

The Barnwell Sentinel.

SIXTY SIXTH YEAR

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BARNWELL, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918

NO. 17.

3 KILLED, 1 WOUNDED IN AUTO AND TRAIN COLLISION

Miss Estelle Ready, J. F. Lee, and Jim Wright, Colored, Are Dead; Miss Mary Moody, Injured, Sunday Afternoon

One of the most horrible accidents ever witnessed occurred in Barnwell Sunday afternoon about five o'clock, when an automobile driven by Mr. Fred Lee, of Kline, with three other occupants was struck by a westbound freight engine at the Atlantic Coast Line depot, where the railroad intersects the public road leading from Barnwell to Allendale.

The car was completely torn to pieces, and the driver and a colored man who were in the front of the car were thrown out and instantly killed, their skulls being horribly crushed and their bodies broken; and the young ladies, Misses Estelle Ready and Mary Moody, who were in the rear of the car, were thrown out and the former received injuries from which she died shortly afterwards, in the waiting room of the depot, after physicians reached the scene. It was found that the latter had her collar bone and one of her lower limbs broken. She was taken to the home of Dr. A. B. Patterson where she was given medical attention. All of the occupants of the car were on their way from Barnwell where Miss Moody had gone to receive dental attention. The view of the approaching locomotive was obscured by several freight cars on the north side of the main line and apparently with no thought of danger the driver was going at a rapid rate.

The dead bodies of Mr. Lee and Miss Ready (white), and Jim Wright (colored) were taken to their homes at Kline Sunday night.

"UNDER FIRE" ON THE SQUARE.

Ker-blum! Yes, sir; that's just like it sounded.

A big explosion says "ker-blum!" and a big splash says "ker-splash!"

They were blowing up the remaining jagged brick walls of the old burned opera house Thursday afternoon, with dynamite, and two or three pieces of the wall quite hurriedly and precipitately came hurtling by the Confederate monument across the square and lammed up against the Lancaster building on Wall street. The excitement was intense, immense and extensive. A crowd quickly gathered to view the brick-red stains on the Lancaster walls and the comments were many and varied. Among the commentators were a street exhorter and his wife. They were resting from the morning exertion on the court house portico when the explosion boomed out. They immediately and without hesitancy came down from that portico, bringing with them folding organ, brass horn, guitar—and excited countenances. The male specie of the gospel aggregation quothed that, "That's something like them Germans, only them guns can blow up a whole house at one shot."

At this writing we are glad to state that the town authorities have promised to see that hereafter dynamite will be kept away from the tottering walls of the old opera house. We draw a sigh of relief and are thankful. "DuBois."

Whenever we are convinced that the world is going to pieces unless we are permitted to do the driving, let us reflect that our chief ability to drive may consist solely in our desire to hold the reins.

RED CROSS DEPARTMENT

I wonder how many of our people really know how the Red Cross began?

Almost one hundred years ago Florence Nightengale, an English girl of wealthy parentage, became interested in the soldier of her country.

It is said that the year in which she "came out" in London she visited a hospital and was appalled by the dirty and unsanitary conditions and decided then and there to become a nurse in order to make just such places clean and wholesome for the sick. She gave up her society life, in spite of the protests of her family, and traveled on the continent of Europe for twelve years visiting and studying in hospitals.

Shortly after her return to England to found a hospital there, the Crimean War, in which France, England and Turkey fought against Russia, broke out. There was a terrible mismanagement in the military hospitals. Supplies were lacking and several thousand men were lying for days in the mud and filth, just as they had been brought in from the battle fields; there were no soap nor towels and only one kind of food, Irish Stew, for men so ill that they should have had the most careful nursing and delicate food. Into this scene of misery came Florence Nightengale, called by the British Government as the first woman nurse to enter a British military hospital. She seemed a real angel of mercy to those sick and dying men. She came with a group of women from her hospital and the dirt was cleaned away, men were bathed, given fresh clothing and temporary buildings were built; good food was served; letters home were written for them and the number who recovered from their wounds increased greatly. All this was due to the work of this one woman, Florence Nightengale, and her corps of workers.

