

Buy Your Bond
TODAY

The Cotulla Record

Buy Your Bond
TODAY

VOL 18 NO. 25

COTULLA, TEXAS, OCT 19, 1918.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

LA SALLE COUNTY GOES OVER TOP IN LOAN DRIVE.

La Salle went over the top in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, but the list below will reveal that there are a number of people whose names are conspicuous by their absence. Are you one of these who will go down in the slaker list, unless you act today?

The Nation is a Billion Dollars behind in this campaign. It must be raised today. Do your bit to make it up.

In accordance with the directors of the campaign Wednesday was proclaimed a holiday and all business houses closed. Committees put in the day soliciting bond buyers with good results. A Rally was held on Front street last Saturday afternoon, in which the school children took a prominent part by singing patriotic songs, lead by Mr. A. A. Simpson. The speakers were Mrs. Simon Cotulla, Judge C. C. Thomas and Rev. W. L. Skinner.

Following is a complete list of all subscribers, with the exception of Fowlerton, which has not been turned in yet. The total reaches \$41,450. La Salle's quota was \$30,300.

Non Resident Land Owners.

Callaghan Land Co.	\$2500.00
Martin Estate	2500.00
Miller Bros.	1000.00
G. E. Light	1000.00
R. N. Martindale	1000.00
J. E. Ervine & Co.	500.00
La Salle Company	500.00
Est. B. L. Naylor	500.00
Mrs. A. H. Jones	500.00
G. W. Saunders Com. Co.	300.00
C. F. Snyder	250.00
Barse Commission Co.	100.00
C. T. McCoun	100.00
A. H. Rife	100.00
H. C. Yaeger	100.00
J. W. Mathis	100.00

Cotulla

I & G N Ry	5,900.00
J. M. Dobie	2500.00
T. R. Keek	1000.00
J. G. Childers	1000.00
D. H. Davis	1000.00
J. T. Maltzberger	1000.00
Gulf Refining Co.	500.00
Simpson & Sons	500.00
C. E. Neal	500.00
J. W. Baylor	500.00
T. B. Poole	500.00
J. T. Pugh	500.00
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	500.00
L. A. Kerr	500.00
L. W. Gaddis	500.00
T. H. Poole	500.00
C. F. Binkley	300.00
Vesper Bros	450.00
B. Wildenthal, jr.	350.00
John W. Willson	250.00
Jno B. Henderson	200.00
B. W. Van Voorhis	200.00
C. F. Lang	200.00
J. W. Hornsey	200.00
Fullerton & Son	200.00
K. Burwell	150.00
G. W. Henrichson	200.00
C. E. Manly	100.00
Dr. R. L. Graham	100.00
Mrs. O. W. Holman	100.00
W. A. Kerr	100.00
W. O. W. Camp, 125	100.00
R. J. Talbott	100.00
J. D. Neal	100.00
Tim Conlan	100.00
J. L. Stedham	100.00
Covey C. Thomas	100.00
O. W. Barnes	100.00
Miss Lizzie Gilmer	100.00
B. Wildenthal, sr.	100.00
John P. Guinn	100.00
Owen M. Widener	100.00
W. E. Roek	100.00
C. H. Roek	100.00
R. C. Lewis	100.00
Mrs. E. P. Gilmer	100.00
Miss Sunshine Lacey	50.00
Miss Lois Pierce	50.00

Packages Sent to Soldiers Overseas.

Each man overseas may receive only one Christmas Package and that must be sent thru the Red Cross, which will furnish cartons 3x4x9 inches, same to be filled with any combination of articles which will fit in, and which are not barred by the Postoffice Department, the wt. not to exceed 2lbs, 15 oz. The Postoffice will accept no parcel without the label which has been issued by the Army Board to each man in service, said label to be mailed to some relative or friend in America, and in order to receive one of the cartons, the label must be presented to the Red Cross Christmas Parcel Committee.

No parcel will be accepted by the Red Cross for shipment after Nov. 20th.

B. J. Pate	50.00
Paddy Lann	50.00
W. H. Goldtrap	50.00
T. G. Woolla	50.00
Catharine Simpson	50.00
Misses N and B Simpson	50.00
W. L. Skinner	50.00
Ida Mae Masters	50.00
Agapito Morales	50.00
F. D. Lown	50.00
W. H. Robbins	50.00
Mrs. W. H. Robbins	50.00
Mrs. S. Cotulla	50.00
T. B. Johnson	50.00
Sam Turner	50.00
Augustine Garcia	50.00
T. B. Poole, jr.	50.00
Leonidis Lopez	50.00
Henry Beckwith	50.00
M. J. Swisher	50.00
M. T. Davis	50.00
Presbyterian Mis. Society	50.00
Presbyterian Sunday School	50.00
J. P. Daniel	50.00
Mrs. Paddy Lann	50.00
J. H. Gallman	50.00
Frank Keek	50.00

Millet

Lennie H. Jacobs	500.00
Henry W. Earnest	\$ 100.00
W. V. Angell	50.00
J. B. Avant	250.00
Lee Harr	50.00
George Adami	50.00
W. C. Adami	50.00
H. C. Lane	350.00
Lawrence Herff	50.00
J. F. Herff	50.00
Mrs. J. F. Hurff	50.00
Cliff Lane, jr.	50.00
Mrs. M. E. Cook	50.00
Sabas Garza	50.00
F. A. Woofter	50.00
Teofula Faour	50.00
A. C. Vaughan	50.00
W. L. Gully	50.00
Helen Fairfax Lane	50.00

Encinal

G. A. Welhausen	1000.00
O. Pratt	500.00
J. C. Guerrero	100.00
John Belle Mooee	100.00
Francisco Zubiaga	50.00
Encinal Nat'l Farm Loan Association	50.00
E. M. Taber	50.00
Carlos Varela	50.00
Pedro Valasquez	50.00
Julio Perez	50.00

Artesia Wells

R. L. Henrichson	500.00
E. W. Alderman	500.00
J. E. Henrichson	100.00
E. N. McCoy	100.00
Woodlief Thomas	50.00
J. M. Ramsey	50.00

Woodward

S. F. Moffett	1000.00
Ted Moffett	100.00
V. C. Rankin	100.00

Carasdale

Miss Peal Hammond	50.00
J. B. Ownby	50.00
M. Luchelli	50.00

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON SPANISH INFLUENZA.

