

The Cure for Pneumonia

by Pitt P. Hand

The STORY OF A NEW TREATMENT FOR THIS DISEASE WHICH HAS FAILED FOUR TIMES IN FOUR HUNDRED TRIALS

MEXICO'S BIG MAN

Francisco I. Madero, Leader of the Late Revolution.

Small in Stature, But Large in Accomplishment and With Will and Personality That Dominates Others.

Mexico City, Mex.—Mexico's big little man today seems to be Francisco I. Madero, the leader of the revolutionists. A year ago his name was bandied in just in the official circles of Mexico City. The partisans of Diaz called him a dreamer, a prattler of nonsense, a player to the galleries, a misguided and harmless propagandist, who, comet-like, would flare, swish briefly, and die.

Recent events have justified this comment, and his prophecy. The reforms for which Madero gave his time, raised his voice and lost most of his private fortune are in the making. Some of his dreams have been transmuted into Mexican organic law. The alchemy of public opinion is working a like process with others.

It was Madero's book on "The Presidential Succession of 1910" that first brought him within the range of public vision. In that work he praised Diaz for accomplishing much that was good in his long reign and pointed out the weaknesses of the administration as he saw them. He expressly declared that the "sage of Mexico" had outlived his usefulness and that a change was imperative for the welfare of the republic and the rights of the people.

In daring to publish this arraignment of Diaz and his policies, Madero showed his nerve. Others had thought as he and had said so privately, but none had had the audacity to express his conviction in cold type. Mexicans were astounded at this frank discussion of their national affairs and predicted that Madero would lose his head or his liberty. Having prepared the way with his book, Madero announced himself a candidate of the anti-re-election, or liberal, party for the presidency early last year. He was formally nominated by a convention of that party on April 15, 1910. Then he started upon a whirlwind campaign that made Americans resident in Mexico think of the stirring rallies in this country 25 years ago when fireworks, transparencies, torch-light processions and noisy demonstrations were the chief arguments.



Francisco I. Madero.

It is recent history how the presidential candidate was arrested for seditious utterances and thrown into the state penitentiary at Monterey; how he was eventually released on his own bond, and, goaded by persecutions, fled to the United States; how he was indicted in the district court of San Luis Potosi on charges of inciting to rebellion and of libeling the president; how he formulated his plans on this side of the border, re-entered Mexico and gave the insurrection an actual start on November 20.

Madero is one of thirteen children—nine sons and four daughters—of Francisco L. Madero, Sr. He is 39 years old. Three of his brothers, Gustavo, Raoul and Alfonso have been with him actively in his fight. The Madero family is one of the wealthiest in Mexico, with Evaristo Madero, an octogenarian and an ex-governor, the head of the clan. He is the grandfather of the revolutionist. His grandfather before him emigrated to Mexico from Portugal. Evaristo Madero's sons and daughters, a goodly company, were all educated in the United States and Europe.

Simple in dress, democratic in manner and unostentatious in spite of their great wealth, members of the Madero family are popular with the poorer classes. Francisco is said to be just a plain citizen of the hills who eschews diamonds and formal dress except on state occasions, but he has the culture that enables him to hold his own in the graces of the social life.

The Madero family estates are among the largest in the republic. There is one big ranch in western Chihuahua called Buatillos, another at Parras, Coahuila, midway between Saltillo and Torreón, and still another in northern Coahuila and southern Chihuahua. Altogether the Madero land holdings embrace from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres.

Madero is married and has children. He is rather under average stature, with heavy but not coarse features, a determined chin, and sturdy physique. His courage is of the sort that reckons with discretion. He is a vigorous speaker and virile writer.

STONE IN BLADDER REMOVED IN REMARKABLE WAY

A year and a half ago I was taken with a severe attack of kidney trouble that pained me to such an extent that morphine had to be given me. Was attended by a doctor who pronounced it as stone in the bladder and prescribed Lithia Water. I took Lithia Water and tablets for some time and received no relief from them. I stopped taking medicines for some time and having some Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root in the house, I decided to try it and felt much relieved; while taking the second bottle commenced to pass gravel in urine until I had passed in all at least a half a dozen or more and have not suffered the slightest since and in all have taken one bottle and a half and feel very grateful to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

Yours very truly,
H. W. SPINKS,
Camp Hill, Ala.

