

TRUSTEES INVITE FORMAL CHARGES

By Cadets Against President and Commandant as to Conditions at Clemson

Anderson, April 7.—Stating that no charges of any kind pertaining to either Clemson College or the official conduct of President W. M. Riggs, or the commandant, Col. J. M. Cummings, had been filed with any of the college authorities, but that it was the earnest desire of the trustees to afford full opportunity to the cadets or any other person to present complaints against either the college or the officials, a pronouncement from the trustees was read at the retreat formation of the cadet corps this afternoon and published on all bulletin boards setting forth these conditions:

That such complaints must be filed in writing with the board not later than noon Thursday; that any allegations must be specific in character; that such charges must be made in open session of the trustees and that the testimony must be given under oath.

This resolution, stating that a request for investigation of their official conduct had been filed by the president and the commandant, was made public shortly after the annual April meeting of the board convened this afternoon at 3 o'clock and divided interest with another meeting which was going on at the same time in the Y. M. C. A. This second meeting was a joint conference of a committee representing the Alumni Association and one representing the parents of cadets, and was held for the purpose of the examination of cadets with grievances against the president, the commandant and the college in general. The result of this conference and the probable outcome of it is best indicated as pointed out to the correspondent by the fact that after a dozen or more cadets had been examined all members of the alumni committee quit the conference, several returning to their homes and stating that they had failed to find any evidence supporting any just grievance against any of the college authorities, and expressing their disgust with what they stated was an apparent effort on the part of two members of the parents' committee, said to be hostile to the college authorities, to find something with which to satisfy their cravings.

These alumni expressed further indignation over what they said was a secret conference between one of these parent committeemen and a member of the Clemson faculty, who, they assert, has been extremely critical of the authorities and who, it is understood, is soon to leave the institution.

The parent committeemen remained at the college tonight, while members of the alumni committee stated that they were remaining over in order to appear before the trustees tomorrow and assure them that they had found no just grounds for complaint against the college authorities.

Examination of the cadets this afternoon was said to have been most thorough and then, when all grievances had been narrowed down to one of lack of confidence in the president of the college, not one cadet could support his position with anything specific.

Among the witnesses called before the joint committee was Cadet C. M. Crossland, of Bennettsville, who was expelled at the beginning of the recent student embroiglo, but whose case was ordered retried by the trustees upon discovery of a technical error on the part of the trial committee of the faculty.

Alumni members of the committee confidently stated that the session of the trustees tomorrow for the purpose of hearing grievances against the president and the commandant would end in a vote of confidence for the college authorities. The alumni committee consists of S. Dean Parnman and George W. Sper, of Anderson; C. J. Duckworth, of Greenville, and E. H. Shuler, of Spartanburg. The cadet parents' committee consists of D. W. Robinson, of Columbia; J. P. Durham, of Conway, and George T. Bryan, of Greenville.

CUBA WILL KEEP SHIPS

Enemy Shipping Seized During War to Remain Property of Cuba

Havana, April 7.—Enemy ships seized during the world war will remain the property of Cuba, according to an official announcement.

BIGGER STRIKE IS THREATENED

Nearly One Million Men Will Make Demands on Railroads

Chicago, April 9.—Wage demands of five groups, representing 900,000 thousand employees, will be presented to every railroad within the week, according to G. A. Worrell, chairman of the Railway Clerks, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railways, as the result of the unauthorized strike. He said the demand would be for twenty cents an hour increase and they would allow the railroads fifteen days in which to comply.

STRIKERS FIGHT IN CHICAGO

Meeting Breaks Up In Slugging Match

Chicago, April 9.—One switchman was shot and several slugged at meetings of strikers last night, the police learned. The trouble began when some one proposed that the men return to work.

ROSTER OF CASES

For Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, 1920, Judge M. L. Smith, Presiding

The Sumter Bar Association met at the office of the Clerk of Court under the chair of Vice President Mark Reynolds, Esq., on the 10th day of April, 1920, and prepared the following roster of cases to be tried at the Special Term of Court.

Monday, April 19.

No. 6—B. J. Singleton vs. Adeline McCoy—Jennings & Harby; J. H. Clifton.

No. 12—E. W. Segars vs. Frank Fullwood—Jennings & Harby; John H. Clifton.

No. 16—A. C. L. R. R. Co. vs. Geo. D. Shore & Bro.—Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore, A. S. Merrimon; Epps & Levy.

No. 18—A. C. L. R. R. Co. vs. Geo. D. Levy—Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore; R. D. Epps.