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Health Bulletin—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement—Avoid Crowds and Be Careful about Coughing and Sneezing in Public Places

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1847. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh

GEORGE C. TAYLOR



George C. Taylor is president of the newly organized American Railway Express company.

air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze if you don't you'll spread disease."

INFLUENZA IS ON INCREASE OVER COUNTY.

Influenza is on the increase. At this writing there has been probably one hundred cases in and around Cotulla. Dr. Graham reports four cases of pneumonia. Up to this date there has not been a single fatality, not even among the Mexicans, where conditions are not the best for handling the malady. No deaths have been reported from other towns in the county.

Mrs. Claunch has been seriously sick but now is better. Will Burris had a touch of pneumonia but is now out of danger. Judge John W. Willson has been sick for a week, and had a touch of pneumonia. He is better. R. C. Sutton is out after a severe case. Schools are still running as usual, their being but few cases among the school children.

In the cities the disease is still taking a heavy toll. The death rate at San Antonio is heavy, according to the papers, but nurses are now being secured in sufficient numbers to cope with the malady.

Washington reports that the crest of epidemic has been reached over the nation.

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.

Another Hand for Business

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

A Year Under Law of the Food Administrator

We have entered upon the second year of the Food Administration. There have been many changes in the food program and there have been an equal number of adjustments by the distributor and the consumer.

Now comes today—and it is just "over the horizon" of October, when a simplified program, in which the essential elements are voluntary acts, is sought of the woman of the household in whose hands, to no small degree, depends the decision of the war.

The NEW HOME CARD is intended to be Herbert Hoover's personal message to the HOME. It will be hung not in the parlor nor the hall—but in the eminent place of household during these days: the KITCHEN, where the food is prepared to make strong bodies and endurance, and where substitutes of health-giving quality are prepared to replace those concentrates of SUGAR, MEAT, WHEAT and FATS which MUST be shipped abroad.

Be ye prepared, women of Texas, to accept the message, and to treasure the CARD; and heed ye well this message of the Administrator, who speaks out the heart and intelligence of all of you. If your hearts and your minds are not receptive, that is a nation's loss; if they are receptive and responding, that is the nation's rebirth. You are fighting the BATTLE OF BATTLES on your own hearth. Be of stout heart; be of loyal intelligence; be of unswerving fidelity to the CAUSE.

Here is Mr. Hoover's message for you—heed it, study it, believe in it, and never do anything else but BELIEVE. Your doubt becomes his doubt; your faith transfigures his own:

"There is no prospect of a proper ending of the war before the campaign of the summer of 1919. To attain victory we must place in France three and a half million fighting men with the greatest mechanical equipment that has ever been given to any army. While we expect the position on the Western front may be improved, from a military point of view, between now and then, there can be no hope of a consummation of the end that we must secure until another year has gone by.

"If we are to accomplish this end in 1919 we will save a million American lives that will be expended if we have to continue until 1920. To give this final blow in 1919 we have not only to find the men, shipping and equipment for this gigantic army, but this army, the allied armies and the allied civil population must have ample food in the meantime if we are to maintain their strength. We can do all these things and I believe we can bring this dreadful business to an end if every man, woman and child in the United States tests every action every day and hour by the one touchstone—does this or that contribute to winning the war?"

"The food program is no small part of this issue. To provide ships for our army, we have not only to build all that we can, but we must have the help of allied shipping. In order that the allies may provide this, they must take food ships from the more distant markets and place them upon the shorter run to the United States. We must decrease our imports of sugar, coffee and tropical fruits.

"Under these conditions, the demand upon us is for larger supplies. The conferences on food supply and shipping we have held in Europe enable us to estimate our burden. Compared with previous year, the allied civilians and armies, our own armies, the Belgian relief and certain neutrals who are dependent on us require the following round about amounts from us:

	Average Three-Year Pre-war Shipments, Tons.	Shipped Year Ending July 1, 1918, Tons.	Must Ship Year Ending July 1, 1919, Tons.	Increase This Year Over Last Year, Tons.
Meats and Fats (Beef, Pork, Dairy, Poultry and Vegetable Oil, Products).....	645,000	1,550,000	2,500,000	1,050,000
Bread Stuffs (Wheat and substitutes in terms of grain).....	3,320,000	6,800,000	10,400,000	3,600,000
Sugar (from United States and West Indies).....	618,000	1,520,000	1,850,000	330,000
Feed Grains (mostly Army Oats).....	950,000	1,950,000	2,700,000	750,000
Totals.....	5,533,000	11,820,000	17,550,000	5,730,000

"Up in this program means further self-denial of the allies next year. They are making this sacrifice in the common cause. We must maintain the health and strength of every human being among them or they will be unable to put their full strength alongside our own in the supreme effort. At the President's direction, I have assured them that 'in this common cause, we eat at a common table,' and upon entering these conferences in Europe we promised them that whatever their war-food program called for from us we should fulfill.