Personally appeared before me this 16th of August, 1909, H. W. Spinks, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that same is true in substance and in fact.

A. B. LEE,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

Should Report Tuberculosis Cases.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis says that the first requisite for a comprehensive campaign for the elimination of tuberculosis in a state or city is well-enforced law requiring that every living case of tuberculosis be reported to the health authorities. Such reporting is now required by law or health regulation in 25 states, while in 23 states and territories no provision whatever is made for keeping record of cases of this infectious disease. Several cities in non-registration states, as for instance, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and New Orleans, have local ordinances requiring that tuberculosis be reported. In all, there are about 100 cities in the United States which have ordinances of this nature.

Awful Contingency.

"What are you girls doing?"
"Setting our costumes for the Shakespeare ball, mother."
"Take my advice and wait. They may dig up something at any moment to prove there never was such a person, and then where would you Rosalind and Celia be?"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

All There is to It.

"What constitutes a first-class society drama?"
"Three acts, six gowns, and nine epigrams."

How can a man expect his wife to be interested in business when half the time he doesn't know the color of her last new dress?

The love of a man for his wife may be the real thing, but it doesn't seem to interfere with his appetite.

WOMEN MAY AVOID OPERATIONS

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The following letter from Mrs. Orville Bock will prove how unwise it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation when it may be avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before.

Here is her own statement.
Paw Paw, Mich.—"Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement. I could not be on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for seven months without much relief and at last sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weeks and came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I did. Today I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise my friends who are afflicted with any female complaint to try it."—Mrs. ORVILLE BOCK, R. R. No. 5, Paw Paw, Michigan.



If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for women's ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women. Why don't you try it?

DIXIE PICKINGS

A monthly illustrated publication describing Florida will be sent to any one who writes for one of the following. Write 25 cents Building, Kansas City, Mo.

PNEUMONIA now has its anti-toxin. It has been tried in four hundred cases with only four failures to cure, and those four were in extremis when first treated. And, in many instances, with pneumonia traveled its brother assassin, typhoid fever. It has been tried out in a new, raw country where pneumonia comes at its most violent and collects its heaviest death toll, but, even under these extreme conditions, it has been tried and apparently proved.

Broadly the remedy is simple. A culture of the germs in a patient are taken. From each a vaccine is developed, and an anti-toxin, made by mixing the vaccines in the exact proportions in which the germs are found in the body, is injected in very large doses. Moderate doses are regarded as ineffectual, merely serving to further entrench the causative germs. But, by this remedy, they are not left standing room. They are cleansed from the body as with a hose.

The three germs which combine to kill pneumonia patients are pneumococcus, the direct cause of pneumonia; staphylococcus, which is responsible for localized pustules and abscesses; and streptococcus, which causes erysipelas and blood poisoning and is ever ready to attack the weakened human structure. Each of these germs develops a metabolic fluid which can be transformed into an anti-toxin. As the doctors put it, the remedy is auto-genous. Combine these self-created enemies, and send back an army of them, and the germs are annihilated. That is why all the two thousand cases treated have recovered. Once the anti-toxin was administered, the germs did not have a ghost of a chance.

This way to meet pneumonia's swift thrust is the discovery of Dr. August Francis Schafer, a country practitioner of Bakersfield, California. If Dr. Schafer had been in Paris, instead of an oil town in the depths of California, we would have been electrified by his discovery two years ago. As it is, he waited until he could bring it forth with its record of two thousand cases before he even took into his confidence the nearest medical society. Without those two thousand cases doctors would have been free to doubt. With them he has met the professional requirement of an infallible remedy.

How has he done it? How could a country doctor discover what all the laboratories of Europe have failed to reveal? These are natural questions. But it was not a fluke. The discovery was not made by accident. Dr. Schafer studied disease germs diligently for ten years and developed a laboratory not matched in the hospitals of San Francisco before he injected his anti-toxin into a human being. Then he tried it on himself to make sure that it was harmless. He is a scientific student, with a thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery. He would have worked out his theories anywhere. The accident lay in the fact that he lived in Bakersfield.

