

Semi-Weekly Tribune

IRA L. BARE, Editor and Publisher

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1918.

ALLIES ARE WINNING BUT FIGHTING IS VICIOUS.

The entente forces in Belgium and France continue successfully to drive the enemy before them. In Belgium Flanders the advance is somewhat rapid, but on all sectors in France the Germans are fighting with desperation to hold back their foes.

The great wedge that is being driven by the Belgian, British and French troops in Flanders now threatens seriously the entire line of the enemy. In many positions in north Belgium from the Lys river to the sea, including his submarine and other bases along the coast, while to the south the Little Entente gradually is being enmeshed and doubtless soon will receive attention from the pioneers which are being oiled for the task of reclaiming this important tract of territory as far as Valenciennes in France.

Meanwhile the French and American forces are struggling valiantly forward in their drive northward from the Champagne region into the country over which the Germans must effect a retreat to their own border in the event of a final debacle. As has been the case always since the offensive began, the Germans are vigorously defending their positions, using innumerable machine gun detachments in endeavors to hold their ground. Particularly vicious are the counter thrusts that the Americans are being compelled to sustain east and west of the Meuse, where the entire front is threatened with immediate collapse should General Liggett's men crash thru the line for material gains.

Flu Tightening its Grip.

Lincoln, Oct. 16.—According to reports coming to the office of the State Board of Health today, there are 4,099 cases of Spanish influenza in Omaha and 897 in Lincoln. There are 1,326 reported in the state outside of these cities, 350 of which are in Crofton and 400 in Bloomfield.

Washington, Oct. 16.—There were 6,122 deaths from Spanish influenza in 30 cities the week ending October 12, as compared with 19 the week ending September 14, when the disease got its foothold in New England. In the same period there were 4,469 deaths from pneumonia.

These figures, announced today by the bureau of the census, do not include figures from army camps and with reports missing from all other cities and towns and country districts there was no way of estimating the total number of deaths.

The heaviest toll from influenza was 1,697 in Philadelphia. The New York total was 979; Boston 850; Chicago 571.

Calls on Kaiser to Retire.

In commenting on the German peace proposals the Volks Zeitung of Leipzig, Saxony, is quoted in a dispatch from Switzerland as saying: "In the minds of the German people responsibility for the present situation centers more and more clearly each day on the person of the emperor." "We see in William II the last German military monarch. He must feel that he can no longer be what he has thought himself since the first day of his reign—an instrument sent by God, and above all the chief of the most brilliant and best organized army."

"In 1888 the emperor said he would sacrifice eighteen army corps and 42,000,000 inhabitants rather than give up a single stone conquered by his father. Two million dead are more than eighteen army corps. The emperor always has asked great patriotic sacrifices from his subjects. It is now for him to show his spirit of sacrifice and to withdraw. It would thus permit the German people to obtain better peace terms."

Not Hurrying Peace.

The announcement that Germany has accepted the fourteen principles of peace laid down by President Wilson has created no undue excitement among the fighting men. The latter are confident that the president will look after the welfare of the allies and in the meantime the boys at the front are willing to continue to do their share in driving the Hun back within his borders.

Generally the spirit prevails that while the enemy is on the run and has no hope for a military victory, he should be made to feel the weight of the allied powers and the justness and importance of their cause. The boys all have the fighting spirit and it does not waver now that they realize a movement for peace is under way. They are all the more anxious to give the enemy a finishing touch before it is all over.

Transport Is Sunk.

The transport America was sunk at its pier at Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday morning. Few men are missing, according to the official report of the navy department. The cause of this sinking has not been determined.

It was admitted that the transport was being prepared to take to sea and that there were considerable number of troops on board at the time. This liner was formerly the "Amerika," owned by the North German Lloyd and was taken over by the government when the United States entered the war, being used in the transport service since.

Minnesota Fire Loss Heavy.

Property damage by the forest fires in Minnesota amounts to \$75,000,000 and the insurance losses will total \$25,000,000, according to computations made by insurance men. The estimate does not include the standing timber and the uninsured property. It is the consensus in insurance circles that the losses to insurance companies is the heaviest since the San Francisco fire.