"If we survey our ability to meet this definite promise to them we find that while our wheat production this year is better than last year, our production of other cereals is less. We have had severe losses through drought in many sections. On balance our resources are no greater than last year. We find, however, that we can give this increase in food supplies, of 5,730,000 tons over last year, and still have a margin over the amount necessary to maintain our own health and strength.

"At best the allied table will be less than ours, for the allied peoples are denying themselves more in order to transport our soldiers. We can do no less than fill the ships they send us.

"Of our imports, we shall apparently have sufficient sugar to maintain the present consumption and take care of the extra drain of the allies from our markets. Instead of compelling them to send their ships to the Far East. We can secure in sailing vessels the coffee we need, if no one makes an over-brew. Of our own products we must secure a reduction in consumption and waste in the two great groups, first, breadstuffs; and second, meats and fats—that is, in all bread and cereals, beef, pork, poultry, dairy and vegetable-oil products. The average consumption of our people of breadstuffs amounts to about six pounds per week, and of meats and fats to four pounds a week for each person. A reduction in consumption of less than one-half pound per week per person in each of these two great groups of foods would accomplish our purpose. We wish to emphasize, however, that we do not want curtailment in the use of milk for children.

"Some of our homes by reason of limited income can not now provide more food than they should have to maintain health in the family. They can not rightfully be asked to make the suggested reduction in consumption. But the great majority of our homes can do more than suggested.

"We need even greater simplicity of living than last year amongst all that section of the community to whom foodstuffs are a secondary item in expenditure.

"We estimate that nearly 9,000,000 people eat at our public eating places—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars and so forth. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. We are asking the proprietors and employees of these institutions to undertake in many particulars a more strict program than last year, and we are confident that they will willingly do this.

"This is not rationing—a thing we will never have if our people continue to support us as in the past. We are simply making an appeal to the intelligence in the homes and public eating places of America to work out for themselves the means and manner of saving.

"This year, as last, I believe we can accomplish the necessary ends by voluntary action of our own people. The willingness to assume individual responsibility in this matter by the vast majority is one of the greatest proofs of the character and idealism of our people, and I feel it can be constantly relied upon. Our simple formula for this year is to further reduce consumption and waste of all food. We have so arranged the International Food Program that, except for a moderate substitution of other cereals in bread, it will not, we hope, be necessary to substitute one foodstuff for another, nor to resort to wheatless and meatless days. What we need is to reduce directly our consumption of ALL foodstuffs, laying special emphasis on the staples. The allies are in need of all the surplus of the great staples that we can provide.

"It is necessary that every family in the United States study its food budget and food ways to see if it can not buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen and practice the gospel of the clean plate."

Woman's Place is in the War

Between one-fourth and one-third of the subscriptions in the Second and Third Liberty Loans is credited to the work of women. In the second Loan the woman's organization was officially credited with having raised one billion dollars.

The women of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District had \$13,900,000 marked up to their credit at the close of the Second Loan, and almost doubled that amount by their prodigious efforts in the Third Loan.

All but five of the 397 counties in Texas are completely organized, due to the efforts of women, who have done most of the organization formation.

The Dallas woman's committee is leading the District in the Fourth Loan, with subscriptions to date amounting to \$2,000,000. San Antonio holds second place, with \$1,745,000 subscribed.



ELBERT C. KILPATRICK



Elbert C. Kilpatrick of San Francisco has a model of what he claims is the same "energy generator" which Garabed Giragosian demonstrated in Boston the other day and on which a committee of scientists made an adverse report. Kilpatrick declares the Garabed invention was the outcome of confidential information which he gave to a government official early in 1918 and that his invention antedates the machine of Garabed.

LEIGH REILLY



Leigh Reilly, former managing editor of the Chicago Herald, has been named managing editor of the committee on public information.

CHAPLAIN J. B. DEVALLES



Chaplain J. B. DeValles, with the Knights of Columbus in France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery and coolness while under fire. He was attached to an infantry regiment which was in the thick of the fight, and during the heat of battle he went among the wounded and helped get them to points of safety.

DIRECTORY

La Salle County Boys Overseas.

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

Pvt. George B. Newman
Troop D 3rd US Cavalry 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.

Capt. 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 MG 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,
USMC, Co. 116
St Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Pvt. Tom Hocut
345 MG 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 Tumlinson
Co. A, 9th 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
31 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,

112 East Crockett St. San Antonio, 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 Guarantee

COTULLA.

TEXAS.

You Might get Sick

WE INSURE YOU AGAINST IT.

THE MANLY AGENCY.



1—View in the ruins of Lens just after the British recovered it; a large shell is seen exploding in the distance. 2—Marshal Foch and King Albert arranging for the opening of the drive in which the Belgians drove back the Hunns. 3—General Berthelot, commander of the French forces operating north of Reims.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Tricky Peace Move Is Balked by President Wilson's Diplomacy.

ARMIES OPPOSE ARMISTICE

Cambrai Captured and Hunns' Defensive Line Smashed, Compelling General Retreat—Yanks Successful in Champagne—Beirut Occupied by the French.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prince Max of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, requesting President Wilson to arrange for an armistice and a subsequent discussion of peace terms, and stating that Germany accepted the president's 14 points as a basis for the negotiations, evoked three separate and distinct replies. President Wilson answered that he could not suggest an armistice while the German armies were outside the boundaries of Germany, and then asked whether the German government accepted the terms laid down by him and whether its object in entering discussions was only to agree upon the practical details of their application; furthermore, he wanted to know whether the chancellor was speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war.

