

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

The Halsey Enterprise

An Independent Newspaper.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

H. H. TALMADGE, Editor

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Devoted to the material upbuilding of Halsey and surrounding country and Linn county generally. Subscription rate \$1.50 per year in advance.

There is one point to be considered in the choosing of candidates to vote for at the coming election which seems to the Enterprise rather an important one, and that is whether or not a candidate can best help the country through its present trials in the office to which he or she aspires or in some other line of endeavor for which he or she may be well equipped and in which the supply of workers is far less than the demand. This is a time when every department of our national life should be maintained at its highest efficiency, and the qualified candidate for office who cannot well do other and fully as important work in which there is a shortage of competent workers is logically, it appears to us, the one to vote for irrespective of party.

William C. Parry of the Junction City Times died suddenly Thursday of last week, aged 29. We extend sympathy to the wife and little son, who are thus bereft of a good husband and father.

Sour Stomach

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, abstain from meat a few days and in most cases the sour stomach will disappear. If it does not, take one of Dr. Williams' Tablets immediately after meals. Food taken in this way will cause sour stomach and you may find it best to eat them out.

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 all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

Christmas Parcels for the Lads Overseas

Regulations governing Christmas parcels for the soldiers over the sea have been issued. In brief, they are as follows:

A Christmas parcel label is issued to every man in the U. S. fighting forces overseas. Unless he sends this label home he can receive no parcel.

The parcel to be sent on receipt of the label may weigh not more than 2 pounds 15 ounces unwrapped. The Red Cross will wrap the parcel in a specially prepared carton 3 by 4 by 9 inches in size, and articles sent must be within these dimensions.

All parcels must be mailed before November 15.

W. W. FRANCIS Republican Nominee for County Treasurer

(Paid Adv.)

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Martha A. Drinkard, late of Linn County, Oregon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned at her home at Halsey, Linn County, Oregon, within six months from this date, duly verified as by law required.

ETTA TAYLOR,

Executrix of the estate of Martha A. Drinkard, deceased.

Weatherford & Wyatt,

Att'ys for Executrix.



A PROGRESSIVE FARMER WITH A VISION FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICE HELPING THE BOYS TO WIN THE WAR.

F. H. PORTER

Republican Nominee for State Senator
from Linn County

WITH A RECORD IN THE HOUSE RULED BY PRINCIPAL NOT VOTES

RETURNED A SECOND TIME BY THE HIGHEST VOTE ACCORDED ANY NOMINEE (Paid Adv.)

We Have Received a Shipment of the Famous

Simplex, Model E, Electric Cleaner

We Guarantee this Cleaner in Every Respect to get all the Dust, all the Threads, all the time, as well as a Guarantee on the Machine itself. Call and let us demonstrate its usefulness to you.

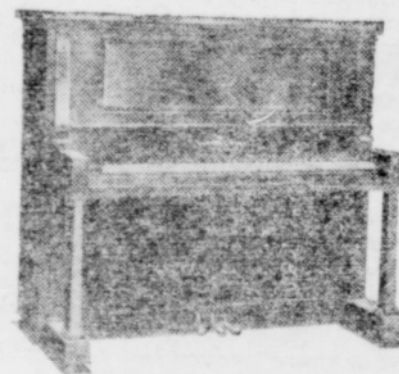
We Have a Complete Line of Varied Sizes of

Boys' Coaster and Express Wagons

at the Cheapest Possible Prices. Just the thing for the Boy at the right time of year.

CROSS & WHITE

NOTICE



We beg to announce to the people of Halsey and vicinity that we have arranged with D. H. Talmadge to act as our agent here. If you will tell him your Piano wants they will have prompt and careful attention.

Sherman, Clay & Co.

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Oldest and Most Responsible One-Price Piano House on the Pacific Coast

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