

The Cotulla Record

VOL 18 NO. 34

COTULLA, TEXAS, JAN. 4, 1919.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

MERCURY DROPS TO 22--COLDEST THIS WINTER.

The coldest weather of the winter swept over Texas this week. The New Year was ushered in by a blizzard which covered the entire state, covering the Northern and Western part with a mantle of sleet and snow. A cold North wind prevailed all day Wednesday, the temperature gradually lowering until Thursday night when it went considerably below the freezing point. Ice was plentiful yesterday morning and also this morning, when there was a snow white frost and the mercury dipped to the lowest point this winter, 22.

During December there were five heavy white frosts but because of the great amount of moisture vegetation was not hurt much and the leaves were not killed on the mesquite trees. This freeze, however, put the kibosh on everything, and things have put on a winter appearance.

Mrs. T. C. Baker Dangerously Ill.

Mrs. T. C. Baker is dangerously ill in San Antonio with pneumonia. Her sister, Mrs. J. H. Gallman, and brothers T. B. and J. C. Poole went to San Antonio yesterday. Reports yesterday afternoon stated that physicians had given up hope of her recovery.

Mrs. Baker was formerly Miss Juanita Poole, and was raised in Cotulla.

TAX PAYERS NOTICE.

Tax payers of La Salle County are hereby notified that on all taxes not paid by January 31st, a penalty of 10 per cent will be added. For the convenience of citizens of other sections of the county I will be at the following places named for the purpose of collecting taxes.

Millett..... Jan. 9th.
Fowterton..... Jan. 16th.
Encinal..... Jan. 23rd.

T. H. Poole

Tax Collector La Salle County, Texas,
By C. O. Hill, Deputy.

Ice was one quarter inch thick in exposed places this morning.

First Soldier Back From Overseas.

William Landrum is the first native of La Salle county to be returned from overseas service. While young Landrum was born and raised in this county he has been living in San Antonio for the past two or three years, and entered the service from Bexar county. He was here Christmas week on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. A. Coleman, and other relatives.

William was in the Mechanical department of the Aviation service, and was located in England for several months. He never reached the shores of France. While in England he got to visit several of the larger places, but it was not his good fortune to go to London. He was on the first ship that brought back American troops, and encountered a very severe storm. The ship was a freighter, and its light cargo made it hard to ride the storm, and at one time it was thought the boat would have to be abandoned because of the bad leaks it sprung, but by heroic work the old ship was brought into port with 19 feet of water in its hold. William said he accompanied flyers on a number of trips at the British Aviation Field. Said he had a great trip but was glad to get back to the little old United States.

METHODIST CHURCH.

We are praying and hoping for a great service in our Church next Sunday, but we can make it a great service only by the presence of God and the co-operation of the people. God has promised to be with us and grant to us the power of His Holy Spirit. But what of our presence? Shall we be in our places and become the recipients of the Divine blessings, or shall we be absent and thereby forfeit our claim upon His gracious bounty? I pray that we may all wait upon the Lord in His Sanctuary next Sunday and worship Him in the beauty of holiness. Remember that we are beginning a new year, let us see to it that we begin right.

Come to Sunday School and each preaching service, morning and night. We shall look for you. Your pastor,
W. A. Manley.

NAVAL GUNS PRODUCED BY UNITED STATES.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—From the day the United States entered the war until the signing of the armistice 2841 new naval guns were delivered to the navy and 1 887 placed in service against the enemy, according to a statement made today by Secretary Daniels.

The guns were all produced in their entirety and complete with mounts, sights and all accessories by the Bureau of Ordnance, the majority of these new being made by new plants placed in operation since the beginning of the war.

The statement shows that the guns delivered included 602, of three, four and five inch caliber placed in service and 262 awaiting orders; 133 three inch anti-aircraft guns in service and 123 held at Navy yards; 557 three inch guns used largely on submarine chasers, 150 three inch Davis non recoil guns for aircraft, 596 Y guns for small craft and 406 other guns not placed in service. The rate of delivery was speeded up until at the close of hostilities a five inch gun was being delivered daily to the navy. The figures given do not include a large number of guns which were in reserve before the war and which were used for arming of merchantmen before the United States entered the war.

Hunting Season Over.

The hunting season, closed January 1st, and the old bucks can now have a rest for about ten months. Not a great many deer were killed this season, perhaps less in number than in any past season. The cause was that deer were scarcer than they have ever been before. The several years drouth came near exterminating them. Many died and there has been practically no increase for two or three years.

STRAYED.

One talking Parrot, always crying "Viva Madero!" strayed off December 9th. If you know whereabouts please notify Felista Ortez care Record office.

MAGNITUDE OF AMERICA'S WORK IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK Jan. 2.—An insight into the magnitude of America's railroad work in France, work which was on such a large scale and so well done that the French government is now contemplating the purchase of the entire system, was revealed yesterday by Col. W. J. Wilgus, head of Railroad Transportation Corp. since May, 1917.

