

BIG CAR TURNED TURTLE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS IN ASHEVILLE AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

All South Carolina.—The Machine Turned Over When Road Bank Crumbled.

Hendersonville, N. C., July 13.—In an automobile accident last night about 12 o'clock, two people were killed when the powerful Rambler machine of Mr. B. W. Bettis went over an embankment on the Asheville road, about two miles from Hendersonville.

The dead are: Miss Lemie Bowman of Sumter, daughter of Mr. P. G. Bowman and Mr. B. W. Bettis of Trenton, S. C., who was driving the car.

There were eight people in the car, taking a ride while returning from Lake View hotel after a dance. Misses Mabel and Lemie Bowman with Mr. B. W. Bettis occupied the front seat. Those in the back seat were: Mrs. P. G. Bowman, Miss Mary Pitta, Mr. W. Hammond, Newman, Miss Jennette Henry of Sumter, Miss Rosa Sharfson of Allendale.

Coming to a steep fill on the newly built Asheville-Hendersonville highway, the driver saw a vehicle in front and gave room, going to the right. The loose dirt caved with the heavy machine and before he could turn, the machine turtled, catching the occupants under the car. Miss Mabel Bowman, who received serious bruises will recover. Mr. Bettis' body was shipped home today on the "Carolina Special" of the Southern Railway. Miss Sharfson is a graduate of the College for Women at Columbia.

Asheville, N. C., July 13.—No internal injuries having developed physicians expect the early recovery of Miss Mabel Bowman who was in the automobile wreck this morning when her sister, Miss Lemie Bowman, and B. W. Bettis of Trenton were crushed to death when the big touring car driven by Mr. Bettis pitched down a steep bank and threw out Miss Bowman, Herbert Bowman, Miss Sharfson of Allendale and Miss Jeanette Henry of Sumter three miles this side of Hendersonville. Mr. Bettis' body was sent this morning to Trenton for interment and that of Miss Bowman will go in the morning to Columbia.

Those of the party of seven who escaped uninjured can give no clear account of how the automobile left the road except that it was at a sharp turn and the car was going at high speed. The party had attended a dance at Osceola Lake and tempted by the beautiful night made a run toward Asheville.

After the accident they were helpless until people passing on the road heard their cries and lifted the car from the crushed forms of Mr. Bettis and Miss Lemie Bowman, who were in the front seat with Miss Mabel Bowman.

Columbia, July 14.—The body of Miss Lemie Bowman will be brought to Columbia this afternoon and immediately after the arrival of the remains the funeral services, conducted by Dr. E. O. Watson, will be held at Elmwood cemetery. Miss Bowman was well known in Columbia and has relatives in the lower part of the State. Her brother, who died about two years ago, is interred at Elmwood.

Trenton, July 13.—B. W. Bettis of Trenton, who was killed in an automobile accident about three miles from Hendersonville, N. C., this morning, was 22 years old. He leaves two sisters, Miss Anna Natalie Bettis of Trenton and Mrs. G. McF. Mood of Charleston. The interment will be at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Ebenezer cemetery, Trenton.

The Agony of a Baby Under A Skin Affliction.

is all the more terrible because it can't tell you how it suffers. But there is relief at hand—not only relief but a permanent cure from prickly heat, rashes, hives, eczema and all other skin affections so prevalent among infants during the summer months. If you want to see your baby rest easy once again—and a look of relief spread over its little face, just apply this splendid remedy Zemo. We believe honestly and sincerely that in Zemo you will find the cure you have been praying for. We can tell you in all truth that we have made thousands and thousands of parents happy with this simple but sure remedy.

And to prove our absolute sincerity, we have instructed all druggists selling Zemo, to refund the purchaser his money if the very first bottle does not bring relief. Used persistently thereafter Zemo is bound to cure.

Zemo and Zemo soap make the most economical as well as the cleanest and most effective treatment for affections of the skin and scalp whether on infant or grown person.

Sold by druggists everywhere and in Sumter by DeLorme's Pharmacy.

DR. WILEY CONDEMNED.

CHARGE OF IMPROPER USE OF POWER PREFERRED.

Agricultural Committee Asks that Food Expert be "Permitted to Resign."

Washington, July 13.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, has been condemned by a committee on personnel of the department of agriculture with recommendation to President Taft that "he be permitted to resign."

It is charged that Dr. Wiley permitted an arrangement to be made with Dr. H. H. Rusby, a pharmacologist of Columbia University, for compensation in excess of that allowed by law.

Attorney General Wickersham recommended approval of the committee's action in an opinion submitted to the President.

