

PELLAGRA CASES ARE DISCUSSED

SITUATION IS DISCUSSED BY EXPERTS. PATIENTS YIELD TO TREATMENT.

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Columbia. H. W. Rice, M. D., acting physician to Epworth orphanage made a statement as follows, regarding the prevalence of pellagra in that institution and the measures to be taken for control of the disease under the direction of the United States public health service:

"Since the announcement that there were from 75 to 100 cases of pellagra in Epworth orphanage and that the public health service of the United States government was to try out the theory there that the disease can be prevented by a properly balanced diet, inquiries have come to me, as physician to the orphanage, for information as to the situation there.

"As a matter of fact there has been one or more attacks of pellagra in more than 150 children now inmates of the orphanage. There have been no deaths, and except among a few of the 110 cases this year, all symptoms of the disease have subsided.

"The object of the government is to supply constantly to all the children a highly nutritious, well proportioned diet, such as we have found to be markedly efficacious in the treatment of those sick of pellagra. It is expected that this plan will prevent the usual seasonal recurrence of the disease in the orphanage. If the experiment is successful, as shown elsewhere, then it will be incumbent upon such institutions in the state to furnish a proper diet along lines indicated by the results in this instance.

Lever Interested in Potash.

Congressman A. F. Lever is in receipt of a letter from D. F. Houston, secretary of agriculture of the United States, which is of importance to farmers, as it deals with one of the most interesting and far-reaching questions confronting the farmers everywhere at this particular time. Several years ago Representative Lever, realizing the dependence of the United States upon foreign countries for potash, obtained an appropriation in the agricultural bill of \$25,000 to enable the department to ascertain any possible sources of potash in this country.

Some weeks ago Congressman Lever wrote Secretary Houston, urging upon him the desirability of taking advantage of these times to find some way to develop these sources of potash. With such development and the use of the Panama canal, in the opinion of Mr. Lever, potash would become very much cheaper in the South, even than it is under normal world conditions.

Continued Fight Against Liquor.

"The campaign against violators of the whiskey laws will be pressed harder than ever. I have given orders for the seizure or destruction of all apparatus in the places where whiskey is sold," said Gov. Manning, discussing his law enforcement campaign in Charleston.

"I have not appointed a chief constable," he continued, "because the situation is under the direction of Sheriff Martin. It is not my intention to appoint additional constables." Gov. Manning has received about 500 applications for appointment as constables.

Officials on Inspection Tour.

The state board of charities and corrections through its secretary and assistant secretary are inspecting county penal and charitable institutions and by co-operating with officials in charge of them to bring about changes where they are needed. Albert S. Johnstone, secretary of the board will visit the Piedmont section of the state. A. D. Oilphant, assistant secretary of the board, started making inspections in Sumter and from that city will go to other parts of the Pee Dee section.

The secretary, Mr. Johnstone and assistant secretary of the state board of charities and corrections will visit the city and county jails, city and county changehouses and poorhouses. They will confer with the local committees of visitors appointed in each county by Dr. George C. Cromer, chairman of the state board of charities and corrections. The agents of the state board of charities and corrections will foster interest in every community they visit in the big problems of a penal, correctional and charitable nature with which the state board is grappling.

Officials Score June Death Rate.

One out of every three deaths in South Carolina in the month of June was that of a child 5 years old or younger, according to statistics compiled by the bureau of vital statistics of the State board of health. It is well known that June is a month dangerous to the health of children, but health authorities in Columbia are unanimous in saying that the percentage of deaths among children is far greater than it should be.

"It shows," said James A. Hayne, M. D., state health officer, "that parents in South Carolina do not pay the attention they should to the health of their children. It is an enormous drain on the future citizenship of our state, and it is my opinion that a number of these deaths of children could have been prevented by the exercise of due care."

The number of deaths in South Carolina in June was 2,418, of which 808 were children under 5 years of age; of this number 285 were white children and 523 were negroes. The total number of deaths gives the state an annual death rate of 18.3, based on June returns, as compared with an annual death rate of about 15 in the registration area of the United States. The rate for June shows an increase of 2.3 over the rate for May, which was 16.

There were 3,298 births in South Carolina in June, giving a rate of 25, which is a marked decrease from the rate in May of 29.8 and the rate in April of 28.8.

Must Find Cotton Market.

John L. McLaurin, state warehouse commissioner, gave out the following statement:

"I am very much gratified to see the Associated Press dispatch announcing the arrangements which have been perfected by the federal reserve board for financing cotton. Those who are interested will remember that I issued to the press a statement on December 9 in which I expressed the opinion that the treasury department had the power to finance the cotton crop.

"It occurs to me now that the United States is on a solid basis about financing the cotton.

"The next step should be to find a market for it. If the channels of ocean freight are to be interrupted, as it now seems most certain they will be until the end of the war, why could not the government buy, say, 1,000,000 bales of low grade cotton explosives?"

