

The city of Rock Hill, S. C., has recently pledged \$5,000 per year for three years for the support of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

The Christmas edition of the Greenwood Index has just been issued. It contained 44 pages of the best Christmas reading and was well filled with advertising from Greenwood merchants. It was one of the largest of its kind to be received at this office and was indeed a creditable edition. The publishers are to be congratulated.

Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to Great Britain from the United States, died at his residence Sunday after a short illness. He had held the position since 1905. He was in his 76th year, having been born October 27, 1837 at Xenia, Ohio.

CHRISTMAS.

The glad, joyous, festive time draw near, and unnumbered hearts are beating in delightful anticipation. Store windows are decked in holiday attire. The holly and evergreen hang in festoons, and the wonderful Christmas tree is gradually putting in appearance. Cheery voices ring out in rehearsal of song and chorus for celebration night. Merry Christmas will soon be here and Christmas songs are songs of peace. Christmas greetings are greetings of good will. How they soften hard hearts, purify base desires, sweeten bitter thoughts, and make every deed, purer and holier; every wish, kind and tender. Let hearts expand, sympathies enlarge, and good will reign. Let benedictions drop from lips, and substantial gifts fall from overflowing hands. Make cheerless homes radiant, and hopeless hearts to thrill with unspeakable gladness. Forgive your enemies. Bury the past. Rise above the mean and petty resentments which you may have harbored against those who have not used you well. Be generous. Get ready to start the new year with more kindly feelings and more noble ambitions. Make the Christmas of this year a day to which you can always look back with pleasure and gratitude. Peace and good will unto you, dear reader, and a Merry, Merry Christmas to all.

PHYSICIAN FINDS A REAL CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Berlin Scientist Announces Tremendous Christmas Gift to the World.

Berlin.—The Christmas gift of science to the world is a cure for tuberculosis.

Dr. Fredrick Franz Friedman of Berlin is the donor.

Two weeks ago Friedman astounded German physicians by declaring in a public conference that he had been successfully treating tuberculosis for the past two years and that now he has nearly 600 cured cases to display to scientists. He exhibited a considerable number of cured patients to the conference.

Many of the most scientific Germans admit Friedman has discovered the long sought cure. Several hospitals in Germany are now turning their tuberculosis cases over to him.

Scientists from America, Australia, England and other corners of the earth are hurrying to Berlin to investigate. Appeals for treatment by letter and telephone overwhelm the young doctor.

I spent 16 hours in three visits with Dr. Friedman. He showed me actual cases of cures. It was impossible for me to doubt.

Serum Treatment.

"My treatment is very simple," the doctor told me, "it is a serum. One injection usually drives all signs of tuberculosis germs from the system, I have lived in a world of astonishment for more than a year. It is difficult for me myself to believe what I have accomplished. I have taken hopeless cases from the clinics of Berlin, cases given up by leading scientists, and with one or two injections I have seen men, women and children who were doomed to death made perfectly whole again within a space of a few weeks.

"But the greatest wonder to me is that the serum immunizes against tuberculosis, like vaccination against smallpox.

To illustrate this immunization on my next visit the doctor introduced me to a woman, fevered with tuberculosis, who held in her arms a splendid healthy baby. "This is my only healthy child," said the woman to me. "One of my children died of tuberculosis. Two children older than this baby are sick with it, and so is a baby younger than this one. Dr. Friedman gave this baby a treatment almost two years ago when it was four weeks old and it has never been sick." Then the doctor said:

"I will give this woman and her children treatment very soon and they will be well within a few weeks with every trace of tuberculosis gone from their systems. I could

show you many other cases of immunization like this."

"Do you vaccinate as in smallpox?" I asked.

"No, I only give an injection with a syringe of the same serum that I use for patients. A slight local swelling follows, but no running sore."

"What is your serum?"

"I secured it from turtles several years ago. Many scientists of Germany have been experimenting with cultures from turtles, but I have found the right one."

"I have produced enough of the culture to supply the world for all time, for the germs multiply very rapidly."

"I have treated over 1,000 cases and have not lost one, except in instances where vitality was so low that nothing could save the patient."

"It kills Germs."

"Of course, cure does not restore lost lungs or tissues. It only kills tuberculosis germs wherever it encounters them."

"When will you send the serum to the United States?"

