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MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

OREGON WEATHER

Partly cloudy; cooler east portion; light northwesterly winds.

WHY GERMANY CRIES PEACE

It is by this time fairly obvious to the most superficial student of the war just why Germany let loose its extremely shrill and entirely insincere plea for an armistice.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff, unable to find new soldiers sufficient to fill the enormous gaps made by Foch's bites all along their front, faced the necessity of shortening that line.

Two years ago, Hindenburg was able to withdraw to the "Hindenburg line" before the allies discovered what he was doing. The movement was therefore free from pressure and cost the Germans practically nothing in men or material.

This year, however, with allied infantry, artillery and tanks right upon his heels along every inch of the line, the German has been forced to retreat, not withdraw, and his retreat has been accompanied by the loss of thousands of killed and prisoners and millions of dollars worth of munition and other supplies.

On no front could he shake his pursuers off long enough to make an orderly withdrawal of a single unit.

Hence the peace plea on the forlorn hope that a slackening of allied pursuit, if not an actual armistice, would give him the few days necessary to straighten out the disorganized tangle into which Foch had thrown his armies.

French triumphs by the allied troops have shown the kaiser how clearly Marshal Foch discerned that the German peace plea was a cry for time.

But there is apparent danger that one of the lesser objects of the request for an armistice may be successful. This was the kaiser's hope that the imminence of peace would cause the American at home to lose his enthusiasm for the support of the American fighting men—that the man who should be buying Liberty bonds would say:

"Oh well, peace will be declared very soon now. Let somebody else buy Liberty bonds."

The kaiser was too farsighted not to know that the actual approach of peace would have that effect—too deep-dyed in treacherous propaganda not to realize that the phantom peace his cry raised would have a similar effect.

The war is not yet won. The Fourth Liberty loan is far from being raised, and if the kaiser can hamper the loan it will be a master stroke on his part.

The fact that President Wilson was not notified directly and officially by Germany is significant. The

PART OF THE JOY

OF LIVING

OLYMPIC OLIVE SAUCE

AND MAYONNAISE

KINNEY & TRUAX GROCERY

QUALITY FIRST

first intimation the president had of Germany's intention to accept his terms was through the Associated Press.

The German peace note might be regarded as an open acknowledgement on her part that she is whipped, but the Huns have not yet stated that they will accept unconditional surrender—until they do, let the war go on with renewed fury.

PRISONER AT THE BAR

The German peace proffer had one fatal defect. It rested on a fundamental error. That error was the assumption that Germany is in position to negotiate for peace on equal terms with the allied powers.

There is no equality, militarily or economically. Still less is there any equality morally and legally. All of Germany's claims to equal consideration as a world-power have been forfeited by her crimes. All proposals implying equality of status are therefore absurd.

Germany cannot participate jointly in a round-table war conference of the powers. Germany is not competent to sit in a tribunal undertaking to settle the international affairs of the world. Germany is a criminal being brought to justice. She is the prisoner at the bar. She may plead innocent or guilty as she pleases—it will make little difference. The judge and jury will pay slight attention to her words. They will hear the evidence of responsible and trustworthy witnesses, then give their verdict and pronounce sentence.

When the German government and people once grasp this situation, further peace operations will be simplified.

MOVIE STARS IN A LITTLE PRANK



"My mind is burdened down with thoughts of you," says Douglas Fairbanks in a whimsical manner.

Charlie Chaplin, in a most serious tone replies: "I hope you don't lose your mind, for if you do, it will mean my downfall."

"If that's the case I'll get up."

"If that's the case I'll come down."

So runs the daily conversation between these two famous comedy stars during leisure moments at the studio.

His Former Occupation.

The customer in the barber shop suffered in silence a long while, but there are limits to patience even in such places. He asked: "What made you take to haircutting?" The barber blandly replied: "Good money sir. Pays a sight better than hedge trimming, which was my last job."—London Answer.

UNCLE SAM'S
ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues
Official Health Bulletin
on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes
Spread Diseases

As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms

(fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best

(Continued on page 3.)

WRIGLEY'S

For
Victory
Buy
Liberty
Bonds

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

HEAR THIS CALL
from OUR HOME TOWN BOYS
OVER THERE

LETTERS from our boys in the trenches and from the women in canteen and other war work, all bring to us the same message—SEND US NEWS FROM HOME.

World news is all right, but OUR BOYS want NEWS OF THIS TOWN. They want the home newspaper. Publishers are prevented from sending their papers free to anyone, even boys in the service. Consequently a national movement has been started by Col. William Boyce Thompson of New York, who is acting as President of the Home Paper Service of America to give the boys what they are calling for. Every community is joining the movement. Let us see that our boys are not forgotten.

Send to the publisher of this newspaper whatever amount of money you can—5 cents or \$50.00. We will publish a list each week of those contributing, and the amounts contributed.

Every cent received will be used to send this paper to our boys at the front. If at the end of the war, there is any surplus, it will be turned over to the local Red Cross Committee.

There is no profit in this to the publisher—even in normal times, subscriptions are not sold at a profit. With war prices prevailing, and the high rate of postage on papers sent to France, our cost will scarcely be covered by our full subscription price.

Remember that over in France, some brave soldier or sailor from this town—perhaps even some splendid woman working within sound of the guns—is depending on you to "KEEP THE HOME LOVE KINDLED."

They are calling to YOU from "Over There"
GIVE WHAT YOU CAN