

CAUSE AND EFFECT OF INFLUENZA IS TOLD BY AN EXPERT

Bacterium Has Power of Turning Red Corpuscles of Blood Into Water and Patient Drowns.

GERMS DEVELOP RAPIDLY

By Injection Into Body of Serum Containing Killed Bacteria Effect of Disease Is Immunized.

So prevalent are misunderstandings about Spanish influenza that City Bacteriologist E. P. Pernot Saturday prepared a statement giving plainly the nature and effects of the disease. The statement is as follows:

"It is only fair that the people should know something concerning the nature of the present epidemic of so-called Spanish influenza, which is raging with such fatality in many localities. The causative agent of this disease is known as streptococcus haemolyticus, a bacterium, which has the power of haemolyzing or dissolving the red corpuscles of the body. After entering the body, either through the respiratory tract or oral cavity (by breathing or through food or drink) and beginning to grow, it secretes a substance which has the power of dissolving the red corpuscles.

Corpuscles Are Dissolved

"The lungs are very similar to a sponge with many air spaces or holes, each having a small capillary blood vessel surrounding the walls of the air cells. The corpuscles are just large enough to fit these tiny capillary blood vessels and pass on like so many little beads in a tube.

"This organism causes a haemolysis or dissolving of the corpuscles, the walls of the cells become inflamed and the blood, thinned through the dissolution of the corpuscles, seeps through the thin wall of the blood vessel into the air spaces in the lungs, passes from there to the small bronchial tubes and from thence to the larger ones, finally being discharged from the mouth in the form of a blood-colored sputum or bloody discharge from the nostrils. The continuous breaking down of these blood corpuscles and the secretion of this fluid into these air cells of the lungs finally fills them, and the patient drowns with the liquefied blood of his own body.

Resembles Pneumonia

"As these conditions progress, the symptoms of the disease simulate very closely those of pneumonia; in fact are almost identical with pneumonia, with the exception of being caused by an entirely different organism than is found in the ordinary types of pneumonia.

"As it seems almost impossible for any medication in the lungs to check the growth of these organisms on account of the rapidity with which they develop, science has resorted to the use of a vaccine. It has been found that by injecting into the human body, before the disease is established, the killed bacteria of the same strain, an immunity against this disease is brought about. After having been injected into the body, they are taken up by the leucocytes or white corpuscles of the blood, where they are broken down, dissolved and carried to all parts of the body, unfitting the soil for the growth of the same organism.

Example Is Given

"The substance of these dead bodies is different from the products which they form during their growth, and their introduction into the body does not and cannot discharge the body with a greater amount than is already formed there by the living organisms, as it is an entirely different substance.

"As a simple example of this, if a sample of sterile milk be inoculated with bacillus acid lactici, it is well known that the milk becomes sour and clabbers. This effect is accomplished by the products of this bacillus changing the lactose or milk sugar to lactic acid, which gives the sour taste to the milk and causes the thickening. If we were to filter these bacteria from the milk and make an analysis of their bodies, it would be found to contain an entirely different substance than that which it had produced and transmitted to the milk bringing about the aforesaid transformation.

Vaccine Not Unwholesome

"It has been found that the influenza serum, which is in reality a bacterine, or a suspension of the dead bodies of the bacteria, when injected into the human body before the disease is established, immunizes the subject against that particular variety of the disease, and may also be used as a curative agent with very excellent success after the disease is established.

"The lady should understand that there is no animal vaccine or other impure or unwholesome material being injected into them; this serum is composed of no vile or vicious substance, for it contains nothing but the dead bodies of these minute plants, which are harmless in every respect, held in suspension of water to which a small amount of salt and carbolic acid has been added.

Principle Not New

"This vaccine is not calculated to kill the bacteria causing the disease, but merely to unfit the soil so as to prevent the further growth of the living organism in the human body. In its

What Delinquent Tax and Publication Bills Provide

Texts of Two Initiative Bills Passed Tuesday Substitute Mail Notice to Property Holders and Fix Reduced Maximum Charges for Publication of Legal Notices.

Two important initiative measures which were enacted into law by the voters of the state at the election of November 5, were the delinquent tax notice bill and the bill fixing compensation for publication of legal notices.

The first repeals the present law requiring the publication of delinquent tax lists by the tax collectors of the various counties in newspapers of the counties. It substitutes for the publication a system of notification by letter mail. Under this system the tax collector is required to send a written notice by letter to each taxpayer who has failed to pay his taxes. This notice is to be sent out by the tax collector as soon as practicable after the date upon which the taxes become delinquent. Four months after the date upon which taxes are delinquent the tax collector is required to prepare a list of all property upon which the taxes have not been paid, and post this list in four public places in the county, and also to file the original list with the county clerk.

New Publication Rates

The second bill, the one fixing the compensation for the publication of legal notices, repeals the law enacted by the 1917 session of the legislature which fixed the standard of compensation at 65 cents per folio of 250 ems of the type in which the notices were published. This stated in the language of the law, means that the standard fixed by the old law for the cost of all legal notices was from 48 1/2 cents per column inch for "eight point" type to 78 cents per column inch for "six point" type, these being the two sizes most generally used in legal publications throughout the state.

