

DR. STEPHEN SMITH SAYS CENTURY LIFE

IT IS MAINLY A MATTER OF PREVENTION RATHER THAN CURE.

Appreciable Progress.

Yellow Fever Wiped Out and Tuberculosis Decreasing—Not so Much Typhoid as There Was.

Meet Dr. Stephen Smith of New York, who, in 1922, is celebrating his hundredth year of residence on this earth. He is not the "old Dr. Smith" of greatly advertised memory. As a matter of fact, he represents the adjective "old." Dr. Smith is a real doctor of medicine. He has always been interested in movements to promote healthful living, and a pioneer in public health.

Fifty years ago when the American Public Health association was born, Dr. Smith officiated at the ceremony. He was its first president. Last November, the association, now grown to be a mighty power in the land, held its semi-centennial in New York City, and made it an occasion to honor its first president, striking a medal which bears the imprint of his features.

Dr. Smith, vigorous and energetic, appeared at the meeting and declared that he had a tremendous announcement which he would make at the banquet given in his honor. When the time came, he calmly broached to the hundreds of visiting physicians, and other men of science, the audacious statement that instead of his age being exceptional it should be the rule, that all men should live to be one hundred.

"We have too long been content with the Mosaic dictum which places man's life at three score and ten," said he. "We now live under very different conditions. Science holds sway. Man's physical construction is adapted to a service of 100 years. Let us push our standard forward 30 years and count man's normal life a century."

A common belief exists that our ancestors lived much longer lives than we of this generation. Accounts of very aged persons spring from the records of olden days in great profusion.

England's Westminster Abbey has a monument to Thomas Parr, an "old, old, very old man who lived in the reigns of ten kings," and died at the age of 152.

In Yorkshire, England, there is a monument to one Henry Jenkins, an English laborer, setting forth the interesting testimonial that "he lived to the amazing age of 169."

Many Live to Be 100 and Over. It was claimed for a Hungarian of the name of Pierre Zortay that he lived to be 190. Norway had a claimant for honors in the person of Drakenburg, who admitted himself to be 146 when he died.

Every country worthy of consideration entered at least one candidate in the old age tournament, the apex of their claims belong in inverse ratio with the reliability of their registration records. Some of the claims modestly submitted by natives of tropical countries might well make a certain Methuselah tremble for his record.

Of course, one is constantly reading newspaper items and patent medicine advertisements that speak lightly of ages that exceed the century by many years. They are records of tradition rather than fact, however, most of them having reference to illiterate persons who find counting by multiples of 10 to be the easiest way.

But the fact remains that persons do live to be 100 years old and over and evidently many more accomplish it than a British authority would credit. The British, however, made his investigation into the lives lived more than a century ago, when the expectation of life was much lower than it is at the present day. By expectation of life is meant the duration of the average of human lives from birth to death. It is impossible to say what this may have been in the days of Moses, but a glance back over known facts for the last three centuries is instructive.

Records kept in Geneva, Switzerland, show that seventeenth century lives averaged a little more than 25 years; eighteenth century brought the average up to 33 years and nineteenth century, from 1801 to 1883, gave a record of nearly 40 years. In

Harvey Quits Post at Midnight Hour

Columbia, March 17.—When midnight was reached last night in the senate Lieutenant Governor Harvey declined to preside further over the senate if general statewide bills were to be taken up and acted upon, this action following on the heels of the withdrawal of Senator Johnstone of Newberry, who declined to participate further in the proceedings.

Somewhat of a general row took place when Senator Johnstone moved at midnight that the senate adjourn until Monday afternoon, this being the cause of his withdrawal from the senate chamber a few minutes later and also the withdrawal of Lieutenant Governor Harvey.

Would Not Adjourn.

After the senate had passed the hour of midnight a general confusion began to develop and this brought on the motion to adjourn over until Monday. An effort to do this was lost. When this was lost the lieutenant governor asked the senate to choose a presiding officer as he did not care care to preside except for the general appropriation bill.

Lieutenant Governor Harvey requested Senator Laney to take the chair, stating that he did not care to be regarded as a stickler and was prepared to remain in the chair as long as necessary to adopt the appropriation bill then in free conference irrespective as to the time when it was brought in. He however, preferred not to preside after midnight Saturday night if the senate insisted on continuing to pass state-wide laws. As the senate proceeded to pass laws and began to take up the bad check law the lieutenant governor vacated the chair, turning over the gavel to the senator from Chesterfield and retired.

