

The Brackett News-Mail

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BRACKETTVILLE, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31 1917

H. R. Brice
2509 Princeton
Midland, Texas 79701

NO. 30

Public Schools To Open.

On next Monday the local public schools will all open, and this opening of our schools is looked forward to with much interest by all our people, for the schools of this town have the most hearty support and good will of all of our citizens. This coming session is expected to be one of the most successful in the history of old Brackett, and considerable preparation has been made and is still being made to render our schools second to none of their size. The Parent Teachers' Association and the School Board have done much and spent several hundred dollars for improving the schools since last spring. Over \$250 worth of books and other equipment for the library and classrooms have been spent; and the Parent-Teacher's Association has spent a good sum for the school yard equipment for the children during the summer.

The faculty is made up of experienced and ambitious teachers who will do their best to make this the best term possible.

A new and recent classification of all the high schools of the State has again put Brackett High School in the "First Class" rank of "A 1."

This was done by the State Department of Education at Austin, as seen in the last Bulletin of the State Superintendent, bulletin No. 64, issued this summer, and based on the work done in our schools the last term.

Next Monday will be devoted to classification of pupils, giving out lists of books and organizing the classes. All pupils are asked to not buy any books at all till they get a list of the necessary books from their teachers next Monday.

T. S. Cox, Supt.

Engagement Announced.

Captain and Mrs. George E. Lovell of Ft. Clark have announced the engagement of their daughter, Maida, to Lieutenant Frank Henry Barnhart, the wedding to be solemnized on September the 25th at Fort Clark.

Miss Lovell is one of the most popular young ladies in the Post and town, while Lieutenant Barnhart, recently promoted, is a well known and liked young man both among the garrison and the town people.

It is with pleasure and satisfaction that the people here learn of their engagement, and all look to its consummation as the event of the season.

Two Ball Games.

The ball park on Sunday was the scene of two interesting conflicts when the Sanitary Division Ball team from the Fort clashed with Company K, 3rd Infantry, and Troop B, 14th Cavalry, baseball teams, and the local team emerged with one game to the good.

The first game was played between the locals and Company K, of the 3rd Infantry, and the infantry team won their game, which at times was a rather spiritless affair, by a score of 19 to 2. Listless playing was seen the major part of the game, but at times it took on a more interesting turn.

The second game was rather interesting, despite the freeness with which both sides hit the ball and the manner they played, and the locals emerged the winner by a score of 8 to 6.

The two games were witnessed by large crowds, and the soldiers from the Fort certainly stick by and back their team. Their

rooting has been in a great measure one means of their success in winning games.

Dentist Here.

Dr. S. F. Moffett, of Cotulla, Texas, a dentist, has opened up an office in the building next to the Barksdale Barber Shop, and will be in town for some time, as long as business keeps up and there is any incentive for him to remain here. It is to be hoped that he will follow his idea to remain, and we feel sure that he will have plenty of work, considering that there has not been a dentist here for some time, and many of our citizens have gone to neighboring towns for dental work.

Mr. Moffett is of a pleasing and courteous character, genial and understands his work well.

Fords Delivered.

Henry Veltmann received a carload of Fords the latter part of last week and several fellow citizens have already added to the number of Fords in Brackettville. Of the lot which was received, three have already been disposed of: Tillman Hunt, A. L. York and Frank Maddux receiving theirs, and Mr. Veltman stated that he will dispose of the other three shortly.

The fact that our people are buying more Fords than any other kind of car shows that these little cars are standing up to what

is claimed of them, and they bear up well under the stiff test of rough roads etc. Kinney's good roads, however, are bringing but few people from Fords, as their value is recognized.

School Points Worth Considering.

With school but a few days off, one can stop and consider and then be glad at the opportunities which the local school offers to the many children who will enter its portals and be under the guidance of an able corp of teachers for the coming nine months.

In the first place, the rank of local school is as high as any in the State ranked by the University of Texas at Austin, First Class. It is with the top notchers in this respect, which accounts for much to those who are to graduate and those who wish to improve themselves and strengthen their character.

The school library, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Parent-Teachers Association, has increased in size, and the work of Miss Kathryn Wickham last year as librarian was not only successful but this year there is the promise that with the abundant material available that this department will suffice to meet all requirements. Then, too, ample apparatus was secured by this Association for the use in

the school room and will come in handy.

In the line of athletics and playground apparatus there is plenty, and all pupils will now have before them many hours of pleasure and recreation after their arduous studies.

To assist Professor Cox, the Superintendent, who had done so much for the local schools, there is an able and competent faculty, each proficient in its own branch, and are of the best material available. There will be had good discipline and the right kind of study presented.

Taken altogether, with the completeness and the sanitation of the school and its increased equipment, supplemented as it is with the able faculty, there is before the local school one of the brightest future that ever extended before it, and those who enter it will do so with the expectancy that their hopes will one year of school which will net great results, and end with the making and placing of the Brackett school again at the top with the best, where it belongs.

Amendment Wins.

The election which was held Tuesday last to decide in this county the will of the people in the matter of the reclamation or Constitutional amendment resulted in a vote of twenty three for the amendment and none against this being the results from all

precincts in the county except in the entire state, and it won an easy victory.

A Bank Account

Teaches Economy.
It helps your credit.
It stimulates your courage.
It guards you against extravagance.
It gives you confidence in your judgment.

It furnishes the Best Receipt for the Money you pay out.

It creates Business habits and will increase his savings.

Some Reasons Why You Should Open An Account

with the

The First State Bank

(GUARANTY BOND.)

CAPITAL \$30,000.00 SURPLUS \$20,000.00

Brackettville, Texas.

in the entire state, and it won an easy victory.

A white Bull Dog at Spofford, Texas. Finder please notify A. Hausman, Brackett, Texas.

