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## EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATE FLU IS DISEASE OF MYSTERY

### Investigations by Medical Scientists and Health Authorities Bring no Definite Results Fixing Status of Contagion in Epidemic.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—An experiment which makes the transmission of influenza a more baffling mystery than ever, and which at the same time places on record an act of self-sacrificing heroism by about one hundred naval volunteers, has just been completed by officers of the United States public health service co-operating with medical officers of the United States navy at Boston and San Francisco.

As nearly everyone knows, scientists all over the world, in combatting the spread of influenza, which is still going on, have proceeded on the assumption that it is transmitted chiefly by coughing and spitting. The theory has been that the diseased mucus thrown out by these acts is filled with the germs of influenza, which thus finds lodgment in healthy tissue. All the experiments heretofore made seem to indicate strongly that influenza is transmitted in this way, and it is well accepted that most other respiratory diseases are carried.

This latest experiment consisted in submitting the hundred men who volunteered for the purpose to every possible method of infection with influenza germs through the nose and throat. These men risked their lives for the general good, and for the advancement of science. They went through a singularly trying and repulsive ordeal. They, and everyone else, believed that they were being inoculated with the dread disease which is destroying millions of lives all over the world. Their heroism is fully equal to that displayed some years ago by the men of the army medical corps who exposed themselves in Cuba to the bites of mosquitoes in order to determine finally whether yellow fever was transmitted by that insect. The only difference in the two experiments was in the result. Some of the officers who exposed themselves to the bite of the mosquito contracted yellow fever, and one of them died, thereby establishing the soundness of their theory. The volunteers who submitted themselves to inoculation with the germs of influenza were fully expected to take the disease, and were prepared to die. But not one of them developed any symptoms of influenza.

The results of this experiment have left the medical world completely bewildered. The theory which has apparently been upset by these experiments was originated by a famous French physician, Nicolle, who claimed to have produced influenza with a material obtained from mucous excretions. He produced the disease with this material after filtering it through a fine porcelain filter, showing that a germ was present which was not only too small to be detected, with the microscope, but too small even to be held back by the fine pores of a porcelain filter. Foster, an American army surgeon, showed that common colds were produced by an equally minute germ. The work of Foster bore so directly on the problems presented by influenza that it may be said to have led to the experiments here described. The only thing which can be considered proved about influenza so far is that it is still a mystery, both as to the nature of its causative germ and as to its means of transmission, and therefore especially dangerous.

### GOVERNOR NAMES LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Boise, Jan. 20.—Names are being added daily to the official family of the new administration. State Game Warden Jones has appointed Dave Rich of Fremont county as chief deputy and Halter Keefe of Boise, as chief deputy. Governor Davis has named Ben Darrall of Shoshone, Nathan Riggs of Rexburg, Andy Little of Emmett, and Herbert Lamp of Boise a members of the state livestock sanitary board. The democratic members of this board presented their resignations in a body after State Veterinarian Bodie had resigned. This was establishing a new precedent and was done for the purpose of giving the new administration an opportunity of installing its own board members and to get thru the legislature the legislation, they desire.

Various state departments are now filing their biennial reports with the governor. State Treasurer John W. Eagleson shows in his report that during the past two years interest earnings amounted to \$79,744.75. The fees received amounted to \$1,310.50. There was saved in exchanges \$986.75, in interest \$12,586.89, making a total of \$95,228.99. The state treasurer believes that he can save the state \$20,000 if given the opportunity to invest portions of the moneys on deposit in the various banks. He recommends that no one be permitted the employment of the state be permitted to have a bank account of state moneys separate from the state treasury.

The report of State Auditor Van Dusen advocates among other things the abolishment of the office of state

Commissioner General Blue, "show how difficult is the influenza problem. They by no means indicate that we can afford to disregard coughing, sneezing and spitting as common means of spreading disease, and even in the case of influenza this source of infection should always be borne in mind. I believe, however, that we have not paid sufficient attention to other paths of infection, especially to the lips, mouth and hands. The fact that the disease was much less common in army camps, where the sterilization of all eating utensils and dishes was rigidly enforced, shows the importance of the mouth as an avenue of infection."

The first experiment consisted in thoroughly infecting the noses of about ten of the men with cultures of Pfeiffer's influenza bacillus—a virulent germ commonly found in influenza. None of the men developed any symptoms. The next form of the experiment was to take the secretions from the noses and throats of influenza patients and place them in the noses and throats of the volunteers by means of swabs and sprays. The time occupied in removing the diseased mucus from a sick man and putting it into the nose or throat of a well man was reduced to an little as thirty seconds. Yet none of the men so infected developed any symptoms of the disease.

