

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN OPENS MONDAY TO CONTINUE ONE WEEK.

Organization Perfected for Whirlwind Campaign Over Entire County—La Salle's Quota \$1500 00. Rev. Wharton, Direct From Battle Front in France, and District Chairman Alexander Will Speak at Court House Wednesday.

Beginning Monday, Nov. 11 and ending one week from that date the people of the United States are asked to raise \$170,000,000 for United War Work. La Salle County's quota of this amount is \$1500.

Mr. C. F. Binkley, County Chairman, and Mrs. I. T. Maltberger Women's Chairman, selected committees this week, who have planned their work and will start in for a thorough canvass Monday morning. The following committees were appointed: Encinal; Mrs. C. M. Juvenal, Mrs. S. A. James, Fowlerston; Miss Cooke, Mrs. Brooks Patton, Millett; S. F. Moffett, Mrs. H. C. Lane G. R. Newman, Artesia Wells; Mrs. Lee Henrichson, Mrs. A. G. Salmon, Miss Fronie Spencer, Gardendale; Mrs. Luchalli, Woodward; Mrs. O. W. Barnes, Mrs. Rankin, Miss Bertha Hussy, Rockwood; M. G. Talbott, Mrs. Sam Turner, Cotulla; Mrs. F. I. Rock.

Mrs. Rock, chairman at Cotulla, has appointed the following ladies heads of various committees: Mrs. J. H. Gallman, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Mrs. J. D. Ballard, Mrs. T. H. Poole, Miss Cecie Copp.

Speaking Wednesday Afternoon

Arrangements have been made for a rally Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock at the Court House. The speakers will be

Mr. Alexander, of Laredo, District Chairman and Rev. Mr. Wharton, Y. M. C. A. man, who will be sent to Cotulla at the special request of Rev. H. W. Hamilton. It will be remembered that Mr. Wharton spoke here about a year ago, shortly after the beginning of the war. Since then he has been on the West Front and during the terrible offensive of the Marne in July and August, when the American boys turned the tide of our war, he was in the thick of it giving aid to our boys. He was gassed twice, the last time affecting his health so that he was sent back to he states to recuperate. The last fighting Mr. Wharton witnessed was in the Argonne forest, where German troops contested every inch of the ground. Fresh from the field of battle he will be able to tell the people of the great battles that has won freedom for the world, and of magnificent work that is being done by the War Workers, such as the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, etc.

Because the war has come to an end our people must not get the idea that this work is not now essential. It will be months and perhaps years before our sammys will be demobilized, and activities will be needed during this period more than ever before.

Come to the rally Wednesday, and bring a friend with you.

Influenza Worse

Among Mexicans

The influenza situation among the Mexican population is worse than it was this time a week ago. There have been several deaths here the past week, and two section hands are reported to have died at Tuna.

There has been no further spread of consequence among the American population, only a few cases developing within the week, and none of them of a serious nature.

Conditions generally over the country are reported better. At Laredo during the month of October 310 deaths were officially reported.

Parent Teachers Club.

On account of the prevalence of the "flu" the club has missed several regular meetings.

The members are all urged to be present at the next meeting Friday 15, 4 p. m.

The following officers were elected in September: President, Mrs. Pate; Vice-President, Mrs. Jonathon Poole

Secretary, Mrs. Frank Rock. Treasurer, Mrs. Binkley

Committees. Membership: Mrs. Maltberger, H. C. Guinn, C. E. Manly. Program: Mrs. F. Rock, Mrs. J. H. Gallman, Miss Christie Steele.

Entertainment: Mrs. S. Cotulla, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Binkley, Mrs. W. A. Tarver, Miss Hellen Wildenthal.

GLASSCOCK WINS IN SENATOR'S RACE OVER A. PARR.

In a contest marked by much bitterness in the lower counties of the district D. W. Glasscock has defeated Archie Parr for Senator of 23rd district by 200 votes. Glasscock carried 11 counties out of 16. La Salle county did not recognize Parr as the Democratic nominee, and although he was not without active representation he only polled a total of 28 votes in the county. Three boxes, Encinal, Millett and Fowlerston did not give Parr a single vote. Vote by precincts follow:

	Glasscock	Parr
Cotulla	71	21
Encinal	42	00
Millett	11	00
Fowlerston	13	00
Artesia Wells	12	5
Woodward	6	2
Total	155	28

PARR CLAIMS ELECTION.

Parr is claiming the election, and according to information received by the Record this morning interest has shifted to Starr, Duval Hidalgo and Cameron counties, where amazing irregularities are alleged to have been committed. Agents of the department of Justice are at work and it is said that officers have secured evidence that in Starr county which gave Parr 304 to Glasscock 4, the presiding judge was a Mexican Citizen, and that there were less than fifty legal votes cast in the county. Starting evidence is being collected by officers in these lower border counties it is said. The people of Texas are aroused to the issues involved and this fight will reach the courts and the Texas Senate. Texas people will no longer tolerate public officials pursuing Duval county methods.

Freddie Johnson in France.

Freddie Johnson, who is with Hdq. Co. 125 Field Artillery has arrived in France. His mother, Mrs. T. B. Johnson had a letter from him early in the week from England, and while he did not say so, evidently was on the transport that was rammed in a fog by another ship off the coast of Ireland, that accident in which four hundred American boys were lost. He said the trip was one of agony. Mrs. Johnson received a letter yesterday dated Oct. 15, from "somewhere in France." A few extracts were as follows:

"Dear Mother: Well, dear folks, I am now 'Somewhere in France.' This is the first stop I have made to amount to anything since we arrived overseas. I am very much in love with the old country, especially England, but the French people surely do treat us fine. I really believe they treat us better than the English.

"Well, by the way things are looking now, it looks like we may be home by next summer. How I hope to get home next fall in time to start another crop. Be sure to write me often, because I am always anxious to hear from home, Mother, don't forget me on that Christmas box. You will find the particulars in the paper. Remember I am just crazy for sweets. We can hardly get anything sweet over here.

"Where we are now is much warmer than England, and reminds me of the weather we have at home. Lots of rain here. France is filled with American soldiers and it sure looks good. When we arrived at the dock we were greeted by a band that plays all of the latest pieces, and the first thing they played was 'Over There.' My! but it sure did make me feel good. Write me often. With love to all, Your son,

Freddie A. Johnson,
Hq. Co. 125 F. A.

NO YOUNG PEOPLE LEFT IN VILLAGES OF FRANCE.