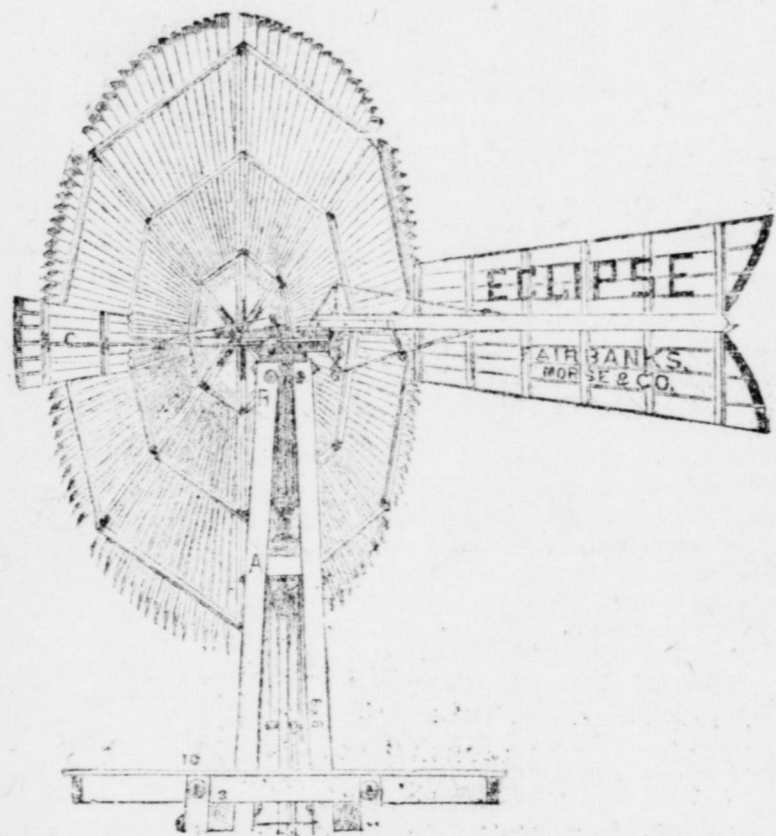
It was generally conceded that the amendment would easily carry, not only in this county but

Advertise in the News.

THE LEADING STORE IN TOWN

GET YOUR MONEY'S FULL WORTH

by trading at OUR Store where you can get what YOU do want, as we have complete lines of goods at your service, Mr. Customer: trade with an old reliable firm like us and you will be treated fair and square:

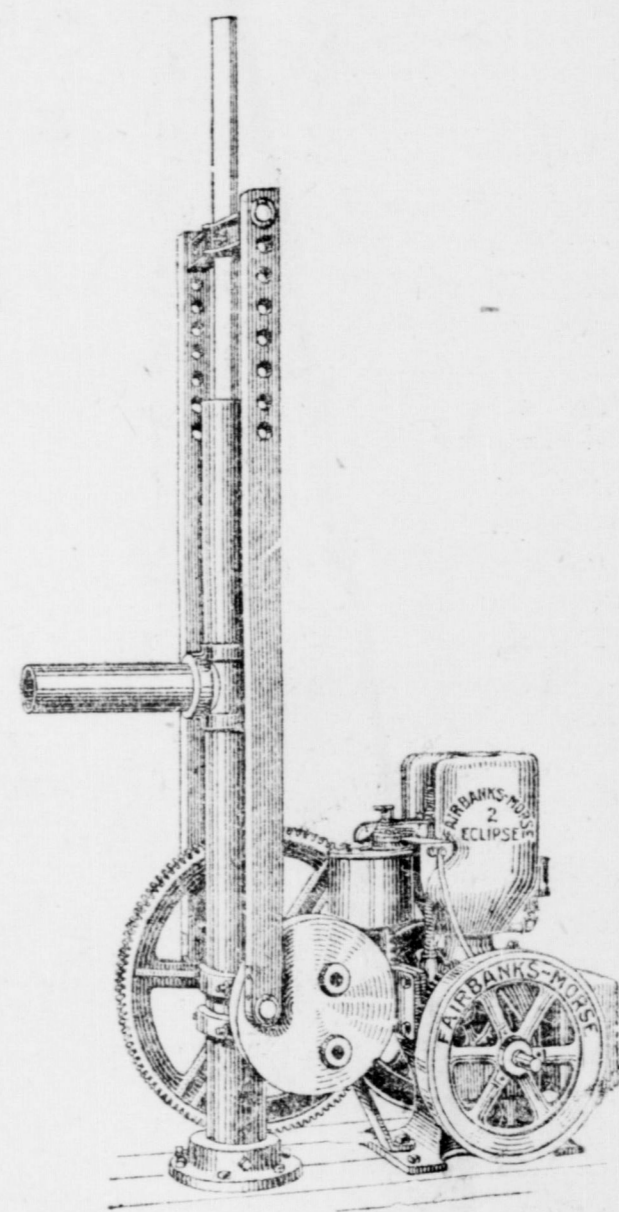


Groceries, Lumber
Clothing, Etc

Windmills

and

Gasoline Engines



Petersen & Company
BRACKETTVILLE, TEXAS

Dealers In

"A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING"

TELEPHONE 41

TROUBLE COST HER \$1000, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Andrews Was Confined to Her Home for Four Long Years.

ALMOST GAVE UP HOPE

Goes to Movies Now With Her Friends and Enjoys Life Since Tanlac Relieved Trouble.

"When my friends and neighbors see me going out to the movies with my daughters and enjoying life once more they tell me they can hardly believe I am the same bed-ridden woman that I was," said Mrs. G. A. Andrews, of 6007 Missouri street, El Paso, Texas, the other day.

"I was laid up for more than four years with rheumatism so I was unable to leave my house, and fully half the time I lay flat on my back in bed unable to move. My body and limbs were so swollen they seemed to be twice their natural size and my face was puffed up so I could hardly see. My kidneys gave me no end of trouble, my head ached all the time like it would burst and my feet and finger tips tingled like they were asleep. My nerves were all on edge so I would go all to pieces at any little noise. My appetite failed and I got so I had to force myself to eat enough to keep me alive.

