

NEBRASKA CLOSED UP

State Board of Health Puts Ban On All Public Meetings in Effort to Stamp Out "Flu" Epidemic.

As a means of combating the Spanish influenza epidemic, the state board of health issued an order prohibiting all public gatherings, indoors or outdoors, throughout the entire state, until November 2. The order closes all schools, churches, lodges and theatres, urges that children be kept at home as much as possible, and states that the cause of the large number of deaths from the disease was on account of persons afflicted refusing to go to bed soon enough and attempting to get out of bed too soon. "The disease is in an especially virulent form," says the order, "and immediate and direct methods must be adopted to combat its spread if the health and life of our people are to be conserved." The ruling was issued, board members said, following reports that the disease was spreading rapidly over the state.

Nebraska women will not vote at the election November 5, according to the opinion handed down by District Judge A. A. Flansburg at Lincoln. Neither will the anti-suffrage referendum be submitted to a vote of the people at the same election. Judge Flansburg held that evidence submitted by anti-suffragists indicated that the referendum petition did not contain a sufficient number of valid signatures and that therefore it should be withheld from the ballot until the case was finally decided.

Movement of 7,000 draft selects from Nebraska, the state's October quota, to Camp Kearney, Cal., and Camp Bowie, Texas, was cancelled by the War department, because of the influenza epidemic in the state. The order was issued on Governor Neville's recommendation.

Nebraska is to have no more sugar for canning purposes, according to a ruling by the state food administration. The state's allotment for November is 3,700,000 pounds, a reduction of 528,000 from that of last month.

More than 100 Nebraska civil war veterans, whose meager allotments have been hit by the high cost of living, have applied for admission to the state soldiers' home at Millard and Grand Island. Both homes are pretty well filled and each has a waiting list.

The government has sent six army physicians into Nebraska to help combat the influenza epidemic. Several doctors have been sent into Knox county, where a large percentage of the populace is ill with the malady.

The state convention of the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at Lincoln, Nov. 19-22. The convention was to have been held at Fairbury, but was called off on account of the influenza situation.

Coming just before the general election the state-wide quarantine against the "flu" puts a ban on all campaign tours and speeches and gives Nebraska the novelty of a campaign minus the oratory.

Citizens of Fremont and vicinity are convinced that the heavy clouds of smoke which hung over the district the other evening were caused by the Minnesota forest fires 600 miles to the north.

The influenza situation has become so serious in the North Bend vicinity that doctors and nurses have been summoned from Omaha to help combat the epidemic.

C. F. Chapman, superintendent of the Lincoln board of health, predicts that the "flu" epidemic in Nebraska will not be over until the middle of November.

The postoffice department at Washington has granted the request of the citizens of Berlin, Otoe county, and changed the name of their town to Otoe.

Unofficial reports on the fourth Liberty loan campaign in Nebraska indicates that the state went "over the top" with several million to spare.

The state convention of Congregationalists scheduled at York last Monday has been postponed to November 18, owing to the influenza epidemic.

The government has forbidden Filley and Virginia to construct consolidated school buildings until after the war.

Edward Kern of Stanton won first prize in the age honor class and age show class and senior and grand champion in the Duroc boar class at the National Swine Show at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

While the federal government is trying to obtain nurses from Nebraska to care for influenza victims at soldiers' training camps, the need for nurses in Nebraska is such that little or no response can be given to the government's appeal, health officials say.

Six sons in Uncle Sam's service, and the seventh and youngest son preparing to enter the navy next spring, is the record held by John W. Kennebeck, Columbus lumber dealer.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Nye-Schneider-Fowler elevator at Fremont, along with much of its contents, including 10,000 bushels of grain. The loss is placed at \$25,000.

The Equity State Bank at Elsie, Tekamah State Bank at Tekamah, and the Madison State Bank of Madison have been granted charters by the State Banking Board.

Delegates representing every farm organization in Nebraska, at a conference at Lincoln last week, adopted resolutions petitioning the federal food administration to stabilize the price of hogs in accordance with the promises of a year ago and to pass measures which will free the grain markets from sudden and unwarranted declines. In a lengthy report submitted at the meeting it was shown that in spite of a shortage in the 1918 crop, corn dropped 53 cents per bushel in price on the Omaha market in twenty-one days.

