

LEVER AIDS COLLEGES.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS BENEFIT.

Congressman From This District Regards Passage of Act as His Most Important Work.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The house on Friday passed the Lever agricultural extension bill, providing for the establishment of agricultural extension departments in connection with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the several States. This measure, to which Mr. Lever has devoted several years of study and preparation, completes an agricultural educational system which had its beginning with the passage of the first Morrill act in 1862, augmented by the Hatch act 25 years later. Under these enactments stores of agricultural information and facts have been accumulated, but the one defect in the national system, until the Lever bill, has been the fact that its practical and local application has not reached the actual farmer. These scientific agricultural facts, gathered by the experiment stations and disseminated by the agricultural colleges, have reached only limited numbers in proportion to the total rural population; and the passage of the Lever bill, having as its main purpose the direct dissemination among agriculturists of this accumulated knowledge pertaining to agriculture and home economics, through such agencies as field instruction, demonstrations, publications and the like, will forge the last link of the chain in a complete system of national agricultural education.

Under the appropriating section of the Lever bill it is provided that an initial sum of \$10,000 per year shall go to each State unconditionally, an additional appropriation of \$300,000 is appropriated for the first fiscal year and an annual increase of this appropriation of \$300,000 a year, over the preceding year, for a period of nine years is provided until the total amount of additional appropriations will be \$2,000,000 annually; but that no State shall be entitled to any part of these additional sums until its legislature shall have appropriated a similar amount for extension work. As a matter of local interest, the State of South Carolina, under the proportion its rural population bears to the rural population of the country, would be entitled to receive annually the sum of \$78,699 from the federal government; conditioned, of course, upon the appropriation of a like sum by its State legislature for agricultural extension work. Any lesser amount the legislature might see fit to apply to extension work would be duplicated from the funds of the national treasury.

The bill places the disbursement of these funds and the control of the work to be conducted under its provisions, because it was believed that each State had its own individual agricultural problems which could best be worked out under local environment. The system it will work out seeks to do in a larger measure what is now being accomplished in sections through the Farmers' Cooperative demonstration work.

Possibly no measure this session, certainly none of an economic nature, has become more generally discussed or more widely advertised than the Lever extension bill. It has been enthusiastically supported by leading agricultural thinkers in every section of the United States, the rural press, business organization, agricultural associations, agricultural college presidents and experiment station directors. President Taft in his address at the Kansas City Conservative congress strongly supported the idea, and Gov. Wilson in his speech of acceptance of the nomination for the presidency said:

"There is another duty which the Democratic party has shown itself great enough and close enough to the people to perceive, the duty of the government to share in promoting agricultural, industrial, vocational education in every way possible within its constitutional powers."

The Democratic platform at Baltimore urges federal appropriations "for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in cooperation with the several States."

Mr. Lever, of course, is enthusiastic over the outcome of his long and continued efforts in perfecting and working for the passage of this measure.

"I regard the passage of this bill in the house," he said, "as the most significant and pregnant event of my congressional career. My first conception of this bill arose some years ago when I first discovered the fact that great as were the efforts of the national government in behalf of agriculture they were not as far-reaching as they ought to be into the actual needs of the rural population. Hence, as I have so often said, the purpose of this bill is to reach the farmer on his farm with known agricultural truths, but showing him

their peculiar application to his individual and particular needs. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have been and are now doing an efficient work in the accumulation of this agricultural knowledge, but true progress among our rural classes will follow the wisest education and that teaching is wisest which, being efficient, is most general. This end is the aim of this bill, and I regard its passage in the house as my most signal effort in behalf of the vocation from which I have come and for the betterment of whose conditions it has been my privilege humbly to labor."

HEARST FOR "T. R."

Ready to Give Indirect Support To Bull Moose.

New York Press.

That William R. Hearst is getting ready to give indirect support to Colonel Roosevelt was made clear in Brooklyn yesterday. It was admitted that in all probability the Independence League organization would join with the Progressives in the nomination of candidates for Congress, the State Senate and Assembly. This combination, it was asserted, would eventually go to an agreement upon State candidates and bring about a general movement for the support of Colonel Roosevelt. The general statement was that William R. Hearst, who announced his support of Governor Wilson, is getting ready to desert the Democratic party because of its stand against a big navy—at least that will be the excuse. Timothy L. Woodruff was asked by a reporter for The Press whether the Progressives would fuse with the Hearst men.

