

**MORGAN'S MESSAGE TO WILSON**

**RESOURCES AT HIS DISPOSAL FOR THE NATION'S GOOD.**

Col. Geo. Harvey Relates in Address at Dinner of Trust Companies of America Last Words He Heard from Lips of Patriotic Captain of Industry—Says Mr. Morgan was Glad to Testify Before Pujó Committee.

New York, May 8.—"When you see Mr. Wilson tell him for me that if ever there should come a time when he thinks any influence or resources that I have can be used for the country they are wholly at his disposal."

These, the last words of J. Pierpont Morgan, spoken to Col. George Harvey the day before Mr. Morgan sailed for Europe, never to return alive, were related tonight in an address by Col. Harvey before a gathering of bankers and other representative men at a dinner of the trust companies of America. Mr. Morgan was a Republican, and, in the words of Col. Harvey, not only "regarded the political views advanced by Mr. Wilson, with honest apprehension, but never considered the Democratic party fully capable of governing this nation." His message to the new President, Col. Harvey, cited as measuring the depths of the man's patriotism.

"Because of contrary proclivities of my own as to Mr. Wilson, I frankly did not seek opportunities to discuss public affairs with Mr. Morgan during the past few years," said Col. Harvey. "As you all know when he thought he was right in his judgment he was unaccustomed to betray any lack of positiveness and there were times when his didactic faculty so closely approached the dynamic in operation that one of prudent disposition was inclined to be wary."

"But the election had taken place, the inevitable had happened, and using Speaker Cannon's phrase, Mr. Wilson had become his president as much as mine—perhaps, in fact a little more. Anyhow, there was no constraint upon our conversation when I saw him for the last time in his library on the day before he went away. He was optimistic as ever regarding the country and I naturally spoke hopefully of the prospects of the incoming administration."

"Then followed this curious episode. Suddenly turning those piercing eyes upon me, Mr. Morgan said: 'Do you remember that American speech you made in London?' I remember very well it was not a speech—only a few succinct remarks at the close of a private dinner in reply to an Anglicized sycophant, who had mistakenly thought to curry favor with Mr. Morgan by speaking contemptuously of Mr. Bryan, who, on the preceding day, as it happened, I had introduced to him at a reception."

"And do you recall," he asked, "those lines from Scott that you quoted when that man—I can hear now the emphasis upon those two words—when that man had left the room?"

"I did, of course, and began to repeat:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said—"

"I hesitated for an instant and the succeeding words came from the big arm chair with odd distinctness:

"This is my own, my native land."

"Then very quietly Mr. Morgan asked if I could recall the remaining lines and I quoted imperfectly:

"Whose heart hath ne'er with him burn'd  
As home his footsteps he had turn'd  
From wandering on a foreign strand?  
If such there breathe, go, mark him well."

"Half a minute, gentlemen, is a long time, but for fully that period I should say Mr. Morgan sat perfectly still. Then, unconsciously beating time upon the arm of his chair, as he used to do in church, he repeated as if soliloquizing:

"Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land—"

"And rising with difficulty from his chair, for he was then quite feeble he said with the emphasis that only quietude can give: 'When you see Mr. Wilson tell him for me that if there should ever come a time when he thinks any influence or resources that I have can be used for the country, they are wholly at his disposal.'"

"Barring the usual leave-taking, those were the last words I heard from the lips of Mr. Morgan. They were the words of a true patriot, of a great, a very great American, spoken from the depths of a passionately loyal heart. Surely I can do no better than to leave them with you to remember, to cherish and to feel so long as you all shall live in this, our native land."

Referring to Mr. Morgan's testimony before the Pujó committee at Washington, Col. Harvey said:

"Although mentally as strong as ever, physically he was sadly broken when summoned to Washington. At his age and in his condition, it was the severest ordeal of his life; but it was for the best, as he himself came to realize."

"I hated to go," he said to me, with characteristic simplicity, the day before he sailed away—"I hated to go, but I am glad I went. I think I did some good."

"It was a comprehensive utterance in his usual few words—a revelation, too, of his innermost thought and aspirations. I had spoken of the favorable impression that had been created by his testimony and, he had evinced the keenest appreciation."

"Yes," he said, "I am convinced that what you say is true. I think they know me better now. I hope so." "No sensitive man, no human—and Mr. Morgan was most sensitive and most human—could have failed to be touched by the multitude of friendly expressions which had come to him from all sections of the country."

