

The Cotulla Record.

VOL. 17 NO. 46

COTULLA, TEXAS, FEB. 16, 1918

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ASKS GOVERNOR TO SUBMIT LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Secretary of War Baker has suggested to Governor Hobby of Texas, to have the legislature, when in session, to enact anti-liquor laws and also measures to further safeguard the health of soldiers. His telegram to Governor Hobby reads:

"In view of the special session which you have convened in Texas as this time it may be stated that owing to conditions now prevailing in Houston, Ft. Worth and elsewhere, the War Department will be deeply interested in any effective measures which will make it more difficult for soldiers in the camps of Texas to obtain liquor and which will further safeguard their health from the disease growing out of commercialized vice."

Raymond D. Fosdick, Chairman of the war camp activities commission said:

"This delegation is very important and we hope it will be enacted. We have an ideal condition now at San Antonio. The visit here of Sheriff Tobin has been conducive of much good and he is doing fine work and is being aided by the co-operation of citizens; but we are having trouble at Houston and Fort Worth. Bootlegging is at the bottom of all vice in camps and once it is wiped out conditions will improve. I have no complaint as to San Antonio."

N. A. McCaleb, Claim Agent for the S. A. U. & G., was here on business during the week.

RAIN LIGHT BUT GENERAL OVER COUNTY.

The first rain of this year fell last Friday and Saturday and also Saturday night. It came in a slow drizzle and at this place amounted to .72 of an inch. In the Northern part of the county an inch fell while in the Southern part in places it was less than a quarter of an inch.

The rain was a great help to the onion crop, especially on those farms where the water supply is scarce, and as it saved the growers one irrigation, that meant the saving of considerable expense. While here there is not quite enough moisture for planting, around the Millett section there is and will greatly help the farming interests.

A good rain fell in the strip of country between the Catarina Ranch and Cochina Ranch, running creeks and filling water holes. A good rain was also reported Northeast of Millett, the fall being heavy enough to run white brush flats.

Long range weather forecasts predict more rain between Feb. 24th and 28th, and advise farmers to plant early and take advantage of the moisture.

CARD OF APPRECIATION.

I take this opportunity of expressing, or rather trying to express my heartfelt and sincerest thanks for unbelievably, splendid wholehearted sympathy and assistance given me by the people of Cotulla. Folks, I could write columns and then not be able to express what I feel, but God bless you all.

CHAS. CRENYON.



SENATOR W. A. JOHNSON

Acting Lieut-Governor, Candidate for election.

Oil Is Found In Shallow Well.

Some years ago a light strata of oil of good quality was found in a well 57 feet deep on C. H. Rock's place and during the past year, the late Matt Russell secured leases and organized a company for the purpose of development. Mr. A. A. Simpson is secretary of the company and operations for the purpose of seeking more definite information has begun. A hole was put down eighteen feet Northwest of the first hole and at practically the same depth as the first hole the oil was found. The oil bearing rock is about six inches thick. Other test holes will be put down.

Oil men think that this strata of oil so near the surface comes from a larger body somewhere in the vicinity, and information will be sought as to the direction of the probable source before a deep hole is sunk.

COMMISSIONERS QUICKLY DISPOSE OF ALL WORK.

The Honorable Commissioners Court of La Salle county met Monday at 2 p. m., and finished up the labors of the session that afternoon, with the exception of checking the Tax Collector's January Report, which was not ready and recess was taken until February 23rd, when the Court will meet again for that purpose.

Little business was before the Court for action. Reports of Commissioners Binkley and Jordan as Road Supervisors for the past year were approved. Both reported roads generally in bad condition owing to the extended drought and heavy travel. Commissioners Sutton and Baylor were not present.

The following accounts were approved and ordered paid:

Cotulla Merc. Co., supplies \$29.25.
A. U. Knaggs, holding inquests 15.00.
J. N. Lightsey, medical services, 15.00.
Roy Campbell, lights, 11.25.
Wade Hampton, nurse, 25.00.
R. L. Graham, medical services, 39.90.
Maverick Clarke, supplies, 181.41.
Clarke & Courts, supplies, 65.45.
Geo. B. Bernard, supplies, 126.39.
Cotulla Record, supplies, 63.61.
Geo. S. Knaggs, supplies, 15.00.

T. A. Keck, supplies, 115.74.
Encinal Mercantile Co, 79.80.
H. W. Earnest, supplies 286.01.
Cotulla Merc. Co. supplies, 475.29
C. S. Knaggs, road work 44.95.
Fullerton & Son, supplies, 40.15.
M. G. Talbott, road work, 52.85.
Geo. S. Knaggs, road work, 73.50.
E. W. Earnest, road work, 65.27.
Caddis Pharmacy, supplies, 41.07.
T. R. Keck, supplies, 205.24.
Encinal Mercantile Co. supplies, 91.38.
P. H. Preston, plumbing work, 117.70.
Henrichson & Son, supplies, 50.14.
Remers Co. Stationary, 36.00.
Jan Gomez, digging grave and nursing pauper.

MRS. SHIELDS DEAD.

Mrs. Mollie Waugh Shields died at Quinlan, Texas, on Feb. 13th, and interment will take place today at Millett, her old home. Mrs. Shields made her home at Millett for many years. She is survived by two sons, two daughters and two sisters, Mrs. F. W. Yaeger and Mrs. J. W. Earnest.

PALACE MARKET

MEAT AND ICE

Choice Meats and Clear Ice

Simon Cotulla, Propr.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Our Delivery Wagon is a Handy Thing on the Farm.

The ever popular Ford family; Runabout \$345; Touring Car \$360; Coupe \$565, represents but one chassis—the world famous Ford Model T—that wonder of simplicity and Vanadium steel. Then there is the new addition of the Model T One-Ton Truck Chassis for \$600 f. o. b. Detroit. This Truck has a regular Ford Motor but has worm drive. It has been thoroughly tested for more than two years, and will surely meet your wants and expectations.