RULES GOVERNING PUBLIC EATING PLACES BECOME EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 21

All Places Where Cooked Food Is Sold to Consumer on the Premises Included in Regulations Announced By Federal Food Administrator Watters—Twelve Imperative Orders Cover Sales of Foodstuffs.

Effective October 21, rules and regulations governing public eating places in Nebraska are announced by Gordon W. Watters, Federal Food Administrator for Nebraska.

These regulations, together with suggestions, are made public upon the request of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator. They are a part of the general scheme of supervision of public eating places of the United States and are the same as those obtaining in other states.

For the purpose of following general orders, public eating places shall be defined to include all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars, and steamships, and all places where cooked food is sold to the consumer on the premises.

No Licenses Now.
It has not been deemed necessary, at the present time, actually to license the operation of such public eating places, but in cases where the patriotic cooperation of such public eating places cannot be had by other means, the United States Food Administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies, warns Watters. A failure to conform to any of the orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by Section 4 of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917.

"These suggestions and general orders to public eating places," says Watters, "are to make possible public eating places contributing in the general scheme of furnishing food to the Allied nations."

"For the year ending July, 1919 the United States must send seven million, five hundred and fifty thousand tons of foodstuff across the water. This is an increase of five million, seven hundred and thirty thousand tons over last year. The only way that we can make possible this shipment is by the voluntary cooperation of every agency in the United States."

Nine Millions Fed.

"Public eating places are a big factor in supplying food and will be a bigger factor in saving food. We estimate that nearly nine million people eat at our public eating places. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. We are asking the proprietors and employees of these institutions to undertake in many particulars, a more strict program than last year, and we are confident that they will willingly do this. This is not rationing—a thing we shall never have, if our people continue to support us as in the past. We are simply making an appeal to the intelligence in the homes and public eating places of America to work out for themselves the means and manner of saving."

"With Mr. Hoover, I believe we can accomplish the necessary end by voluntary action of our own people. The willingness of the vast majority to assume individual responsibility is one of the greatest proofs of the character and idealism of our people. Our simple formula for this year is to reduce further the consumption and waste of all food."

"The general plan is this: The restrictions imposed Wheatless and Meatless days last year, will now under the present program, become a thing of the past, because the slogan this year will be the general one to reduce consumption and waste, and to save food all along the line. We do not ask you to save a particular food, but to save on all foods. Under these circumstances, the Food Administration asks all public eating places to obey the general policies of the Food Administration which follow. We know that the majority of public eating places will welcome this enforcement, because it protects the patriot from the shacker, and gives the honest man who wants to save, protection from the wrongful acts of his unpatriotic competitors."

These general orders are:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—No public eating place shall serve, or permit to be served, any bread or other bakery products which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitute, or shall it serve or permit to be served, more than two ounces of this bread, known as Victory bread, or if no Victory bread is served, more than four ounces of other breads, such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc. Sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, and rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, are excepted.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.—No public eating place shall serve, or permit to be served, bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.—No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—No public eating place shall serve, or permit to be served to one patron at

any one meal, more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule, meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by-products thereof.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.—No public eating place shall serve, or permit to be served, any ham as a garniture.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any one person at any one meal, more than one-half ounce of butter.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any one person at any one meal, more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American cheese.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter, nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served, unless the guests so request, and in no event, shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administration to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.—No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned, and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.—No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed, food on its premises in such manner as may cause deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream, or Cream DeLuxe; and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent butter fat shall be served.

Supplementing these general orders, the Food Administration offers as suggestions:

BREAD AND BUTTER.—No bread or butter shall be served unless the guest requests it, and when bread and butter is served, it must not be put upon the table until after the first course of the meal is served. Toast must not be served as a garniture or under meat.

CEREALS.—Serve all cereals sparingly, as they are greatly needed both for the Allies and the Allies, and are ideal foods to store and transport.

MEATS.—Portions of meats shall be cut to the best advantage, and as small as practicable to meet the requirements of patrons. Prices should be adjusted accordingly.

FATS.—Serve as few fried dishes as possible. Trim and save all coarse fats from meat before cooking.

SUGAR.—Serve no sugar unless requested. Serve no candies after meals. Eliminate icing made with cane or beet sugar from all cakes. Use honey, maple sugar, corn sugar and syrups as sweeteners.

FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.—Serve fresh vegetables and fruits wherever possible. Feature vegetable dinners and fruit and vegetable salads. Minimize the use of canned fruits and vegetables.

COFFEE.—Economize in the use of coffee by every possible means.

CHEESE.—A shortage of Cheddar, commonly called American Cheese, makes it necessary for public eating places to avoid the service of this particular kind of cheese wherever possible. The serving of cheese with salads and the use of cheese with cooked dishes, should be avoided.

ICE.—Serve ice sparingly; practice rigid economy in its use. Ammonia is needed in the manufacture of nutritious.

SUPPERS AND TEAS.—The Food Administration believes the fourth meal to be unnecessary and unpatriotic. Where such suppers are served, all meats should be eliminated.

LUNCHEONS AND BANQUETS.—The Food Administration believes elaborate luncheons and banquets are unpatriotic and should not be encouraged. Such luncheons and banquets are recognized as being necessary for the social enjoyment of the people. The hour for such functions should be so regulated that the repast should take the place of one of the regular meals.

SERVICE.—Reduce the use of china, linen and silver in order to effect a saving of labor. Serve food wherever possible in the plate or dish from which it is to be eaten. Plate service should be established wherever possible. Service plates should be eliminated.

MENUS.—All so-called general bills of fare used in public eating places should be abandoned. A standard form of menu card is recommended, maximum size six by ten inches.

The encouragement of hors d'oeuvres, of vegetables, salads, fruits, sea food, and use of made-over dishes, and oxtails, tongues, etc., will save greatly in all staples. Table de hote meals as prepared in America often make waste and should be discouraged.

The American Plan hotel or restaurant should require its guests to choose specifically in writing from the items offered so as to avoid waste.

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 1918 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 1859 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 phases 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?

"Microbiologists 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 other 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."

Money to Loan.
Plenty of six per cent money to loan on farms and ranches, interest payable annually with privilege of paying part or all at any time. Loans closed promptly. No delay.
BUCHANAN & PATTERSON.



Congressman M. P. Kindaid, Republican candidate for re-election. By voice and vote has given his unqualified support to every war measure and urges vigorous, speedy prosecution of the war until the enemy is forced to an unconditional surrender.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE



JUDGE ERNEST B. PERRY OF CAMBRIDGE

Clean, able, fearless.—Omaha Bee. Remarkably fit timber.—Lincoln State Journal.

The west three-fourths of the state is entitled to at least one judge.—World-Herald.

Estray Mare.

Estrayed from my place eight miles north of Lugham about the middle of August a bay mare two years old, with bald face and white hind feet. Reward will be paid for return of animal or for information leading to its recovery.

F. R. BRESTIL, Ingham, Neb.

Estray Notice.

Taken up on or about August 21, 1918, in the pasture of the undersigned a heifer about three years old, white face, with horns, no brands. Owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take animal away.

GEORGE HALSEY, Wellfleet, Neb.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the District Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, upon a decree of foreclosure rendered in said Court wherein Mutual Building and Loan Association is plaintiff, and Cora Suit, et al., is defendant, and to me directed I will on the 16th day of November, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Court House in North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, the following described property to-wit:

Lots five and six (5 and 6) block eighty-eight (88) in the original town of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska.

Dated North Platte, Neb., October 14th, 1918.

A. J. SALISBURY, Sheriff.

O15-6.

Notice of Final Report.

Estate No. 1559 of Marie L. Cohn, deceased in the county court of Lincoln county, Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said Estate take notice that the Administrator has filed a final account and report of his administration and a petition for final settlement and discharge as such, which have been set for hearing before said court on November 8th, 1918, at 9 o'clock a. m., when you may appear and contest the same.

Dated October 8th, 1918.

Wm. H. C. WOODHURST, County Judge.

O15-3wks.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate No. 1556 of George W. Ross, deceased, in the county court of Lincoln county, Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said Estate is February 15th, 1919, and for settlement of said Estate is October 11th, 1919; that I will sit at the county court room in said county, on Nov. 15th, 1918, at 9 o'clock a. m., and on February 15th, 1919, at 9 o'clock a. m., to receive, examine, hear, allow, or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.

Wm. H. C. WOODHURST, County Judge.

O15-4-wks.