

# 29,002 CASES OF INFLUENZA IN U.S. CAMPS

Surgeon General Reports 5,324 New Cases for the Day; 2,313 Cases of Pneumonia; 155 Die

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Spanish influenza has spread over the country so rapidly that officials of the public health service, war and navy departments and Red Cross conferred today on measures to help local communities in combatting the disease.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the public health service said tonight that latest reports showed that the malady made its appearance in twenty-six States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The disease is epidemic in New England, where it first made its appearance.

Influenza has appeared on the Pacific Coast, in Washington and California, but it is not yet epidemic there. It also has been reported in Minnesota and Iowa, but with few cases. East of the Mississippi, however, there are few states where it has not been found.

The disease continued to spread today in army camps, 5,324 new cases being reported to the office of the surgeon general of the army up to noon.

The total reported from the camps today was the largest in any one day, and brought the total for all camps to 29,002 cases. The number of pneumonia cases reported among the soldiers since the outbreak of the influenza epidemic September 13 is 2,313, and the number of deaths since that date is 530, with 155 reported today.

For the first time since the outbreak the number of new cases reported from Camp Devens, Mass., was lower than the number reported from another camp. The new cases at Camp Devens numbered 499, making the total 11,715. Hoboken reported the greatest number, 1,025. This, however, included several camps and depots.

Camp Dix, N. J., reported 803 new cases, the largest from a single camp. While Camp Lee, Va., had 393 new cases; other camps reporting new cases were Logan, Tex., 205; Sevier, S. C., 155; Syracuse, N. Y., 149; Funston, Kas., 135; Gordon, Ga., 213; Grant, Ill., 233; Humphreys, Va., 106; Jackson, S. C., 263; Lewis, Wash., 14; Meade, Md., 208; Pike, Ark., 289; Taylor, Ky., 43; Upton, N. Y., 101, and miscellaneous camps and posts, 551. Other camps reported from 1 to 4 new cases.

At Camp Devens 342 new cases of pneumonia were reported today, 72 deaths. Camp Dix reported 17 new cases of pneumonia and Camp Lee 39. Pneumonia cases also were reported by 23 other camps.

**CAMP LEWIS FREE AS YET.**  
CAMP LEWIS, September 25.—The health report this week will show some increase in pneumonia, it is said. Influenza and pneumonia seem to go hand in hand, but so far little pneumonia has developed from the influenza cases here. "There has been no Spanish influenza discovered as yet among the soldiers and every means is being taken to prevent an epidemic, such as has been felt in the East," say medical officers.

**STRINGENT REGULATIONS.**  
SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), September 25.—Stringent regulations to prevent the spread of Spanish influenza in Illinois were announced today by Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, director of public health for Illinois. Physicians, nurses, druggists, parents or others having knowledge of a case of influenza must, within 24 hours, notify local health authorities who in turn must notify the State department of health.

**FALLING OFF IN NEW YORK.**  
NEW YORK, September 25.—A falling off of 32 cases of Spanish influenza in the last 24 hours was reported by the health department today.

**AT CAMP TAYLOR.**  
LOUISVILLE (Ky.), September 25.—Overnight development of 154 additional cases of influenza reported by base hospital authorities at Camp Zachary Taylor today, brought the total to 262.

**CASES ON DECREASE.**  
CHICAGO, September 25.—Progress in the battle against the epidemic of Spanish influenza which broke out at the Great Lakes naval training station on September 8 was reported tonight by Captain William A. Moffett, commandant. The total number of cases up to today was given as 8,475, and of these only 2,380 still remain on the sick list. The total number of deaths since the epidemic began was given as 77. The number of new cases reported in the past 24 hours was 257, a decrease of 100 as compared with the previous day.

## Dr. Blue Describes Disease Symptoms And Its Treatment

Surgeon General Says "Go to Bed; Stay There Until Better; Indoor Until Well."

BY JOHN L. MURRAY.  
(Staff Correspondent of Universal Service.)

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Intimation of how great the influenza plague might be was made today by Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, in directing attention to the fact that the proportion of the population already affected in Europe is 20 per cent. The proportion of the population affected in the epidemic in America in 1889-90 was 40 per cent.

Prevention, he outlined, is likely only by avoiding crowds and crowded places where contact with others spreads the disease, by sneezing and coughing; by keeping one's self clean in clothing and person, especially of the nose and mouth. The germ is carried to others from the nose and mouth and the only probable means by which the germs enter the system is by the nose and mouth. He continued:

The symptoms of Spanish influenza may be distinguished from those of an ordinary cold by prostration and aches and pains in the head and back. There is no protracted period of waiting to know whether your cold is influenza. If you have it you'll probably know it the first day.

There are two main varieties of Spanish influenza. One begins with chills or chilliness, which may be slight. There will be what appears to be an ordinary cold, catarrhal, with coughing and sneezing, headache, backache, fever and prostration. The other is marked simply by chills, fever and prostration. Both forms may be marked by nausea and vomiting.

There is no drug preventive and there is no specific remedy, although the specific bacillus has been isolated. Treatment should follow in general the course of putting the patient to bed immediately and keeping him there till he is cured, both for his own sake and for the sake of the community—so that he cannot merely "get better" and go out and infect others.

The initial treatment should be a saline purgative of calomel. Aspirin, five to ten grains, may be given to relieve the aches and pains. A warm bath also will prove comforting and check the pain, but great care must be taken to keep the patient from becoming cold. The patient must stay indoors.

A light diet should be given, such as pasteurized milk, beef broth, soft boiled eggs and toast. For those with weak hearts there should be added a stimulant.

To prevent children becoming infected they should be kept from places of congregation, where

some of them are certain to fall victim to the disease.

## EAST AROUSED OVER EPIDEMIC

Massachusetts Appropriates \$100,000 to Fight Influenza; Schools May Close.

BOSTON, September 25.—Alarmed by the rapidly mounting death toll in New England from Spanish influenza, Massachusetts, the center of the epidemic in the East, today began a concerted effort to stamp out the disease. The executive council is in special session and has set aside a fund of \$100,000, and Acting Governor Coolidge immediately created the emergency public health committee.

The first step taken by this committee was to call on American Red Cross at Washington for physicians and nurses to take the places of those who have died or who have been exhausted by their arduous work. The committee then sent out a statewide request for the temporary closing of all theatres, motion picture houses and other places of public gathering, except churches. Cancellation of all parades planned for the immediate future was included in the request.

A suggestion that met with considerable favor was that the 3,000 school teachers in this city be asked to volunteer as assistant nurses.

The State health committee tonight recommended that specialists who could temporarily give up their practice should register with the State health commissioner for service against the influenza epidemic.

It was estimated today that there were between 50,000 and 75,000 cases of influenza and pneumonia in New England. There have been more than one thousand deaths in the New England States in ten days.

There were 107 deaths from influenza and pneumonia in Boston for the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock tonight, a decrease of two from yesterday. Deaths from the disease in this city since September 14 have totaled 697.

Schools, theatres and other places of public assembly were closed today in many New England cities and towns. In some cities public funerals have been forbidden.

Telephone exchanges in Greater Boston have lost the services of 700 operators through influenza.

The Boston police today began an anti-spitting crusade in an effort to help stop the spread of the disease.

Rear Admiral Spencer C. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, was among those stricken today.