Bad Check Bill.

After Senator Laney had taken the chair, the so-called "bad check" bill was taken up and badly defeated, a motion to continue this measure prevailing by a large majority.

The senate then continued everything on the calendar, this motion taking in a number of state-wide bills of importance. Bills in free conference were not included.

During the discussion after midnight a good deal of levity was allowed and the general situation was characterized as "bad legislation" on the part of the senate.

He Didn't!

George Washington never told a lie for the following excellent reasons:

He had no income tax blanks to fill out.

He was elected president without making any campaign speeches.

When Martha found a strange hair on his shoulder, she always figured it came from his wig.

The Anti-Saloon league never asked him where he stood.

The tough breaks he suffered that winter at Valley Forge required no exaggeration.

He never applied for life insurance.

Our own country the record was a little higher, and by the close of the nineteenth century we had reached 45 years. We have marched on at a still better rate since then, for the expectation of life in the United States in 1910 was 51 1-2 years and although absolute figures are not available, it has undoubtedly increased in the last decade.

Let us see why we live longer. It is only a step back to 1878, when a great epidemic brought 125,000 cases of yellow fever to the Mississippi valley and caused 12,000 deaths. A century before, in 1793, the disease had invaded Philadelphia and caused the death of one-tenth of the city's population in six and one-half weeks. But in 1900 the discovery was made that yellow fever could not spread unless carried by the Stegomyia mosquito, and thus the disease became a terror of the past.

Few persons realize how nearly typhoid has been conquered. The work has been going on so quietly, yet so steadily that the death rate has dropped almost without notice. Let statistics show that whereas in 1900 some 36 out of every 100,000 citizens of the United States died of typhoid; in 1919, only nine per 100,000 succumbed. Given a continuance of the 1900 rate some 27,000 more Americans would have died of typhoid in one single year.

Everyone has heard of the tremendous victory gained in the fight against tuberculosis. It has decreased

Levy of Seven Mills for State Appropriations

Both houses of the legislature Sunday afternoon adopted the free conference report on the general appropriation bill and as finally passed by the legislature the bill carries a total of \$5,839,106.04 and a levy not to exceed seven mills as compared with a total appropriation of \$6,534,925.82 and a 12 mill levy in 1921.

The bill is a decrease of \$695,819.78 over the 1921 appropriation and the levy is five mills below the figure of last year.

Under the bill as passed by the house the appropriations were \$5,670,610.83 and the levy was five mills and under the measure as passed by the senate the bill provided for a total appropriation of \$5,805,909.09 and the free conferences increased the amount to \$5,839,106.04 as the final total.

Some of the changes made by the

	1921.	1922.
Legislative department	\$ 119,155.00	\$ 123,088.00
Governor's office	21,400.00	19,569.24
Judicial department	157,698.66	157,698.66
Secretary of state	11,675.00	10,040.00
Comptroller general	749,970.34	723,856.34
Attorney general	20,000.00	14,331.25
State treasurer	258,212.27	258,068.62
Adjutant general	35,817.50	47,396.50
University	243,255.00	206,203.70
Citadel	226,315.00	150,059.85
Clemson college	252,147.15	242,862.85
Winthrop college	398,694.60	373,130.96
Medical college	100,117.50	85,455.00
Confederate Home college	4,000.00	4,000.00
State negro college	63,005.21	70,450.00
De la Howe school	57,488.00	56,702.04
Deaf and blind school	161,333.33	104,620.00
Department of education	1,528,930.00	1,321,540.00
Historical commission	4,760.00	4,258.30
State library	4,115.00	4,220.00
Confederate museum	100.00	100.00
Relic room	1,000.00	1,120.40
State hospital	784,123.94	631,559.40
Penitentiary	103,093.08	100,000.00
Welfare board	29,866.00	29,574.50
Pardon board	300.00	400.00
Feeble-minded school	45,000.00	47,342.00
Boys' industrial school	126,270.00	70,786.23
Girls' industrial school	29,015.00	15,979.50
Negro reformatory	46,077.00	28,532.00
Catawba Indians	7,700.00	7,700.00
Deaf and blind committee	500.00	200.00
Law enforcement	28,400.00	28,400.00
Board of health	199,255.00	177,265.00
Tax commission	46,200.00	59,600.00
Tax review board	1,500.00	550.00
Insurance department	20,745.00	22,826.25
Bank examiner	24,525.80	24,025.80
Railroad commission	20,141.20	39,447.20
Game warden	11,125.00	11,125.00
Medical examiners	3,000.00	3,000.00
Law examiners	450.00	450.00
Board of fisheries	10,500.00	10,500.00
Board of conciliation	1,000.00	500.00
Printing committee	60,445.00	76,851.00
Agricultural department	82,743.40	83,570.70
Warehouse commissioner	50,720.06	58,705.00
Public service commission	2,000.00	2,000.00
Pharmaceutical board	1,500.00	2,000.00
State electrician	66,195.00	34,245.00
Highway department	130,590.00	103,315.75
Sinking fund commission	18,192.50	9,262.50
Confederate infirmary	62,000.00	31,012.64
Confederate veterans	1,500.00	1,500.00
State house and grounds	7,125.00	5,835.00
Contingent fund	75,000.00	98,000.00
Approved claims	7,236.69	19,421.19
State fair society	5,000.00	5,000.00
Budget commission	6,750.00	6,600.00
Miscellaneous		15,252.66
Grand total	\$6,534,925.82	\$5,839,106.04