"I had spent all of a thousand dollars trying to get well, but nothing did me any good and I was about to give up hope when I heard of Tanlac. I was actually amazed to find I was getting better from the first few doses. I have taken three bottles so far and the swelling has entirely disappeared. My nerves are all right and I have so much life and energy I want to keep on the go all the time. I help with the housework and the sewing and I signed my name today for the first time in four years. I could not have believed it possible for any medicine to do so much good in so short a time as Tanlac has done for me."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

The Cure.

Signor Mascagni, the composer, often leads the orchestra at La Scala in Milan and at the Constanzi in Rome. He never refuses an encore.

"In my youth"—thus he explains the matter—"I was an orchestra leader at a dollar a day. Perhaps my low pay had soured me. At that time, at any rate, I would not grant an encore for any consideration.

"Well, leading 'Santanello' once in Naples, I refused an encore of a certain song in my usual manner. The Neapolitan audience shouted and roared. I was, of course, firm. But suddenly I felt a blow on the back of my head and fell off my high chair down among the violins.

"I had been struck with a stool hurled from the top gallery. I rose and promptly repeated the song which the audience desired. From that day to this I have never refused an encore."

HEADACHES

This distressing ailment should be relieved at once and save strain on Nervous System. CAPUDINE gives quick relief. It's a liquid—Pleasant to take.—Adv.

Modest Request.

One young man who was highly sensitive about an impediment which he had in his speech went to a stammerers' institute and asked for a course of treatments. The professor asked him if he wanted a full or a partial course.

"A p-p-partial c-c-course."

"To what extent would you like a partial course?"

"Enough s-so that wh-when I go to a f-f-florist's and ask for a c-c-c-chrys-s-anth (whistle) s-m-m-mum, the th-thing won't w-will b-b-before I g-g-get it!"

Not a Dependent.

"Have you anyone dependent on you?" asked the exemption clerk.

"Well," replied Mr. Meekton, "Henrietta shows me what to do with my money. But she is most independent about it."

Changed.

"There's safety in numbers."

"There used to be, before the draft numbers were printed."

Trieste, Austria, is noted for meerschmann pipes.

A Message to Mothers

You know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you: the doctors with souls and hearts: those men who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

Lemons Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smootheners and beautifier.

Just try it! Make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the hidden roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful for rough, red hands.

Your druggist will sell three ounces of orchard white at little cost, and any grocer will supply the lemons. Adv.

WAS BEYOND THE ADVOCATE

Counsel Could Think of No Possible Reason Why Judge Should Be on the Bench.

It was one of those tense moments in a crowded court when the prisoner's fate seemed to depend on the next answer of the witness. There was an expectant hush on all present, when suddenly the opposing counsel burst in with a noisy objection based on some obscure point of law, says London Times.

For ten minutes or more the prisoner was forgotten while judge and counsel were involved in a tangle of legal phrases and precedents. Although the controversy was absolutely unintelligible to the crowd present, it was clear enough to the dullest intelligences that counsel was more than holding his own in the argument. This was also painfully apparent to the judge himself, who, in a desperate effort to recover his official dignity, snapped out:

"What does counsel suppose I am on the bench for?"

"Well," said the learned advocate slowly and reflectively, "I must confess your lordship has got me there."

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sucky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

When a man can talk on only one subject he soon lacks opportunities to talk at all.

Certainly Does.

"Did you see where the first prisoner taken by an American in the trenches weighed 220 pounds?"

"That certainly lent weight to the incident."

NO MALARIA—NO CHILLS. "Plantation" Chill Tonic is guaranteed to drive away Chills and Fever or your money refunded. Price 50c.—Adv.

Its Kind.

"What sort of a dinner was that of the toasters?"

"I guess it was an a la carte one."

Both Ways.

"Do you think Russia will come back?" "Yes, and she'll come back by going to the front."

A Different Implement. Red-Nosed Tramp—Lady, kin I cut your grass for a meal? I'm a first-class lawn mower.

Lady—Go away! You look more like an old rake.

SAVE A DOCTOR'S BILL by keeping Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial handy for all stomach complaints. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

His Long Stand.

Percy, being down to recite at the temperance concert, stood up to do or die. He got along all right until he reached the words, "He stood beside the tier!" Then his memory failed him.

"He stood beside the tier!" he repeated, trembling.

The evil spirits on the back benches murmured one to another.

"He stood beside the tier!" groaned Percy, and he drew a moist hand across his dripping forehead.

"Go on!" yelled a voice from the rear. "It'll get flat while you're waiting, you fool!"

The man who never jokes has to look out that he doesn't get to be a joke himself.

Holland is to have unemployment insurance.

THE WORLD OVER

INTERESTING ITEMS OF PRESENT IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS.

EVERY ITEM A NEWS ITEM

Relating to the Latest Happenings of Interest Just now Throughout the World.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The senate military committee has decided not to hold public hearings as requested by Senator Hardwick of Georgia on his bill to prohibit sending American soldiers abroad without their consent. The committee decided it would hear Senator Hardwick alone for one hour this week.

The six women's party banner bearers arrested Thursday in front of the White House were sentenced in police court Friday to pay fines of \$25 or to serve 30 days in jail.

Another credit of \$100,000,000 to Russia was made Friday by the American government. This brings the total of credits extended so far to the Russian government to \$275,000,000.

Japan's mission to the United States bearing a message of congratulation and appreciation to President Wilson from the emperor and people of Japan was welcomed to Washington Wednesday with warmth and enthusiasm by the public and with the highest marks of courtesy by the government.

The administration's soldier insurance legislation will be directed through the house of representatives by Sam Rayburn of Texas, member of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, which now has the bill under consideration. Mr. Rayburn also directed for the administration the railroad priority shipment bill, under which the government is now handling the coal situation.

Blutonium coal prices were fixed by President Wilson Tuesday for every mine in the United States. Prices were set on cost of production estimates furnished by the federal trade commission after months of exhaustive investigation.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, speaking in the senate Tuesday, denied reports that American cotton is finding its way into Germany and Austria. He declared that 4,000,000 bales less are being exported from this country to Europe now than when the war began, and introduced figures showing that with but few exceptions the importation of cotton by European countries is below normal.

