

NEW YORK NEWS
ITEMS IN BRIEF

Paragraphs of Interest to Readers of Empire State

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points in the State and So Reduced in Size That It Will Appeal to All Classes of Readers.

Clothing presses demand \$12 a week in Rochester.

Erie county is making plans to raise its war council fund.

Youngstown and La Salle are working about empty coal bins.

La Salle cannot get voting machines for its coming election.

Buffalo's council has passed an ordinance compelling milk inspection.

Grippe is so plentiful that it has closed everything in Poughkeepsie.

Nine Rochester citizens have been adopted into the Seneca Indian tribe.

At the mouth of the Genesee river a dredge crew found a lead keel worth \$300.

New York states apple crop will approximate 7,937,000 barrels for 1918.

Syracuse university will play a football game with Michigan on Nov. 23rd.

Rochester's 6th annual directory, just published there, contains 131,621 names.

Erie railroad employees are organizing a federation of the crafts at Hornell.

Owing to the scarcity of grapes Penn Yan growers are realizing \$100 a ton net.

Henry Broome of New York has been named federal labor director for New York state.

Buffalo hotels and restaurants have been asked to begin a war relief program on Oct. 21.

Livingston county's draft board will have its draftees drilled in preparation for camp life.

State comptroller Travis says the state debt was reduced \$4,483,218.88 during September.

Several grocers have been penalized in Rochester for selling out sugar at lower prices.

There were only 24 liquor licenses issued this fall in Steuben county, which usually has 200.

Fire, which broke out in the Thomas Page printing plant at Albion, caused a loss of \$10,000.

The new Steuben county tuberculosis hospital war fortification opened for inspection by the public.

Prisoners are being fed at the Erie county jail for 27 cents a day which is a cheaper rate than for 10 years.

Jerry A. Harvey, one of the best known cattle men in Central New York, died at Parma Center, aged 68.

Lockport's motor corps women are gathering fresh eggs for soldiers who have influenza at Camp Niagara.

Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie, has been appointed official feebreaker for the port of New York.

In Albany the court of appeals has decided the name of William J. Travis was legally upon the ballots in September.

The state convention of the W. C. T. U., which was to have opened on Oct. 11 in Binghamton, has been indefinitely postponed.

Mrs. G. W. Hostwick, chairman of the sock department of the Akron Red Cross, has sent 262 pairs to the Buffalo headquarters.

William G. P. is president of the First National bank of Binghamton. He has been appointed receiver for the Binghamton Railway company.

Supreme court which opened in Lockport with Justice Bissell presiding, is expected to be in session four weeks, there being 40 cases on the docket.

Farmers in the Batavia section are busy harvesting their grape crop which is mostly of the Niagara variety. Higher prices prevail than were offered last year.

To guard against the spread of epidemic of influenza in Syracuse the city authorities have issued an order closing theaters, schools, churches and public funerals.

Governor Whitman's speaking campaign will begin on Monday, Oct. 21. It was announced at the headquarters of the Republican state committee in New York.

Wellsville is elated over the news that the general offices of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad company, now located at Buffalo, are to be removed to Wellsville.

The scarcity of truck drivers is much more serious in Buffalo than in New York and this condition is affecting deliveries of all classes of goods to a marked degree.

Miss Irene M. Killip of Rochester has recently been appointed inspector with the state board of charities, after successfully passing the state civil service examination.

Lester Francisco of Middlesex has sold 90 lambs, averaging 101 pounds each, for \$1,348.35, and the wool brought \$500. Three years ago 90 ewes could be bought for \$760.

All theaters, schools, churches, societies and dance halls were closed by order of the Buffalo health department in an effort to halt the increase in Spanish influenza which is epidemic in that city. All stores may be closed later.

Bergen, a village of about 1,200 population, is the hardest hit by Spanish influenza of any place in Genesee county, if not in the entire state there are several hundred cases.

Hornell seems resigned to its state of aridness. A few of the saloon proprietors continue to do business with beer and soft drinks and others are planning to open restaurants.

Work on the Bath village hall, interrupted two years ago by the failure of the Hallock bank, will not be resumed until the end of the war, the trustees selling the lumber to a Toxanda, Pa., firm.

Exposition park at Rochester has been leased to the U. S. War department for the establishment of an army hospital building, consisting of 111 beds and an operating room. The new draft are expected to more return from the front to 200 beds.