Come in and see the Ford Sedan,

Neal's Auto Sales Company.

Urge Soldiers to Take Insurance.

San Antonio, Tex.—Late notices to the home service section of the Red Cross from division headquarters, urge upon members the necessity of encouraging enlisted men to take out the government war risk insurance.

"Leave no stone unturned," the notice sent out by Alfred Fairbank, division director of civilian relief, reads, "to inform the families of your enlisted soldiers and sailors that they must write or wire their men in service to take out the cheap government insurance by February 12.

"By telegraph, today, the war risk insurance bureau makes a ruling that it will accept telegraph or cable authorization of representatives to make application for the insurance."

Examples of authorization by telegraph were given, one of a wife, who learned of the latest provisions of the bureau, and wired her husband to authorize her by telegraph, to apply for insurance on his life. The telegram was sent, and the wife made application, as her husband's representative, attaching the telegram as her authorization. Such proxy applications must be made not later than February 12, however.

To impress upon all Red Cross officials and members the importance of bringing this matter before all soldiers and sailors' families, Mr. Fairbank closed his notice with a personal appeal:

"We believe we have done our duty in getting these facts to the Red Cross chapters of the Southwestern division. If you have acted on our suggestions then you have done your duty. If you have not, and the soldier loses this opportunity of insuring himself by your neglect to act, the responsibility is yours.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The appropriation for this year is not sufficient to support all the schools in Texas for the whole school year, and the sit-

uation is so unsettled that there is no assurance of adequate support for next year or the following years. Teachers' salaries, on the whole, have not been raised, while the increasing cost of food and necessities makes

plendor incomes than heretofore. The problem of the summer vacation is becoming alarmingly acute with a large number of teachers.

Many teachers are seeking relief from the uncertainty of future employment and support by transferring to the field of Civil Service, where the pay is prompt and sure and the salary is drawn the year round, with good opportunities for advancement. Others seek the broader world of business, with the ambition to rise above the salary basis to reach a comfortable income with the prospect of attaining the wealth which commercial success ultimately brings.

The door which offers admission to these new fields is the commercial education. Once equipped with this knowledge, the teacher has the way always open to either class of employment. He or she has the option of continuing the teachers' or entering the employ of the government, or seeking opportunities in business. The Tyler Commercial College has many graduates who have gone directly into government employ at Washington and elsewhere. Others have left commercial positions of some standing to offer their services to Uncle Sam in Civil Service work. A reasonable number of these are employed locally with the boards working in every county and district throughout this country. Civil Service examinations are held every Tuesday in practically every city in the United States. A step which will mean your advancement and at the same time help your country in this time of need ought to be taken without delay. Mail us your name and address on the blank form below for free catalogue.

Name.....
Address.....
Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas.

On Meatless Tuesdays

We have arranged to supply our Trade with

Good, Fresh Oysters

during the Oyster season.

Supply limited. Phone in your Order.

John P. Guinn & Company

The Cotulla Record

C. E. MANLY, Publisher.

DANGER.

Onion growers who have given some study to the new grading and inspection rules promulgated by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, scent danger ahead.

Many of them declare the operation of the new rules will have the effect of doing away with f. o. b. sales and the greater part of the crop will go on consignment. They cite back to the grading system of the old Association, and the new system will not differ from that materially. Under the Association grading methods there were no f. o. b. buyers to speak of, and year after year growers realized nothing out of their consigned shipments.

Since the discontinuation of the grading system, buyers have been on the ground in plenty each year. They bought a man's crop and instructed him how to assort the onions, or cars were bought individually according to the quality of the onion. There was competition and it behooved the grower to put up his onions in the best shape possible—and he did. However, there were not seven grades, as the new system calls for. All good sound onions, exclusive of boilers and extra large were packed together. This system allowed the grower to put up his pack at a minimum cost.

Every grower who went through the inspection mill of the old Association days should realize that the new plan devised in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture is impracticable and when it is put in operation the farmer will pay the price.

It is stated that one of the gentlemen connected with the office of Agriculture, in extolling the virtues of the new system, remarked: "Why with the grading system the buyer can sit in his office in Chicago and buy your onions, because he well knows that he is getting just what he buys." Right there is where the danger lurks. Instead of coming on the ground and buying the crops as has been done the past two years, the buyer will sit in his Chicago

office. Should he buy a car of say, No. 1 onions as classed at Cotulla, when arrived at Chicago, he might contend that they were not of that quality, and have a Government inspector pass on them. If this inspector classed them as No. 2's that classification would stand. In other words the classification at this end would amount to nil, unless backed up by the Inspector at the other end.

Then there comes the question of reliable inspectors. Men who have grown onions for years disagree in classing onions, and men of this wide experience are seldom secured as inspectors.

To grade and pack onions under this new schedule growers estimate will cost them \$15 to \$20 per car extra under the present high price labor conditions. While this is a bad feature, still this expense is not to be compared to the danger of creating a condition whereby the cash buyer will cease to operate.

A QUIET DEATH.

John Barleycorn quietly and peacefully passed away in La Salle county at 9:30 o'clock last Saturday night. The usual scenes accompanying the elimination of the saloon was lacking. There was no carousing and drunks were few and far between. It was just about like any other Saturday night and a stranger in the town would never have realized that John Barleycorn was about to make his exit.

THE TUSCANIA.

The first troop transport to fall victim of a German submarine was American and more than one hundred soldiers lost their lives, probably some whose homes are right in our midst. It was a terrible death to some of our brave men, but this is war, and in war we must expect terrible things. The incident will have a great effect upon the American public. It will bring us to a fuller realization that we are in war, and when America wakes up, she is going to put the Hun to sleep.

