The Billings Gazette (Billings, Montana) · 14 Sep 1918, Sat · Page 8

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UNITED STATES HEALTH SERVICE TAKING STEPS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF SPANISH INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Surgeon-General Blue of the public health service has made a telegraphic survey to determine the extent of Spanish influenza in the United States. Gen. Blue has found there was a sharp outbreak at Fort Targets, near Mobile, Ala., in August, and at about the same time a transy steamer arrived at Newport News with almost the entire crew prostrated. Philadelphia reported a few cases some four weeks ago, and a few have been reported from New York. The Boston outbreak was reported September 11, since when the pandemic has appeared at New London, while New Orleans has not wholly escaped.

Victims Stricken Suddenly.

"The disease is characterized by sudden onset," said Dr. Blue today in a statement to the Associated Press. "People are stricken on the streets, while at work in factories, shipyards, offices or anywhere. First there is a chill, then fever with temperature from 101 to 104, headache, backache, soreness and aching of the eyes, pains and aches all over the body, and general prostration. Persons so attacked should go to their homes at once, get to bed without delay, and immediately call a physician.

Physicians Treatment.

"Treatment under direction of the physician is simple, but important, considering principally of rest in bed, fresh air, abundant food, with fever's powder for the relief of pain. Every case with fever should be regarded as serious and kept in bed at least until temperature becomes normal. Convalescence requires special care and control to avoid serious complications, such as pneumonia, particularly with old individuals may have fatal termination. During the present outbreak in Detroit, cautions the safe of caution call medics have been instructed, and during the night of work, the orders especially will work, success in the relief of symptoms."

Few Doctors Remember.

Because of the epidemic of influenza occurred more than 32 years ago physicians who began to practice medicine since 1885 have not had personal experience in handling a virulent type of the foreign world, and already reported to some extent in the United States. For that reason Dr. Blue is issuing a special bulletin for all medical men who need for it. In order to reach physicians of the country without a day's delay, however, Dr. Blue has provided for transmission through the Associated Press the following summary of the methods for control of the disease:

Methods of Control.

"Infectious Agent—The bacillus influenza of Pfeiffer.

"Source of Infection—The secretions from the nose, throat, and respiratory passages of cases or of carriers.

"Incubation Period—Only to four days, generally two.

"Mode of Transmission—By direct contact or indirect contact through the air or handkerchiefs, common towels, cups, mess ware or other objects contaminated with fresh secretions from infection plays an important part.

"Period of Communicability—As long as the germs harbored the causative organism in the respiratory tract.

"Methods of Control—(a) The individual and the community.

"Recognition of the Disease—Clinical manifestations and bacteriological findings.

"Isolation—Rigid isolation of the infected individuals during the course of the disease. Persons believed to be in incubation.

"Immunization—Victims are taken with mild special control.

"Quarantine Need—Impracticable.

"Concurrent Disinfection—Thorough disinfection, using air sunshine. Cautions against to short-lived nature of the germ.

Preventive Measures.

"The general measures: The attendant on the case should wear a gauze mask. During outbreaks persons should avoid crowded assemblies, street cars and the like. Caution as regards the danger of promiscuous coughing and sneezing. Patients, because of its tendency to the development of complications, should be remain in well ventilated, warm rooms.

"The present outbreak of influenza may be controlled to some or less extent only by intelligent action on the part of the public.

"There is no such thing as an effective quarantine in the case of pandemic influenza," Dr. Blue adds. "But precautionary measures may be taken and should be taken. Thus far we have little information as to susceptibility of children; but it is fair to assume that this type of influenza might spread through a school as easily and rapidly as measles, for example."

RUSSIAN MASSES ARE RESISTING HUN LOOTERS

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Sept. 12.—(By Associated Press.)—Private dispatches received in Sweden speak of the commercial agreement between German and soviet Russia as the same general terms as those completed by the Brest-Litovsk peace. These dispatches indicate the same degree of secrecy concerning the details of that which M. Joffe, the Bolshevik ambassador, preserved when he made an hurried trip from Berlin to Moscow to complete the agreement.

The masses in Russia were displeased by the arrangements because they know it contemplated the sale of goods so badly needed by the Russians and especially the transfer to Germany of the fabrics which the soviet government had confiscated in great quantities in Moscow and Petrograd.

The Germans are not apparently dissatisfied with the assurances before their efforts to gain goods have been so heavily resisted, and they believe Germany will have the same troubles in the Ukraine. It since 9,000 men seem to see that the Bolsheviki do not regard it safe to their trust.

Even before Maria Spiridonova made her exposures concerning the German plans to capture Russia of the chief, leather and food it made no bones, the Russians, laborers and military men were officially checking large movements of goods to Germany. In Petrograd the dock laborers refused to load ships with goods that were billed for Sweden, but clearly intended for the Germans. Trainmen sidetracked suspected cars and refused to send them to Petrograd.

Later than a month ago Bolshevik troops at Orsha were becoming a trifle tired of their role about to gain across the German lines, asserting that they would advertise the fact themselves. Agents of the Germans promised to bring over Russian fabrics.

The situation became so grave that the Germans abandoned their plans to ship the cotton. Small shipments may slip through, but the large consignments escape the laborers with difficulty and the circumstances are so widely discussed in meetings that even the close press censorship does not prevent wide publicity.

For some time the Bolshevik officials deferred shipments to Germany on the ground that the fresh fish and cloths were for Russian prisoners, but the returned prisoners tell such terrible stories of their privations that the Russian masses refused to accept the explanation, and the shipments

First notice of Pandemic in Gazette.

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Thu, Mar 12, 2020

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