

# The Cotulla Record

VOL 18 NO. 30

COTULLA, TEXAS, NOV 30 1918.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

## WEEK OF WET WEATHER GOOD FOR COUNTRY.

The longest real wet spell that this section of the state has experienced in a long time broke up Thanksgiving day, after prevailing for a solid week. Every day during that period was nasty sloppy weather, with the mercury down around the 40 mark. The total amount of rainfall during the week was just one and a quarter inches.

Further North considerable snow fell. In fact, in the North west and Western part of the state three to six inches of snow covered the ground Wednesday night clear weather came and Thanksgiving morning there was a white frost. The ground and tops of houses were so white that it almost resembled a snow-fall.

The moisture will do worlds of good. Farmers can have no excuse now for not breaking their land, and land properly prepared at this time will surely show results in the next crop.

## Went Through Terrible Machine Gun Fighting.

Somewhere in France. Oct. 22, 1918.

Dear Father and Mother: Will answer your letters I have received the past few weeks. I am well and feeling fine except I am some cold. I have seen a lot since I last wrote you, but what I saw was of no pleasure to see. We went over the top soon after I wrote you last and I am just off today. I have experienced many things and been in all kinds of doings, in some of the worst machine gun fights and shell fire of all kinds, and thank God am still here and hope I can soon come back to old U. S. A. but it seems like it will be a long time yet. I have received several letters since I wrote you last but this is the first chance I have had to write.

Park K. Scott is well. Tell Emma I have not seen Travis, but Hugh was well a few days ago. Hope this finds all of you enjoying good health. Will close and write you again soon if I have the chance.

Your Son,  
Elias B. Stracener  
Co. A 132nd M. G. Bn.  
A. E. F. France.

This weeks mail brought numerous letters from the boys overseas. The letters all got in for Thanksgiving and made many glad and thankful hearts.

## The Living Hun's Spirit.

Camp Travis Publicity Bureau.

The Hun is still in our midst. The same modern Judas Iscariot who has slunk along the dark alleys of the nation while American boys were dying in France, betraying, conniving with crimes of every description, dipping his hands in the foulest crimes of history is still at large.

He was unable to destroy the faith of America in its time of trial.

All the wiles of a degenerate race could not shake the ideals and principles of the United States while the stress of the war was upon us; but he has not despaired.

While the Hun across the sea cries "Mercy, Mercy," where there is no mercy, the Hun in our midst is seeking by every insidious device in his power to dethrone reason and to confound the authorized spokesmen in the coming peace negotiations. "Brotherly Love" is theme now. To a Christian nation he comes with the doctrine which Christ taught.

But he forgets that the same Christ who taught brotherly love did not let the money changers back into the temple. He forgets that a Christian nation does not let its murderers go free. He forgets that leniency is only meted out to those who deserve leniency.

The graves are still fresh in Flanders. The dismantled homes of thousands of humble, peace loving peasants are still smoking along the old battle front in France.

May these ever rise before the vision of Americans while the honeyed words of Hunied interests are whispered in beguiling tones to American ears.

The fight against savagry, brutality and oppression still are on.

It behooves every American to remember.

We remembered the Maine, we remembered the Lusitania, but we still have ships on the seas.

The dead children of France and Belgium we did not forget and we cannot forget that their debt has not been paid in full.

France wore the yoke of war. Germany must wear the yoke of peace.

Miss Kate Burwell had word Tuesday that a cablegram had been received from her nephew, Lieut. Pleas Rogers, stating that he was safe. The family had felt some uneasiness about the young man as no word had been received from him since the early part of October.

## SHE KEPT THEM ON THE JOB



## Remember the Boys in France Christmas.

Because of postal regulations the boys in France cannot receive but one package and that a very small one from home. Folks this Christmas, but a token of remembrance from their friends back home will do much to cheer up their hearts. Make a resolution today to send five, ten or twenty Christmas cards to boys in France. Try to get the names of those boys who perhaps do not get much mail. There may be many boys who will not get a letter or a card Christmas. Do your part and let's show every boy from La Salle county that he has not been forgotten at home. Do what you are going to do today—as the time is getting short.

Marion Neely, S. A. T. C. cadet at College Station, came home Thursday, in response to the message telling him of the condition of his grand-father, W. H. Fullerton, who passed away Thursday evening.

## Sgt. Lea Daniel Wounded in France.

Relatives received word this week from Sgt. Lea Daniel, who was in the 102 M. C. Company, 36th Division, stating that he had been slightly wounded and had just gotten out of the hospital. This was the first word that had come from the young man in nearly three months, and much anxiety was relieved by the message that he was safe. The letter was dated Nov 5th, just six days previous to the signing of the armistice, and as the 36th was not in action during the last days, he no doubt came out all right. He did not state in his letter where he was wounded, but the Lieutenant who censored the letter, added at the bottom of the page the following: "He is one of the heroes of Texas."

A week of wet, bad weather. That is more than we have had at one time in a long time. However, the moisture was mighty fine and we should get some returns on it next spring.

## Another Old Texan Passes to Reward.

Another of the old Texans passed away this week. W. H. Fullerton, for nearly a score of years, a business man and citizen of Cotulla, died Thursday evening at 4 20 o'clock, November 28th.

William Henry Fullerton was born May 20 1849 in Navarro county near the town of Dresden Texas, and at the time of his death he was 69 years, 6 months and 8 days old. He was reared in Limestone county, and during the days of reconstruction after the Civil war, at which time he was a mere lad, he "wagwed" which in those days was the principal method of transportation. In 1866 he moved to Gonzales county, near Pilgrim, where in May 1878 he was married to Martha J. Evans, and to this union three children were born: Mrs. D. L. Neeley, H. C. Fullerton of Cotulla, and Mrs. J. R. Dunlap, deceased. In 1900 the family moved to Cotulla, where Mr. Fullerton engaged in the Fred and Grain Business and later in the mercantile business. Since his moving here he has been identified with the business interests of the town.

