

COUNTY TRUSTEES' MEETING.

AT ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS MR. J. M. N. WILDER WAS SELECTED AS PRESIDENT.

Meeting Was Well Attended and Proved Very Interesting and Instructive—Many Matters of Interest to County Schools Discussed.

The Sumter County School Trustees' Association met Wednesday, at noon in the grand jury room of the court house, this being the regular quarterly meeting.

The following members answered to the roll call: J. M. N. Wilder, J. W. Brunson, T. E. Hodge, S. Weinburg, M. L. Parler, R. A. Hair, J. Frank Williams, H. A. Hatfield, W. S. Thompson, T. S. Stuckey, E. M. McElveen, R. K. Brown, J. R. Terry, W. K. McCoy, M. D. Weaver, H. T. Goodman, Hugh McLaurin, J. B. Ryan.

This being the regular meeting for the election of officers, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. M. N. Wilder, Vice-president, S. A. Harvin, Secretary, J. H. Haynsworth, Mr. J. E. Swearingen, State Superintendent of Education, was invited to address the meeting, but he was unable to be present on account of a meeting of trustees of the South Carolina University.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and then read the recent acts passed by the legislature in regard to the schools. He also read a letter which had just been sent to all the teachers in the county in regard to certificates being recorded, and proper enrollment of pupils.

Dr. M. L. Parler made a motion, which was carried, that the association put itself on record as thoroughly endorsing the county superintendent in his effort to secure certificates to the extent of positively refusing to pay any claim of a teacher who had failed to have her certificate recorded.

The matter of consolidation of schools was discussed, and legislative acts encouraging the same were explained.

Dr. Parler, in a forceful talk, showed that little earnest attention was given by the trustees to their schools, inasmuch as they seldom met together to discuss improvements or to visit the schools. He also believed in having the county superintendent stay a week or more at a time at a school in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with all conditions.

In reply the county superintendent agreed with Dr. Parler, but insofar as his duties were concerned stated that there were over fifty white schools in the county and that it was impossible to give that much time to any one school and get around. He also expressed his belief that the great defect in the rural school system was in not having the necessary supervision, and that for one man, with a horse to travel with, to supervise properly fifty odd schools was according to up-to-date ideas of supervision next to impossible.

On Wednesday, April 9th, the tablet erected at the Dingle's Mill bridge by the Daughters of Confederacy will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Preceding this, the Daughters will serve a dinner to the Veterans. Every Veteran in the county is invited to attend this dinner and is asked to extend this invitation to all of his old comrades in arms.

The public is invited to attend the unveiling ceremonies at the bridge at 4.30 P. M. The tablet will be unveiled.

Dingle's Mill Battle Site to Be Marked—Order of Exercises.

The tablet on the bridge which marks the site of the battle of Dingle's Mill will be unveiled on April 9 at 4.30 o'clock. The following will be the order of exercises: Music, Sumter Band. Prayer, Rev. J. B. Wilson. Unveiling of tablet.

Dr. M. L. Parler made the motion which was carried, that the district boards of trustees be requested by the County School Trustees' Association to visit their schools and to hold at least three meetings during the school year, the minutes taken by the clerk, to be sent, as a report, to the County Superintendent of Education, of their actions at these meetings. This is to be done at the end of the school year. These several reports are to be read by the County Superintendent before the County Trustees' Association, so that each and every set of district trustees may become acquainted with what good is being done, and so be spurred to greater things for education.

Mr. S. Weinberg moved that the minutes of this meeting be printed in the form of a letter, and a copy be sent to every trustee in the county. This motion was carried.

Adjournment was next in order. (Signed.) J. Herbert Haynsworth, Secretary.

PAY VISIT TO MAYESVILLE.

Number of Members of Game Cock Lodge Entertained by Brothers of Society Lodge.

