

# THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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## NO SPANISH "FLU" HITS SPRINGFIELD

Epidemic of Definite Cases Has Not Yet Made Its Appearance Here.

### EUGENE CLOSED UP TIGHT

Springfield School Authorities Exercise Every Precaution to Prevent Malady Securing Foothold in City Schools.

So far there are no authenticated cases of Spanish "flu" in Springfield. About 100 cases have appeared in Eugene, but as the epidemic has appeared in many places in the valley, it is not expected that Springfield will escape visitation.

For the benefit of its readers the News has secured all the information possible relative to the disease and trusts everyone will use every sensible precaution to prevent it becoming an epidemic in Springfield.

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

The disease resembles a very contagious kind of "cold" accompanied by fever, pains 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.

### Recognizing Influenza Cases.

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.

### Marked Symptoms.

In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head and 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 low.

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.

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.

### Eugene Clamps Lid On.

At a meeting of the health authorities in Eugene, it was decided to close

all theatres, churches, dance halls, and any other public gatherings, at once. The schools and the university will remain open for the present. Eugene last night looked like a deserted village, not enough activity in evidence to make it even interesting for an industrious microbe.

No Cases in Springfield Yet. While there are no bona fide cases of the "flu" reported in Springfield thus far, Mayor Morrison has taken the needed precaution to order all public places kept closed.

Every precaution is being taken in the Springfield schools to insure possible incipient attacks. The school authorities have notified the teachers to send children home that are sneezing. The sneezing may be the result of a cold only, but it is impossible to determine this in the incipient stages, and infection is as liable at this stage as at any other. If the attack proves to be nothing but a cold, the child is no worse off from being kept at home where it can be treated and returned to school within a day or so if the disease does not manifest itself within that time. Parents who would protest, with good reasons, at having their own children exposed to infection from other children through the headlessness of other parents or teachers, are expected for the same reason to exercise the same precautions if their own children should happen to be the first ones that are attacked. Keep them from school, yourself. You will not only be helping to safeguard your own children by so doing, but of other children as well.

Sincere co-operation in precautionary measures is the surest and quickest way to guard against or stamp out an epidemic. Doctors and medicine can't do it all. The same rule that applies to children can be equally well applied to adults, who, are too frequently nothing but grown-up children as far as exercising precaution for themselves or for others are concerned. Smother a sneeze if possible in time to prevent it spraying the surrounding atmosphere. There are a million or more little bugs emitted with every sneeze, looking for a nice warm place to work in. Hang on to your own bugs—they may do you a whole lot less harm than they would the next fellow.

To guard against the disease, the body should 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. But don't forget that the festive little microbes, whatever his jaw-breaking name may be, are nearly all alike in one respect—they shun the good company of pure air and cleanliness.

### TAKES RUBBER GARMENTS

Slickers and Raincoats Commandeered by Government Agent.

All the medium length and long raincoats and "slickers" in the Cox & Cox department store were commandeered by the United States government on Saturday, October 5. The garments were bought up for use in United States army, and not a single garment may be bought by private persons.

The agent told the firm that the wholesale cost, plus 10%, would be paid for all the garments taken. The goods were stored in a wholesale house under the government seal until Tuesday, then they were shipped to a point somewhere on the coast. This is only the beginning, as no doubt in the near future the government will commandeer all the overalls and all the muslin. Millions of overalls are needed in the army and the factories are working on government orders to the exclusion of the merchant trade.

### Home Restaurant is Opened.

A deal was made the first of the week whereby Jess Merwin became proprietor of the Home Restaurant, owned by Ed Dempster. Mr. Merwin opened the restaurant today. The restaurant has been closed for several weeks and everyone is pleased to have it open again.

### Saturday is Liberty Day.

Saturday, October 12, is the four hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America. The President has proclaimed it Liberty Day and requests the citizens of every community in the United States to celebrate the day.

## PLANING MILL TO DECLARE DIVIDEND

Trustee Wintermeier Announces Forty Per Cent to Be Paid on Labor Claims.