Deceased was a man highly honored and respected by all who knew him. He united with the Methodist church in 1885 and has always been a loyal and true Christian, dying in the Faith.

On the morning of November 11th on the date that the great world battle ceased, Mr. Fullerton was stricken with paralysis. His entire left side was paralyzed. For a few days he seemed to get a little better, and his son, Henry C. Fullerton, who is in the Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Bowie, and who had been summoned home, thought his improvement such, that he returned to his post of duty, but the early part of this week his condition steadily became worse, until Thursday evening at 4 20 he passed away. His son arrived on the 4 25 train, just a few minutes after he breathed his last, although he had been unconscious for two days.

Deceased is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. D. L. Neeley, a son, H. C. Fullerton, a brother, J. C. Fullerton, Devine. The funeral was held at 4 30 yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Woodmen of the World, which organization he had been a member for twenty

## KILLED ON EVE OF ARMISTICE.

Word was received yesterday by Mr. J. W. Lacy, agent for the I. & G. N., that Earnest Lancaster was killed in action in France on November 10th, the day before the armistice was signed.

Young Lancaster's home was at Lytle, but he was telegraph operator here for two years previous to our entry into the war, and registered in this county. He volunteered and was sent to A. & M. for training in the Signal Corps, and early in the year went to France. He had been up at the front for many months, and had escaped without a scratch until the eve of the armistice day.

The young man was well known here and universally liked. He was spoken highly of by all railroad men, and yesterday Mr. Lacy under whom he worked here said: "Lancaster was one of the finest boys I ever knew, among my friends an acquaintance there was not a man whom I thought more of. He was a Mason, and young man of high moral character."

## Thanksgiving Day Generally Observed.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed all over the state by closing of business houses and Thanksgiving services at the churches.

At Cotulla all business houses were closed and union services were held at the Methodist Church, Rev. W. A. Manley preaching a Thanksgiving sermon. The morning was frosty and the first real genuine winter morning we have had.

Rev. W. L. Skinner spent the week in in San Antonio attending the Bible Institute at Calvary Baptist Church.

Religious services were held at the home by Rev. W. A. Manly, pastor of the Methodist church, assisted by Revs. Rone and Hamilton.

The pall-bearers were: Henry Neal, J. H. Galman, Simon Cotulla, J. C. Poole, E. H. R. Glass and F. R. Keck. Honorary B. Wildenthal, sr., J. H. Gilbert, M. T. Davis, J. W. World, which organization he had been a member for twenty

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.



**KEEP SIMPLE REMEDIES ON HAND**

EVER had one of the family disturb you at night with violent cramps in the stomach, or sharp pains in the chest, or fainting spells and, suffering agony, keep every one awake? Most of us can be avoided by having on hand a few cheap medicines. We will gladly give you a list to procure and supply you with all the articles named. A simple cure in time may prevent the necessity of a serious one later on.



**DO NOT NEGLECT THIS DUTY**  
**GADDIS PHARMACY**

**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.

**Another Hand for Business**

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.**



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C. E. MANLY, Publisher

Published Every Saturday.

MAKING GAS OF WASTE STRAW

By Products From Each Ton Are Several Gallons of Tar and About 600 Pounds of Lamplack.

In his recently patented straw-gas process, designed especially for utilizing the enormous waste of Canadian grain fields, R. L. McLaurin compresses the straw to a density of 25 pounds per cubic foot in a baling press and then heats it in a refined steel retort seven and one-half feet long, two feet wide and six and one-half inches deep which is enclosed in a casing over a firebox. The Canadian cost of the apparatus, including scrubber and gasholder, is placed at about \$525.

At a maximum temperature of 500 to 600 degrees centigrade, the gas is completely given off in 30 to 45 minutes, and the net yield, after deducting 30 per cent that is used to aid carbonization, is about 7,000 cubic feet, equivalent to 25 gallons of gasoline, the heating value of about three-fourths of that of coal-gas.

The straw-gas, consisting of methane, hydrogen and carbon monoxide, may be employed for the same purposes as coal-gas. The by-products from each ton of straw are six to eight gallons of tar and ammoniacal liquor, and about 600 pounds of carbon or lamplack.

ANOTHER SAGA OF THE SEA

Two Young Naval Officers for Eighty Hours Clung to Pontoon of a Capsized Seaplane.

The return to life and land of two young officers of the naval service, one an American, the other a Briton, after having been given up for lost, adds another chapter of absorbing interest to the annals of the sea, details a writer in the Omaha Bee. Ensign E. A. Stone, of the naval reserve, tells how he and Sublieutenant Eric More, of the British navy, clung for 80 hours to the pontoon of a capsized and waterlogged seaplane, and finally were rescued by a trawler. It is a simple yarn, as the young officer modestly relates it, but many a pretentious and important novel has been based on far less material than he furnishes. If Stephen Crane was able to write a book detailing the experiences and emotions of a young man in the course of a short one-day battle, what might not an inspired writer make out of this four-day contest with wind and wave, hunger, thirst and darkness, waged by these sturdy young Anglo-Saxons, who euhered Neptune and will live to fight again? It is but an incident of the war, yet it is valuable as characteristic of the race that has set its full force to do one big job of work for humanity.