Colonel Wilgus arrived here on the French liner Espagne, which brought 392 passengers from France.

"We were handling 35,000 tons of material a day when the armistice came, an average of 1,000,000 tons a month," he said. "By next June we would have handled at least 3,000,000 tons a month. This was distributed over 5,000 miles of railroad in France without delay. Our immense force worked in perfect harmony."

Colonel Wilgus who formerly was vice president of the New York Central, is to return to civil life as a consulting engineer.

Among the other passengers of the Espagne was Lieutenant Colonel Bunau-Varilla, engineer of the Panama Canal project under the old French concessions who lost a leg at Verdun. He was beyond military age when the war broke out, but voyaged from Panama to France and volunteered for front line duty.

Mrs. Nina Duryea, of the French liner, who returned to the French liner.

Cemetery Cleanup.

The Cemetery has been recently cleaned up and now presents an excellent appearance. Credit for this work is due to the Cemetery Committee composed of Mrs. M. P. Thompson, Mrs. J. A. Copp and Miss Alice Copp. The funds for this Cleanup came from a surplus that was collected last year, and we understand that there was sufficient money to accomplish the good work that was done. We believe that from the standpoint of cleanliness the cemetery now presents a better appearance than it ever has. Since the water was put out there some of the lots have been made beautiful and others could be made to look the same with a little energy.

GOV. JAMES P. GOODRICH



Gov. James P. Goodrich of Indiana, who was seriously injured when his automobile collided with a street car in Indianapolis.

STRAYED.

One dark brown horse mule 18 months old and one light mare mule 2 years old. No Brands. \$10 Reward W. C. Held, Millett Texas.

TEXAS GUARD MAY BE MADE CAVALRY.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 2.—The War Department looks with favor upon cavalry organizations of the Texas National Guard, and will give all assistance possible in the maintenance of such organizations, was a report made by Col. Ben Lear Jr., United States Army, who commands the 7th Cavalry of the Texas Guard, who returned today from Washington where he had been in conference with the War Department, and Chief of Militia Bureau. Federal inspection is soon to be made of the Texas cavalry and equipments issued. It is probable that three regiments of infantry of the Texas Guard will be converted into cavalry service.

Colonel Lear is the only regular army officer now on duty with the Texas troops, and he expects soon to be transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, and assigned as commandant of the mounted service school at that place.

A Government Truck Train passed through here yesterday morning enroute to the border.

We are authorized Ford sales and service dealers and this is your certainty of competent workmanship, and the regular Ford prices, when you bring your Ford cars here for such replacements and repairs as may be necessary from time to time. You are sure also, of getting the genuine Ford materials with Ford low prices—sure that when we take care of your Ford car that you will get the full limit of satisfactory service from it. Drop in and see us.

Neal's Auto Sales Company

K. BURWELL

wishes you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, thanks you for your patronage in the past, and requests a continuation of your Trade and Confidence.

We are now taking stock and clearing especially in some Misses and Children's Underwear and Light Coats.



THE COTULLA RECORD

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C. E. MANLY, Publisher.

NINETEEN NINETEEN.

Southwest Texas looks into the New Year full of hope. The dark clouds of drouth and war that have hung over us so long have lifted, and the pathway of Nineteen Nineteen promises to be strewn with sunshine and flowers.

Truly our people have right to be joyous over the outlook, as the past two or three years have been the hardest in the history of the country. Drouth swept the country; the pastures yielded no fat cattle; the lands produced no crops, and this at a time when the cost of living and the cost of all products were highest because of the great war.

During November and December bountiful rains soaked the earth. There is now a fine season in the ground, and with the usual rains in the spring pastures will be good and crops will be produced. Preparations are being made for the planting of a large acreage in cotton and also feed crops all over the county. Every foot of cultivated land should be planted, and every farmer in the county should plant the largest acreage possible.

THAT NUECES RIVER PROJECT.

That Nueces River Irrigation project, which has been called to the attention of the Reclamation Department of the Government, would mean a great deal to this section of Texas if put through, and if it is as good a proposition as the engineers think it is, and we believe it is, it should be put over. Sixty thousand acres of land lying adjacent to Cotulla, irrigated from a government project, and worked by our returning soldiers, would be a mighty fine thing—and it may become a reality.

When the Legislature meets there promises to be some mighty interesting things right at the jump off, for here will be staged the final bout of the Parr-Glasscock Senatorial controversy. On the face of the general election returns Parr was elected Senator from this district, but Glasscock claims fraud and illegal voting and his supporters claim they have a mass of convincing evidence that they will submit to the Senate—evidence that will show how elections are conducted in some of the border counties where it is not necessarily essential that a man be an American citizen to vote. Mr. Parr will probably wake up to the fact that Texas will no longer stand for his methods.