"I cannot tell. For the present I intend to treat all cases here in Berlin personally. I cannot send the serum abroad indiscriminately, for it might get into irresponsible hands."

The truth of the matter is that Dr. Friedman is trying to sift out one reliable offer for the American rights from a flood of telegraphic proposals from the United States and the doctor hesitates to discuss the question of America rights over the cable. Representatives of several American interests will shortly be in Berlin to lay offers before the doctor personally, and the chances are that the cure will be in the United States before many months.

Dr. Friedman is desperately anxious to have the serum distributed over the world as soon as possible.

"Does it take long to procure this serum?" I asked him.

"No. From a small vial of the germs enough could be produced in the United States within two weeks to supply a million patients with one dose each. In many cases one dose alone cures, though I have used three or four."

"Is the treatment expensive?"

"No it costs considerably less than a dollar a dose to manufacture."

"Can physicians administer the serum without special instructions?"

"It would be better for two or three American physicians to come over here to receive instructions from me regarding the principles of the treatment."

"How long has it taken you to cure average cases of pulmonary tuberculosis?"

"A few weeks at most. The serum seems to kill all the tuberculosis germs within the body within a very short space of time. Hemorrhages cease, wounds in lungs heal, fever disappears, the patients immediately have an appetite and all the devastating work of the tuberculosis germs is ended. Nature immediately begins building up again

what the germs have destroyed. I give no diet or other treatment. The only thing I do is to inject the serum with small syringe into the buttock or arm."

THE PARCELS POST.

How it Compares in Charges With The Express Companies.

For 40 years the American people have demanded a parcel post. Forty-three foreign countries already have a parcel post and there is no record of any foreign country ever having discontinued such a service after having started it.

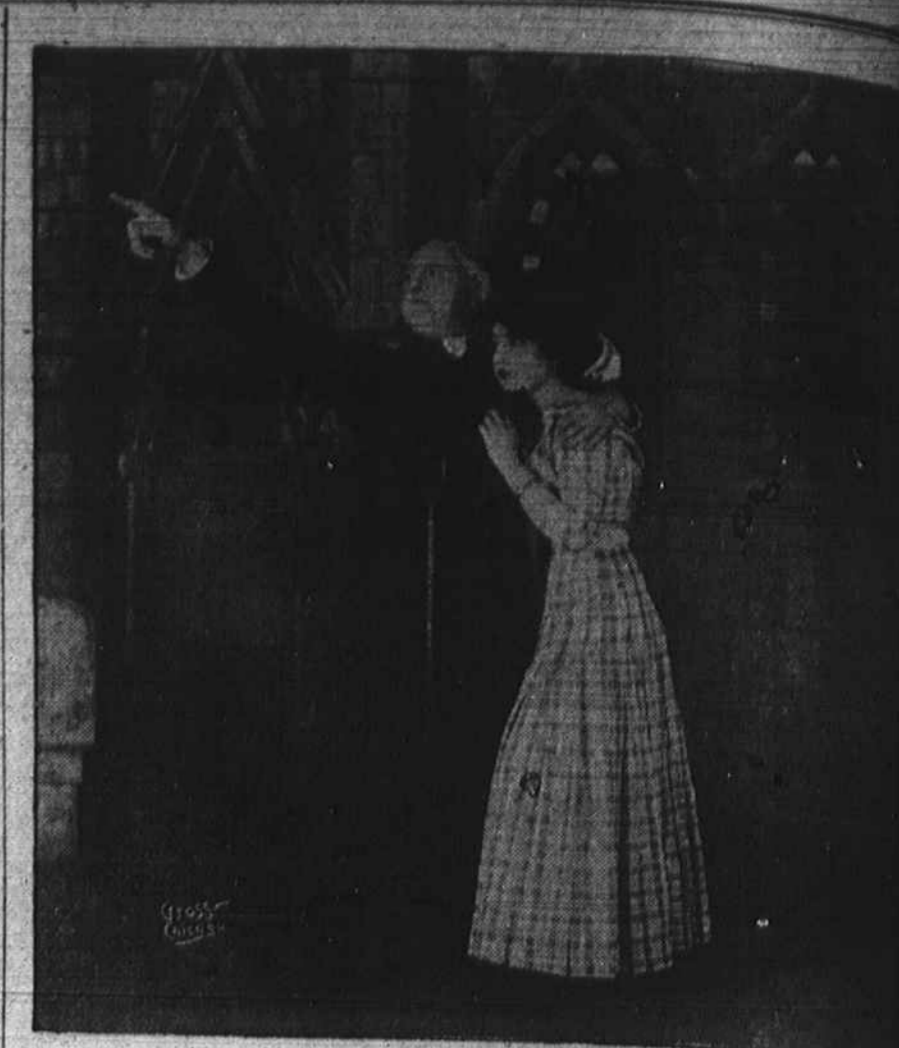
The first zone is quadrangular but not square in shape, since it is bounded on east and west by meridians of longitude, which, of course, converge as they go north and diverge as they go south. All other zones are roughly circular in shape. Zone two includes all units of area outside zone one which lies either wholly or in part within a circle drawn from the center of a given unit or area, the circle to have a radius of 150 miles.