Readjustment of the Texas-Mexican border patrol is to be undertaken at an early date, according to information to the Brownsville district headquarters from the war department at Washington. At the same time it was stated that national guard organizations now on the border, including the Second and Fourth Texas Infantry on duty in this immediate section, will continue on patrol duty.

Transfer of thousands of head of cattle from the dry sections of Texas and other southwestern states to grazing lands of Southern states east of the Mississippi river will be one of the first tasks undertaken by a joint committee appointed Monday by the department of agriculture and the food administration at Washington.

STATE AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Texas house at Austin, Texas, Thursday adopted by a vote of 82 to 51 the recommendation of the committee of the whole that impeachment charges be preferred against Governor James E. Ferguson.

Luling, Texas, cotton seed buyers paid \$71 per ton for seed this week.

A carload of cotton of about thirty bales was burned Thursday on the Bryan & Central Texas Interurban in the Brazos bottom of Texas.

Lieutenant Governor W. R. Hobby of Texas has resigned as secretary of the Federal Land bank at Houston and the resignation has been accepted.

Discussion of the rioting at Houston, Texas, took up a large portion of the session in the senate Friday. Shortly after the senate had convened Mr. Hudspeth offered a resolution asking the representatives from Texas in the national house of representatives and the Texas senators in the United States senate to confer with Secretary of War Baker and President Wilson looking to the removal from Texas of all negro troops. Mr. Hudspeth's resolution set forth that "the presence of negro troops in Harris county and cities in Texas has become a serious menace to the peace of the communities."

Most of the corn crop will be past the point where frost can damage it at the average date of the first killing frost in spite of the fact that the crop is from ten to fifteen and in places even twenty days later than the average at this season of the year in central and northern districts, reports the U. S. weather bureau at Washington.

Federal Judge Speer held the selective draft law constitutional in a decision made public at Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday.

Houston, Tex.—Friday night the negro troops of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, sent to Houston, Texas, for guard duty at Camp Logan, with the exception of those who are in jail and at large, were sent to Columbus, N. M., where they came from. This step was taken after 150 of the negro soldiers had mutinied Thursday night and until daylight had swept through the outer sections of the city, shooting everyone who interfered with them, slaying seventeen persons and wounding twenty-two.

The amendment to the state constitution authorizing the organization of conservation and reclamation districts for the conservation and development of the natural resources, the storing, preservation and distribution of storm and flood waters in Texas, carried in Tuesday's election by more than three to one. Returns to date from more than 150 towns and cities of the state show the total vote for the amendment was 23,140, against 7,055.

Governor Ferguson sent a message to the Texas legislature Tuesday. The governor recommends the enactment of a law for the prevention of an invasion of the pink boll worm into Texas. A bill on the subject has been prepared by Representative Tillotson at the request of Congressman J. P. Buchanan and others and provides for the establishment of zones in the south and southwestern portions of the state along the Mexican border, carrying an appropriation of \$20,000 for putting the law into effect.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There has been an alarming increase of insanity in Germany as a result of the war, and German medical journals devote considerable space to a discussion of the subject. The remarkable fact is that insanity has developed not so much among the men fighting at the front, but among the men and women at home, whose lot has been particularly hard.

The French taking of prisoners as the result of the victory at Verdun in France amounted Friday to nearly 8,000 and large numbers of cannon and machine guns were captured or destroyed.

The Austrians are moving everything of value from Trieste to Vienna and other inland places.

In the week ended August 19 five French steamships of 1,600 tons or more were sunk by mines or submarines, according to the weekly official report. Four vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk.

England, the arch enemy of Germany, must be beaten down at whatever cost, Emperor William of Germany told his troops while on a visit to the Flanders front last week.

The great offensive of the Italians from the region of Tolmino to the head of the Adriatic Sea is going on despite stubborn resistance of the Austrians and difficulty of the terrain. Meanwhile British and French in Belgium and on the sectors of Lens and Verdun in France have again made progress against the Germans and also have held, notwithstanding violent counter attacks, all ground they have won in recent fighting.

The number of British merchantmen sunk by submarines or mines in the last week was only slightly larger than the previous week, when a considerable falling off was noted. According to the official statement, fifteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk, and three vessels of less than 1,600 tons.

The French offensive at Verdun in France this week was witnessed by a number of American army officers. Major General Pershing and General Petain, the French commander in chief, saw much of the fighting.

The American Standard Oil tank steamer Campana, whose captain and five of her navy gunners were taken prisoners by a German submarine on August 6, surrendered to the U-boat, but only because she had not another shot to fire.

Ten German airplanes approached the English coast on the county of Kent Wednesday, the British war office announces. Two of the raiding machines were brought down. Bombs were dropped at Dover (an important naval base on the English channel) and at Margate. Eleven persons were killed and thirteen injured.

Official estimates of the victims of the disorders throughout Spain this week show that there are thirty-seven dead at Barcelona, twelve at Madrid, 228 at Bilbao, four at Nerva and one elsewhere.

The provisional government of Russia has invested the ministers of war and interior jointly with the right to arrest persons whose activity constitutes a particular danger for the defense of the state and its international security and liberty acquired by the revolution.

Mississippi Cotton Seed Men Meet. New Orleans, La.—Mississippi cotton seed crushers met Friday in executive session Friday to devise means of determining how much linters the United States government would want and what price it would pay, also to consider creating Western markets for cotton seed meal and cake, now that the neutral markets of Europe are closed to these products and that over 90,000 tons are lying on the docks unable to reach points of destination.

TEXAS NEWS

The tax rolls of Galveston show property valued at \$42,128,645.

Work was started last week on the new \$100,000 dormitory at the College of Industrial Arts at Denton.

The county commissioners have fixed the county tax rate for Jackson county for 1917 at 65c on the \$100 valuation. This is an increase of 5c over last year.