"It is plainly evident that the United States is on the eve of getting itself on a strong military basis and that a lot of cotton will be needed in making explosives. It would be a business policy to buy now, for it may never be bought more cheaply than at the present. The government could afford to buy 1,000,000 bales. "This also ought to appeal to the English government. I believe that it should be brought to the attention of the British government and show them that it is to their interest in a business way to relieve the present tension that they buy a large quantity of American cotton."

Campaign For Warehouses.

Officers of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union have arranged for a series of meetings in the Piedmont section of the state when speakers will discuss the state cotton warehouse system. Addresses will be delivered by John L. McLaurin, state warehouse commissioner, and B. Harris of the Farmers' Union state executive committee.

The following schedule of meetings has been arranged: Townville, Tuesday, August 17, 11 a. m.; Abbeville, Wednesday, August 18, 11 a. m.; Greenwood, Thursday, August 19, 11 a. m.; Ninety-Six, Thursday, August 19, 4 p. m.; Laurens, Friday, August 20, 11 a. m.; Newberry, Saturday, August 21, 11 a. m.

Returns From Encampment.

J. Shapter Caldwell, assistant adjutant general, after attending the encampment of the First Infantry, National Guard, at the Isle of Palms, Charleston. "The encampment was one of the best ever held," said Major Caldwell.

Will Fill Vacancy.

W. W. Moore, adjutant general, is expected to announce the appointment of a property officer to succeed Robert A. Howard, sergeant, retired, U. S. A. The adjutant general has been attending the encampment of the First infantry at the Isle of Palms.

Country Pastors Going to Clemson.

Country ministers from all denominations in South Carolina have been invited to come to Clemson College August 9 for a two week's institute in connection with the summer school for teachers, farmers and corn club boys from all sections of the state. Estimated costs are placed at \$7 exclusive of railroad fare, which the extension division plans to refund to country pastors. The call has been issued by the Rev. W. H. Mills, special collaborator in charge of country church work extension.

Militia Begins Rifle Practice.

In view of the committee meet in Columbia August 20 for the purpose of qualifying 12 men to compose a team to represent the state at the national shoot at Jacksonville in October, the members of the National Guard of South Carolina are taking much interest in practice and the preliminary meets, which have been held at Charleston. The marksmen are working under the direction of Capt. W. B. Cantey, Jr., of Columbia, who is the coach of the National Guard rifle practice.

ENGLAND WILL CONTINUE TO ENFORCE HER BLOCKADE

DESPITE AMERICAN PROTESTS COMMERCIAL BLOCKADES TO BE ENFORCED.

NOTES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Great Britain Makes it Plain That She Will Not Let Protests Stand in Case of Detained Goods.

Washington—Great Britain's replies to the latest American representations against interferences with neutral commerce reject entirely the contention that the orders-in-council are illegal and justify the British course as being wholly within international law. "Unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity," is the British reply to the American protest against the blockade of neutral ports, with an invitation to submit to international arbitration any cause in which the United States is dissatisfied with the action of the British prize courts.

Changed conditions of warfare, the British note contends require a new application of the principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the alleged atrocities by German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the exercise of extreme measures. The blockade is justified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent is entitled to cut off "by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy."

The note reiterates that Great Britain will continue to apply the orders-in-council complained of, although not without every effort to avoid embarrassment to neutrals, and observes that the American statistics show that any loss in trade with Germany and Austria has been more than over-balanced by the increase of other industrial activities due to the war.

In the general reply to the American representations against the orders-in-council, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, addressing Ambassador Page, begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the administration in Washington "that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

Sir Edward refers to atrocities in Belgium, poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, use of poisonous gases against the Allied troops in Flanders and the sinking of the Lusitania to show "how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Taking up the question of the Allied blockade of neutral ports the note continues:

"In the various notes which I have received from Your Excellency, the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States government now puts forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary. This is a contention which His Majesty's government feels unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity.

"They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated and recognizes that the form of blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines and air-craft."

"The only question then, which arises in regard to the measures adopted to the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is, whether, to use Your Excellency's words, 'they conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the law of war' and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it is necessitated interference with neutral commerce."

Sir Edward then refers to the American Civil War blockade of 3,000 miles of coast with a small number of vessels and recalls how the United States finally took recourse to blockading "neighboring neutral territory which afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into Confederate territory and from which blockade running could be facilitated."

The note then refers to the case of the British ships Springbok, seized by United States cruisers during the Civil War while bound for the British West Indies, because her cargo, it was charged, was to be transhipped to the Confederate States. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the seizure against the condemnation of a group of prominent international lawyers, although the United States and British Governments took the broader view and recognized the development of the older method of blockade. No protest was made by Great Britain. "What is really important, in the general interest?" says the note, "is that adaptations of the old rule should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule which was invariable in the old form of blockade that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation."