RED CROSS NEEDS 40,000 NURSES IN WAR ZONE ALONE

PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF SOUTHWEST ARE URGED TO VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES.

RARE CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS

Those Between the Ages of 21 and 40 Who Can Pass Physical Examination Are Qualified for Enlistment.

Women of the Southwest have a chance to show their patriotism now as never before since the beginning of the war. They have been bravely giving up their sons, fathers, brothers, sweethearts and husbands to fight in the great war; they have knitted thousands of sweaters, helmets, wristlets and mufflers; they have practiced food conservation, bought Liberty bonds, Red Cross memberships, thrift stamps and certificates; they have marched in dozens of parades, attended hundreds of meetings and made hundreds of patriotic talks.

But in few instances have they been given an opportunity to go into the field of the world struggle. This is the path they now have a chance to take. The Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross, the mobilizing agency for nurses in military service, still is in urgent need of recruits. The Red Cross wants the strong, brave, competent women of the Southwest to step forward and prepare to go to France and help nurse the brave sons of the United States when they fall on the battlefield.

Thousands of Nurses Needed. This appeal to the Southwest is issued by Miss Lydia Anderson, head of the Nursing Department, Southwestern Division American Red Cross, and should be heard by every woman in this district. The need for more nurses is so acute that the surgeon-general of the United States estimates that within a short time the Red Cross will need 40,000 nurses for the army alone.

Besides that, he points out that the Allies also are depending upon the United States to supplement their nursing service. It is estimated that there are between 30,000 and 50,000 registered nurses in the United States at the present time, meaning graduates of accredited schools. Of this number 15,000 are enrolled Red Cross nurses, 15,000 of whom are in active service, ready for mobilization or prepared for specific service.

To be a Red Cross nurse one must be a graduate of an accredited school, be between the ages of 21 and 45 and must pass a physical examination. After the necessary 40,000 nurses are drawn from the total number of registered nurses in the country there will be only half enough nurses left here to take care of the civilian needs.

Nursing is Fine Preparation. Therefore, the only solution to the problem—the only way to provide sufficient number of nurses to care for the American soldiers in Europe—is for women of the Southwest to answer the call of the Red Cross and say "Yes."

Relatives will be given any information of interest or consolation through personal letters. It will be possible for the wounded to send messages in the same way.

The bureau is reporting on all cases that come to its attention. It is probable, however, that with the increase of reports from the front information will be sent only to relatives requesting it, except in cases of those imprisoned or reported "missing."

Through the International Red Cross office at Geneva, Switzerland, the list of American prisoners supplied officially by the German government will be sent to the bureau.

Only at one place in the United States is there real tropical vegetation, says the Popular Science Monthly. Florida and California have what is called "sub-tropical" vegetation.

In the midst of a desert in the extreme southern part of California is a true oasis. The oasis, Palm Springs, lies 20 feet below the sea level. So hot is it there that there is a riot of vegetation all the year round. Enormous fig trees and mammoth grape fruit and oranges are always to be had. The lemons that grow there weigh two and a half pounds apiece. The responsibility for all this may be laid to a beautiful little stream which is fed by the Colorado river and which flows through the oasis only to disappear into the ground at its end.

Did Not Fool the Bear. Bruin is self-educated, but exceptionally wise in the way of mankind. A prospector proved that. Having suffered the loss of much food, he prepared a particularly tasty morsel for the bear and left it in the cabin, with a notice on it to warn any prospectors or hunters that might enter that it was intended for bruin, and bruin done. The bear arrived in due course—and ate everything edible and some things that were not, but passed up the meat that had been prepared for him. And it was bacon, too. This prospector declares that the bear must be able to read.

There are three types of Red Cross organizations, as follows: First, the chapter, which is the name given to the county organization. The chapter generally has its headquarters in the chief or most conveniently located town in the county and has a specified jurisdiction. Chapters may be formed upon application of any 10 citizens who form an organization committee and make application to division headquarters for a charter. A minimum membership of 250 in the chapter is desired.

Second, the branch. Branches are located anywhere in the county outside of the headquarters town. The minimum membership for a branch should be 100. The method of organization for branches is similar to that described above, except that branches receive their charters from the already established chapter.

Third, the auxiliary. Any group of 10 or more may organize itself into an auxiliary with the consent of the chapter or branch having jurisdiction over its territory.

Fourth, auxiliaries at large. In localities where the membership does not justify the formation of a chapter auxiliaries at large may be formed with the consent of the division office. These auxiliaries exist until the membership can be recruited to chapter strength, at which time a chapter charter will be granted.

For full information address Mrs. H. M. Morgan, Bureau of Development, 1617 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Persons in the Southwest who have sons, brothers, husbands, fathers and sweethearts at the front will be especially interested in the announcement that the American Red Cross has organized a Bureau of Communication at Washington to give them details of casualties at the front. The bureau will supplement in a personal and humanitarian way the reports of the Statistical Division of the War Department, which gives to relatives official notice when a soldier is reported killed, wounded or missing.

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The bureau will supplement in a personal and humanitarian way the reports of the Statistical Division of the War Department, which gives to relatives official notice when a soldier is reported killed, wounded or missing. The bureau will be ably presided over by William R. Castle, Jr., formerly assistant dean of Harvard College and editor of the Harvard Graduate's Magazine. The information on which it will base its reports is gathered through a central office in Paris, under the direction of E. Gerry Chadwick of New York, aided by the Rev. Robert Davis of Englewood, N. J., and 30 assistants stationed at the base hospitals and rest camps to which soldiers are generally returned following important engagements.

The bureau will advise in detail the nature and extent of the wounds, and will gather evidence from comrades in arms and at the hospitals, and rest camps regarding those reported "missing."