The State Council of Defense has again called upon people of Nebraska to rid the state of the common barberry bush, which harbors rust and causes its spread to wheat and other cereals. To emphasize that the council is in earnest this time, it states that "summary action" will follow on the heels of all cases of refusal to comply with the order.

S. W. Sanford of Fremont has been made superintendent of the state hog cholera serum plant, which was recently ordered reopened by the board of regents of the state university. Mr. Alford had charge of the plant until it was closed by the legislature a year ago.

Another Nebraska boy has received recognition for bravery "over there." The French government decorated Earl Lenning of Schuyler for performing daring feats under heavy enemy fire, according to word reaching his parents at Schuyler.

A total of 1,537 University of Nebraska students have entered Uncle Sam's service, which places our state educational institution fourth in the list of state colleges of the country in percentage of students in the service.

Nebraska soldiers who become insane in service will be cared for at the three state asylums, the state board of control has decided. Sixteen soldiers have been received at these institutions in the last six weeks.

A rumor is current in western Nebraska that the monster twenty-four inch oil well near Harrisburg, drilling of which has been going on for about a year, has struck oil at a depth of over four thousand feet.

Records of the state health office at Lincoln up to last Tuesday showed a total of about 25,000 influenza cases in Nebraska, with a death rate of about 2 per cent, which is considered remarkably low.

Dodge county's new court house, erected at a cost of \$225,000, was dedicated last Saturday. The building was erected to take the place of the one destroyed by fire three years ago next December.

Berlin precinct, Otoe county, with a quota of \$72,315, was one of the first communities in the Kansas City district to exceed its quota and win an honor flag in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive.

People of Riverton are greatly excited over the prospects of finding oil in the vicinity. A movement for the organization of a company to drill this fall is now on foot, it is reported.

Because of the influenza epidemic the state convention of the Nebraska Bankers' association, scheduled for Omaha this week, has been postponed. The meeting may be held next month.

Nearly 1,000 persons attended the dedicatory services of the new Methodist church at Cortland. The church was erected at a cost of \$23,000 and it was dedicated free of indebtedness.

An average of thirty food regulation violators are penalized each month in Douglas county. Penalties have ranged from a brief closing to large contributions to the Red Cross.

The apple crop in Dodge and surrounding counties is reported almost a complete failure, only a few orchards producing anything like a normal crop.

Poor corn crops in Seward county this year has resulted in farmer's of the county offering to assist farmers in other counties to harvest their crops.

The war industries board has turned down the application of the Nebraska Corn Meal Mills for a permit to erect a \$10,000 elevator in Beatrice.

So numerous have gophers become in Dodge county that measures have been taken to rid the county of the pest.

Potato growers of western Nebraska are again urging the establishment of potato flour factory.

Niobrara's new flouring mill is now in full operation and turning out a high grade product.

The state council of defense sent a message to President Wilson suggesting "no armistice with the German government while the German armies are in the field," and urging unconditional surrender as the only basis for peace negotiations.

The laying of sidewalks henceforth is to be passed upon by county and state committees on non-war construction. This means that all sidewalk construction, except small repairs, must have the approval of such bodies before it can proceed.

Omaha people are not fond of horse meat. Fred Nelson, of Grand Island, who opened a market for the sale of horse meat in the metropolis last spring, has closed the shop for lack of business.

The Boys' and Girls' Victory campaign throughout the entire country will feature the United War Work drive November 11 to 18. Each boy and girl between 12 and 21 is asked to earn and give \$5. The money donated must be earned. Nebraska's quota will be \$80,000 and 10,000 boys and girls.

WHAT RED CROSS DID LAST YEAR

Report of War Council Surely Will Thrill the Hearts of All Americans.

WOMEN GIVEN HIGH TRIBUTE

Contributions of Materials and Time Have Been Practically Unending—Figures Tell of Work Done by the Various Chapters.

October 23 the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross held their annual meetings to elect officers and make reports. To be read at all these meetings throughout the United States, the Red Cross War Council sent the following annual message covering the work of the Red Cross for the past year: To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 20,648,103 annual members, besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$170,000,000. From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women.