The people of all the allied nations, soldiers and civilians alike, answered Prince Max with a tremendous shout of "Unconditional surrender."

Marshal Foch responded with one of the most powerful attacks of the allied armies, capturing the important city of Cambrai, smashing a 20-mile-wide breach through the Hindenburg line, and forcing back the German armies all along the line from Verdun to the sea.

Nearly all authorities agree that the chancellor's proposal was insincere; that the request for an armistice was made merely to give the military command a chance to reorganize the shattered armies, and that Prince Max knew the suggestion for a peace conference, as he made it, would be rejected, giving him the opportunity to say to the people of Germany: "I have offered to end the war on the enemy's own terms and he refuses. The German nation now must unitedly fight on."

At first there was some disappointment because President Wilson did not reflect the German proposal swiftly and bluntly, but a little consideration has convinced almost everyone that he evaded a trap and by his direct questions put the German diplomats in a position of the utmost difficulty. At the same time he left the door open for ultimate negotiations, after Germany has accepted his 14 points and given full guarantees. As for the armistice, he did not agree to that even were the German armies to be withdrawn from all occupied territories, recognizing the fact that the declaring of an armistice is up to the military commanders. The president's note was fully approved, probably in advance, by the allied governments, and was given the highest praise by the press in England and France as well as America.

Any agreed cessation of fighting at this time, short of the abject surrender of the central powers, would bitterly disappoint the soldiers of the allied armies and the people who are backing them up. Foch's forces have the Germans on the run, and if they are permitted to follow up the Hunns on their retreat to the Meuse they will destroy a large part of their effectiveness and capture probably half of their material. On the other hand an armistice would permit the Hunns to retire within their borders with their armies intact and prepared to maneuver effectively behind their shortened and powerfully fortified lines. Animated by a spirit, not of vindictiveness, but of distributive justice, the men of the allied armies feel that no peace should

be granted Germany until her cities, her towns and her people have suffered some of the horrors of war that her brutal soldiers have inflicted on Belgium, northern France and Serbia. The absolute unrepentance of the Hunns for their outrages is shown by their action in looting and wantonly destroying the towns in France from which they are being driven and in their practice of carrying away with them thousands of the helpless inhabitants who are forced to work for them like slaves. The formal warning of France that there would be retribution for these shameful deeds has been disregarded, and if adequate punishment is not inflicted there will be a general feeling that justice has miscarried.

President Wilson and his confidential advisers, it is said, still believe the German people will rise in revolution and oust the Hohenzollern crew, and his inquiry as to whom Prince Max represents is significant in this connection. The chancellor, in his speech to the reichstag, undertook rather feebly to demonstrate that recent political changes actually had put the people in power and that he was their representative. But all that was looked on as bunk.

The diplomatic situation resolved itself down to this: The German government must either admit defeat and surrender on allied terms, or it must confess that the chancellor was not acting in good faith. That is the hole in which President Wilson has placed Prince Max and his associates.

The greatest blow delivered by the allied armies last week was between Cambrai and St. Quentin. There Field Marshal Haig's tireless forces, reinforced by American divisions, tore a 20-mile gap through the strongest of Hindenburg's boasted defenses, capturing dozens of villages and many thousands of prisoners and on Wednesday occupied the long and desperately defended city of Cambrai.

The Hunns, in full flight, blew up most of Cambrai and burned Bohain, Marcy and many another beautiful town, but the allies did not even stop to extinguish the flames. The enemy apparently was attempting to reconstitute his lines back of the Selle river from Le Cateau to Solesmes, so Haig's troops, led by the cavalry, pushed rapidly forward and the big guns followed so fast that they kept the Hunns always under fire. Only the German machine gunners put up a creditable defense, the riflemen who could be overtaken generally surrendering willingly. Prisoners said the German plan was to retreat to the Valenciennes line and then to the Meuse, and it was evident the retirement of the German armies from France was well under way. They will fight all the way back to their borders, of course, but the country is open and the tanks and cavalry of the allies will have daily increasing opportunity to do their part. The Germans still have the strength to maintain a fairly orderly retreat, and if the war is ended by a military decision, it is admitted the Hunns may be able to postpone that inevitable event for many months. When they do reach the Meuse they will be behind powerful defenses, but the nature of those defenses is known to the allied commanders, and so far as the fortifications there are concerned, the immense sum just asked of congress for American artillery may be taken to indicate the tremendous concentration of gunfire that will be used to batter them to pieces.

While their comrades were helping the British in the great drive in the Cambrai region, the American First army was exceedingly busy west of the Meuse. For many days the doughboys battled their way through the Argonne forest, and at the northern end of it they went up against a concentration of Hunns gathered for the defense of the Kriemhilde line. Pausing to permit their artillery to pour a rain of shells on the German positions for 10 hours, the Yanks advanced to the attack Wednesday, and by a brilliant and swift advance broke through the enemy line. To the right of them other troops forced their way through the Cunel wood, and this made possible the storming of the Mamel trench of the Kriemhilde position. The engineers were advancing right along with the infantry, clearing the way through the entanglements. Important heights south of the Marce were captured, and the Yanks joined hands

with the French at Laucou. East of the Meuse also the Americans were going forward, and at the time of writing, these movements, as well as those all along the line, were still progressing.

These operations in France were steadily crushing the great German salient whose apex was near Laon, and the French were maintaining a continuous pressure on both sides of that city. They also were compelling the further retirement of the Hunns who still remained south of the Aisne between Neufchatel and Vouziers.

The American air service on the front of the First army clearly demonstrated its superiority during the week. Huge aggregations of bombing planes continually flew over the enemy front lines, communications, back areas and troop concentrations, doing incalculable damage, while the pursuit planes kept the air clear of Hun machines.