It is beginning to look to us as though some of those people over in Europe are not satisfied with the cannon's muzzle covered, and desire to start another row. It is a pity that all of that dissatisfied element could not be rounded up and then turn an army of about a million of Uncle Sam's boys loose on them with orders to take no prisoners.

The Wheat crop of the country this season is probably the largest ever planted and it is in excellent condition at the present time. Uncle Sam is going to have to feed the greater part of the world for awhile, but he can do it.

The onion crop ought to be marketed next spring at a profit to the grower as it will be less than half of the past year. It is estimated that Laredo will have about 1500 cars, and we doubt if the balance of the onion district will equal the shipments from Laredo.

Influenza is said to be killing hogs in some of the Central West states by the score. One large farm in Iowa is said to have lost \$10,000 worth of hogs in two weeks time. At the present price of hogs the loss of a few head means considerable to the farmer.

The oil field of West Texas is attracting capital from all over the United States. The field is being further developed every week and experts figure that it will eclipse any field in the union.

In this vicinity only about 200 acres in onions were planted this winter. At last Nueces river farmers are getting down to the production of staple crops.

A large part of Texas received a beneficial snowfall this week. The blizzard swept over a large part of the United States, and was felt down this way.

The soldier boys will soon be coming home by the score, and then it will seem like the old days again.

How many times have you failed to write it 1919.

MONEY TO LEND

On Farms and Ranches.

Unlimited Funds. No Delay.

E. B. CHANDLER,

102 East Crockett St. San Antonio, Texas.

THE WAR IS NOT OVER

THE COUNTRY NEEDS ITS PATRIOTS NOW MORE THAN EVER BEFORE

Because several essential matters have yet to be attended to. For one thing we have not yet made peace with Germany, and there is no telling what amount of police work may have to be done. Germany has no proper government, and revolution and opposition may be met with at any time. An army of over two million men and about a million men belonging to our sea forces have to be paid, fed, transported and then returned home. Enormous government contracts for supplies cannot be repudiated, but the goods must be paid for in full. Our great ship-building activities designed to make us at least the second greatest carrying power in the world must be carried out at a cost of many millions of dollars, to the ultimate advantage of every business man in this country. Our allies, if they need money, must have it.

To draw back now and to refuse to spend money would be to place ourselves in the position of a business man who having sunk an enormous amount of capital and effort in a business, quits just at that moment when the business is on its feet and is about to pay dividends.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WORKS.

It is really not a question of whether or not we desire to spend more money—we MUST do it. A word of explanation as to the manner in which the United States Government collects and spends money will make this matter perfectly clear. When the war started, the Government contracted for goods to the value of many hundreds of millions of dollars without having the money to pay for the goods. The Government then borrowed from the banks on Short Term Certificates of Indebtedness the necessary money to keep matters going and then repaid the banks out of the First Liberty Loan. This method of finance has been maintained ever since; the Government always being in debt. It is a fact that nearly all of the Fourth Liberty Loan money has already been spent and very soon the Government will be spending the money which you must supply in the shape of subscriptions to the Fifth Liberty Loan.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

We hope, and with good reason, that after the close of the war, we shall find ourselves with an enormous international bank account, with the people of Europe owing us possibly five hundred million dollars yearly in interest alone on our Loans to them, that we shall find ourselves with a magnificent merchant fleet which will carry our goods promptly and cheaply to every part of the world, and that the demand for our manufactured products will be so great that we shall have an era of prosperity unknown in the history of the nation. It takes capital to conduct business and now is the time for every sensible business man to put by money for use during that period of activity and prosperity that we look forward to in the near future.

PATRIOTISM AND GOOD SENSE.

There is no better way of taking care of this money than by investing in Liberty Bonds. Every dollar so placed is a splendid investment and the placing of it constitutes an act of the truest patriotism.

THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT OF ALL

Is the fact that all of our sacrifices, including those of our noble dead in France will have been in vain unless we finish the task which we have undertaken. We have poured out our blood and treasure in order that we might have a safe world, and the world freedom, democracy and happiness. Having won the right to institute these principles on a world wide basis, shall we now draw back at the very moment when our object is within our grasp? It is unthinkable.

READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY.

These men representative of what is best in the business life of the community.

Hon. W. P. Hobby, Governor State of Texas.

"I am apprehensive that the citizens of this State might overlook their present and future obligations to the Government incident to victory. It is hoped that holders of Liberty Bonds will not place them immediately on the market, but that they will continue the conduct of their business affairs on a war basis holding themselves in readiness to further finance the Government and to refrain from doing any act which might impair the value of outstanding Government securities."

Jas Callan, President of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas. Menard, Texas.

"The country is not restored to normal conditions by the signing of the Armistice, nor is the drouth-stricken area restored to normal by reason of recent rains. The people should be implored to preserve their patriotism, economy and industrial endeavors to the end of supporting our Government and themselves."