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GUESSING THE WOMEN'S AGES

New Game Among Cape Steamship Passengers Stirred Up Wrath of Entire Party

To relieve the monotony of a recent homeward voyage, the smoking-saloon habitués of a Cape steamship invented a new sweepstake. The bright idea originated during a debate as to the age of one of the women passengers. "Let's take all the women in the passenger list," suggested the sportsman who thought of the sweepstake, "and each of us guess their individual ages, add up the total, and hand his estimate to the purser. The purser has exact information in the age declaration of every passenger. He can declare up the true aggregate, and the man who comes nearest to it takes the pool."

The sweepstake was carried out, but, so far from beguiling the tedium of a voyage it made it worse, relates a correspondent, for it ended in a certain number of embittered men, a wrathful purser, and a ship's company of suspicious and quarreling women.

First of all, the women saloon passengers could not understand, and much resented, men passengers walking round their chairs, making calculations with pencils, studying their faces and complexions with perturbing curiosity.

Then, when the sweep was drawn, the mean man was embittered who had secretly gone round to most of the women passengers and tried to elicit their ages. The mean man's aggregate estimate was 400 years under the winner's guess. The innocent man was also embittered who had gone round to women asking them to give him their judgment as to other women's ages. The innocent man's estimate was 600 years above the winner's guess.

And the purser was most embittered of all, for in the steamship passenger could speak to him the rest of the voyage.

WIRELESS FOR ALL TO HEAR

Instrument No Larger Than Fountain Pen Enables One to Pick Up Messages Nearby.

The "fountain pen" wireless receiver is an established fact, for through the use of the audion bulb Dr. Lee De Forest has perfected a little instrument, no larger than some of the extra-size fountain pens in use by men with heavy hands, through which it is possible for a man to pick up wireless messages at distances up to eight or ten miles, says the Illustrated World.

The instrument depends entirely upon the audion bulb for its efficiency. The audion bulb, as most of those interested in wireless know, made possible the recent long-distance messages sent out from Washington, and also for communication by wire also

made possible the now common transcontinental telephoning between New York and San Francisco.

The entire principle of the audion bulb is to amplify sound waves, and by making a bulb small enough to be placed in the end of the fountain pen (see Doctor De Forest has literally made it possible for any "man in the street" to pick up whatever wireless communication may be going on in his neighborhood.

The Beer of Borneo.

Beer as made by the natives of Sarawak, in the northwestern region of Borneo varies in its ingredients according to the different tribes who make it, the most intoxicating being that made by the Bisayahs of Limbang. These people make their beer by boiling rice, adding yeast, crushed wild chili and a large lump of wood ash. This is all put into a jar till the jar is two-thirds full, and covered over with bamboo supports; water is poured in till the jar is full, and the beer is then ready for drinking. The drinking is performed by pushing bamboo tubes down to the bottom of the jar and then sucking up the liquid. So that no one shall have more than his fair proportion at a time, a system of floats is arranged whereby the amount of drink consumed by each man is registered.

One Tropical Spot.

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The Farmers and Stockmans BANK (unincorporated) of Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas. Wants Your Business for 1918. J. H. ZACHRY, Manager J. H. GALLMAN, Assistant Manager

MONEY TO LEND On Farms and Ranches. Unlimited Funds. No Delay. E. B. CHANDLER, 102 East Crockett St., San Antonio, Texas.

THE AMERICAN BARBER SHOP W. L. PEASE, Proprietor Modern Hair Cuts, Shampoos, Massage, Hot and Cold Bath A pleasure to Shave here Agency for White Star Laundry. FRONT STREET. COTULLA, TEXAS

T. R. KECK YELLOW PINE LUMBER Cypress Shingles, Builders Hardware, Corrogated roofing, Fencing, Sash, Doors. Lime, Brick, Cement, Barbed Wire Windmills, Studebaker Wagons. All Orders Filled Promptly. Satisfaction Guaranteed. COTULLA, TEXAS.

DR. R. L. GRAHAM Physician and Surgeon. Office One Door North Gaddis Pharmacy COTULLA, TEXAS.

Dr. S. F. Moffett DENTIST Office Over Gaddis Pharmacy COTULLA, TEXAS.

Dr. J. N. Lightsey PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at Gaddis Pharmacy Res. Telephone 54 COTULLA, TEXAS.

J. D. BALLARD MERCHANT TAILOR Cleaning and Pressing a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed. Center Street COTULLA, TEXAS.

John W. Willson Attorney at Law Will practice in all Courts REAL ESTATE AGENCY. COTULLA, TEXAS.

CITIZENS BARBER SHOP CENTER STREET First Class Service Hot and Cold Baths Agency for Paul Steam Laundry Hats Cleaned and Blocked.

TAN-NO-MORE The Skin Beautifier The most scientific and most wonderful facial preparation of the modern age. It imparts to the skin a velvety softness and delicacy which is delightful in appearance and pleasing in its effect. Used during the day it is a protection from the Sun and Wind. In the evening its use assures a faultless complexion. All dealers 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Bohrer-Wheeler Mfg. Co., Dallas Tex.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

So Simple a Child Can Operate It!



Detroit Vapor Oil Stove.

Fuel cost is low. Convenience is Great. Let us show you.

Cotulla Mercantile Co.

Center Street

Cotulla, Texas.

13 MILLION MEN IS COST OF WAR

Figures Stupendous Beyond Power of Human Mind to Compass.

MOST OF THEM ARE KILLED

Big Price Being Paid for the World's Future Security — Money Cost Nearly \$175,000,000 a Day — Capital Cut Down.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN. (Correspondent of the Chicago News.) Washington, D. C.—The figures relating to the cost of this war are stupendous beyond the power of the human mind to compass.

The number of men killed in battle has been between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000. Offsetting the number of deaths which would have occurred in times of peace, it is safe to set the war loss at more than 7,000,000 men. This is about one man in twenty for each year of the whole number mobilized.

