

# The Cotulla Record

VOL 19, NO 41

COTULLA, TEXAS, JAN. 17, 1919.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

## URGES OBSERVANCE OF THRIFT WEEK.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 15. — In a proclamation issued today, Governor Hobby urges appropriate observance of National Thrift Week of the Young Men's Christian Association, January 17-24, inclusive. All officers of the State, the mayors and county officials, the teachers and all other citizens of Texas are requested to make the week a period of constructive thought and action and economic planning. The proclamation follows:

"National Thrift Week of the Young Men's Christian Association, January 17 to 24, 1920, which has the full support of the United States Treasury and of the leading financial, commercial and civic and educational organization throughout the United States, is designed to promote the prosperity of all citizens and of every community.

"It behooves every right-minded citizen of Texas to take serious thought to lessen foolish extravagance and waste, to abate inflation of credit, to release through intelligent saving and investment the capital needed to finance production and employment to combat unrest and to build up a more stable, prosperous and truly American population.

"The program of economic education of National Thrift Week is well devised to foster all of these desirable conditions.

"I urge upon all officers of the State, the mayors and county officials, the superintendents and principals of our public schools, and every citizen, business establishment, industrial plant, trade, civic or other organization and all employees or members thereof, to exert every effort, individually and through their community thrift committees, to make National Thrift Week a period of constructive thought and action and of economic planning for every one within their several communities."

Strayed or Stolen—One mouse colored horse mule about 13 1-2 hands high. Mexican brand on left hip. A with variations on all points. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. — H. C. Lane, Millett, Texas.

Miss Lillian Masters came home from Dilley Saturday.

## RAW MATERIAL FOR SUIT \$5.25.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15. — The statements of H. R. King of Seattle, before the National Retail Clothiers' Association at Chicago Tuesday that clothing prices will advance from 25 to 40 per cent, partly because of the higher wool prices, was characterized as "absurd" by Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, here yesterday. Mr. King had said that Australian wool had increased from \$1.14 a pound in 1914 to \$4.10 a pound now.

"The truth of the matter is that wool is no higher in Boston, the wool market of the country, now than it was 90 days ago," Dr. McClure said, "and the highest price yet paid for clean wool in Boston is around \$2.10 per pound and this is for the very finest grade. Ordinary three-eighths blood wool, and the class out of which soldier's uniforms were made, is selling today in Boston at from \$1.30 to \$1.40 per pound scoured. This wool has not advanced in the last 90 days.

"To manufacture a suit of men's clothing, suitable for the average sized individual and made of medium winter-weight goods, requires about 62 ounces of wool. Thus, at the present price, the wool in an average man's suit can be bought for \$5.25 and this on the presumption that the suit is made of all wool. Such suits as this retail for from \$60 to \$75. If one were to use the very finest wool grown in the manufacture of this suit, not more than \$7 worth of wool could be used.

It has not been determined just when the gin will run again, but as stated last week the object is to wait until all cotton is picked and then make a final ginning. On account of the low price the cotton that is now being picked is bringing, some farmers will abandon picking altogether. One farmer stated to us yesterday that he had from ten to twenty bales in the field but he did not figure it would pay him to get it out at the present high price of picking and the low price of this class or cotton.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Lansford a fine boy, Tuesday, January 13th.

## WANTS SITUATION CLEARED UP.

Austin, Texas. The attention of the Texas State Board of Health has been called to confusion existing in the minds of the physicians and the general public as to the nature of the product causing the unusual reaction in Dallas and other localities in Texas.

General impression is that Diphtheria Antitoxin was responsible. This is not the case. Material used is known in medical practice as Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture. This mixture is administered for the purpose of protecting against attack of diphtheria, while Diphtheria Antitoxin, an entirely different product, is administered to cure the patient after disease has been contracted.

Regrettable as the occurrence has been, the results will be nothing compared to what could be obtained, unless the confusion promptly corrected. If physicians refrain from using Diphtheria Antitoxin, and parents refuse to allow its use on their children, the result will be a great deal more suffering than occurred in the use of Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture.

On the ground of a broad general public health measure, earnest appeal is being made to make it clear that Diphtheria Antitoxin was not concerned and was in no way at fault. Therefore the State Board of Health urges that the use of Diphtheria Antitoxin be not refused in any case where it is needed.

The State Board also requests that where this treatment is refused, that report of such be made direct to the State Health Officer.

## Health Officer Issues Warning.

Austin, Texas — Recognizing the possible danger of a recurrence of the influenza epidemic of a year ago, the State Health Officer has issued the following statement, as a warning:

"If a person has a cold, cough or sore throat, then he should stay at home, avoiding crowds at all times, and especially where there is poor ventilation. If the feet get wet, or the clothing wet or damp, dry them at the earliest possible opportunity.

Spend as much time as possible out of doors and be sure that the bedroom is well ventilated. When compelled to cough or sneeze, cover the mouth and nose with a handkerchief, thus avoiding the spreading of germs among others.

In brief, keep the body as healthy as possible, for a healthy body offers a high resistance to the invasion of any disease."

Dr. Goddard stated that he thought this warning was timely inasmuch as a report from foreign countries show that the disease is again epidemic in some of these countries, and all precautions should be used to prevent the return of the disease in epidemic form in this state.

Some few cases have been reported to the State Board of Health every month since the first outbreak of last year.

Bad weather has delayed census enumerators all over the county, not only in the country districts have been bad and the work is necessarily slower than if the weather was good.

## SOAKING RAIN SUNDAY NIGHT.

The ground has been wet for a long time but it is "wetter" now than at any time this winter. Sunday a light mist fell all day until just about dark when a steady drizzle set in which continued all night and toward noon Monday. The total precipitation was 1.30 inches. Cloudy weather hung on all the week, yesterday bringing the first sunshine of consequence.

The rain was of much benefit to the onion and truck farms and while it has delayed farm work in general it will do a world of good by putting a season in the ground that will be lasting.

If the weather clears up farmers can get back into their fields by Monday and make preparations for planting, which time will be here almost before it can be realized.

## 5,238 BALES GINNED IN LA SALLE.

Up to December 13th, according to the report of the Bureau of the Census, La Salle county gins had ginned a total of 5,238 bales of cotton. Frio county had ginned 4,135 bales.

## STATE OFFICIALS HERE.

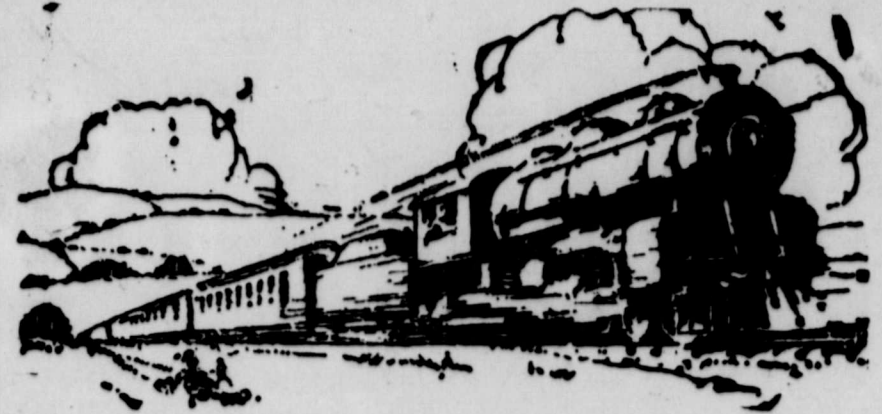
Fred W. Davis, State Commissioner of Agriculture and T. S. Minter, Director of the Bureau of Markets, were in Cotulla Wednesday, arriving here on the morning train from Laredo. Mr. Davis was scheduled to speak here to the farmers, but somehow announcement of the schedule failed to arrive, consequently no preparations had been made. The weather was bad and roads muddy and very few farmers were in town so the speaking was called off.

## "Fighting His Shadow."

We have all heard about fellow from Bitter Creek who were so bad they would fight their shadows, but quite a crowd witnessed a big Rhode Island Red rooster do the stunt in front of The City Garage yesterday morning for more than an hour. Mr. Keithley had driven a new Chevrolet car up and parked it near the garage. The old rooster came along and spied his shadow in the side of the new car and he immediately hopped upon the running board and made fight. He went through all of the preliminary stunts that a rooster usually does before the real thing commenced—and then the battle opened. Every time the old rooster would charge, his abrupt collision with the side of the car would tumble him backwards off the running board. Evidently he thought his antagonist was giving him a pretty stiff game, but he was nifty, and up on the running board he would go again and the maneuvers would start. Every move would be followed by the imaginary rooster, and pretty soon there would be another charge, with the same result. Finally the rooster crowed a couple of times and strutted off, apparently satisfied that he was "cock of the walk."

FOR SALE—All kinds of fruit trees and shrubby kept by a first class Nursey. Will deliver anytime between now and first of March. If you need anything call on, or drop me a postal card, Cotulla, Texas.

D. N. McCrea.



A vast amount of work now remains to be done which the intervention of war has necessarily delayed and accumulated, and the result is that a very large capital expenditure ought to be made to make up for the interruptions inevitably due to the war, and to prepare the railroads to serve adequately the increased traffic throughout the country. WALKER D. HINES, Director General of Railroads.

Work more—  
Produce more—  
Save more—

But we can't continue increasing our production unless we continue increasing our railroad facilities.

The farms, mines and factories cannot increase their output beyond the capacity of the railroads to haul their products.

Railroads are now near the peak of their carrying capacity.

Without railroad expansion—more engines, more cars, more tracks, more terminals—there can be little increase in production.

But this country of ours is going to keep right on growing—and the railroads must grow with it.

To command in the investment markets the flow of new capital to expand railroad facilities—and so increase production—there must be public confidence in the future earning power of railroads.

The nation's business can grow only as fast as the railroads grow.

*This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives*

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to the Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

## Services at the Methodist Church Sunday, January 18th, 1920.

SUNDAY SCHOOL 10 a. m.

Dr. R. L. Graham, Supt.

J. P. Guinn, Asst. Supt.

Frank Keck, Sec'y.

Be on time. Bring your Bible. The Pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Morning Service: "The Sin Against The Holy Spirit"  
Evening Service: "The Faith That Saves."

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO WORSHIP WITH US

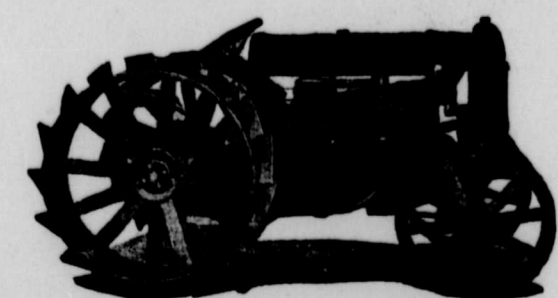
## CEMENT WORK

I want to figure with you on Cement Sidewalks, Cemetery Curbing, etc. I have just completed jobs for T. R. Keck, H. C. Fullerton and others and invite your inspection. All work guaranteed and first class.

PAUL BRAY.

## Display of TRACTORS

In Our New Building  
WE WANT  
YOU TO SEE THEM



Carload of Ford Touring Cars and Roadsters Expected to arrive next Week.

Chas. E. Neal's Auto Co.

**THE COTULLA RECORD**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered in the Postoffice at Cotulla, Texas as second class mail matter

MANLY & MANLY, PUBLISHERS.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

It will soon be candidate time. This year will be no exception. Just as many fellows will want to get up to the pie counter as they have in the past.

Things are getting in a warmed up state with Mexico and it looks like intervention most any time now. All that is necessary is a spark to start the flames.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held the prohibition law constitutional. Old John Barleycorn has been dying hard, but he is kicking his last kick and his friends have about come to the conclusion that there is not going to be any resurrection.

The month is slipping by and every woman who wishes to vote in the primary election of this year must pay her poll tax before the end of the month. Those living in incorporated towns or cities require the payment of a poll tax both to the city and state. This requirement is necessary to vote. Every woman should avail herself of the privilege of voting.