The state fire insurance commission has announced the appointment of T. G. Barrow as chief rate clerk of the commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jeff Hughes.

The best estimate obtained on the De Witt county cotton crop is given at 10,000 bales. A record of 50,000 could have been again realized with a fair season and with the acreage planted.

Workmen are engaged in taking down the molasses tank of the West India Sugar Company, erected at Port Arthur two years ago, but never used. The tank has a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

The prairie land cotton of Texas will be all gathered in about ten days. The black land belt and the Brazos bottom is falling considerably short. The continued dry weather and hot winds have played havoc with the cotton crop in some sections of the state.

Hundreds of prospectors are going to East Texas now from the dry sections of the state looking for farms and lands on which to locate. The big crops produced this year all over East Texas and the cheapness of lands are largely responsible for the influx of homeseekers. Several farms have already been sold.

Interest in Gonzales county oil fields was given a decided impetus this week when a vein of dry gas was struck in the Cost oil field at a depth of 370 feet, and not far from the old well that created such a sensation several years ago. This gas will be put to work in drilling new wells for oil in that field.

Dipping of cattle as a fever tick preventive was inaugurated on Galveston Island this week, when thirty-one milch cows were sent through a vat erected by John Moenhansen at his place on the island. The vat was built at a cost of about \$400. Members of the Galveston Island Cattle Men's Association were the owners of the animals dipped.

Taken as a whole, Texas has suffered from the drouth of this year in a larger measure than has occurred for a quarter of a century, in many counties the drouth being the most disastrous in history, according to information furnished the state department of agriculture. This information was gathered from a reliable source in each county, under date of August 9.

The state department of agriculture has received from R. C. Ledford of San Angelo a sample of syrup made from mesquite beans, and in a letter accompanying the sample Mr. Ledford makes the prediction that the mesquite bean industry will incur a loss of time equal to that of the peanut and cotton seed industries in Texas. A letter was also received by the department from T. G. Marks of Prida Dawson county, in which he says his experimenting with mesquite beans and has found that they make an excellent jelly.

Steamship freight rates between Galveston and seaports on the isthmus coast will be raised 15 per cent on September 10, according to a notice received by the board of directors of the Texas Industrial Traffic league and discussed at its monthly executive meeting at Galveston this week. This means that rates which at now 80c on the 100 pounds first class from New York and other ports will be increased to 92c.

Negro Battalions Leave Tejs.

San Antonio, Tex.—As a result of Thursday's rioting in Houston at the earlier disturbances in Waco Major General James Parker, commander of the Southern department, issued orders Friday for the return to Columbus, N. M., of the battalions of the Twenty-fourth Infantry (negro regiment) now on guard duty in the two Texas cities.

Cotton Seed Prices Make Record.

Luling, Tex.—Luling cotton seed buyers paid \$71 per ton for seed Thursday.

Great Musicians Loved Silence.

Among musicians taciturnity is always been prevalent, both Beethoven and Mozart being renowned among their friends for their long periods of silent thought and their dislike the "chatter" of general conversation. Even Chopin, whose music would lead one to suppose him fond of people, was said to "love silence even better than music," while Wagner, except when discussing musical matters, was silent even to the point of actual rudeness.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.—adv.

Lort His Protection.

A Kansas City man, who is very active in the affairs of his lodge, was passing the week end at Excelsior Springs, a nearby mineral water resort. He confided to a friend that he would like to scrape an acquaintance with a striking-looking woman they were both admiring.

"Why don't you try?" asked the friend.

"Couldn't think of flirting with her," came the horrified reply. "Her husband and I are brother lodge members."

The next week end the friend again went to the springs. On one of the prominent promenades he soon saw the lodge member and the striking-looking woman they had admired, walking arm in arm, and apparently much taken up with each other. At the first chance he asked his friend for an explanation.

"Thought her husband was a lodge brother of yours," he said.

"Oh, that's all right," was the answer. "I looked him up on the books, and he hadn't paid his dues!"—Everybody's Magazine.

CUTICURA IS SO SOOTHING

To Itching, Burning Skins—It Not Only Soothes, but Heals—Trial Free.

Treatment: Bathe the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. Repeat morning and night. This method affords immediate relief, and points to speedy healing. They are ideal for every-day toilet uses.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

An Elegant Translation.

A Boston girl who had been taking her first lesson in bicycle riding expressed her satisfaction at home at the result of the experiment.

"The man said," she repeated, "that I had made most satisfactory progress for a novice."

"Why, did he really say that?" was the surprised query.

"Well, no," answered the Boston young woman, after a moment's reflection. "What he did say was, 'You'll do first rate for a new beginner!'"—Christian Register.

Small Game.

"Your son is a great fisherman, isn't he?"

"Quite himself such. He's just back from vacation. Caught a bunch of mealy trout when he might have caught an heffster."

Spartan Women Suffered Untold Tortures but who wants to be a Spartan? Take "Femina" for all female disorders. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Discarded.

"What is a practical joke?"

"A fool's attempt to make a fool out of the other fellow."

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without gripping. Adv.

The greatest thing that makes for success in any walk of life is to be prepared when opportunity knocks.

Uruguay has 22 meat-packing plants.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchitis, Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES positively give INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 5-cent package and present this advertisement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

CHILLIFUGE FOR MALARIA

IT GETS THE GERM

FURLONG'S SECRET SERVICE COMPANY, INC., HOUSTON, TEXAS
General Offices, St. Louis, Mo. Operates for Individuals Firms and Corporations

WOMAN NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

What Came From Reading a Pinkham Advertisement.

Paterson, N. J.—"I thank you for the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies as they have made me well and healthy. Some time ago I felt so run down, had pains in my back and side, was very irregular, tired, nervous, had such bad dreams, did not feel like eating and had short breath. I read your advertisement in the newspapers and decided to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It worked from the first bottle, so I took a second and a third, also a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, and now I am just as well as any other woman. I advise every woman, single or married, who is troubled with any of the aforesaid ailments, to try your wonderful Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and I am sure they will help her to get rid of her troubles as they did me."—Mrs. ELSIE J. VAN DER SANDE, 36 No. York St., Paterson, N. J.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass., if you need special advice.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA TREATMENT

Standard remedy for fifty years and result of many years experience in treatment of throat and lung diseases by Dr. J. H. Guild.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic.

