

## Will the Flu Return?

Authoritative Statement Issued by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Probably, but by no means certainly, there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic. Indications are, that should it occur, it will not be as severe as the pandemic of the previous winter.

City officials, state and city boards of health, should be prepared in the event of a recurrence.

The fact that a previous attack brings immunity in a certain percentage of cases should allay fear on the part of those afflicted in the previous epidemic.

Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact.

It is not yet certain that the germ has been isolated, or discovered, and as a consequence there is yet no positive preventive, except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation and the avoidance of personal contact.

A close relation between the influenza epidemic and the constantly increasing pneumonia mortality rate prior to fall of 1918 is recognized.

It is now believed that the disease was pretty widely disseminated throughout the country before it was recognized in its epidemic state. This failure to recognize the early cases appears to have largely been due to the fact that every interest was then centered on the war.

Above are the important facts developed by the United States Public Health Service after a careful survey and investigation of the influenza pandemic of 1918-19, carried on in every state and important city, and even in foreign countries.

No one of the many experts of the service would make a more positive forecast of the all-important question, will there be a recurrence? All agreed, however, that a recurrence was not likely, and in the face of the known facts, that it would be wise to be prepared, more with a view of being on the safe side than actually anticipating danger.

The following excerpts from the government report are published for the benefit of the public and health officers in the hope that this will serve to set at rest the daily publication in the newspapers of statements, which are calculated to lull the public into a sense of false security and on the other to unduly cause alarm.

Contrary to the opinion expressed frequently during the early weeks of last year's pandemic by a number of observers, the studies of the U. S. Public Health Service indicate that the epidemic was not a fresh importation from abroad. Careful study of the mortality statistics of the United States shows there to be a number of extensive high mild forerunners of the epidemic during the previous two or four years.

The prevalence of a serious epidemic of influenza was first recognized in and around Boston in September of 1918. Within a few weeks it was general on the Atlantic seaboard, developed a little later among cities in the west. Rural districts

were usually attacked somewhat later than large cities in the same sections.

The percentage of the population attacked varied from 15 per cent. in Louisville to 53.3 per cent. in San Antonio, Texas, the aggregate for the whole group being about 26 per cent. This agrees with scattered observations in the first phase of the 1889-90 epidemic, when the attack rate seems to have varied within about these limits.

The case incidence was found to be uniformly highest in children from 5 to 14 years old, and progressively lower in each higher age group. It was slightly higher in females than in males of corresponding age; usually higher in the white than the colored population.

Concerning the important question of immunity conferred by an attack of influenza, the evidence is not conclusive, but there is reason to believe that an attack during the earlier stages of the epidemic confers a considerable, but not absolute immunity in the later outbreaks.

In general the pandemic of influenza was largely similar to that of 1889-90 in its development, first a mild form, later in a severe world-wide epidemic, in the rapidity of its spread and in its high case incidence. It has however been notably different in a much higher mortality, especially among young adults. Such evidence as has been gathered confirms the conclusion previously reached that it is transmitted directly and indirectly by contact. It appears probable, however, that the infection was already widely disseminated in this country some time before a serious epidemic was recognized.

Despite the fact that there is still some uncertainty as to the nature of the micro-organism causing pandemic influenza, one thing is certain, that the disease is communicable from person to person. Moreover, judging from experience in other diseases, it is probable that the germs, whatever its nature, is carried about not only by those who are ill with influenza, but by persons who may be entirely well. Everything which increases personal contact, therefore, should be regarded as a factor in spreading influenza.

The question of most practical and immediate interest is the probability of recurrence in the near future. Recurrences are characteristic of influenza epidemics; and the history of the last pandemic and previous ones would seem to point to the conclusion that this one has not yet run its full course. On the other hand this epidemic has already shown three more or less distinct phases and has been more severe, at least in mortality, than the three-year epidemic of 1889-92, facts which justify the hope, though not the conclusion, that it has run its course already.

It seems probable, however, that we may expect at least local recurrences in the near future, with an increase over the normal mortality from pneumonia for perhaps several years; and certainly we should be, as far as possible, prepared to meet them by previous organization of forces and measures for attempted prevention, treatment, and scientific investigation.

There should be no repetition of the extensive suffering and

distress which accompanied last year's pandemic. Communities should make plans now for dealing with any recurrence of the epidemic. The prompt recognition of the early cases and their effective isolation should be aimed at.

The most promising way to deal with a possible recurrence of the influenza epidemic is, to sum it up in a single word, "Preparedness." And now it is the time to prepare.

## Meeting of Wise County Federation of Civic Leagues September 23rd.

The annual meeting of the Wise County Federation of Civic Leagues will take place at Appalachia, September 23rd at 10 o'clock. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and the usual business will be transacted. The federation has been most fortunate in securing distinguished speakers for this meeting. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., a woman of national reputation, will make an address on social problems, and give suggestions on the solution of some of our Wise county problems. Mrs. Barrett is president of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, and a most able speaker.