The figures are large, but they are based on the greatest armies the world has ever seen. Moreover, the death rate has been falling steadily throughout the war, as methods more economical of human life are adopted and hospital efficiency increases. The well-prepared nations lose least. Russia has suffered casualties disproportionately large because in the first year of the war her troops were sent to the front poorly supported by artillery and sometimes literally unarmed. On the western front the French losses were heaviest for the first two years, but as England takes over the bulk of the fighting her casualties increase and those of France fall off.

Total of 5,250,000 Disabled. In addition to the dead, the permanently disabled total about 5,250,000 men. Thus the net loss in men amounts to about 13,000,000. There have probably been about 10,000,000 men less seriously wounded in such a way that they have either been returned to the front or able to pursue some useful occupation in civil life.

Some realization of the meaning of these totals may be gleaned from the reflection that the dead and the totally disabled equal more than half the able-bodied men in the United States. The money cost is a vastly more confusing problem. The total is beyond all comparison with any national debts, loans or expenditures of the past. At the beginning of the war the cost of \$75,000,000 a day. It was predicted Europe could not stand it for six months. Now, well along in the fourth year, the cost is nearly \$175,000,000 a day and there are no signs of a financial breakdown. It has become ince

that lack of "money" will never make any nation surrender. As long as sufficient economic resources actually exist in the shape of men and munitions, food and beasts and iron and steel, so long can the nation in question continue to make war. In looking for a German breakdown the eye should turn not toward the absurdly depreciated German mark, but toward what Germany has left in men and food and steel.

Its Future Mortgaged.

This is because a nation can mortgage its future like a man who enters a shop with empty pockets and pays for goods with signed notes pledging the labor of his children. The world's debt since the war has increased by \$30,000,000,000. The total cost has exceeded this figure by at least \$15,000,000,000, the difference representing the amount levied in taxes in excess of the interest requirements.

It is easy to see that if all the interest is paid to people living in the United States, and the principal at the end of the term also paid to residents in the United States, the United States as a nation is no weaker financially for having borrowed \$20,000,000,000 than if it had never borrowed a cent. Such enormous loans will probably effect a redistribution of wealth, for the interest charges will be met by taxation, and provision made for a sinking fund in the same way. By redistributing this taxation wisely and equitably, the end of the period that the Liberty bonds have to run may well see a more efficient balance of wealth than the present.

As in reckoning war strength, the basic realities of the problem are economic rather than financial. Such part of the great war loans as is invested in convertible factories, in increase of food production and similar real assets, cannot be regarded as lost. On the other hand, the dollars that are spent for shells which explode and ships that sink are lost in fact.

World's Capital Cut Down.

Moreover, the cost in dollars is no measure of the real economic cost of the war, because it takes no account of the enormous destruction of property that has taken place. This represents a cutting into the capital of the world. The sinking of millions of tons of shipping, the destruction of cities, the ravaging of farm lands, the destruction of industrial equipment in the last three years, are only a few of the items that must be charged to this account. One huge item is the number of 55,000,000 men who have been taken completely from productive occupations. Even reckoning their value to industry at the moderate sum of \$1 a day, in four years of war the index

lost amounts up to \$75,000,000,000. There is no disposition on the part of the allies to reduce the expenditure. It is the best price that has ever been paid for a victory. It is the application of these resources to the application of these resources to the peaceful aims of the world. It is literally true that the men and money spent in this year could have transformed the earth. They could have

established universal sanitation, universal education, eliminated barbarism and savagery, reclaimed all the waste lands, established communications by rail and steam with every corner of the globe, and brought the millennium nearer by a long stride. At least, the human race has ceased to be awed by the magnitude of any project. In the hell of war, men have learned that no task is too great for them, and that is a thought worth carrying into times of peace.

A WAR PRAYER

By James Waterman Wise of the Vigilantes.
Father, we beseech thee
Guard our boys tonight.
Keep, we pray, their footsteps
On the paths of right.

We have sent them gladly,
For the fight is just,
Yea, their cause is holy,
Glorious their trust.

Hold their fates, O Father,
In thy wondrous hand,
Bring them back, if may be,
Back to grace our land.

For we loved them dearly
But our path was clear;
Honor bade us send them,
Father, be thou near!

But if they must leave us,
If it be thy will,
Father, we implore thee,
Guide and guard them still.

Caught Tame Golden Eagle.

Aurora, Ind.—John L. Lube, a Clay township farmer, caught a large golden eagle in a steel trap that he had set on his farm to catch chicken hawks that had been raiding his chicken flock. The eagle evidently had escaped from some show, as it appeared to be very tame and permitted Mr. Lube to dress its injured leg after he had removed the bird from the trap and placed it in a large cage. Mr. Lube has presented the eagle to the Zoological Garden at Cincinnati.

Standards of Doctrine.

The Apostles and the Nicene Creed, and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the Episcopal church. The American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article 21. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper as generally necessary to salvation, practices infant baptism, admits no one to communion until confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, permits those only to officiate as ministers who have received Episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with either Armenians or Calvinists.

WHAT THE RED CROSS IS DOING AND WHAT YOU CAN DO

NURSING SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The Bureau of Nursing Service opens wide the door to a professional career full of satisfaction and distinction. The number of registered trained nurses in this country is barely adequate in times of peace, and there is every indication that the demand for experienced nurses will continue for many years after the war has ended. It is of vital importance now that women in great numbers be enrolled in this service. Our schools of nursing, our civil hospitals are to women what the training camps are to officers and men. Hundreds of nurses have already been drafted. The supply will be utterly inadequate unless qualified women rally in large numbers to this call of duty.

