

Interesting News from 1918 Lockwood Missouri newspaper "The Lockwood Luminary" that was shared by our local historian:

Forwarded by Jane Mayden March 24, 2020

October 4, 1918 Lockwood Luminary

The rapidly spreading disease of influenza has gotten into practically every home in town, someone being sick in most every family. A majority of the people about the business section of town feel like being at home in bed. The doctors about town cannot attend to all their calls, and three graduated nurses are now in Lockwood from Kansas City. In many towns the schools have been closed in attempt to prevent the spread of the disease.

October 4, 1918 Lockwood Luminary

Both the Lockwood public and high schools were dismissed Wednesday on account of the epidemic influenza being so prevalent. Everyone is urged to keep their children off the streets, and so far as possible, remain at home themselves. Every precaution should be taken to keep the disease checked so far as is possible.

October 25, 1918 Lockwood Luminary

The epidemic of influenza, which hit Lockwood a pretty hard blow for about three weeks, has about spent its course and, at the present, there are but few cases, none of them alarmingly ill. The business district was practically deserted for several days and churches and schools and shows were closed in an effort to keep the disease from spreading. It is not thought that there is any danger at this time.

November 15, 1918 Lockwood Luminary

LOCKWOOD CELEBRATES END OF WAR

We believe we would be safe in saying that no town of its size could have had a larger or a better celebration Monday than Lockwood; the celebration of the termination of the war. It was the nicest thing in the way, of a celebration Lockwood ever had. About 3:30 in the morning the bells began to ring, the fire bell and every church bell in town; hundreds of guns and anvils were fired and by 4:30 o'clock at least 500 people were on the streets. Women and men alike beat old tubs and pans and had everything that could be used to make a noise. The day was declared a holiday and after the stores being opened a short time in the morning, everything was closed for the day. A number of ladies and some of the citizens then took the matter in hand and arranged for a celebration in the afternoon. About 2:30 the streets were thronged with people from all over this section of the country and the parade formed at the south end of Main Street and marched through town. The parade was headed by the Civil War veterans, then Bill Bowers dressed in Uncle Sam costume riding M. A. Wilkerson's large spotted horse. He carried a large American flag and with one hand, held a rope tied to the neck of Herb Gilbreath, dressed to represent the Kaiser. The latter wore a costume to look like that of Wilhelm, and marched with great dignity and a very

grave face. Following him was a firing squad of about fifty men, each carrying a shotgun which they fired at intervals. Misses Fannie Bruce and Marie Vice rode horseback and carried a revolver pointed at the Kaiser. Wm. Little, dressed as George Washington, rode a large white horse and added much to the parade. Then came the canteen committee of the Red Cross dressed in uniform, carrying their white baskets on the side of which was painted a red cross. The band followed and played patriotic selections. Then there were probably 300 people carrying flags and then came the decorated automobiles. The parade marched about town and was greatly applauded by the hundreds of people on the streets. After the parade was over Rev. Wright delivered a splendid address and a prayer was given to Him through whom victory and peace had come to the world. That night a patriotic program was given at the Auditorium, which was enjoyed by hundreds of people. Lockwood did herself justice.

December 6, 1918 Lockwood Luminary excerpt

AGAIN, THE INFLUENZA BAN

Lockwood, is being placed under the influenza ban after having it lifted once, is having the same experience that countless other towns of the United States have had. After about two weeks of comparative freedom from public gatherings, the number of influenza cases was increasing so rapidly that the necessity of restricting meetings and crowding in various places was evident.