### CHECKS TO BE SENT SOON

Trustee Makes Remarkable Showing in Disposing of Stocks on Hand in Face of Trying Market Conditions.

C. A. Wintermeier, trustee of the Springfield planing mill that went into bankruptcy February 25th last, has effected sufficient sales from the stocks on hand to declare a dividend today of 40% in behalf of the labor claims incurred sixty days prior to the filing of the bankruptcy petition. About forty claims will benefit by the dividend.

In an interview with a News representative last night, Mr. Wintermeier stated "that the labor claims involved over \$1,000, but that there would be ample assets as fast as realized upon to pay them off 100 cents on the dollar. This will be welcome news to the men employed about the premises of the concern, a number of whom had a considerable amount in wages tied up."

"The checks would be forwarded to the men within a day or two," Mr. Wintermeier added.

As to the claims of other creditors involved in the proceedings Mr. Wintermeier could not at this time give no definite assurance as to what would be realized in their behalf, if anything. He stated that there was a possibility only of a small dividend. This hinges largely upon what disposition can be made of the property that is not encumbered, and the price that can be secured for it. The property in question consists of four unimproved lots adjoining the mill, which under normal conditions would bring \$150 each.

The mill property itself is encumbered with a mortgage of \$5,300, held by Chas. L. Scott, representing four other interests. While the reasonable valuation of the mill property is estimated at \$7,000, it is doubtful if the property at this time would sell for much more than the face of the mortgage. It is intended, however, to keep the plant intact, in order to attract the best possible offers at a more propitious time.

### PLATINUM NOT TO BE USED

Instructions Received by Jewelers—Government Wants Supply.

Any use of platinum for the manufacture, alteration or repair of articles is forbidden and all jewelers must sell all scrap platinum coming into their possession to the government when the amount received by them totals more than one ounce.

These regulations are published, and further orders state that all jewelers who buy, sell or use platinum must have a license. The instructions were received by F. M. French of Albany, secretary of the Oregon Retail Jewelers of Oregon.

The telegram received by Mr. French reads, in part, as follows:

"Sale, possession and use of platinum, iridium and palladium in any form now subject to provisions of explosive act regulations. Penalties for violation, \$5,000, imprisonment one year, or both. All jewelers must secure application for license No. 11 from license agent, their cities. Manufacture, alteration or repair articles requiring use or addition these metals not permitted. Estimated inventory by weight of platinum content in complete manufactured jewelry must accompany applications for license; also inventory platinum content in partly manufactured articles, filigree and scrap, etc. Jewelers must keep accurate records of purchases and sales of articles containing platinum, showing weight and names and addresses of persons to transactions. "All jewelers who buy, sell, possess or use these metals in any form without license are subject to penalties."

The self-denial of the American home, added to the efforts of the American farmer, have removed fear from the minds of our allies for this year at least. Let's keep it up.

## WORK ON BRIDGE NEARLY COMPLETE

Rehabilitated Structure to Be Thrown Open to Traffic on Saturday Evening.

### BID BUS GLAD GOOD-BYE

With New Steel Span and Each Wooden Span Reinforced With Eighteen Cedar Piers, Bridge Safe for Years.

Our probationary period on the limousine will be over this week.

No more shocks to our frazzled nerves.

No more will that delicate gasoline aroma be wafted into nostrils that have faced it bravely for six long weeks without the protection of a gas mask.

No more will stomachs, that have been brought up to better things, squirm from esophagus to Berlin as it gulped in its oily thickness at one end and was jarred clear up to the diaphragm from the other.

No more will we hike the dark, dismal thoroughfare after "service" has ceased and curfew has tolled the knell of parting day.

No more will the "village cutup" with the million-dollar gold "toofies" that steered the thing from one side of the road to the other in a wild effort to give us one "money's worth" have another snap like it. We hope Uncle Sam will either make him go to work or fight. He tried his darndest to kill us off.