**GIVING AS WELL AS TAKING.**

"Time's a terrible thief!" sighed the old lady on the front porch of the farmhouse. "Every year he takes away some blessing. Youth goes, an' friends an' health an' hopes; pretty much every thing you set your heart on. By seventy there ain't much left."

Sitting beside her in the subdued light of the lingering sunset, we wondered at her words, says one who relates her complaint. For we had seen another sort of old age; age which, like the sunset, was more glorious than the dawn. We remembered eyes which were bright after looking on the world for seventy years and more. We knew hearts to which time was continually bringing new blessings, giving, instead of taking.

Old people are not the only ones who complain that time is nothing but a thief. This very summer we have heard young people uttering complaints which in effect were very like the old lady's lament. "How fast the vacation goes!" "How soon our good times will be over!" "Oh, dear! Why can't pleasant things last longer!" The years are bringing their wealth of helping touches and their enriching blessings, if only you have the heart to receive heaven's richest treasures day by day. "So teach us to count our days that we may get us a heart of wisdom."—American Insurance Journal.

**UNCLE SAM AND THE FARMER.**

The year through which we have just passed has been a prosperous one for one stockman and the farmer but especially for the cotton farmer. A bountiful yield and the high prices received for cotton and other products of the farm will no doubt more than double the number of Income Tax payers among the farmers for the year 1919. It should be borne in mind by those who have never made an Income Tax Report, but who will be due a tax for 1919, that it is not necessary for the Government to notify you of your liability. The Law places the duty squarely on you and you should inform yourself as to the requirements and comply with them. Ample time is allowed in which your Income Tax return may be legally filed—failure to file it on time renders you liable to severe penalties.

**THE FILING DATE.**

Returns (or reports) for the calendar year 1919 may be filed at any time after Jan. 1st, 1920, but not later than March 15th, 1920.

**WHERE FILED.**

They may be mailed to "A. S. Walker, Collector, Austin, Texas," or filed with a Deputy Collector if one is near you.

**INCOME TAX FORMS.**

Ask your banker for one—if he can't supply you, write to A. S. Walker, Collector, Austin, Texas, and ask for Form 1040-A if you made less than \$5000 in 1919 and for Form 1040 if your income exceeded this sum.

**SINGLE PERSONS.**

Every single man and every single woman whose net income for 1919 was \$1000 or more must file a report. Remember that your board, lodging and other personal expenses are not deducted in figuring your net income.

**MARRIED PERSONS.**

Every married man whose income, including that of his wife, amounted to \$2000 or more must file a report. Don't forget that \$2000 net income will require you to file a report—the fact that you may have dependent children entitling you to an additional exemption does not relieve you of making a report.

**WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.**

Unmarried persons, including widows and widowers, are required to file Income Tax Reports their net income for the year amounts to as much as \$1000. You may have dependents that will give you an additional exemption but the law says that you must file a report if your income equals or exceeds \$1000.

**DO IT NOW.**

Go through your bank book, cancelled checks, cotton tickets, store accounts and bills, and other records and figure up the amount of cotton and other produce sold and other income received. Make a detailed list of the expenses you paid from Jan. 1st, 1919 to Dec. 31st, 1919. Then present your figures to the Deputy Collector nearest you—he is an employee of the Government and will assist you in making up your return without charge—that's his business.

**P.G. Tailor Shop.**

Telephone 90.  
Located South of Gilmer Hotel  
R. A. Cougers Place.  
**Cleaning and Pressing**  
Ladies Suits and Skirts  
a Specialty.

**P. G. CORTEZ**

**DR. J. N. LIGHTSEY**

**Physician and Surgeon**

OFFICE OVER GADDIS PHARMACY  
COTULLA, TEXAS

**6 Per Cent Money  
33 Year Payments**

If you need money to operate your farm, or want to buy cattle or anything else, I can make arrangements for you to get as much as you need at 6 per cent and on easy terms. I represent the San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank in Texas and will be glad to take your applications for the amount of money you want to borrow. Write or phone me.  
**F. P. CARPENTER**  
Dilley, Texas

**FARM TO RENT.** The Peacock School desires to communicate with a good Atascosa County farmer, to cultivate, under usual conditions, 49 acres, already in cultivation, by the name Deep Well, one mile North of North Pleasanton, and another farmer renter for nearly 400 acres south of Christine. Also for about 500 acres in Cotulla, Texas. Also good all-around man, with or without family, to work at Peacock School at \$50.00 a month, or more, according to work.

**FOR SALE**—Sixty acres of Altito Ranch Lands, together with six town lots in Altito townsite on the county road near Cotulla, subdivided in six ten acre tracts, numbered 592 to 597. Will sacrifice. Make me an offer.  
G. P. Mackey,  
1227 West Main St. El Paso, Te

**Frost-proof Cabbage Plants**  
Ready shipping 25,000,000. 50 acres open field grown. Charleston, Errly Jersey, Wakefield, Flat Dutch. 100 Cabbage plants 50; 500 \$1.50; 1,000 \$2.50; 10,000 \$2.00; post-paid. Cabbage plants 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2; 10,000, \$1.50; express collect. Ask for special price, large quantity.  
Georgia-Texas Plant Company,  
Dallas, Texas

**TAX PAYERS NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given the Tax Payers of La Salle County that I will be at the following places on the dates named for the purpose of collecting taxes due for the year 1919.

Fowlerton, Monday Jan. 12th.  
Encinal, Monday Jan. 19th.  
Millett, Saturday, Jan. 24th.  
All persons are hereby warned that after the 31st day of January, 1920, a penalty of ten per cent will be charged on all taxes not paid.

T. H. POOLE,  
Tax Collector, La Salle County,  
Texas.  
By John Wildenthal, Deputy.

**The Secret of a  
Superlative Tire**

The whole question of a super-tire is a matter of principles. For there is nothing exclusive in the industry. No patents, no secret formulas prevent a conscientious maker from building the best.

But cost and competition modify ideals. The Brunswick idea is to pay perfection's price and get it.

That has been the Brunswick policy since 1845. And it accounts for the growing preference for Brunswick Tires. Motorists expect the utmost from a tire bearing the name of Brunswick—and get it.

You, too, will be convinced by your first Brunswick, that here is an extraordinary tire, and that more money cannot buy a better.

Better tires of their type are impossible—or better tubes. That we guarantee.

Try ONE Brunswick—learn how it excels.

**THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.**  
Dallas Headquarters: 511 Main St.



**There's a Brunswick Tire for Every Car  
Cord—Fabric—Solid Truck**

**CHAS. E. NEAL'S AUTO CO.**

**Presto Light Battery**  
THE BATTERY WITH A KICK

The only Battery with a straight twelve month guarantee without REDTAPE. If your car is giving you trouble and you want first class repair work in any line call on our agent at Cotulla.

**R. L. Keithley**  
CITY GARAGE

PREST-O-LIGHT Battery Station 1117 Farragut St.  
Phone 530 Laredo, Texas Phone 530.

**Gaddis Pharmacy**

Will strive as hard  
to please its Patrons  
1920 as in the past  
Years.

**"You're Satisfied or We're Not."**

Concrete Work, Sidewalks  
flower beds, water troughs, cemetery curbing, etc.  
R. P. BRAY.

For Sale—Six high grade Hereford bull yearlings, at seventy-five (\$75.00) apiece. Phone or write for particulars.  
Sid Moffett, Dilley, Tex.



**NO** use arguing about it, or making chin-music in a minor key! If you've got the jimmy-pipe or cigarette makin's notion cornered in your smoke: appetite, slip it a few liberal loads of Prince Albert!

Boiled down to regular old between-us-man-talk, Prince Albert kicks the "pip" right out of a pipe! Puts pipe pleasure into the 24-hours-a-day joy's class! Makes cigarette rolling the toppest of sports! P. A. is so fragrant, so fascinating in flavor, so refreshing!

Prince Albert can't bite your tongue or parch your throat! You go as far as you like according to your smoke spirit! Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch!

Topsy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.**



**The Farmers and Stockmans**  
**BANK**  
 (unincorporated)  
 of Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas.  
**Wants Your Business for 1919.**  
 J. H. ZACHRY Manager J. H. GALLMAN, Assistant Manager

**WE LEND MONEY**  
**ON FARMS AND RANCHES**  
 and through our  
**TRUST DEPARTMENT**  
 Act as Trustees and Administrators  
 of Estates.  
 E. B. CHANDLER, San Antonio, Texas.

**We Sell for Cash**  
**WE CAN SELL CHEAPER.**  
**GROCERIES AND GRAIN**  
*Bring the Money and Get More.*  
**W. H. FULLERTON & SON**

**T. R. KECK**  
**Lumber, Hardware, Wagons**  
**Undertaker's Supplies.**  
 Lime, Cement, Brick and all kinds Builders Supplies.  
 Cotulla, Texas.

**CUNTER HOTEL**  
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
**A PLACE TO STOP AT WORTH WHILE**  
**THE HOME OF ALL TEXAS.**  
 PERCY TYRRELL, Manager

Phone 36 **AUTOMOBILE SERVICE!** Phone 36  
 Anywhere, Anytime, Day or Night.  
 RATES REASONABLE.  
**M. H. RUSSELL.**

**TORNADO INSURANCE**  
 Don't let another Storm catch you unprepared.  
 WE PAY THE DAMAGE.  
**THE MANLY AGENCY.**

**GARDENDALE HOTEL**  
 C. A. TOLLEY, Mgr.  
 A place to stop at worth  
 while.  
 Chicken Dinner  
 served on one  
 hours notice.  
**Gardendale, Texas.**

**American Barber Shop**  
 W. L. Pease, Proprietor  
 Service up to date in every  
 Particular.  
 Agent for White Star  
 Laundry.  
 Basket shipped Wednesdays

Lost gold bar pin about three inches long, with diamond center, Mrs. T. H. Poole.

The Devine News says: "The recently appointed Negro night-watchman has left town." Perhaps he knew too much.

**DR. W. C. MORGAN**  
 DENTIST  
 Pyorrhea and Bridge Work  
 a Specialty  
 25 Years Experience  
 Office Over Gaddis Pharmacy

**Rafael Carpenter**  
 Expert Tailor.  
 Clothes Cleaned, Pressed  
 and Dyed. Hats blocked.  
 Repairing skillfully done.  
 Send me your work, I am  
 an old-timer in the business.  
 Front Street.

**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.

**SKILLFUL IN USE OF POISON**  
 South African Bushmen Had Weapon Which in Other Hands Might Have Been Invincible.  
 The bushmen, Africa's pygmies the South, who succumbed so quick to civilization, are becoming rare every day. Famine, wars and the white man's encroachments have killed thousands.  
 The one great achievement of the children of the woods is their skillful use of poisons. In the hands of a more subtle people the poisoned arrow might have been an invincible weapon, but for the bushman it only delayed inevitable defeat.  
 The bushman's arrow is a toy of light reed until he turns it into a certain death dealer by covering the tip with one of his favorite poisons. A certain caterpillar of the jungle, the most venomous snakes and spiders, poisonous roots and leaves all yield their power to kill to the use of the natives.  
 Special men of the tribe prepare the poisons for their purpose, usually heating them in a dish before dipping the dart into them. While waiting for the poisonous brew to cook, the poison collectors dance about the fire in excitement at the coming hunt or combat. Skulking in breathless silence upon an imaginary enemy, they suddenly leap up and discharge the fatal arrow after which they shift easily to the part of the victim, and writhe and howl with all the agony of the hunter. Exhaustion and the completion of the poison put an end to this vivid rehearsal.

**Many Meals Are Given Away**  
 In addition to its many other acts of mercy and compassion the Salvation Army last year gave away 12,123,643 meals at maternity hospitals and rescue homes. It supplied 28,735 beds.

**Royal Grapes at Low Prices.**  
 The vine which belonged to the kings of France still exists at Pottainebleau and bears fruit. One day in September the administration of the demesnes, according to established custom, sold the grapes by award. There were 600 kilos of grapes, and the astonishing thing is that they sold for 525 francs! Yet the little common grapes to be bought on the Paris street burrows fetch from 20 to 25 sous the pound. Royal grapes grow cheap these days in France, it would seem. These purchasers must have thought themselves fortunate; cheap and good is not a combination often to be met with in France nowadays.