Determined that the tests should be exhaustive, the doctors next submitted a group of volunteers to infection by actual coughing and spitting. For this purpose ten volunteers were selected, and ten bed patients who had recently come down with severe attacks of influenza. Each of the volunteers leaned over the bed of each of the ten sick men, conversed with him a few minutes and allowed the patient to cough directly in his face, so that there should be no doubt of a transmission of diseased tissue. Each volunteer was thus exposed to ten different cases of influenza, and was in close proximity with them for not less than three-quarters of an hour. Yet not one of these volunteers developed any symptoms of influenza.

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commissioner of education, because of the fact that the people have repeatedly refused to abolish the office of state superintendent of public instruction, and the two departments form a duplication. In his opinion the commission to handle the affairs of the land department would save the state money and give a better administration. In the endowment funds of the state, he claims a shortage of \$237,000 exists, covering a period of twenty-seven years. State Examiner Munro says in his report that there is \$7,000,000 annually unreported taxpayers' money unaccounted for. The budget system for counties is recommended by this official. He would make taxes become delinquent the third Monday in December.

County division and good roads promise to be two important issues before the legislature. No less than three county division bills have made their appearance—Clark, Caribou and Jerome. Little opposition has developed to either Clark or Caribou as yet. Jerome is likely to have hard going. It seeks to take territory from Lincoln, Gooding and Mindoka counties. Lincoln is favorable to giving the proposed county of Jerome the territory it asks. Gooding is not standing in the way. Mindoka, however, objects most violently to giving up any of its territory. The opposition there may compromise with the divisionists and tack an enabling act upon the bill which will permit the people to vote on the issue of whether or not they want a new county. All these proposed counties are from the southeastern sections. None has so far appeared from the north.

The Examiner is only \$2 a year.

### Somewhere in the U. S. A.



C. F. STOFFERS, COKEVILLE PIONEER, DIES AT OLD AGE.

After a lingering illness, lasting more than four years, Claus Crederick Stoffers, a well known and highly respected citizen of Cokeville, passed away, death occurring Thursday, January 16th, 1919, at 11:55 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Stoffers was born February 17, 1834, in Seaford, Oldenlow, then a part of Denmark but now a German possession. There he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He then went to Holstein, Denmark, and continued at his trade of cabinetmaker, and in 1862 he sailed for America, landing in New York. After his arrival in America, Mr. Stoffers got employment in the Steinway & Sons piano manufacturing establishment, and worked there for two years.

In 1864 Mr. Stoffers started across the plains, driving an ox team for Kimball & Lawrence, merchants of Salt Lake City, coming just a few days ahead of the company of emigrants, among whom was Miss Alleen Annetta Anderson, who, on August 22, 1869, became his wife.

In Salt Lake he again resumed his trade of cabinet making and carpentering, and also done a little peddling in Dixie, on the side, until the spring of 1881, when he came to the vicinity of Cokeville, and the following year settled on a homestead on Sublet Creek, and engaged in ranching, and in the early '90s took up wool growing and sheep industry and stock raising, becoming quite wealthy at these occupations. His sons assisted him during his latter years.

Mr. Stoffers leaves a large family, consisting of five boys and three girls, all of whom are alive; also a brother, Henry Stoffers, of Portland, Oregon, and 25 grandchildren to mourn his death.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. G. A. Martin, of Montpelier, at the late residence of the deceased, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock p. m. Interment in Cokeville cemetery.—Cokeville Register.

### BATES BRYAN HOME ON MONTHS' FURLOUGH

Bates Bryan arrived last Sunday morning from Quantico, Va., on a thirty days furlough. He is the second Bear Lake boy, who was wounded in action to return home and relate thrilling experiences of the battle field. Although wounded soon after he went into active service, Bates says all of the horrors of war that he wanted, and he is reticent in relating the things he saw and the experiences through which he went. He received an explosive machine gun bullet in the hip, which made a deep and ugly wound and ended his fighting days. He is now feeling fine and has practically recovered from the effects of the wound, but has no idea when he will be mustered out of service. He said that he had no desire, whatever, to remain in France and the happiest day in his life was Jan. 8, when he again set foot on good old United States soil.

Many a temperate sexton fills a drunkard's grave.