The note then reviews at some length the various forms in which blockades have been maintained to show there has been no uniformity of practice in very essential points, and declares:

"The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy."

Consequently, Sir Edward argues, it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy can be limited in the way suggested in the American notes on the subject.

Sir Edward's note closes with the observation that "figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German-Austrian markets. x x x We shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce."

In the supplemental note, which is a reply to the American caveat giving notice that the United States would not recognize the orders-in-council in lieu of international law, Sir Edward Grey writes he does "not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court, the government of the United States refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts."

If the United States should be dissatisfied with decisions of British prize courts as sustained by the prize court, that the British government is prepared to concert with the United States "in order to decide upon the best way of applying the principle to the situation which would then have arisen."

To the American note in the case of the steamer Nechos, which summarily demanded the expeditious release of the American owned goods detained under the orders-in-council "the international invalidity of which the government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance" Great Britain replies that "while these acts of the German government continue (sinking neutral as well as British merchant ships irrespective of destination or origin of cargo and without proper regard for safety of passengers or crews) it seems neither reasonable nor just that His Majesty's government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note \* \* \* and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patrolled by British ships of war."

The British note, in short, is a declaration to allow free passages to goods originating in Germany or in a territory under German control.

CALOMEL SICKENS! IT SALIVATES! DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED

I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver.

If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone

under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you can have your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick.

I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable, liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist or storekeeper about me.

Where Brass is Made. Eighty-two per cent of the brass industry of this country is in the territory around Waterbury, Conn. The prices 55 to 60 per cent of that of the world.

OFFICER CARROLL CURED OF BAD CASE OF ECZEMA

He writes from Baltimore as follows: "I am a police officer and had long suffered from a bad case of Eczema of the hands and had to wear gloves all the time.

"I was under treatment by eminent physicians for a long time without success. Last summer Hancock's Sulphur Compound and Ointment were recommended to me and my hands improved on the first application. After a week's trial I went to the Johns Hopkins Hospital to have my hands treated with X-rays. Under their advice, I continued to use your Sulphur Compound and Ointment for 6 or 8 weeks, and at the end of that time my hands were cured. I cannot recommend your preparations too highly." (Signed) John T. Carroll.

Hancock's Sulphur Compound and Ointment are sold by all dealers. Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore, Md.—Adv.

Getting Back at Him.

An ostentatious member of a certain county council whose father is well known as a retired omnibus driver, was one day displaying a large seal he usually wears representing St. George and the dragon, and while several bystanders were expressing their admiration of it, its owner remarked in solemn tones:

"Aw—one of my ancestors is—aw—supposed to have killed the dragon—aw—don't you know?" "Dear me," inquired one of his hearers, who knew something about him, "did he run over it?"—THIBBS.

Illustration.

"That girl ahead of us reminds me of a flower, but I can't recall just what one—" "Oh, look! She's just tripped on a banana peel!" "Now I know. She's a lady slipper."

Probably.

Many a rich man will probably find it as difficult to enter the kingdom of heaven as he finds it easy to keep outside a mundane jail.

Over a Thousand.

In one week more than a thousand women in London applied to one large agency for employment as waitresses.

Japanese government experts have succeeded in raising tobacco in Korea from American seed.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain.

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

FINDS A CURE FOR PELLAGRA

Harvey, La.—Mrs. S. W. Spruiell, of this place, writes: "I suppose it will be a great pleasure to you to know that you cured my child. She had pellagra very bad and the doctor said she never would get well. She is well of pellagra and looks fine.

"You may use this letter as a testimonial if you wish. Great benefit have you done my daughter, Mindie Abrams."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn.

The symptoms—hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with much mucus and choking; indigestion and nausea, either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baughn's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy for Pellagra that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., box 2090, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—Adv.

Contrary Consequence.

"That girl doesn't light up well." "She doesn't, but keep it dark."

To be good, according to some people, is to be a hasbeen.

For Sprains, Strains or Lameness

Always Keep a Bottle in Your Stable



HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

For Galls, Wire Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc., Etc. Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00

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The Talcum of Quality, for refined people; Perfume rich, lasting, and exquisite; Glass of velvety smoothness. In Glass Jar—15c. and 25c. Sold by all dealers. MADE BY GILBERT BROS., & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

\$5 Pair of WINDOW FREE

To introduce our line quickly, we offer to One Lady in Each Town a pair of beautiful Ecru Marquisette Window Curtains, absolutely free. Write at once for full particulars to THE HAGER COMPANY, PREMIUM DEPT., SOUTH BEND, IND. Cut this out—it may not appear again.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

DROPSY TREATED usually gives quick relief, soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment sent FREE. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box A, Chatsworth, Ga.

MORGAN'S PENETRATING LUBRICANT America's greatest external remedy for Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, etc. Results guaranteed. Large bottle, 25c. prepaid. RICHARDSON'S, 114 W. 4th St., Cleveland, O.