Hon. W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona.

"The people of this State and elsewhere will speedily come to a realization that the sacrifices the allies have made will be unavailing unless the reconstruction is in accordance with true democratic principles. Those principles necessitate a direct responsibility by every individual in the Government, a responsibility which can only be met by continued retrenchment including the holding of all war securities, foregoing luxuries until every soldier has returned to his home and above all it is necessary to maintain production wherever possible and to convert war industries into normal peace activities. The sacrifices that have been made must not be followed by domestic chaos."

Hon. R. L. Williams, Governor State of Oklahoma.

"Citizens must not make the mistake of thinking the war is over. Remaining tasks of the war—demobilizing of armies and returning to normal industries of millions of soldiers and laborers in war factories—demand patriotic co-operation from every citizen. Additional Loans are to be floated. It is unpatriotic now to throw bonds on the market needlessly. The next few months of effort will be the real test of patriotism. Real patriots will obey the requests of their Government leaders just as cheerfully as they obeyed them a year ago."

Senator Morris Sheppard, Washington.

"Absolutely essential that sacrifices and restrictions are properly financed and our soldiers at this time to throw off all restrictions might have serious effect on our entire economic and business foundations and fatally impair the glorious fruits of our great struggle for human Liberty."

Hon. R. G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana.

"It is incumbent upon us and alert citizens and lovers of liberty and national stability to uphold the Government financially and in every other way just as we did during the active period of the war. There should be no heavy dumping of Liberty Bonds upon the market nor plunging in any manner along business lines. Let our people be conservative, careful and frugal, that we may be prepared to meet any eventualities."

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

T. R. KECK

YELLOW PINE LUMBER

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

All Orders Filled Promptly. Satisfaction Guarantee

COTULLA, TEXAS.

THE AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

W. L. PEASE, Proprietor

Modern Hair Cuts, Shampoo, 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

(Incorporated)

of Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas.

Wants Your Business for 1918.

J. H. ZACHRY, Manager J. H. GALUMAN, Assistant Manager



Cattle Buying for Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle, on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer, or a shipper or feeder, gets it away from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the livestock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company,
U. S. A.



COMFORTS, SMILES AND CAKE LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE

Thus Every Red Cross Canteen Becomes a Bit of Home
for Our Soldiers in France.

What could possibly be more gladdening than the sight of real American doughnuts, hunks of luscious pie,—real hunks? Nothing—unless it might be the sight of an honest-to-goodness American girl. And the combination of the three, and maybe a couple of mugs of good hot coffee thrown in for good measure—nobody but a really tired, hardworked Yank can really appreciate this food for the gods and comfort for the heart of man.

"It ain't the coffee nor the pie nor the doughnuts, not even the pretty girls," said one young soldier; "it is the sight of a woman who looks like your mother—with her little cap a trifle askew sometimes, and maybe a lock of hair straightened out of curl, just like mother used to have hers come when she was hurrying too hard—that's the thing that makes a fellow glad he happened to be with this particular bunch. And when that woman says, 'Here, son, have another piece of pie!' it goes right through your heart and makes you feel that if you ever do get back to the old U. S. A. again you'll not forget mother's birthday and you'll remember to say the kind things every single day of your life."

The Red Cross serves the lads of all the nations, of course, but it is particularly partial to the khaki clad youths with a bit of slang and the call for the matches and the cigarettes. They are the ones who appreciate the American crackers and jam.

There are the canteens close to the trenches, of course, and the huts where the men may go and bathe and have their clothes freshened up, and the

railroad station canteen service, and the big canteens with the writing rooms and showers and libraries, and lounges where a fellow can rest a while, but the boys who have been there insist that they love the little rolling canteens that just naturally spring up where you least expect them, most of all.

Many well known names are on the lists of canteen workers, for American women were quick to seize the opportunity for service. The poorest soldier on his leave may be served by an American woman whose hospitality was formerly dealt out by her maids and butlers—and whose guest lists included only the most fashionable names in the social register. Now it is she who hands over the pie with her own hands and then gathers up the dishes—yes, and oftentimes washes them when help is scarce, for they have to be washed and made ready for the next lot of soldiers—and one cannot disappoint the boys who are never too tired to respond to the call of duty.

Another part of the canteen service is the "store," where the soldiers are supplied with their needs, where things they have lost in the heat of battle are replaced, tooth paste handed out, razor blades, towels, toothbrushes, all sorts of things, not forgetting the post cards to send home and the ever wanted packages of cigarettes.

Taking it all in, the canteen does far more than fill the stomachs of the men—it puts something worth while into their hearts.

UPON SACRIFICE OF U. S. DEPENDS FATE OF EUROPE

NEW TASK OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION INVOLVES THE SHIPMENT ABROAD OF EVERY TON OF FOOD THAT CAN BE PUSHED THROUGH AMERICAN PORTS.