**SHERIFF SALE.**  
 The State of Texas, County of La Salle.  
 Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of La Salle County, on the 4th day of December 1919, by A. U. Knaggs, District Clerk of said La Salle County, Texas, for the sum of Thirty two hundred Seventy two and 50-100 Dollars and costs of suit, under a Judgment and foreclosure of a Vendors Lien, in favor of Cotulla State Bank in a certain cause in said Court, No. 1379 and styled Cotulla State Bank vs Vicente Ramirez, placed in my hands for service, I, T. H. Poole as Sheriff of La Salle County, Texas, did on the 4th day of December 1919, levy on certain Real Estate situated in La Salle County, Texas, described as follows, to-wit:

"114 acres of land off of and a part of Section 17 S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co. Cert. No. 21-311, Abstract No. 1696, Pat. No. 556, Vol. 7, Dated Nov. 2nd 1897; said 114 acres being the remaining part of said Section No. 17 of 640 acres owned by J. M. Talbott after he had conveyed to John W. Lewis and James C. Reynolds 525.99 acres by deed dated May 25, 1911, and being the same land conveyed by J. M. Talbott to James Reynolds et al by deed dated Oct. 23rd, 1912, and recorded in Vol. F. I. Page 595-597 of the Deed Records of La Salle County, Texas, and being the same land conveyed by Jas. C. Reynolds to E. B. Zachry and A. F. Childs by deed dated Mar. 22nd, 1915 and of record in Vol. O-1, pages 472 to 475 of the Deed Records of La Salle County, Texas, and being the same land conveyed by E. B. Zachry et al to H. B. Miller by deed dated Mar. 22nd, 1915, and recorded in Vol. O-1, pages 470 to 472 of the Deed Records of La Salle County, Texas, being the same land conveyed by J. H. Gearhart to the Cotulla State Bank by deed dated March 27th, 1916, duly recorded in Vol. R-1, pages 364-6 of the La Salle County Deed Records, to all of which above mentioned Deeds and the given records thereof reference is here made for purposes of identification and description.

There is also included in this conveyance a right of way ten feet wide from the pumping site in the Nueces River for said 114 acres of land, the said right of way being along and parallel to the pipe line and there is also included the pipe line and roadway extending from said pumping plant to the said 114 acres; also the line from the Nueces River where said pumping plant is now situated and also the pumping plant and all machinery in connection therewith, there being included in the conveyance all of the rights and appurtenances real estate and personal property used for irrigating purposes included in the several deeds hereinbefore mentioned and referred to.

Also the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, duly filed for record in La Salle County, Texas, on May 25th, 1917, covering the following described personal property:

- One (1) onion marker
- One (1) lettuce marker
- One (1) disc plow
- One (1) sulky plow
- Two (2) wagons
- One (1) level drag
- Two (2) mules
- One (1) horse (mare)
- One (1) hay rake
- One (1) mowing machine
- One (1) drag harrow
- One (1) Georgia Stock

As they existed on the May 10th, A. D. 1917, and that said property be sold as under execution in satisfaction of said judgment.

This sale is made, however, subject to a prior lien now owned and held by one Marberger; said lien being of record in La Salle County, Texas, and levied upon as the property of Vicente Ramirez and that on the first Tuesday in February 1920, the same being the 3rd day of said month, at the County House door of La Salle County, in the town of Cotulla, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale I will sell said above described Real Estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said Vicente Ramirez.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Cotulla Record, a newspaper published in La Salle County.

Witness my hand, this 4th day of December 1919.

T. H. Poole,  
 Sheriff La Salle County, Texas,  
 By John Wildenthal, Deputy.

No. 7243.  
**Report of the Condition of the Stockmen's National Bank**  
 Cotulla in the State of Texas, at the Close of Business,  
 December 31st, 1919.  
**RESOURCES.**

Loans and Discounts, including rediscounts (except those shown in b and c) .....	\$246,411.98	
Total loans .....	246,411.98	246,411.98
Overdrafts unsecured .....	256.99	256.99
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value) .....	60,000.00	
Owned and unpledged .....	24,550.00	
Total U. S. Government securities .....		84,550.00
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits .....	13,000.00	
Securities, other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged .....	37,421.53	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S. .....		50,421.53
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) .....	4,500.00	
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered. ....	6,536.01	6,536.01
Furniture and Fixtures .....	2,822.41	2,822.41
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks .....		25,648.30
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 12, 13 or 14) .....		3,824.81
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 16) .....		6.08
Total of Items 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 .....	29,479.19	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items .....		6,848.23
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer .....		3,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$451,025.81</b>	

**LIABILITIES.**


Capital Stock paid in .....	\$75,000.00	
Surplus fund .....	75,000.00	
Undivided profits .....	8,243.99	8,243.99
Circulating notes outstanding .....	60,000.00	
Net amounts due to National banks .....	810.11	
Certified checks outstanding .....	72.25	
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding .....	20.70	
Total of Items 30, 31, 32 and 33 .....	903.06	
Individual deposits subject to check .....		227,378.76
Dividends unpaid .....		4,500.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 34 to 39 inclusive. ....		231,878.76
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$451,025.81</b>	

State of Texas, County of La Salle: I, L. A. Kerr, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

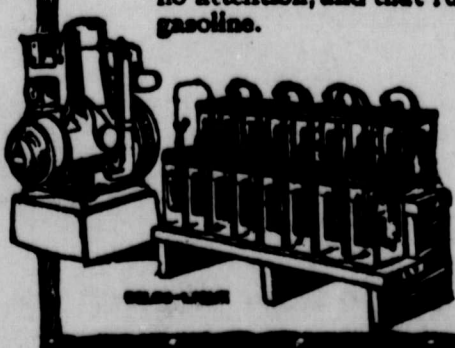
L. A. KERR, President.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of January 1920.  
 H. H. WILDENTHAL, Notary Public.

Correct-Attest:  
 T. H. POOLE,  
 C. F. BINKLEY,  
 T. R. KECK.

**DELCO-LIGHT**  
**ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE ANYWHERE**



**Making the Farm Produce**  
 The most important factor in farm production this year is farm labor. Delco-Light adds an extra hand to the farm working force—  
 And it is the busiest, most efficient workman about the place.  
 Delco-Light not only furnishes an abundance of clean, safe and economical electric light for house and barn but—  
 It furnishes power to pump the water, operate the separator and churn, wash the clothes and grind the tools—  
 It lengthens the working day by making it possible to do the barn chores safely and easily after dark—  
 It pays for itself in time and labor saved—  
 And at the same time it adds greatly to the comfort and convenience of farm life.  
 Delco-Light is a simple, compact, highly-efficient electric plant that requires little or no attention, and that runs on kerosene, gas or gasoline.



LOCAL & PERSONAL

Good show at the Queen every Friday and Saturday night.

Mr. Burns went over to Asherton Tuesday.

Paul Bray and wife went to Richardson last Saturday night.

Ray and Burt Ellison of Millett were here Thursday.

J. G. Childers jr., stockman, went to Laredo yesterday.

Theodore Kerr was a San Antonio visitor during the week.

W. A. Tarver was here from Millett Thursday.

See James J. Corbett in the "Midnight Man" at the Queen every Friday night.

L. A. Kerr, banker, came down from San Antonio Wednesday.

Paddy Lann returned yesterday from a few days visit to San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Henrichson of Artesia Wells were in Cotulla yesterday.

M. G. Talbott shipped in a couple of cars of stock cattle this week from San Antonio.

Misses Florine and Mary Holman came over from Asherton Saturday to spend the week end.

Phil Mewhirter made a business trip to San Antonio during the week.

What? Good Show.  
When? Tonight.  
Where? Queen Theater.

If Southwest Texas ever had a better rain in January than has fallen this month there is no record of it.

Mrs. Frank Keck returned Thursday from San Antonio, where she visited her mother, Mrs. J. N. Simpson.

Mrs. George Hill came up from Webb this week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kerr.

For Sale or Rent—Seven room dwelling house, located on principal residence street in Cotulla. See Manly Agency.

Anyone wanting colored woman for cook or other house work, communicate with J. A. Reed.

Howard C. Guinn, assistant manager of the Cotulla Mercantile Company, made a business trip to San Antonio during the week.

Get it at the same price. Join Presbyterian Ladies Holland Magazine Club. Three years \$2. See K. Burwell at once. Benefit local church work.

Application has been made to the State Fire Insurance Commissioner for reduced insurance rate in the town of Cotulla because of the town's good fire record.

J. H. Zachry was here again this week. He was on his way back to Uvalde from Bryan, where he spent a week with his wife and son. His son is in school there.

For Sale—Two large black horses, weight 1100 to 1200, one pair medium size horses, one pair medium size mules, all good work stock. J. R. Burnett's Farm, Gardendale, Texas.

Guil Gilmer and Dr. Lightsey have formed a partnership for the purpose of growing a cotton crop. Guil is furnishing the mules and engineering knowledge and Doc will furnish his professional services should they be needed any time during the year. We don't know who is going to do the work.

Mrs. F. I. Rock was here this week from San Benito, looking after some of their business affairs. Mrs. Rock said they were well pleased with their new location and that the Valley was settling up fast. Mr. Rock is still with the Y. M. C. A. and is in good health. Their son Earnest, who had a serious spell of typhoid, is getting his health back gradually.

Messrs. R. H. Burks and Fred Smith, cotton men of Pearsall, were here the past week and bought up over a hundred bales of cotton, the list being principally the cotton of J. L. Porter, Jos. Cotulla and B. W. VanVoorhis. Messrs. Cotulla and VanVoorhis had never sold any of their cotton and made up a carload of 31 bales of the best cotton that has been shipped from Cotulla since the storm. They received 40 cents a pound for their best cotton.

Joe Nagy, sr., accompanied by Mrs. Nagy, was in the city yesterday and spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jones. Mr. Nagy has just returned from a trip to North Texas and also to Houston and Galveston. He said his North Texas farm brought in very little returns in 1919 on account of so much rain, such a failure being the first in 22 years. Mr. Nagy has some cotton at Galveston and went down with the view of selling but says there is practically no market on low grade cotton and he did not sell.

There should not be a very large delinquent tax roll this year. Times have been prosperous and people should pay their taxes on time. There has been some leniency in the collection of delinquent taxes, but there is no excuse now for anyone not paying up and we predict a day of reckoning soon for those who do not square their tax debts.

Mrs. Nannie Claunch received word this week of the marriage of her son, Roy H. Claunch, at Glendale, California, to Mrs. Emily Nelson. Their home will be in Glendale, Calif., which is a suburb to Los Angeles. The marriage occurred on January 5. The Record extends Roy and his bride congratulations and best wishes.

T. H. Poole shipped in a carload of Brahma bulls from Matagorda county this week. Three of the number were shipped to Encinal to Judge Welhausen. When these bulls were loaded into a car they began fighting and tore down the car door. The second car was also battered up and it was necessary to get a third car before they could be corralled. The cars were sent to the repair shops at San Antonio in "bad order."

J. M. Ramsey was up from Artesia Wells Thursday. Mr. Ramsey is one of the old time residents of La Salle county, and he stated to the Record that in all of his years in this section of the state, he believed the country generally was in better condition than he had ever seen it. The only thing he sees ahead that will make crops fail this year will be too much rain.

John J. Rhodes of Virginia is here on a visit to his niece, Mrs. John T. Maltzberger. Mr. Rhodes was formerly a citizen of La Salle and Frio counties. During the eighties and early nineties he was a leading figure among the cattlemen and law-abiding citizens of this part of Texas. On his visit here he finds very few of his old time friends. He and Jos. Cotulla have been "hobnobbing" together the past few days, talking over old times—the days that passed long ago. In 1896 Mr. Rhodes went to Colorado and engaged in the ranch business. He and Captain Alonzo Millett went to Colorado at the same time. Captain Millett dying a few years later. Mr. Rhodes later moved to West Texas, and for several years was owner and editor of the San Angelo Standard. He now owns a large plantation in Virginia, not a great distance from Washington. He expects to spend the balance of the winter here and at San Antonio.