Some Gardener. Flatbush—Is he ambidextrous? Bensonhurst—Sure; he can hoe with both hands.—Yonkers Statesman.

Qualified. Motorist—Do you know all about automobiles? Applicant—Yes, sir; I used to be a traffic cop.

Fowl Rebellion. First Hen—The government is going to make us lay more eggs. What do you say? Second Hen—For one, I am firmly set against it.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH. You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Croche" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

Pardonable Crime. He—If I should kiss you, would you have me arrested? She—What would be the use? Any judge would acquit you.

Used to It. Doctor—H'm, have you ever been rejected before? The Don Juan (undergoing re-examination)—Oh, yassar. Little affairs of the heart, y'know.

No Slacker. Witty One—Corporal Strutt enlisted in April. He's the most patriotic recruit I've met. Pretty One—How's that? Witty One—He's highly insulted because his father sent him some money by draft.—Town Topics.

Compliments of the Day. Soldiers have to do their own mending, when it is done at all, and it appears—although few persons would have guessed it—that the thoughtful war office supplies them with outfits for that purpose. Otherwise, this joke from the Journal of the American Medical Association would be impossible: Everything was ready for kit inspection; the recruits stood lined up ready for the officer, and the officer had his bad temper all complete. He marched up and down the line, grimly eyeing each man's bundle of needles and soft soap, and then he singled out Private MacTootle as the man who was to receive his attentions.

"Toothbrush?" he roared. "Yes, sir." "Razor?" "Yes, sir." "Hold-all?" "Yes, sir." "H'm! You're all right, apparently," growled the officer. Then he barked, "Honeywife!" "Oh, very well, thank you," said the recruit, amiably; "how's yours?"

"No bowl is too big when it holds Post Toasties" Bobby

FERGUSON SUSPENDED; HOBBY NOW GOVERNOR

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES FORMALLY FILED AGAINST THE GOVERNOR IN SENATE.

FILED TWENTY-ONE CHARGES

Were Adopted One By One in the House—Lon Smith of Henderson Now Acting Lieutenant Governor.

Austin, Tex.—On Friday twenty-one articles of impeachment against Governor James E. Ferguson were filed in the senate by the committee of nine of the house, and at that time Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby became acting governor, pending the trial of these impeachment charges in the senate.

The senate, by resolution, fixed the date for commencing the impeachment trial Wednesday morning. The twenty-one articles of impeachment against Governor Ferguson were reported to the house Friday by the special committee or board of managers, named during the forenoon by the chairman of the committee of the whole, and to which board Mr. Fly was later added by resolution of the house. It is composed of Representatives Bledsoe, chairman; Bryan, Woods, Thomason of El Paso, McMinn, Haidusek, Murrell, Spencer of Wise, Cope and Fly.

The articles were adopted by the house one by one, each article receiving a majority ranging all the way from seven to thirty-eight votes. Finally the entire articles of impeachment as a whole were adopted by the house by a vote of 74 to 45. After the house had adopted the articles as a whole, Chief Clerk Bob Barker, acting under instructions, proceeded to the senate to notify that body of the desire of the house special committee or board of managers to file the articles of impeachment. The senate at once adopted a resolution offered by Senator Lattimore that the senate would be ready to receive the articles at once, and that Wednesday, August 29, at 10 a. m., would be the time for commencing the trial. The secretary of the senate, John D. McCall, then notified the house of the action of the senate; Chairman Bledsoe of the special committee requested permission for that committee to retire (this permission being necessary as the house was under call), the permission being granted the committee proceeded to the senate chamber, and, addressing President Pro Tem Lon A. Smith, who occupied the chair during the entire evening session of the senate, Chairman Bledsoe read the following:

"To the Senate of the State of Texas: Mr. President—In accordance with the resolution adopted by the house of representatives of the thirty-fifth legislature of the State of Texas on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1917, we (a committee appointed for that purpose), appear before your honorable body and in the name of the house of representatives, and the people of the State of Texas, do hereby impeach Hon. Jas. E. Ferguson, governor of the State of Texas, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and for a violation of the constitution and laws of the state, and of his oath of office.

"We further inform your honorable body that the house of representatives will file due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same. We therefore request that the senate take order for the appearance of the said Jas. E. Ferguson to answer to said impeachment and to set a day and adopt rules for the hearing of the cause.

"The committee has been appointed by the house as a board of managers to conduct the prosecution. "W. L. Bledsoe, Chairman; Bryan, Woods, Thomason of El Paso, McMinn, Haidusek, Murrell, Spencer of Wise, Cope and Fly."

"The report will be filed with the secretary of the senate," announced Present Pro Tem Smith. This, for the first time, disposes of the matter. Senator Smith, as president pro tem of the senate, automatically became acting lieutenant governor, as Lieutenant Governor Hobby became acting governor.

Of three of the twenty-one articles of impeachment were debated in the house before being adopted. These were the first article with regard to the signing of the \$5,000 note against the Inyon City Normal fund, which article was adopted 84 to 50; the eighth article with regard to the \$150,000 matter, which article was adopted 67 to 60 (the closest vote received by any article), and article 15, regarding the veto of the university appropriation, which article was adopted 61 to 51. With these exceptions

Before Congress This Week. Wilmington—This week's program of congress promises to be one of the most important of the war session. A decision by the senate on how far we shall be conscripted in the war tax bill, passage by the house of the \$111,000,000 new war credit bill and the olders and sailors' insurance measure and the launching of a new deficit appropriation bill aggregating \$4,500,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 are among the things to be done.

each article was adopted without discussion.