**CHARLESTON 10; SUMTER 0.**

**Game Friday Afternoon Proves Fiasco—Second Game This Afternoon.**

The game of baseball at the Liberty street baseball park between the Charleston High School and a team composed of high school boys and former baseball players of this city was not as good a game by a great deal as some that have been played on the local grounds. The game was one-sided all the way through, the Charleston men being credited with the playing which was done during the afternoon and the Sumter boys getting the practise out of the game.

The score was 10 to 0 at the end of nine innings, the zero being all which was obtained by the Sumter boys, many of whom played with a listlessness which was most disheartening to even their most ardent rooters and boosters. The team from Sumter which played had not practised together any prior to the game and therefore probably was not expected to put up a fancy game.

The Charleston men played well together, showing themselves off as one of the best high school teams which has ever been seen in this city. Schacte in the box pitched a good game and had fine support all the way round to back him up. Doty showed a great amount of grit after being struck by nearly the first ball pitched by playing out the game, catching a good game despite his injury and preventing any of the Sumter men from stealing second on him. Barshay at third, Weeks at short and Rogers in left field did some fine work.

Chandler pitched a good game for the Sumter team, but failed all the way through to get the support he deserved. Nunnamaker at first played an errorless game and Jones at third woke up after the first part of the game and did some good work. Barrett caught a good game, but was unable to throw to second. Others on the team might be accredited with making their share of errors.

Schacte yielded only three hits, while Chandler was hit four deserved bases.

The line up was: Charleston: Schacte, p; Barshay, 3b; Doty c; Weeks, ss; O'Shaunnessy, rf; Renkin, 1b; Rogers lf; Gaffney, 2b; Heidenreich, cf; McDow.  
Sumter, Chandler, p; Jones, 3b; Barrett, c; Tupper, ss; Simpson, rf; Nunnamaker, 1b; Haynsworth, A. lf; Haynsworth, J. 2b; Williams, cf.  
Umpire, Bowman.

The demand for Ford Cars cannot be supplied as a reading of D. C. Shaw's ad. will convince you.—Advt.

**Health a Factor in Success.**  
The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are for sale by all dealers.—Advt.

**WHALEY DECLARED ELECTED.**  
State Board of Canvassers Tabulate Results of Congressional Election.

Columbia, May 8.—The State board of canvassers met here today for the purpose of tabulating and declaring the results of the election for Congress in the 1st Congressional district. The board met this morning and officially declared the election of Congressman Richard S. Whaley. The certificate of election was forwarded to Speaker Clark as provided by law.

"The great calamity in Omaha was quickly overshadowed by the terribly disastrous floods in Ohio. Great suffering and sickness from colds and exposure resulted. L. Poole, 2217 California St., Omaha, writes: 'My daughter had a very severe cough and cold but Foley's Honey and Tar Compound knocked it out in no time.' Refuse substitutes, Sibert's Drug Store.—Advt.

**FRIEDMAN'S CURE DOUBTFUL.**

**GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS REFUSE TO RECOMMEND IT.**

**Official Investigators Warn Prospective Patients to View Chances Without Excitement.**

Washington, May 9.—The first authentic and positive report of the federal government's investigation of the Friedmann tuberculosis vaccine made public here today declared the result of the public health service observations so far "do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by widespread publicity."

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, before the report was presented, immediately and unanimously passed a resolution, declaring its belief that "no specific cure for tuberculosis has been discovered that deserves the confidence of the medical profession and the public," and declaring it to be the duty of the public "to continue all the present well tried agencies."

Although couched in the diplomatic terms of a governmental scientific document the report on the Friedmann "cure" expresses the disappointment of the public health service at the conditions imposed by Friedmann; and says his declination to furnish complete information regarding his vaccine was not "satisfactory from a scientific standpoint." The public health service, however, the report says, accepted his conditions because of the great importance to sufferers and the hope that a cure might be found.

The report made made by Dr. John S. Anderson, director of the hygienic laboratory, and Dr. A. M. Stimson, another public health service officer, who were designated by Surgeon General Blue to make laboratory tests of the Friedmann vaccine and observe the 90 odd tuberculosis patients inoculated in New York.