# DO IT NOW

## ORDER A ROYAL TAILORED SUIT NOW




Reduced \$2.50 to \$4.50 per Suit Until February 15th.

—DELIVERED IN 18 DAYS—

Special Reductions on 22 Styles  
Some Reduced over \$10.00

ALL IN THE FACE OF ADVANCED PRICES.  
COME AND SEE

# K. Burwell

Visit Our Custom Tailoring Department

This store is the authorized resident dealer for THE ROYAL TAILORS Chicago-New York. Royal Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at \$25, \$28.50, \$31, \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50

J. H. Throckmorton, wholesale paint and glass dealer of Muskogee, Okla., arrived here yesterday and will spend a week at his ranch near Woodward. Mr. Throckmorton said he left Mrs. Throckmorton and daughter in San Antonio where they probably remain through the winter. Mr. Throckmorton believes 1920 is going to be a record breaking year for Southwest Texas and is making preparations on his farm to make a "clean up" this year. His son will be in charge of the place this season and already over 300 acres of land has been broken and is ready for planting as soon as the time comes. "We have had some very cold weather in Oklahoma, this winter," said Mr. Throckmorton, "and while you people have had some wet weather that you call bad, it is in the class of our very best during the winter months up there."

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that taxes for the City of Cotulla are now due and payable, and must be paid before the 31st day of January or a ten per cent penalty will be added. Office at Farmers & Stockmens Bank.  
J. H. Gallman,  
Deputy Collector.

In the last issue the advertisement of the Cotulla Mercantile Company cotton seed was quoted at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per hundred pounds, when it should have read that price per bushel. The advertisement appears this week corrected. This seed is good gin run "before the storm" seed, and no doubt as good as much of the seed that is being sold by seed dealers at \$3.50 and \$3.75. There is a large amount of seed grafting this year and the Department of agriculture is behind some of these dealers. Their game is to buy gin run seed and ship it to some point well known for a special kind of seed and then advertise it, calling it by a certain name. The result is thousands of farmers are being stung. The state department should not stop until it puts these rascals behind bars. Unless you know what kind of seed you are getting, you had better take chances on the seed grown here, and there is considerable difference in the price.

**Methodist Missionary Society.**  
At a recent meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.  
Mrs. T. R. Keck, President;  
Mrs. F. D. Lown, Vice Pres.;  
Mrs. J. W. Lacey, Secy.; Miss Floss Dyson, Corresponding Sec.;  
Mrs. Frank Keck, Treasurer;  
Mrs. W. L. Shillings, Home Treasurer; Mrs. J. P. Guinn, Supt. Young People; Mrs. Jesse Talbott, Supt. Baby and Junior; Mrs. Lacey, Supt. Study and Publicity; Mrs. Foster, Social Service; Mrs. Shilling, Agent of "Voice"; Mrs. W. E. Marshall, Supt. of Supplies.

Our society did good work the past year and was one of the four from the Southwestern District to have their name on the honor roll. It is the desire of the new officers to make this year's work equal to and better than that of last year and ask the co-operation of the members in carrying on the work of the society and making a good record for this year. The business meetings will be held at the church the first Tuesday of each month, other meetings will be in the different homes.  
The president extends a hearty invitation to the ladies to be present at these meetings, either as a member or visitor.  
Mrs. T. R. Keck, Pres.  
Mrs. Lacey, Secy.

**MATTRESSES**  
I will be located in Cotulla for the next two or three weeks and will remake your old mattresses or make new ones. Get in your order at once.  
**S. M. Wilcox**  
Center Street Cotulla, Texas.

## CITY GARAGE

THE GARAGE FOR SERVICE

Agent For

# Chevrolet Cars

REPAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS

**R. L. KEITHLEY, Mgr.**

# FARMERS!

We have a limited amount of Seeded Ribbon Cane Seed, hand thrashed, free of weevils at \$10.00 per hundred.

BOOK SOME GOOD COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING AT \$2.50 AND \$3.00 PER BU.

## Cotulla Mercantile Co.

# The Cotulla Record

VOL 18 NO. 35

COTULLA, TEXAS, JAN. 18, 1919.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

## PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES SLOW DOWN FLU GAINS

For the week ending last night there have been only seven new cases of influenza, making a total to date of eighteen, and more than half of this number are now up. None of the cases have been serious.

As a precautionary matter school was closed Monday for one week, and we understand tomorrow all church services will be discontinued. It is hoped to stamp out the disease before it gets a foot-hold in the town.

Unless the situation changes, it is probable that school will be resumed Monday.

Mayor T. K. Keek and Dr. R. L. Graham, requests that people discontinue congregating in the Postoffice awaiting the distribution of the mail, as this is one of most likely places in the town to contract the disease.

## American Artillery Big Factor Against Hun.

The American Artillery was a big factor in crushing the Hun army and many stories are now coming from over there telling of how the hordes of the Kaiser melted before the withering fire of the lads from Yankeeland. In a recent issue of the Memphis (Tenn) News-Scimitar appeared a long letter from Captain W. J. Apperson to his father, written on Nov. 24th, reciting some of the deeds of the 115 Artillery. Captain Apperson is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Binkley, of Cotulla, and Mrs. Apperson is now here with her parents, waiting for the return of her husband. Captain Apperson was given considerable training first with the French and then with the British, and went into action with his troops first at St. Miheil, and on the wineup of the war was in the big drive that had just started for Metz. When the letter was written his brigade was near Verdun, and he understood that they were to be moved to Luxemburg. Mr. Binkley received a German helmet from Capt. Apperson that had a bullet hole through it. The helmet was picked up near Verdun.

## Roy Guinn Writes of Trip Across and Work in France.

Jemetz, France. Thanksgiving eve. My Dear Mother and All;

Thanks to Uncle Sam for giving us the privilege of addressing our letters in the proper way. We are now on the border near the city of Stenay, between Verdun and Sedan, where our 90 Division doughboys were at the line when the armistice was signed.

Now that everything is o. k. and we can write more news home I will give you a short sketch of our trip across. We left Camp Mills, L. I., June 29th. Embarked at Boston; put to sea June 30th went up coast to Halifax, N. S., where we waited to join our convoy. Incidentally the sister ship which sailed with us from Boston encountered six submarines, but finally out ran them and came into harbor without a scratch. We landed at Halifax July 2nd and waited there for the rest of the Convoy. On July 4th we put to sea with fourteen shiploads of yanks bound for France. Sailing was fine most of the way over, very few seasick ones. The morning of July 13th about 4 a. m. I went out on deck and as it got lighter I noticed that we had been joined by some of those daredevil sub-chasers—about eight or ten in number. These gave every one who saw them a sense of security which no U boat can take away: for to see these boats darting around in the water so fast and quick we all sat on deck and had pity on any poor sub which might try to take a chance and come up. Sure enough that same eve about 5.30 o'clock there was a terrific explosion which was followed by about ten others in about 30 second intervals. We learned later that one of these little "fellows" as they call them had dropped a depth bomb on the torpedo which had been fired at one of the ships and exploded it, while another one had spied the sub and steamed full speed forward and rammed it—tearing it thru in the middle. So much for that. Nothing else prevented us from landing safe in Liverpool, Eng., July 15 where we went into a rest camp, moving on the next

## 38 STATES RATIFY; NATION DRY IN ONE YEAR.

Up to this time 38 states have ratified the Federal Prohibition amendment, being two more than necessary to make the nation bone dry. The thirtieth state to ratify, the last one necessary to put over the amendment, was Nebraska, William J. Bryan's state.

One year from January 16 every saloon and brewery will close unless they close before that time, as it now seems, by war prohibition, which goes into effect on July 1, and stays until completion of demobilization.

Prohibition will wipe out 236 distilleries, 992 breweries, and over 300,000 saloons, and by removing liquor from politics will mean cleaner government, in city, state and nation.

day, we soon reached Southampton, Eng. From there we crossed the famous mine laid English Channel, which was a trip I will long remember. We landed at La Havre France, July 19th, and moved on down to Bordeaux, where we stayed until we moved North about the 10th of October. We never did get into action but it was none of our officers fault, for we were one of the best regiments in the National Army. The fact that we were one of only four regiments in France who earned the right to have full motorized Artillery—hence our delay at the front. We are equipped with the French 155 m m Howitzer, and we can sure shoot 'em. But, alas! it is all over now and we will soon be going home. Another thing that makes every individual in here feel good is that we were picked to move up behind the retreating Germans, which we are now doing. This gives us a good chance to be among the first ones to return home.

Heres' hoping this finds you about Xmas time and in the best of health and that I will soon be "promenading" the streets of old Cotulla. With oceans of love to you and dad, I am as ever,

Roy C. Guinn,  
Bat. A. 345 F. A.  
American E. F.

Wanted—One dozen good hens Phone 31.

## Auto Rolls Off Embankment But Occupants Escape.

Last Sunday while crossing a freshly made dirt dump across the slough at W. A. Kerr's place, near the Holland-Texas dam. J. T. Maltzberger, W. A. Kerr and Henry Neal had a narrow escape from serious injury or drowning.

They were in Mr. Maltzberger's Ford, and when about midway on the narrow crown of the dump the soft dirt gave way on the side toward the water, the car overturning. It went down the embankment with such momentum that when it landed in the water bottom upward, the weight of the chassis turned the car on over, thus preventing the occupants from being trapped. Neal, who was riding behind, was thrown out in about two feet of water, but Maltzberger and Kerr went "clean out of sight" with the car beneath the icy waves, and when they came up Neal said they both has about the same expression as he imagined a fellow would if he was blown off a torpedoed ship in mid-ocean. It wasn't so funny at this stage as it was afterward; Maltzberger had a dislocated shoulder and blood was spurting from scratches on his neck. Dr. Graham had to be summoned and Maltzberger was put under the influence of chloroform to get the dislocated member back in place. Kerr received some minor bruises, and has not been able to walk right since; due perhaps to the straining of the muscles in his neck trying to get head above water.

## TAXPAYERS 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.

Fowlerton ..... Jan. 16th  
Encinal ..... Jan 23rd,  
T. H. Poole  
Tax Collector La Salle County,  
Texas,  
By O. Hill, Deputy.

## STRAYED.

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

## Lieutenant Moffett Dies at El Paso; Burial at Edna.

Lieut. F. S. Moffett died at El Paso yesterday. This was the news received here yesterday from Dilley, where relatives had a telegram notifying them of his death. It is not known whether his death was due to pneumonia, but presumably so. His remains will be shipped to Edna, Texas for burial.

Dr. Moffett was in the Dental Corps of the army. He was practicing dentistry in Cotulla when we entered the war, and promptly offered his services and was commissioned a second lieutenant. His office fixtures are still in his office here, and he intended to return to Cotulla when he was discharged from the service.

Dr. Moffett was single. He had numerous friends here who will regret to learn of his death.

Messrs. H. L. Nelson and I. N. Cox of Kansas City, Mo., both just out of the army, have leased the Jesse Ellis place near Woodward and will plant a crop of cotton this year. These are the first of the soldier boys that are predicted will flock to the farms, to come to La Salle County.

## RAIN AGAIN FALLS OVER S. W. TEXAS.

Nearly an inch of rain fell over the county, Tuesday night and Wednesday. The exact fall at Cotulla was .87 of an inch. In the neighborhood of the Dobie and Burks ranches the fall was about six tenths. The rain came slow and soaked into the earth as it fell. It came at a fine time to revive vegetation on the range, which had been badly damaged by the numerous frosts. The rain interfered with breaking the land, but by Monday the uplands will be dry enough to resume breaking.

## Teachers Examination January 24-26.

County Superintendent G. A. Weihausen states that a special examination will be held for Teachers' State Certificates of the second and First Grade on Friday and Saturday January 24-25. He requests that all who desire to take this examination notify him by 20th inst., as it will be necessary for him to know how many sets of questions to secure from Austin.