No. 26—A. C. L. R. R. Co. vs. Interstate Clay Co.—Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 28—A. B. Baker vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—J. H. Clifton—Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

Tuesday, April 20.

No. 24—E. W. Segars vs. Bynum Lumber Co.—Lee & Moise; F. A. McLeod.

No. 32—McCallum Realty Co. vs. C. L. Tisdale—Jennings & Harby; Lee & Moise.

No. 33—Mary James, et al. vs. A. N. McElveen, et al.—Jennings & Harby; Lee & Moise.

No. 34—T. N. Griffin vs. J. L. Kirby—F. A. McLeod; Epps & Levy.

No. 35—A. D. DuBose vs. Wesley Lemmon, et al.—F. A. McLeod; Jennings & Harby.

Wednesday, April 21.

No. 38—M. B. Randle vs. D. C. Shaw Motor Co.—J. H. Clifton; Purdy & Bland.

No. 39—Isabella J. Gordon, et al. vs. F. K. Holman—Jennings & Harby; J. H. Clifton.

No. 41—E. W. Hurst vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—J. H. Clifton; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 42—Loretta M. Ryan vs. Life Insurance Co.—J. H. Clifton; Lee & Moise.

No. 43—F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. vs. P. G. Bowman—H. C. Haynsworth; A. B. Stuckey.

Thursday, April 22.

No. 44—Joe Levine vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—J. H. Clifton; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 45—Crystal Optical Co. vs. Southern Express Co.—Lee & Moise; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 46—P. G. Bowman vs. Southern Railway Co.—Jennings & Harby; F. G. Tompkins.

No. 47—P. G. Bowman vs. Southern Railway Co.—Jennings & Harby; F. G. Tompkins.

No. 48—A. B. Stuckey vs. Luther T. Northcutt—M. W. Seabrook; Jennings & Harby.

No. 49—S. Green vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

Friday, April 23.

No. 50—A. J. Andrews vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 51—Carolina Machinery Co. vs. S. D. Tomlinson—A. S. Merrimon; J. H. Clifton.

No. 52—Otis Hedden Co. vs. The Cherry Co.—Lee & Moise; J. H. Clifton.

No. 53—Otis Hedden Co. vs. R. & S. Cherry—Lee & Moise; J. H. Clifton.

No. 55—Sumter Cotton Co. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Lee & Moise; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

Monday, April 26.

No. 56—J. D. Nettles vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—S. K. Nash, J. H. Clifton; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 56a—Malliciah Singleton vs. E. W. McCallum and Z. J. Jackson—A. S. Merrimon; Raymond Schwartz, Jennings & Harby.

No. 57—C. E. Mayes vs. Deer Island Lumber Co.—J. H. Clifton.

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No. 58—Avery Lumber Co. vs. Deer Island Lumber Co.—Lee & Moise; J. H. Clifton.

No. 59—Isabella J. Gordon vs. F. K. Holman—Jennings & Harby; J. H. Clifton.

No. 60—W. E. Fludd, Adm. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 60a—W. E. Fludd, Adm. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

Tuesday, April 27.

No. 62—J. W. Brown vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 63—Camilla K. Raffield vs. Insurance Co.—J. H. Clifton, Lee & Moise.

No. 65—Camilla K. Raffield vs. Insurance Co.—J. H. Clifton; Lee & Moise.

No. 68—W. G. Holder vs. M. H. Beck and Julia V. Beck—Epps & Levy; Jennings & Harby.

No. 70—Jackson-Tweed Lumber Co. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—S. K. Nash; L. W. McLemore, Mark Reynolds.

Wednesday, April 28.

No. 71—Jackson-Tweed Lumber Co. vs. Southern Ry. Co.—J. H. Clifton; Lee & Moise.

No. 72—Frank Robertson vs. N. C. Mutual—Jennings & Harby; L. W. McLemore.

No. 73—J. H. Stoumire vs. Thos. Brogdon—C. E. Ruffin; F. A. McLeod.

No. 74—Peter R. May vs. Sumter Live Stock Co.—M. W. Seabrook.

No. 75—J. M. Harby vs. F. K. Holman—Epps & Levy.

Thursday, April 29.

No. 77—Grover C. Hinds vs. Jesse Dorritt, et al.—Purdy & Bland; McNeil & Oliver.

No. 78—Isabella J. Gordon, et al. vs. F. K. Holman—Jennings & Harby; J. H. Clifton.