Review of How We Saved During War, With No Great Surplus, Gives Clue As to How We Will Save Through Will to Prevent European Famine.

To the voluntary service and sacrifice of the American people must be attributed the continued health strength and morale of the allied armies and the people behind the lines who have been bearing the brunt of our war.

Upon this same spirit of service and sacrifice will depend Europe's fate in the months to come. In the past year we have carried out an export program the magnitude of which is almost beyond comprehension. But with the new demands which have come from the nations liberated from German oppression our exports must be almost doubled. We must ship to Europe every ton of food that can be pushed through our ports.

Before the war this country sent about 6,000,000 tons of food to Europe each year. In the past crop year we sent 11,820,000 tons. As a war program we had obligated ourselves to export 17,500,000 tons in the present year. Now that we are called upon to keep starvation from the liberated nations this figure must be increased to a minimum of at least 20,000,000 tons. Kept Up a Living Ration.

Without our help it would have been absolutely impossible last year for the allies to maintain a living ration. Since our entry into the war we have been contributing largely to the support of one hundred and twenty million people whose normal food supplies have been cut off, whose production has fallen almost to the vanishing point, whose fields have been devastated by Germany. The food exported from the United States in the past year has been sufficient to supply the complete ration of twenty-two million people.

It is hard to grasp the magnitude and significance of the assistance which has been lent the allies by the patriotic, voluntary service of the American people. The food we sent abroad last year would have been sufficient to feed one-fifth of our population. And this was done in spite of the fact that we entered the year with short crops. Our surplus was practically nothing. An overwhelming proportion of the food that left this country last year was saved out of the normal home consumption of our own people.

Overcame Great Obstacles. In spite of difficulties met in internal transportation and shortage of ocean tonnage, our food exports last year amounted to a figure that a few years ago would have been unbelievable. Even the most optimistic element of our population faced with anxious consternation the prospect which opened before us with the beginning of the 1917 harvest year.

We entered the past crop year with a wheat supply which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels available for export. When the crop year ended we had sent 141,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. The American people had saved out of their normal consumption 121,000,000 bushels.

A survey of export figures shows that the conservation of flour brought about by the wheatless meals, wheatless days, substitution in our kitchens and bakeries, enabled us to send to our armies and the allies 33,000,000 barrels of white flour—wheat figured as flour. Had we exported only our visible surplus, we would have been able to ship less than 4,500,000 barrels. Answer to Rhonda—Wheat.

Before December 1 our surplus had gone overseas and an additional 36,000,000 bushels had been taken from the stock reserved for home consumption and added to the surplus already shipped to the allies. It seemed hardly possible that we could bring our total exports above 100,000,000 bushels by July 1. But in January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that unless we could send an additional 75,000,000 bushels he could not take responsibility for assuring his people that they would be fed. The American people responded by sending 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, saved from their home consumption between the first of the year and the advent of the new crop.

By October 10, 1918, we had already shipped 65,969,305 bushels since July 1. Absolutely the only limitation upon our wheat exports since the latest harvest has been the scarcity of ocean tonnage.

When figures began to show definitely that the people of the United States were actually reducing their consumption of foods needed abroad, the Food Administration was told that it was comparatively easy to bring about conservation of staple necessities, but that it would be far more difficult to accomplish an actual decrease in the use of luxuries. The doubters took sugar as an example, and declared that it would be practically impossible to bring our consumption of sugar down to a point that would meet only the food needs of the people.

Sugar Ration Observed. The fact that the Food Administration has twice been able to relax the voluntary sugar ration is itself proof that the ration of two pounds per person per month was generally observed throughout the country. This

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population. Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this year, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for America because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

conservation allowed the Food Administration to build up a reserve, and to tide over the period of scarcity until the new crops of Louisiana cane and beet sugar were ready for distribution.

The records of the Food Administration show that in July, August, September and October 955,000 tons were distributed. Normal consumption for that period is 1,600,000 tons. This shows a definite concrete saving of over 600,000 tons. These figures apply to sugar consumed on the table, in the kitchen and in the various industries, and show conclusively that in the homes and public eating places of America, where 70 per cent of all our sugar is consumed, the sugar consumption has been reduced by more than one-third.

In the four-month period beginning with July this country normally uses 400,000 tons of sugar per month. Last July 260,000 tons entered into distribution. In August only 225,000 tons were distributed. In September the figures showed only 279,000 tons and then fell to 230,000 tons in October.

Meat Eaters Cut Ration. The contribution made by the meat producers of this country to the war program is of particular significance, as it demonstrates the hearty cooperation accorded the Food Administration by the meat producers of the country.