By Walter M. Manly

France, Oct. 16—Since my last letter I have moved to the North nearly 500 miles. We had a very pleasant trip coming up here, as the scenery was simply grand. We moved in cars labeled 'Cheveas 8, Hommes 35 to 40' that is cars that are made for 8 horses and 40 men, and when you put 40 men in one of these cars there is hardly standing room. However, on this trip my car had only 14 men in it including myself. We were not crowded and had a real fine trip. We were on the train from Tuesday morning until Friday morning when we detrained and hit the old white dirt roads on which we traveled half a day. We are now billeted in an old partially deserted village. The buildings look like they have been here always, and nearly all of the people look as old as the buildings. I believe there are some of the oldest people here I ever saw in my life and more of them. There are no young people here except children, and very few of them. All of the young women are in the cities working in the factories.

This is a very pretty place where we are now stopping, a little valley between the mountains, and a clear little mountain stream running through. I was up in an observation tower near here yesterday and could see for miles and miles. I believe it was the most beautiful sight I ever saw. You see pictures of this country with the green little valleys and white roads winding around the mountains, the different colors, etc., and I always thought they were exaggerated, but they hardly do justice to the real scenery.

Six of us boys have a room together, and have it very nice. An old French lady and her husband own the place where we stay and they seem to take a delight in pleasing us. We sometimes have a "big feed" and take steak, eggs and potatoes up and get her to cook it for us. Things are very high here, Eggs are about \$1.50 per dozen; one glass of nuts for a franc (18c); 3 pieces candy about the size of a marble for a franc. This is a grape country, but you only get about half as many grapes here for one franc as you get in the states for 5c. It is impossible to buy any canned goods such as jams or preserves, but in the larger places very good canned goods can be had.

We have an office in what was formerly the Mayor's office, a very old and large stone building and have things fixed up pretty well.

Several German bombing planes flew over here the morning we arrived and dropped a few bombs, but didn't do much damage. Old Fritz has just about played his last tune. These planes were attacked by our men and two of them brought down.

There is an old Cathedral near here and its bell seems to ring continually. I was inside it the other day and it contains many statues and beautiful paintings.

Encinal Boy

Dies In France.

Jose Zamos, of Encinal, died in France of pneumonia on Oct. 5th, according to advices received from the War Department. This is the first La Salle county soldier to die in France so far as known.



No Mystery in Meat

Some things are so simple that they have to be explained again and again. When things are obvious, people keep looking for mysteries behind them.

So it is with the packing business. The mere size of Swift & Company confuses many. Because their imaginations are not geared up to scale, they believe there must be magic in it somewhere—some weird power.

Swift & Company is just like any other manufacturing business run by human beings like yourself; it takes in raw material on the one hand and turns out a finished product on the other.

Swift & Company keeps down the "spread," or the expense absorbed between raw and finished material, to as low a figure as possible. (If it didn't it would be put out of business by others who do.)

How much Swift & Company pays for the raw material, and how much it gets for the finished product, depends upon conditions which Swift & Company does not control.

It depends entirely upon how much people want the finished product, and how much raw material there is available to make it.

The profits of Swift & Company amount to less than one cent per pound on all meats and by-products—less than one-fourth of a cent on beef.



Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Ford

The Universal Car

The Ford Truck is just another arm and hand of the business man, adding through its manifold usefulness to the possible volume of his business, and at the same time doubling the value of every hour. In so many ways its all

round utility serves the urgent demands of business—big and little—the retailer and wholesaler, the manufacturer and consumer, the contractor and farmer.

Everywhere where business exists there is a present want for Ford Trucks. Consider the price \$560, without body, f. o. b. Detroit. Let's talk it over with you.

Neal's Auto Sales
Company.

We Are Experiencing
WAR TIMES
When Economy is a Necessity.
ECONOMIZE

By Trading at the

NECESSITY STORE
NUF SED
SIMPSON & SONS

We Sell War Savings Stamps.

The Cotulla Record
C. E. MANLY, Publisher
Published Every Saturday.

THE KIDDIES SCHOOL LUNCH BASKET



LOU E. STALLMAN,

Associate Director Home Economics, Federal Food Administration and Urban Home Demonstration Agent.

Who's starting off to school for the very first time this month? For such an event as important as a birthday anniversary or a circus day, the little lunch basket should be carefully packed. What to put in it, as well as in the older kiddies' lunch box, is on the minds of American mothers this year as never before. The need to make the next generation vigorous has made a deep impression on the country.

School lunches are going to be packed more carefully than ever before, and the evening meal will not be relied upon to make up for the nutrition lost at noon. The numerous milk dishes which are so healthful for children are difficult to pack in a basket or box, and for that reason many suggestions as to what shall be put in the lunch pails are always welcome to mothers.

The following easily prepared school lunches may suggest others to the busy housewife:

1. Crisp rolls, scooped out, filled with chopped fish, which has been seasoned or mixed with salad dressing.
2. Lettuce or celery sandwiches.
3. Jam sandwich.
4. Baked bean and lettuce sandwiches.
5. Jar of apple sauce.
6. Bread and butter sandwiches.
7. Maple sugar candy or cookies or tea-cakes or prunes stuffed with peanut butter.
8. Cheese sandwiches.
9. Dates stuffed with nuts.
10. Cottage cheese and chopped green pepper sandwiches.
11. Peanut sandwiches.
12. Fruit and cake.
13. Raisin and nut bread with butter.
14. Orange, maple sugar candy.
15. Cheese.
16. Hard-boiled eggs.
17. Celery.
18. Crisp cold baking powder biscuits.
19. Maple sugar sandwich.
20. Baked bean and lettuce sandwich.
21. Jar of apple sauce and raisins.
22. Cookies.
23. Slices of meat loaf or bean loaf.
24. Bread and butter sandwiches.
25. Stewed fruit, small cakes.
26. Raisin bread and butter sandwiches.
27. Bottle of milk.
28. Small ginger cakes, apple sauce.
29. Sandwiches with sliced tender meat.
30. Baker apple.
31. One-half cake milk chocolate.
32. Cottage cheese sandwiches.
33. Jelly sandwiches.
34. Pear.
35. Parisian sweets (made of figs, dates, raisins and nuts).

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Get less meat if you feel Backache or have Bladder trouble—Salts fine for Kidneys.