ed 37 per cent. in 12 years, and is still losing.

Little children do not die from summer complaint as they used to do. In 1900 two babies out of every five died without a chance to reach their first birthday. Now less than one out of five meet such an early doom.

These victories over disease have not been due to the discoveries of wonderful new medicines. With the possible exception of the use of anti-diphtheria serum in fighting diphtheria, the improvements have been altogether along the line of prevention of disease.

Watch the Little Things.

It is to prevention that you must look if you are personally interested in joining Dr. Smith and his group of centenarians. You must discover the "little things" and give them early attention if you would check the degenerative diseases that are apt to rob you of your prime. Few indeed are the deaths that occur from genuine old age. Men go to their deaths with bodies capable of splendid function save and except for one diseased organ. Perhaps it is the heart that is at fault, perhaps the kidneys are incompetent, possibly

some other organ. But searching back to the real point of origin, there will be found some apparent trifles, a few decayed teeth, a little shortness of breath, a slight cough that might have been corrected easily if taken up in time.

Let us be sensible. Modern aids to diagnosis make it quite possible to find the flaws in the human machine, while there is yet ample opportunity for repair. Once a year submit your body to a searching examination by a skilled physician. Place no confidence in the smiling, urbane individual who can tell at a mere glance that "you are perfectly all right." Go to a real medical man, one of the kind whose researches stopped yellow fever and are conquering typhoid, and pay him a reasonable fee for a thorough examination. As long as you go quietly along from year to year, repairing small faults before they grow into big ones, keeping up efficiency regularly, there is no reason whatever why you should not be developing into full power in your 80's or 90's and placing yourself securely in the list of those who may see "a century well done."—Dearborn Independent.

Income Tax Bill Now Law of State

Columbia, March 11.—Of course, the most important and outstanding piece of legislation enacted at this session of the general assembly is the income tax bill. This has been primarily a session devoted to an effort towards doing something definite for the reduction of the tax levy on visible property.

The two legislative branches were at decided variance over what is known as the committee bill and what has been called the McGhee substitute. Until early this morning the members of the free conference committee were in a deadlock, but a compromise and agreement was effected evidently along these lines: Those who advocated the committee or house bill surrendered that text and machinery to the advocates of the McGhee substitute, by their consenting to increase the rate from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. for the state, based on what is paid to the federal government.

First, net incomes of over \$2,500 for a married person derived on business incomes during the year 1921 will be taxable and collectable this year.

For the first year, that is, for the taxes collected this year on the revenues of 1921, an affidavit is to be submitted to the tax commission, stating what amount has been paid to the federal government, and the income taxpayer will be due the state one-third of the amount paid the federal government for his income tax. A copy of the receipt from the federal government must be submitted, together with the affidavit and payment based upon one-third of the federal tax.

After this year, that is, upon incomes derived subsequent to 1921, the taxpayer must submit a duplicate of his federal income tax return. The idea is that the state and federal income tax returns, that is, as far as returns themselves are concerned, should be duplicates. The taxpayer here again pays the state one-third of what he pays the federal government.

These personal and corporation returns are to be made in the same method, that is, either by affidavit or duplicate returns, and the same basis of payment is applicable on net incomes.