The following delegation from Game Cock Lodge No. 17 went from here over to Mayesville in cars last night to confer the rank of Knight on two esquires in "long form":

Prof. S. H. Edmunds, Dr. Walter Cheyne, Dr. Geo. W. Dick, H. L. Scarborough, W. C. Wise, Jas. C. Bryan, S. M. McLeod, C. M. Hurst, J. F. Tisdale, R. D. Epps, C. H. Wilson, J. W. Shaw, W. H. Strickland, D. R. McCallum, Jr., R. S. Churchill.

They were most hospitably entertained with supper at the hotel.

The work of the evening was carried out to the pleasure of all, and the evening was also greatly enjoyed by the members who went from here. Social Lodge was found to be in a flourishing condition and its members very much interested in its progress.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Mere Mention of Some of the Workers Who Prepared for the Sunday School Convention.

A detachment of the Boy Scouts under the command of Scout Master Carl A. Witherspoon made themselves particularly agreeable and useful during the rush incidental to the reception and assignment to homes of the hundreds of visitors attending the South Carolina Sunday School Convention.

The scouts met every train in company with the reception and registration committees and accompanied, in automobiles, the visitors to the different homes provided for them, and otherwise made themselves useful. The young "Gamecocks" whose so gallantly looked after the welfare of the visitors are as follows: Graham Bowman, Aubrey Bradham, E. I. Reardon, Jr., Marion Hurst, John Blanding, George Tribble, Alston Brown, Henry McKagen, Jr., Charles McGrew, Herbert Tinsley, Raymond Thorn, Junious Nelson, Leland Edmunds and Marion Cotthan.

Secretaries A. G. Waterman and H. L. Birchard, of the Chamber of Commerce and Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. Bartow Walsh, were certainly exceeding the speed limit, and working over time during the last five or six days preparing their magnificent card index system of registration and assignment of visiting delegates, and in other work connected with the success of the hospitable entertainment of the visitors.

DINNER FOR VETERANS.

Will Be Given by Dick Anderson Chapter, U. D. C., at Court House Wednesday.

On Wednesday, April 9th, the tablet erected at the Dingle's Mill bridge by the Daughters of Confederacy will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Preceding this, the Daughters will serve a dinner to the Veterans. Every Veteran in the county is invited to attend this dinner and is asked to extend this invitation to all of his old comrades in arms. The dinner will be served on the court house grounds at 1 P. M.

The public is invited to attend the unveiling ceremonies at the bridge at 4.30 P. M.

TABLET WILL BE UNVEILED.

Dingle's Mill Battle Site to Be Marked—Order of Exercises.

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News From Tindal.

Tindal, April 3.—The farmers in this section are now pushing forward with their work. Much corn has been planted since the lands have dried off.

The oats are looking well and bid fair to make a good crop.

Nathan Pierson, a colored tenant on Mr. W. L. Osteen's place, had the misfortune to lose his dwelling and barns with their contents by fire on Wednesday. About two and a half tons of fertilizer were included in the loss.

CONFEDERATE HOME MUDDLE.

Capt. J. Pat Caldwell, Former Commandant, Charges Trouble is Due to Course of Richardson.

Capt. J. Pat Caldwell, former commandant of the Confederate home, yesterday gave out the following statement:

"I have been asked by a number of citizens—not merely my friends but people generally—to make a statement about the cause of all the trouble at the Confederate infirmary for the past year. It is perfectly plain that it is all due to the course of Maj. H. W. Richardson.

"I was commandant, with the duties of superintending and being responsible for everything, for three months, from December 6, 1911, to March 1, 1912, under Dr. F. S. Earle as chairman. I dispensed with the services of an adjutant and thus saved to the State his salary, and myself performed the duties without additional compensation. But in March, 1912, Maj. Richardson came in as chairman and immediately assumed also the title of treasurer and a salary of \$100 per month, although there were no duties for the treasurer to perform, and I continued to do all the superintending. The matron continued to keep the books, and the only change was that the pay checks at the end of the month which had always been signed by the "chairman" were now signed by the same man as "chairman and treasurer." For this, and for constantly camping on the grounds, Maj. Richardson drew \$100 per month.