Meat forms uric acid which erodes and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach aches, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

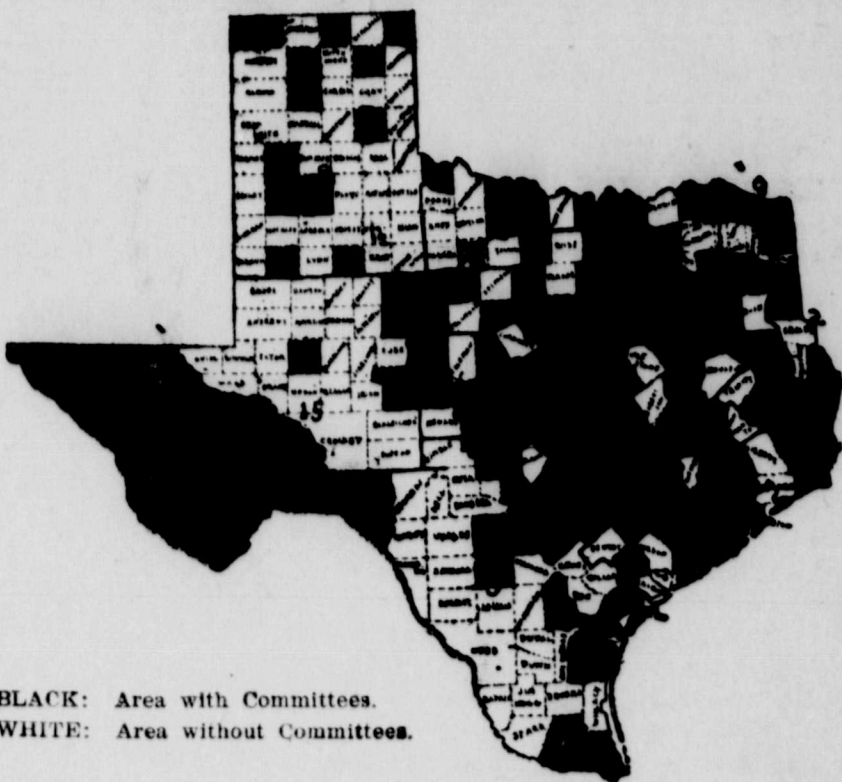
How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, Etc.

AREA OF TEXAS Showing Where County Federal Price Interpreting Committees Issue 'Fair Price Lists' for Marketing.



BLACK: Area with Committees.
WHITE: Area without Committees.

The Price Section of the Federal Food Administration for Texas shows 151 with a personnel of 375 men and women, while the Price Reporting Section has a personnel of 325.

All Price Interpreting Committees are appointed direct by Administrator Peden. Each committee has a chairman and the committees meet in the larger cities twice a week and in the smaller cities and towns once a week.

The FAIR PRICE LISTS issued are published in the local newspapers and are intended as guides for the retailer and the consumer. The prices are interpreted must be adhered to by the merchants, and the consumers are urged to report all cases of violations to the County Food Administrators.

The Price Reporters make checks upon the retail merchants. Their reports are sent to the Price Section, Federal Food Administration for Texas, where the prices are compared with the local Fair Price Lists. Whenever there are indications of excessive charges, the matter is referred to the County Food Administrator for adjustment. Where the profiteering is flagrant it is referred to the Field Inspection Division and upon investigation turned over to the Enforcement Division for action.

It is the wish of Administrator Peden to have every county in Texas covered with a Price Interpreting Committee as a protection for the law-abiding merchant and for the consumer. At the rate the Section grows, all counties with any considerable population will be covered by November 1.

RETAIL PROFITS ON EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, BREAD AND POTATOES.

CHEESE—1. Maximum margins governing sale of American or Cheddar cheese by retailers have been announced at 15c per pound with fractional cost in dealer's favor. Six cents is maximum for cash and carry stores, and 7c for extra service stores.

BREAD—2. Baking Division's investigation of manufacturing cost and wholesale prices and retail prices for bread warrant establishing the maximum retail price for one-pound loaf at 10c and one and one-half pound loaf at 15c. These are the maximum prices for either cash and carry or credit and delivery, and should be enforced in each State. Furthermore, investigation shows 8c and 12c wholesale price. In many sections these wholesale prices warrant a retail price of 9c per pound loaf, and 14c for pound and half loaf, cash and carry, and administrators should arrange for distribution at these figures in as many places as possible.

BUTTER—3. Retailer's margins are set forth in Special License Regulations No. 20A, dated August 22, 1918, which provides that cash and carry stores' profit shall not exceed 10c per pound, and that credit and delivery stores' profit shall not exceed 12c per pound over their cost price. A clear definition of the items making up a retailer's cost is shown in these rules.

EGGS—4. Washington advises that it hopes to announce in the course of the next week or so definite margins of profit on eggs. From investigation now being conducted it has developed that there is a very wide range of retail margins throughout the country, varying from 30c per dozen to 15c. On the present margin it would seem to us if you would base your retail selling price at a margin over cost of 5c to 8c, for the time being, it would not be far out of line.

POTATOES—5. A profit of 20 to 25 per cent on potatoes would probably not be greatly out of line, although these may be too large margins in some sections and not quite adequate in others for a fair return.

PENALTIES IMPOSED BY FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

DeGeorge's grocery store, 3720 Washington avenue, Houston, has voluntarily agreed to pay \$10.00 to the Red Cross as an act of his good faith in complying with the rules and regulations of the Food Administration. Mr. DeGeorge admitted that he had sold flour without substitutes.

Also Mentz, 2421 McKinney avenue, Houston, has voluntarily agreed to pay \$10.00 to the Red Cross as an act of his good faith in keeping the rules and regulations of the Food Administration. Mr. Mentz admitted selling flour at an excessive price.

W. Greenburg, 2500 Rusk avenue, Houston, has voluntarily agreed to pay to the Red Cross \$25.00 as an act of his good faith in keeping the rules and regulations of the Food Administration. Mr. Greenburg admitted selling flour at an excessive price.

For violating stabilized price of cotton seed by paying hauling from points distant from the railroad in addition to the cartload price as fixed by the Food Administration for the zone, the Denton Oil and Oil Company, as evidence of regret for the past and good faith for the future, and as partial amends to the public, has contributed \$200 to the drought sufferers' relief fund.

P. Verdna, a retail grocer at 1203 Cleveland street, Houston, has been penalized by the Food Administration by having his doors closed for two days, October 11 and 12, for selling flour at an excessive profit and without substitutes.

L. Bonaccolta, a retail grocer at 1602 Gillette street, Houston, for excess profits on flour and selling flour without substitutes has been penalized by having his doors closed for two days, October 11 and 12.

C. Salerno, a retail grocer at 1419 O'Neil street, Houston, has been penalized by the Federal Food Administration for Texas by an order closing his doors for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 8 and 9, for violation of the regulations governing the sale of wheat flour. Salerno was found guilty of having sold flour at an excessive profit.