No. 79—A. Blacker vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Raymond Schwartz; Mark Reynolds; L. W. McLemore.

No. 80—Ox-weld Acetylene Co. vs.

W. T. —Baron, McKay, Frierson &

No. 81—Durham Iron Works vs. H. S. Waddell & Co.—Raymond Schwartz; Epps & Levy.

Friday, April 30.

No. 82—E. D. Sumner, et al. vs. Sumter Steam Laundry—M. W. Seabrook; Jennings & Harby.

No. 83—J. W. Holliday vs. S. O'Quinn—J. W. Johnson; Epps & Levy.

No. 84—American Surety Co. vs. H. J. McLaurin, Jr.—Epps & Levy; Jennings & Harby.

No. 85—Harriet N. Porter vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.—Jennings & Harby; J. H. Clifton, Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 86—F. A. Wells vs. F. K. Holman—Raymond Schwartz, Epps & Levy; M. W. Seabrook.

Monday, May 3.

No. 87—J. A. Warren, et al. vs. H. D. Warren, et al.—R. Dozier Lee; Belser & Duffie.

No. 88—J. A. Warren, et al. vs. J. H. Warren, et al.—R. Dozier Lee; Belser & Duffie.

No. 89—J. A. Warren, et al. vs. J. B. Warren, et al.—R. Dozier Lee; Belser & Duffie.

No. 90—P. C. & E. T. White vs. Walker D. Hinds—Jennings & Harby; L. W. McLemore, Mark Reynolds.

No. 91—City of Sumter vs. United States Fidelity Co.—Epps & Levy; Mr. Waring.

Tuesday, May 4.

No. 92—E. L. O'Neal vs. David Kirschner—J. H. Clifton; Lee & Moise.

No. 93—Edward O. Grant vs. Walker D. Hinds as Director General of Railroads—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 94—J. C. Parnell vs. Sumter Cotton Warehouse Co.—J. H. Clifton.

No. 95—The Moore Pen Co. vs. G. C. Cooper—Lee and Moise; Raymond Schwartz.

No. 96—Nehemiah Glisson vs. E. J. Jackson—M. W. Seabrook.

Wednesday, May 5.

No. 97—A. B. Young vs. J. C. Dunbar, Exor of Last Will and Testament of S. J. Y. Young, Deceased—J. H. Clifton.

No. 98—Victoria M. Richardson, et al. vs. N. W. R. R. Co. of S. C.—Jennings & Harby; J. H. Clifton, Purdy & Bland.

No. 99—Dudley R. Hodge, by E. D. Hodge, Gdn. vs. Walker D. Hinds, Director Genl. of R. R. and Joe Evans—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 100—Dudley R. Hodge, by E. D. Hodge, Gdn. vs. Walker D. Hinds, Director Genl. of R. R.—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 101—Walter J. Jennings vs. Walker D. Hinds, Director Genl. of R. R.—J. H. Clifton, Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

Thursday, May 6.

No. 102—Carrie B. Brohun vs. Walker D. Hinds, Director General of R. R.—Jennings & Harby; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 103—J. K. Myers vs. The Sumter Machinery Co.—Epps & Levy.

No. 104—Rufus James vs. John Richardson—A. S. Merrimon; Raymond Schwartz.

No. 105—H. R. VanDeventer, et al. vs. Luke Wactor, et al.—Jennings & Harby.

Friday, May 7.

No. 106—Chattanooga Medicine Co. vs. C. J. Gaillard, doing business under the name of Dalzell Mercantile Co.—Lee & Moise; H. D. Moise.

No. 107—Robert W. Plowden vs. J. D. White—Epps & Levy.

No. 108—Marion Rivers vs. J. B. Osteen, et al.—L. E. Woods, John H. Clifton; Mark Reynolds, L. W. McLemore.

No. 110—T. E. Baggett vs. R. A. McCollum—Purdy & Bland.

RESOLVED, That no cause shall lose its position on the calendar by reason of the same not being reached and called for trial on the day assigned, but such cause shall stand in regular order to be called for trial when the same is reached in due course.

Heat; Bursts Graves.

The bureau of standard has found that if the concrete is made with gravel, particularly siliceous gravel, there is a tendency for the stones to burst in extreme heat, which disintegrates the concrete. Accordingly it is recommended that gravel be avoided wherever possible, but if impossible the gravel concrete may be protected from extreme heat by coating it with an inch of cement, held in place by a wire mesh. Plasters may also be used in which asbestos is the principal constituent.