The soldiers of that war idolized her and raised a large sum of money in her name to show their gratitude. This she accepted on the condition that it be used to found the first hospital training school for girls. The school bearing her name is in London today.

But her work did not end with the Crimean war, for her services awakened in others a responsive chord of sympathy. Among those interested was a young Swiss, Henri Dunant. Under the inspiration of Florence Nightengale's work, there came to this young Swiss the idea of an international organization to carry on what she had done alone. Its purpose being to prepare in time of peace for war and to work for this, not nation by nation, but all nations together. A meeting of fourteen nations was called together at Geneva, Switzerland, and resulted in the adoption in 1864 of an international treaty, which gave to the world the organization of the Red Cross. Under the terms of this Convention, each nation pledged itself to work with other nations, in caring for the sick and the wounded of all countries alike and to never fire on a doctor, nurse or ambulance that bore the sign of the Red Cross. The Convention adopted the emblem of the Swiss banner with the colors reversed as a tribute to the nation that called them together. But all this was over in Europe and few in America knew of the Red

Cross, or the work of Florence Nightengale.

In the year 1860 the great Civil War broke out in our own country and the care of the sick and wounded was under what was known as the "Sanitary Commission". But aside from this there were many individuals who devoted their lives to the cause. Among them Dorothy Dix, "Mother Bickerdyke," Clara Barton, and others.

After the war was over Clara Barton went abroad for rest and for the first time heard of the Red Cross Society. Largely through her influence the Geneva treaty was signed by the United States in 1862 and the American Red Cross was established. She was made its president. Thus we see how, when and where this great movement was begun and I am sure that every true American wants to help win the war in which we are engaged at present, in which many of our fathers, brothers and husbands are fighting. And while we cannot fight, that does not mean that we cannot help win the war. The Red Cross stands as the first aid to our Government, in fact it has the support and confidence of the United States and when you wear that Red Cross button you are showing yourself to be a true, patriotic American.

Mrs. G. M. Greene, Sec'y.

COURT IN SESSION HERE

The Court of General Sessions convened Monday morning at ten o'clock, Judge Ernest Moore presiding. His charge to the grand jury was a masterpiece, strong and impressively delivered.

The business of the court is being rapidly dispatched and the following cases have been disposed of:

The state vs. Isadore Jones and Ben Coleman. Appeal from the magistrate court, the judgment of which was reversed and the bond of defendants discharged.

The state vs. H. Winningan. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the prohibition law. Sentence, \$50 or three months on the public works. The fine was paid and the defendant released.

The state vs. Ben Simmons. Violation of the prohibition law. Verdict, guilty.

The state vs. Will Henderson. Violation of the prohibition law. Pleading guilty and sentenced one year on the public works of this county or in the State penitentiary.

The state vs. Will Henderson. Same charge and alike sentence.

The state vs. Herbert Hall, Sadie Hall and Charlie Williams. Housebreaking and larceny. Verdict, Charlie Williams not guilty; Herbert Hall and Sadie Hall both guilty.

The state vs. James Neville. Charged with the murder of Preston Pressy, colored. The case is being tried, jury empaneled.

DICKINSON--KIRKLAND.

Miss Annie Lou Dickinson and Mr. Eldon Kirkland, both of Ulmers, were married at the Baptist parsonage at Sycamore by their pastor, Rev. L. S. Shealy, on the evening of January 24.

Mrs. Kirkland is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dickinson of Ulmers and is one of Barnwell county's most popular young ladies.

Mr. Kirkland is the oldest son of Mrs. Anna Kirkland, who moved from Bamberg to Ulmers about five years ago, where she has made her home since that time.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland are glad to know that they will make their future home in Ulmers.