The Surgeon-General of the United States Army has stated that 40,000 trained Red Cross nurses will be needed to minister to our army before another year has passed. The War Department and the Red Cross therefore call upon the womanhood of America to enter at once upon a course of training. The emergency is so great that the training course has been reduced from three years to two, and the age limit for Red Cross service which formerly ranged between the ages of 25 to 40 has now been extended to embrace all between the ages of 18 and 45. Excellent training courses are available at all the large hospitals throughout the country.

Nursing education not only prepares for a large variety of professional fields, but is an excellent preparation for home and family life and for public service in many ways.

Almost upon enrollment the student begins her service to the community by helping to care for the sick, as a part of her instruction and training.

Life in most schools is healthy, wholesome, simple and regular. It is full of vivid human interest, the student sharing in deepest realities of life.

The graduate of a good school steps at once into regular professional life and work with an assured livelihood. No weary struggle to get a foothold to show what she can do. The hospital has carried her over that stage. Her work is ready and waiting for her if she successfully completes her training.

The student is at no expense for tuition, board, lodging, laundry, uniform, etc., in the great majority of schools. Only a few schools charge a tuition fee for preparatory course. The student is also cared for in illness.

Salaries compare favorably with salaries of other trained women. In some fields they are higher than the average. Especially is this true of teaching and administrative work either in institutions or in public health nursing. Opportunities for advancement are many and steadily increasing.

Our schools of nursing, our civil hospitals, are to women what the training camps are to officers and men. Hundreds of nurses have already been drafted. The supply will be utterly inadequate unless our qualified women rally in large numbers to this call of duty. Enroll as a student and begin your preparation to meet your country's need for large numbers of highly trained nurses—not only for war service under the American Red Cross, but also for peace service of the greatest importance.

Hospitals and schools of nursing need an ample student nursing service, composed of well-educated, high-principled, capable and devoted young women who are in training to become expert, skilled, competent nurses. All

hospitals and schools of nursing must select from these their superintendents and assistants, supervisors or head nurses and principals, instructors and lecturers.

Public health nursing needs in large numbers well-qualified nurses for the following well-defined fields of work: Bodily care of the sick in their homes, care of babies and prenatal instruction of mothers, supervision of health of school children, instruction and care of tuberculous patients in their homes, nursing and welfare work in industrial plants, mental hygiene work, hospital social service.

In all these fields there is an increasing demand for administrators, supervisors and teachers. These posts call for women of superior ability and high educational qualifications.

General conditions for admission are: (a) Those personal qualities required in a life of responsible service for others; (b) graduation from good high or private school; (c) good health; (d) proper age—should not be under 18 years (if possible) and not over 35 (about the limit).

For further information address Lydia Anderson, Director Nursing Service, 1617 Railway Exchange, St. Louis.

WEAR YOUR RED CROSS BUTTON

The little button which was given to you when you joined the Red Cross stands for something. It means that you are one of twenty-two millions in the United States, one-fifth of the entire population of the country, who are helping to win the war for America and her Allies. It means that you believe in humanity and democracy. It is the insignia of one of the most potent agencies for good in the world. Every member of the American Red Cross is a privileged person, for it is a privilege to belong to this most wonderful organization. Show that you esteem it a privilege by wearing on the lapel of your coat or on your dress the white button with the Red Cross. Wear it every day and wear it where others cannot fail to see it!

WHAT THE RED CROSS IS DOING AND WHAT YOU CAN DO

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

The Bureau of Supplies might be called the American Red Cross Dry Goods Company, for it purchases through its Washington office tremendous quantities of all materials which are needed for making the various articles manufactured in Red Cross Workrooms. Through the advantage of this centralized buying plan, Chapters are enabled to purchase materials at exceedingly low costs.

The Bureau of Supplies specializes in materials needed for all surgical dressings, in yarn for knitting and some of the materials for the more important of the refugee garments, and especially the large quantities of materials for pajamas, bed shirts, bed socks, bathrobes, bed jackets, and the more important articles for hospital and patients' use.

Another end of the Bureau of Supplies is the examining, repacking and shipping of all the articles the Chapters make. These are assembled at the St. Louis warehouse, there opened, examined and properly sorted, and shipped to Eastern ports for use abroad, or else sent to the cantonments to cover the needs of those of our men in service in this country.

At present the Bureau of Supplies has over 100 people in its employ besides some 30 volunteers. It occupies a warehouse with 50,000 square feet of space, which is far larger than the ordinary business houses, and is in every way equipped to be of an aid and service which equals the intensity of the women workers. Through the combination of the volunteer workers of the Chapters and the American Red Cross Bureau of Supplies, the Red Cross now is the largest garment and bandage supply factory in the world.

Through the increased membership there are 24,000,000 volunteers available, and reports indicate that the new membership is going to be as active in participation as the older members.

For further information, address HORACE M. SWOPE, Director Bureau of Supplies, S. W. Division, 1230 Olive street.

ONE OF WORLD'S GREAT MEN

Johnny Applesed, Responsible for Many Orchards in Wide Range, Will Not Soon Be Forgotten.

John Chapman's name occupies an important place in our American history, for he is known as "Johnny Applesed, the Apostle of Apple Growing." More than a hundred years have passed since Johnny Applesed scattered apple seeds throughout a wide range of territory from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi country, and in humility, yet his name has been immortalized, and we of future generations will be a long time forgetting the name of this great father of the modern apple-growing industry, the Christian Herald states.

Johnny Applesed was born in Springfield, Mass., in the year 1775, eventful in American history in more ways than one. About the year 1801 he emigrated from Massachusetts, joining those forces starting for the unknown western country.

In the territory between Massachusetts and Ohio, and as far as Indiana, Mr. Chapman was a familiar figure. He foresaw the tide of migration going to the West, and seeing the need of fruit, devoted his life to its culture. Gathering all the apple seeds he could secure in his native state he would make long trips west, planting the seed and supplying the scattered settlers with enough to provide them with dependable orchards. The result was thousands of producing apple orchards throughout this vast territory.