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Ages before poison gas was used in warfare a tiny British beetle, known as the Brachinus Crepitans, used a similar device to confound its enemies. When pursued by bigger beetles this little creature ejects a peculiar fluid which, on coming into contact with the atmosphere, bursts into a pale blue-green flame, followed by a kind of smoke, intensely irritating and poisonous. The common name of this poison gas-emitting insect is the bombardier beetle, and it is especially plentiful along the shores of the Lower Thames about Gravesend. Another species of bombardier, the Brachinus Explosivus, fires tiny tear shells, filled with a similar deadly gas, at its enemies.—Tit-Bits.

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"What does he call himself?"

"A literary advisor."

"Well, he may get away with that, on the ground that his advice is never taken."

A RATIONAL CONCLUSION.

"The Binkses must buy everything on the installment plan."

"What makes you think so?"

"I heard Jimmy Binkses ask his father whether the new baby would be taken away if they couldn't keep up the payments."

STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current price talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 18-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent, while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. Increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the fact that the price of hogs has not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 120,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 62,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empire and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the

producer and the insurance of an adequate future supply. These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers. As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 120 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and slips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above. The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportion of increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent, and we can handle such an increase. If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON, Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference.

The Food Administration has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packer. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to \$18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the

Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task.

The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Eyles, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Ervard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Meeker, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monro, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. M. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hornel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgwick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Roche & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolf Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

JAMES PERSHING

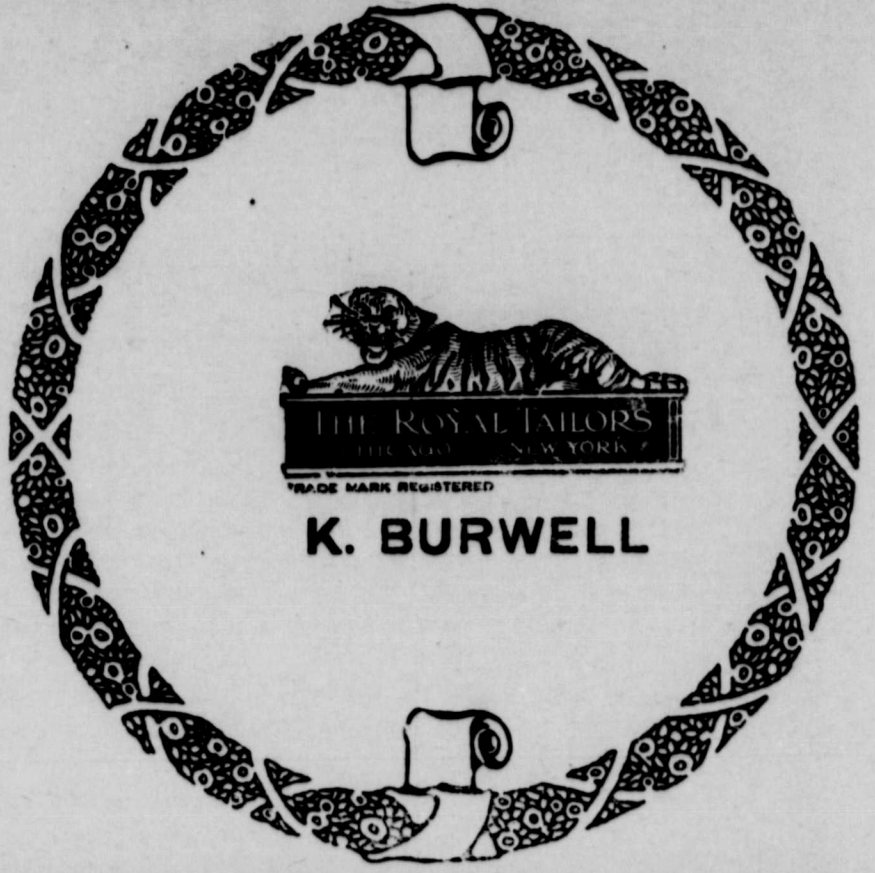


This is not Gen. John J. Pershing back in America again from France, but it is John J.'s brother, James Pershing. He is a traveling salesman for a clothing firm, is almost the image of his famous brother and is sometimes mistaken for him.

MISS M. M. MACQUEEN



Miss M. M. Macqueen, chief educational adviser, food production department, England, has on her hands the important task of instructing England's populace in the best ways of conserving food.



THE AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

W. L. PEASE, Proprietor  
Modern Hair Cuts, Shampoos, Massage, Hot and Cold Baths. 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)

at 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, Studebaker Wagons.

All Orders Filled Promptly.

Satisfaction Guarantee

COTULLA.

TEXAS.

You Might get Sick

WE INSURE YOU AGAINST IT.

THE MANLY AGENCY.



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The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current price talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 18-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent, while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. Increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the increased production, some producers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 180,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 52,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empire and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the

producer and the insurance of an adequate future supply. These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers. As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 180 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs, at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent, and we can handle such an increase. If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON, Chairman Packers' Committee. The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference. The Food Administrator has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to \$18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer. The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the

Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task. The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McPadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evvard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Mopon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gearty, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logansport, Ia.; C. H. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. E. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hermal & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgwick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Robe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolf Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.



THE AMERICAN BARBER SHOP  
W. L. PEASE, Proprietor  
Modern Hair Cuts, Shampoos, Massage, Hat 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

JAMES PERSHING



MISS M. M. MACQUEEN



Miss M. M. MacQueen, chief educational adviser, food production department, England, has on her hands the important task of instructing England's populace in the best ways of conserving food.

MONEY TO LEND  
On Farms and Ranches.  
Unlimited Funds. No Delay.  
E. B. CHANDLER,  
102 East Crackett 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.





# 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 rates.

**C. E. MANLY**

## A TASTE OF HOME

(Editorial from Boston Transcript.)