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PROMINENT BARNWELL LADY PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Richard W. Riley Succumbs to Death Saturday Night, After Illness of About Two Weeks

One of the saddest deaths that has ever taken place in Barnwell was that of Mrs. Dr. Richard W. Riley last Saturday night about 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Riley had been sick only about two weeks and was thought to be convalescing up to within a few hours before she gently passed away. Her death was not only a shock to the people of Barnwell but throughout the entire county. She was born on the 16th day of June, 1878, and was the oldest child of Captain and Mrs. J. Whilden Woodward. She was educated in the Barnwell High School from which she graduated. Her mother died while she was but a girl, which forced upon her the cares of the home and the bringing up of her little sister and brothers, the duties of which were gladly assumed and faithfully performed.

She always wore a smile and had a kind word for all whom she met.

She was first married to Mr. R. Creech Roberts and one daughter was born to them. Some years after his death she married Dr. Richard W. Riley. Her life was one well spent. She was a kind and devoted wife, a loving and affectionate mother and sister. Her friends were counted by the score and she was loved and admired by all who knew her.

She united with the Methodist church at an early age and remained until her death a true and consecrated member. She leaves surviving her husband, Dr. Richard W. Riley, three daughters, Mary Elizabeth Roberts, Martha Riley, and an infant, Lula Mae Riley, four stepchildren, R. Wilson, Owen, Edward and Jennette Riley, four brothers, J. H., Edward F., Harry M. and Oliver P. Woodward, and one sister, Miss Katie Woodward.

The funeral services were conducted at her home on Marlboro street, the services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. L. E. Peeler, assisted by Dr. W. M. Jones of Williston, and was largely attended by friends and relatives. The pallbearers were her four brothers and two stepsons.

PROMINENT MAN OF WILLISTON SUNDAY MORNING

Williston, Feb. 11.—Mr. A. B. Burgess a prominent and highly respected citizen of Williston, passed away Sunday morning at his home here. Deceased was stricken with pneumonia and lived only a few days. Their children all having gone out into the world, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess decided to leave the old home and move to Williston for company and companionship. They had only lived in their new home about a month. Mr. Burgess was a man of high character and integrity, and Williston regrets to give up so good a man. Deceased was sixty-four years of age. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dora Burgess, and three sons, A. S. and W. H. Burgess. The former lives in Ocala, Fla. The latter is making his home in Florence, S. C. The other son, Esko, is fighting for his country in France.

Interment will be at the old home, a few miles from Williston, Rev. W. M. Jones officiating.

Break your Cold or La Grippe with a few doses of 666.

A TIME FOR MEDITATION

At this time in our history there is more or less turmoil, both mental and physical, and with the food situation, the coal shortage, and the fluctuation of government decisions and orders, every one is more or less in suspense and agitation. Suggestions follow in fast and furious succession and criticisms are more or less indulged, if not expressed. It would be well for all to cultivate a philosophical attitude, and rely not upon our experienced views, or the frenzied ideas of those prone to agitating over inevitable conditions. The war is a fact and not a theory. It has ravaged entire Europe and submerged most of those countries in blood and destruction. It has come to us and is here to stay some years. A calm consideration of the momentous issues now confronting the world, coupled with renewed confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and his intimate advisers, is commended to all. Certainly no one of this generation so fully enjoys the respect and admiration of the thoughtful mind and heart. It appeals to the world as an almost Providential happening, that the Democratic party was successful in furnishing the country, at this crisis, with a man of the calm and contemplative temperament of Mr. Wilson as the head of the government. One who, by reason of his education and environment, has delved so deeply into the intricacies of the laws of government, and its aims and responsibilities in the past and future, with the knowledge and ability necessary to the handling of the present situation, the character of which was never before experienced by man and which will never again be repeated in history.