SOWING TREE SEED IN SNOW

National Forests of the Country Are Planted Each Year to Make Bare Land Productive.

To keep the national forests of the United States, which are scattered from Alaska to Porto Rico, up to standard, 12,000 to 15,000 acres have to be reforested or planted each year. The bare lands must be made productive and the thin stands of wood must be improved. To do this requires an immense amount of labor.

Companies of men travel over these forests, sowing the seed broadcast over the snow in the various barren sections. As the snow melts the seed sinks deeper and deeper and when the snow disappears entirely the seed is already covered over with sufficient dirt to give it a bed in which to grow. The chief disadvantage of the method, according to a contributor to one of the scientific publications, is that the seed is conspicuous on snow and likely to be eaten by birds. After a few days of sunshine it soon disappears from view.

Charlemagne Was a German.

According to his friend and secretary, Charlemagne was a full-blooded German, an Austrasian Frank, with yellow hair, fair skin and large, keen, blue eyes. He was unusually tall, but exceedingly well proportioned and graceful, so that his great height did not at first strike the observer. His appearance was always manly and stately, and his countenance, open and cheerful, but, when roused to anger, his eyes blazed with a fire that few men cared to stand. He was fond of all forms of exercise and during most of his life was amazingly strong. He was temperate in eating and drinking. He spoke Latin as fluently as his native German and understood Greek when it was spoken. Late in life he learned to write, but was never able to do much more than sign his name. In his age, however, he was an educated man. At table he liked to have some bread to him and was very fond of history. He surrounded himself with scholars and encouraged education. He is classed as one of the most remarkable men that ever lived.

Sounds Baffling Science.

Mystery still attaches to certain explosive sounds, heard in various parts of the world and known to science as "brontides." On the coast of Belgium, says Popular Science Monthly, these sounds seem to come from the sea, and are called locally "mistpoesters." In the Ganges delta of India similar sounds are called "Barisal gun." Brontides are well known in some parts of Italy, where they bear a great variety of names. In Hayti a sound of this character is known as the "gouffre," while in parts of Australia it is called the "desert sound." Brontides mostly take the form of muffled detonations, of indefinite direction. Probably they are of subterranean origin. Studies of eccentricities in the transmission of sound through the atmosphere lead to the conclusion that some of the sounds hitherto reported as brontides were really due to cannoning or blasting.

Fine Example for Others.

The manager of an English north country firm, Joseph Thomson, J. P., was one of the few who, in the early days of Ruskin's social reform schemes, put Ruskin's ideals into practice in the organization of his woven manufacturing business, observes Christian Science Monitor. A definite minimum wage was fixed for the workers, and they were given shares which carried full voting powers at company meetings. Both men and women enjoyed this privilege. Ruskin, on hearing of Mr. Thomson's experiment, wrote to him expressing deep appreciation. "I cannot sufficiently thank you," he said, "for the completely foundational step which you have taken in the establishment of just and right relationships between yourself and your employees." The experiment gave most satisfactory results.

Queen Quality SHOES

Well Dressed Feet

The New Oxfords and Pumps are Here.



Half the charm of Woman's Dress is due to Handsome, well made, well-fitted Shoes.

When you wear Queen Quality Shoes

you know that your feet are correctly dressed.

They fit the foot all over--not in spots.



Considering the scarcity and advancing cost of every item of Shoe material, Queen Quality Shoes are remarkably low.

K. BURWELL

Visit Our Custom Tailoring Department

This store is the authorized resident dealer for THE ROYAL TAILORS - Chicago - New York. Royal Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at \$16, \$17, \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35.

Local & Personal.

Good mesquite wood for sale, \$3.50 per cord. C. J. Zahl.

E. N. McCoy was here Monday from Artesia Wells.

Miss Edith Daniel of San Antonio came down Tuesday.

W. H. Millikin was here from Tulsa, Okla. the past week.

J. A. Landrum and wife were down from San Antonio one day this week.

H. C. Fullerton, merchant, returned Saturday from San Antonio.

Fred Johnson returned early in the week from a few days visit in San Antonio.

L. W. Gaddis, druggist, made a business trip to San Antonio during the week.

Delbert Neal left Wednesday for San Antonio where he will spend a few days.

Corporal Walter M. Manly was down from Camp Travis and spent Sunday.

Mrs. Hattie Reed returned Wednesday after a week's visit to friends in San Antonio.

Mrs. Pearl Landrum and son William, came down from San Antonio Monday night.

Mrs. Skinner's Music Class gave a recital at her home yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kaaggs are at Pleasanton visiting their daughter Mrs. Vernon Smith.

Rev. H. W. Hamilton preached at Crystal City last Sunday, returning home Monday.

L. A. Kerr, President of the Stockmans National Bank, was down from San Antonio this week.

Messrs Achilles and Linch, well known citizens of Encinal, were in the city on business Tuesday.

Chas. E. Neal went to San Antonio Monday and brought out a Ford Sedan, the first one to be shown by his Sales Agency. The Sedan is a pretty car and serviceable both summer and winter.

Tom Hocut, of Camp Travis spent last Sunday at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hocut.

Presiding Elder Johnson of Uvalde preached at the Methodist Church Sunday morning and night.

Mrs. O. D. Butler has returned to Sasco, Ariz., after visiting her parents here since Christmas.

Dell Ballard, who has been feeding a bunch of cattle over at Asherton was at home for a few days the past week.

E. W. Earnest was here Monday and said the rain up Millett way was heavier than it was here and would help the farming interests.

Judge C. C. Thomas was down from Pearsall to spend Sunday at home. He expects a full three weeks term of Court to be held there. The grand jury, however, was in session only a few hours.