### TRUSTEES ARE LIMITED IN THE CLOSING POWER

Minimum school terms of nine and seven months provided by Idaho statute must be carried to completion if districts affected are to share in state and county funds, according to an opinion sent Monday from the office of Attorney General Roy L. Black to Miss Ethel E. Redfield, state superintendent of schools.

In case the schools were ordered closed by state or local health authorities, terms may be abridged without penalty, but wherever vacations were announced at the instance of the school boards themselves, the minimum legal requirement must be met. A recent opinion of the attorney general held that teachers must be paid in periods of enforced idleness. Districts which do not complete minimum terms and are thereby disbanded from the use of either state or county funds may receive relief in the guise of an act of the legislature.

Outlining Tuesday's official dictum, Dean Driscoll, assistant attorney general, said: "The holding is in substance that the trustees of both common and independent school districts have implied power to suspend school temporarily any time, subject only to the absolute requirement that not less than the minimum term of seven or nine months, as the case may be, be held during the year.

"Trustees of neither class of districts have any power to suspend for such a length of time as would invade the minimum term for the year. The minimum term is seven months in school districts having less than 75 pupils and nine months in districts having more than that number. On the other hand, the local health authorities have express power to close the schools at any time and for any length of time.

"If the schools are closed by order of the health authorities, as distinguished from the district trustees, the school receives its share of both county and state funds, but, on the other hand, if the district trustees themselves keep the school closed to such an extent that the minimum term is not held, the district is entitled to participate in neither the state nor county funds."

### LLOYD LEHRBAH IS NOW OIL PROMOTER

Lieutenant Lloyd Lehrbah, instructor in flying at Love Field, Texas, has been honorably discharged from the air service, and has located at Wichita Falls. Lloyd was offered a promotion and a transfer to Washington, but was offered a splendid proposition in the famous Burk Burnett oil field, which he accepted.

At present he is sales manager of the Wichita-Van Cleave Oil Co., which he organized with Lts. Catlin and Dickson and W. M. Priddy, prominent oil man of Wichita Falls.

### WOUNDED LINCOLN CO. SOLDIER TO HOSPITAL

One of our townsmen met Gilbert Weaver of Cokeville, on the train between Granger and Ogden, Thursday morning of last week. Mr. Weaver was severely wounded in the thigh by shrapnel at the Champagne front in France, and was then on his way to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco. He expects to be held in the hospital for about four months, but will be finally discharged in good health. His wound is not expected to leave any permanent disability.

Mr. Weaver was sent home on the Transport Northern Pacific, which ran aground off Fire Island about sixty miles off New York City, and was one of those taken off in small boats during a storm.—Kemmerer Camera.

### MONTPELIER MAY GET A GERMAN CANON

Congressman Smith has introduced a bill for the purchase of a site for a proposed federal building at Blackfoot, and also a bill to furnish a captured German canon, together with a suitable complement of canon balls, projectiles, or shells, for exhibition, to each of the following cities: Boise, Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, Saint Anthony, Montpelier, Halley, Buhl and Burley.

## FINISH WORK ON NEW INCOME TAX MEASURE

### The Last Revision of That Important Feature of the Revenue Bill Has Been Concluded by the Conference Committee.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Conference on the new two-year war revenue bill have completed their work on the income tax section of the measure. The last revision of that important feature of the bill has been concluded. The last word has been said, except, perhaps, a few ineffectual protests when the conference report comes up for ratification in both houses.

It may therefore be definitely stated what the income tax will be which the American people must pay for the year 1918 and also for the year 1919 and thereafter, unless a republican congress about to come into being should amend the pending law.

**Tax on incomes.**  
On incomes of individuals the tax is to be as follows: "For the calendar year, 1918, 12 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216; Provided, that in case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first \$4,000 of such amount shall be 6 per centum."

"For each calendar year thereafter, 8 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216: Provided, that in case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first \$4,000 of such amount shall be 4 per cent."

In addition to the above, the surtaxes on large incomes range from 1 per cent on net incomes in excess of \$5,000 and not in excess of \$6,000, to 45 per cent on the income in excess of \$1,000,000.