Various Falls.

"Fall in" is an old military command, originating in the idea of giving up individuality, and becoming part of the military machine, when in line. Fall means more than "tumble," as for instance, "to fall from grace," "to fall asleep," "to fall," etc. It is also used in the sense of classifying, "to fall into place," which may give the derivation desired.

Wanted His Privilege.

Robert did not want to have his bobbed hair cut off. He made a great fuss. He consented after his mother told him that with short hair he would look like a big boy. At the usual bed time his mother told him to go to bed and he sadly said: "I wish I didn't have my hair cut. What is the use of looking like a big boy if I have to go to bed the same time as the baby boys?"

Had Him There.

"Deacon Simms 'low he deam' approve o' churches 'advertisin'," remarked Shidmore, "but when Ah ast him, in dat case, wuffo' he ring the church bell fo' service, he jes' had nuffin' to say."—Boston Transcript.

LAUNDRY MOVED WITH THEM

Washing Apparatus on Wheels a Comfort to the Doughboys at the Front in France.

A correspondent with the American army in France, while motoring near Verdun, met a sergeant who asked if he might ride with him to a pile of ruins that had once been a town. The chance meeting threw light on how a "doughboy" laundry operates. After the sergeant had entered the car he asked the occupants: "You chaps ain't seen my laundry anywhere, have you?" "Laundry? We didn't know there was a laundry in this part of France." "Well, there is, and it belongs to us. At least it did yesterday. We've been transferred from the division to the corps. When I got back from headquarters the division had moved and the laundry was gone. I think they stole it. We used to be attached to a hospital; when they moved we hitched our laundry to a truck and went along."

"Your laundry is on wheels, then?" "Yes sir. It needs wheels, the way this division is moving. Our laundry is a couple of big tanks on a wagon with a steam-heating apparatus. First we soak the duds in suds; then we steam them; next we bake them. In an hour everything is washed, rinsed and dried. When a bunch comes out of the trenches we give 'em new clothes and run the old ones through the washing machine; then we bake 'em and issue 'em out to the next gang, and keep things going. Fifteen hundred outfits a day—that's our average. Three weeks to launder the whole division."

As they neared the ruined village, he caught sight of the portable laundry, and with a "Thank you" he hurried off to take possession.—Youth's Companion.

TRUE TO TRADITIONS OF SEA

Bluejackets Would Accept No Reward for Their Part in Aiding Injured in Wreck.

Several Indianapolis men were passengers on the New York Central train wrecked near Batavia, N. Y. One of them, in describing the wreck, told the following story:

"When I got into some clothes and got out to see what the trouble was I was surprised to see dozens of sailors as busy as bees helping care for the wounded and making people as comfortable as possible. It developed that our train was carrying two day coaches filled with bluejackets, and a few seconds after the crash came they were out of the cars and making themselves generally useful.

"Some time later representatives of the railroad company came through the crowd settling with the passengers for slight damages. Some asked \$50, others \$100, and checks for the amount asked were forthcoming. One big man said that \$100 would about square things with him, but added that the check should be made out to "those sailors out there." Accordingly the check was drawn in favor of the men who had been working like Trojans ever since the crash. But—

"The sailors refused to accept the money.

"The check was then turned over to the Red Cross to be used in naval relief work."

Uncle Sam Returns Glasses.

As several correspondents have already revealed by means of appreciative letters, the field glasses which the government was forced to "borrow" for the use of its sailors when it went into the war are beginning to come back to their original owners—and to come back almost infinitely increased in value by the marks of hard handling which most of them bear.

For thus these once prosaic utensils have been made into precious relics and souvenirs. Every mark and mar and stain on them is proof that they have helped to win the great victory, and to have one of these war-worn treasures is also evidence that its possessor made a willing sacrifice, small but real, when a need of his country was brought to his attention.—New York Times.

Feeding the Doughboys.

Food stores for the army on hand in the United States, its possessions, France, and in transit to France on Jan. 1, 1919, were valued at \$300,000,000. At the time of the signing of the armistice approximately 10,000,000 pounds of food were being consumed by our troops in France each day, and there were on hand in France at that time 1,000,000,000 pounds of food in reserve. All this food has been transported on an average of 5,000 miles. It is estimated by the subsistence division that 3,000,000,000 meals were served to the army during the nineteen months of warfare with Germany.

Average Life Nearly Doubled.