The Serbian army kept up the unremitting pursuit of the Austrians in Serbia as the Bulgarians withdrew from that country, or surrendered, according to their agreement. Before the end of the week the Serbs were quite close to Nish and moving ahead steadily. To their west, in Albania, the allied troops made considerable progress. The Italians took Elbasan after crushing determined resistance by the Austrians, and then continued their advance northward.

The occupation of Beirut by French troops only accentuated the troubles of Turkey. The cabinet resigned, after a peace note was said to have been started on its way to President Wilson, and Tewfik Pasha, it was reported, would be the new grand vizier. His sympathies are rather with the allies, and there is little doubt the sultan himself would be mighty glad to get out of the war on the best terms obtainable. London was convinced Turkey had notified Germany it intended to make peace and that the Kaiser tried to stave this off by the proposal of the chancellor.

Austria-Hungary was in a condition almost of panic and was nervously awaiting the outcome of Prince Max's efforts. Reports from Vienna said the ministerial council had decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact." Among the people of the empire the movement to proclaim the separation of Hungary and Austria was making great headway. Meanwhile the Bohemian leaders were conferring and preparing to declare the independence of their country and its separation from Austria-Hungary, and, knowing the dangers of such action, made their wills and settled their personal affairs.

Boris, who has succeeded to the throne of Bulgaria on the abdication of his father, Ferdinand, adheres to the terms of the surrender made by his armies, and has ordered Germany and Austria to quit his country within a month. Already the rail connection between Vienna and Constantinople seems to be effectually broken.

Three more "victories" by the murderous German U-boats are to be recorded. The Irish mail boat Leinster, the Japanese liner Hiranoo and the American cargo steamship Ticonderoga were torpedoed. The total loss of life was estimated at more than 900. In the case of the Ticonderoga about 230 were killed, most of them by shrapnel fire after the boat had ceased to resist.

One painful result of the German peace offensive was the decided slowing up of the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan. Presumably because many short-sighted people thought peace was at hand and the money would not be needed, subscriptions to the \$4,000,000,000 loan were distressingly slow in coming in. All the agencies engaged in the campaign redoubled their efforts and the American public was loudly warned that the Hun peace talk must be disregarded and the money must be raised. Uncle Sam needs those six billions and he will get them, and he will need and will get much more, in all probability, before peace is declared and the armies are disbanded. If the people refuse to lend the government all the money it needs, at a good rate of interest, it has other ways of getting funds, and it will adopt them.

PRICES FIXED ON COTTON SEED

SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED FOR TEXAS BY ADMINISTRATION

Administrator Peden, basing his figures on the stabilized program recommended by the representatives of the users of cotton seed and accepted by the Food Administration, announces the following schedule on cotton seed and its by-products. This announcement supersedes all previous announcements or rulings which may be in conflict with it.

The State of Texas shall constitute five zones and the yields for these are as follows:

Zone	Yield (Gals.)	Yield (Gals.)	Yield (Gals.)	Yield (Gals.)	Yield (Gals.)
Zone No. 1	285	285	285	285	285
Zone No. 2	285	285	285	285	285
Zone No. 3	285	285	285	285	285
Zone No. 4	285	285	285	285	285
Zone No. 5	285	285	285	285	285
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

The price of all reasonably sound cotton seed, irrespective of the actual yield, shall be:

Zone	Price	Price
Zone No. 1	\$68	\$68
Zone No. 2	\$68	\$68
Zone No. 3	\$68	\$68
Zone No. 4	\$68	\$68
Zone No. 5	\$68	\$68

The price of seed at the landings on navigable rivers in which boats are regularly operating shall be the same as the railroad basis price for bulk seed to which may be added the current cost of the bags in which the seed are packed. This cost of bags shall be added only when bags furnished by party selling the seed.

No deduction from the price will be permitted except for proven damage or unseasoned seed. Proof of such damage or unseasoned quality must be furnished to me. No deductions will be allowed for dirt or trash unless accompanied by sworn certificate (or actual written agreement with the seller) showing actual weight of such dirt or trash taken from each carload or wagonload and the name of the gin owner or dealer selling such seed.

To conserve the use of freight carload stations to mill points and the seller may receive as compensation for such hauling an amount equal to the rail road freight for the same distance. This cost of hauling to be treated by the purchaser as freight on seed.

Seed from any point may be sold at the carload price, in quantities of 20 tons or more, for delivery by wagon within ten days.

Additional regulations on the handling of cotton seed will be found in Circular No. 40 issued from Washington under date of June 14, 1918.

In handling this crop, it is expected that there will be a cooperative spirit on the part of all interests to the end that waste may be eliminated and conservation in every way be promoted.

MAXIMUM PRICE IS FIXED ON BREAD.

The Baking Division of the United States Food Administration, after making investigation of the manufacturing cost and wholesale and retail price for one-pound loaves of wheat bread, established a maximum retail price for one-pound loaf at 10 cents, one and half pound loaf at 15 cents. These are maximum prices for either cash and carry or credit and delivery, and shall be enforced in each State.

Further investigation shows 8-cent and 13-cent wholesale prices. In many sections these wholesale prices warrant a retail price of 9 cents for a pound loaf, and 14 cents for a pound and half loaf, cash and carry, and State Administrators have been instructed to arrange for distribution at these figures in as many places as possible.

GRAINS TO BE SENT ABROAD BY THE U. S.