Keep the old Ford running—it'll never wear out if you let us take care of it. Bring it in and we'll make it run like new. These war-time days call for saving.

**Beware of Poor Quality** There's not a bigger saver of time and money than the Ford car. But it must be kept in running shape and that's our business.

Ford mechanics, Ford materials, Ford excellence with Ford low prices. Let us look after your car.

**Neal's Auto Sales Company**

# MILLINERY

K. Burwell will make Millinery a special feature this spring. We want you to keep this in mind, and watch for our Announcement of Advance Opening.

WATCH OUR ADVERTISEMENTS



**The Cotulla Record**

C. E. MANLY, Publisher

Published Every Saturday.

**ART OF SELF-RESTRAINT.**

There are few qualities of human nature that are more abused than that of self-restraint. We are sometimes given to exaggeration, because we lack the power to make ourselves understood in a quiet, forceful way and because we believe that by resorting to over-emphasis we make our meaning clear. No more mistaken idea, however, has prevailed, and in all our relations in life—in our ordinary intercourse with each other, in our home life, in our work, in our recreation, in our talking and in our writing—we make a far more marked impression if we exercise what has been called "the fine art of restraint," says Charleston News and Courier. The over-emphasis which we are tempted to give to certain conditions weakens our judgment in the eyes of others and often disqualify us to give wise counsel, that will be needed. The American people are said to be victims of an exaggerated style of living, exponents some people declare us to be, but we would rather believe that Americans are not typical in this regard, but, instead, are unfortunate in their manner and general style. Of course there is a large class of our exaggerated people who incline to a style of living, but there are many others who are content to live quiet, easy-going lives with no thought of posing in the limelight. However that may be, when it comes to our individual feelings we find it quite easy to exhibit at least an over-developed sense of proportion.

The reasons that urge the creation of a Jewish state urge also the endowing of such a state with territory sufficient in extent and rich enough in variety of opportunity to make possible a high degree of national vigor. Palestine redeemed can do great things in the modern world only if the physical conditions of greatness are vouchsafed her. But with such conditions established, multitudes of the ablest descendants of Israel may be expected to return to their ancestral home, to organize a polity that may serve as an entrepot of political ideas between East and West, says The New Republic. There is a chasm between the two worlds across which the peoples now view each other with deepening misunderstanding and distrust. Perhaps the chasm is destined to be bridged by Palestine redeemed.

The big business man can be claimed as an American product. Other nations have produced poets, journalists, orators, scientists, philosophers, but no other country has produced men like those who captain our industries. Much can be learned by comparing a backward country like China with a forward country like America. The natural resources of China are as great as, if not greater than, those of America. Numerically, the man power of China is greater, writes William A. Feather in Leslie's. But as far as physical development is concerned, China is a century behind America. Why is this? What is the force that is lacking in China and present in America?

The Swiss are indignant because a German aviator who shot down an unarmed Swiss captive balloon on Swiss territory and killed its occupant has been sentenced to only three months' imprisonment in a fortress. This furnishes one of the answers to the question the Germans are plaintively asking as to why nobody loves them.

If you can have only two pounds of sugar per month at 11 cents a pound and use two spoonfuls of sugar in each cupful of coffee and you use two cupfuls daily on week days and three cupfuls on Sunday, how many grapefruits can you eat a week if you are simply compelled to have apple pie for luncheon daily?

The one thing that causes many a married woman to break down in her veracity is the belief that it is a duty to create the impression outside that her husband is really an important person whom she reveres and respects.

The Garden of Eden and the Promised Land having been wrested from his grasp, the Turk should be able to compose a fine new version of "Paradise Lost."

There may be real peace on earth this Christmas, but we doubt if our good will toward men is going to include the Huns for some years to come.

The influenza epidemic will have been in vain, however, if some folk still refuse to sneeze and cough into their handkerchiefs.

King George would probably hit a man who mentioned the circumstance that he is first cousin to the Kaiser.

**FRENCH KING FIRST IN FIELD**

Writings of Thomas Paine Show That Henry IV Once Contemplated League of Nations.

While President Wilson, Lloyd George and other statesmen are talking of a league of nations the following, taken from Thomas Paine's "The Rights of Man," is historical: "It was attributed to Henry IV of France, a man of an enlarged and benevolent heart, that he proposed about 1610 a plan of abolishing war in Europe. The plan consisted in constructing an European congress, or, as French authors style it, a pacific republic; by appointing delegates from the several nations, who were to act as a court of arbitration in any disputes that might arise between nation and nation.

"Had the plan been adopted at the time it was proposed the taxes of England and France, as two of the parties, would have been at least ten millions sterling annually to each nation less than they were at the commencement of the French Revolution."

Here is also part of a letter addressed to Lafayette from Paine, February 9, 1792:

"If you make a campaign the ensuing spring, which is most probable there will be no occasion for, I will come and join you. Should the campaign commence, I hope it will terminate in the extinction of German despotism and establishing the freedom of all Germany. When France shall be surrounded with revolutions she will be in peace and safety and her taxes, as well as those of Germany, will consequently become less."

**LAWS PRINTED IN GERMAN**

How the State of Indiana Catered to the Teuton Element in the Fifties and Sixties.

Time was when the Indiana general assembly directed that its laws be printed in German as well as in English—but never more, observes the Indianapolis News.

In 1852 the legislature enacted a statute that its laws passed at that session should be printed in German and one copy distributed to each of the clerks of the judicial circuits. By joint resolutions of the senate and house the session laws of the special session of 1858, the regular session of 1859, the regular session of 1861, and the regular session of 1867 were printed in the German language. The revised statutes of 1853 were ordered printed in German.

Mrs. Edward Franklin White of the law editorial department of the Bobbs-Merrill company, believes the printing of the laws in German was no part of the propaganda for "kultur," which has been so exposed of late, but she rather believes that Indiana was making a special bid for settlement by Germans along with other foreigners who were westward bent. She says all sorts of inducements were held out in the fifties and sixties to attract colonization in Indiana and cities, as another of the inducements, the law constitutional provisions (constitution of 1852) for obtaining citizenship, or at least the right to vote.

**Civilization Fatal to Eskimo.**  
Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, to whom the Charles P. Daly medal was presented by the American Geographical society for his "valuable contributions to science," pleaded that no efforts be made to civilize the Eskimo tribes of the far North. All such previous efforts, he stated, had resulted disastrously for the natives. One tribe of 5,000 discovered in 1825 by an English explorer, he said, was now reduced to only 30 persons through adoption of a civilized mode of living, which was unsuitable for the frigid climate.

**Vehicle Market in Siam.**  
Owing to the low-lying and often inundated plains of southern Siam, in which most of the rice farming is done and in which road making is difficult, and also the fact that transportation is easily afforded by the numerous canals which traverse the country in every direction, there is not likely to be any extended demand for farm wagons or other vehicles for the use of the Siamese farmer. It seems, however, that considerable attention will be given to road making in Siam's principal cities, notably in Bangkok, and that therefore a line of municipal vehicles will be needed in the near future.

**Didn't Come Off.**  
In the belfry of a little church in France the Germans placed a bomb connected with wires to the monstrance on the altar. The idea was that when the monstrance was moved the resultant explosion would bring the church down upon the heads of the worshippers. Fortunately Marshal Foch's little paragraph in his armistice terms, to wit, that German commanders would be held personally responsible for all damage done by infernal machines, prevented this characteristically Teuton performance from coming off.—Rochester Post-Express.

**Rescued by Mother-in-Law.**  
William Olive of Bridgewater, after putting a new roof on a dog house in his yard, was afraid the dog would get cut on the nails sticking through, and crawled in to clinch them on the inside. When he had finished the job he found that his coat was caught on a nail and he couldn't get out. He made all the noise he could, and finally, after a long while, his mother-in-law heard him.—Boston Globe.

**Canary Given Fine Funeral.**  
Scores of persons attended the funeral of a canary bird at the home of Harry Chambers, Moorestown, N. J. The bird was twenty-five years old, and many grownups had known it since they were children. It was buried in a little silver box.

**EDUCATION AND THE PUMPKIN**

Eastern Writer Points Out Wherein the Two Have Some Strong Points of Similarity.

At one of our city vegetable markets one day a farmer displayed with commendable pride a huge pumpkin of alluring aspect, with the statement that it grew "full twenty feet from the stalk," remarks Rochester Post-Express. This habit of wandering in tortuous uselessness to a long distance from the source of production before the fruit of the vine is produced is long known of the pumpkin.

It would not be amiss for our educators to consider the pumpkin vine; unquestionably some of them have in earlier days, but whether with a view to its close analogy to educational processes is uncertain. Perhaps it is too much to say that the best fruit of the educational vine is produced from its original source; that what comes of schooling is something quite different from the apparent result at the source; that the best things a man or woman does are very different from the particular, or nonparticularized thing, he or she is directly taught to do. We are turning to the business of making our schools show quick fruitage of working ability.

But it is at least a fair hazard to opine that the pupils who become "some pumpkins" will often as not be products known a long way from the special process of education that extreme vocationalists advise.

**COLOGNE'S UPS AND DOWNS**

Important German City of the Present Has Had Its Periods of Dire Adversity.

During the Middle Ages Cologne was a place of great trade; the weavers, the goldsmiths, and the armurers of the city were famous the world over; while its merchants had houses in London, and the city itself was accorded a chief place in the Hansentice league. Decay set in with the dawn of the Reformation, and the place owed its downfall to its intolerance. Thus, its university, which in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries had a great reputation, began at once to decline. This policy dealt severe blows at the prosperity of the town, and when, in 1774, Cologne was occupied by the French, it was a poor and decayed city of some 40,000 inhabitants, of which only 6,000 possessed civil rights. Since 1815, however, when it was finally assigned to Prussia, Cologne has continued to prosper, until today it is one of the most important cities of Germany, with a population of nearly half a million.

**Pool-Proof Airplane.**

The latest model of British airplane is said to be as nearly poolproof as it is possible to make such a machine as an airplane. The machines are so balanced and the wings so arranged, that when the engine stops they glide gradually and easily to earth. The following test shows how stable these airplanes are: A pilot climbed to a sufficient height, and then stopped his engine and took his hands off the control, merely keeping his feet on the rudder bar. He steered for an air-drome twenty miles away, and, having headed her straight, he let the airplane do what she liked. She traveled the whole twenty miles as steadily as a bicycle coasting down a long, straight and gentle hill. Of course the pilot had to take hold of the control stick to land the machine in the air-drome, but except for that, and the steering, the airplane made the whole journey by herself.

