

EAGLE VALLEY NEWS

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Richland, Oregon

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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 1883 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 outbreak 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 watch 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 (Concluded on back page)

When you need a need new Purse, buy it at Richland Drug Store.—ad

Latest News!

SPECIAL—Pvt. Lee Chamberlain of U. S. Marines is seriously ill with pneumonia at Naval Hospital, Key West, Florida.

General unrest of populace in Germany and Austria.
Huns threaten to bombard Constantinople if Turks give up and offer to protect city with Black Sea fleet as long as they hold out.

Allies driving great wedge into Belgium sweeping the huns before them; also making great advance on line along Lys River and Lille salients.

Jás, Delavon, an aged map of near Homstead, died of asthma in Pine Valley yesterday.

DIES IN SERVICE

Again we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our "home-boys" serving under the Stars and Stripes in the war for world democracy but who had not yet reached the battle front.

Word reached here about two weeks ago that Harry Jeffords was ill but getting along nicely. On the 6th inst. a telegram announced that he had pneumonia, later messages stated that his condition was serious but not hopeless, but on last Saturday evening the message came that he passed away at 3:25 p. m. on October 12th.

Harry Talmadge Jeffords was born December 19, 1897, at Mt. Vernon, Lawrence county, Mo., and in 1903 came to Eagle Valley with his parents and other members of the family, residing near Richland until a few years ago when the family moved to a ranch near West Lookout. On Sept. 5th, with his brother Wm. Page, entered army service; both were assigned to 27th Co., 166 D. E., at Camp Lewis and remained there until a few weeks ago they were transferred with others to Camp Fremont, Calif.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Jeffords, who with four sisters and six brothers, survive. A number of other relatives also reside in Baker county.

He was steady, honest and true a loyal American in ever sense of the word, and his death was a sad blow to his parents and to his host of friends.

The funeral will be held at 1:30 on tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, at the Eagle Valley cemetery, Rev. J. M. Johnson officiating. It is expected that the people of this community will turn out en masse to do honor to the dead soldier, health authorities having stated there would be little or no danger of contracting "flu" in the open air under the present climatic conditions.

Many Fail to Come Through.

You receive the paper because it is paid for; we thank you for your patronage and assure you it is appreciated.

We were obliged to cut off the names of a number of our subscribers on account of their failing pay subscription in advance, and no more papers will be sent them until the government order has been complied with.

We regret that there is a person in Eagle Valley who does not consider the News worth supporting, yet there must be many else there would have been a far greater response to our notice.

Fresh supply of cooked meats, try them. Raley's.—ad

"FLU" IS HERE

The Spanish influenza has made its appearance in Eagle Valley but as each case was taken in hand immediately the patients are recovering rapidly and little fear is entertained of the disease gaining headway in this section. The recent rain having a tendency to purify the air and prevent the spread of the germs.

Throughout the state the disease is raging and hundreds of cases are reported at various towns in Baker county, many deaths resulting. Schools have been closed and public gatherings of every kind prohibited, unless held in open air.

All persons are warned to comply with the following order:

W. G. Saunders, Mayor:
By order of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, you are directed to discontinue all public meetings, closing all schools and places of public amusement."

Persons are also urged to avoid congregating in crowds at the postoffice, in stores or on the streets; funeral processions and public services at the cemetery are permitted. Schools, churches, lodges, pool rooms, etc., must be closed until the epidemic is over.

Three deaths have resulted in Baker and there are a number of patients in dangerous condition.

NEARING THE GOAL

Feeling that the deficiency in the quota for this district could be cut down considerably, J. C. Bowen and W. E. Martin made another canvass last week and on Wednesday evening the total was \$36,650. There is yet time to buy Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds and to enlighten those who do not understand the installment plan, we give the following table:

10 per cent on date of purchase;
20 per cent on Nov. 21;
20 per cent on Dec. 19;
20 per cent on Jan. 16, 1919;
30 per cent on Jan. 30.

Below we give a list of those purchasing bonds since our last issue, and it will be noticed by comparing with the two previous lists that several have bought the second time:

\$250 to \$500
Noble Holcomb..... \$ 500
Mrs V A Usher..... 300
Paul Knoblauch..... 300
\$200
Chet Evans S E Martin
Walter E Cundiff
\$150
Robert Masterson
\$100
A Gordon Mrs J C Bowen
W S Saunders Guy Christensen
Linn Holcomb Ed Hartley
P T Wyatt Louis Hartley
John Densley Ralph Carothers
Ed Ritch G O Taylor
\$50
Edmond Hail Mrs Amy Johnson
Jas M Macy C W Coble
E R Johnson E C Bagley
A E Simons Sam Buxton
Carl C Masch W E Farley
W P Williams Clarence Wallace
W B McDowell S A McDowell
J B McDowell Mrs L Saunders
Otis M Moody Joseph Evans
O A Corson Lawrence E Evans
Elizabeth and Roger Gover
Marvin W. Johnson