It is claimed that the arrangement was to put Dr. Rusby on the pay roll of the Government at \$1,600 a year as an employee of the bureau of chemistry, an agreement being made with him that he should be called upon to perform only such service as this salary would compensate for, and he was to get \$20 per day for laboratory investigations and \$50 per day for attendance in court.

Attorney General Wickersham held that the law permitted the payment of only \$9 a day, this sum later being increased to \$11 a day.

The committee and the Attorney General also have recommended the dismissal of Dr. Rusby and the reduction of Dr. A. F. Kebler, chief of the division of bureaus of the department of agriculture. The committee further recommends that Dr. W. D. Bigelow, assistant chief of the bureau of chemistry, also be given an opportunity to resign.

President Taft has not indicated what action he will take in the cases. The matter has become public only now, although the investigation was begun last March. Attorney General Wickersham's recommendation on the case bears date of May 13.

President Taft has forwarded all the papers in the case to Dr. Wiley, and will take no action until he receives a personal statement from him. The President has high regard for his administration of the bureau of chemistry, and before acting in the case will grant a hearing to all involved.

Dr. Wiley has been attacked almost constantly since the pure food law went into effect. It has been claimed that his rulings have been unduly harsh and unjust. He has regarded Dr. Rusby as one of his most valuable assistants.

Dr. Rusby charges there was a one-sided presentation of the case to the Attorney General. He also says he had no means of knowing the arrangements made with him was irregular.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WILD CARS CRASH INTO TRAIN.

Asheville, N. C., July 13.—Five cars, heavily loaded with stone, broke loose on a steep grade from a shifting engine this afternoon at Granite Quarry, on the Yadkin branch of the Southern Railroad, ran out to the main line and crashed head-on into Passenger Train No. 32, bound from Salisbury to Norwood, N. C., severely injuring Engineer A. J. Heilig, of Norwood, slightly hurt six passengers, and gave the others a bad shaking up. The fireman saved himself by jumping.

The locomotive of the passenger train was completely demolished, the track torn up for some distance and the stone cars wrecked. One of the peculiarities of the accident was the demolishing of the baggage car next to the engine, leaving the baggage man unhurt.

The cars broke loose just before the passenger train, running to make up lost time, arrived at the siding, ran on to the main line and both cars and train met at full speed. The impact was terrific.

Engineer Heilig was badly scalded, bruised and injured internally. He was taken to Salisbury Hospital.

All of the passengers' injuries were slight.

Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars or steamship. For sale by all dealers.

BOARD OF HEALTH METHODS.

Lecture Delivered by Dr. Eggleston at the Court House on Sunday, June 11.

This subject was assigned to me by one of the clerical members of your committee, and I am going to avail myself of the privilege which his profession so generously practices, and ignore my text very largely.

The Laws as to Boards of Health.

The laws of this State provide that in towns of five thousand inhabitants or less, it becomes the duty of the Mayor with the consent of the council to appoint five persons not members of council as a board of health. One member of this board shall be a reputable physician of at least two years practice. In towns of over five thousand inhabitants this board may be increased to twenty.

The members of this board are to take the same oaths of office as is taken by the Mayor and council. They are to organize by the appointment of a Secretary and a Health Officer; both of whom the law contemplates shall be paid officers. This board is required to meet at least monthly.

Necessity of a Board of Health.

The Board of Health should be an integral part of the municipal government of each town. It is much more important in the final analysis than the water commission, or the street commission, or any other commission. The public is being educated with wonderful rapidity to the value of health conservation. Public health measures and general sanitary laws are rapidly assuming an importance that was undreamed of even five years ago. In a short time the Conservation that deals with the health and life of our people will vastly overshadow that Conservation of national resources about which we have heard so much of late.

Personnel of the Board.

It is a necessity nowadays that our boards of health be selected with some view as to the qualifications of the individual members. The old custom of appointing such kindly disposed men as would serve out of sheer patriotism must be abandoned. Men must be gotten on these boards who will give their best and honest efforts to the problems which are pressing for their attention. And it follows that sooner or later they must be paid for their work. There may be those who will gladly contribute their time in a cause of this kind. But generally speaking the work of the board is of a nature which requires the services of those who are paid to perform certain duties and expected to show results.

Consequently I say that the sooner the boards of health are paid for their work in common with other municipal servants the sooner will we get something tangible from them.

The Powers of the Boards.

The laws of this State clothe the boards of health with very large powers. There is no paucity of law to handicap their most advanced ideas of public health requirements. The courts have sustained repeatedly the local boards in their efforts for the protection of the community and the individual.

Public Sentiment and the Board.