**Dogs as Messengers.**

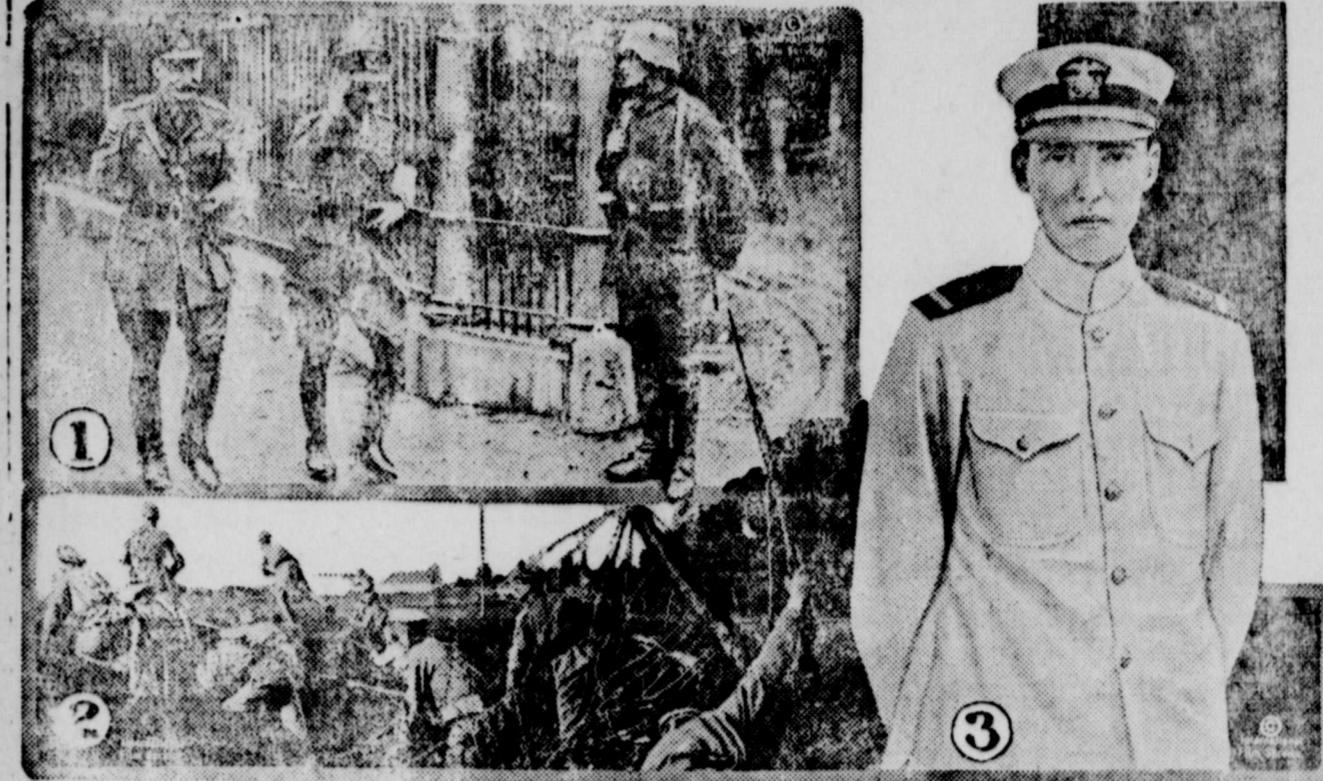
Experiments made in the training of dogs as messengers with the armies in the field have, it is stated, given satisfactory results. The dogs which proved most receptive under instructions are chiefly half-breed collies and retrievers. A rather poor breed of bolt-tailed sheepdogs has also done well. All have been trained to perform their errands during heavy firing, both of rifles and guns. They can be fired over as easily as the ordinary sporting dog, and what is quite another thing, they will face fire at close range.

**Had Same War Adventures.**

A letter from the chaplain of base hospital 48, French lines, brings to light a strange case of parallel circumstances in the war experiences of two San Franciscans, Corp. Arthur T. Mulen, 621 Alvarado street, and Private Jeremiah Sears, 823 Alvarado street. After enlistment the two men, living in the same building, were assigned to the same division, fought in the same battle, escaping wounds; then in the battle of Argonne they were both wounded October 14 at the same time, by machine-gun bullets, and were placed side by side on cots in the same hospital.

**New American Industry.**

Turkish towels now come from Lewistown, Me., where the mills are daily turning out thousands of high-grade Turkish towels that are said to be far superior to the goods formerly brought across the Atlantic. One mill as a side line turns out 30,000 bedspreads each week and daily produces thousands of yards of mercerized silk.



1—Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Haking and his aide of the British armistice commission at Spa, acknowledging the salute of a German soldier on guard duty. 2—Czechoslovak soldiers going over the top in a raid on bolshevik trenches in Siberia. 3—Vincent Astor, who is to command a yeoman guard that will form part of the guard at the Palace of Versailles during the peace conference.

**NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

**Poles Fighting the Germans on the West and the Advancing Bolsheviks on East.**

**CALL ON ALLIES FOR HELP**

**Lenine's Forces Meet Disastrous Defeat at Perm, but Capture Ufa—President Wilson Visits Rome—Secretary Daniels' Program for the Greatest Navy.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

So far as fighting is concerned, the absorbing news is coming from Poland just now. The Poles, having enthusiastically welcomed the head of their new republic, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous musician, are following his lead against the Germans on the one side and the Russian bolsheviks on the other. They are determined to add to their state the province of Posen, Danzig and other parts of Prussia, and the government at Berlin is equally determined that they shall not lay hands on German territory. The result is a series of conflicts, with varying results. As this is written a report comes that a Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin and that Gustav Noske, member of the Ebert cabinet in charge of military affairs, has ordered the Fifth German division to advance to meet the Poles.

The Poles entered Frankfurt on the Oder, 50 miles east of Berlin, and also Beuthen in Prussian Silesia, and Bromberg, in the province of Posen. In the city of Posen the Poles occupied the fortress, disarming 20,000 German soldiers, and the fighting there has been almost continuous. Many Jews are said to have been slain.

The German authorities admit the Polish question is serious and that it will be difficult to prevent the establishment of a free Poland. The Poles are masters of most of the towns and have cut all means of communication. It is on their eastern borders that the Poles are having the worst time. There they are contending not only against the bolshevik armies in their sweep through Lithuania, but also against the Ukrainians, who are disputing with the Poles the possession of the southern part of Lithuania. General Pilsudski commands a rather small army of loyal Poles, and General Haller, who commanded the Poles in France, has landed at Danzig with a body of troops; but they are a long way apart, with hostile armies between them. There is considerable demand that the allies extend quick and strong aid to the Poles, since the establishment of Poland as a buffer state not only would keep Germany from grabbing the Baltic provinces and eventually controlling Russia, but also would deprive the Germans of most of the coal deposits on which they rely. The bolshevik menace and the industrial disorder in Poland make it impossible for the Poles to await the settlement of their problem by the peace congress, say their leaders. Most of their factories were destroyed by the Germans and the thousands of Poles now sent back by Germany are clamoring for food and employment and in some places are taking the law into their own hands and plundering their former employers.

Lately the bolsheviks have both lost and won in eastern Russia. Their chief loss was at Perm, in the Urals, which was captured by General Gaid at the head of Czechoslovak and Siberian forces. The bolshevik Third army was virtually destroyed and Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, who was directing operations from an armored train, narrowly escaped capture. Gaid completely surprised the bolsheviks and captured 31,000 men, 5,000 railway cars, 120 field guns, 1,000 machine guns and much other equipment. Ten regiments were annihilated and the remainder of the enemy driven across the Kama river.

The bolsheviks claimed the capture, on Tuesday, of the city of Ufa, capital of the nonbolshevik government in the region west of the Ural mountains, and also of the town of Sterlitamak, south of Ufa.

In Lithuania the advance of the bolshevik forces was so threatening that the bourgeois government was moved from Vilna to Kovno, and in Estonia and Livonia the Lenin troops were moving forward against Reval and Riga, occupying Romershof on the Dvina. Swedish volunteer troops have gone to the aid of the Estonians.

At the time of writing this, news comes that the Germans have evacuated Riga and that the British have landed troops, under all arms, at that port and also at Libau and Windau, the chief ports of Courland on the Baltic.

The allied forces in the Archangel region are still awaiting an announcement of policy by their governments, but they are not inactive, having recently defeated the enemy along the Omega river and greatly improved their positions. Michigan and Wisconsin troops played a notable part in these operations, which were carried out in zero temperature and deep snow.

Liebknecht has not yet succeeded in overthrowing the Ebert government in Berlin, but the independent socialist members of the government have been ousted, and it is now reported that Ebert and Scheidemann are in secret agreement with the leaders of the bourgeois party to combat the extremists, who include the independents, the Spartacists and the sailors. The bourgeois leaders, it is said, are convinced that civil war cannot be averted.

The Spartacus group, assembled in congress, howled down a proposition made by Liebknecht that they take part in the election of members of the new national assembly. Led by Rosa Luxemburg, they declared the meeting of the assembly must be prevented at all costs. Radek, head of the bolshevik mission to Germany, tells the Spartacists he would welcome an entente occupation of Germany, because the invaders would become infected with bolshevism and spread its doctrines to the west. Kurt Eisner, premier of the "republic" of Bavaria, is said to be siding with the independent socialists against Ebert, and Hindenburg is so discouraged by the disorder in Berlin that he has said he would support the occupation of the city by the British.

Returning from England to Paris early in the week, President Wilson left for Italy Wednesday evening. When he arrived in Rome he was welcomed by the king and queen and a host of other notables, and the Roman population gave him so enthusiastic a reception that it was evident they had made up their minds to outdo the Londoners and Parisians. The streets and buildings were lavishly decorated and the freedom of the Eternal City was bestowed on the American president. Banquets, official calls and conferences took up most of his time in Rome. While he was in Italy, it is understood, President Wilson studied carefully the conflicting claims of Italy and the Jugoslavs for possession of the lands along the east coast of the Adriatic.

When on the same day President Wilson in Manchester declared against the old "balance of power" methods and in favor of the league of nations, and Premier Clemenceau told the French that he still stood for a balance of power, the croakers at once discovered that there was to be great difficulty in bringing about a reconciliation between the views of the two leaders. There really did seem to be a chance for trouble there; but Colonel House called on M. Clemenceau and on New Year's day he told Mr. Wilson all about it. The result, according to hints thrown out by some of the American delegates, was that the president was assured there was nothing in Clemenceau's attitude that would justify an apprehension of any marked differences between the entente powers and the United States. Colonel House also saw Mr. Balfour and found that they were in full agreement. It is stated that Clemenceau meant that he stands for a dominating league of nations ready to use force to maintain peace.

President Wilson, it was announced,

would be back in Paris by the beginning of the week, and M. Clemenceau was expected back from a brief vacation at the same time. Mr. Lloyd George arrived in the French capital Saturday. Conferences among the representatives of the allies were to begin at once. It seems probable that the number of delegates to the peace conference will be enlarged so that experts in certain lines may sit at the board when the things they know most about are being discussed. Great Britain's delegates include Lloyd George, Balfour and Honor Law, and among the advisers on special matters are such men as Viscount Hardinge, Sir William G. Tyrrell, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Esme Howard, Sir Ralph Paget, Sir Eyre Crowe and Lord Robert Cecil—an imposing list of truly big men, thoroughly trained in diplomacy and statecraft.

The numerous and complicated questions that the peace conference must take up and settle have given rise to the suggestion that the congress should be a continuing body so that future developments might be taken into consideration and matters decided that are now too hazy for clear vision. If this plan were adopted, the formation of the league of nations might not be so pressing a question as it is now considered by President Wilson and many others who support his views.

General satisfaction is expressed with the desire of the department of justice to have deported most of the enemy aliens now interned for their pernicious activities. These men and women—a few of the gentler sex are included—were either German spies and agents, taking their chances as such, or else traitors to the country that had given them shelter. In either case they are not wanted in America and should be sent back to the land they came from or that they served. There are a lot of others who might well be deported, but we are too mild-mannered a people for our own good in such matters.

Secretary Daniels tells the congressional committee that his determination to have a great navy is based on the argument that if the league of nations is formed the United States will be shirking its share of the policing of the world if its navy is not as big as Great Britain's; and that if the league is not established and a curtailment of armament is not agreed upon, we must have "incomparably the greatest navy in the world" to defend the Monroe doctrine and protect the weak nations. His program, according to his own admission, is intended as an argument by which President Wilson can bring the other nations to accept the proposed reduction of armament. The secretary says the president backs up his policy if competitive building is to continue. Mr. Daniels' new three-year building program calls for the appropriation of \$800,000,000 to provide for 156 additional naval ships, including ten dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers.

Two severe attacks on the administration were made in the senate last week. First Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee on military affairs, assailed the "dilatatory" policy followed in demobilization, asserting that the administration is as unprepared for disbanding the army as it was for the war itself. He warned his party that it would be held responsible politically by the returning soldiers if it failed to adopt an adequate program for taking care of them. The other attack was made by a Republican, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who bitterly criticized the war department for delays and errors in compiling casualties among the expeditionary forces and for failure to cooperate with the Red Cross in the matter of forwarding letters from wounded soldiers to their relatives in this country. In many instances, Mr. Weeks said, parents were incorrectly informed that their sons had been killed. Also several hundred American soldiers reported as missing by the war department had been located in French hospitals by the Red Cross and letters written by them had not been forwarded because of an order by the department.