In point of digestibility the American doughnut may not be the most recommendable article of food in the world. In times of piping peace, and especially when the doughnut is piping hot, it may have a tendency to lie long and ponderously on the stomach, but in time of war the soldier's digestion, like his spirit, is apt to imitate the action of the tiger—in other words, he can digest anything! Yet it is not on account of its digestibility, even to the soldier, that the American doughnut has made such a success as the type and expression of The Salvation Army's work in France. It is because the doughnut is about the homeliest article of food there is to the average American soldier. Served everywhere by the patient Salvationists, it is to the soldier's palate the friendliest and most reminiscent of the dinner pail. It brings back another herself, bending over the kettle in the kitchen; or it recalls the long dinner-hour in the little white schoolhouse when you swapped one of the two doughnuts from your pail (it was a sacrifice, they tasted so good after the long morning's grind) for one of Mary Jones' two rather stumpy pieces of dried-apple pie. If the soldier has no such rustic memories, The Salvation

Army lassie's doughnuts may recall the big piled city lunch-counter, with the light and roar of the dear old thoroughfare coming in through the open door. At all events, the doughnut goes infallibly with America in every soldier's memory. It is a lump of home in a strange land.

Therefore The Salvation Army does well to make and give out millions of American doughnuts. The helpful organization reaps a reward in the friendliness of the atmosphere that they create. A doughnut is cheery, personal, intimate. No letter of introduction need go with it. Before us at this moment lies the letter of a young soldier who says that in Pemberton Square he used to pause only to smile in half scorn at The Army, but that in France, though he smiles still, it is in quite another spirit. "My hat's off to The Salvation Army now," he says, "and I'm not the only one who feels that way either!" The boys are all ready to endorse the sentiment of the poet who celebrated General Booth's entry into Heaven. The Salvation Army has found the way to their hearts.

The American doughnut in France is also the type of proof of another thing, and that is the fact that this war is rich in a sort of helpfulness that no previous war ever knew.

## FIRST TO SERVE LAST TO ASK

SALVATION ARMY WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY TO LAND IN FRANCE.

Ten days after Germany started on its ruthless march through peace-loving Belgium, British troops were in the field and with them went the advance guard of the Salvation Army, a small force of only fourteen men and women. They landed in France on August 14, 1918, just as the big Krupp guns began to pound the fortress of Liege.

One afternoon a column of Tommies, tired and parched from the hot summer sun were ordered to march along a French road near the coast. Some of the boys were limping. Here and there was seen a bandaged head or arm in splints. The small village through which they were tramping seemed deserted until suddenly a girl, in quiet uniform of blue, rushed into the road. "Sergeant, Sergeant," she called, "we have hot tea and biscuits and some fresh bandages. Bring in your men."

"By'rne, boys," shouted the sergeant, startled out of his weariness. "Here's the Salvation Army on the job and some 'ot tea. Fall out." In this unconventional manner the British branch started its work, with trained women in the field, took its position in the front line trenches and by common consent, based on the demands of the men and later ratified by official action, it has been there ever since.

The American Branch moved as quickly as did that of Great Britain for during the week that President Wilson officially declared our nation was in a state of war with Germany, Commander Evangeline Booth, as leader of The Salvation Army in the United States, proffered to the government the total force and equipment of her organization. The President accepted and gave formal recognition to her plan.

Before the first expeditionary force had landed "over there" Commander Evangeline Booth had dispatched Lieut. Col. W. S. Barker of New York, to France to look over the ground and arrange for the work.

Within a few days he reported and a number of officers, all experts, were sent across to assist him. A number of women were appointed. It was an innovation and on account of the dangers and privations facing them, an effort was made to dissuade Commander Booth from sending them but her wisdom in refusing to change her plans has been abundantly proved by the effectiveness of their work.

**First to Serve—Last to Ask**  
The Salvation Army is not a large organization compared to some of the other relief associations but it is composed of trained men and women. It is a mobile body so formed that it can turn its full strength into any movement within a few hours. It is an army always under orders, used to discipline, hardship and privations, actuated by the highest principles and ready to go to the ends of the earth at a moment's notice.

This made it exceptionally valuable to the military forces of the Allied Nations and enabled it to be "The First to Serve."

There was no time to wait for finances to be raised from a public appeal so funds were borrowed in America, London and Paris and the work of building huts, opening canteens, equipping and sending workers and securing auto trucks and canteen supplies went forward immediately.

The financial problem was an incubus. The constantly growing expenditures soon forced it to make a public appeal for aid, but it was too late to do so.

## HOW THE S. A. SERVES THE BOYS

MOTHERS AND SISTERS PROXY IN BRINGING HOME TO THE FIGHTING FRONT.

Doughnuts and coffee will remain always as the popular idea of what the work of the Salvation Army abroad is, but its field of endeavor is far more extended and the following outlines will present a few other phases not so generally known:

**Cash Pay Checks and Loan Money To the Boys**

The Salvation Army workers cash the boys' pay checks without question and during April in a certain division the workers sent home over \$20,000 for the soldiers. They also take care of the lads' keepsakes when the order comes to go "over the top" and in every hutment barrels or boxes of these intimate treasures the lads want sent home, should they be compelled to make the "great sacrifice" and "go west."

**Lassies Nurse the Wounded**

These sweet and pure girls go from hospital to hospital and from ward to ward talking to the boys, always carrying them fruit and candy and filling any request that a wounded soldier may make, no matter how extraordinary it may seem. They jot down in a note book a memo of any article desired and that very day make every effort to get it. Hours have been spent trying to buy a particular brand of tooth paste for a lad whose nerves were torn to shreds by shell shock. In fact they seek to give the same wondrous service that the mothers of those boys would give if they were over in France.