The exemptions, allowances, credits, deductions and everything else along these lines are absolutely identical for the state as they are for the federal government, except that provision is made that the state shall not tax federal incomes, pensions, interest from government bonds and other exemptions that the state must recognize.

The exemptions for individuals, corporations, dependent children, taxes, losses and the like are identical in the free conference bill, which will be the law, and the federal statute.

The free conference bill refers to and enacts for this state as did the McGhee substitute, the federal income tax statute of 1921 and all of the rules and regulations of the internal revenue department, on the subject.

The free conference committee late this evening added several sections to the income tax bill. First, it included excess profits, that is, under the bill as adopted this state will collect the 33 1-3 per cent. of what excess profits are paid the federal government. A penalty is provided for not making returns at the proper time.

A new section was added to provide that any person or corporation doing business in several states shall pay an income tax on all net earnings accrued from operations or other sources in this state.

The income tax act was ordered ratified and its friends figure it will, as amended, raise at least a million and a half dollars.

There are no rates provided for in the bill, either as to normal or surtax, the basis being simply one-third of what is paid to the federal government, either for normal or surtax.

Insurance premiums, insurance dividends and the profits of insurance companies are not taxable. There was a considerable discussion as to whether insurance companies does business in this state would have to pay income tax upon their profits, but this feature has been eliminated.

It is estimated that the federal government will receive this year between four and five and a half

LIFE SAVING AWARD WON BY CONDUCTOR

CONSIDERED BRAVEST DEED OF ITS KIND.

Rescues Colored Child.

Atlantic Coast Line Employee Performs Deed at Siding Near Darlington.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—The Southern division of the American Red Cross announced today that the first prize of \$50 from the "William Howard Taft fund" for meritorious action in life saving was awarded to J. E. Woods, of Florence, S. C., conductor, Atlantic Coast Line railroad, for heroic action in saving life of a colored baby at Nine-Mile siding, near Darlington, S. C. This fund is limited by the terms of the anonymous donation to persons employed on railroads.

The incident for which Woods received his award occurred December 31, 1920. Woods was coming from the telegraph office and looking down the track in the direction the engine was moving, he saw the child sitting between the rails playing. He immediately signaled but the engineer, who was watching the rear brakeman for signals, did not see him. Woods, realizing that his signals could not be seen in time, rushed down the track, seized the child from between the rails and jumped to one side just in time to save its life and his own.

This was deemed by the judges to be the most daring and heroic action performed by a railroad employee that came to their notice since their last awards were made. Witnesses to the incident declared that Woods very narrowly avoided losing his life in making the rescue. The "cowcatcher" of the engine barely brushed him as he leaped off the track with the baby in his arms.

WANTS LIBERTY FOR MONSTER.

Society Pleads for Protection of Giant "Pet."

Buenos Aires, March 12.—A protest against the killing or capturing of the Plesiosaurian monster, which is reported to have been seen in an Andean lake in Patagonia has been placed before the ministry of interior by the "Cocledad Protectora D Los Animales" which corresponds to the American society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The society urges that if such an antediluvian creature exists it be allowed to roam its native heath unmolested. Invoking Law No. 2786, dealing with cruelty to animals, the society demands that the expedition which proposes to bring back the animal alive or dead to the Buenos Aires zoo be prohibited.

The protest is voiced in a letter by Dr. Albarracin, head of the society, who calls on the ministry to instruct the Governor of Chubut, a territory in the southern part of Argentina, occupying part of the tableland of Patagonia to investigate the truth of the report of the creature's existence, and if that is established, "to do what is necessary in fulfillment of said law to prevent the hunting or capturing of it in any form, leaving it in peace, by reason of its being a valuable specimen, which ought to enjoy full liberty and be allowed to reproduce itself."

Dr. Albarracin asserts that, like the Penguin, it probably would die if brought north, by reason of the change of climate, and adds: "If scientists want to study the creature, let them do it in a humane way in its habitat while it is enjoying full liberty."

Meanwhile Prof. Onelli, who first announced the existence of the animal, said the expedition will start at the end of the week; provided additional funds are further coming.

million dollars of personal and corporation income taxes, exclusive of excess profits, and, therefore, the state will receive, if these figures hold up, one-third of that amount. It is estimated that the receipts from the income tax legislation will, therefore, be approximately one million dollars. Some figure that the returns will run as high as a million and a half dollars, but this is doubtful as the net returns now being filed with the internal revenue collector at Columbia indicate a decided slump in net incomes for 1921.