical division of the United States and within each State composing these divisions. By the twelfth census, 1900, the greatest percentage of illiteracy of the total population ten years and over was in the South Atlantic division; the second highest percentage was in the South Central division. These divisions cover the Southern States. The percentage for the two divisions is 23.9 per cent. and 22.29 per cent. The three States with the largest percentages in the South Atlantic division are South Carolina, 35.9 per cent.; Georgia, 30.5 per cent., and North Carolina, 28.7 per cent.; those in the South Central di vision are Louisiana, 38.5 per cent.; Alabama, 34 per cent., and Mississippi, 32 per cent. These figures sadden the hearts of many who are working for an extension of educational advantages. As a representative of the South and a native of the State with the second largest percentage of illiteracy, these figures contain much exciting regret, but at the same time they furnish some ground for rejoicing. South Carolina. indeed, deserves some credit and commendation in her fight to lower the percentage of illiteracy. In reducing this from 55.4 per cent. in 1900, the State has not been wholly negligent. And yet she cannot claim to have done her full duty.

Examine the State's illiteracy in personally, greater detail.

In general the percentages show

There is a decrease among all classes except the foreign-born white. During this decade the foreign white do either. A man of perfect physique, show 12 per cent. decrease in num- and yet disfranchised because he bers, but a small increase in illiteracy,-from 6.3 per cent. to 6.5 per price a cent of the fractional part of cent. The greatest illiteracy is among the negroes,-52.8 per cent. in compulsory education,-had he been 1900; yet this is a reduction of 17.6 forced to obtain at least a grammar per cent, of the percentage at the be- school education during his boyhood. May South Carolina's law makers, ginning of the decade. For the same A few years, in youth, under the period the native white reduced its bonds of an educational training, is double the present consumption of the cent. These reductions are encour- years. Unkind compulsion in this aging. But closer examination shows conditions. In the total population, ed is that the widowed mother needs ten years and over, one person out of the aid of the boy or girl in support every two and three-fourths is illiter- of the family. ate. Among the native white population it is one out of seven; among the earning member of the family to be negroes one out of two,-to be more taken. The children often are the I believe will be to our members, that accurate 1 to 1.98. Greater reason great sufferers. To these children somany of the recommendations in this has the State to be aroused on this report read like resolutions passed at subject when her record is compared a Farmers' Union convention. I am with other States. Take Iowa and women. To permit them to go to the Nebraska whose total illiteracy is 2.3 factories early in life, thus neglecting with her life. She is the daughter of per cent. These are extremes, South their education, is laying the ground-Carolina at 35.9 per cent., with Louisthe rural population generally, in con- iana only showing a higher percent- delinquents. Without education their age, and two western States at 2.3 per It has not been permitted to interfere cent. It may be argued that the comparison is not a just one, that the ed, if not totally destroyed. Let me large colored population in South -- le this suggestion as the wise rem-Carolina is responsible for the high edy in the "widowed mother" case. illiteracy. In part this is true. But Put the child in school until his inone illiterate out of seven among the come-earning capacity is increased native white cannot be thus explained. Economic and social conditions number of matters vitally affecting have been such that the illiteracy of that earned by the child during this the State may be the natural conse-

> appears back of these a more significant and, without doubt, the fundathe failure to enjoy the advantages sus of 1900. Total persons of school age, 5 to 20 years, inclusive, 560,773,

> paramount issue, then, at present is

Does South Carolina Need a Compul- children within the school age, in through their representatives, to reactual attendance during 1900 for fuse to move forward on the ground these States are: Louisiana, 37.9 per that such a move will put the negro (By James B. Kennedy, Professor cent.; South Carolina, 41.2 per cent.; child on the same footing with the Charities and The Commons, Feb. York, 55.6 per cent.; Iowa, 64.2 per is concerned, and thus give the negro Edward T. Devine, in presenting 18.7 per cent.; South Carolina, 25.5 white? Are the white parents of the

These figures show the relative position of South Carolina among some the second largest percentage of illiteracy. The best evidence that this status will remain unchanged is seen in the percentage of school attendance. In this respect the State ranks second lowest. Of the white children eligible to the schools 41.2 per cent is in attendance; of the negro children 25.5 per cent. Louisiana shows the highest illiteracy, with 37.9 per cent. and 18.7 per cent. white and negro children respectively in school.

