

"FLU" EPIDEMIC WILL BE Milder

If There Is Recurrence It Will Not Be as Severe as Last Winter.

NO POSITIVE PREVENTIVE

Previous Attack Brings Immunity in Percentage of Cases—Enforcement of Sanitation and Avoidance of Personal Contact Necessary Precautions.

(Authoritative Statement Issued by United States Public Health Service.)

Probably, but by no means certainly, there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic this year. Indications are, that should it occur, it will not be as severe as the pandemic of the previous winter. City officials, state and city boards of health, should be prepared in the event of a recurrence. The fact that a previous attack brings immunity in a certain percentage of cases should allay fear on the part of those afflicted in the previous epidemic. Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact. It is not certain that the germ has been isolated, or discovered, and as a consequence there is yet no positive preventive, except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation and the avoidance of personal contact. A close relation between the influenza pandemic and the constantly increasing pneumonia mortality rate prior to the fall of 1918 is recognized. It is now believed that the disease was pretty widely disseminated throughout the country before it was recognized in its epidemic state. This failure to recognize the early cases appears to have been largely due to the fact that every interest was then centered on the war.

Above are the important facts developed by the United States health service after a careful survey and investigation of the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919, carried on in every state and important city, and even in foreign countries.

No one of the many experts of the service would make a more positive forecast of the all-important question, Will there be a recurrence? All agreed, however, that a recurrence was not unlikely, and in the face of the known facts, that it would be wise to be prepared, more with a view of being on the safe side than actually anticipating danger.

The following excerpts from the government report are published for the benefit of the public and health officers in the hope that this will serve to set at rest the daily publication in the newspapers of statements, which on one hand are calculated to lull the public into a sense of false security and on the other to unduly cause alarm.

Contrary to the opinion expressed frequently during the early weeks of last year's pandemic by a number of observers, the studies of the United States public health service indicate that the epidemic was not a fresh importation from abroad. Careful study of the mortality statistics of the United States shows that there were a number of extensive though mild fore-runners of the pandemic during the previous three or four years. The epidemic was generally of a mild type and has since been almost forgotten. It occasioned, however, a noticeable increase in the recorded death rate from pneumonia.

Rise in Mortality. In the spring of 1918 there was another sharp rise in the mortality rate from pneumonia. In the larger cities of the Atlantic seaboard these increases occurred during January, February and March. In the rest of the country, especially the central and western states, the increases occurred in April, a month during which pneumonia mortality is generally on the decline. This increase was sufficient to indicate a strong departure from the normal. The increased mortality rate extended into May and in some areas longer.

This occurrence has, it is believed, a definite significance in relation to the influenza epidemic. In the United States in the spring of 1918, a number of definite local outbreaks of influenza were observed.

The rise in mortality from pneumonia, this very similar type of disease, in the spring of 1918 is so sudden, so marked and so general throughout the United States as to point very clearly to a definite relation. Everything indicated that the increased mortality from pneumonia in March and April of 1918 was the consequence of a beginning and largely unnoticed epidemic of influenza, the beginning in this country of the pandemic which developed in the autumn of that year.

In the British cities the epidemic manifested three distinct waves—the

first and slightest in point of mortality occurring in June and July, the second and most severe in November, the third in February and March. Data, which need not be cited here in detail, indicate that the course of the epidemic in western Europe generally was similar. In the United States the epidemic developed more largely in a single wave during September, October and November.

The prevalence of a serious epidemic of influenza was first recognized in and around Boston in September of 1918. Within about two weeks it was general in the Atlantic seaboard, developing a little later among cities further west. Rural districts were usually attacked somewhat later than large interests in the same sections. In the cities east of the line of the Appalachians the excess mortality from pneumonia and influenza during the weeks ended September 14, 1918, to March 1, 1919, was approximately 5.6 per 1,000; in cities between the Rocky mountains and the Appalachians 4.35; and in those of the Pacific Coast 5.55 per 1,000.

Concerning the important question of immunity conferred by an attack of influenza, the evidence is not conclusive, but there is reason to believe that an attack during the earlier stages of the epidemic confers a considerable, but not absolute immunity in the later outbreaks.