Under the agreement entered into by the Food Administration with the food controllers of the allied nations, our creditable export program for the coming year will be:

Wheat, 170,000,000 bushels, or flour 400,000,000 bushels, of which from 100,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels may be cereals other than wheat.

REPORT FOR AUGUST OF FOOD SAVING IN PUBLIC EATING PLACES

BUYERS OF FEEDS FROM WHEAT GRAIN MUST PLEDGE USE FOR DAIRY COWS, YOUNG PIGS, CALVES AND POULTRY—NOTHING ELSE.

R. A. Parker, Director of Hotels, Restaurants and Bakeries for the Federal Food Administration, has submitted his report of savings on meat, wheat, sugar and wheat substitutes in public eating places of Texas for the month of August. The total of meals served shows 17,018,995 and the number of persons served 189,089, or approximately 4% of the population of Texas based on 4,700,000 men, women and children.

The increase in meals reported for August over July is two million. This increase can be attributed to a greater number of reports rather than an increase in business. More than 99% of the eating places of Texas are now sending their reports to the administration on time.

The report shows that the public eating places have kept their sugar consumption below the two pounds per person per month and their wheat consumption below the six pounds per person. The report in general shows that public eating places are living up to the requests of the Food Administration 100 per cent.

The total consumption of meat in the fifteen districts by patrons of public eating places for August was 2,238,877 pounds, or 11.84 pounds per person; 348,662 pounds of sugar, or 1.84 pounds per person; 1,058,963 pounds of wheat, or 5.59 pounds per person; and 14,153 pounds of wheat substitutes, or 4.3 pounds per person.

In this connection the Hotel and Restaurant Section announces that no sugar certificates will be issued to public eating places until monthly reports are in the offices of the County Food Administrators.

NEW FOOD DISTRICT CREATED ON BORDER.

An additional Federal Food District has been created by Federal Food Administrator Peden, with headquarters at Mission, Texas. The new district will be known as the Sixteenth, and the District Administrator is H. F. Bishop, formerly County Food Administrator for Hidalgo County. The counties and the County Administrators entering into the new unit are:

Brooks County, Richard Miller, Fairbairns, Texas; Cameron County, A. Wayne Wood, Brownsville, Texas; Hidalgo County, H. F. Bishop, Mission; Jim Hogg, W. T. Acklen, Hebbrownville; Starr County, C. P. Alvarez, Rio Grande; Webb County, Joseph W. Kenney, Laredo; Wilbrey County, Wm. Turcotte, Sarita; and Zapata County, A. C. Taylor, Zapata.

The Sixteenth District was formerly the southern part of the Fifth, or San Antonio District, and the necessity for creating the new unit grows out of border conditions peculiar to this section which Administrator Peden decided should best be handled on the border. The administration of this district while under J. B. Carrington, District Administrator at San Antonio, was very efficient and commendatory of praise.

SUGAR SAVINGS SHOWN IN RETURNED CERTIFICATES.

Sugar certificates to the amount of 21,899 pounds have been returned to the Food Administration by hotels and restaurants of Texas covering July and August allotments, being unused parts of the allotment based on two pounds for every ninety meals. This amount represents an actual saving. A caterer may have a certificate for 100 pounds. He uses 70 pounds and sends in certificates for 30 pounds. The 30 pounds is an actual saving.

The bakeries of Texas have returned on the same basis sugar certificates representing 15,000 pounds; while public eating places and bakeries going out of business have returned 4,260 pounds. An interesting case of saving is that of the Van Noy Interstate Company, with 30 eating places in South Texas alone, which returned sugar certificates for use in their bakeries amounting to 4,710 pounds. This concern uses only syrups in bread making and for two months has not touched sugar in making breads.

TIN CONTAINERS SOON TO DISAPPEAR FROM SHELVES OF RETAILERS.

Packing of spaghetti and macaroni in cans will be discontinued after October 15 by consent of the manufacturers of alimentary pastes. Tea and coffee will be sold only in non-metal containers, as soon as present stocks of tin containers are used up. This action grows out of the voluntary act of the larger distributors of these two commodities.

Kraft, so far as possible, will be sold in bulk packages so as to conserve the use of small tins. It is somewhat late for the 1918 pack, but the 1919 pack will be handled in this way entirely. Manufacturers of syrups and molasses will aid on conserving the use of tin containers by adopting three standard sized cans. All small and odd sizes will be discontinued.

RULES GOVERNING SALE OF FLOUR TO FARMERS.

Restrictions covering the amount of flour that can be sold a consumer by a retailer at one time have been lifted by the Revised Wheat Flour Regulations, provided that not more than a thirty days' supply is bought; however, it is necessary for the consumer to purchase 20% substitutes at the time the flour is purchased.

In case of the farmer who has his own home-grown substitutes, it is not necessary to seek substitutes at the time flour is purchased, provided the farmer makes a written statement to the merchant at the time of purchase that he has those substitutes on hand and will use the same.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF FORAGE BRINGS ABOUT RATION OF WHEAT FEEDS IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

Buyers of Feeds From Wheat Grain Must Pledge Use for Dairy Cows, Young Pigs, Calves and Poultry—NOTHING ELSE.

Owing to the extension of the drought again, the shortage of the corn crop, the larger animal population in the country, and the allied demands upon us for feeding stuffs for their own animals, because of their own shortage in production of feed grain, it is necessary that we should exert every effort in the proper conservation of feeding stuffs during the next twelve months; yet we must maintain our own animal production. It is necessary that we should ship a larger proportion of wheat as compared with flour during the next twelve months than during the last twelve months to the allied countries, because their own shortage of feeding stuffs is such that if they are to keep alive their dairy herds, they must have a larger supply of grain wheat.