It is very necessary that the board have behind them the support and the cooperation of the Mayor and council. Otherwise they can make little headway. The problem of sanitation has been so simple in our little town because we have always had a Mayor and council ready to enact suggestions into ordinances, and to enforce them vigorously. The danger that is at hand and demands action is, as I have said, amply provided for in the laws of our State. But the dangers which are to be forestalled, the public health measures which deal with the prevention of some evil of the future are the ones which demand the sympathy and support of the council to whom they are suggested to be enacted into law.

It is necessary to a larger extent that the public cooperate with the health boards. And here we come to the question of Board of Health Methods proper. Health ordinances should generally speaking be promulgated one at a time, and each enforced kindly and firmly until it is acquiesced in. The enactment and arbitrary enforcement of several drastic health laws will largely defeat their purpose. Public sentiment must be behind no law to a larger extent than a sanitary law. It is after all a matter of education. But people are reasonable. Our older people to whom this wonderful gospel of the preservation of individual and community health, comes as a startling departure from the customs of their youth, are ready to listen and to learn. Our schools are turning out from year to year hundreds of children whose young unbiased minds are filled with the teachings of personal and public cleanliness. Disease and sickness are things for general discussion and general information to-day more than ever; and it is best so from every angle, if it inculcates at the same time the knowledge of personal hygiene.

Physicians have their hands more than filled with the ills already implanted with disease in the concrete. They encourage all knowledge which deals with the purpose of preventing disease and keeping people well. So it does seem, that the people are ready for this great work in their behalf. They must be led along however, not antagonized with overzealous overabundant regulations. It is their right generally speaking to be given a reason; to be given a demonstration of the wisdom and of the results of health regulations.

The First Lesson of Public Health Regulations.

The first and greatest lesson to be taught in public health measures as applied to the individual, is that he is a mere incident. The measures instituted are for the benefit of the whole, and benefit him only as part of the whole. He must be taught that while he may feel his privilege to risk smallpox or to have it rather than be vaccinated, and many of us would so like to see a good healthy case come upon some of these pestiferous anti-vaccinationists, yet he cannot be permitted to endanger his own or his neighbors' family by the indulgence of his own folly. A certain number will resent and resist the methods of our boards of health as an infringement of their personal liberties, and their rights. They claim the privilege of assuming the risk of sickness and infection if they like. And with this class of people there is no argument so efficacious, as the mere statement that personally the authorities do not care a great deal whether they get sick or not—that they are after the protection for their innocent and helpless families and their neighbors who do care or who ought to.

Work That Has Been Done by the Boards of Health.

In the towns that have paid any attention to the matter of sanitation there has been accomplished already a vast deal more than people are aware of. The older generation may contrast the old careless days with these days which have forever banished from the communities the pig and the pig pen; required the disposition of excreta of all kinds; made impossible the unregulated burial of the dead in the city limits; protected the free communication with the infectious and contagious sick; relegated to the past the absolute disregard of the water supply, and the accumulation of refuse, and the unsanitary conditions which are so well established in the towns that have neglected sanitation. The work which has been done about the mosquito you have heard about from those who can tell you of its great value and easy accomplishment. Any South Carolina town which does not take up this measure for the public health and comfort is not well begun on sanitary regulation.

What is to be Done.

Many towns are now placarding with large printed boards each house which has within a case of mumps or measles or whooping cough or German measles or any other of those diseases which we were taught in childhood we are bound to have, and which perforce should be sought and not avoided and the matter gotten through with. The coming generations will to a large and larger proportion go to their graves without these so-called minor ailments. And it cannot be too strongly preached that none of them are to be desired, and that many of them have a large mortality rate. This scheme of placarding appeals to us as wise, and affording to those who wish to avoid diseases, the proper opportunity.

The fly problem is our next concern and we must confidently look for its solution in the near future. When it is mastered there will have been removed a disease spreading, disease producing agency which in the opin-

ion of many sanitarians, is responsible for more of our troubles than almost all other factors combined. At first blush it looks to be a very big problem. But circumstances are going to aid us in this fight to this extent. The automobile which is rapidly replacing the horse except on the farms, will soon remove the horse from our towns and thus remove the stables which are almost entirely responsible for their breeding. When the horse is gone it will be no great hardship to prohibit the keeping of either horse or cow in the city limits—for after all it is an anomaly that those of us who enjoy the many privileges of the cities—should not be required to give up the horse and the cow as well as the pig which are distinctly the comforts and the appurtenances of the farm.

Public Health as an Economic Factor.

There are many here who will support my statement that the portion of this State lying below Columbia enjoys the reputation up-State of being distinctly unhealthy, and uninhabitable for the hot months. Up country people believe that one cannot live down here and escape malaria and they do not come here willingly or even visit here except after frost. We physicians know that it is sufficient for a person from this part of the country to get sick up-State, to have the diagnosis of malaria made by doctor and layman. You know the expression: "It is that low country malaria coming out." Whether it is indigestion, or biliousness, or headache or what not it means up there malaria and quinine.