Transmitted by Contact. In general the pandemic of influenza was largely similar to that of 1889-90 in its development, first a mild form, later on a severe world-wide epidemic, in the rapidity of its spread and its high case incidence. It has however been notably different in a much higher mortality, especially among young adults. Such evidence as has been gathered confirms the conclusion previously reached that it is transmitted directly and indirectly by contact. It appears, probable, however, that the infection was already widely disseminated in this country sometime before a serious epidemic was recognized.

Despite the fact that there is still some uncertainty as to the nature of the micro-organism causing pandemic influenza, one thing is certain, that the disease is communicable from person to person. Moreover, judging from experience in other diseases, it is probable that the germ, whatever its nature, is carried about not only by those who are ill with influenza, but by persons who may be entirely well. Everything which increases personal contact, therefore, should be regarded as a factor in spreading influenza.

Much was heard last winter of the use of face masks. Though the use of suitably constructed masks will reduce the interchange of respiratory germs

through inhalation, it must be remembered that there are many other paths by which such germs are transmitted from person to person. Soiled hands, common drinking cups, improperly cleaned eating and drinking utensils in restaurants, soda fountains, etc., roller towels, infected food—these are only a few of the common vehicles of germ transmission. The use of face masks appears to make people neglect these other paths of infection, and so the use of face masks has not been attended with the success predicted for them. If we would be more successful in combating influenza greater attention must be paid to the factors just enumerated.

The question of most practical and immediate interest is the probability of recurrence in the near future. Recurrences are characteristic of influenza epidemics; and the history of the last pandemic and previous ones would seem to point to the conclusion that this one has got yet run its full course. On the other hand this epidemic has already shown three more or less distinct phases and has been more severe, at least in mortality, than the three-year epidemic of 1889-92, facts which justify the hope, though not the conclusion, that it has run its course already.

Recurrence Is Likely. It seems probable, however, that we may expect at least local recurrences in the near future, with an increase over the normal mortality from pneumonia for perhaps several years; and certainly we should be, as far as possible, prepared to meet them by previous organization of forces and measures for attempted prevention, treatment, and scientific investigation.

There should be no repetition of the extensive suffering and distress which accompanied last year's pandemic. Communities should make plans now for dealing with any recurrence of the epidemic. The prompt recognition of the early cases and their effective isolation should be aimed at. In this connection, attention is called to the fact that the cases may appear to be just ordinary colds. A recent extensive outbreak of what were regarded as "summer colds" in Peoria, Illinois, proved on investigation to be an epidemic of a mild type of influenza. Experience indicates that these mild epidemics are often the starting points of more severe visitations. Hence every effort should be made to discover as early as possible any unusual prevalence of "colds."

For municipalities operating on a budget basis, it is important that all delay in providing the necessary financial support to the health authorities in dealing with a recurrence of the epidemic be avoided by setting aside an emergency epidemic fund. This may prove of the greatest value in carrying out important preventive measures in the early days of the epidemic, at a time when their beneficial effect is greatest.

The most promising way to deal with a possible recurrence of the influenza epidemic is, to sum it up in a single word, "Preparedness." And now it is the time to prepare.

NEGRO UPRISING PLANNED

Confessions Secured Said to Have Indicated Conspiracy.

Washington, Ga.—One negro was shot to death Sunday night, two others were whipped and five were being held. It was said, for lynching by a mob that since daybreak had been scouring the swamps and canebrakes of Lincoln county for Jack Gordon, a negro who shot and killed Red Froman, a deputy sheriff, and wounded a citizen who attempted to aid the deputy.

The negro who was killed and the two who were whipped were said to have made boastful remarks regarding the killing of the deputy sheriff. The five being held were captured near the scene of the killing. Members of the mob said they would be held until Gordon, who was captured and placed in jail late Sunday, can be taken by the mob to the scene. It is the mob's announced intention then to lynch all six.

More than 1000 persons packed the courthouse square here and demanded that Gordon be turned over to them.