"He began to meddle with everything and to say that he was the board. The old men got dissatisfied, and said that everything was going to salaries. If an old soldier dared to express himself he was in danger of being dismissed. Severe rules were made to prevent the inmates from making any communications to the public without the O. K. of the commandant. Dissatisfaction increased.

"In the investigation by the legislature and in his affidavits in court proceedings, Maj. Richardson has told many things that can not be verified. One is his claim that he put a new cover on the house. Another is that he put a substantial wire fence around the 18 acres of land owned by the home. Anybody can see that there is no fence there. Similarly he is wrong in his statements that he had the home screened, and had water-works put in the new rooms.

"All this is about like Maj. Richardson's sworn testimony of the expenses of keeping up the home—where he says the cost is about 25 cents per inmate per day. This would be about \$91 each. My daily records show that the average number present was 57, which would make the maintenance cost \$5,187. As the appropriation for maintenance was \$17,000, that leaves nearly \$12,000 unaccounted for, besides the \$3,000 for repairs and building."

Cleveland bicycles at Tisdale's.—Adv't.

The Small Farmer can be a Good Farmer.

It is not necessary for the farmer to imagine, however, that he must work out all of his problems for himself. If he waits to do that, most of them will never be solved. The poor man who wishes to get ahead should be a reading man. He should read about his work—in farm papers, in experiment station and national department bulletins, in books on agriculture as he gets able to buy them. Such reading, if done with judgment, has a direct cash value. It will bring in the dollars.

For example, every man who has read The Progressive Farmer for a year knows that it is not a safe plan to depend on one crop alone; that it does not pay to plant crops in a poorly prepared seed-bed; that he can get nitrogen for his corn and cotton by the growing of clover and cow-peas, much cheaper than he can by buying it in a fertilizer.

The man with little capital has these facts at his command. He wants to apply them. A man does not have to have two horses, or improved implements to enable him to rotate his crops. They make it easier for him, of course, just as it is easier for him to make a good seed-bed or tend his crops properly with two-horse implements. Yet he can take his one-horse tools and do good work.—The Progressive Farmer.

The man who lives near a good-sized town can start a vegetable wagon on the streets and very soon work up a good trade with the best people in that city, for when they find that his wagon comes regularly, that they can depend on it to fill their orders, and that the products are first class, they are only too glad to give that man their patronage.—J. G. Hardison, in the Progressive Farmer.

Anyway the wageworker always has a boss to blame it on.

BROWN CASE CONTINUED.

Judge Gary Continues Case Until Appeal to Supreme Court Can Be Heard.

A case of much interest to people here and throughout Sumter and Lee County, that of S. W. Frierson against the Atlantic Coast Line railroad company, better known as the Brown case, because of the fact that the suit is to recover damages alleged to be due the plaintiff because of the killing of Brown by the railroad company at Lynchburg last winter, has been continued by Judge Gary until a later term of court.

The case came up for a hearing today, the motion for a change of venue made by the defendant last week having been refused by Judge Gary. The defendant asked for a dismissal of the case on the ground that Frierson had no right to bring suit, as he was not legally the administrator of the estate. It seems that a brother of L. V. Brown, the dead man, was first appointed administrator of the estate, but later that Frierson was made administrator. An appeal was made from this change of appointment by the probate judge of Lee County to the State Supreme Court and a decision in the matter has not yet been handed down and the question of who is the administrator of the estate has not yet been settled. On this showing Judge Gary continued the case until such time as the appeal to the Supreme Court is decided by that body.

WONT SIGN SCHOOL NOTES.

Paper Negotiable Without Governor's Signature? The Question.