The investigation pointed out that while Dr. Friedmann in his preliminary correspondence offered to lay full and impartial information before this government, he declined to do so after coming here. Observations by the public health service will be continued, however, and the investigators expressed the opinion that the patients already inoculated must look forward to a long period of treatment.

"We believe that at the present time," says the report, "we are not yet in position to express an opinion based on the present condition of patients under observation. The disease for which the remedy is used is prolonged and is characterized by periods of advancement and retrogression. It is also one in which psychic influences are a powerful factor. Time is, therefore, necessary to properly evaluate the effects of therapeutic measures."

We do not lose sight of the possible therapeutic value of this preparation and on the other hand it is necessary to guard against too great an optimism in respect to its merits. Without presenting in detail the conditions of patients under observation, we are in a position to state that the facts thus far observed do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by widespread publicity.

"In our opinion, harm may have been done by this undue publicity, in so far as it has lessened the confidence of tuberculosis persons in well recognized methods of treatment or interrupted their use. We are constrained to advise against any lessening of those well known measures which not only had effected cures, but which have reduced the incidence of the disease. We are aware that Dr. Friedmann does not wish to be judged scientifically on newspaper statements and he would undoubtedly disclaim responsibility for certain of these which have appeared. Nevertheless, it is on those that the public bases its opinion until replaced by reliable and unbiased scientific pronouncements, supported by convincing data."

In our series of patients, Dr. Friedmann has almost exclusively made use of the intramuscular method alone in pulmonary cases and a very considerable proportion of them have either developed no considerable infiltrate at all, or have suffered from abscess formations. It is evident, therefore, that a very considerable portion of these patients may expect their treatment at the hands of Dr. Friedmann to extend over a long period.

"Concerning the cultures submitted to us we may state that a series of experiments is under way. The bacillus has been found to be an acid fast organism having properties quite different from those of any tubercle bacillus with which we are acquainted. It appears to be identical with an organism cultivated from a few loopfuls of the material used for injection which Dr. Friedmann permitted us to place on culture media in his presence. We requested Dr. Friedmann to

furnish us with a large amount of this material for examination but this he has declined to do. We can state, however, that living acid fast bacteria are being injected by the intramuscular and intravenous method, although we are ignorant of what medium they are suspended in, or what additional substance or substances may be contained in the final mixture."

The report covers exhaustively the history of the Friedmann "cure" so far as the facts have been available to the public health service, from the time of its announcement in Berlin in November, 1912, and reveals the efforts of the public health service to gather material from Dr. Friedmann for its investigation.

On the whole, Dr. Friedmann's reluctance to furnish certain details "were not satisfactory from a scientific standpoint," but the report says, "in view of the great importance of the matter to tuberculosis patients throughout the country and in the hope that a valuable remedy might have at last been found to not only cure tuberculosis patients but to prevent the disease, the conditions imposed by Dr. Friedmann were accepted. An additional reason for taking advantage of opportunities to make every study possible was the assurance by Dr. Friedmann of its harmlessness when injected into human beings."

One of the conditions imposed by Dr. Friedmann, according to the report, was that he would furnish detailed information of the methods of preparing his remedy when the public health board recognized favorable results in patients. The board found that under all the conditions imposed it would have opportunity only to study a culture of the bacteria said to be used in some way by Dr. Friedmann in the preparation of his treatment to test its pathogenicity on the lower animals and observe the effect of treatment by him of tuberculosis patients with his finished remedy. These limitations the investigators found unsatisfactory from the scientific standpoint. The report is careful to say that Friedmann's reticence had in no way been allowed to interfere with the judgment of the board of the effects which it has observed.

The government investigation is not finished, as the tests being conducted in the hygienic laboratory here and the observations of the persons inoculated will be continued.

**FRIEDMANN'S CURE.**

**A Disgraceful Piece of Commercialism.**

Last November Friedrich Franz Friedmann read a paper before the Berlin Medical Society announcing that he had succeeded in producing a preparation of tubercle bacilli by which he claimed to be able to produce curative effects in all but the most advanced cases of tuberculosis, and to immunize children against the disease. Immediately there appeared in the newspapers of this country, and to a less extent in those abroad, sensational accounts of this new treatment. It was lauded as a discovery that was to banish tuberculosis from the world. This was the beginning of a most remarkable and disgraceful newspaper exploitation. This has been kept up until the present time. As one looks back one is forced to the conclusion, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, that, from the beginning, it was a premeditated, well-arranged scheme of free advertising. The press agents of this obscure bacteriologist certainly have done their work well.