We have but one kind remembrance left out of the entire six weeks of joy-riding in the inhuman carry-all. Everything else is bitterness and woe. We refer to that genial old rooster that perched on the back step and blew the "go-ahead" whistle nine seconds after the "jiggler" had crossed the S. P. track. He had a lot of good traits. He was kind-hearted and showed much genuine sympathy when we came down after bumping our cerebellum on the roof; and 'twas refreshing to watch his face retreat into a grin when they made the bridge grade on "high." It cheered us up right smart. He deserved a better job than the one he had. Most people thought he was made captain of the go-gait on account of long and loyal service to the company. This was not the case. He was put there as a punishment. He had fractured some rule of the company. He was so good at "fractures" that they put him on a job where there would be plenty, and he made good. Anyway, now that it is all over but the rejoicing, we wish him well, and if we had any "pull" with the S. P. we sure would use it in his behalf and get him a regular job.

He was patient and long-suffering, and his last kindly act toward us was when he peddled the information that the last spike would be driven on the new bridge at 5:30 p. m. Saturday, October 12, and at 6 o'clock the first car would cross, and the shattered wrecks of a once happy, husky tribe of Springfieldians would find ease and comfort forever.

### MISS MILLER IN HONOLULU

Writes to Mrs. Miller About Hawaii—She Likes the Country Fine.

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 10, 1918.

Dear Mother: Your letter of April 9 reached me some time ago. Sorry to learn that you have been ill and hope you are all right again.

We don't get mail very often now during these strenuous war times. The last steamer brought 1,469 sacks of mail, an accumulation of twelve or thirteen days, due to shipping congestion. As a rule though, we get mail at least once a week.

The rainy season is over now, and the days are bright and beautiful, with no uncomfortably hot weather. The temperature does not vary more than ten degrees the year round here.

I have not seen all the places of interest yet, so am not making any plans for returning just now.

I did not know anyone before I came here, but unlike other places, one makes friends without half trying. Women are free from the petty jealousy and suspicion that is so characteristic of the women of the mainland. They are never tired, and always in

a playful mood, and the men are more chivalrous and respectful.

I'm sorry that I didn't anticipate the publication of my letter in the Springfield News. I should have sent one of more general interest and conformed to printer's requirements. Your editor, God bless him, must be very liberal. I don't remember what I wrote—can you send me a clipping of the article?

I do not get tired here as in California. I hardly know whether it is because the climate is more adaptable to my requirements, or because I tired of the monotony there. I think I was mentally weary there most of the time.

Here there is something different to look forward to every evening. People make dates with you a week, and even ten days and two weeks ahead, so that I find it necessary to keep an engagement book, and as I love to anticipate things, it delights my little soul nearly to death, especially since I am so unused to so much attention.

I go home from work at 5 p. m., press my clothes, sew or do other necessary things until dinner time. After that I dress and go somewhere for the evening. Afterwards I set up in bed and read until midnight or until the early hours, and get up at 6:30 a. m. b. d. s. (before daylight savings). There is always something to get me up early Sunday morning, so I do not get more than an average of six hours sleep daily, yet I increase in weight, sleep like a brick, have a ravenous appetite, and never felt better.

I have not visited any new places of interest lately, but expect to make some new explorations Sunday, and bring home some guavas (I wish I could send you some for jelly—they make the best jelly there is), then the next Sunday we expect to make the trip around the island. One feature of that, however, must necessarily be eliminated—viewing the submarine or coral gardens through glass-bottomed boats, these boats having been taken back to Santa Catalina, as there are too few tourists here now to make them pay. Plans are being made to move the equipment of Iolani, an amusement park in Oakland, here. I hope they succeed, for it would be a great addition to Honolulu, which has nothing of the kind yet.

I get clothes made very cheaply here by the Japanese dressmakers, and their laundry work is the most beautiful ever done, and very cheap.

Living expenses are cheaper here, I think, than in the East. I consider that it costs very little to live in the islands.

The people here are more patriotic than anywhere else on earth. Of course there are many wealthy people here, but even the poor people and Orientals do more than their share, and in every movement started, whether it be Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, eyes for the navy or Belgian relief, Hawaii's quota is always oversubscribed.