Helena, Ark.—Bands of negroes in southern Phillips county, of which this city is the seat of government, had planned a general slaughter of white people in this locality, according to members of the committee of seven appointed by civil authorities with the sanction of Governor Charles Brough, who announced Sunday that confessions made by some of the captured negroes and other information indicated a widespread plot.

Members of the committee said the plans of the negroes included an uprising in the event certain demands were not met.

With October 6 set as the day for the uprising, negro prisoners are said to have confessed, each member of the organization, at specified places, was to pick a bale of cotton by that date, taking the cotton to certain prominent land owners, plantation managers and merchants and "demand a settlement."

The confessions, as announced made it appear to the investigators that without further ado following this demand the blacks were to shoot down all whites in sight. A list of 21 names, admitted to represent the men to whom the demand would be presented, is in the hands of the investigating committee.

Killing of these 21, the prisoners said, was to be the signal for all members of the organization to attack the whites. An extensive courier system was explained in the evidence providing for messengers known to the negroes as "Paul Reveres." These couriers had been duly appointed to ride into all parts of the territory, according to the testimony, and summon members to arms.

"We've just begun" was the password of the uprising, the negroes told the investigators. This password and the "Paul Revere" couriers were confessed to have been employed last Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in summoning blacks to Hoop Spur, 18 miles south of Helena, after W. A. Adkins, special agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, had been killed and Charles Pratt, deputy sheriff, had been wounded.

The confessions were taken to explain the rapidity with which armed blacks were assembled at Hoop Spur and the neighboring town of Elaine following the incident. The statement added that at the time Adkins was killed there were 150 armed negroes in the church at the scene of the shooting.

Questioned about their supply of shotguns, rifles and ammunition, negroes declared they often had been advised by speakers always to "keep their racks full."

Fifty thousand pounds of ammunition were discovered in the branch normal school at Pine Bluff, Ark., according to a telephone message received here from Mayor Hollis of that city. The institution is a negro school maintained by the state. This report and evidence found locally led authorities here to believe the contemplated uprising was more than of a local nature, possibly planned for the entire south.

Peru to Install Legua.

Lima, Peru.—President Augusto Legua will be proclaimed constitutional president October 12 for a period of five years instead of four, as fixed under the old constitution, he was officially informed Sunday by the congressional commission. Dr. Augusto Durand, owner of the newspaper La Prensa, who was arrested September 11, charged with conspiracy against Legua, sailed for Panama as a political refugee.

Washington, D. C.—Although the war department declared in a statement Tuesday that "the accidents of war and the progress of demobilization are at an end," war-time prohibition cannot yet be lifted. This cannot be done until after the ratification of the peace treaty, in the opinion of Attorney-General Palmer.

VAST AREA OF MARSH LANDS TO BE DRAINED

Thousands of Acres in Central Part of State Could Be Made Productive of Forage Crops.

(Prepared by Oregon Agricultural College)

A half million acres of rich meadow lands and idle tule marsh lands lying in central Oregon can be brought into vastly greater productiveness by control of the water and seeding to more valuable forage crops. The present practice of excessive flooding and inadequate drainage drowns out the most valuable native grasses. The big control systems now under construction in the Blitzen, Klamath Falls and other reclaimable districts were explained to the American Peat society at its annual meeting at Minneapolis September 22-25 by W. L. Powers, chief of soils.

The lands are found mostly in huge basins of the lake districts of south central Oregon, the depressions having been formed by faulting or by damming of the natural channels by lava flows. They have an elevation of near 4000 feet, with short growing seasons. They are watered largely from melting snows in the mountains, the annual rainfall being about 12 inches per annum. There is a flood season and a low water season, which makes artificial control of water essential to most profitable production.

Wild flooding has been practiced, under which only wild native grasses or useless marsh plants can be produced in quantity. The improvements call for storage of irrigation water for distribution in less quantities and throughout longer intervals, the construction of levees for holding back flood waters and the opening of drainage outlets. This will allow for substitution of clovers and domestic grasses with higher yields of more nutritious feeds.

Peat and silt loams are the chief soil types of the wold meadow country. It is of medium depth and underlain by a chalky material which is resting on a medium sandy loam. Areas of deep peat occur in the lower parts of the marshes near the open water. Surrounding these areas at higher altitudes are thin belts of peaty loam, the whole frequently being surrounded by clay or mud flats interspersed with peaty loam.