Of much more importance is the admission yesterday by E. T. O'Loughlin, Register of Kings county, that a deal is on. O'Loughlin, who was employed by the Hearst newspapers, was elected Register of Kings county on a fusion ticket last year. He is the leader of the Independence League in Brooklyn. He said yesterday that Hearst is in Europe and that he is acting upon his own initiative. He said it was likely there would be a combination of Progressives and Independence Leagues, and that there was a tentative agreement. Of Hearst, he said:

"He has had nothing to do with it. It was the spontaneous expression of the desires of the members of the organization here, and I was directed by a vote of the executive committee to take steps to bring it about. If Mr. Hearst does not like it when he returns, I can only tell him that the great majority of the members wanted it, and that is all."

The belief is that Hearst will cause the indorsement of straightout Republicans in some districts of Manhattan so as to take away the appearance of a straight deal with the Progressives, but his general object, it is believed, is to bring about a State-wide split in the Democratic party and give New York to Colonel Roosevelt if he can.

State Suicide.

A State which can produce all the corn and hay it needs, and then some more, has no business buying a bushel of corn or a bale of dust-filled grass shipped from a distance of 1,000 miles. A state which can raise its own grain and forage and can get plenty of rich cattle food from cotton seed oil mills right at home, is imprudent if it has to send money away to buy oleomargarine, butterine and butter made in wide-awake States. A State which can feed itself and won't, which can make all its meat and don't, and which can be independent and isn't, is sound asleep over its resources.—Wilmington Star.

A Fine Democrat.

A Democrat is a man who votes the Democratic ticket without praying for the election of a Republican.—Wilmington Star.

The Panama Canal.

As an indication in the increase in trade expected to follow the opening of the Panama Canal, a New York shipping firm has let a contract for two steel 100,000-ton steamships. The ships will cost \$1,500,000 and will be used for the Pacific coast trade. The same builders are completing a ship for this firm which will be the pioneer of its steamers under the American flag.—Savannah News.

A Springfield minister predicts the beginning of the millennium January 1st. Probably he has foreseen the good results of the election of Woodrow Wilson.—Wilmington Star.

The Grand Jury brought out indictment against two parties over the river for putting up a wire fence too near the public roads. They should also bring indictments against parties for plowing up the roads and this nuisance would be stopped.—Bishopville Vindicator.

SITUATION WITHOUT PARALLEL.

PLANS TO ADJOURN CONGRESS SO FAR FRUITLESS.

Neither Senate or House Expected to Have Quorum Today, Therefore Slight Prospect of Early Agreement to Close Session—LaFollette May Continue Filibuster Until Vote Taken on Penrose Resolution.

Washington, Aug. 25.—A few score weary members of Congress and an impatient President of the United States today confronted an unprecedented Governmental situation, following last night's prolonged and fruitless struggle to adjourn the session of Congress. The outlook for tomorrow's sessions of the House and Senate promised an even more chaotic condition than obtained in the fight that began Saturday morning and continued until nearly church time today.

Disgusted with the adjournment failure, many members of the Senate took early trains today for their homes. Senator Penrose predicted that there would be much less than a quorum in the Senate when it meets at noon tomorrow. House leaders were satisfied that that body would be nearly forty members short of the number necessary to transact business.

The double filibuster, which compelled the abandonment of the plan to end the session of Congress, is expected to be renewed when the House reconvenes. Senator LaFollette made known to friends today that he would insist upon a record vote on the adoption of the Penrose resolution for investigation of campaign contributions of the Standard Oil company in 1904, John D. Archbold, George W. Perkins and members of Congress.

Senator Chamberlain, who led the other Senate filibuster, the object of which was to force the House to agree to the payment of \$600,000 of old State claims, will have the support of many Senate Democrats if he renews his insistence to hold Congress until these claims are paid. The House leaders are determined to fight the claims "until December" if necessary.