From 1248 to 1350, 25,000,000 deaths from the plague or "black death" occurred, which was one-fourth of the entire population of the world at that time. In 1761, 50 per cent of the English nation died before reaching the age of 20 years.

The average length of life in the sixteenth century was only 21 years, while in this, the twentieth century, the average life is 45 years. In India, however, the average life today is only 24 years.

We are enabled to see what the science of medicine is accomplishing in our more civilized countries, where ignorance and superstition do not prevail to any very great extent.

FACTS OF MOST IMPORTANCE

Those Which Tell Best About Past and Future Status of Object, Asserts Ruskin.

It ought further to be observed respecting truths in general, that those are always most valuable which are most historical, that is, which tell us most about the past and future states of the object to which they belong. In a tree, for instance, it is more important to give the appearance of energy and elasticity in the limbs which is indicative of growth and life, than any particular character of leaf or texture of bough. It is more important that we should feel that the uppermost sprays are creeping higher and higher into the sky, and be impressed with the current of life and motion which is animating every fibre than that we should know the exact pitch of relief with which those fibres are thrown out against the sky. For the first truths tell us tales about the tree, about what it has been, and will be, while the last are characteristic of it only in its present state, and are in no way talkative about themselves. Talkative facts are always more interesting and more important than silent ones. So, again, the lines in a crag which mark its stratification, and how it has been washed and rounded by water, or twisted and drawn out in fire, are more important, because they tell more than the stains of the lichens, which change year by year, and the accidental fissures of front or decomposition; not but that both of these are historical, but historical in a less distinct manner, and for shorter periods.—Ruskin.

GAVE TITLE TO RED CROSS

Indianapolis Man Found Pleasure in Putting His Contribution on a Business Basis.

He was a little old man, clad in the garb of a workman. He stood back from the canteen information booth at the Union station and waited until the Red Cross women had checked the baggage of a group of men just back from overseas. Then he eased up to the desk and thrusting his arm quickly forward, laid a \$20 bill in the hand of one of the attendants.

"Take \$16.90 out of that," the old man said in a whisper.

"What for?" the canteener asked.

"It's my tithe," he answered. "Take \$16.90 out of it. I must be going."

"May I ask you who you are and why you give your money in this way?"

"It doesn't matter who I am. I am just me. The money I'm giving is my tithe to the Red Cross and it makes me happy to give it. It really is \$16.93, but you won't want to bother with pennies."

The canteener gave him his change and placed the money in the donation box under the counter. He disappeared in the crowd in the Union station. A few minutes later another canteener arrived. She was told of the incident.

"Yes, he comes regularly each month and leaves his tithe," she said, "but he won't tell who he is. He seems to enjoy giving to the Red Cross in this quiet way and always wears a smile of satisfaction after he has done it. He seems so happy when he turns to walk away."—Indianapolis News.

Enormous Sea-Going Raft.

While log rafts are by no means new, the huge raft recently constructed at Haparanda, Sweden, and used to ship a large number of logs to Copenhagen, Denmark, is worthy of passing mention.

The great raft measures 387 feet long, 55½ feet wide, 10 feet above the waterline and 16½ feet below.

The raft took six months to build and contains as much wood as four big steamers. It is held together by an ingenious system of steel cables and wires, and is capable of carrying a large amount of material. The crew consists of seven men.

Japanese Trade With Panama.

A Japanese consulate has been established in Panama city. This is the outcome of growing commercial relations between Japan and the republic of Panama. Although there are few Japanese residents in Panama, the prospects for trade between the two countries are excellent. Japan is now exporting canned goods, boxes, furniture, skins, willow baskets, figured mats, grass goods, earthen wares, silk and cotton goods and many other things to that country, the total value of which amounted to \$13,684,000 in the year 1917, but there were practically no imports.

A New Star.

Martha, the 5-year-old daughter of W. M. Hedrick, court reporter under Judge Louis B. Ewbank, of the Marion Circuit court, listened attentively to her older sister's argument to be taken to see the second instalment of "The Cannibals," and also Catherine's emphasizing of the fact that Douglas Fairbanks was an additional attraction. After a slight pause, Martha pleaded: "And papa, won't you please take me to see Judge Ewbank, too?"—Indianapolis News.

Jerusalem Free From Mosquitoes.

Jerusalem has been freed from the mosquito pest. It is announced by the Zionist organization, through the efforts of an American sanitarian, Louis Cantor, who is a member of the American Zionist medical unit which is now operating in Palestine. The city is now practically rid of these carriers of typhoid and malaria. During Mr. Cantor's campaign