The third zone includes all the territory outside of zone two, within the radius of a circle of 300 miles, and with the same proviso that all units are area through which its boundary circle passes are a part of that zone. The fourth zone has a radius of 600 miles, the fifth zone a radius of 1,000 miles, the sixth zone a radius of 1,400 miles, the seventh zone a radius of 1,800 miles, and the eighth zone includes all units of area outside of zone seven.

The matter of units of area and of zones is somewhat complicated. But it seems much more complicated than it really is. The reasons for establishing such a system are clearly set forth by Senator Bourne, in his report on the postoffice appropriation bill. There are some 60,000 post offices in the United States with a map ten feet long, and ten feet wide an effort to designate the postoffices on such a map would be like printing the Lord's prayer on the head of a pin.

If the shipper has no rate book and map of his own, he will ask, at the postoffice, what the rate is. The postmaster or clerk will take a directory and find quickly, by means of a marginal thumb index, the state to which the package is to be sent—in this case, Virginia—find the postoffice, Alexandria, after which name will be a number indicating the quadrangle or unit or area in which Alexandria is located. The number on his chart will readily indicate in which zone Alexandria is in relation to New York.

As Alexandria is within three hundred miles of New York it would come in the third zone. The rate for the third zone is seven cents for the first pound, and five cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound. So a four-pound five ounce parcel will require 27 cents postage to be carried from New York to Alexandria, which sum



Scene from "THE ROSARY" at The Opera House Tonight.

the citizen will affix in parcel post stamps and his parcel will be delivered within due course.

It costs now 64 cents to send four pounds of books either across the city or across the continent. Under the parcel post law it will cost eight cents to send the same package across the city and 48 cents to send it across the continent.

As it is at present, if a housewife in Orange, N. J., wants to order five pounds of coffee from a New York house, the express company will charge her 20 cents to deliver it, while the parcel post service will ask her but 17 cents. If her package is 11 pounds in weight, the express rate is the same as the parcel post rate, 35 cents, but in San Francisco she would find parcel post a little cheaper than express on 11 pounds from New York—\$1.32 as against \$1.65.

On her five pound tea package across the continent, however, she would gain a slight advantage over the previous price, paying 60 cents to the government as against 80 to the express company.

On long hauls and small weights there is no possible semblance of competition. On short hauls and heavy weights—heavy meaning at or near the parcel post limit of 11 pounds—there is little advantage of the parcel post over express in point of price paid. On long hauls with heavy weights there is a distinct

though not an enormous saving in parcel post over express.

For parcels up to and including four ounces in weight, the old rate is preserved. And when it comes to local and rural free delivery mail the one-pound rate of five cents simply shuts out all possible competition.—From Railroad Man's Magazine.

FOR SALE.

Dry pine wood, \$3.00 per cord, delivered in Camden, green hickory oak at same price. A. D. Kennel.

FOR RENT.

Market in one of the best locations in the city. Apply to W. Porter, at Seaboard Grocery.

LOW EXCURSION RATES.

Via S. A. L. to all Points Across Christmas Holidays.

Tickets on sale Dec. 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1st, 1913. Good return to reach original starting point midnight Jan. 5th, 1913. For further information and reservations see nearest Seaboard agent, or W. C. B. Ryan, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or Small, Division Passenger Agent Savannah, Ga.

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That's All