Either of the Senate filibuster holds trouble for any plan of adjournment. If Senator LaFollette should insist on a record vote, it would become necessary to secure a quorum. In such an event he could hold the Senate indefinitely, because it would again be unable to make an adjournment agreement with the House.

The general deficiency appropriation bill is agreed to on all points except the \$600,000 of claims, demanded by Virginia, Maryland, Oregon and Texas, and the extra months' pay for employes of the House and Senate. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House conferees, renewed today his declaration that under no circumstances would the House concede the payment of any of these.

"If the Senate insists on these items in the bill it will force the measure to go over until the December session," he said. "The House has announced its attitude firmly, and sooner than see it yield on the items, I will raise the point of no quorum."

Members know that it would be almost impossible to secure a quorum now, except by the physical arrest of absent members. Senate leaders were hopeful that the Senate might be induced to yield on these claims.

The State claims which have aroused the resentment of the House were also added to the general deficiency bill in the Senate. In the case of the Maryland claim of \$72,000 and the Virginia claim of \$120,000, house conferees insist that the amount now demanded by those States, as "loans" that were made to the Government in 1790 and 1791, actually were given to the Government as an inducement for the location of the national capitol in the present District of Columbia.

The Texas claim of \$217,693.39 is to reimburse the State for money it spent from 1853 to 1861 in "defence of the Texas frontier against Mexican marauders and Indian predators." The Oregon claim of \$193,543.02 is for the expense of raising volunteers for three Indian wars from 1862 to 1867.

A bare quorum of Senators was in Washington up to the adjournment failure this morning and less than a quorum voted on each proposition brought before that body during the night.

Senator LaFollette, by insisting upon a roll call on a motion designed to displace the Penrose investigation resolution, threatened to block adjournment indefinitely. The leaders were finally forced to surrender and allow consideration of the resolution.

Senator Penrose immediately proceeded to perfect the resolution with amendments. Relief seemed to be in sight when the conferees on the general deficiency bill appeared with their report. Senator LaFollette yielded the floor, expecting action on

the measure with but little debate.

Within fifteen minutes all hope of immediate adjournment was dissipated when Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, with Senators Martine, Culbertson and Smith, of Maryland, began their filibuster against the general deficiency on behalf of State claims.

Scores of members of the House, which drifted along for hours without anything to do, visited the Senate chamber and sat about, arguing with the Senators conducting the filibuster and listening wearily to the extended debate.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

Tillman and Blease.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman never did a braver thing when young and well and strong than he does now in his age and weakness in speaking the plain truth about Governor Blease, of South Carolina. The South Carolina primary takes place tomorrow, and the campaign which preceded it has been one of the bitterest ever known in that State. Senator Tillman is a candidate for renomination, but his physical infirmities have prevented his taking a part in the canvass, and considering the precarious state of his health, his silence and neutrality might, perhaps, have been excused. But with all his imperfections, candor has never been one of the Senator's characteristics, and he speaks out now in denunciation of Blease with entire disregard of political consequences to himself.

What makes Senator Tillman's step all the more commendable is the fact that his political sympathies and affiliations have been rather with the plainer classes of the electorate in South Carolina than with what is regarded as the aristocratic element, and the latter are numbered among the most uncompromising opponents of Blease. Senator Tillman remembers their fierce antagonism to himself, but he refuses to allow that to sway him, and he appeals to the people of South Carolina to "take care of the State's good name" Tuesday by defeating a Governor who "has disgraced the State in the eyes of the whole world."

Since the days of carpet-bag rule South Carolina has not had an executive of whom she has had so much reason to be ashamed as the present Governor. If he is not defeated tomorrow, the clean and decent people of that State may well feel that their cup of humiliation is full.—Baltimore Sun.

W. T. ANDREWS FOR TAFT.

Former Roosevelt Man Denied Seat in Progressive Convention.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—W. T. Andrews, of Sumter, S. C., a negro editor, today visited Director Mulvane, of the Republican committee. Andrews said he voted for Col. Roosevelt in the Republican National Convention and attempted to attend the Progressive National Convention as a delegate from South Carolina. He said he was refused a seat in the Progressive Convention and as a result has decided to champion Mr. Taft's candidacy.