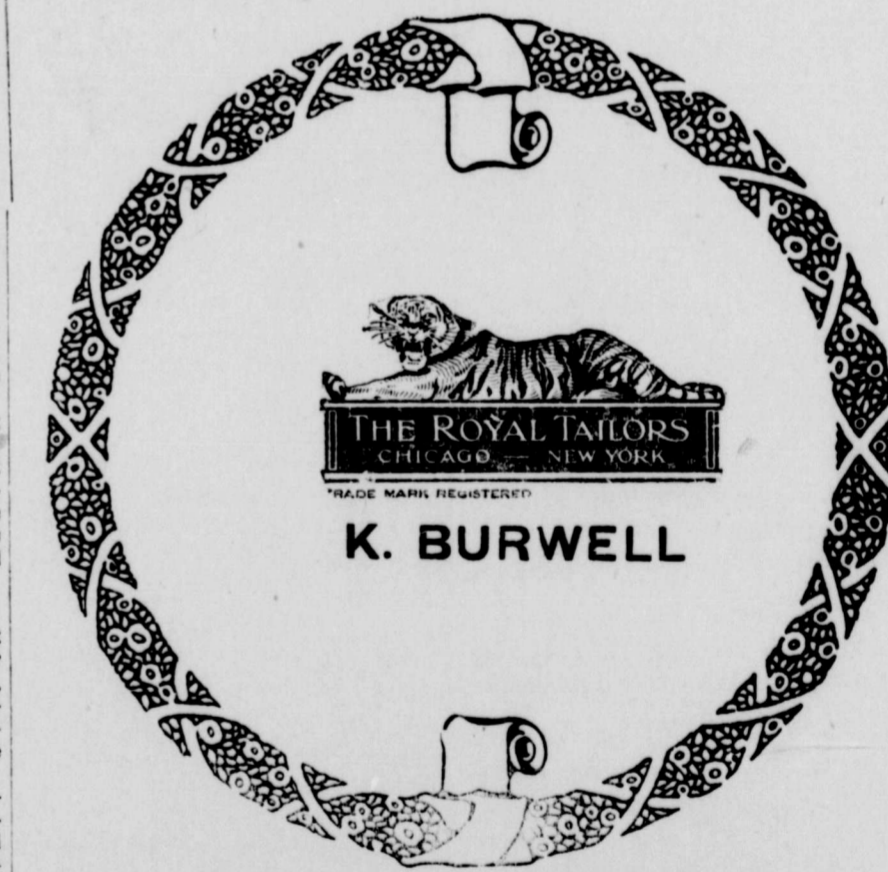
According to reports of the Department of Agriculture, there was an increase in cattle of 10,238,000 head and 12,441,000 hogs, these figures compiled to January 1 last. In the same period there was a decrease of 819,000 head of sheep, but indications are this decrease will show an increase following the latest reports.

Since January 1 unofficial information indicates an increase in hogs of not less than 8 per cent, and not more than 15 per cent, compared with one year ago, with an increase in average weight.

Increase Hog Production. Following the request of the Food Administration for increase in hog production for the fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919 the increase may yield not less than 1,500,000,000 pounds more of pork products than were available last year. Without this increase the shipping program arranged by Mr. Hoover regarding animal food products would have been impossible.

The dressed hog products during the three months ending September 30, 1917, amounted to 993,172,000 pounds, while for the same months of 1918 the production was 1,277,589,000 pounds, an increase of over 374,000,000 pounds for the quarter.

During the same period in 1917 inspected slaughter records of dressed beef showed 1,263,900,000 pounds as against 1,454,000,000 pounds for the three month period ending September 1, this year.



GALOMEL DYNAMITES YOUR LIVER! MAKES YOU SICK AND SALIVATES

"Dodson's Liver Tone" Starts Your Liver Better Than Calomel and You Don't Lose a Day's Work

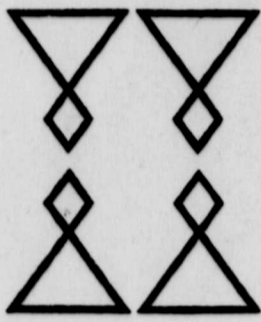
Live up your sluggish liver! Feel fine and cheerful; make your work a pleasure; be vigorous and full of ambition. But take no nasty, dangerous calomel because it makes you sick and you may lose a day's work. Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into your bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. Listen to me! If you want to enjoy the quietest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver

Tone tonight. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working; headache and dizziness gone; stomach will be sweet and bowels regular.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and can not salivate. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of Calomel is almost stopped entirely here.

We Feel a Degree of Satisfaction



in looking over our past year's business, to find our old friends still with us and new friends and customers continually being added, which gives us the assurance that you appreciate our Service and Reliability. We solicit a continuance of your valued patronage, assuring you that for 1919 we are even better prepared to serve you. We extend to you our best wishes for the New Year.

Cotulla Mercantile Company.

Local & Personal

Orville Carr of San Antonio spent Christmas here with his parents.

Miss Clifton Hill of Webb spent the holidays with Miss Ethel Poole.