Now our own people are largely responsible for this tradition. What more natural for the up-country folks to believe a thing that the low country planter himself believed and lent color to year after year by moving his family up-country with the first hot days.

This belief that we are malarious and that our country is not healthy has done lower South Carolina great harm. I have waited for some years for some one to point out the economic aspect of this matter; drive home the fact that we cannot ever come into our own in the way of intellectual and material advancement until we demonstrate its absurdity, and attract that outside population which is essential to the best development of any section or community. Consider for a moment that our big colleges and our great hospitals were practically abandoned to the up-country. Our agriculture and our industry are all up there. It is not an accident that it is so. They are there because it is believed to be healthier than here, and the low country has acquiesced in it. Our manufacturing industries are up-State. Only in very recent years have two cloth mills been able to exist below Columbia. It was a tradition that no cotton cloth mill could succeed below Columbia. Why? Because the mill people, in common with all other up-country people, believe to come to the low country means to be sick and in bad health. And they do not come and will not come, and our section has not the population to create this labor centre which is the very life of the manufacturing Piedmont. The Piedmont did not originally have people of their own either, but it is well known that the labor problem is one of the lesser ones up there, and that North Carolina and Tennessee pour into that section all the labor they need. Today thousands of their help are idle by the closing down of the mills. Will they come to Darlington or to Hartsville? Not on any inducement, for we are in common with all the low country believed to be unhealthy. Some years since I made these same remarks before a meeting of the Pee Dee Medical Association. The attitude towards it

was one of complacent toleration. Florence or Darlington or Bennettsville or Marion or any other town outside the tide-water region could be ignorantly included in the term low-country. But they are included. Sumter is included also. Every section south of Columbia is included. Is there any one here who will contend that this has not been a serious handicap and hurt to this section of our State? Is it not likely to continue to hurt us? Of my own personal knowledge there would have been a million dollar mill constructed in this section five or more years since had there been any chance of getting the labor to run it. Figure the amount of money which this one project has deprived the people of that community of. And such instances can be duplicated many times.

Now the error of this tradition must be established, our healthfulness must be preached constantly and we must insist on being distinguished from that small area near the coast which is not inhabitable by white man. We cannot get about this matter better in my judgment, or make greater progress by any other means, than inciting the towns of our low country to greater diligence in sanitary matters. Keep and publish vital statistics and you will be agreeably surprised to find how favorable the compare to the towns of any part of the State or the South. And it will give an argument which cannot be controverted.

Fight the mosquito. Malaria is our chiefest sin in the eyes of the up-country. It is a very manageable thing. Careful consistent work will soon make malaria a thing of the past and at the same time remove the comfort-destroying mosquito. It seems to me that the malarial problem has been avoided from a false sense of the magnitude of the work. Our people talk drainage, and immediately associate this with State or national aid. It will be years before the national government can be persuaded or the State government become able to undertake this work. And then it will have no great effect on the malarial problem. Drainage is purely an economic problem—its results are material, and beneficial to health only incidentally. The drainage in Charleston neck has made inhabitable and tilable land which was worthless, but it can be safely stated that it has not materially decreased the mosquito nuisance or malaria in the other sections of the city. And naturally so when the mosquito is bred in our premises, and does not come from the inhospitable uninhabitable swamps that are in the near distance. This one problem conquered and our freedom from malaria established and much of the prejudice against the low country will have been destroyed.

The Hon. T. G. McLeod, of Bishopville, spent Thursday in the city.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Is effective for coughs and colds in either children or grown persons. No opiates, no harmful drugs. In the yellow package. Refuse substitutes. W. W. Sibert.

Advertisement for a medicine with text: "WILL THE COUGHS AND COLDS BEAT YOU... GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED."

Advertisement for PATENTS with text: "60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE... TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS & COPYRIGHTS & C."

Advertisement for Blood Was Wrong and CARDUI The Woman's Tonic with text: "All women, who suffer from the aches and pains, due to female ailments, are urged to try Cardui, the reliable, scientific, tonic remedy, for women. Cardui acts promptly, yet gently, and without bad effects, on the womanly system, relieving pain, building up strength, regulating the system, and toning up the nerves. During the past half century, thousands of ladies have written to tell of the quick curative results they obtained, from the use of this well-known medicine."

Advertisement for Foley Kidney Pills with text: "Foley Kidney Pills. What They Will Do for You. They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes. SIBERT'S DRUG STORE."