Judge G. A. Welhausen was up from the ranch Monday looking after his official duties. He reported only a light rain in that section of the county.

Clyde Evans of Camp Bowie was here a day or two last week shaking hands with friends. He expected to be headed toward France at an early date.

Corporal Lee Daniel came in Wednesday morning from Camp Bowie, at Ft. Worth in response to a message notifying him of the serious illness of his mother. He arrived just a few hours before her death.

Dr. S. F. Moffett, after an absence of two weeks is back and will be in his office all next week. Those desiring dental work should call at his office early next week in order to secure appointments.

Farmers Protest Against New Rules.

A meeting of the onion growers of this district was held at the Court House last Saturday evening, and the new grading and inspection regulations promulgated by the State Department of Agriculture were thoroughly discussed. Practically all of the growers of the county adjacent to Cotulla was present, and there was unanimous opposition to the new regulations and a committee composed of F. I. Rock, Jesse Rock, H. B. Miller, F. D. Lown and C. E. Manly was appointed to attend a meeting soon to be held at Laredo, and authorized to use their best efforts to have the regulations modified so as they will at least be practicable. Officials of the Department of Agriculture will be present at this meeting.

Stretch Your Dollars!

PAY CASH and PAY LESS

Buy for Cash and Your Dollars
Will Have More Cents.

**BUY FROM
SIMPSON & SONS**

COTULLA, TEXAS.

Don't forget those Chica Shade Trees. Now is the time to put them out. F. I. Rock can supply you. Phone 403 R 13.

Mrs. T. R. Keek was called to Austin last Saturday to the bedside of her son, who is in the Aviation corps. At first it was not determined what was the matter with him, but later his case was pronounced a bad case of measles. He is progressing favorably.

Miss Madie Daniel came up from Minera Monday night after receiving a message notifying her of her mother's serious illness. Les Petty brought her through in an automobile in less than five hours time.

Sam J. Jordan, Commissioner from the lower part of the county was a brief visitor in the city Monday. He was here attending a session of the Commissioners Court. Mr. Jordan said the rain of Friday and Saturday was very light down Encinal way. However, he was optimistic but being an old timer in these parts would not venture any prognostications.

H. W. Earnest, accompanied by Mrs. Earnest and Mrs. Held of Millett were in the city Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Earnest said Millett and the surrounding country got one inch of rain last week, which was sufficient to start plowing and if followed by more soon would be of much benefit. He said notwithstanding the old saying about an old resident predicting rain, he was going to predict more before this month was out.

OLIVE MAY CRENYON.

Olive May Crenyon, age 24 years and 11 months, wife of Chas. Crenyon, died Monday night of tuberculosis. Deceased home was in St. Louis. She was brought here about four weeks ago by her husband in an effort to restore her health but his faithful efforts were of no avail. The people were without funds and her condition demanded his continuous attention, and upon her death the people of the town contributed liberally toward giving the unfortunate woman a Christian burial. Deceased is survived by one daughter 8 years old, who is in St. Louis, and her husband.

Afflicted, helpless, she came among strangers hoping a mild climate would prolong the vital spirit. Good Samaritans there were and Pharisees a plenty. The struggle ended in defeat as it always does and she is with the uncounted hosts in a land where sickness and want are unknown. Her faithful attendant is alone with his dead in a land of strangers. Hearts and purses are opened.

"In as much as ye have done it unto one of these, ye have done it unto me."

L. B. GILES.

MRS. EDITH ELIZABETH DANIEL.

Mrs. Edith Elizabeth Daniel, age 72 years, died at her home at the Lake Grove Farm Tuesday morning shortly after nine o'clock. She had been in bad health for the past two or three years, and two months ago was taken seriously ill, but recovered sufficiently to be up and about the home. Last Monday evening she had just started out of the house for a walk about the yard when she was stricken with paralysis, and soon lost consciousness, which she never regained wholly up to the time she passed away.

All of her children, with the exception of John M. of St. Louis and Walter J. who is in Brazil, were present at her bedside when the peaceful end came. Lee, who is in the service of the country arrived from Ft. Worth just a few hours before her death.

Deceased was born October 23rd 1845 in Alabama and came to Texas 4 years later, her parents settling in Austin county, being among the pioneers of that section of the state. On March

13th, 1862 she was married to Jasper N. Daniel, a captain of the Confederate army. After the war they settled in Austin county and lived there until 1883, when the family moved to Cotulla, and she had been a resident of this county continuously every since. To the union fourteen children were born, nine of who are now living to mourn her departure. They are: Mrs. Pearl Landrum, San Antonio, John M. St. Louis; Madie, Santa Tomas; J. H., J. P. and Ina, Cotulla; Edith, San Antonio; Walter J., Rio Grande do Sul Brazil; Lee, Camp Bowie. Two sisters, Mrs. J. P. Smith of Anson, and Miss Jodie Manly of Abilene, and three brothers, G. A. Manly, Cotulla; Price Manly, Clarendon, and Walter M. Manly, Edna, also survive her.

At an early age deceased accepted Christ as her Saviour and spent a long life in His service, and passed into the great Beyond perfectly confident of meeting her Master and her husband and other loved ones who had gone before.


The funeral was held from the farm home at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, Rev. B. A. Myers, conducting the services. The body was interred in the Cotulla cemetery. All of her children were present at the funeral except John M. of St. Louis, and Walter J. who is in the Missionary Work of the Methodist church in the Southern part of Brazil.

The pall bearers were: T. R. Keek, J. P. Gorman, H. Neal, D. L. Neeley, Dr. Graham and C. H. Roof.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank our friends for the assistance and sympathy rendered us during the late illness and death of our mother, Mrs. E. E. Daniel.

THE FAMILY.



**Keep Your Hens
Healthy and Make them Lay.**

Best Poultry Powders sold here.

GADDIS PHARMACY.