Until it was announced that Friedmann was coming to this country, the medical profession was generous in ascribing to newspaper enterprises the advertising he was receiving; but as soon as it was announced that he was coming for the million dollars offered by a wealthy philanthropist, many became suspicious. He was a registered physician in Germany, with the right to use his remedy there. The German government fully secures to a discoverer by patent a monopoly of the financial benefits to be derived from his discovery. Germany certainly has as many sufferers from tuberculosis, in proportion to its population, as has the United States. If Friedmann has a remedy such as he claims, he could have secured in his own country financial returns which would have made him rich. In spite of this, he left his own land and came here; and his actions since he has been in this country have been such as to destroy any confidence which thinking physicians may have had in the man.

Now it is announced that a deal has been consummated through which he is to get a large sum of money immediately, with great prospects for the future. It is safe, therefore, to conclude that he has realized the ideal he had in mind when he landed on our golden shores. Greeted with courteous open-mindedness at first, he seems to have been received with open arms by shrewd and not too scrupulous promoters who were eagerly watching for a chance to reap a harvest in partnership with him.

Unless there is some totally unforeseen governmental action, or unless some well-nigh impossible wave of skepticism sweeps over the land, it looks as though the dollars to be wrenched from the wasted hands of the tuberculous would make a harvest which would exceed the reaping of all previous efforts to bunco the sick.

The American medical profession has listened to the claims of Friedmann with an open mind. It has waited patiently for him to prove his claims and to show his real intentions. To wait longer is now unnecessary. The most pressing duty now before physicians is to lay the facts before the public through the agency by which Friedmann has so slowly secured the free advertising, from which he is preparing to reap his golden harvest. A united movement to warn the people on this important question will meet with a cordial response from this same agency—the American press.

We can disregard the fact that the remedy is a secret one; we can ignore the dishonorable conduct of Friedmann as a physician; we can even forget the possible danger that lies in his treatment; we can let all this pass. But one fact stands out clearly and should be emphasized: Friedmann has presented no proof, nor evidence, that he has found a cure for consumption.

**REID SCHOOL CLOSING.**

**Recitations, Dialogues and Music at Exercises Please Audience.**

Tindal, May 7.—The closing exercises of the Reid school were held last Tuesday night, of which Miss Eunice Osteen is the teacher. The school has an average attendance of about 25 pupils.

Miss Osteen had offered four prizes; the first, for the recitation by a girl, was won by Miss Bertha Johnson; the second, for the best part taken in a dialogue by a girl, was won by Miss Lillie Johnson. The third prize was for the best part in a dialogue by a boy and was won by Mr. Seaman McLeod. The fourth prize for the second best part by a boy was won by Mr. Murray Johnson.

Miss May Griffin, Miss Lella McLeod and G. L. Brown, acted as judges and it was apparent to all that it was no easy task to decide as all of the pupils did so very well. Mr. Brown stated, after presenting the prizes, that the judges felt that they would have been glad to award prizes to several others and that they desired to compliment all of them for their good rendering of their respective parts, and also Miss Osteen for her excellent work in preparing them.

Miss Osteen has proved herself to be a teacher of ability and has the hearty co-operation of the patrons of the school. A large and appreciative audience of the patrons and friends of the school were present to witness the closing exercises. The following is a copy of the program:

Song: America—Entire school.  
Instrumental music.  
Recitation: "Back in Squashville."  
—Miss Ella Geddings.  
Recitation: "Helen and Her Twelve Babies."  
—Miss Maggie Ardis.  
Recitation: "The Funniest Little Girl."  
—Miss Maggie Johnson.  
Dialogue: "Thanksgiving Dinner."

—Three little boys: Ned, Jesse McLeod; Dick, Horace Ardis; Tom, Ollie Johnson.

Song: "Keep the Golden Rule."  
Entire school.  
Music.

Comedy Sketch: "Hattie's Singing Lessons." Hattie, Bessie Geddings; Clara, Annie Johnson; Ada, Marie Geddings; Tim, Murray Johnson; Jack, Perry Avin.

Recitation: "Mrs. Snodgrass Reads the Locals."—Bertha Johnson.

Duet: "Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland." Bessie and Marie Geddings.

Recitation: "The Sad Fate of Mrs. Mehitable Medders."—Jessie Ardis.  
Music.