NICARAGUA WANTS CHANGE.

Liberal Party Appears at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Appearance in Washington today of an active Nicaraguan junta, working in the interest of the Liberal party and laying plans for bringing pressure to bear upon the State department to cause a change of policy in the handling of the Nicaraguan revolutionary problem, has added much to the interest felt by the Latin-American element here.

In the absence of any direct news from Managua in the past 48 hours, owing to continued interruption of telegraph service in itself a potent sign of intense activity on the part of the rebels, the attempts here to bring about a settlement by diplomatic means are being watched with interest.

Envoys in Washington from the Liberal party are Francisco Aitschul, who was consul general for his country under the Zelaya administration in New Orleans, and Angel Ugarte, one time Honduran minister to Washington, but afterward a Liberal leader in Nicaragua.

They are seeking to reach the state department with a proposal that the American naval force be diminished to a mere legation guard, then the American minister should demand that all factions including the government submit the question of political supremacy to the people in a fair election with the important stipulation that the large number of Liberals disfranchised by the clerical party should regain citizenship.

It is improbable that the state department would regard any proposal for the diminution of the American force now in Nicaragua so long as the present semi-anarchistic conditions continue.

NEW CONDEMNATION PLAN.

BY "EXCESS" IDEA CITY GETS LAND TO SELL.

Kingsway. In London, Greatest Illustration of The Method's Success.

Baltimore Sun. Back of the \$2,000,000 loan for a new light street bridge and "other things" is a plan that is new in America—one that has not yet been tried out in this country and that will be in the nature of an experiment. It is known as the excess condemnation plan, and it calls for the condemnation of land in the neighborhood of the approaches to the bridge so that the city may control it for industrial development.

The local plan will be used to encourage manufacturing industries to come to Baltimore and not for profit, as has been the case elsewhere. The city theory is that the location of additional factories in the city will make up for any profit that may be lost. The administration, it is believed, intends to sell this factory site property at cost, as it did in the case of the old Quarantine Hospital property.

Only Four or Five States Have Such Laws.

Though excess condemnation is an old story in Europe and has proved its value, it is comparatively new in America. Maryland was one of the first States to pass, in 1905, legislation allowing excess condemnation. Only four or five States now have such laws. In 1910 the voters of Massachusetts passed a constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to authorize municipalities to condemn land in excess of the amount needed for public improvement.

Philadelphia is now experimenting with the plan in connection with the building of the Parkway. City officials have written for information, but have not yet learned how much progress has been made or the results.

Chief Aim is Control of Improvements Nearby.

Excess condemnation where it is in vogue abroad and where it is being advocated in this country aims chiefly to control the character of private improvements to be made as a result of the public improvement and to give to the city by the sale of the land condemned in excess of the improvement a profit on the investment. In other words, the city takes over the land which is benefited most by the public improvement—be it a municipal building, a new street, a boulevard, a park or what it may—and sells it at its increased value with such restrictions as may be necessary to protect the beauty and usefulness of the public improvement.

Many advocates of the plan claim that by its use the city can carry out vast improvements at a profit instead of a loss owing to the increased value of the excess land or property it purchases. The plan does undoubtedly reduce the cost of improvement to the public at large, and results in a symmetrical development of the entire section, but the claims do not always pan out as expected. Opponents of the plan claim that heavy benefit assessments that are really fair from the viewpoint of the city and taxpayer bring about the same result without the great investment necessary where excess condemnation is adopted.

London Made it a Success.

The greatest and most interesting undertaking in recent years was the construction of Kingsway, connecting the Strand with Holborn, London, a distance of 4,200 feet. The cost was \$30,000,000. The sale of land acquired under the excess condemnation plan brought back to the city \$21,000,000, leaving \$9,000,000 as the total cost of the improvement, but even this charge was covered by the business sense of the City Fathers.

When the new street was cut through it caused the demolition of slums housing 3,500 persons. The homes of 3,000 other persons were also destroyed. It was necessary to provide homes for them, so the city built a number of model tenements. The rents from them meet the interest charges on the \$9,000,000. A good deal of the excess land has been leased. If sold, it will bring in more money.