I. Giannetta, a retail grocer at the corner of Arnold and Bailey streets, Houston, has been penalized by the Federal Food Administration for Texas by an order closing his doors for two days, Thursday and Friday, October 10 and 11, for violation of the regulations governing the sale of wheat flour and butter. Giannetta was found guilty of having sold both flour and butter at an excessive profit.

The first big case tried by the Federal Food Administration for Texas in which shortage of weight in packages of butter was the chief factor was held in Galveston on Saturday, when the Alvin Creamery Company was penalized with a fine of \$250.00 to be paid the Red Cross. The testimony and evidence adduced showed that the Alvin Creamery Company had sold packages of butter marked 16 ounces, containing but 12 ounces of butter; and packages marked 16 ounces which contained but 13 to 14 ounces. The complaints came to the Food Administration from Houston, Galveston, Beaumont and Corpus Christi.

The case was tried in the office of James A. Hodder, County Food Administrator for Galveston, with Judge Ireland Graves of the Enforcement Division as the trial judge and H. L. Mills of the Field Inspection Division as prosecutor. The Food Administration was also represented by Chas. L. Dezel, director of the Perishable Division, and H. Warrach, Jr., a field inspector. Three representatives of the Alvin Creamery Company were present in interest of the defendant.

The Creamery Company presented the extending fact that they were short of labor when the short-weight packages were sent out and inexperienced help was largely responsible for the condition. A number of Galveston witnesses were called in to testify, as well as members of the Price Section in Galveston.

TEL AND RESTAURANT SAVINGS IN TEXAS FOR JULY

To be able to report to the U. S. Food Administration once a month on every meal served in public eating places of Texas, and also to make a definite report on the quantities of meat, sugar, and wheat used, and the amount saved, is one of the accomplishments of the Federal Food Administration for Texas. The sugar savings for the month of July by the public eating places of Texas was 115,498 pounds, and although the rules allow three pounds of sugar for each meal, plus an additional amount for use in bakery departments of restaurants holding baking licenses, the total consumption of sugar was 7 less than three pounds.

The wheat consumption was 1.3 less than the amount allowed, or a saving of 193,978 pounds. The record of the four licensed commodities in which the Food Administration is most interested is as follows:

Meals served	14,869,743
Meat	1,559,889 pounds
Sugar	380,246 pounds
Wheat	797,330 pounds
Wheat substitutes	701,674 pounds

The average consumption for each 90 meals served during the month of July was as follows:

Meat	9.4 pounds
Sugar	2.3 pounds
Wheat	4.7 pounds
Wheat substitutes	4.24 pounds

During the month of July there was only one restaurant penalized in Texas and this was not for violation during that month. The record shows that there has not been any violations by public eating places during the months of July and August and the savings reported are the product of voluntary denial and conservation.

USES SUGAR IMPROPERLY; PAYS \$200 TO RED CROSS

Joe Moley, a retail grocer at Orange Texas, took sugar which had been allotted to him as a retailer and used it in the manufacture of soft drinks. He was called to account by the Food Administration and has promised to no violate the rules and regulations again. Moley is a small dealer, and his offer to pay \$200.00 to the Red Cross rather than endure the sting of an unfair order, has been accepted by Administrator Peden. The money has been paid the Red Cross and the file is closed.

DIRECTORY

of La Salle County Boys Overseas.
La Salle county has 135 young men in military service and many of them are now overseas. We ask relatives to furnish us with addresses so the names may be carried in this column.

Pvt. George B. Newman
Troop D 3rd US cav Advanced section S O S. A P O 703
American Exped. Forces, France.

Pvt. Roy C. Newman
Supply Co. 104th US Infantry
American Exped. Forces, France

Cop. Sidney R. Moffett
Co. M 59th Infantry
American Exped. Forces, France

Sgt. Ray Ellison
Co. A, 132 M. G. Bat
American Exped. Forces, France

Sgt. Lea Daniel
Co. A 132 M G Bat.
American Exped. Forces, France.

Pvt. 1st cl. John Wildenthal
Ambulance Co. 142
111 Sanitary Train, A P O 796
36 Division
American Exped. Forces, France.

Pvt. Merl V. Davis,
US M C, Co. 116
St Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Pvt. Tom Hocut
345 M G Bat. 90th Division
American Exped. Forces, France.

Pvt. Roy C. Guinn
Bat. A
345 Field Artillery, 90 Division
American Exped. Forces, France

Sgt. Clint O. Haynie
Co. M 360 Infantry, 90 Division
American Exped. Forces, France.

Corp. Walter M. Manly
Hdq. Co. 343 Field Artillery,
90 Division, American Exped Forces
A P O 778, France.

Sgt. Perry Pegues
BATTERY C, 131 Field Artillery
36th Division.
American Exped. Forces, France.

August Achilles
Co. B. 315 Engineers
American E. F., France

Eugene Tomlinson
Co. L 5th infantry
American E. F., France

Corp. George W. Reed
Motor Supply Train 414
American E. F., France

Pvt. Hugh Hardcastle
Co. A 132nd M. G. Bn.
American E. F., France.

Pvt. Grover C. Baker
Co. A 132nd M. G. Battalion
American E. F. France.

Pvt. Chas. A. Miller
Co. A 132nd M. G. Bn.
American E. F. France.

Pvt. 1st cl. Elias B. Stracener
Co. A 132nd M. C Bn.
American E. F. France.

Pvt. Jessie S. Rock
131 F. A. Bat E., 36th Division
American E. F., France

Private Freddie Johnson
Hdq. Co. 125 Field Artillery
American Exped Forces

Wanted—man with car or team to represent us in this territory. Experience unnecessary. Singer Sewing Machine Mfg. Co. Laredo, Texas.

DR. R. L. GRAHAM

Physician and Surgeon.

Office One Door North Gaddis Pharmacy
COTULLA, TEXAS.

John W. Willson

Attorney at Law

Will practice in all Courts

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

COTULLA, TEXAS.



THE AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

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

We Sell for Cash

WE CAN SELL CHEAPER.

GROCERIES AND GRAIN

Bring the Money and Get More.

W. H. FULLERTON & SON

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.

T. R. KECK

YELLOW PINE LUMBER

Cypress Shingles, Builders Hardware, Corrugated roofing, Fencing, Sash, Doors. Lime, Brick, Cement, Barbed Wire Windmills, Studabaker Wagons.

All Orders Filled Promptly.

