

Worth's Great Dollar Week Sale

2 -- MORE DAYS -- 2

OUTINGS 35c values in light colored fancy Outing Flannels, 27 inches wide. Dollar Week Sale at 4 yards for—	\$1	STATIONERY All Pure Linen Pound Writing Paper, 50c value, Dollar Week Sale at, three pounds for—	\$1
MEN'S SHIRTS "Uncle Sam" Shirts, in blue, grey and Khaki, \$1.50 values, all sizes, each—	\$1	PALMOLIVE SOAP Thirteen Bars of this Popular Soap for—	\$1
COTTON BATS Our regular \$1.50 3-pound Comfort size, fine grade of cotton. These won't last long. Dollar Week at—	\$1	WORK SOCKS Mixed and plain Heavy Work Socks, 25c values, all sizes, at five pairs for—	\$1
TOILET PAPER Creme Toilet Paper, large ten-cent size, 17 rolls for—	\$1	MUSLINS 30c Bleached Muslin, 36 inches wider, good grade. Dollar Week Sale at four yards for—	\$1
BATH TOWELS 75c values in extra large, heavy Turkish Bath Towels. Dollar Week Sale at two for—	\$1	ARROW COLLARS Men's and Boys' Dress Collars; choice of all styles and sizes, six for—	\$1

Worth's Dept. Store

BOTH PHONES 80

WALLACE BUILDING

Clarence Wiles Writes—

Councilman E. F. Wiles today received a letter from his son, Clarence,

which states that he is now on the firing line in France and feels as though he is at last doing his bit for

Uncle Sam.

Final Account Filed—

The final account in the estate of the late Ignatius Hixel was filed today with the county clerk. Hearing is fixed for November 5th.

WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

We offer every service in the scope of good banking—capable management, ample capital, convenient location, modern equipment, complete facilities and efficient services. We invite your account.

ALBANY STATE BANK

VEGETABLES

Tomatoes, Celery, Turnips, Cabbage, Ground Cherries, lettuce, Sweet Potatoes, and so forth.

FRUITS

Bananas, Oranges, Peaches, Apples, Lemons, Cranberries.

Sear's Phone 51

First and Ferry We Have Our Own Delivery

This Electric Range Will Save Coal for Uncle Sam and Time and Labor for You



Careful tests have shown that 262.7 pounds of coal are required by a central station to supply a family with cooking current equivalent to 800 pounds of coal consumed in a solid fuel range. An electric range will do your cooking better and save on your food bill.

The elimination of the fuel and ash problem saves a world of time and labor. Arrange to install an electric range in your home today.

A WHOLE YEAR TO PAY Telephone 15 for particulars.

OREGON POWER CO.

Both Phones 15

306 W. 2d St.

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 1617. 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

HAMILTONS' BUSTER BROWN SHOES

WE ARE ALBANY'S PRINCIPAL AGENTS for BUSTER BROWN SHOES. We have just received large shipments of shoes for misses and children. All clean, fresh stock, in all grades of BUSTER BROWN SHOES.



For MISSES AND CHILDREN

—Dark brown calf, English lace, welt soles, high cut.

—Gun metal calf, English lace, welt soles, high cut.

—Patent lace, mat top, welt soles, shaping last, high cut.

—Gun metal calf, mat top, shaping last, lace or button.

—Tan lotus calf, Munson last, soft toe cap, welt sole, high cut.

—Patent or gun metal, regular height mat tops, shaping last.

Prices, \$2.48, \$2.75, \$2.98, \$3.35, \$4.00, \$4.65, \$4.75, \$4.95.

BEANS. Libby's canned red beans, 11 1-2 oz. can— 3 cans for 25c
ASPARAGUS. Holly Wreath Brand; 15-oz. cans at 11c each
SOAP. Swift's white, full weight laundry bar (one purchase to a family) 5 bars for 25c
SOAP. Blue Bird Flvers, a good brown laundry soap, 7 bars for 25c
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI or EGG NOODLES. Mrs. Schiel's brand—per package 8c

Cash Values Worth While HAMILTONS' at Everybody's Store

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 filaments."

"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, or by 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 contagious 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 cannot 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."

WHEN ANSWERING classified ads kindly mention The Democrat.

KEEP THE BABIES IN PERFECT HEALTH

They must be allowed plenty of fresh air. Take them out riding every day; let them sleep out of doors. This can best be accomplished in a comfortable carriage. We have a very beautiful and comprehensive line of carriages, for we have several styles in the following makes.

SLUMBER CARRIAGES, PULLMAN SLEEPERS, PULLMAN RUNABOUT, ENGLISH CARRIAGES, FOLDING GO-CARTS, SULKIES.

Sixteen different prices from \$1.00 to \$36.00

FISHER-BRADEN CO.



THE EYES are the "Windows of the Soul." Is your soul well-lighted? There may be curtains over your eyes. Your vision may be indistinct, but you have never looked through other windows. Your eyes make the world what it is to you.

Let Optometry assure you that your vision is perfect, or supply lenses to make it so.

E. C. MEADE
Optometrist