Typical dark silt loam of the meadow lands is the most desirable soil of the regions and constitutes the valley floors of eastern Oregon and much of the inter-mountain districts to the east. It grows a fairly good quality of wild hay and can be made to produce good crops of domestic forage.

Fine sandy loam frequently surrounds the silt loam. It is alkali in character and grows salt grasses and grease woods, when not over-flooded. Much of this can be reclaimed by effective drainage.

Sage brush land fringes the sandy loam areas. Where the growth of sage brush is heavy the soil is usually well adapted to irrigation, which can be made with flood waters held from the marsh lands.

Drainage usually precedes irrigation on these lands. A canal 60 feet wide and 25 miles long has been constructed through Blitzen valley. A canal of like dimensions has also been run through the Chewaukan marsh. In the Klamath lake districts the first step in reclamation has been erection of levees to hold back the lake water. Channels have also been dug to conduct the incoming waters direct to the lake.

Flood waters were pumped out of the protected basins in the Klamath districts early in the spring, and irrigation water pumped on later in the year. With this artificial control of moisture large amounts of alkali were removed.

After the water has been removed the tule areas are burnt off before the peat has become dry enough to burn. This affords some plant food and also reduces the sourness and rawness of the land. The land is then plowed at medium depth, a wide plow drawn by a caterpillar proving valuable.

Oats or oats and field peas are grown as the first crop to tame the soils before being seeded to meadow plants. A permanent meadow mixture recommended for the reclaimed lands is alsike and timothy. This crop yields about three tons of hay per acre and provides additional late pasture.

One of the greatest opportunities for agricultural development in the world is in the improvement of the ranges of the 11 western states, believes E. L. Potter, professor of animal husbandry in the Oregon Agricultural college. There are in these states about 750 million acres of which 20 million are in crops, probably 75 million useless for agricultural purposes of any kind and the rest grazing land. This land supports one head of cattle to each 15 to 40 acres on the average.

U. S. RIGHTS LOST JOHNSON ASSERTS

California Senator Classes League as Sacrifice.

FOREIGN CONTROL HIT

Speaker Declares Opponents of Covenant Would Save America from Perils He Foresees.

Portland.—That American interests and principles were jettisoned at the Paris conference, and that the league of nations covenant would bind the United States to the sacrifice of blood and treasure at the behest of Europe and Asia, for the protection of territorial integrity in which this country can have no concern, were charges made Tuesday night by Hiram W. Johnson, United States senator from California, when he spoke to a large audience at the municipal auditorium.

While the assembly was in no sense an overflow meeting, the great hall was filled to capacity. By the prolonged cheering which greeted Senator Johnson, and by the frequent and vociferous applause which punctuated his assaults upon the league, and upon the good faith of England and Japan, it was evident that his audience was gathered for the express purpose of approving his attacks, and that it represented to a degree the local forces of opposition to the covenant. The crowd was quite as distinctly against the covenant, as President Wilson's somewhat larger audience was for it.

Declaring that American effort in the great war will have "been all in vain if affairs are turned over to a secret conference sitting in Geneva," to such purpose as to "condemn our posterity under foreign command to police the world for Europe and Asia," the speaker aroused his audience to a high pitch of condemnatory enthusiasm.

"What he says is, friends," said Senator Johnson, referring to President Wilson, "that your forces shall be employed, not by you, not by congress, not by the will of the American people, but by a congress of foreign nations sitting in Geneva. Do you want it?"

"No!" exploded the audience, continuing the demonstration for some minutes.

"My friends, it seems to me that sentiment in Portland has been misrepresented, somehow," commended the speaker.

In opening, Senator Johnson asserted that opponents of the league covenant are actuated by a desire to prevent that "which imperils the republic." He pictured America as standing at a crossroad of decision, one choice the "tortuous path of European and Asiatic diplomacy and the other the straight and narrow path of 100 per cent Americanism." To the end that the latter course be followed, he pledged his unwavering service, daring the power of the press and other influences to divert the attacks of the league opponents and predicting that in the end America would be spared the perils he foresees.