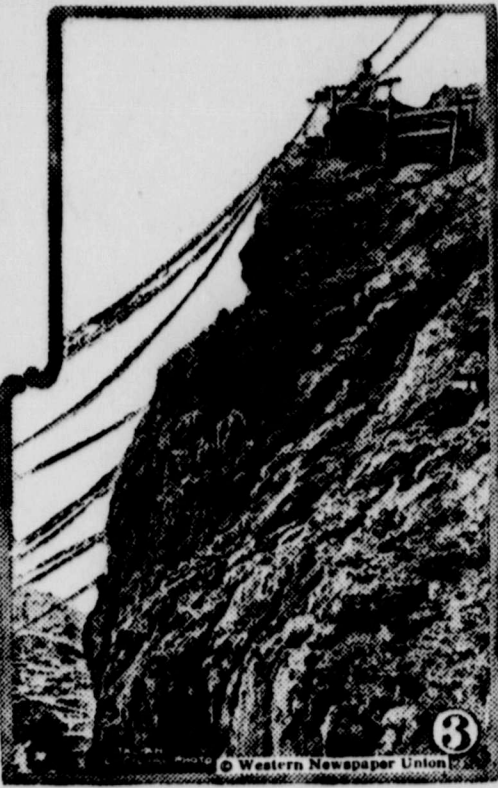
Satisfaction Guarantee

COTULLA.

TEXAS.

You Might get Sick

WE INSURE YOU AGAINST IT.
THE MANLY AGENCY.



1—American infantry advancing to the firing line through a wood in Alsace. 2—Pioneers cutting German wire entanglements in a Belgian marsh to permit an infantry advance. 3—Italian sentry post high in the mountains on the Piave front where the Austrians have been signally defeated.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Turkey Is Granted an Armistice on Terms That Mean Her Absolute Surrender.

GERMANY IS IN SAME FIX

Inter-Allied War Council Determines Conditions on Which She May Cease Fighting—Austria, Badly Whipped on the Piave Front, Begs for Peace.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Turkey has given up. Not waiting for the result of armistice and peace proposals made to the entente allies through President Wilson, she made peace proposals to the British government early in the week which were considered in London as tantamount to unconditional surrender. The armistice went into effect at noon Thursday.

The request for an armistice was carried to Admiral Calthorpe at Mudros by General Townshend, released by the Turks for the purpose. Regularly accredited plenipotentiaries followed and after three days' parleys an armistice was signed. It is both military and naval in character, and while the terms were not at once made public, it was known that they included free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles, occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, the immediate release and return of all allied prisoners of war, and concessions that give the allies complete military domination over Turkey. The opening up of the Dardanelles leads to the expectation of an early battle between the allied fleets and the German Black sea fleet. The latter includes a number of powerful vessels of various types stolen from Russia.

Turkey could not do much else than surrender. She had fought her fight and was really all done. General Allenby's great victories in Palestine and the recent big advances of the British expedition in Mesopotamia, together with the collapse of Bulgaria which isolated her from her allies left her no other course than complete submission. The Greeks were on edge to be permitted to march on Constantinople, and the Bulgarians wanted to join in such an enterprise, and there was rioting and threats of revolution in the Turkish capital.

Latest news from Mesopotamia tells of the capture of the entire Turkish army on the Tigris.

The United States was not at war with Turkey and so nominally has no part in the peace negotiations; but it has been taken for granted that this country will at least be consulted in the matter. Probably Colonel House, now personally representing the president at the councils at Versailles, knows what Mr. Wilson thinks about Turkey, as well as about the rest of the world, and can tell the representatives of the entente governments. It may be that in this matter the senate will have no voice, as it intends to have in making peace treaties with the nations with which America is at war.

The German government having signified its full acceptance of the allied terms as a basis of arrangements for a cessation of hostilities, the inter-allied supreme war council in Versailles spent most of the week settling upon the terms of armistice that should be imposed on the Huns. It was agreed that these would be exceedingly drastic. There was not the slightest disposition to leave to the Germans any means of renewing hostilities if the subsequent peace negotiations should fall through. It was believed that the terms would include evacuation of all invaded territory within a fixed period; surrender of all ordnance and ammunition; withdrawal of German forces beyond the Rhine, and their demobilization; surrender of the frontier fortresses; release of all allied prisoners of war; German prisoners being held to help in restoration of devastated territory; surrender of at least a number of U-boats.

In effect, all this would mean the absolute surrender of Germany, and the allies would be in a position to dictate and enforce any peace arrangements they saw fit to make. It is the intention of the allied governments, and the ardent desire of the allied armies and peoples, that nothing less than this shall be demanded of Germany. Whether the Huns have yet been brought to a condition where they will accept such terms was a question. Many military authorities believe they will elect to fight for a while longer before submitting so abjectly, and millions of the soldiers and civilians of the allied nations fervently hope this will be the case. Otherwise, they feel, Germany would escape too easily from suffering some of those horrors of war which her armed forces have ruthlessly inflicted on others and over which her people have gouted with savage glee. Of course no such deliberate inhumanities as the German soldiers have practiced could or would be practiced by the troops of the allies, but the German cities and towns could be made to feel the terrible hardships that accompany occupation by an invading enemy, and the inhabitants could be taught a lesson that would go far toward deterring them from ever supporting a war of aggression, even if their rulers were left with the power to start such a conflict. The allies are not vindictive, but they intend that stern justice shall be meted out to Germany; and in this the American soldiers who have seen what has been done to Belgium and northern France are, if possible, more determined than the soldiers of any other nation. They, and all right-minded Americans at home, feel that sloppy sentimentality of the "forgive-your-enemy" order has no place in dealings with the Huns.

If Germany accepts the terms of the armistice and begins to carry them out in apparent good faith, the great war may be considered as virtually ended. This, however, does not mean that peace will be negotiated with the present government of Germany. Prince Max, the chancellor, sought again last week to reassure President Wilson as to the genuineness of the German reforms by which the people are supposed to have come into control of the government. But Mr. Wilson, as well as the governments of Great Britain and France, is more than skeptical. It is true that the common people of Germany are being allowed to speak and even to act as never before, but it is far from certain that the powers of government apparently granted to them cannot be wiped out in a moment by the kaiser and his masters, the junkers, when they have attained their ends. The whole matter of German governmental laws and methods is too complicated for discussion in these columns, but it will repay careful study by those who wish to keep abreast of the current of events.