**Mend Clothes, Darn Socks, Knit and Sew**

If a boy's uniform has become tattered and torn, if his socks are full of holes and he can't get a new pair immediately, if his shirt has rips and his trousers rent he can always get first class tailoring done at a Salvation Army hutment. This is emergency work and the boys surely do appreciate it.

**Meetings in Hutments—All Welcome.**  
When the boys are resting in the rear huts the doors of the hutments are open to all and meetings are held that attract crowded houses. Old songs and hymns are sung, a religious talk is given and prayers are said. There is real religion in the army overseas and the boys realize that they can get very close to the Savior in the hospitable halls of the Salvation Army. All gatherings are non-sectarian and there is no attempt made to force attendance.

**Ambulance Work Develops**

When the Salvation Army first reached France there was tremendous need for ambulances, the number in operation being unable to transfer the wounded to hospitals and hospital ships. An ambulance corps was outfitted, equipped, manned and placed under the control of the Red Cross. Fifty-seven of these ambulances are now in operation and hundreds of thousands of wounded boys have been carried off the battlefield since the beginning of the war. The Salvation Army Ambulance unit was declared by the head of the British Red Cross to be among the most efficient in the service.

**Army Chaplains of the Salvation Army**

General Pershing believes that the morals of his men are of the greatest importance and has appointed a larger and more effective corps of chaplains than any other commanding officer in history. One of the most popular of these ministers of God is Major John E. Atkins, assigned to the battalion of which Archie Roosevelt is Lieutenant Colonel.

## RABBITS



There is a movement throughout the United States at this time to breed rabbits for the purpose both of increasing the meat supply, which is daily growing less, and to help the production of furs, which is also on the decrease.

It is remarkable how much a man may do with rabbits in his own back yard and with comparatively very little trouble. Of course, if he wishes to succeed in raising rabbits, or anything else, he must first equip himself with the knowledge of what to do; but the knowledge necessary to be successful does not require much time to acquire. He must know how to feed them, how to see that their boxes are kept clean and sanitary; but when these few details are attended to, the rabbits do the rest. As to feeding, they may be fed in the morning and in the evening, so that they really require absolutely no care in the day time.

C. P. Gilmore, who went to California to get well, took up rabbit raising on a small scale on a pasture. His neighbors laughed when he finally declared that he would make a business of it. Now he has one of the finest farms in California, has won many prizes for his New Zealand Reds, and has made a competency out of the business.

There is no doubt that this country faces the necessity of producing more meat. Not only have the war drafts been severe, but the exceptional winter has made great inroads in our herds of cattle. We face the necessity of doing something, and rabbits furnish a large quantity of most and a kind of meat that most people like better than chicken. There is much more meat on a rabbit than on a chicken, and the rabbit, properly attended to, eats only clean food. Who knows what the rabbit may save the country as the goose saved Rome? It is a part of wisdom as well as of patriotism to encourage the raising of rabbits.

Rabbits are one of the most profitable sources from which such meat may come. It is also the source which, above all others, can be expanded most rapidly. The rabbit yields meat that contains more than 80 per cent digestible nutriment, and that is higher in food value than any other meat.

Rabbits are easy to raise, because the mother doe nurses the young and takes care of them until you wean the litter. The litter may be weaned when from four to six weeks old, and all that is necessary is to take them away and place them in a separate hutch, and feed them on oats, bran and any kind of hay.

Rabbits will eat almost any kind of scraps from the kitchen table, including parsnips from vegetables, stumps of bread and other waste; therefore, from the refuse of the kitchen which no man now tosses into the garbage can.

To those who do not care to eat rabbits there is a market at a fair price for every pound, and by spending up during the year 1918 thousands of pounds of beef, mutton and pork could be saved during the year.

With an outlay of \$15 one can buy a very respectable rabbit farm. If you will, in the end, beat the meat market at its own game, supplying the war with a delicious table delicacy and in addition give the opportunity of wearing good furs in winter, for the rabbit as a fur-producing animal is now recognized and many of the furs now seen on the streets are produced from the humble rabbit. A good buck and three or four healthy brood does should be procured, and if properly fed and managed they should be made to produce three or four litters per year, which would result in at least 36 youngsters at the end of the year. At the end of the first seven months at least six out of the first litter may be bred, and again on the tenth month, yielding the considerable number of 49 additional youngsters. In terms of pounds, this would mean 500 pounds of delicious meat produced from the original stock purchased.

## SUGAR RATION INCREASED FROM TWO TO THREE POUNDS

The rapid manufacture of the new crop beet sugar in the West, and new crop sugar in the South, together with the faster railway transportation conditions, the reduction of the American people have made in the consumption of sugar, and the patriotic conservation in the past four months, enables the United States Food Administration to increase the household allowance of sugar from two to three pounds per month, with three pounds to public eating places, effective Nov. 1.

This makes good the promise of the Food Administration to increase the household allowance of sugar at the earliest possible moment that our supplies would justify, and make it possible for the housewives to more freely use the apple, cranberry and grapefruit products, and to use the apple canned during the summer without sugar.

SAMUEL M. FELTON



Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western, is the man who has rehabilitated the railroads of France. He has recruited seven construction regiments and their work has been one of the wonders of the war. He mobilized the country's railroad facilities for the invasion of Mexico, had that step been necessary, and that work put him in touch with the railroad man power of the country for service in France.

J. R. CLYNES



J. R. Clynes became food controller of Great Britain after the death of Lord Rhonda, whose assistant he had been. He is an earnest patriot and also prominent in union labor circles.