The senate commerce committee has extended its investigation of the Hog Island shipyard to a general inquiry into the doings of the shipping board.

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**Rules of Censorship Modified and  
Soldiers in France May Now Tell  
Real News to Folks Back Home.**

*Resume of Journey of 343rd  
Field Artillery From Amer-  
ica's Shores to Eastern Fron-  
tier of France.*

BY WALTER M. MANLY.  
Hdq. 343rd Field Artillery, 90th Division.

Stenay, France, Dec. 13, 1918  
—As the rules of censorship have  
been modified so that we now  
can tell where we have been,  
what we have been doing, and  
where we now are, I will relate  
briefly a few things that we  
have not been allowed to tell be-  
fore, regarding our voyage from  
"over there" and where we  
have been and what we have  
been doing "over here"

Leaving New York at mid-  
night, June 27th, we moved by  
rail to Philadelphia, and embark-  
ed on the steamship "City of  
Calcutta" at noon, June 28th,  
1918. We sailed alone up the  
Atlantic coast arriving in the fog  
off the coast of Halifax, Nova  
Scotia, on the afternoon of July  
1st. We were met outside by  
several sub-marine chasers and  
warned that submarines were  
operating in the vicinity. We  
steamed a few miles seaward  
and spent a very anxious night;  
waiting for the fog to lift and  
for a pilot to come and take us  
into the harbor at Halifax. Some-  
time the next morning a  
pilot came aboard and steamed  
the vessel into the harbor, where  
we remained until the evening  
of July 4th, when in company  
with thirteen other troop ships  
and a British "Man of War"  
and several small submarine  
chasers, we put to sea. After  
clearing the harbor the ships ar-  
ranged themselves abreast, from  
200 to 400 yards apart, with the  
cruiser a short distance ahead  
and near the middle. When the  
submarine chasers left us the  
second day out, the cruiser would  
steam to and fro in front of the  
line of transports, being at times  
a mile or more ahead. We kept  
up a zig-zag course all the way  
over. The Calcutta's position  
was usually third, reading from  
left to right. We had much fog  
and rain during the eleven days  
crossing over, but arrived off the  
North coast of Ireland without  
incident, except that we were  
met about three a. m. July 13th  
by U. S. Destroyers. And on  
that very afternoon, we had an  
encounter with a German sub-  
marine, which was destroyed by  
our chasers, they dropping in all  
fourteen depth charges into the  
water. It was a grand sight as  
they threw up a smoke screen  
and made a dash for the enemy  
with every man at the guns,  
eager for a shot.

Arriving in Liverpool early in  
the morning of the 15th, troops  
of the other thirteen transports  
landed and entrained for South-  
ampton, but the City of Calcutta  
with the 343 Field Artillery  
entered the Manchester canal  
and sailed down to Manchester  
where we paraded on the 16th,  
before the Lord Mayor. We en-  
trained the same afternoon and  
went to Southampton, arrived  
there about 4 a. m. and marched  
to a rest camp; got an hours  
sleep and returned to the docks  
in the afternoon, embarking for  
France on the British ship "Archi-  
medes." In the harbor here we  
saw several freshly submarined  
ships, and there were great ru-  
mors of numerous submarines  
and mines in the English Chan-  
nel, which we were to cross that  
night. There was a load of Ar-  
tillery horses on the ship with us,  
and there was such a smell and  
so much noise down below,  
that we nearly all stayed on  
deck all night. Well I remem-  
ber, it was a cold rainy night and  
the waters in the channel seem-  
ed to me like they tried to see  
how rough they could be, but  
the next morning about daylight

we landed at Le Harve, France.  
We were marched up the coast  
several miles to a rest camp,  
where we spent a couple of days  
resting up and washing clothes.  
It was here that we first heard  
the big guns on the Western  
front. After a couple of days  
rest we marched back into Le  
Harve and entrained in stock  
cars for destination unknown,  
but towards the front for sever-  
al miles. Turning south we  
headed for Bordeaux, which we  
passed on the evening of the  
21st. About forty miles further  
south we reached our destina-  
tion, Le Corneau, a wide place in  
the road, and marched to Camp  
du Corneau where we were  
housed in barracks—low one  
story buildings, dirt floors, straw  
roofs and sides.

**CAMP DU CORNEAU.**

Camp du Corneau is a French  
Camp which our government has  
rented or borrowed from the  
French, and use it as an Artillery  
camp. We re-named it Camp  
Hunt, built an artillery range  
built new roads, remodeled the  
buildings, and polished it up  
generally, no doubt spending  
thousands of dollars. Besides  
our brigade of artillery there was  
a "Field Artillery Replacement  
Regiment" supplying replace-  
ments to units already at the  
front, a hospital and an Aviation  
field close by.

The climate here was ideal and  
very pleasant; we were there  
through the summer months, but  
was never sultry, very little wind  
just a pleasant breeze from the  
sea about five miles away. To  
the south about three miles were  
two fresh water lakes, where we  
went on several occasions bath-  
ing and boating.

On the west side of Camp Hunt  
just across the road, is a long  
row of "canteens,"—wineshops  
and stores for the sale of tobac-  
co and "souvenirs de France,"  
The boys from Travis promptly  
named this the "Western Front"  
as we had called the similar col-  
lection of buildings to the West  
of Travis. After drill hours,  
from 4:30 to 8 p. m. the soldiers  
would swarm across the road to  
these cantinas, which was per-  
mitted to serve light wines and  
beers. Here the boys got their  
first lessons in French, and be-  
fore we left could talk French  
"liquidly," that is: could say,  
"Donnez-moi un bouteille vin blanc, s'il vous  
plait" and encore "Madameiselle, tout  
de suite" etc., which means "give  
me a bottle of white wine, if you  
please" and "Repeat Miss, quick-  
ly." A few classes in French  
were organized, and many of us  
can now speak enough French to  
get along satisfactorily. In fact  
we talk it to each other, more  
or less. It is not difficult to pro-  
nounce the language; and the  
French speak distinctly, so that  
after you have learned it you  
can understand a word when you  
hear it spoken. This, however,  
may be due to the free use of  
motions and gestures which al-  
ways accompany the spoken  
words. You can always tell at a  
distance when a Frenchman says  
yes, or no, I don't know, etc., by  
the motion of his hands, and the  
way he shrugs his shoulders.

On Saturdays passes were  
granted to visit Bordeaux, go-  
ing up Saturday morning, return-  
ing Sunday night. This contin-  
ued for several weeks, allowing  
everyone in our regiment who  
craved for the privilege, to visit  
the city.

Immediately upon arriving at  
Camp Hunt we went into another  
period of intensive training,  
an artillery school for officers,  
under a French instructor; gas  
mask drill for everybody, and  
drilling of cannoners of the  
French 75 millimeter guns, which  
we received shortly after reach-  
ing this camp.

and through September the men  
had their experience with the  
"Spanish Flu." In a few days  
the base hospital was full, and  
the regimental surgeon informed  
that they could receive no more.  
By this time so many were down  
with it that several of the sleep-  
ing billets in each organization  
were turned into temporary hos-  
pitals; each man would be in bed  
from four to ten days, sometimes  
longer. We were very fortunate,  
no one died, but other regiments  
in the brigade had losses.

The artillery range having  
been completed, the brigade be-  
gan a course of firing which last-  
ed six weeks, ending with night  
problems in the presence of a  
staff officer from General Per-  
shing's headquarters, who must  
have reported us o. k. as we left  
Camp Hunt October 8th for the  
front, taking our guns, rolling  
kitchens, and everything we  
needed except a thousand hor-  
ses. We expected to find them  
saddled and bridled when we de-  
trained in the Province of Haute  
Marne, but were disappointed.

Detraining at Andelot we  
marched to the villages of Roch-  
es sur Rogon and Bettaincourt,  
where we were billeted out. This  
was our first experience in billet-  
ing with the inhabitants. We  
were placed in private homes  
for sleeping, in empty rooms,  
five to eight men in a 14x16 foot  
room. Each organization had a  
building recently built by the U.  
S. Government for store room  
and kitchen. In our case the  
kitchen was near the church, and  
we were generally entertained  
at meal time, especially at sup-  
per, by the ringing of the bells.  
There were four bells in this  
church and their ringing was al-  
most incessant.

**ROCHES SUR ROGON.**

Regimental Headquarters was  
established in the Mayor's in the  
second story; down stairs was  
used as a school house. It was  
interesting to watch the children  
as they came to school. They  
were lined up outside and march-  
ed in, extending their hands to  
the teacher, who would inspect  
them, and if they were dirty,  
back home they would go.

The houses in Roches sur Rogon  
are very old and roofs and walls  
have grown long whiskers of  
green moss. Noiselessly, through  
the village, under a low, massive  
stone bridge, flows a clear and  
cool little stream, which a little  
above here joins the Marne. On  
the banks of the river are the  
"lavoirs"—wash houses, with  
steps leading down to the water,  
where the women come to do  
their laundry work. Kneeling  
on the last step they hold the  
garment to be washed out in the  
stream, wetting it; then laying it  
on a board, the cleaning is ac-  
complished by using a stiff-bristled  
scrubbing brush.

An old grand father church  
stands stolidly on the banks of  
the river, its massive stone  
columns surmounted by the belfry  
and the steeple or spire rises  
prominently above all other land-  
marks in the vicinity. A few  
meters further down stream is the  
Chateau with its cluster of serv-  
ant buildings and stables, sur-  
rounded by a wall; the moat has  
long since disappeared or never  
existed. The Chateau grounds  
are entered through strong iron  
gates which are invariably closed  
at night. The interior of the  
Chateau is very simply furnished,  
though neat and beautiful. In  
the North end is a set of double  
doors, leading into a sound proof  
room, where, in the old days the  
count's ancestors disposed of his  
enemies. In the floor of this  
is an invisible trap door, operat-  
ing from weights from several  
different positions in the room.  
The trap door opens up and drops  
the victim nearly a hundred feet  
into a pit, where in the old days  
he would be quickly disposed of  
by quick lime.

In Roches sur Rogon is a large  
up-to-date electric plant, furnish-  
ing electricity to several towns  
and villages in the province—An-

delot, Claumont, and perhaps to  
Domremy, a few kilometers North  
where, it is said, Joan of Arc was  
born.

The people of these villages  
live an odd life. They congregate  
in a small village and go back and  
forth several kilometers to work  
their farms. They have their  
stables for horses and cows,  
chicken houses, hog pens, wood-  
piles, and live themselves all un-  
der the same roof. The people  
are very fond of "dressing up"  
going to church, to funerals or  
anywhere when the occasion calls  
for their "glad rags". They  
have regular church services on  
Sunday as we do, and also special  
or continuous sessions all week  
long. While we were here many  
of the old people died from an  
epidemic of the influenza. They  
were always buried from the  
church, whose bells began ring-  
ing about daylight the day of the  
funeral and would continue  
throughout the day.

Roche seems to have did her  
part in the war. Of a pre-war  
population of 500, one hundred  
fifty two men were in the army,  
and forty two killed. Besides all  
the young women, from sixteen  
to forty were absent at some in-  
dustrial center, making ammuni-  
tion aeroplanes ect. None left  
except the "exempted", the old  
people, the middle age with  
children, and the children. The  
young men and young women  
were mysteriously absent.

So many were gone that, when  
deaths occurred, it became nec-  
essary to furnish American sol-  
diers to help bury the dead. And  
I have been told that the same  
circumstances existed all over  
France.

It has been said that the French  
(continued on last page.)