Addresses will also be made by Mrs. Jane Ranson and Miss Mary Frazier of Richmond. All club members will remember with pleasure Mrs. Ranson's former talks to the club. She just returned from Red Cross work overseas, and will have much of interest to tell at the meeting.

Miss Frazier is the head of the state tuberculosis work, which is of such vital interest to our people at this time. All club members are expected, and all who are interested are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

## Detton-Tucker.

Mr. Samuel H. Detton, of Bristol, Va., and Miss Kate Tucker, of Big Stone Gap, Va., were united in marriage Monday, September 1st, at five o'clock at the home of Rev. Leslie, on Anderson street. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few close friends of the bride and groom.

Mrs. Detton is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Tucker, of Big Stone Gap, while Mr. Detton is a native of Bristol. He has recently returned from France, where he served with the A. E. F.

Friends of the young couple will be glad to know they will make Bristol their home.—Bristol Herald Courier.

## Tucker's Camp Meeting.

Tucker's Camp Meeting at Big Stone Gap ended September 2nd with very good success considering the inclemency of weather and the coolness of the nights, most especially in low grounds.

Many thanks to all who attended these services and favored us with our means of help. Our appreciation to both white and colored for their assistance both in service and in finance are beyond words of expression. The total amount of money received on the ground was \$206.01 after all expenses. We are grateful to say that by Tucker's camp meeting we were able to meet our obligations on our church. By this effort put forth by his our beloved divine, Rev. S. L. Tucker, who has the going forward of the church at heart and making better the world for mankind to live.

Respectfully,  
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
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### For the American Legion—Two Posts for Wise County to be Organized at the County Fair.

Returned soldiers, sailors and marines will be interested to learn that two posts of the American Legion will be established in Wise county this week. One of these posts will cover the western half of the county, and the other the eastern half. Both of these posts will be organized at the Wise County Fair on "Soldiers and Sailors' Day," which will be Thursday, September 18. The meeting of the boys for this purpose will be immediately after the big free dinner, to which all ex-service men are invited.

The Legion is growing rapidly all over the state and country. It was warmly endorsed by the session of the Legislature which has just closed, and five thousand dollars was appropriated to help it organize. The State Convention will be held at Roanoke, October 6th and 7th, and the State Executive Committee will pay the entire expenses of one delegate from every post. Wise county will be well represented, if it has two posts.

## Dance at Monte Vista Hotel.

The boys of the Gap gave a very enjoyable informal dance in the dining room of the Monte Vista Hotel last Wednesday evening at nine o'clock.

Williams' musicians, of Kentucky, furnished the music for dancing. Punch was served all during the evening between dances.

Quite a number of visitors were present from Norton, Wise, Stonegap and Appalachia.

Those from the Gap present were: Misses Ruth Prescott, Adelaide Pottit, Christine Miller, Janet Bailey, Doris Warner, Madge Muney, Annie Maury, Edith Van Gorder and Mrs. F. W. Lewis.

Messrs G. K. Patrick, R. Fleming, W. H. Chapman, R. R. Casper, R. Woltz, Sam McChuen, Layne Miller, Bill Oppenheimer, Fred Smith, T. I. Cantrell, Johnnie Jones, Dan and Jimmie Pearson, William Goodloe and James Bellamy.

Among those who assisted in chaperoning the dance were: Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Irvine, Mrs. E. J. Prescott, Mrs. A. J. Sewing, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Warner.

## RADFORD NORMAL NOTES

The regular session opens Tuesday, September 16. The personnel of the student body promises to be very satisfactory. A preliminary meeting of the faculty will be held Saturday, September 13. Much attention has been given to planning for the opening of the session and for the work of the next year during the last two weeks.

The new concrete walks on the grounds and the extensive grading that has been in progress during the greater part of the summer have very much improved the campus. Many trees and a large amount of shrubbery will be planted this fall.

Much interest is being manifested in the supervisor's courses that will be offered next session. The school officials and the public are beginning to realize that careful and intelligent district supervision is necessary to secure the best results in our rural schools. The interest in this phase of work is growing in all parts of the state.

## JEWS NEED HELP

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 13.—The provision of food and clothing, the extermination of typhus, and the rehabilitation of the hospitals, orphanages and homes are the great immediate needs among the Jews of central Europe, according to the statement of Sholom Asch, the well-known Jewish writer of New York city, who has just returned from an investigation tour of this region. In a letter to Moe Levy, of this city, chairman of the Virginia state drive of the national Jewish war relief campaign, Mr. Asch says that before any constructive work can be successful the starving people must be fed and clothed.