The cause of South Carolina's illiteracy is evident. To my mind the only absolutely certain and permanent remedy is compulsory education. South Carolina has done well by her citizens. She deserves much consideration. Her struggle has been a difficult, but noble one. Her progress has been remarkable, but it may be greater. To attain this let the State enact a compulsory education law Her children have been offered an education. For various reasons this, by many, has been refused. The next step should be compulsion. Objection is raised that compulsion is unfair, unjust, unconstitutional, etc. We do not wish to impugn the motives of anyone making objections. These objections may be valid from a present, short-time economic view, but take a broader view, the good in the long run, the permanent contribution to the general well-being. Fear in mind that what is a hardship for the present will, in the future, be a permanent good. A State, as an individual, should at all times be unselfish, but not always kind. "An injudicious kindness is often the greatest unkind-

not untimely. While in the office of clerk of court and register of Mesne Conveyance of my native State and county recently a stout, robust farmtificate of registration. He ble to present his old certificate. He evidently had regarded his enrollment on his precinct club as equivalent to registraton. The applicant was enconsiderable decrease in illiteracy. titled to register anew, under either safer to neglect children under three the educational or the property quali- years of age than over three. Do we fication clause. He was unable to was ignorant! The greatest kindness to this man would have been an unkindness,-so say some objectors to case is the greatest kindness.

A personal observation of this is

Another objection commonly offer-

It is unfortunate for the incomeciety owes protection. Efficient children develop into efficient men and work for dependents, defectives, and income-earning capacity is limited, their usefulness as citizens is narrowand support the mother, or supplement her income with a sum equal to period. Results from this will be an quence. This has been the case. The educated boy, greater capacity of self-development, larger income. happier home, a prouder mother, and a more useful citizen. The fam-None will deny that the economic ily as a social unit must be improved and social conditions of a people are before society can be sound and responsible for many ills. But there healthy. For this particular case is there a better remedy?

Compulsory education laws should mental cause, namely, the lack of be general. There should be no educational advantages, or at least, "class legislation." Why require the factory child to attend school and exoffered. South Carolina has a fair empt the farmer boy! There are coneducational system at least. There stitutional reasons why discriminais no reason why anyone should not tions of this sort would be objectionhave opportunity to learn to read and able. There can hardly be any why write. Many are refusing the oppor- the courts would set aside a general

The sweetest words in the English cent.; North Carolina, 42.1 per cent.; for every man, woman and child over the dullness of demand. language: "Enclosed find check."-St. New York, 54.9 per cent.; Iowa, 64.1 ten years of age? We hope not. "Reports as to collections are still per cent. The percentages of white Again, are the people of the State, only about fair."

cent. For negro children: Louisiana, population an advantage (?) over the are unable to cope with the negro child? That by giving both the same opportunity and requiring the sme school attendarce, the negro child will be the more faithful pupil and the greatest good, in the long run, will come to the negro population? If the State has come to this, it is a sad commentary on the integrity of her good people. We do not think these will be the results. Give, or rather require, the white child a school training for a few years. In course of ten years there will be less need of requirements. The child will have awakened to his real interest. He will have realized that formerly the State had not taken the widest stand, that a State with compulsory education laws is the true friend to the child, the family and society. the white child of South Carolina will not fail to make good under this new environment. There can be no dangerous results, social or political, from a judicious educational training.

That compulsory education is a good thing is well demonstrated by the following paragraph by George F. Milton (supplement to the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1908):

As showing the relation of the compulsory school system in Germany and other European states to illiteracy, the following statistics of adults are suggestive: German Empire, .05 per cent. are illiterate; Denmark, .02; Finland, .49; Switzerland, .13; Scotland, 2.46; Netherlands, 2.30; England, 3.00; France, 4.70; Belgium (not compulsory), 10.10; Austria, 35.60; Ireland, 7.90; Hungary, 47.80; Greece, 30.00; Italy, 32.99; Portugal, 79.20; Spain, 68.10; Russia, 61.70; Servia, 79.30; Roumania, 88.40.

South Carolina,-indeed the South, -is behind other sections of the Union, and far behind many European countries named above. Only Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Russia and er applied for a renewal of his cer- Roumania make a worse showing Dunn, contractor of the Carolina, In conclusion, allow me to empha-

size one thought, viz: The day is coming when South Carolina, aye, the American people, will learn that it is realize the meaning of this assertion? Do the State, the nation, realize that after that age street freedom and education bring results, not for the child only, but for the State, the nation, that demand the greatest payments? Payments in kind, what a people soweth that shall it also reap. now in session, hear the call for s compulsory school system! Not a dead letter law, but one enforced by the strong hand of the law, equitably by the governor, his trained corps of inspectors, and a just and impartial

Woman Likes Lonely Post.