One Act Comedy: "The Spelling Lesson." Teacher, Seaman McLeod; Mary, Lethel McLeod; Lizzie, Lillie Johnson; Jane, Josie Ardis; Carrie, Maggie Johnson; Betsy, Lola Ardis; Joe, Murray Johnson; Fred, Perry Avin; Henry, Murray Griffin; John, Murray Griffin; John Hanson, James Ardis.

Recitation: "My Dolly."—Kate Griffin.

Recitation: "Aunt Dinah on Matrimony."—Lola Ardis.  
Music.

Recitation: "A Morning Call." (Aunt Carlin Tompkinson runs in to discuss the coming event of Tildy Ann's marriage).—Dora McLeod.

Song: Our Army and Navy.—Entire school.

Dialogue: "The Bachelors Proposal."—Lillie Johnson and Eddie Avin.

Recitation: "Miss Dorothy Entertains the Minister."—Josie Ardis.

Dialogue: "Watermelon Pickles."—Bessie Geddings and Ralph Avin.

Recitation: "When Sam'wel Led the Singing."—Annie Johnson.  
Music.

One Act Comedy: A Coon Concert: Sambo, Murray Johnson; Mose, Seaman McLeod; George Washington Jones, Perry Avin; Susanna, Dora McLeod; Topsy, Bertha Johnson; Dinah, Lola Ardis.  
Awarding of prizes by G. L. Brown.

\*A man living at Auburn, New York had severe attack of kidney and bladder trouble. Being a working man, not wanting to lose time, he cured himself completely by using Foley Kidney Pills. A year later he says: "It is a pleasure to report that the cure was permanent." His name is J. A. Farmer. Sibert's Drug Store.—Advt.

The City National Bank will occupy its new building between June 1st and 10th.

**Cure for Stomach Disorders.**  
Disorders of the stomach may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many very remarkable cures have been effected by these tablets. Sold by all dealers.—Advt.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

These transfers of real estate have been recorded:  
Elias Washington to W. J. Seale, 3 acres in Providence township, \$65.  
Hattie E. DuRant to T. S. Joye, lot on Salem Avenue, \$650.

**Rheumatism Quickly Cured.**  
"My sister's husband had an attack of rheumatism in his arm," writes a well known resident of Newton, Iowa. "I gave him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment which he applied to his arm and on the next morning the rheumatism was gone." For chronic muscular rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.—Advt.

**Kimball Piano Exhibit Closed**

**BIG SUCCESS FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW—GREATEST ADVERTISEMENT YET—CROWDS CALLED DAILY — EVERYBODY SAYS IT IS THE FINEST LOT OF PIANOS EVER EXHIBITED.**

**Are Selling Samples Now**

The factory exhibit of Kimball pianos closed Saturday night and it was a great success from every point of view.

The exhibit rooms at No. 35 W. Liberty street, Sumter, S. C., was a busy place all the week, and everyone that called says the pianos are the most beautiful ever seen.

They were shown through with such care and had details explained until they know the Kimball pianos are built right.

They have seen every part that goes into their manufacture and are convinced there is no better to be had.

There are seventeen of these sample pianos all different style cases and to make the exhibit a living advertisement, they must all be left here. They must be placed in homes where we can refer to them from time to time and show them to prospective purchasers with a view of selling a piano like the sample. We want these sold and placed in the best homes in the city and county, and in order to make sure that we do this, the price on each piano is reduced to factory billing on these samples only.

No duplicates will be sold at the sample prices, also no samples will be sold to dealers to resell under any consideration, they must be placed in homes as an advertisement of the manufacturers.

The saving on each piano would almost educate your daughter in music. It means a saving from \$100 to \$150 on each instrument.

It is the quick wise buyers that suit their particular case. Every piano is marked in plain figures and a child can make as good a selection as the hardest bargain driver.

If you ever expect to buy a piano now is your chance.

**YOUR CHOICE IS HERE.**

Your choice is here now but they are sold out usually in a very few days. So call today while we have it, don't wait even if you are not ready to buy, we can arrange it to suit your case. We can remain but a few days and we don't want you left out. Open every night until 9 P. M.

If you want your piano turned call at the Kimball Piano exhibit rooms, 35 W. Liberty Street, and have it tuned by a factory expert.

**W. T. MERRITT, Manager.**