Austin, Tex.—The house at 6:45 o'clock Thursday evening adopted by a vote of 82 to 51 the recommendation of the committee of the whole that impeachment charges be preferred against Governor James E. Ferguson, and that William Fly, chairman of the committee of the whole, appoint a committee of nine to act as a board of managers to prepare articles of impeachment, to present them to the house for approval and, if adopted, to prefer and present them to the senate with the evidence in support of the charges.

This action was taken following a day of speechmaking in the house, sitting as a committee of the whole to hear the charges against the governor preferred by Speaker F. O. Fuller.

The resolution was introduced by W. H. Bledsoe and follows:

"Austin, Tex., Aug. 23, 1917.—Be it resolved by the committee of the whole, That this committee now rise, report back to the house that it has heard evidence touching the charges of official misconduct presented against James E. Ferguson, governor of Texas, and this committee is of the opinion that impeachment charges should be pronounced against him in the senate of Texas. Be it further resolved, That inasmuch as Hon. F. O. Fuller, speaker of the house, made and filed the charges upon which the investigation was based, that Hon. W. M. Fly, chairman of the committee of the whole house, appoint a committee of nine to act as a board of managers to prepare the articles of impeachment, to present them to the house for their approval, and, if adopted, to prefer and present them to the senate of Texas. And in addition thereto, said committee shall present before the senate of Texas the evidence in support of said charges."

Representative Tillotson offered a substitute, as follows: "Resolved, That it be the sense of the committee that at the conclusion of testimony and argument of counsel the committee proceed to the consideration of each of the charges separately in their order, at the conclusion of which a vote be taken upon the charge, and that after all of the charges embraced in the impeachment proceedings shall have been voted upon in committee of the whole, the committee rise and report its findings upon the several charges to the house."

A motion to table the substitute was entertained. The resolution was again read and the substitute was read.

R. L. Carlock's motion to recess until morning was turned down. The motion to table the substitute was adopted on roll call by 69 to 65. Mr. Bledsoe instantly moved the previous question; his motion was seconded by Mr. Cope and debate was cut off.

W. T. Bagby, floor leader for the governor's forces, appealed for the play. The chair read the rule that on the previous question there shall be no debate, and Mr. Bagby stated that he rose to a point of order or the submission by the chairman of the previous question at this time without debate.

Mr. Bagby was interrupted by Mr. Cope under a parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Bagby declared that his side "stood squarely on the constitution and attempted no tricks of parliamentary law practiced so successfully by his opponents."

The previous question was ordered by the vote of 65 ayes to 65 noes on roll call, as follows:

Ayes—Fuller, Baker, Beard, Beasley, Bedell, Blackmon, Blalock, Bledsoe, Burton of Rusk, Butler, Bryant, Cadenhead, Canales, Clark, Cope, Crudgington, Davis of Dallas, Davis of Grimes, Davis of Van Zandt, Dudley, Estes, Florer, Haidusek, Hawkins, Hudspeth, Johnson, Lacey, McComb, McCoy, McDowra, McMinn, Meador, Mendell, Metcalfe, Murrell, Neill, Raiden, Reeves, Richards, Robertson, Rogers, Russell, Sackett, Sentell, Sewright, Smith of Bastrop, Smith of Hopkins, Smith of Scurry, Spencer of Wise, Stewart, Templeton, Terrell, Thomas, Thomason of El Paso, Thompson of Hunt, Tilson, Timmer, Traylor, Upchurch, Veatch, Willford, Wilson, Woods, Yantis. Total, 69.

Noes—Bagby, Beason, Bell, Bertram, Blackburn, Bland, Brown, Bryan, Burton of Tarrant, Carlock, Cates, Cox, De Bogory, Denton, Dodd, Dunnam, Fairchilds, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Fly, Greenwood, Hardy, Harris, Hartman, Hill, Holland, Jones, Laas, Laney, Lance, Lanier, Lee, Lindemann, Lowe of McMullen, Low of Washington, McFarland, Martin, Miller of Austin, Miller of Dallas, Monday, Moore, Morris, Nichols, Nordhaus, O'Brien, Parks, Pope, Roemer, Sallas, Schelesinger, Schlosshan, Scholl, Sholars, Spradley, Strayhorn, Swope, Taylor, Thomason of Nacodoches, Thompson of Red River, Tillotson, Tschoepe, Walker, White, Williams of McLennan, Wood. Total, 65.

Mr. Bagby asked that the vote be verified, which was ordered and the result was announced as 69 ayes and 65 noes.

By viva voce vote the senate Thursday adopted the committee resolution asking W. P. Allen to resign as regent of the University of Texas. Previous to the vote Mr. Clark asserted that he had never heard of any promises made by Mr. Allen and that they certainly were not communicated to the executive session and used as a basis for his confirmation. He moved to table the resolutions, which motion was lost, 5 to 18. It was then adopted.

The resolution as finally adopted was considerably toned down from the way it had been originally drafted.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO BE SEVERELY DEALT WITH

War Department to Make Thorough Investigation of Riot at Houston and Punish Offenders.

Houston, Tex.—Martial law in Houston, enforced because of the killing of seventeen persons during a riot on the city Thursday night by negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, ended Sunday night, after a conference between Major General George Bell, Jr., and Brigadier General John A. Hulien of the Texas National Guard. The negro soldiers were removed to Columbus, N. M.

Upon the recommendation of Major B. M. Chipperfield of Springfield, Ill., designated as judge advocate of the Thirty-third Division, who has been ordered to Houston, it is understood, will depend whether the negroes participating in Thursday night's riot will be tried by court-martial under military law or be surrendered to the local authorities for trial before the district court of the state. Already there are proceedings started by the Houston district attorney to arraign the men on charges of murder, the department is informed.

The Houston incident furnishes the first large and important question which the judge advocates' branch of the army has had to deal with since the declaration of war and is illustrative of the requirements devolving upon that branch of the service. The crimes, it is believed, will not be classed as mutiny, as the term is generally applied, which is strictly an insurrection against the military authority.