Despite repeated demands, in the press and public speeches, that he abdicate, the kaiser refuses to sacrifice himself for the good of his country. He is reported to have said he would be willing to become the "hereditary president" of Germany, and also that when he considers the right moment has come, he will step down from his throne. The Socialist papers, especially, have been denouncing him and his associates bitterly, and the fact that this has gone unpunished, shows that the autocracy is losing ground fast.

The resignation of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, first quartermaster general and considered the "brains" of the German army, had a marked effect in Germany, being taken to signify the downfall of militarism. He quit, it was supposed, because the control of military matters was put in the hands of the civil authorities. It was reported that Von Hindenburg would order the court-martial of Ludendorff. Who will later order the court-martial of "Hindy" was not stated.

Germany now stands abandoned by her allies, for Austria-Hungary was urging quick action on her plea for a separate armistice and peace. The disintegration of Austria-Hungary, noted last week, made rapid progress. The Croatian parliament at Agram decreed the total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. The Czecho-Slovaks got into action and cut the railroad between Berlin and Vienna near Bodenbach, so that

German trains could go only as far as Schnadau. At the same time all communication was severed between Agram and Fiume and Budapest and Vienna, and the great seaport of Fiume was handed over to the Croatian national council.

It was no wonder that Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was insistent on an armistice, for the armies of Emperor Charles were having a very bad time of it. The Italian front, comparatively quiet for many weeks, blazed out in a great attack by the allies, and within a week the Austrians had been driven back all the way between the Brenta and Zenson bend. The Italians began the offensive and were speedily aided by the British, French and American contingents. The crossing of the Piave by these enormous forces was said to be a wonderful sight. Sweeping irresistibly north and east of the river, they drove a great wedge into the enemy's lines that speedily gave them possession of the big Austrian base of Vittoria. Then the action became general along the entire line. The British on the left wing entered Asiago, and in the center reached the Livenza river, and the Italians occupied the city of Oderzo. Below the Zenson bend the Italians forced a crossing of the Piave and made swift progress on the plains that border the Gulf of Venice. Most startling of all was the news that between the Piave and the Brenta the allies had trapped 15 Austrian divisions—180,000 men—by capturing the mountain pass of Vadal. At the time of writing the fate of these divisions was unknown. Already the allies had taken about 50,000 prisoners and great stores of material. The announcement from Vienna, that Austria-Hungary was withdrawing her troops from Italy because of her desire for peace, sounded rather ridiculous. On Thursday the Austrian commander asked General Diaz for an armistice.

The week was almost as disastrous for the Austrian forces in Serbia and Montenegro. They were driven headlong northward and before the end of the week the allies were on the Danube opposite Hungarian territory and had nearly reached their own city of Belgrade. In Montenegro Jugo-Slav units operated with the allies with marked success. Budapest was reported to be alarmed by the suggestion that the Jugo-Slavs would cross the Croatian frontier and attack that city in conjunction with the allies.

The breaking up of his empire and the numerous and serious riots in Vienna and elsewhere are said to have so frightened Emperor Charles that he has taken refuge in one of his castles far from the capital and sent his children to another stronghold. Presumably he will still be permitted to remain the ruler of Austria, for he is not personally unpopular, but what the future has in store for him and his dynasty is uncertain.

By desperate fighting the Germans last week slowed up the advance of the allies in Belgium and France, but it cost them dear in casualties, for Foch's artillery did tremendous execution. In their resistance the Huns were aided by the fact that the allies needed time to establish their communications between their bases and their advanced lines. Moreover, they did not give the enemy any real rest, but kept hammering at him persistently, making valuable if not extensive gains. The best of these were in the region of Valenciennes, where the British reached the borders of Mormal forest; in the Oise-Serre sector, where the French forced the enemy back to the gates of Guise despite violent resistance; and on the Champagne front and the Meuse valley. In the latter region the Americans fought all week long without let-up, the Second Army going into action in the Woivre. After long and continuous fighting, the Yankees gained complete control of the Bois Belleu east of the Meuse and held it against powerful counter-attacks. West of the river there were lively actions north of Grand Pre.

The artillery of both Germans and Americans was especially active all week. The Yankees displayed a marked superiority in this arm, and their heavier guns, said to be 15-inch naval guns on mobile mountings, shelled Longuyon and other Hun bases with decided effect.



Ever Hear that Alarm

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT?

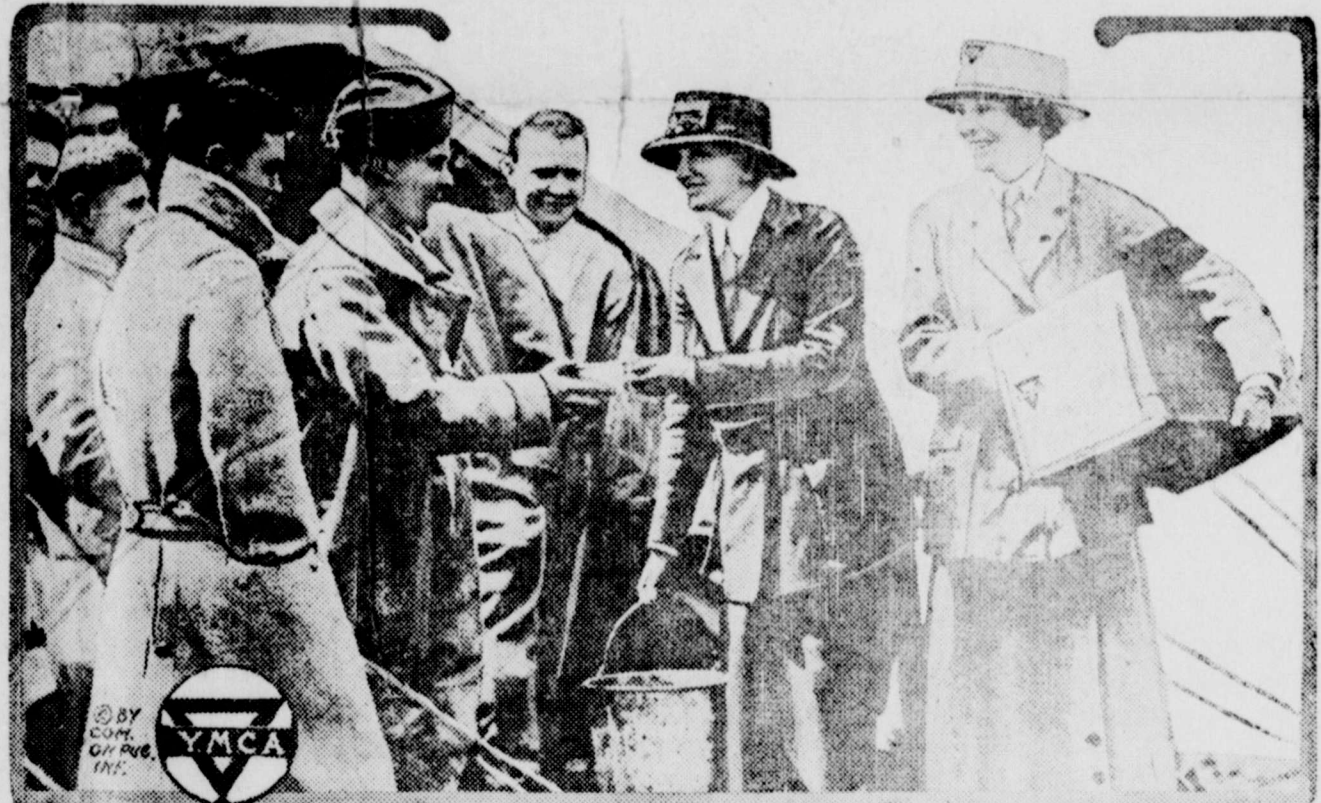
And then See the Accumulation of a Lifetime Utterly Destroyed!