Columbia, April 2.—Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly imposing a one-mill tax for the State Treasurer, the Comptroller General and the Governor were empowered to borrow as much as \$150,000, and pledge the payment of the income from this tax to the loan for the support of the schools if needed. Requests for aid have been pouring in on Superintendent of Education Swearingen, and he asked the officers to borrow \$30,000 at once.

The State Treasurer and Comptroller General have fixed up the notes and signed them, and they were then turned over to the Governor. It was stated at his office today that he had sent them to Cashier Matthews, of the Palmetto National Bank, who had made a bid for the loan, and told him that he (the Governor) had no objection to the bank loaning the money on the signature of the Treasurer and Comptroller General, but the Governor would not sign the notes. Attorneys for the bank are looking into the question as to whether the paper is negotiable without the signature of the Governor, and on this decision rests the fate of the loan.

Manning Wants New Railroad.

Manning Times. We have a letter from some citizens of Turbeville who express the opinion that now is an opportune time to put forth an effort to negotiate with the Seaboard railroad, now building into Timmonsville and should go through the towns of Olanta, Turbeville, New Zion, Sardinia, Manning and Summerton from thence to Ferguson over the Santee bridge. We agree with these gentlemen that it is an opportune time for all of the towns over this contemplated route to interest themselves and arrange for committees from their respective communities to confer with the railroad authorities and ascertain from them what would be necessary to induce this road to come to us. It was suggested in this letter that a meeting be called after the campaign meeting of yesterday to take this matter into consideration, but thinking that it would be hard to get such a matter its proper consideration after a political meeting we wrote the gentlemen suggesting that another date be fixed for the purpose. We would suggest that the several municipal authorities agitate the subject in their respective towns by calling meetings of their citizens, and then appoint committees with authority to go to the railroad people with certain pledges. There will be, in our opinion, no need to present requests with nothing substantial to urge the requests, and no committee can be of much influence unless it has the authority to make pledges for the community they represent. We would also suggest to our town council to begin taking action in this matter at once, and for the Mayor to see the proper persons who are in a position to be of help, and get them interested in the scheme.

Municipal House-Cleaning.

Dirt and disease are so closely linked that it is impossible to separate them. The less dirt and filth there is in Sumter the less disease we will have to combat. Knowing this the Civic League has appointed Thursday, April 10th, as a day to clean-up the yards and streets of the city. They would like to have every bit of rubbish and dirt gathered up, from every yard, and carried away, as well as fences repaired and white-washed, where possible.

All householders and children are invited to help clean-up Sumter and afterwards help to keep it clean. Let us all turn in and help make this a city any one would be proud to live in and starting with this day, April 10, let us each resolve anew to add to the appearance of our yards, what will be of general benefit to our pretty little southern town.

Young English Lord (to American millionaire, who has been giving him an account of his riches) And all these stocks and bonds will later be inherited by your daughter? American Millionaire—I am sorry to say I have no daughter.

Young English Lord—Then what was the good of telling me about all this stuff?

12,000,000,000 HORSE POWER.

Combined Electrical Power Output of 7,500 Central Stations in U. S.—Statistics of Growth.

Twelve billion horse power—that is the combined electrical power output of the 7,500 central stations in the United States. Can you conceive what these figures actually mean?

One literal soul to whom the question was recently put objected that "there aren't that many horses in the world!" There aren't. The objection was perfectly sound. But the fact remains that the power output of this country's central station is just about equal to the energy of those twelve billion hypothetical equines.

And that is not one half of the total electrical power produced in the United States. The twelve billion total includes only public service companies and does not include the great steam railroad and manufacturing companies which produce and use their own power. The total power thus produced is easily double the output of the central stations.

It is a little difficult for the mind to grasp what such vast amounts of power really mean. Take it this way. The largest standard locomotives which pull the fastest passenger trains are rated at about 5,000 horse power. It would take nearly 5,000,000 of these big locomotives to equal the energy produced by American electrical power stations. Take the biggest transatlantic liner, nearly a thousand feet long, with its engines rated at 70,000 horse power. To equal the electrical power output of the United States would take 342,857 of these liners, with a combined length that would reach more than twice around the globe.