The Pneumonia Test.
No more severe test could have been given the anti-toxin than Bakersfield has afforded in the past two years. In that district pneumonia accompanies most diseases, often in the duplex form. In ten per cent. of the cases abscesses develop in the lung, or pus accumulates in the pleural cavity. Moreover, it comes swiftly and strikes suddenly. The oil rushes have built towns in a night. Rapid change, exposure and bad water have been followed by typhoid and pneumonia. Men have gone to bed feeling badly and never seen the end of the next day. They have fallen in the streets as if stricken with a plague. But for two years now most of the physicians in that part of the country have been inoculating their patients with serum provided by Dr. Schafer, and, contrary to the experience of all previous rush settlements, there has been no epidemic of pneumonia.

Extreme cases have been the rule in Dr. Schafer's practice. Even after all hope has been given up, he has pulled patients through. Among the pneumonia cases cured by him, before he took the world into his confidence, were:

- Two infants.
 - Twenty children from two to eleven years old.
 - Eight chronic alcoholics, three of whom had delirium tremens.
 - Sixteen cases with measles as well as pneumonia.
 - Three with blood poisoning in their hands and legs in addition to pneumonia.
 - Three with peritonitis complications; and
 - Twenty-two patients over sixty years old.
- Among eighteen cases of duplex lobar pneumonia was a man of ninety-two, an almost unprecedented recovery. There were, besides, two cases following operations at childbirth, one three and the other six days after. The second woman was in desperate straits when Dr. Schafer saw her. She had a pulse of 180, when it could be palpitated at all, and her temperature was 108.8. But

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DR. AUGUST FRANCIS SCHAFER

returned enthusiastic. After some difficulty he was able to persuade the San Francisco Medical Society to invite Dr. Schafer to deliver an address. The facts of Dr. Schafer's cures were unbelievable, but the audience could not help being impressed by the intense, dynamic aspect of the man. They might doubt the possibility, but they could not doubt Dr. Schafer's earnestness. Against their will they had to take him seriously. When the meeting closed, they arranged for a clinic at the Southern Pacific Hospital, where Dr. Schafer, in the presence of the chief surgeons of the biggest hospitals, agreed to cure every case that was brought before him. He accepted them as they came and the worst was reported cured in eight days. In other words, he was given a trial before a competent jury, and proved his case.

At the February meeting of the San Francisco Medical Society Dr. Schafer was to speak at length and the hall was crowded, but there were many physicians present who had not had a first hand opportunity to study Dr. Schafer's methods and, although he was supported by men whose medical reputations were above reproach, they refused to permit the society to endorse him. They held that it was a matter for each member to work out in his own practice. The address was never delivered, but, meanwhile, lives were being saved every day by the use of the anti-toxin.

During that trying month in San Francisco Dr. Schafer was careful not to advance a single claim. He merely showed the results of his experiments and let them speak for themselves. To medical men he was quite open, but a mystery surrounded him because he refused to talk for publication. He refused because he felt the delicacy of his position. As he himself expressed it, he was "the victim of the magnitude of actual accomplishment." It would have been very easy for him to have acquired the reputation of a charlatan. But he is entirely saved from that by the fact that he has been furnishing his anti-toxin free from the beginning. Far from making money out of his discoveries, he has sunk his small fortune of \$40,000 into his laboratory work and at one time, about five years ago, just before he clinched his discoveries, he went deeply into debt. Even at this is being written, he is preparing three hundred samples of his serums which are to be sent to leading physicians and surgeons in all parts of the United States. With them Dr. Schafer has agreed to leave the final verdict as to the value of his remedies.

Other Tests.
Pneumonia is not the only disease Dr. Schafer has cured, but it has attracted most attention on account of its seeming infallibility. Back of the remedies lies a new theory of medicine. Its principle is revolutionary. It disregards many cherished medical ideas. But it gets results. Little as they have been able to understand it, many of the best physicians and surgeons in San Francisco have recommended it.