Winter increases the danger from Fire ten-fold. You may be careful--most people are, but a mouse might strike a match in its nest or a "short" in electric wiring might send your home up in smoke. Your neighbor's house might catch fire and destroy yours.

Don't take the Risk. I represent Five Big Reliable Companies and it's their business to take the risk. Let me quote you rate.

C. E. MANLY

HOT BROTH FOR "BUDDIE"



Hot broth is always welcomed by our men "over there," but when it is served by a "regular American woman" it is doubly welcome. Photo above was taken at a French field hospital "somewhere in France," and shows two Y. M. C. A. canteen girls bringing the convalescents. "Something to warm you up a bit, buddy," heard at the outer edge of a tent is sure to bring instant response from the inside of the tent. The American Red Cross nurses, Salvation Army lassies and Y. M. C. A. canteen girls hold themselves in readiness for any and every kind of service. "Buddie" is glad to see them, whatever their mission, for, being Americans, it is good just to feast one's eyes on them.

THE ARMY MAN'S BANK



A banking hour in a Y. M. C. A. building of a Southern department camp. The army "Y" is the soldier's financial agent; it takes his savings and deposits them for him in a local city bank; it sells him Thrift stamps; it issues him express money orders, and in certain cases keeps money and valuables for him temporarily in the building. One "Y" man in each building is authorized to act as the agent of the express company to issue money orders to the soldiers. The banking service and the Thrift stamp sales encourage the army man to save his money, and this is made more possible by the free comforts, conveniences and entertainments offered by the Y. M. C. A.

Don't Desert the Boys After They Have Won the War

Open Your Heart and Your Pocket-book to the United Work Fund!

The need is for a sum 70 per cent greater than any gift ever asked for since the world began. Every American should give twice as much as ever before, and make sure that every soldier has the cheer and comforts of the seven Service organizations every step of the way from home to the front and back again. You provide him with a church, a theater, a cheerful home, a store, a school, a club and an athletic field—and the knowledge that the folks back home are with him heart and soul!

La Salle County has 175 boys in the military service. We cannot fail to send the message to them that the folks at home are backing them up. They are fighting before Metz and Sedan today—let no message go to them that we are slackers. SACRIFICE AND GIVE!

Mr. Wharton, who was on the front in France all Summer will speak at Court House, 4 p. m. Wednesday. He is an interesting Speaker. Hear him.

K. BURWELL

GADDIS PHARMACY

JOHN P. GUINN

Local & Personal

Will Earnest was here from Millett Wednesday.

Honey is hard to get; get some while it lasts at Simon Cotulla's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Henrichson of Artesia Wells was in Cotulla Thursday.

C. F. Binkley returned Tuesday from McDonna where he had been to put a bunch of steers on feed.

Mrs. Patton of Fowlerton is spending a few days at the Sutton Ranch, west of town.

Good Honey, strained in five and ten pound buckets at Simon Cotulla's.

Rev. W. A. Manly, the new pastor of the Methodist Church arrived yesterday and will occupy the pulpit tomorrow.

T. P. Noah brought in a load of honey from Millett Thursday. It was of excellent quality and he sold the entire lot to Simon Cotulla for a good price.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rock received a letter from their son Jessie who is in the Field Artillery up on the front in France. He is faring well, he said, and was busy to write much.

William Tarver and Frederick Binkley who enlisted in the Marines and left about three weeks ago for Paris Island, S. C., write that they will be stationed there for sometime training. The boys appear to be well satisfied, from letters written to homefolks.

Honey—Strained Honey in five and ten pound buckets a S. Cotulla's.

George Hill of Webb will take B. Wildenthal's place as Chief Deputy in the Sheriff & Tax Collectors office. He is now here and has entered upon his duties. Mr. Wildenthal was elected Tax Assessor in the Election Tuesday, and will give that office his attention hereafter.

James Carr and Robert Breeding of Encinal were in the city Thursday. They report there has been considerable influenza among the Mexican population of that part of the county, but that conditions are much better now, and that there have not been many fatalities.

Matthew Cartwright of Terrel, who owns a 10,000 acre ranch in this county came down early this week on a little hunt. Mr. Cartwright will restock the ranch this winter since the recent rains have put the range in good condition.

W. B. Patton, banker of Fowlerton was in the city Thursday attending a meeting of the County Board of Instruction, of which he is a member, representing the Eastern part of the county. Mr. Patton was also elected County Commissioner of Precinct No. 4, in the Election Tuesday.

Christmas packages must be sent to the soldiers in France before November 20th. You must have an official label to put on the package. This label must come from the soldier, and the carton is secured from the Red Cross.

Juan Cantu Guerrero, druggist at Encinal, was in the city Thursday attending a meeting of the County Board of Instruction. This Board will get into working order at once, and all young men who are to be inducted into the military service by draft will be given much valuable information before leaving for the military camps.

Mr. H. C. Lane and family were down from Millett yesterday. Mr. Lane says he has several bales of cotton to get out yet and has a fine fall crop of feed and several acres of frijole beans and black-eyed peas, that will mature in another couple of weeks if frost holds off. Mr. Lane says he looks for a good season this winter and a good crop year next year, and as a demonstration of his faith, he is making arrangements to put in 3100 acres in crops in 1919.