The figures of the census of 1910 on the electrical industry are astounding, and yet these statistics are admittedly incomplete.

"The growth of electrical industries has been so rapid," recently declared, Dr. Schuyler Skatts Wheeler, President of the Crocker-Wheeler Co., "that no method has yet been devised by the government census takers to classify its ramifications in the census of manufacturers. No matter to what extent the steam railroads electrify, they are still classified under steam railroads. The thousands of poles used to string wires are classified under the lumber industry. The great copper companies, producing practically exclusively for electrical industries, are classified under the copper industries."

Dr. Wheeler estimates that the total business in electrical machinery in the United States was in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 for 1912. This estimate seems conservative when we realize that the last census reported the total business for 1910 at \$243,000,000.

Facts and figures like these make one realize how rapidly and completely the practical application of electrical power is revolutionizing all modern life and industry.

GRAVES ON MARSHALL.

The Saving Grace of The Vice-President.

(John Temple Graves, in New York American.) I am setting no little store by Thomas R. Marshall, the Vice-President. He grows upon the capital and upon the country in a personality that is set to especial usefulness and timeliness for this era.

Vice-President Marshall is the savior of the American Administration. He is the only thing that "rests" the country. He is one of the few men I ever met high up in American politics who doesn't take himself too seriously. He is neither burdened with his mission nor oppressed by his tremendous responsibility.

Following a long and ponderous list of Superfluous Excellencies in the Senate chair, here is a real human being, so natural, so easy, so quaintly, softly humorous, and so homespun kind, that he is already kin to all the Senate and half the Capitol.

Tom Marshall of Indiana, thought he "sank into a four years' silence" when he said his satutory on March 4. But he was mistaken. He has just begun to talk. The Lord be praised for his sense of humor.

The Senate is going to be better and happier for that man. He will get under Wilson's jacket, too, and Bryan's, and even the tense, stern Burleson and the rest of them, and make them glad when the Mexicans are fretful and office-seekers rage.

The Vice-President's humor is not so hard and sharp a thing as wit. It is the real thing. It gets under the cockles of the heart and never stings. It does not make a noise, but it relaxes and it warms. He wraps it oftenest about himself and all about his station. The Vice-Presidency is a soft human joke to Tom Marshall. It really tickles him to death, with a kind of shamefaced merriment at having nothing to do.

He is a good presiding officer already and will be fine. But it does not worry him. He was a "corking" Governor out in Indiana and did big things strongly and can do them again.

But the humor of the Vice-Presidential chair has got into his bones, and he'll never get it out. It is the most humorous place in all the civilized world, and I am so glad Tom Marshall found it.

OFFERED \$2,000,000 FOR CURE.

Drug Concern. Said to be After Friedmann's Serum.

New York American. A drug concern with headquarters in this city, it was learned last night, has made Dr. Friedrich Friedmann an offer of \$2,000,000 for the exclusive privilege of distributing the German savant's turtle germ vaccine for the "cure" of consumption.

Dr. Friedmann and his "cabinet" held a conference with a representative of the drug firm late yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of which the bacteriotherapist stated briefly: "I shall announce plans within the next two or three days for a country-wide distribution of my vaccine. Until then there is nothing to be said."

The drug firm's representative, it is said, told Dr. Friedmann that if the initial offer of \$2,000,000 was not satisfactory to the savant his company would raise the bid "up into the millions." The company will allow Dr. Friedmann to set the retail price of the preparation himself, only specifying that it be allowed a "reasonable profit."

Plans were discussed for holding huge medical clinics either in New York or elsewhere to instruct scores of American physicians in the methods of injecting the vaccine.

Friedmann probably will discontinue the experimental clinics after this week.