The new law fixes the maximum rate at 30 cents per column inch for eight point type and at 50 cents per inch for six point. It provides in addition, however, that any county may contract with a newspaper for the publication of county legal notices at a lower rate than that fixed by the statute. It is based upon the principle that the public should not be obliged to pay a higher rate than the individual advertiser pays.

What Delinquent Tax Bill Provides

The text of the delinquent tax notice bill is as follows:

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon: Section 1. As soon as practicable after taxes become delinquent each year the tax collector shall send to each person, firm or corporation shown on the tax collector's list of real property on which the taxes due and charged have not been paid, a written notice, containing a brief description of each parcel of real property, which said written notice shall also specify the total amount of taxes due on each parcel of real property and the rate of interest and penalties applicable thereto. Each said notice of delinquent taxes on real property shall also contain a statement of the date on or after which the taxes on such real property shall be issued as provided by law now or hereafter enacted. The tax collector shall also specify the total amount of taxes due on each parcel of real property and the rate of interest and penalties applicable thereto. Each said notice of delinquent taxes on real property shall be mailed by the tax collector to the last known address of the person, firm or corporation shown on the tax collector's list of real property, as owing such delinquent taxes.

Section 2. The envelopes in which the said notices of delinquency are mailed by the said tax collector shall bear upon which a certain statement shall be printed, addressed to the postmaster in substantially the following words: "To the postmaster of the county of _____, Oregon. If not called for, delivered or forwarded within the time specified on the enclosed notice, please return to _____, Tax Collector, _____, Oregon."

Section 3. It shall be the duty of each person, firm or corporation owning real or personal property within the state, or against whom taxes upon real or personal property are chargeable, to keep the tax collector of the county where said real or personal property is situated, advised of the true and correct address of said person, firm or corporation, and no such person, firm or corporation shall fail, refuse or neglect to keep said tax collector so informed shall be permitted to plead lack of due notice given by said tax collector in any suit, action or other proceedings commenced or prosecuted against such person, firm or corporation in any matter growing out of the administration of this act.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the tax collector to note upon the tax roll, or in any other manner as he may deem most feasible, the true and correct address of each person, firm or corporation owning real or personal property in this state, as furnished under the provisions of section 3 hereof, or as may be otherwise ascertained by said tax collector.

Section 5. The failure, neglect or refusal of the tax collector to keep said true and correct addresses, as provided in section 4 hereof, or to give said notice in the manner and form as provided by sections 1 and 2 hereof, shall not invalidate any tax certificate of delinquency, but shall subject said tax collector to any damages which may be sustained by any person injured by the failure or neglect of said tax collector to keep such addresses or to give such notice.

Section 6. Four months after the date upon which taxes charged against real property are delinquent the tax collector shall post or cause to be posted in all real property upon which taxes are then due and delinquent, as shown by the tax roll, in four public places in the county. Said list shall state a description of the several parcels of said real property upon which taxes are then due and delinquent, the amount of the taxes and the name of the assessed owner of each parcel of real property shown upon the tax roll. The said tax collector shall within the same day upon which the

said four lists are posted, as herein provided, file in the office of the county clerk of his county a copy of said list, with his certificate endorsed thereon, setting forth that said list has been posted in four public places in said county, as herein required; that he had duly and regularly mailed the said written notices as provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this act to each of said property owners at their last known or ascertained address as by this act required; that the said addresses and each of them are the true and correct addresses of said property owners to the best of his information and belief, and that the said described parcels of real property listed against each said property owner are all the parcels of real property owned by said property owner in said county upon which taxes are due and delinquent as shown by the tax roll of said county.

Section 7. The said list and certificate when duly filed as by section 6 hereof required, shall be conclusive evidence of lawful notice having been duly given to any person, firm or corporation whose name or real property may be contained therein, and failure to receive said notice therein mentioned shall not invalidate any tax or certificate of delinquency, nor affect any proceedings in the collection of taxes as provided by law.

Section 8. Chapter 275, General Laws of Oregon for 1911, Chapter 301, General Laws of Oregon for 1912, Chapter 295, General Laws of Oregon for 1917, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Text of Publication Compensation Bill

The text of the bill fixing compensation for publication of legal notices is as follows:

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon: Section 1. In all counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants, the compensation for the publication of all notices, summonses, citations, county financial statements, reports and proceedings mentioned in Chapter VI, Article I, Lord's Oregon Laws, all notices of sheriff's sales, or all other legal advertisements which are now, or may hereafter by law be required to be published, shall be as follows: First, for printed matter, single column, column not to be less than two and one-ninth inches in width, set "solid" in agate or five and one-half point type, 80 cents per inch for each insertion; second, for printed matter, single column, column not to be less than two and one-ninth inches in width, set "solid" in nonpareil or six point type, 50 cents per inch for each insertion; third, for printed matter, single column, column not to be less than two and one-ninth inches in width, set "solid" in minion or seven point type, 40 cents per inch for each insertion; fourth, for printed matter, single column, column not to be less than two and one-ninth inches in width, set "solid" in brier or eight point type, 30 cents per inch for each insertion; but the county court, by contract with the official county newspaper for a lower rate of compensation for publication required to be printed in official county newspapers; provided, however, that no provision of this act shall be construed to prevent a newspaper from making a lower rate for the publication of legal advertisements.