"Regardless of all doubts and theories," said Dr. W. B. Coffey, the Southern Pacific surgeon, "I have seen real men who have been made well by it."

Other diseases in which Dr. Schafer has brought permanent cures with his anti-toxins are scarlet fever, rheumatism, diphtheria, typhoid fever, dysentery, erysipelas, tetanus and certain forms of tuberculosis.

With that list let us stop and take breath. Altogether the various anti-toxins Dr. Schafer has produced have been used in 4,500 cases with only ten deaths. Of the 150 people treated in San Francisco only three died.

This comes pretty nearly being a panacea. Do you see why Dr. Schafer is so canny with his remarks? Suppose he had announced he could cure anything. He would have been promptly discredited. But when you come right down to it, Dr. Schafer is convinced that he can cure anything. The only disease he has encountered in his practice which he has not been able to cure entirely is tuberculosis. But even that has yielded, except in severe cases.

It is Dr. Schafer's expressed wish not to lay too much stress on tuberculosis. He fears too great credence. He does not wish to raise hopes. Nor does he want to have his office in Bakersfield besieged by tubercular patients. At the present time he is planning to have his anti-toxins available in every community, where any doctor can administer them. He is firmly convinced in his own mind that he has brought a great boon to humanity, and he wants all humanity to have the advantage of it. There is to be no patent, no restriction of any kind on the development or use of his remedies. That is one of the reasons why those who have become acquainted with his work in California believe in him so completely.

the recovered. To develop the anti-toxin from the patient's germs takes several days, and usually there is no time to waste. In his Bakersfield practice Dr. Schafer worked out a rough formula which was found to be effective in local cases. He prepared what he termed a "mixed infection," which is worth knowing about for the lives it has already saved. As far as experiments have gone, it might be called the pneumonia anti-toxin. It is composed of equal portions of the counter-irritants to the three germs predominant in pneumonia. This mixture was the result of long experiment and is unquestionably a certain remedy for pneumonia in Bakersfield.

It is made by stimulating the artificial growth of the three germs by ordinary laboratory methods until the metabolic fluid thrown off has progressed sufficiently, when the cultured mass is incubated, macerated and disintegrated. The mixing of the resulting vaccines requires great skill.

This stock anti-toxin will probably prove to be valuable anywhere. In the first few days following the announcement of the remedy in January of this year, when San Francisco physicians could only believe it the work of a quack, Dr. Henry Spiro took a chance with it in a desperate situation, with astonishing results.

"A pneumonia patient was apparently dying," he explained afterwards, "and, in what seemed his last breath, he begged for any relief. But I could do nothing for him, except try the new Schafer remedy. And so, as a last resort, I injected into his veins twice the amount of the anti-toxin Dr. Schafer prescribed.

"An hour later he showed improvement. Before night he was out of danger. In eight days he walked from the hospital. In much less serious cases it would ordinarily have taken him at least three weeks."

The charts and records of this case are in St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco.

In practice the stock anti-toxin has been used, but, unless the patient has shown immediate benefits, cultures have been taken and special preparations made in which the anti-toxins have been mixed in the exact proportions in which the germs were found in the body. And, in every case in which this has been done, the patient has promptly rallied and got well.

Two years ago Dr. Schafer took into his confidence four other physicians in Bakersfield. One of them, Dr. N. N. Brown, alone treated over a thousand cases without a death. Some of them were for publishing the discovery to the world. They said Dr. Schafer was hiding his light under a bushel. But Dr. Schafer was against it. He knew that if he had a real, enduring light, it would shine out from under the bushel.

First it became known in the surrounding country that Bakersfield was the place to go to and be cured. Then the news gradually spread, and cure after cure made the light burn brightly under the bushel. But it was not until this winter that it attracted the attention of San Francisco physicians. Several, after listening to tales of seemingly impossible cures, went down to Bakersfield, dubious but curious.

Among these visitors was Dr. Frederick Fehleisen, a scientific bacteriologist who discovered the micro-organism which causes erysipelas. He remained two weeks, and at the end of that time