Today Dr. Friedmann visits the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases in order to select patients to be treated at the "monster clinic" tomorrow.

Referring to the death of Prof. Frank Ostrander, after he had received the Friedmann culture, the Berlin savant stated that it was not at all decisive as Ostrander was practically dying when he received the treatment.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Various Ways of Removing Unexpected Defacements.

It is hard for even the housewife of large experience to remember exactly the simple agents for removing various stains, says an exchange. Knowledge of the average maid or laundress is still more limited, hence a device which serves in our house as a constant jog to the memory. It is a set of rules printed upon a yard of the blackboard cloth used on schoolroom walls.

Instead of writing with chalk, print the rules neatly in the form of a table in white oil paint, thinned with turpentine. This medium, if properly dried, is permanent; it can not be disturbed either by steam or by rubbing. After allowing it to dry for four or five days it may be tacked on the kitchen wall, included in a frame of plain pine picture molding.

Here is a copy of the table for any one who may care to make one:

Ink Stains—Soak in our milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Blood Stains—Soak in cold salt water, then wash in warm water with plenty of soap, afterward boil.

Grass Stains—Saturate the spot thoroughly with kerosene, then wash with cold water and soap.

Iodine Stains—Wash with alcohol, then rinse in soapy water.

Hot Tea and Coffee Stains—Soak the stained fabric in cold water, wring, spread on a newspaper, let a few drops of glycerine on each spot. Let it stand several hours, then wash with cold water and soap.

Rust—Soak the stain thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the sun.

Grease Spots—Hot water and soap generally remove these. If fixed by long standing, use either chloroform or naphtha. All three of these must be used away from either fire or artificial light.

Pitch, Wheel Grease, Tar Stains—Soften the stains with lard, then soak in turpentine. Scrape off carefully with a knife all the loose surface dirt; sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently till dry.

Mildew—Soak in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours. Rinse in cold water.

Sewing Machine Oil Stains—Rub with lard. Let stand for several hours, then wash with cold water and soap.

Scorch Stains—Wet the scorched place, rub with soap, and bleach in the sun.

Fruit Stains—Stretch the fabric containing the stain over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain. In cold weather fruit spots can frequently be removed by hanging the stained garments out of doors overnight. If the stain has been fixed by time, soak the article in a weak solution of oxalic acid or hold the spot over the fumes of sulphur.

Soot Stains—Rub these spots with dry cornmeal before sending the clothes to the wash.

Vaseline Stains—Saturate the spot with ether and lay a cup over it to prevent evaporation until the stain is removed. Use the ether with very great care.

Chocolate and Cocoa Stains—Wash with soap and tepid water.

Varnish and Paint—If the stain is on a coarse fabric dissolve by saturating with turpentine; use alcohol if on a fine fabric. Sponge with chloroform if a dark ring is left by the turpentine.

Stockings at \$240 Make Paris Rebel.

Paris Correspondence New York American. Luxury in woman's dress has reached such a pitch in Paris that society women here are proposing to organize a simplicity campaign.

It is not so much the prices paid for the dresses themselves as the money asked and paid for accessories, which are exceeding the powers of all but the deepest purses. The extravagance in stockings has grown in inverse ratio to the thickness of the material.

A shop near the opera sells stockings at \$25 a pair at the cheapest. An inquiry for the most expensive produced some at \$200 and \$240 a pair, made of Chantilly lace, Mechlin lace or tissue of gold.

Where Was He?

Chicago Record-Herald. A widow who was a believer in spiritualism, wishing to communicate with her deceased husband, who had departed this mundane life some time ago, consulted a medium. After the connections were obtained the following conversation occurred:

"Hello," "Yes," "Are you happy, John?" "Yes," "Are you as happy as you were on earth, John?" "Yes," "This time the answer came truthfully," "Well, what's it like to be in Heaven, John?" "Heaven! Emot in Heaven!"