To the foregoing must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

- 490,120 refugee garments.
- 7,123,621 hospital supplies.
- 10,786,480 hospital garments.
- 10,134,501 knitted articles.
- 192,748,107 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,833 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospital, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handwork.

Money Spent in Work.

By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of \$44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least \$325,000,000.

This outpouring of generosity in material things has been accompanied by a spontaneity in the giving, by an enthusiasm and a devotion in the doing, which, after all, are greater and bigger than could be anything measured in terms of time or dollars.

It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspesakable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized. Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the medical corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which, we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of inestimable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Under your commission to France the work has been carefully organized, facilities have been provided, and effective efforts made to co-operate with the army as to carry out the determination of the American people, and especially of the members of the Red Cross, that our boys "over there" shall lack for nothing which may add to their safety, comfort and happiness.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope.

Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies; and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift.

The defection of Bulgaria, which by the time this message can be read may have been followed by events still more portentous, may point the way to yet greater Red Cross opportunity and obligation. "The cry from Macedonia" to come and help will probably prove one of the most appealing messages to which the world has ever listened.

What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very truth "the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest.

The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which service in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman. Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

PHYSICIANS ARE CALLED TOO SOON

Not Necessary to Summon Doctor in Mild Cases of Spanish Influenza.

REST IN BED IS IMPORTANT

Acute Shortage of Medical and Nursing Service Makes It Imperative That People Learn Something of Care of Sick.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick."

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given."

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and soap bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door."

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up pinkish (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully."

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be buried. The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases."

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillowcases; quiet, so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep."

"So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Observe Cleanliness. The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will make it much simpler to avoid infection. It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients. "In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor."

Fact.

"We've had to come 17,000 miles to get in this fight," remarked an Australian in France.

"We haven't had to come that far," replied an American, "but it's just as hard to swim the Atlantic as it is the Pacific."

Taking Chances.

"Have they found out yet what is the matter with your son, Mike?"

"No, sir, so they've took him to the orsepital to have a autopsy performed on him."



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug stores or send 50c to Publisher, 624 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the Prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel troubles.

Omaha, Neb.—"I was at one time greatly benefited by taking Dr. Pierce's medicine. I became all run-down in health, was weak and nervous and was greatly in need of some good tonic to build me up and give me strength. I took the Favorite Prescription and the Golden Medical Discovery and they proved to be just what I needed for they built me up and restored me to good health. For this I am very thankful, indeed."—Mrs. Jennie Richardson, 537 S. 25th Ave.

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BEYOND POWER OF LANGUAGE

Writer Declares It Impossible to Adequately Picture the Magnificence of Panama's Palm Trees.

Mark Twain once described a palm as "Nature's imitation of an umbrella that has been out to see what a cyclone is like, and is trying not to look disappointed." But R. J. Chaddock of Benton Harbor, Mich., in a delightfully interesting and informative brochure which he has published for private distribution, entitled "Panama and the Canal Zone," and which is compiled from a series of "Vacation Letters" written by him when on an extended visit there, says he is sure Twain's description is a gross libel on the magnificent palm trees of Panama. Mr. Chaddock writes: "There are scores of palms, some of them dwarfed and squat, others towering toward the blue sky before the frond bursts into the gorgeous plume of the royal palm. High up in celba and ebo trees cling festoons of orchids, absorbing from the air the beauties of the stars and the tints of the rainbow. But what's the use! When no man can paint, much less describe, a single lily, what chance has there to compose in words a melodic strain in the divine scenic harmony of the gem of the tropics?"

Cheeky.

Her Father—And so you want to marry my daughter?

Young Man—That's what I said.

Her Father—But how do you expect to support her on an income of \$1,200 a year?

Young Man—Oh, come, now, your income must be ten times that amount.—Boston Transcript.

An Absent Item.

"History repeats itself."

"Maybe. But the next chapter is going to leave Bill Hohenzollern out."

Even the cat has a human trait. He will sharpen his claws in play.



Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

"There's a Reason"