"Catching" Tuberculosis, or Infection.

TO the man who works for his living, falling sick with tuberculosis means a very real danger not only to his own life but to the lives of his wife and children as well. His wealthier neighbor may lay aside his routine cares and "take the cure" for tuberculosis without materially affecting his family's health or income. The consumptive workingman, on the other hand, must give up his job and with it his only income, and at the same time he is frequently compelled to remain at home, a constant source of danger to his family, unless he is properly instructed. **It may save you who read this article considerable money and suffering if you learn from it how to avoid the entrance of tuberculosis into your body.**

Tuberculosis is infectious and communicable from one person to another. It differs in some respects from scarlet fever, measles, or smallpox, so-called "contagious" diseases, in that tuberculosis requires repeated exposures and certain special conditions to pass the germs from the sick to the well. **It is not inherited, but must be communicated through one of the following sources from one person to another:**

(1) The infection is derived in the very large majority of cases from the sputum discharged from "open" or ulcerating tubercles in the lungs.

(2) A certain number of persons, chiefly infants, estimated variously from one to ten per cent. of all cases, **receive the infection from the milk of tuberculous cows.**

(3) A very few others may possibly obtain the infection from the urine and fecal discharges of consumptives or from the pus joints or other parts of the body which are the seat of ulcerating tuberculosis.

(4) **In a few extremely rare instances the infection is conveyed through the blood of the mother to an unborn child,** but the offspring seldom survive long.

(5) **No infection can be conveyed from tuberculosis of the "closed" or non-ulcerated variety,** or after ulcerations are completedly healed.

With regard to the manner of infection, still bearing in mind that tuberculosis must be communicated from one person to another, we find that by far the **most frequent mode of infection is by inhalation;** the second is by swallowing, and the least common, by inoculation of a wound or abrasion. Considering each of these modes of infection a little more carefully, we learn that:

(1) The **baccilli are inhaled most often in dust.** The dust is most often contaminated by careless spitting; but the germs may also be given out in the act of coughing (with the mouth unprotected) or hawking, sneezing, loud talking, singing or laughing. **Quiet breathing carries no infection.**

(2) The **baccilli may be swallowed with food** which has been contaminated with infected hands or otherwise, and also with the milk, butter and other dairy products derived from cows suffering from bovine tuberculosis.

(3) **Inoculation by the infection of cuts, scratches, or abrasions** is not frequently observed.

While no age, race, or class is immune against infection from tuberculosis, **children are more susceptible than anyone else. At the age of 15, frequently as high as 75 per cent. of the population may show the presence of the germs,** though not that many may be sick with tuberculosis. In view, however, of the fact that these germs may lay quiet in the body of the child for years, until with unfavorable surroundings his resistance is lowered, causing the disease to develop, it is extremely important that fathers and mothers do everything possible to keep their children away from danger of infection in their earlier years.

Everything should be done at home to keep the child rugged and healthy. The father and mother, whether they have tuberculosis or not, should be scrupulosly careful in their habits of spitting and person hygiene. The working father owes it not only to his own health, but to that of his children to avoid tuberculosis in every possible way.

POLICY LOST

St. Louis, July 2nd., 1915.

Mr. Geo. E. Black,
General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., City.

Dear Sir: Referring to the check for $891.35 received from you yesterday, in payment of amount due on your company's policy 27,-256, taken out by my father, M. F. Boswell, in 1864, I wish to take this occasion to express to you my appreciation of the manner in which this matter has been handled by your company and the courtesy extended to me in connection with it.

As administrator of my father's estate I failed to find among his papers the above mentioned policy, or any reference to it, so that I was unaware of its existence when your Mr. C. B. Carman called at my office on June 17th, and learning that my father died in November, 1910, left word, in my absence, that such a policy was in force and that your company was prepared to make prompt settlement of it.

On June 24th, last, I left with your Mr. Carman the papers necessary to establish my right to receive payment on this policy, and, yesterday, just seven days later, I received such payment.