The conflict of opinion regarding the league of nations, said the speaker, is based in a psychological situation of semi-hysteria created by the war and is a reflex of the strife overseas. Believing that future peace was the greatest gain that could come and having been assured that the league would perpetuate peace, he said that the propaganda for the league fell upon fertile soil.

Vanderbilt Is Divorced.

Newport, R. I.—Mrs. Cathleen Neilson Vanderbilt received a divorce from Reginald C. Vanderbilt after a hearing by deposition in the superior court here. She received the custody of their 16-year-old daughter Cathleen. Mr. Vanderbilt did not contest the case. Mrs. Vanderbilt contended that her husband deserted her in 1912 when she and her daughter were left in Paris without funds. No claim for money settlement was made.

2 Balloonists Missing.

St. Louis, Mo.—Six days have elapsed since the national championship balloon race started from here and no word has been received from Captain C. W. Dammann, pilot, and Lieutenant Edward J. Verheyden, aide, of the Wichita Aero club's entry. The nine other contestants have reported. The two balloonists were seen last flying low over Lake Michigan Thursday.

MUSIC COURSES FOR AMERICANS

France Establishes Summer Conservatory in Palace of Fontainebleau.

SUGGESTED BY BANDMASTER

School Will Be Conducted for Benefit of Students of Both Sexes Who Have Been Studying at American Conservatories.

Paris.—An American conservatory of music soon will be established at Fontainebleau as the result of the action of the Fontainebleau municipal council, which voted a subvention of 100,000 francs for the creation of the school. The suggestion was put forward by Mr. Francis Casadesus, president and conductor of the Paris orchestra, and the French minister of public instruction has set aside for the school the Louis XV wing of the national palace of Fontainebleau. It will be a summer school and the first session will begin July 1, 1920.

Mr. Casadesus spent seven months at Chaumont, the American headquarters of the A. E. F., teaching instrumentation at the American army bandmasters' and musicians' school created by Dr. Walter Damrosch at the request of General Pershing.

Suggested by Casadesus.

Mr. Casadesus first conceived the idea of the school after the American school at Chaumont completed its work. He planned to place the courses of the National Conservatory of Music in Paris at the disposal of the Americans. His friends discouraged the idea, on the theory that Paris, with all its attractions, was not the proper place to study music, as the temptations to waste time were too many for students.

Following a recent meeting between Mr. Casadesus and Mr. Fragnaud, subprefect of Fontainebleau and a great lover of music, the historic place was selected.

The municipal council unanimously voted the 100,000 francs, which will be added to by French donations to be expended for proper lodging and board facilities.

The school will be conducted for the benefit of students of both sexes who have been studying at American conservatories in winter and who desire to perfect their studies in France during summer months. The professors will be those of the staff of the National Conservatory of Music in Paris, and students will be able, through competition, to get high French awards equivalent to those given at the Paris conservatory.

The courses will last three months—July, August and September—and will include musical composition, harmony, orchestra leading, counterpoint and fugue, organ, piano, violin, violoncello, voice and harp. Students in those courses may also enter competition for the Paris grand prize for musical composition.

Competition Every Year. The competition for this grand prize will be held every year and only those pupils who have followed the course in a musical composition and have passed rigid tests will be eligible. The trials will last six days.

The rules of the Paris conservatory, which are most severe, will be rigorously enforced. The definite admission to the competition will be given October 2, and the selection of competitors will begin on October 5. During that time the contestants will not be allowed to see or communicate with any one. They will be rigorously isolated and their correspondence will be opened.

The work demanded will be one of the following: An allegro for symphony, a symphonic poem, a cantata for three voices and orchestra, a sonata for violin and piano or for violin-cello and piano. The hearing of the compositions will be held in the concert hall of the Paris conservatory in December. At the end of the hearing, which will be open to the public, the awards will be made.

Tuition for the summer school will be \$64 a month. The school will be able to furnish room and board for 200 students at from \$70 to \$75 a month. An additional 100 students can be accommodated on condition that they find their own living arrangements. A course in musical history will be obligatory, but all other courses may be followed according to choice.