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT  
OF THE  
FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE  
FIRST STATE BANK OF FOWLER-  
TON, AT THE CLOSE OF BUS-  
INESS 31 OF DEC. 1915.**

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts,	personal or collateral	\$21,876.42
Overdrafts	.....	1,042.11
Bonds and Stocks	.....	400.00
Real estate (banking	house) .....	2,500.00
Other Real Estate	.....	1,240.00
Furniture and Fixtures	.....	1,500.00
War Saving Stamps	.....	5.72
Due from other Banks	and Bankers, subject	to check, .....
	.....	1,085.22
Cash Items	.....	649.18
Currency	.....	435.00
Specie	.....	637.27
Interest and Assessment	Depositors' Guaranty	Fund
	.....	951.11
Other Resources, Expense	.....	432.82
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>\$32,754.85</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Stock paid in	\$10,000.00	
Surplus Fund	.....	1,701.58
Individual Deposits, sub- ject to check	.....	15,466.79
Demand Certificates of Deposit	.....	6.15
Cashier's Checks	.....	830.33
Bills Payable and Re- discounts	.....	4,750.00
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>\$32,754.85</b>

**STATE OF TEXAS:**  
County of La Salle  
We, Mary A. Patton, as Pres-  
ident, and Eva Mae Shannon,  
as Cashier of said bank, each of  
us, do solemnly swear that the  
above statement is true to the  
best of our knowledge and be-  
lief.

Mary A. Patton, President.  
Eva Mae Shannon, Asst.  
Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to be-  
fore me this 9 day of Jan. A. D.  
1919.  
W. B. Patton,  
Notary Public, La Salle County,  
Texas.  
Correct-Attest:  
W. F. Sponseller  
M. H. Martin, Jr.  
W. B. Patton.  
Directors.

**Thousand Acres Irrigated Cotton?**

Owing to the fine season in the ground, which with a normal amount of rain in the growing months will insure a good cotton crop, a large acreage of the fleecy staple will be planted in the district surrounding Cotulla this year.

A movement is under way to get as much as a thousand acres planted on irrigated farms along the Nueces. Cotton, planted on land that could be irrigated if necessary would produce a good yield without question, and a thousand acres would yield a good revenue to the growers. Many irrigation farmers have already joined this "Thousand Acre Club", and it is expected that it will be no trouble to get in this amount of acreage on the farms along the river.

With the war over and friendly relations established with Mexico, there will be plenty of labor for handling crops this year.

**NOTICE.**

Because of the threatened influenza epidemic the people of Cotulla are urged to avoid crowds until the danger is past, and we especially urge the discontinuance of people crowding into the Post-office building awaiting the distribution of the mail each afternoon. This place is congested each day, and because of such close mingling of people, makes it the most dangerous place for scattering disease in the town.

T. R. Keck, Mayor  
R. L. Graham, Co. Health Officer.

Don't forget the place you find the Lion Brand work shoe and ace boots, for both men and boys.  
K. Burwell.

"K. Lamity's Harpoon, four months on trial 25c. Send stamps or silver. The Harpoon affords pleasure and stimulation. Address Harpoon, San Antonio, Texas.

Plowing is in full blast all over the country, and there is going to be a mighty big cotton crop planted in La Salle county this year. Old timers say this season reminds them of the winter of 1902-3, and that year the greatest cotton crop ever known on this section was raised.

Mrs. W. M. Burwell, widow of the late W. M. (Merril) Burwell, sheriff of Potter county, accompanied by her children, arrived here Tuesday from Amarillo, and will spend the balance of the winter and school term here at the home of Miss Kate Burwell. She will place her children in the school here. Mrs. Burwell states that on account of the influenza there have been only five weeks of school at Amarillo since the fall term opened.

**NOTICE.**

The State of Texas, County of La Salle.  
To Those indebted to, or holding claims against the estate of H. N. Samstag, deceased,

The undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of H. N. Samstag deceased, by G. A. Welhausen, Judge of the county court of said county on the 11th day of November, 1918, during a regular term thereof, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims against said estate to present them to him within the time prescribed by law at his office in Cotulla, La Salle, County, Texas, where he receives his mail.  
Dated this 5th day of December.

John W. Wilson  
Administrator of the estate of H. N. Samstag, deceased.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that the County Commissioners court of La Salle county, will at its regular session on the 10 day of Feb. 1919, open bids from any bank or trust company doing business in said county, which wishes to become depository for said county for the period of two years from Feb. 15, 1919. Said bid shall state the amount of interest said institution is willing to pay on daily balances of county and state funds to be deposited with it by the county tax collector and the county treasurer, and accompany said bid with a certified check for the sum of \$1000.00 as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder, that he will enter into bond as such depository as required by law.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.  
Done by order of the County Commissioners Court of La Salle County, Texas.

Witness my official signature at office in Cotulla, Texas, this 14th day of January, 1919.

G. A. WELHAUSEN,  
County Judge, La Salle County, Texas.

**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**

**STRAYED.**

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

**Report of the Condition of the Citizens National Bank at Cotulla, in the State of Texas, at the Close of Business, December 31, 1918.**

No. 7243

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts, including rediscounts, (except those shown in b and c).....	\$264,945.68	
Total Loans.....	264,945.68	
Notes and Bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) see item 57a.....	60,000.00	\$204,945.68
Overdrafts unsecured.....		106.39
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	60,000.00	
U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable.....	25,000.00	\$85,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1-2, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent, unpledged.....	3,150.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1-2, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent, pledged to secure U. S. deposits	10,000.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1-2, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent, pledged to secure State, or other deposits or bills payable.....	10,000.00	\$23,150.00
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	13,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	36,603.40	
Total Bonds securities, etc, other than U. S. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription).....		49,603.40
Value of banking house, owned and un-umbered.....	6,536.01	6,536.01
Furniture and Fixtures.....		2,813.41
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....		15,447.41
Cash in vault and net amounts due from National Banks.....		10,075.30
Net amounts due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies, other than included in Items 13, 14 or 15.....		3,887.06
Total of Items 14 to 18 inclusive.....	13,962.36	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items.....		2,482.99
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer.....		3,000.00
Total.....		\$410,797.65

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$75,000.00	
Surplus Fund.....	75,000.00	
Undivided profits.....	782.66	782.66
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate).....	4,186.00	
Circulating notes outstanding.....	60,000.00	
Net amounts due to National banks.....	120.90	120.90
Total of Items 22 and 23.....		151,097.39
Individual deposits subject to check.....		151,097.39
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34 to 41 inclusive.....	151,097.39	
War Saving certificate and thrift stamp deposit account.....	4,610.70	4,610.70
U. S. Bonds borrowed, including Liberty Loan and certificates of indebtedness, without furnishing collateral security for same.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank.....		30,000.00
Total.....		\$410,797.65

Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank..... 60,000.00

State of Texas, County of La Salle: I, B. Wildenthal, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. WILDENTHAL, Cashier.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13th day of January, 1919.  
B. Wildenthal, Jr., Notary Public.

Correct-Attest:  
L. W. Gaddis,  
T. R. Keck,  
C. F. Binkley,  
Directors.

**Rules of Censorship Modified and Soldiers in France May Now Send Real News to Folks Back Home.**  
(Concluded from 3rd page.)

use water for only cleaning purposes, to wash with, and for stock—never to drink. While this is not literally true, water is not a favorite beverage, and they all drink wine. You will notice a workman going to his daily task, school children on their way to school, a young woman going to work, all carrying their lunch which includes a bottle of "vin" usually "vin rouge" (red wine) and there is always a bottle on the table at meal times.

**ARMISTICE—NOT IN ACTION**

After five weeks stay in the province of Haute Marne (upper Marne) in advanced sector, within hearing distance of the battle din, and after having been under orders at least six times with a definite date for our departure for the front lines, always delayed for some cause, the last time on account of armistice negotiations, we had not gone into action when the roar of battle ceased along the line at eleven o'clock on November 11th. Just a few days afterward, Nov. 18th, we were ordered to take up trail of the Hun, and entrained at once and rolled into Verdun that night, where we laid over until next day. This place certainly has been through an awful siege, the wreckage and destruction is beyond comprehension. They were having a big celebration in Verdun the day we were there. Marshal Foch and President Ponticare, of the French Republic were both there. To the North of Verdun is an open, level area, several miles in extent, bordered on the North by a circular range of low hills. This level area is a solid network of barbed wire entanglements, dugouts and trenches. There is scarcely space large enough to crank a Ford that hasn't been blown up by an explosive shell; most of the trees have been shot away, some of the shellholes are fresh, but most of them are old, probably from the 1916 attempt of the Crown Prince to take Verdun, in which he lost over half a million troops.

**ACROSS BATTLE-TORN LAND**

Following the Meuse on the western bank we soon reached the scenes of recent terrible battles where the Americans had driven the Germans back. Evidence of fighting was everywhere. Dead horses, broken caissons, fresh graves, new shell holes, frequently demolished airplanes, empty shells, German helmets, ammunition and various other material; trees freshly shot into, ammunition dumps blown up, and dug-outs and trenches everywhere. It was a scene words cannot describe. It was here the fearless American doughboys waded through almost bloody mud and with cold steel drove the Hun from his treacherous machine gun nests. It was here that our brave boys were mowed down by the hundreds, but they never looked back, and they put the tear of God into the boche. The fighting qualities of the Americans on this gore-soaked battleground convinced the Germans it was "kamerad" or be wiped off the earth, and that is why their exciting cry for peace. They had knowledge no doubt of the allies plans for a new offensive which was to have been launched Nov. 12, in which Marshall Foch was to have thrown 600,000 allied soldiers against their already disorganized lines, in this sector, which they knew would have precipitated the greatest military debacle the world has ever known. The armistice was all that ever saved the German army. We camped along the road that night and had time to do some exploring around before dark. We entered German

dugouts three and four stories deep. They had running water and electric lights; they had come in there to stay. That night we made our beds down in what a few days before had been 'No man's land.' Directly in front of my pup tent we built a fire in a shell hole, and at one time there were 25 of us boys around it.

The next day we resumed the hike up the valley of the Meuse river and the same sights were before us all the day, arriving at Stenay at night fall. We all carried full pack, and the men actually pulling the guns and caissons by hand, such has been and still is the shortage of horses. Imagine how the Germans must have been handicapped in this way?

**STENAY**

Stenay is along the last line of Villages held by the Americans when the armistice was signed. In fact when the armistice was signed the American troops were in one end of the town and the Germans in the other. The trenches and machine gun nests all along indicated that the Germans intended to put up a strong resistance. This town is very strongly fortified, having two stone walls of defense encircling it. It is here that the Crown Prince had one of his Headquarters, a mansion in the heart of the city; however, there are several large holes in it now, caused from American artillery fire.

Stenay had a population of about 30,000 before the war. When we came here there wasn't a hundred people in the whole town, but since we have been here the refugees have been arriving daily. It is a pitiful sight to see old men and women, women with several little children, come in to find their home in ruins, if not from shell fire, to find their furniture gone, everything in the house gone and the accumulation of the filth of the past four years, no money, no food, their little farms in such shape as to be non-productive for years, and requiring months of labor in filling in trenches and dug-outs, and all the time in danger of being blown to bits by a hand grenade or live shell. This part of France is in a sad plight, but our Government is helping them; the quartermaster feeds them, and they are permitted to ride on the army trucks, of which there is a continuous line on these roads.

**KILLED**

Mr. Vannatta of Houston will be in Cotulla at the Widener Hotel from the 21st to 25th of this month. Anyone who has Bermuda or Johnson Grass or Coco or Nut Grass will find it to their interest to see him while he is here as he has a guaranteed Killer and it don't injure the land and costs but a trifle to rid your farm of these pests

E. W. Vannatta  
2207 Kane St. Houston, Texas.

**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.

Am taking orders for Cleveland Big Boll Cotton Seed and Tuxpam Corn Seed. Better place orders early.  
H. B. Miller.

**Join the 1000 Acres Irrigated Cotton Club!**

**Cotulla Mercantile Company**  
will pay a Premium on the First Bale raised on Irrigated Farm in the Cotulla district.

We sell J. I. Case Farm Implements.  
Limited amount select Cotton Seed for Planting

Always Use High Class STATIONERY to Create a Good Impression



**The Very Latest Styles**

It's an old, old saying that the people you write to often judge you by your stationery. And there is a great deal of truth in the fact that stationery can be so chosen as to reflect the best of judgment and taste. Stationery suitable for one occasion may be entirely out of place for another. Then, too, the styles in stationery change the same as styles in clothing.

To be sure that your stationery is right for all purposes, always buy it here.

**Gaddis' Pharmacy.**