The foregoing shows, I think, the integrity of purpose of your company and its diligence in carrying out the same.

Yours truly,
Geo. W. Boswell,
Administrator.

AFTER 44 YEARS

Olathe, Colo., July 19., 1915.

Mr. G. A. Newkirk,
General Agent,
The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: I desire to acknowledge through your Agency, the receipt of a check for $110.53, in payment upon a policy taken by Mr. Kendall P. Stone, in the year 1867, on which he paid only the first premium, allowing the policy to lapse in 1868.

For only this one payment he was credited with a paid-up policy for $100.00, which you now pay me, 44 years since my husband's death, and $10.53, in dividends.

This is truly generous treatment, as I had no claim whatever, not knowing of the existence of the policy, as Mr. Stone had not told me of the facts.

I hope this wonderful settlement will be a guide to those desiring life insurance that insures. Again thanking you and your Company, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,
Mrs. Maria Stone.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

M. M. MATTISON GENERAL AGENT.
C. W. Webb, District Agent.
J. J. Trowbridge, Special Agent. C. E. Tribble, Special Agent.
Bleckley Building, Anderson, S. C.

$10,000,000 Stolen From British Army

(New York Sun.)

"Startling discrepancies in the accounts of the paymasters of the British army at the front have just been discovered and a recent investigation disclosed the fact that sus of money reaching the amazing total of $10,-000,000 are missing," said an American business man who returned from England yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. This man, who will not permit the use of his name, had exceptional opportunities to see the inner workings of the British war office.

"It is the belief of those who have investigated the matter," he continued, "that these sums will never be traced and steps are being taken by the treasurer department to straighten out immediately the muddle of the financial arrangements at the front. Inquiries made some time ago by the pay department led to no more satisfactory results than the dismissal from the service of two paymasters for irregular conduct and the arrest of one on a chrge of embezzling $9,-000. But it is nevertheless true that more than $10,000,000 are missing.

"The pay department from the start of the war has been not only understaffed but run by military officers without any business training or experience. The method of the department was evidently to pay any demands made on it without question or murmur. This method had of course all the advantages of extreme simplicity and saved the officials a world of trouble—for a time.

"The pay department at headquarters and the treasury at home have been exceedingly generous in the matter of meeting claims, but the limit of generosity was reached when the pay department requisitiond from the treasury $10,000,000 to meet arrears of pay to soldiers.

"This request startled the treasury officials for the reason that the money to meet the pay for all troops in the field had already been remitted to the pay department at the fron. A financial exper was immediately despatched by the war office to the British headquarters in France with a small army of accountants.

"There cannot, of course, be any regular payday for the troops in the trenches. They are paid in batches whenever it is possible to do so. The method adopted is to send sufficient cash from time to time to various pay officers at different places where troops may be resting after a period in the trenches. A pay officer may, for example receive sufficient cash to pay, say 2,000 men, who have been relieved from duty in the trenches. But as a matter of fact a considerable percentage of these men, may not turn up to receive their pay. To begin with some may have been killed; others when relieved from trench duty may go straight to a hospital, others may go home on leave at once. It is probable that no more than 1,500 of the 2,000 men on the pay sheet would turn up to receive their pay.

"In such cases, of course, the cash that has not been paid out ought to be returned to the pay department at headquarters with the names of the men who did not turn up to receive their pay. But what apparently has actually happened in many instances is that the pay sheets were returned to the pay department as having been 'cleared' whereas in fact they were not cleared and the men who were not paid subsequently put in their claim for arrears of pay.

"During the last four months the expense of maintaining the British armies in France has been steadily rising and is now 150 per cent per head higher than it was at any period during the first five months of the war. One reason for this huge increase in expenditure—although it by no means accounts for it all—is the fact that property owners in France have very considerably advanced their charges for billets, and more especially for houses taken by general officers for their headquarters. Last autumn houses that were being rented by various British generals and members of their staff at $15 and $20 a week are now rented at $75 and $100 a week.