Ezery Alderman, who is attending A. & M. was at home for the holidays.

Mrs. E. W. Alderman returned Wednesday from a brief visit to San Antonio.

Deputy Sheriff G. O. Hill spent the holidays at Laredo, returning here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong Poole returned early in the week from San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Neal have returned to Rockport after spending Christmas here.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Reeves of Laredo were here during the holidays visiting relatives.

Mrs. L. G. Tucker of Houston visited at the home of her mother Mrs. Wm. Shaw, during the holidays.

Miss Mary Holman was over from Asherton to spend Christmas week.

Miss Alva Tarar, who is teaching at Lytle this year was at home during Christmas week.

Miss Mattie Lee Brown of San Marcos visited Miss Alva Gaddis during the holidays.

Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Cushing of San Antonio spent Christmas here with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Coleman returned to Rockport yesterday after spending two weeks here with relatives.

Miss Vera Bell Lockhart of Pleasanton is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Gaddis.

Don't forget that K. Burwell carries the famous Lion Brand Work Shoes and lace boots—also a free oil pan.

Marion Gaddis and Marion Neely, both of A. & M. College spent the holidays at home. They will return tomorrow.

Clyde C. Womble of Camp Travis, was here and spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. Chas. E. Neal.

J. H. Masters has returned to Rockport to the shipyards after spending Christmas here with his family.

L. M. Widener of Lubbock, Texas, visited his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Widener during Christmas week.

Mrs. Vernon Smith and children of Pleasanton spent Christmas and the holidays in Cotulla with relatives.

E. T. Widener and son Owen, who are employed in the shipyards at Rockport, were here to spend Christmas but have returned.

J. W. Baylor, manager of the La Motte Ranch is in San Antonio spending a few days.

Miller Claunch and Earnest Rock of the San Antonio Academy spent Christmas at home.

Lee Keithey, genial manager of the Dobie Ranch spent Christmas week in Cotulla.

Miss Florine Holman who is teaching at Jacksonville arrived shortly before Christmas and spent part of the holidays at home.

Miss Helen Steele, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. A. S. J. Steele, returned to the State University Tuesday after spending Christmas at home.

Misses Libban and Winnie Masters were at home for Christmas. Miss Lillian is teaching at Dilley and Miss Winnie in Bexar County.

Jack Maltzberger, who is attending Terrell Military Academy, returned home a few days before Christmas and spent all of the holidays in the city.

Charles Ethel Neal, Isabel Maltzberger and Kathleen Skinner are enjoying a house party for a few days with Gus Sutton at the Bob Sutton ranch.

Burnett Robuck has moved his family here from Artesia Wells to give his children benefit of our High School. Mr. Robuck has accepted a position on Judge Thomas Ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen Mayor, jr., of San Antonio, are here visiting at the home of Mrs. Mayor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Pate.

Mrs. J. H. Gallman was called to San Antonio Tuesday to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. T. C. Baker, who is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Wildenthal, jr., spent Christmas day with Mrs. Wildenthal's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lake, at San Marcos.

Norvell Graham, who is attending the State Medical University at Galveston, spent Christmas here with homefolks, returning to Galveston Tuesday.

Trappers are busy as they have never been before and fur dealers are doing considerable business. Coyotes that are now being caught are in fine shape and their fur is good.

William Tarar came home Tuesday on a two weeks furlough. He is in the Marines and is stationed at Paris Island, S. C. He and Frederick Binkley are together, and he says Frederick is in good health, and both like their work fine.

There will be Preaching Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. tomorrow by pastor. Sunday School at 9.45. Christmas Eve at 6 p. m.

Our members are urged to attend these services. All are cordially invited and strangers especially welcome.

Angel Food Flour. Cotulla Merc. Co.

W. M. Dyson returned Christmas eve from Bartlettville Kas., where she went some weeks ago, with the view of locating at that place. However, the position he had there did not suit him, hence his return to Cotulla.

J. M. Dobie is shipping in several thousand head of steers that he recently bought in East Texas. The total number contracted for was 8,000 but only about 5,000 will be moved to pastures in this county at this time.

Mrs. Lee Dobie and little son spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kerr. She will likely remain here for some time. Lieut. Dobie is now in Florida, having been sent there from New York when the armistice was signed. At that time he was enroute overseas.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages. That is catarrh. Catarrh being generally influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Mr. L. W. Gaddis received word this week from Dr. J. N. Lightsey at Chattanooga, Tenn., stating that he had received his discharge from the army, and was then on his way to New Orleans, where he expected to take a post graduate course before returning home. Dr. Lightsey sold his home here before entering the army and it is possible that if he can find a more favorable location he may not return here, but he stated in his letter to Mr. Gaddis that he still called Cotulla "home."

WOOD.