Money No Object.

Now, the local plan differs from the one in vogue in Europe and advocated in this country in that it seeks to bring about industrial development, and the question of financial profit for the city is a minor consideration only.

If a farmer could borrow money as easily on land as a speculator can on water, the agricultural interests of the country would not be a cause for the Nation's concern. A Republican government for 50 years has been subsidizing industries at the expense of agriculture. Reverse the order awhile and watch the results.—Wilmington Star.

"IN BETHANY HOUSE"

Story Tells About Real Life in South Carolina—Written by Methodist Deaconess.

"In Bethany House; by Mary Elizabeth Smith," is a novel by a South Carolina girl who is evidently deeply imbued with the South Carolina belief that that plucky little triangle is the finest State in the union. Her story, like hundreds of others in these days of growing social consciousness, concerns itself with the "submerged tenth" in a city's slums, and must prove its claim to originality, not in its subject, but in its method of treatment. At this point Miss Smith has distinctly scored. There is strong religious feeling in the book; but even those who dislike the usual type of religious novel will acknowledge the passion of brotherhood with all the disinherited which has leaped from the writer's heart to create a heroine so in love with humanity that she carries even a critical reader along with her.

For a first book, the story is well written, though it has its literary faults; and some points of individual belief are over-stressed, but it is a good book without being "goody," the love affairs end, for the most part, bright and natural; and the picture of Southern childhood in the opening chapter is deliciously real, sympathetic and funny. One is sure to remember the tale of black Sam, who, with the white children of the plantation as audience, "preaches the funeral" for which he has himself provided the corpse.

Miss Smith is a deaconess of the Methodist Church, South, and has been engaged in settlement work in Louisville, Ky., and elsewhere. That she has been remarkably successful will surprise no one who reads her story.—Augusta Chronicle.

NOTHING WITHHELD, SAYS T. R.

Colonel Comments on Prospective Probe of Contribution Dispute.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 26.—"They can have anything I've got at my time. They are welcome to any letter I have ever written to any human being on any subject."

This was Col. Roosevelt's only comment tonight on the Senate's adoption of the Penrose resolution directing an inquiry into the Archbold-Penrose-Roosevelt controversy over campaign contributions. The news reached him as he was playing a losing tennis game with his sons, Archie and Quentin, at Sagamore Hill.

He halted long enough to glance over the evening papers, commented again on the visit to him yesterday of William Loeb, Jr., had a few words to say concerning William Randolph Hearst's statement in London, and went back to retrieve the game with his racket.

"You know I did not direct Loeb to go down to Washington," he said when he read his declaration made earlier in the day that his former private secretary was ready to testify as to what he knew of the alleged \$100,000 contribution of John D. Archbold to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign in 1904 and of the Harriman contribution of \$260,000.

"Mr. Loeb came to me," said Col. Roosevelt. "He told me that he had seen statements in the newspapers that he would be called upon to testify before the committee. Inasmuch as he had been my private secretary, he thought he had better speak to me before going down to Washington."

"I told him to go ahead and testify to everything he could remember. I told him that if I was absent from Sagamore Hill he could come up here and get my letter books and take from them any letters that he wanted to place before the committee."

Col. Roosevelt chuckled as he read the newspapers. He stopped abruptly in the reading and looked up at the correspondent.

"I could thank Archbold and Penrose for what they have done," he said. "They have rendered me a real service."

There is one thing that Col. Roosevelt asks the correspondents to make clear each time they visit him. That is that he does not say the Standard Oil did not contribute \$100,000 to his campaign fund in 1904, but that he did not know of any such contribution, and that if it was given his campaign managers received it in violation of his explicit instructions.

The letter which Col. Roosevelt is writing to Senator Clapp, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, was not finished tonight and he said he did not know when it would be done.

Instead of making his usual Tuesday visit to New York, Col. Roosevelt will work tomorrow on the letter.

Marriage License Record.

Isaiah Goodman and Viola Washington of Sumter were issued a marriage license and married in the office of the clerk of court Monday.