**Always Welcome**  
"You little rascal—played along the way, didn't you? Kept grandma waiting! Oh well, it's all right. Because"

**CALUMET BAKING POWDER**

is always right. It's worth waiting for. Always welcome. Never shirks its work. Never fails. Never wastes minutes or materials and I know it's pure and wholesome, as Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You save when you buy it—you save when you use it.

**HIGHEST Quality Awards**





# 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

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The American Branch moved as quickly as did that of Great Britain for during the week that President Wilson officially declared our nation was in a state of war with Germany, Commander Evangeline Booth, as leader of The Salvation Army in the United States, proffered to the government the total force and equipment of her organization. The President accepted and gave formal recognition to her plan.

Before the first expeditionary force had landed "over there" Commander Evangeline Booth had dispatched Lieut. Col. W. S. Barker of New York, to France to look over the ground and arrange for the work. Within a few days he reported and a number of officers, all experts, were sent across to assist him. A number of women were appointed. It was an innovation and on account of the dangers and privations facing them, an effort was made to dissuade Commander Booth from sending them but her wisdom in refusing to change her plans has been abundantly proved by the effectiveness of their work.

The Salvation Army is not a large organization compared to some of the other relief associations but it is composed of trained men and women. It is a mobile body so formed that it can turn its full strength into any movement within a few hours. It is an army always under orders, used to discipline, hardship and privations, actuated by the highest principles and ready to go to the ends of the earth at a moment's notice.

This made it exceptionally valuable to the military forces of the Allied Nations and enabled it to be "The First to Serve."

There was no time to wait for finances to be raised from a public appeal so funds were borrowed in America, London and Paris and the work of building huts, opening canteens, equipping and sending workers and securing auto trucks and canteen supplies went forward immediately.

The financial problem was an incubus. The constantly growing expenditures soon forced it to make a public appeal for aid, but it was too late to do so.

## HOW THE S. A. SERVES THE BOYS

MOTHERS AND SISTERS PROXY IN BRINGING HOME TO THE FIGHTING FRONT.

Doughnuts and coffee will remain always as the popular idea of what the work of the Salvation Army abroad is, but its field of endeavor is far more extended and the following outlines will present a few other phases not so generally known:

Cash Pay Checks and Loan Money To the Boys

The Salvation Army workers cash the boys' pay checks without question and during April in a certain division the workers sent home over \$20,000 for the soldiers. They also take care of the lads' keepsakes when the order comes to go "over the top" and in every hutmen's barrels or boxes of these intimate treasures the lads want sent home, should they be compelled to make the "great sacrifice" and "go west."

Lassies Nurse the Wounded

These sweet and pure girls go from hospital to hospital and from ward to ward talking to the boys, always carrying them fruit and candy and filling any request that a wounded soldier may make, no matter how extraordinary it may seem. They jot down in a note book a memo of any article desired and that very day make every effort to get it. Hours have been spent trying to buy a particular brand of tooth paste for a lad whose nerves were torn to shreds by shell shock. In fact they seek to give the same wondrous service that the mothers of these boys would give if they were over in France.

Mend Clothes, Darn Socks, Knit and Sew

If a boy's uniform has become tattered and torn, if his socks are full of holes and he can't get a new pair immediately, if his shirt has rips and his trousers rents he can always get first class tailoring done at a Salvation Army hutment. This is emergency work and the boys surely do appreciate it.

Meetings in Hutments--All Welcome.

When the boys are meeting in the rear lines the doors of the hutments are open to all and meetings are held that attract crowded houses. Old songs and hymns are sung, a religious talk is given and prayers are said. There is real religion in the army overseas and the boys realize that they can get very close to the Savior in the hospitable halls of the Salvation Army. All gatherings are non-sectarian and there is no attempt made to force attendance.

Ambulance Work Develops

When the Salvation Army first reached France there was tremendous need for ambulances, the number in operation being unable to transfer the wounded to hospitals and hospital ships. An ambulance corps was outfitted, equipped, manned and placed under the control of the Red Cross. Fifty-seven of these ambulances are now in operation and hundreds of thousands of wounded boys have been carried off the battlefield since the beginning of the war. The Salvation Army Ambulance unit was declared by the head of the British Red Cross to be among the most efficient in the service.

Army Chaplains of the Salvation Army

General Pershing believes that the morals of his men are of the greatest importance and has appointed a larger and more effective corps of chaplains than any other commanding officer in history. One of the most popular of these ministers of God is Major John E. Atkins, assigned to the battalion of which Archie Roosevelt is Lieutenant Colonel.

## RABBITS



There is a movement throughout the United States at this time to breed rabbits for the purpose both of increasing the meat supply, which is daily growing less, and to help the production of furs, which is also on the decrease.

It is remarkable how much a man may do with rabbits in his own back yard and with comparatively very little trouble. Of course, if he wishes to succeed in raising rabbits, or anything else, he must first equip himself with the knowledge of what to do; but the knowledge necessary to be successful does not require much time to acquire. He must know how to feed them, how to see that their boxes are kept clean and sanitary; but when these few details are attended to, the rabbits do the rest. As to feeding, they may be fed in the morning and in the evening, so that they really require absolutely no care in the day time.

C. P. Gilmore, who went to California to get well, took up rabbit raising on a small scale as a pastime. His neighbors laughed when he finally declared that he would make a business of it. Now he has one of the finest farms in California, has won many prizes for his New Zealand Reds, and has made a competency out of the business.

There is no doubt that this country faces the necessity of producing more meat. Not only have the war drains been severe, but the exceptional winter has made great inroads in our herds of cattle. We face the necessity of doing something, and rabbits furnish a large quantity of meat and a kind of meat that most people like better than chicken. There is much more meat on a rabbit than on a chicken, and the rabbit properly attended to only clean food. Who knows but what the rabbit may save the country as the geese saved Rome. It is the part of wisdom as well as of patriotism to encourage the raising of rabbits.