Section 2. In all counties in this state affidavits of proof of publication, by newspapers, for the publication of any legal notices, summonses, citations, notices of sheriff's sale, or other legal advertisements, shall include, in addition to the matters now required to be included, a charge actually made and to be collected by such newspaper for such publication.

Section 3. Section 2903 of Lord's Oregon Laws is hereby amended to read as follows: "Section 2903. In all counties of 150,000 or more inhabitants, compensation for the publication of claims and proceedings in newspapers having a circulation of less than 10,000, as shown by the last report made to the United States government, shall not exceed that provided in Section 1 of this act, and newspapers having more than 20,000 proved circulation, as shown by the last quarterly report made to the United States government, the charge shall not be more than 1 1/2 cents per column inch per insertion, for each one thousand or proved circulation.

Section 4. Legal advertisements and notices for irrigation districts, school districts, and road districts, the publication of which is now required by law, shall be published in a newspaper within the district; if there be a newspaper in such district, and if there be no newspaper in the district, in the newspaper nearest to the district affected.

Section 5. Section 2911 of Lord's Oregon Laws is hereby repealed.

Section 6. Chapter 385, General Laws of Oregon for 1917, is hereby repealed.

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Three-day fever or influenza develops from an ordinary cold very quickly. It is wise to take every possible precaution. A very successful treatment is known as the "Purina Influenza Treatment" and comes in boxes of 50 tablets each. Sells for 50 cents a box at all drug stores. The first sneeze or cough is a warning to you "take care" that that cold doesn't develop into influenza.

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"Gee! but it's nice to see a girl like you!"

It was in a hut in France. He had been "Over There" for eight months, and now was back from the front line for a few days' furlough. He hadn't seen a girl of his own kind, like his sisters, for weeks.

And there she stood behind the canteen counter in this big, roomy, comfortable hut.

He bought a bar of chocolate. Then he drifted over to the canteen for a package of cigarettes. He strolled to the reading table and leafed over a magazine. Again he returned—this time for a cake of soap and some tooth paste.

For a moment the rush at the canteen was over. He loitered at the counter and looked at the girl. She smiled. So did he. Then he blurted out what he had been trying

to say for 20 minutes: "Gee! but it's nice to see a girl like you."

There are girls like that all over France—in camps, in towns, in the big cities—even at the front itself. They are serving the canteens, running restaurants, handing out hot chocolate or coffee, pies and doughnuts.

They are giving the huts a look of home—putting bright curtains at the windows, posters on the walls, making flower gardens at the doors. They are mending for the soldiers. They bind together home and France! They are the girls beside the men behind the guns!

Without the organizations whose uniforms they wear, these girls could accomplish nothing. However eager to help, they could not even travel as individuals.

They'll Be "Over There" For Months to Come—Yes, Perhaps for Years

Keep the Hut Fires Burning

Formerly, each of the organizations named had its own drive. In combining in one United Drive overhead expenses are greatly reduced, the strain on the public is lessened, and, in a word, maximum results obtained with minimum cost and effort.

This is the outstanding, practical side, but there is a bigger reason for combining. In this drive all creeds and denominations unite to further the cause for which the boys have fought—Humanity.

United in This Common Cause We Must Continue to Work Together in the Same Spirit as Our Soldiers Have Fought Under One Flag—That of the Allies.

The division of funds to the various organizations was determined at National headquarters by their seven National representatives, and has the approval of the War Department.

The money raised goes entirely for necessary war work here and abroad. Not a cent is used for civilian activities of the organizations or to pay any indebtedness for such activities.

The workers have a hard task before them in this drive. Because of the epidemic there can be no public meetings of any kind, so that we are denied the help of trained speakers and Four-Minute Men; no parades can be held, and even the mighty inspiration of music must be lacking. It is a case of working against great and unforeseen obstacles. Therefore, we know that both workers and public in general will respond with all the more zeal.

Word has been received recently that each state is requested to give 50 per cent more than its original quota. This, too, must mean working with an enthusiasm that carries all before it.

Don't fail to give simply because a glorious victory is being won. This is the time to fight the harder to make sure of that victory. Even if peace should come, the necessity for this drive will not be less, but even greater, for strict military discipline will unavoidably be slackened, bringing still greater need of protection to our boys and girls abroad. It will take at least a year to bring our boys home after the war.

"Portland people must and will give of their means as never before in order that those boys who have stood the brunt of the battle may be kept clean and fit until they reach their homes after the strife is over."

BEN SELLING

City Chairman United War Work Campaign

Meanwhile, surely we will not deny to these precious young heroes any possible aid and comfort simply because their work is done.

GIVE in GRATITUDE

Rather let us show them by our enthusiasm in this drive that our interest in them will never slacken until their entrance again into private life, and that we have for them exactly the same devotion as when they were fighting our battles in the front-line trenches.

Portland Executive Committee of the United War Work Campaign

Ben Selling, Chairman Everett Ames, Director

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