"First of all," states Mr. Asch, "it is necessary to combat the typhus" epidemic which is exterminating European Jewry. They must be provided with food, clothing and underwear, the lack of which is directly causing the plague. Hospitals are also needed. The American Relief Administration has done much as far as food is concerned; this committee feeds the children in the institutions and the mothers who nurse their children.

"It is the duty of the American Jewish Relief Committee to come to the relief of the entire population, especially the impoverished working and middle classes—first by organizing public kitchens for the general public and workmen's kitchens for the unemployed. Second, by providing the old hospitals with clothing and medical supplies. Third, by establishing children's homes and schools. I classify this under 'immediate relief' because by placing a child in an institution we at the same time assure it food from the American Relief Administration."

The American Jewish Relief Committee is now preparing to undertake both the immediate relief such as that outlined by Mr. Asch, and also more constructive measures which will place European Jewry on a self-supporting basis again in the near future. To do this will require greater funds than now in the possession of the committee, and prominent Jews throughout the country are sponsoring drives totaling \$35,000,000 which will see the relief work through another year.

## SEED WHEAT

### HARD TO GET

The great shortage in Virginia's wheat crop this year is making the seed wheat situation a very serious one, as so much of the wheat is not fit for seed. Special efforts have been made by both the division of markets and the extension division of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute to secure the names of growers having good seed wheat for sale with the result that a fair list of growers, who can supply seed wheat is now available. In view of the important bearing good seed has upon the yield, farmers are especially urged not to use inferior seed. If one's own wheat is not good enough to sow, he should by all means sell it and then buy the very best seed he can get. Using good seed is fine business and the first step in successful marketing.

## The Ladies' Aid Society of Exeter.

Thursday, the twenty-eighth of August, the Ladies' Aid Society held their regular meeting. Their society has been organized since March. But their funds were very low. All gathered

give an ice cream supper on Saturday night, August the thirtieth. There was but a short time in which to get ready. But every one worked in harmony.

Friday night our hopes were almost gone on account of a down-pour of rain. This continued until Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, when the sun peeped through the clouds and our decorating committee was right on hand and made the old lumber shed look very patriotic with its drapery of red, white and blue and seven small tables covered with white linen and bouquets of white and green flowers.

About seven o'clock the crowd began to gather and by nine o'clock we had fifteen gallons of cream sold.

But our store manager believes in preparedness so he sold us another five gallons. Ere the clock struck ten all our cream was gone.

The "Pretty Girl Cake" was a very attractive feature of the evening. The society appointed a committee of three young men to nominate the two prettiest girls of the camp. These names were given to the society in a sealed envelope on Saturday morning.

The young men at the supper had the privilege of voting for one of the young ladies nominated by paying five cents a vote. It was only a few minutes until the game became exciting as the two were keeping a close pace. Finally the treasurer announced that only thirty seconds were left. One young man handed in a few more votes for the girl he was voting for and the cake was gone to the prettiest girl. This cake brought sixty-three dollars and fifteen cents.

We all were very well pleased to find that after everything was over we had a hundred and thirty-six dollars in our treasury.

LADIES' AID.

## Mothers' Club Meetings.

The Mothers' Club and Girl Scouts of the L. and N. met at the church Tuesday, September 3rd, at 2 p. m. Dr. W. H. Barham, of Norfolk, lectured on preventive medicine. Plans were made for collecting old clothing to be kept at the club house and distributed to needy families during the winter. Mrs. Garrison was put in charge of the distribution. The club hopes to be able to care for all cases needing help in that community. Those attending were: Mesdames Garrison, Seaton, Sherman, Mrs. Georgia and Mary Seaton, Virginia Seaton, Pearl Reed, Hazel Sherman, Virgie Garrison, Maude Moore.

The Mothers' Club and Girl Scouts of Platt 3 met at the home of Mrs. J. N. Blessing Wednesday, September 3rd at 2 p. m. Plans for an ice cream supper were made. Those attending were: Mesdames J. H. Turner, J. M. Willis, W. E. Bishop, J. W. Fields, H. J. Hurd, Misses Nellie Turner, May Willis, Rosa Turner, Edith Bishop, Hattie Coeburn, Dennie Bishop, Gladys Hurd.

The Mothers' Club and Girl Scouts of the V. & S. W. met at the church Monday, September 1 at 2 p. m. Dr. W. H. Barham, of Norfolk, lectured on Preventive Medicines. Plans were made for collecting old clothing to be kept at the club house and distributed to needy cases during the winter. Miss Lula Moore was put in charge of the distribution. The club hopes to be able to care for all cases needing help in that community. Those attending were: Mesdames Jessie, Lane, Scott, Mason, Cloutz, Bentley, Rollins, Misses Lula Moore, Jane Morgan, Mattie and Marie Scott, Laura Burke, Mary and Anna Cawood, Thelma Kennedy, Ruth Moore, Grace Clabbe, Hazel Clabbe, Arleen Booker, Hellen Rollins, Mamie