Rabbits are one of the most profitable sources from which such income may come. It is also the source which, above all others, can be expanded most rapidly. The rabbit yields meat that contains more than 80 per cent digestible nutriment, and that is higher in food value than any other meat. Rabbits are easy to raise, because the mother does nurse the young and takes care of them until you wean the litter. The litter may be weaned when from four to six weeks old, and all that is necessary is to take them away and place them in a separate hutch, and feed them on oats, bran and any kind of hay.

Rabbits will eat almost any kind of scraps from the kitchen table, including parsnips, turnip tops, and bread and other waste; therefore from six to thirty rabbits may be raised from the refuse of the kitchen which now goes into the garbage can.

To those who do not care to eat rabbits there is a market at a fair price for every pound, and by spending up during the year 1918 thousands of pounds of meat, mutton and pork could be saved during the year.

With an outlay of \$15 one can start a very respectable rabbit farm. Rabbits will, in the end, beat the meat market at its own game, supplying the owner with a delicious table delicacy and in addition give the opportunity of wearing good furs in winter, for the rabbit as a fur-producing animal is now recognized and many of the furs now seen on the streets are produced from the humble rabbit.

A good buck and three or four healthy brood does should be procured, and if properly fed and managed they should be made to produce three or four litters per year, which would result in at least 36 youngsters at the end of the year. At the end of the first seven months at least six out of the first litter may be bred, and again on the tenth month, yielding the considerable number of 40 additional youngsters. In terms of pounds, this would mean 500 pounds of delicious meat produced from the original stock purchased.

## SUGAR RATION INCREASED FROM TWO TO THREE POUNDS

The rapid manufacture of the new crop beet sugar in the West, and new crop sugar in the South, together with the freer railway transportation conditions, has led to the reduction that the American people have made in the consumption of sugar, in the manufacture of products, and the patriotic conservation in the past four months, enables the United States Food Administration to increase the household allowance of sugar from two pounds per person per month to three pounds per person per month, with the same in do to public eating places, effective November 1.

This makes good the promise of the Food Administration of sugar at the earliest possible moment that our supplies would justify, and make it possible for the householder to more freely use the apple, cranberry and grapefruit products, and to use the A. N. C. canned during the summer without sugar.

The regulations are also revised to the extent that any person may purchase his monthly allowance at one time, if he so desires, that is, any family may purchase a month's supply from the retailer in one purchase.



**Maximum Retail Prices.**

Fixed by the Price Interpreting Committee of La Salle County

Sugar	11 1-2 c.
Flour, 48 lb sack	3.15
" 24 "	1.60
Corn Meal, 50lb sack	2 40
" 25 "	1.30
" per pound	.06
Rolled Oats, 20 oz pkg	.15
Rice, Fancy Honduras, lb.	15
Rice, Blue Rose	13
Onions, lb	.05
Potatoes, lb	.05
Hams, best grade, lb	.45
Butter, creamery	.65
Bread, loaf	.10
Lard, compound	.30
Lard, pure	.35
Crisco	1 10 and 2.10
Peanut Oil, large 6 cans	2.70
Breakfast Bacon	.60
Eggs	.60
Chum Salmon 1lb cans	.25
Red Alaska Salmon, tall	35
Beans, pink	12 1-2
California, Navy	20
California Lima	20
Blackeyed Peas	12 1-2
Dried Green Peas	.15
Evap'd Milk, small 2 for 15	
Cheese	.50

**Local & Personal.**

Mrs. Green Martin was in the city from Arteria Wells Tuesday shopping.

W. M. Dyson left Thursday for Kansas City where he goes on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Malteberger and family returned Sunday from a brief visit to the Alamo city.

Peter's Tailor Shop is prepared to do all kinds of expert cleaning, pressing and dyeing. Phone 90.

What is worth doing is worth doing well. You will be convinced if you send your suit to Peter's Tailor Shop. Phone 90.

L. W. Gaddis, proprietor of Gaddis Pharmacy, made a business trip to San Antonio during the week.

Mrs. T. H. Poole and daughters returned Sunday from a short stay in San Antonio. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Armstrong Poole.

J. C. Fullerton, prominent business man of Devine, arrived here Tuesday to see his brother, W. H. Fullerton, who died Thursday evening.

W. M. Evans of Yancey, former resident of Cotulla, was here Thursday to attend the funeral of W. H. Fullerton. Mr. Evans lost a son in the fighting in France on the 8th. of October.

Howard C. Guinn, Food Administrator for La Salle County, went to Houston last Saturday to attend a meeting of the County Food Administrators of the State.

Henry C. Fullerton arrived Thursday evening from Ft. Worth, having been called back on account of the condition of his father, who died just a few minutes before he arrived.

Sheriff T. H. Poole returned Sunday from Ft. Worth where he went on business connected with the W. E. Rock Oil Company. He was elected one of the directors of the Company.

Frank L. Claunch returned Monday from a six months stay at Carlsbad N. M., and his many young friends are delighted to know that his health has been greatly improved. He has gained thirty or forty pounds in weight.

Mrs. Herbert Scott received a cablegram Sunday from her husband, Lieut. Herbert Scott, stating that he was safe and well. Lieut. Scott is with the famous Rainbow Division and has been in France ever since that organization went over, and has been in many battles.