Already the milk supply in the allied countries has been limited practically to the supply of children and other vitally necessary national uses, and any failure on our part to supply them with necessary feed stuffs for their dairy herd means that we shall cut into the actual safety of the children amongst the allies. On the other hand, both our own population and the allies are dependent upon our production of animal products, and we do not in any way wish to stifle this production. What we must secure is the utmost elimination of waste by the careful feeding of animals and the use of all the roughage available.

One of the difficult problems is the distribution of wheat mill feeds, and this is made more difficult by the fact that the Food Administration, in an endeavor to protect the farmer, is maintaining an artificially low price on these feeds. One consequence is that a great deal of mill feeds are now going unnecessarily into work animals or beef production. Every farmer will recognize that the wheat mill feeds are vitally necessary for the dairy cattle, to some extent for the poultry, and for young pigs. Owing to the absorption of mill feeds at local points near the mill, considerable sections of the dairy industry are practically without mill feeds and our dairy production is thereby in danger. With view to correcting this, so far as possible, the Food Administration desires to appeal for the assistance of the farmers of the country in the use and distribution of wheat mill feeds.

In this view, we are asking every buyer of wheat mill feeds, outside of the acute around area, to sign a pledge of honor not to use the wheat mill feeds for any purpose except the essential use in dairy, young pig and poultry production, and not to purchase or hold at any one time more than 60 days' supply. Unless we can secure this careful and specialized use of mill feeds, our dairy production in the congested Eastern areas of the United States is bound to fall and to jeopardize the food supply of our people in that section. Otherwise it will be necessary to release the price restrictions on mill feeds and allow them to take their natural course.

With a view to securing this cooperation from the farmers all over the country in the interests of their industry as a whole, we are instructing the mills and all dealers in feeds to secure from the buyer of wheat mill feeds the following pledge:

"In order to assist the Food Administration in the distribution of mill feeds, I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals. I will not feed any more wheat mill feeds than is customarily fed to such animals, and I further agree not to have at any one time more than a 60-day supply of wheat feeds on hand."

The Food Administration is also requiring the millers and feed jobbers to distribute their wheat mill feeds in such manner that each State receives the same proportion of the mill's or jobber's shipments as it received in the same quarter in 1917.

PROFITS ON BUTTER ARE REGULATED.

Retail merchants handling butter at more than a profit of 5 cents a pound for cash and carry and 6 cents a pound for charge and delivery invite investigation by the Food Administration. Official notice and warning were given at the time this regulation was announced and all dealers notified through the press and through the jobbers. Reports from the Price Interpreting Committees over Texas indicate that retailers in many sections are disregarding the maximum profit of 5 and 6 cents a pound (16 oz.) allowed on butter.

Merchants in the larger cities of the State have had their prices properly interpreted and if they are observing the interpretations in their daily sales do not run any risk; but in many of the smaller items profits range from 10 to 15 cents a pound. Failure to observe the profits set by the Food Administration subjects the retailer to a hearing and severe penalization.





Have You Done Your Bit? Today Offers You Your Last Chance to Help Your Government "Over the Top."

T. R. KECK

Local & Personal

Lieut. Arther Knaggs, of the Texas Infantry, is down from San Antonio spending a week with homefolks.

Jack Baylor, manager of the La Motta Ranch, was in the city Thursday. He reported good rains in that part of the county.

J. M. Ramsey was up from Artesia Wells yesterday. He said there was some sickness in that part of the county from influenza, but no serious cases.

Judge John W. Willson has been confined to his bed all of the week with influenza. He is better now and is expected to be out in a few days.

Mrs. N. C. Windrow and children, after a visit here, have gone to San Antonio where they are visiting the family of Mr. Ed Cotulla.

Wade Hampton of Dilley was down Thursday. He reported plenty of influenza up that way and three or four deaths among the Mexican population.

Mrs. J. T. Maltberger was called to Terrell, Texas, Sunday by the illness of her son, Jack who was attending the Military Academy. Both Mrs. Maltberger and Jack returned home Thursday. Jack had a case of influenza but is convalescing.

W. E. Ramsey of Artesia Wells was in the city Thursday. Said there was a few cases of influenza in part of the county, but so far no serious cases. Said since the rains the people are so busy they haven't had time to catch the "flu."

Norvell Graham, who entered the S. A. T. C., at Galveston some weeks ago, writes that he is getting along nicely. Armstrong Poole has withdrawn from the Texas Infantry and will enter the S. A. T. C., at West Texas Academy, San Antonio, Monday.

Harry Helling returned Thursday from New Orleans. While he was away he had a spell of influenza. Mr. Helling says that influenza is taking a heavy toll of lives in the New Orleans district and has temporarily paralyzed business.

E. W. Earnest of Millett was in town yesterday.

Lonnie Jacobs of Millett was in Cotulla Saturday last.

Mrs. A. Y. Armstrong of Navasota, is visiting friends in the city.

Sheriff T. H. Poole and J. T. Maltberger returned Monday from a two days stay in Laredo.

Mrs. Chas. E. Neal received a

message yesterday morning informing her of the death of her brother, Louis Womble at Chicago, from pneumonia. The day previous she received a message stating that he was very low and not expected to recover. Mrs. Neal will leave today for Caldwell, where the funeral will be held tomorrow.

Mrs. T. E. Johnson received word last Saturday of the arrival overseas of her son, Freddie. He is with the Headquarters Company, of the 125 Field Artillery. Philip Johnson has volunteered in the Signal Corps branch of the service and is waiting to be called out. He will go into the Department where Homing pigeons are trained to work, having had some experience in that line.

Will Auction Fine Watermelon Today.