There is nothing more to write about now.

Best wishes from GENE.

### NEW FOOD CARDS BY NOV. 3

Conservation Drive Begins October 28—To Be Strictly Adhered To.

A large food pledge drive will begin on October 28. The object of the drive is to pledge every family to a strict observance to the new food regulations. A Hoover card will be supplied for every home and it is to be hung in the window as the old one was.

It is a national campaign and it is necessary in order to save the 15,000,000 tons of food stuffs that will be required overseas. The cards are being printed and they will be ready for distribution by October 28. The new cards will bear the official emblem and set forth in detail the definite conservation duties of every family.

Each member of the family must be made to realize the importance of the conservation of all possible food-stuffs. The food administration hopes to have cards in all the homes by November 3.

### Wrapping Paper.

Retail merchants are directed by the War Industries Board at Washington, D. C., to discontinue the unnecessary wrapping of merchandise and to reduce to the point of absolute necessity the use of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes and office stationery. The order is due to the fact that the government soon will be forced to divert to munition manufacturers a large quantity of chemical pulp used heretofore in making wrapping paper.

## ALLIES SMASH 30 TEUTON DIVISIONS

Enemy Line Forced Back Nine Miles in One Day on 20-Mile Front.

### BOCHE LOSS TREMENDOUS

British Cavalry Pursues Fleeing Armies Rapidly into Open Country Beyond Hindenburg Line.

The German armies are in full flight before the British, American and French forces on the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Cambrai, the strong point of the enemy in this region, has been taken by the Canadians in its entirety, and north of Cambrai the Canadians have deeply penetrated the German line.

Out in the open east of what once was the old Hindenburg line, cavalry is hustling the retreating foe in what virtually amounts to a rout. So fast is the retreat that columns of the allied troops in parade formation have passed through numerous villages, completely out of contact with the Germans.

In yesterday's attack between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the allied troops took 11,000 prisoners and captured 200 guns.

In the fighting 23 German divisions—more than a quarter of a million men—have been severely man-handled. The maximum depth of the advance is between eight and ten miles. The Germans are declared to be fleeing to the east of Le Cateau, one of the most important railroad centers in this region.

Behind them the Germans are leaving the country devastated, burning towns and villages as they flee.

The Anglo-French troops have forced the Germans to a general retreat north and south of St. Quentin. The first army, pursuing the enemy rear guards, has advanced about five miles to the east of St. Quentin and taken 2,000 prisoners.

For all practical purposes the allied troops now hold the Cambrai-St. Quentin railway. The maximum advance at 2 o'clock this afternoon was five miles at Bertry, four miles southeast of Le Cateau.

### Yank-Franco Forces Drive On.

American and French troops are steadily driving the enemy from the scene of the desperate struggles for Verdun. General Pershing reported today in his communique for yesterday announcing an advance on both sides of the Meuse and the capture of more than 3,000 prisoners during the day. He also reported the capture of Cornay against stubborn fighting in the continued advance in the Argonne forest.

West of the Meuse, against freshly engaged divisions they penetrated the enemy's main line of resistance between Cunel and Romagne.

In the Argonne they took important heights to the south of Marcy and joined hands with the French. They took over 2,000 additional prisoners.

The Americans had their day filled with major and minor successes and advanced at every point in the sector where they attacked. Farther to the east, co-operating with the French troops, American divisions advanced for a considerable distance east of the Meuse and cleared the Germans out of the sector where they had been dangerously troublesome, because they were able to pour an enfilading fire upon the advancing troops.

### REQUIREMENTS CHANGED

High School Education Not Required to Enter University S. A. T. C.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, commanding officer of the Students' Army Training Corps at the university, has received orders tending to the lowering of educational standards for entrance into training in the S. A. T. C. high school education is not now required.

This action will probably result in an entrance of 1,000 men into training. The university training camp has a government contract to furnish 1,000 trained men.

A unit has been authorized at the school of medicine in Portland and it will be organized immediately.