## True Patriotism!

THE BUYING OF MEN'S CLOTHES does not require that you go threadbare. It does not ask that you sacrifice all good appearance and standards. IT DEMANDS simply that you buy clothes intelligently—buying only the clothes needed for good looks rather than for gratification of vanity. A made-to-measure suit is specially built to harmonize with the taste—meet the needs and fit the figure of the wearer. THERE ISN'T A SINGLE ELEMENT OF MAKESHIFT OR POT LUCK IN IT. The made-to-order idea means FITNESS as well as FIT. In ordering the ROYAL SERVICE we feel that we are offering the Best Possible in men's made-to-measure Clothes. It means just this: "Pay Less and Dress Better". This isn't theory; it is common sense. First be RIGHT then be ROYAL TAILORED, then you'll be RIGHT all over. Authorized Agency.

# K. BURWELL



You save by buying from us because we sell Quality Groceries.

**Jno. P. Guinn & Co.**

**News Notes From Millett.**

Millett Texas Nov. 29.—Farmers here had fine prospects for a fall crop of cotton but the opinion of some is the yield will be lessened considerably by the past week of rainy weather destroyed many green bolls.

George Duncan and family have moved here from Devine and are located in Mrs. R. L. Long's farm which Mr. Duncan will work the coming year.

Mrs. W. C. Held became seriously ill Saturday and was taken to San Antonio Tuesday for treatment.

Miss Laura Fischer spent several days in town with her aunt, Mrs. H. W. Earnest.

Mrs. Chas. Gimble is at home after being in Ft. Worth a week.

Annie Laurie Earnest who attends school in Cotulla is spending the holidays at home here.

Mrs. Franklin and family have moved into the Fairchilds house this week.

John Gulley is at home from Ft. Sam Houston on a twenty days leave.

C. F. Binkley and family and Mrs. W. J. Apperson and little son, spent Thanksgiving day with E. W. Earnest and family.

Mrs. R. C. McCombs is on the sick list. Her sister, Mrs. Donovan from San Antonio is here with her.

H. W. Earnest was in San Antonio part of the week.

Miss Mary Gulley is convalescent from a spell of pneumonia.

Philip Shull says he thinks the coyotes are paying special attention to his bunch of turkeys, having killed the finest one he had.

Dr. Saunders was here from Dilley Monday.

**Grandson of Rev. Wool's Wounded.**  
Sunday's Express carried a news item from Hondo stating that Mrs. Ella Wool's had received a message from the War Department informing her that her son, Newell Wool's, had been wounded in France. The young man is a grandson of Rev. T. G. Wool's of this city.

**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 708  
American Exped. Forces, France.

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

Corp. 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 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 Tumlinson  
Co. L 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  
131 F. A. Bat E., 36th Division  
American E. F., France

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

Pvt. Walter E. Everts  
Motor Truck Co. 528; Supply Train  
425, American E. F., France.

FOR SALE—Dry and green mesquite wood \$4.00 per cord delivered anywhere in town.  
Andreas Sauseda,  
Care H. B. Miller.

I have Bloomsdale spinach seed on hand will sell any quantity from a pound up.  
H. B. Miller.

All parties wanting pipe or plumbing work done, phone 39.  
P. H. Preston.

Regular services at the Methodist Church tomorrow, both morning and evening. All invited.

Johnathan Poole killed a young Mexican eagle at his farm West of town Tuesday. This is the first bird of this species killed in this section for a number of years. Several years ago one was killed near the Cameron ranch in the Southeastern part of the county, it being a very large one. The eagle Mr. Poole killed was not more than half grown.

The new train schedule is very unpopular. Instead of getting the daily papers immediately afternoon, as we have for some years, it is now 4.25 p. m. before the Southbound train is due, and as it is a through train, awaits connection all up the line and is seldom on time, and on these winter evenings it is almost dark before people receive their mail. Towns further down the line are even more inconvenienced than we are, and we understand that a protest is going to be made. The train does not reach Laredo until considerably after nightfall.

**Yellow Bermuda Onion Plants For Sale!**  
**100 ACRES**  
For Immediate Shipment.  
Write or phone  
**C. H. MELTON**  
Devine, Texas.

**Pete's Tailor Shop.**  
Located South of Gilmer Hotel Near Dock's Place.  
**Cleaning and Pressing**  
Ladies Suits and Skirts a Specialty.  
**P. G. CORTEZ**

**Reward**  
I will pay \$10 reward for information of Howard Smith, if proven to be the right man, age between 65 and 70. Was formerly a well driller and 8 years ago was at Encinal. If you know his whereabouts, write  
Miss Mary Smith,  
Leakey, Texas.

**Hunting Notice.**  
The Cartwright pastures are posted according to law and all trespassing therein is forbidden. This applies to all. Do not ask for permission to hunt.  
Charles Meason, Manager.

**Hunting Notice.**  
All pastures owned or controlled by us in the counties of Zavalla, Frio or La Salle are posted according to law and parties caught trespassing will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.  
W. L. Crawford and Sons.

**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

**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.

Services Sunday morning at Baptist church.

Clark Jones was down from Ft. Sam Houston to spend Thanksgiving with homefolks. Army life agrees with Clark immensely, he having gained more than 25 pounds. He says the 19th Infantry, was about ready to go overseas when the armistice was signed, and that the boys are being mustered out, to re-enter civil life.

Guliford Gilmer was an arrival Thursday from Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, and will likely spend all the winter with his mother, Mrs. E. P. Gilmer, and sister, Miss Lizzie. Gilford had been employed in war construction work, and now the war is over, will take several months vacation. He looks fine and says all of the "Canuck Bunch" are well. Guliford said Canada has suffered heavy losses in the war and her people are glad indeed to see the carnage stopped.

# Watch

FOR OUR

## Christmas ANNOUNCEMENT

# Next Week.

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## COTULLA MERCANTILE CO.