For twenty-seven years the great lamp of the Vera Cruz Lighthouse has been tended by Miss Laura A. Hecox. In that time she had only six brief vacations, and in a recent statement she expressed satisfaction a clergyman who, when his health gave way, obtained the post on the lighthouse. He expected to remain there only a year, but health did not return and for thirteen years he was in charge of the house. Then his daughter received the appointment, and she has filled it to the satisfaction of the government officials and mariners. She says she only fears something may arise to cause her removal, as she love the isolation of her home and the moods of the sea as it washes up to the foundation of the lighthouse set in solid rock. There is no doubt, however, that her wish for an indefinite term will be gratified, and that she will not be required to return to the hurry and rush of life in the every day world, to which she now confesses she is almost a stranger.-New York Press.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

New York, Feb. 11 .- Bradstreet's

"Unsettled, stormy weather has accentuated the quiet prevailing in general trade and the situation as a whole is rather irregular. The first of the Again it is objected to on the however, attracting merchants to the incapable of earning support from beground that a compulsory education leading markets East and West, and ing maimed or from other causes, are or 218,323 white children, 342,401 ne- law would force negroes into school, while conservatism characterizes deal- deemed taxable polls, and except Con-Augusta, Ga., Feb. 11.-Mrs. Wil- groes, and 49 colored (Indian, Chi- thereby giving them a further oppor- ing, the feeling is still one of optim- federate soldiers 50 years of age, on which purchased the Odell Mills at honorary member of the local Y. W. attending school during this year ag- Granting that greater numbers of ne- come from the textile trades, partic- All returns must be made on or be-Corresponding percentages in a few opposing the law and thus continuing ahead to October. The metal and and all returns made after the 20th other States are: Louisiana, 28.7 per in illiteracy one out of less than three coal trades are rather conspicuous for day of February, are subject to a pen-

With Malice Aforethought.

Much is being said about "pellagra" here lately. Pellagra is a disease that is becoming quite prevalent in northern Italy, and is causing the doctors much concern. It begins with a general lassitude, growing gradually worse from year to year until it ends in death, often preceded by insanity. No cure for it has as yet been found, but the discovery has been made that the disease is caused by eating corn that has not fully matured, as corn must be which is grown in northern latitudes.

It is asserted that this dreadful disease has been discovered in the South and the story is spread in Northern papers.

Why?

To add another to the bugaboos concerning the South with which the people of other sections and other countries are being stuffed, to make them afraid of the South as a country unclean, polluted and dangerous,

This story of pellagra in the South is false. It is circulated with malice aforethought by those who love not

There can be no pellagra in the South, because the causes which produce pellagra do not operate here. Very little cornbread is eaten by the whites. Of cornbread that is eaten that made of Southern grown corn not only harmless, because the grains are fully matured by our long summers, but there isn't anything more wholesome to eat anywhere in the world. Even the negroes who eat bread made out of Western corn eat such bread only for a part of the time, not enough to be affected by it.

This story is only another of the slanders that are perpetrated on the South. It is untrue. Yet it will be believed where it is circulated, among uninformed people who are only too ready always, because this has been the regular order so long, to believe everything that is bad about our section.-Augusta Herald.

GREEK LABOR BETTER.

C. C. and O. Contractor Replaces Negro Workmen With Greeks.

Spartanburg, Feb. 12.-Failing to find colored labor satisfactory, J. C. Clinchfield and Ohio Road, has engaged one hundred Greeks to work at his camps, near Pacolet and Broad rivers. Forty Greeks arrived in the city last night, and were sent out on the road this morning. Monday morning sixty additional Greeks will reach here to start work. Mr. Dunn says that colored labor was too uncertain. causing much delay.

TAX RETURNS FOR 1909.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR, SUMTER COUN-

TY. Sumter, S. C., Dec. 5, 1908. Notice is hereby given that I will attend, in person or by deputy, at the following places on the days indicated, respectively, for the purpose of receiving returns of personal property and poll taxes for the fiscal year commencing January 1st, 1909:

Tindalls, Tuesday, Jan. 5th. Privateer, (Jenkins' Store) Wednesday, Jan. 6th.

Manchester, (Levi's), Thursday,

Wedgefield, Friday, Jan. 6th. Stateburg, Monday, Jan. 11th. Hagood, Tuesday, Jan. 12th. Rembert, Wednesday, Jan. 13th. Dalzell, Thursday, Jan. 14th. Gordon's Mill, Friday, Jan. 15th.

Mayesville, Tuesday, Jan. 19th. Shiloh, Wednesday, Jan. 20th. Norwood's X Roads, Thursday, Jan.

Oswego, Friday, Jan. 22d.

The law requires that all persons owning property or in any wise having charge of such property, either as agent, husband, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, etc., return the same under oath to the Auditor who requests all persons to be prompt in making their returns and save the 50 per cent. penalty which will be added to the property valuation of all persons who fail to make returns within the time prescribed by law.

Taxpayers return what they own on the first day of January, 1909,

Assessors and taxpayers will enter the first given name of the taxpayer in full, also make a separate return in each township where the property is located and also each and every case the number of the district school must

Every male citizen between the age of twenty-one and sixty years on the spring season buyers' excursions are, first day of January, 1909, except those

alty of 50 per cent.

J. DIGGS WILDER, Auditor Sumter Co.

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