Exemptions or credits under the law as affecting individuals shall be as follows: "The amount received as dividends from a corporation which is taxable under this title upon its net income:

Income.	Tax 1918.	Tax 1919.
\$ 2,500	\$ 30	\$ 30
3,000	60	40
3,500	90	60
4,000	120	80
4,500	150	100
5,000	180	120
5,500	215	145
6,000	250	170
6,500	290	200
7,000	330	230
7,500	370	260
8,000	410	290
8,500	450	320
9,000	490	350
9,500	530	380
10,000	570	410

### SECRETARY LANE PAYS TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

One of the most beautiful tributes that has been paid to the late Col. Roosevelt, is from the pen of Secretary of the Interior Lane. It was addressed to the house committee on pensions, and constituted a part of the secretary's report recommending that an annual pension of \$5,000 be granted to Mrs. Roosevelt. It is as follows:

"The impress that Theodore Roosevelt's personality has made upon the world does not need emphasis. What ever his fame as a statesman, it can never outrun his fame as a man. However widely men may differ from him in matter of national policy, this thing men in their hearts would all wish, that their sons might have within them the spirit, the will, the strength, the manliness, the Americanism of Roosevelt. He was made of that rugged and heroic stuff with which legend delights to play. The idyls and sagas and myths have been woven about men of his mold. We may surely expect to see developed a Roosevelt legend, a body of tales that will exalt the physical power and endurance of the man and the boldness of his spirit, his robust capacity for blunt speech and his hearty comradeship, his life interests in all things living—these will make our boys for the long future proud that they are of his race and his country. And no surer fame than this can come to any man to live in the hearts of the boys of his time as one whose doings are sayings they would wish to make their own."

### COLORADO FARMERS DISCARD GRADE BULLS

The Garfield County (Colo.) Farm Bureau saved the farmers of the county \$10,000 last year through cooperative buying of pure-bred bulls. The live-stock committee late in the summer of 1917 surveyed the county and found many grade bulls were being used on the range. During the winter of 1917-18 several meetings of the live-stock committee and the farm bureau as a body were held, and it was decided that only the best of bulls should be used on the range. A committee of nine was appointed to obtain orders and purchase the bulls, and through the county agent got in touch with large breeders throughout the United States. As a result 102 registered Shorthorn and Hereford bulls were shipped into the county.

### SAYS THE 'BIG FIVE' CONTROL EVERYTHING

Denver, Jan. 22.—The five big meat packing firms of the United States are declared to have such control over both producing and distributing markets, by Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, here today that they have the power "to commit all the abuses with which they are charged, and more," regardless of whether they are in actual combination.

"The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonus issued by the war finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 213:

"In the case of a single person, a personal exemption of \$1,000, or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of \$2,000 against their aggregate net income; and, in case they make separate returns, the personal exemption of \$2,000 may be taken by either or divided between them:

"Two hundred dollars for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer, if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective."

### PRODUCT PRICES ARE TO REMAIN HIGH.

E. H. Lindley, president of the University of Idaho, stopped off in Boise a few days this week while en route home from Baltimore where he had been in attendance of the annual meeting of college presidents.

"The meeting developed many important matters," said Prof. Lindley in conversation with a Capital News representative, "principally the report if the committee sent abroad by the department of agriculture to study agricultural conditions there and prospects. Their conclusion is that food prices will remain high for a considerable time—perhaps several years—owing to the fact that the food supply cannot be gotten back to normal. England will restrict France with cattle. For the first time American stock will be sent over there to renew the herds in France and perhaps Italy. In the past, we have gotten all our blooded stock from over there.

"The outlook for the American farmer for good prices is extremely favorable. Dean Davenport of the University of Illinois, president of the association, in dealing with the economic side of farming, declared that the farmer receives on an average of 20 cents per hour for his labor, which is far below the scale of labor prices for other trades. He further stated that the economic return of the farmer must be increased if we are to maintain our farms and retain on them a high grade class of men. In other words, the insufficient return of the farmer leads to the development of a peasant farming class which is from the standpoint of national welfare, a great disadvantage.

### INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC SEEMS ABOUT BROKEN

So far as can be learned it seems the influenza epidemic has about run its course in Nampa. In the city there has been no death from that cause for some weeks. The new cases have been light and there have been few of them. Most of the cases under quarantine last week have been released and but very few cases have been put under quarantine. Opening the schools, churches and picture shows have not increased the disease and the idea is gaining ground that the disease is not communicated by people mingling.

### BORAH URGES EXTENSION OF THE CHEAP HAY RATE

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Borah, in conference with railroad administration officials, urged that an extension be granted of 15 days of the half-freight rate on hay from southern Idaho to cattle men and farmers in the drought-stricken sections of Texas. The reduced rate provision expires January 25.

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