Account having to pay more for labor, will have to raise price on wood. Effective Monday, Jan. 6th, price will be \$4.50 per cord for mesquite; \$5.50 for oak. Leave orders with H. B. Miller.

Andreas Sauseda.

STRAYED

From Happle switch 5 miles West of Artesia Wells a large Poland China Boar, black with white points. Reward for information. J. L. Porter, Artesia Wells, Tex.

P. G. Tailor Shop.

Telephone 90.

Located South of Gilmer Hotel Near Buck's Place.

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies Suits and Skirts a Specialty.

P. G. CORTEZ

A CHRISTMAS FIESTA.

This writer finds it an interesting task to relate the story of a fiesta that occurred in Cotulla on the afternoon of December 18th, when some two dozen American women and school girls, together with about the same number of Mexican women were entertained by the children of the Mexican school, at a nicely arranged and well rendered program. This program was published in the Record in the issue just preceding Christmas. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to be present voted that the participants and the teachers deserved much praise for the very creditable performance. The children showed the painstaking supervision of excellent and thorough teaching.

After the program, the children, teachers and visitors, all in joyous spirits, preceded by Miss Guerra repaired to the outdoor for an al fresco performance, where the pin a ta was a most interesting and amusing feature of entertainment.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with this fiesta custom of Mexico, we will describe it thus. A large olla or water jar is decorated in tissue paper featuring the National colors and containing a gift or prize. This jar, which is very pretty is suspended from the center of a wire that is stretched across a large open space. On top of the jar is hung a National emblem or flag. Each player is in turn blindfolded, lead some forty feet distant, then the blindfolded player is turned about several times, then given a long pole with which to strike at the jar. This turning around is confusing to the player, and causes most players to lose their sense of direction, thus many laughable mistakes occur, frequently the spectators have to rush frantically out of the way of the bewildered aspirant for the prize. One excited little boy reached up to a woman that he liked very much exclaiming "move out, move out, or you'll get your bean smashed" (proving the adaptability of Mexican boys as well as Americans for slang.)

Quite a few blind-folded girls and boys marched forth radiantly to strike for the prize, some timidly moving cautiously, others fearlessly reckless striking at the thin air or striking the nearby building; thus accomplishing their own defeat and creating hilarious merriment for the spectators. Finally a very little boy struck off the flag, and was awarded the second prize. Carl's Pena was the lucky aspirant who broke the jar and caught the prize, a nice bottle of perfume, given by Mr. L. W. Gaddis. After this scene the happy children were marched into the class room and seated. The visiting women were again comfortably seated in the clean, well decorated auditorium, where they were daintily served to hot coffee, hot tamales and hot loughnuts. This surprise was

WE THANK YOU
for your 1918 Business and wish you a **PROSPEROUS NINETEEN NINETEEN.**

ECONOMIZE
By Trading at the

NECESSITY STORE
NUF SED

SIMPSON & SONS
We Sell War Savings Stamps.

provided by the joint efforts of the school children. The serving committee was composed of the young lady members of the school, who worked under the supervision of Mrs. Jodie Earnest. While the visitors were thus happily engaged, Miss Guerra was playing Santa Claus for the children who were given apples, candy, dolls, horns, balls, books, tops and many other things dear to the heart of childhood.

Old Santa Claus in this instance having been provided by the untiring efforts of Mrs. J. T. Maltzberger and Mrs. J. H. Gallman, school trustees, who determinedly pushed the project to a successful finish. The contributions and donations came from the combined Sunday Schools and Church Societies, and the Girls Missionary Society. These four agencies alone providing \$17.00 cash. This was supplemented by \$5.00 cash from County Superintendent, G. A. Welhausen and \$1.00 from Mr. D. H. Davis, and \$2.00 from the two women trustees. Gifts for the children from Simpson & Sons; gifts from the Cotulla Mercantile Co.; gifts from Gaddis' Pharmacy, including the prize, a nice bottle of perfume, and gifts from K. Burwell.

Mr. C. E. Neal as usual, was generous with his jitney service, conveying many women visitors who otherwise would not have been able to go on account of the bad weather. Mrs. T. H. Poole also bided the visitors using her big car. It was indeed the true spirit of friendliness and good cheer that was manifest on this occasion and all were happy alike.

The Mexican mothers seemed to be appreciative of the efforts of their American neighbors to provide happiness for their little ones, and the American women were glad to be there, appreciating the kindly courtesies extended by their polite hosts.

The children of the American school made many beautiful little books, and contributed these, with books and toys. —D. J.

John W. Willson
Attorney at Law

Will practice in all Courts
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
COTULLA, TEXAS.

DR. R. L. GRAHAM
Physician and Surgeon.

Office One Door North Gaddis Pharmacy
COTULLA, TEXAS.

HEAVY MEAT EATERS HAVE SLOW KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if you feel Backache or have bladder trouble—Take glass of Salts.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink. Everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.