"At British headquarters alone there are from 250 to 300 houses in the occupation of the staff, the rents of which have been advanced from $15 to $60 a week, representing a total increase of about $12,500 a week. The total increase in rents charged for accommodation for all the various British Generals and their staffs must amount to at least $50,000 a week, which has flowed into the pockets of a few fortunate property owners in France. The rents of houses used for billeting soldiers have been advanced from 25 cents a day for each man to 75 cents a day, representing a total increase of some thousands of dollars a week.

FEW AMERICANS NOW TRAVELING IN EUROPE

Peking, Aug. 22.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Not only has the stream of travelers from America dropped off greatly, but visitors no longer come in great numbers across the Trans-Siberian railway, and English, Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians, Russians and Austrians of military age have gone back to Europe in large numbers and the Europeans still in China seem to be in little mood to travel. A few Americans, mostly women, find their way to the show places of China in spite of the upset conditions of ocean travel, commerce and international affairs. An occasional transport from the Phillippines lands a large party of Americans who seek out the famous tombs, walls and temples within easy reach of Tientsin and Peking.

"More better when gets cool," is the optimistic prediction of the Chinese owners of empty hotels. But their faith in a rush this autumn is weak and all are hoping for speedy peace.

The announcement that European sailings from America for Europe would be very light this season because of the submarine warfare and the paet conditions in the continental capitals gave rise to the hope in the far east that the annual summer rush to Europe would turn Chinaward this year. There were expectations that teachers and other Americans who must take their vacations in the summer would surely come to the far east, this season, but the expectations have not been realized.

Chinglungchiao, which forms the gateway to Mongolia, is ordinarily thronged in fine weather by sightseers who come from Peking to view the great wall. It is here that the new Kalgan line, which the Chinese government is building into Mongolia, cuts through the great wall thus connecting the heart of China with the barbarians whom the ancient emperors tried to keep out by the great barriers of stone and brick. The well-preserved ruins o fthe wall, with its great watchtowers, thread their way across the high mountains surrounding this point. In one place the railway builders blasted out the great masonry pile where it hindered their passage through a deep gorge. In another place they tunnelled beenath the narrow mountain supporting the wall and afforded a passage or trains whose smoke fills the recesses of a ruined fortress which formerly afforded shelter for Chinese archers intent on keeping out the savages from the north and south.

Donkey boys and coolies and beggars still await the trains from Peking, but their patience is poorly rewarded. It is an exceptional train which yields three tourists, and many of the trains do not carry a single visitor.

The same condition prevails at Nankou, the railway station twelve miles south were tourists leave the train to make the ten-mile donkey ride to the Ming Tombs, probably the most famous show place in Northern China. At that point the tombs of thirteen members of the Ming dynasty are scattered about a great plain which is hemmed in on three sides by high mountains chosen as a protection against evil spirits.

In the great marble arch which stands at the entrence to the valley troops of naked children wait in vain for tourists who will toss them silver. Along the rows of gigantic marble camels, elephants and lions which line the once royal avenue to the tombs, loafers, tired of waiting for visitors, beat tomtoms, wave flags and shout in an effort to scare away the flying locusts which are attacking the neighboring millet fields.

Within the great red walls which encircle the tombs and temples and half-naked attendants are asleep beneath the groves of gnarled oaks and cedars. Visitors are so few that the gates are kept locked and it takes loud rapping to waken the gatekeepers because of the din the locust fighters are keeping up throughout the fertile valley.

GERMAN WOMEN MAKE PLEA

Urge Chancellor to Oppose Annexation of Belgium.

(Berlin Dispatch to New York Sun.)

A committee of German women in a memorial to the Imperial Chancellor insist that Germany should not claim the permanent occupation of the conquered territories, especially Belgium, which they assert would have fatal consequences for Europe in general and for Germany in particular.