Mrs. Lee Dobie and child came down from San Antonio Thursday and will be here for some time, as Mr. Dobie, left Tuesday for France. She will live here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kerr, during his absence. Lee is the only aviator from La Salle county, but we feel that old La Salle will be pretty well represented in the contest with the boche.

A Card.
We take this means of expressing our deep gratitude to our friends in the many kindnesses shown during the illness and death of our beloved husband and son, William Welhausen; also our sincere thanks for the many beautiful floral offerings.
Mrs. W. Welhausen.
G. A. Welhausen and Family.

Cleaning and Pressing.
Should you desire at any time to have any wearing apparel cleaned dyed, pressed, repaired or altered, take it to Pete's Tailor Shop. Apparel often times cast aside because of being badly soiled, can by modern methods, be cleaned, dyed and made practically good as new. The present high cost of clothing demands that you be economical. Give our service a trial and be convinced that we can save you money. Notify us and we will send for and deliver any work you may have.

Peter's Tailor Shop.

Baptist Bazaar.
The Baptist Ladies had a good meeting Monday with 15 present and the final arrangements for the usual annual Bazaar were completed. Each member has made and donated 6 articles.
The date of the Bazaar is Saturday Dec. 7th. More information later.

Get Your Pocket Book Ready to Help The Boys!



United War Work Campaign Nov. 11-18. La Salle County Must Raise \$1500. Every Patriot is Expected to Do His Duty.

Cotulla Mercantile Company.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Order of Sale.

Issued out of the District Court of Comal County, Texas, in John Marbach vs. J. R. Davis, No. 1891.

Whereas by virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of Comal County, Texas, on the 23rd day of October 1918, in cause No. 1891, entitled John Marbach vs. J. R. Davis, on a judgment rendered in said court on 4th day of September 1918, in favor of John Marbach against said J. R. Davis, said judgment in the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty dollars and four cents (\$7560.04), with interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum from the 4th day of September 1918, and costs of suit amounting to Eleven Dollars and Seventy-five (\$11.75) cents, and the additional costs accruing in the execution of this writ, I did, on the 28th day of October 1918 at 9 o'clock a. m., levy on the following tract and parcel of land situated in La Salle county Texas, and belonging to J. R. Davis, to-wit:

Situated in La Salle County Texas, and consisting of 484-20-100 acres of land, being in the Eastern part of Survey No. 172, abstract No. 995 Original Grantee, A. W. Earnest, patent No. 175, and bounded as follows: BEGINNING at the original north east corner of said Survey No. 172 stake set under fence which is also the northeast corner of this survey, THENCE with fence and original east line of said Survey No. 172 south 1900 varas to the S. E. corner of said survey No. 172, and the N. E. corner of Survey No. 171, stake set under fence; THENCE south 89 deg. 36' West with the division line of said surveys Nos. 172 and 171, Fourteen hundred and thirty three and forty four one hundredths (1433-44/100) varas to the S. W. corner of this survey; Thence north no degrees 15 West 1902 10-100 varas to the N. W. corner, which corner is in a large tank; Thence N. 89 deg. 41, East 1442 08-100 varas with original north line of said survey No. 172, to the place of beginning, which said land was conveyed to J. R. Davis by A. G. Startz by deed of March 28th 1910, Deed being recorded in Vol. X, pages 122 and 123, La Salle County Deed records the vendor's lien being retained in said deed from Said A. G. Startz to J. R. Davis to secure the payment of unpaid purchase money; and on the third day of December 1918, same being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, at the court house door of said La Salle County, Texas, in the city of Cotulla, Texas, I will offer for sale, and sell at public auction for cash, all the right, title and interest of said J. R. Davis in and to said property, and I will apply the proceeds of the sale of said land to the payment and satisfaction of said hereinbefore described.

Lennard F. Seed, prominent contractor of Eagle Pass, and former resident of Cotulla, died in San Antonio Thursday evening of pneumonia. Mr. Seed had given up his business and enlisted in the Y. M. C. A. work, and had his passport for overseas when he was stricken. He leaves a wife. The remains were shipped to Eagle Pass for interment.

Dated at Cotulla, in La Salle County, Texas, on this 28th day of October 1918.
T. H. Poole, Sheriff La Salle County, Texas.
By B. Wildenthal jr., deputy.

Pete's Tailor Shop.

Located South of Gilmer Hotel Near Buck's Place.

Cleaning and Pressing
Ladies Suits and Skirts a Specialty.

P. G. CORTEZ

Hunting Notice

No hunting will be allowed in the Alito Pasture. All parties will please take notice, as those caught violating this notice will be prosecuted.
H. C. STOREY

Hunting Notice

The public is hereby notified that we will positively allow no hunting in our pastures and persons caught therein will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
Mrs. A. Burks
by J. W. Baylor, Mgr.

Hunting Notice.

All lands owned by the Estate of Mrs. Raymond Martin in La Salle county are now in my possession and are posted according to law. Anyone found hunting or otherwise trespassing in said pastures will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
PADDY LANN,

Government Labor Agents called for twenty-eight men from La Salle county the past week and Judge Welhausen got busy and listed them at Cotulla and at Encinal. All of these were Mexican laborers.

County and Precinct Officers elected Tuesday.

- For County Judge G. A. WELHAUSEN
- For County Attorney JOHN W. WILLSON
- For District and County Clerk G. H. KNAGGS
- For Sheriff and Tax Collector T. H. POOLE
- For Tax Assessor B. WILDENTHAL, JR.
- For County Treasurer F. D. McMAHAN
- For County Commissioner Precinct No. 1 C. F. BINKLEY
- No. 2 S. J. JORDAN
- No. 3 J. W. BAYLOR
- No. 4 BROOKS PATTON
- For Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 1 A. U. KNAGGS
- For Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 4 E. A. HERMAN
- For Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 5 C. M. JUVENAL
- For Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 6 H. T. LAWSON
- For Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 7 ANNA MEEKS
- For Constable Precinct No. 1 P. J. McCABE
- For Constable, Precinct No. 3 W. C. HELD
- For Constable, Precinct No. 6 T. E. HORTON
- For Constable, Precinct No. J. J. FERGUSON



Mrs. Della Garza, teacher in the Mexican School received a telegram Tuesday that her brother, Ben Hastings, had been killed in action in France. The young man was raised in Laredo but was sent to the army from Corpus Christi.

Less Petty, Customs Inspector at Laredo, and well known here where he was raised, died suddenly at Laredo Wednesday. Petty had survived a spell of influenza and pneumonia and was up and about when he was seized with a sudden spell of cramps and died quickly. His wife died about three ago of pneumonia.