Henry K. Williams, president of the Junkirk Printing company has been appointed deputy county fuel administrator to succeed Robert J. Gross who resigned because of the stress of business matters. Mr. Williams will have charge of the northern part of the county.

Charles P. Miller of South Byron, the Republican nominee for member of assembly, has resigned his position as county food administrator. Edward B. Dean, who has been food administrator for the city of Batavia under Mr. Miller, has been appointed county food administrator.

Now that farmers in the region around Lyons are beginning to dig out potatoes, the fact becomes apparent that the crop is nearly a failure owing to blight and rot. Many farmers who expected to have potatoes to sell will not have sufficient for home consumption to say nothing of need for next year.

Announcement was made by the Onondaga county farm bureau that its inspection of 25 potato fields in different sections of the county resulted in the favorable passing of only three such fields. Two different sections were made before the inspection was arrived at and a third inspection will be made before the harvest.

West Bethany farmers are very busy whenever the weather will permit filling silos, thrashing and picking apples. Wheat sowing is almost completed, although several farmers have some to put in. Quite a few beans yet remain to be sown, some of which are not pulled. Unless the wet weather ceases soon there will be considerable damage or entire loss of some crops.

Information has come to the Batavia chamber of commerce that the proposed abandonment of the Atteca Avon branch of the Erie railroad, discussed a few months ago, has been referred. The chamber of commerce has a long list of petitioners to have the road continued was secured through a committee of which Henry D. Prosser of Stafford, was chairman.

William Thurston, manager of the defunct Woodruff & Thurston bank at Livonia against whom charges of grand larceny recently were made on the ground that the bank had accepted upwards of \$40,000 in subscriptions for Liberty bonds and failed to pay the federal reserve bank for them or to deliver them to subscribers, has made good the amount lacking to the Federal reserve bank of New York \$25,000, out of his personal account.

New York state farmers marketed 157,766 pounds of wool co-operatively through county associations at full government prices according to information received in Washington by the agricultural department. Farmers from 23 counties in the state, who participated in the pool, report a saving from five to seven cents a pound, and it is planned to merge the county organizations into a state body next year for the sale of the entire supply through a single committee.

Joseph McNamara, a farmer residing northeast of Manchester who, this season, grew a field of tomatoes for the Manchester Canning company, is said to be the grower of the most productive vine of tomatoes in the town of Manchester the present year. From one plant the remarkable yield of 174 tomatoes is recorded. Its great proportions and heavy crop of fruit attracted attention. The vine was pulled from the ground with the tomatoes all attached and removed for the purpose of exhibition.

New York state will receive 15,855,300 tons of anthracite coal this year under allotment of the anthracite committee of the United States fuel administration. This is an increase of 12 per cent over last year. Of this total New York city was given 8,006,975 tons, an increase of 872,547 tons. There are 239 towns and villages in the state which received no allotment. Eleven cities were awarded more than 100,000 tons each, several of them receiving large increases as distribution points for other places.

Strict observance of that section of New York state's motor vehicle law pertaining to headlights and the elimination of glare and dazzle is requested on and after Oct. 15 by Francis M. Hugo, secretary of state, in letters to the chiefs of police of the cities and incorporated villages. Secretary Hugo has also taken up the matter with Maj. George F. Chandler of the state troopers, with the result that the men under the latter's command will get busy in doing their part toward reducing the state's highways of one of the chief dangers at night.

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 this 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 these cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days the patient then rapidly recovers. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or neuritis, 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 during the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in European 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 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 places 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?

Bacteriologists 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 others 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, or by the person who is already sick with 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 be isolated. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from spreading 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, one 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 doctor 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 be aware 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.

FALL AFTERNOON WEAR SMART FALL SUIT



Outfit is Attractive in Navy Velours or Broadcloth.

Beverly Plain and Narrow Suit Skirts—Now in Order—High-Priced Garments in Demand.

The sketch shows one of the very smart suits developed for fall. As will be noted, the back of this coat is rather long, the center reaching below the knees. The sides slope gradually up, so that the skirt of the coat is approximately 38 inches long at either side front, and a vest in contrasting fabric and color gives a real style touch to the garment. This suit would be very smart made of navy velours or broadcloth, with vest of white cloth, braided in black. Or the suit might be attractively developed in a dark red with vest of white, braided in black or with braid matching the color of the suit proper.

The use of vests makes it possible to remodel a last season suit attractively and at little expense.

Suit skirts are nearly all severely plain, and all are comparatively narrow, but the ultra-narrow skirts, measuring a yard and a quarter or less, bulletined for fall and winter wear are really seldom seen, except in garment manufacturers' showrooms.