The address concludes with an urgent appeal to the government not to reject peace proposals from whatever nource they may be advanced and to see to it that Germans will be no longer deprived of the right to discuss openly their desires with regard to peace.

Ladies! Secret to Darken Gray Hair

Bring Back its Color and Lustre With Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; removes every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.

Greatest Souvenir Spoon Offer Ever Made

These Oneida Community Ltd. State Souvenir spoons would sell at RETAIL at anywhere from FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE cents; but on account of the ADVERTISING the manufacturers get out of the advertising and promotion of these Spoons by the different Newspapers throughout the country, they are sold at FIFTEEN cents each, which covers the ACTUAL COST and the cost of handling them without any profit to the newspaper.

Regular 50c Souvenir Spoons for 15c

Each Oneida Community Ltd. State Souvenir Spoon is wrapped in the PRINTED GUARANTEE signed by the Manufacturers, which leaves nothing to be understood or guessed at. The Guarantees state fully and explicitly just what it does guarantee.

If you have not already started a set, begin today. Clip a coupon from The Intelligencer. You can redeem it at The Intelligencer Office.

Souvenir Spoon Coupon

This coupon, when presented with 15c (or by mail 20c), good for one State Souvenir Spoon. If ordering by mail, address Spoon Department, The Intelligencer, Anderson, S. C.

No Spoon sold at Any Price Without This Coupon.

12 STATES NOW READY

South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Florida Tenn. Texas, Virginia, Kentucky Mississippi and Louisiana.

The Doctor.

Who would wish to be a doctor—
A germ-infested, dope concoctor?
If he should want to take a nap
Someone upon his door does rap;
He's called upon by friend and foe
He's called in happiness and in woe
He's called in season and again
He's called at one a. m. or ten
At night. There's no excuse—
To cuss and rail—oh, what's the use!
To crown his pain, when pay-day's due
Your hand gets cramps—but doc is through.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
In Court of Common Pleas.

Simeon T. Harrison, in his own right and as administrator of the estate of Estelle Berry Harrison, deceased, Plaintiff,

against

Joe Berry Acker, Cora Brown, Robert Williams and Annie Williams, Defendants.

To the Defendants, Joe Berry Acker, Cora Brown, Robert Williams and Annie Williams:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Anderson C. H., S. C. within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. L. Sherard,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 11, 1915.

Attest:
Jas. N. Pearman,
C. C. C. P.
(Official Seal.)

To the absent Defendant, Robert Williams:

You will take notice that the summons and complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Anderson County, South Carolina, on the 11th day of September, 1915.

J. L. Sherard,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 11, 1915.

Judge of Probate's Sale.

SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
Court of Common Pleas.

Katie Henderson, Booker Henderson and others, Plaintiffs,

against

Keziah Henderson and others, Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of sale granted herein I will sell on salesday in October, 1915, in front of the Court House in the City of Anderson, S. C., during the usual hours of sale the real estate described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the Village of Williamston on the Wilson Bridge Road, bounded by lands now or formerly owned by Mrs. N. Sullivan and D. D. Moore, and by said Wilson's Bridge Road, containing one-half acre of land, more or less, and being the land conveyed to Margaret Henderson by D. D. Moore by deed dated November 12th, 1897, said deed being recorded in the Clerk of Court's office for Anderson County in Deed Book . S. at page 29 and 30.

Terms: Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for papers and stamps.

W. P. Nicholson,
Judge of Probate as Special Referee.

9-15-3t-1taw.

TAKE SALTS FOR THE KIDNEYS IF YOUR BACK HURTS

We Should Drink Lots of Water and Eat Less Meat, Says Noted Authority on Kidney Disorders

Recommends a Spoonful of Jad Salts In Glass of Water Before Breakfast to Stimulate Kidneys and Eliminate the Uric Acid

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy, the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.