J. H. Gilbert donated a fine 50 pound watermelon to the Red Cross yesterday and the same will be auctioned off on Front Street this afternoon. It has been several weeks since there has been a Red Cross auction and it is hoped that the bidding will be spirited.

Dr. R. L. Graham has donated several plows to the Red Cross and they will be either be auctioned off this afternoon or next Saturday.

INFLUENZA DEATHS.

Emmett Trammell, a prominent stockman of Laredo and Big Wells, died of pneumonia which followed influenza, at Laredo last Saturday morning. The body was shipped to Big Wells for interment.

Marion LaFayette Dunlap, aged 41 years, brother of Robt. Dunlap of this place, died at Moore last Saturday. Interment took place Sunday.

William E. Earnest Influenza Victim

William E. Earnest, aged 39 years, died in San Antonio yesterday morning from pneumonia complications with influenza. The news of his death came as a shock to his many friends here as only a few days before he was here, strong and vigorous.

Deceased was raised at Millett in La Salle county, and for many years was connected with the Millett Mercantile Company. He was a young man highly respected by the community in which he lived—a leader in the business and social life of his town. Last year he moved to San Antonio with his family and secured a position with the Tips Hardware company as traveling salesman in this territory. Just a week ago he was in Cotulla, on his way to Laredo, and there became ill with influenza. He hurried to his home, but his condition gradually became worse, until death took him. He was a member of the Methodist church, Cotulla Masonic Lodge, and La Salle Camp, Woodmen of the World.

Deceased is survived by his wife and two children: his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earnest of Millett, one sister, Mrs. W. Garland of San Marcos, and one brother, Harry G. Earnest of Laredo.

The remains were interred in the San Marcos cemetery.

Buy Bond With Rally Day Collection.

Sunday, October 6th, was Rally Day, at the Presbyterian Sunday School for the extension of Sunday School Work, and the collection for that purpose amounted to \$50, an average of 82c for each member enrolled. A Liberty Bond was bought with the money and forwarded to the extension Work Committee.

Notice

Rev. Hamilton will preach both morning and evening at the Presbyterian Church, Come and bring one.

Your Patriotic Duty.

I am calling your attention to the following government requests.

1. On account of the urgent necessity for fuel conservation, you are requested to pledge yourselves and to secure the pledge of others not to use automobiles on Sunday for pleasure. It will be considered very

unpatriotic to use automobiles on Sunday except in cases of actual necessity. All Sunday visiting and other pleasure driving in our county should cease.

2. In order to conserve building material, labor and money, all the women in our county are asked to pledge themselves not to attempt building new houses or remodeling until after the war. There should be no exceptions to this unless there is an imperative need.

Conserve money, labor and material. Make this purely a religious and charitable Christmas day.

a Giving only to the poor, the army and the children.

b Giving useful things except small toys for children.

c Buying early, preferable before 15th.

d Delivering gifts in person if possible and not send bulky articles where mail or express has to be used.

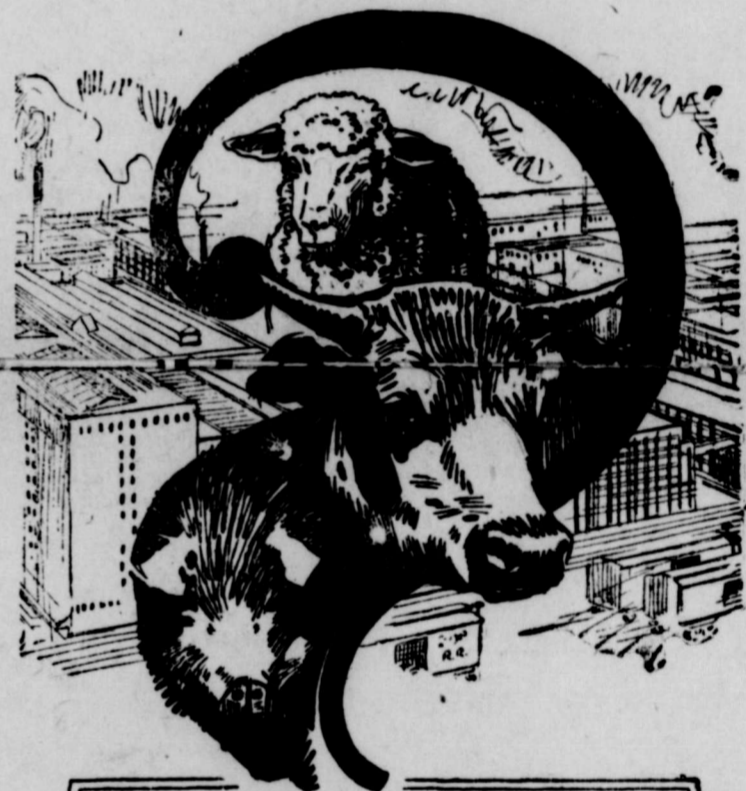
e Mailing or expressing all packages, cards, etc. by December 5th.

4. The heaviest demand for gas masks will come in the next few months. Furthermore, the fruit season is closing and the nut gathering time is here, so it is very urgent that you save peach stones, apricot prune, olive date, cherry, plum pits, and Brazil nuts, hickory nuts and Butter nut shells, and dry thoroughly in oven before turning over to Red Cross. Do not send any nut shells except those listed for from these the finest grade of carbon which is necessary in the manufacture of gas masks is gotten.

The least we can do to show our patriotism is to heed these requests.

MRS SIMON COTULLA
Chairman Woman's Council
National Defense.

Harry G. Earnest passed through here yesterday enroute to San Antonio.



Do You Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