Manufacturers make their model garments very narrow, but buyers never always stipulate that the garments they purchase shall have skirts that are of reasonable walking width, and very few that are less than a yard and a half wide are actually shown in the shops.

In regard to the possibility of a strong vogue for suits during the season the present indication seems to be that very high-grade and high-priced suits will be in great demand, while the medium and cheaper grades (none are really cheap) will not be so popular. The reasoning is that wealthy women will indulge themselves in gar-

This stunning fall afternoon gown is built of French blue duvetyne and black tricotelle. The blouse is of French blue duvetyne while the skirt, very long and narrow with draping at the back, is of black tricotelle.

DAINTY FOX FURS POPULAR

Fortunate Purchasers of Last Season Find Their Guesses Were Good as to Style.

Moths that of yore luxuriated in fur neckwear have had a distressing season. With one's faithful fox aired on all save the hottest days, there was little danger from the little rascals.

Snowy white fox furs undoubtedly take first place, and so there has been an ever-increasing demand for the beautiful skins, in spite of the fact of their ever-increasing price.

So those women whose last season's purchase of such a one has enabled them to follow this season's fashion most promptly and successfully, and also economically, have much cause to congratulate themselves for a new purchase would have meant a larger outlay.

On the other hand it must be admitted that the purchase of a white fox fur either presupposes the possession of another and darker piece, or suggests the advisability of making a second purchase.

For, of course, snowy spotlessness is essential to its charm, and the success of the wearer's whole toilette, a so-called white fox which shows the slightest sign of soiling or dinginess being a very sad sight.

So either it must be reserved for very special occasions, and costumes, or it must pay frequent visits to the cleaner, who can give it a new lease of life and loveliness.

And in the meantime another fox scarf must be available, either one of those beautiful "cross" varieties, which blend black and gray, and white, and tawny tints, or else one of the red fox skins, whose almost orange tone is favored alike by blond and brunette, and which is going to be very much in evidence during the next season.

And in order that the color and contrast of the furs made be made still more effective by repetition, some of the newest velours hats have been dyed to exactly this same gorgeous red-orange shading. And beautiful—and beautifying—things they are.

MUST HAVE DAINTY NECKWEAR

Modesty Vests of Net With Insertions of Filet and Various Styles of Guimpes Are Favored.

Little modesty vests of net with insertions of filet are sold separately. These little vests are worn with silk dresses. They freshen the fronts of these frocks, thus making it unnecessary to buy collars and cuffs. Some of these have the vertical rows of little valenciennes frillings that are so pretty.

Many high-neck guimpes are made of georgette, some plainly tailored with merely fine tuckings and others trimmed by tiny insertions of filet. These guimpes fasten at the back and are in many instances trimmed by fine drawnwork. This drawnwork is attractively used on organdie collar, vest and cuff sets—just the plain material with the drawnwork as the only trimming.

Guimpes with round necks are exceedingly popular, it seems, made of net, organdie or georgette. These are embroidered in the daintiest of ways with little flower sprays and much of the eyelet embroidery.



Suit With Contrasting Vest.

ments of all kinds—suits as well as dresses for street wear—whereas women who spend less will be more inclined following the custom of the last two or three seasons, to favor the one-piece dress.

HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS

Dissatisfaction With One's Own Work Results From Desire to Hurry the Job Through.

When the modern girl makes a dress for herself she is apt to say that she does not feel comfortable in it. She is afraid that it does not look right, or that it looks home-made, and she feels that the freshness has all gone from it. In fact, she does not take any pleasure at all in wearing it.

Little does she realize the true reason for this feeling of dissatisfaction. It is simply because a girl in these modern days of hurry and bustle wants to finish a dress too quickly. She does not allow herself sufficient time to finish it well. While she is still wrought up over the finishing touches and all on edge from sewing the hooks and eyes on in a hurry, she puts the dress on and then wonders what's the matter.

This is all wrong. A dress should be finished carefully, pressed and put away for a week at least, before it is worn. Then when it is taken out again the difficulties encountered in the making will have been forgotten; the dress will seem entirely new, and will have all the freshness of one coming from a store.

Model of Black Alpaca.

A smart model of black alpaca was made on Russian lines, the peplum extending almost to the skirt hem. The sides of the peplum were slit almost to the waistline and were faced with white cloth. There was a white collar and the bodice opened to the waistline to show a vest of white cloth.