A great many seeming hardships are being cast upon us, but they are mere chimeras when compared to the sufferings and sorrows which will and must come to us before this war ends, and will be endured with stoicism and patriotic self denial and patience. The miseries and dastardly crimes suffered by the French, Belgians and Italians have not as yet been borne by us, and God grant that this cup may pass us by, but what have we done in America to warrant such an escape? What have we done that would cause to be extended to us any leniency or protection from these sorrows and calamities? Why should there be any special dispensation of Providence in our behalf? Have we been less sinful than our neighbors and friends across the water? Have we had any higher ideals, and have we led any better lives? But have we not followed the example of the Ephraimites and cast away from us all noble ambitions, all ennobling influences, all heavenly respect and adoration, and fallen down before the golden calf in idolatrous worship of the Almighty dollar? Have we not forgotten the higher purposes of life, departed from the faith of our fathers and recklessly thrown our lives away, and accepting without other aspiration the American motto, as all controlling, "that money talks?"

If so, what are we to expect at the hands of an offended God? In this meditation it behooves us to forget the smallness of our present deprivations and trials, and endeavor to adjust ourselves to the necessities confronting us, and with courage and fidelity devote our best effort to the promotion of the success of our arms.

The Barnwell Bar will hold memorial services on the death of Hon. Geo. H. Bates on Thursday afternoon in the court room.

HOW FARMERS MAY GET FLOUR WITHOUT MEAL

Food Administration Plans For Those Who Have Their Own Corn Ground

Columbia, Feb. 9.—The national food administration has given authority for a modification of the pound-for-pound law in order to give relief to the farmer in South Carolina who has his own corn ground locally. Much dissatisfaction has been caused among farmers, who felt that it was unreasonable to ask them to buy Northern or Western meal when they had their own home ground meal, which they could use. There was no protest concerning reduction of the consumption of flour, but simply that the farmer did not wish to buy meal at his store when he had better meal or grits at home.

Under the new rule the farmer can have his corn ground by a miller, who will give him a certificate. And this certificate must be filed with the grocer by the farmer, whereupon he can buy an equal amount of flour, not in excess of half a barrel.

The plan was recommended by practically the unanimous vote of the county food administrators at their meeting in Columbia on the 4th instant, and has been advocated by a large number of prominent people having knowledge of conditions in South Carolina.

The national administration was by wire immediately consulted about it, and on Saturday gave its consent to the plan. For the information of county food administrators and food representatives over this State, millers and farmers, the following is a description of the procedure necessary for farmers to obtain flour upon a miller's certificate:

The farmer takes his corn to the mill and has it ground. He signs a certificate which the miller will have, stating number in his family or tenants for which he buys, the amount of flour he has on hand; and agreeing to use in his household equal weights of flour and substitutes. Thereupon the miller signs a certificate as to the number of pounds of meal ground. This certificate is then filed with the grocer and thereupon the farmer can buy an equal weight of flour, but in no case in excess of one-half barrel.

This relieves the only difficulty that has been encountered in South Carolina.

There has been no objection whatsoever to the reduction in consumption of flour, and the farmer has been patriotically ready to reduce his consumption of flour, but he very naturally did not desire to buy more of what he already had an abundance in his home.

Blanks are being mailed to the county food administrators for distribution to millers. They were mailed yesterday afternoon. Millers should apply to county food administrators of his county for the blanks.

W. J. C.

MR. REDFIELD F. STILL PASSES AWAY.

Mr. Redfield F. Still died Saturday evening about six o'clock after an illness of three weeks. He was 81 years of age and is survived by two brothers, Tobias and William Still, one daughter, Mrs. E. E. Morris, and five sons, M. L., J. E., J. C., R. L. and B. M. Still. The latter is in Copper Hill, Tenn.

The funeral services took place Sunday afternoon at Friendship Baptist church, of which he was a member, and were conducted by his pastor, Rev. D. W. Heckle. His remains were interred in the Friendship cemetery.