While all violations of civil law are contrary to the orders of the military authority, there is a differentiating zone within which the instances fall. In case of mutiny in time of war there would be a drumhead court-martial and quick punishment, but the fact that this might not be classed as the higher crime does not relieve the military authorities of jurisdiction if the incident falls within the well-established cases and military law. Under military law there would be all of the remedies afforded under civil law.

Senator Sheppard conferred with Secretary Baker over telegrams he received from citizens of Houston insisting that proper punishment be meted out to the offenders. Representative McLemore also laid before the department a telegram from Judge S. H. Brashear of Houston urging that the offenders be held there in order that the evidence against them could not be dissipated. Secretary Baker announced that General Parker had been instructed to make the most rigid investigation and that the proper remedies would be applied.

Ferguson Granted Pardons.

Austin, Tex.—The records in the office of the secretary of state show that Governor Ferguson has recently been exercising the pardoning power. During the period dating from July 26 to August 24 the number of pardons, all of them conditional, granted by Governor Ferguson and filed in the state department was 141. Of these fifty-nine were filed between August 29 and August 24, approximately twenty of them having been filed on the day the house adopted the articles of impeachment.

Italian Drive Continues.

With the dominating height of Monte Santo securely in their possession the Italians are continuing their drive of the Austrians eastward over the Bainsizza Plateau, notwithstanding the violent resistance the enemy is offering with infantry, machine guns and light artillery. Daily the number of prisoners taken by the Italians—both officers and men—is mounting, the latest report showing that 600 officers and 23,000 men have definitely been rendered noncombatants for the remainder of the war.

Production of Coastal Oil Fields.

Houston, Tex.—Nineteen wells completed, with initial production totaling 9,000 barrels of oil, made up the results of operation in the various oil fields of the gulf coast country during the past week. With the exception of Goose Creek, there was very little doing in the coastal country. Humble failing to report a single producing completion, for the first time in years.

Sugar Prices to Be Reduced.

Washington.—An agreement by the country's beet sugar producers to limit the price so as to affect reduction of about 1 1/2¢ a pound in the present price of sugar was announced this week by the food administration with a notice that this should mean a saving of \$30,000,000 between now and the first of next year.

Allies Take Many Prisoners.

London.—The British, French, Italian and Russian have captured 167,780 war prisoners since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened, according to a statement issued by the British war office.

Nine French Ships Sunk.

Paris.—In the week ended August 19 five French steamships of 1,500 tons or more were sunk by mines or submarines, according to the weekly official report. Four vessels under 1,500 tons were sunk.

Aviation Camp Near Houston.

Houston, Tex.—News was received Sunday from Washington that Captain C. G. Eckar, acting for the war department, had signed a lease assuring Houston an aviation camp.

CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK, UGH! IT'S MERCURY AND SALIVATES

Straighten Up! Don't Lose a Day's Work! Clean Your Sluggish Liver and Bowels With "Dodson's Liver Tone."

Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. Take a dose of the vile, dangerous drug to-night and tomorrow you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with your bile crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you feel sluggish and "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store or dealer and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful tonight and if it doesn't

straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous by morning I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it cannot sallow or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste.—Adv.

Southwestern University

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS Session 1917-1918 Opens September 25th, 1917. A splendid new \$50,000.00 Science Building offers exceptional advantages for the study of the sciences. Special courses offered for Pre-Medical and Pre-Engineering students. Department of Domestic Science just added. A special laboratory with modern equipment will be occupied by the department. Young women may combine study of Fine Arts, Domestic Science, and Literary work. The College Faculty is one of the strongest in the South. Courses of study well planned. Dormitories modern and complete, expenses moderate, student life democratic. For catalog address, REGISTRAR, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS

Opposing Results. "What airs Mame does put on." "Well, her finishing school was the beginning of it."

Its Character. "He wiped up the floor with his opponent." "What a sweeping victory!"

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's. The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

A Treat for Dad. On day someone sent me up a box of cigars from the cigar store downstairs. Arthur, my office boy, brought them in and stood near my desk while I unwrapped the package. As I opened the box I said to him jokingly—as he was too young to smoke—"Will you have a cigar, Arthur?" And Arthur replied: "I don't smoke, but my father does." So I said: "All right, take one for your father."

He picked out a cigar and put it away in his inside coat pocket. As he started away I said to him, more out of curiosity than anything else: "What does your father do, Arthur?" Arthur remained silent and blushed deeply. It made me more curious than ever.

An Object of Hatred. Senator Simmons was discussing the proposed war tax on automobile owners. "Making war taxes," he said, "isn't pleasant work. It puts one in the position of the facetious minister. "A facetious minister at Ocean Grove took a little girl on his knee and said: "I don't love you, Nellie."

"All the ladies on the breeze-swept veranda laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said: "You've got to love me. You've got to."

"Got to? How so?" laughed the divine. "Because," said Nellie stoutly, "you've got to love them that hate you—and I hate you, goodness knows!"

Too Much to Expect. We overheard, on a Collinwood car, the best excuse for not working that we could ever have imagined. File it for reference.

One fellow said, "How do you like your job down at the mill?" "I ain't workin' there no more," answered the other. "Got a better job?" "None. Ain't got no job." "What did you quit for?" "Well, I couldn't see no use in keepin' on at it. I figger it that if I did make good they'd expect me to be right on makin' good. That's too much to expect of anybody, this kinda weather. So I quit.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DON'T GAMBLE that your heart's all right. Make sure. Take "Renovine"—a heart and nerve tonic. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

In the Same Class. "I'm certainly down on my luck." "And I'm up against it."—Baltimore American.

Seaweed is made into a composition to take the place of bone for handles of cutlery.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 10c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. Free Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Would-be progressive people sometimes forget that a freight train makes more noise than a limited express.

Don't think that because you get a ham from a small hog that you can get a hamper from a large one.

The man who can extract olive oil from cotton seed should be able to gather figs from thistles.

It's hard enough for the average man to love his friends, without including his enemies.

We are proud of being Americans, but it is a poor pride that does not make us grateful.

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA Offers Complete Course in Agriculture Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

Texas Directory

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F. W. Heilmann Co.

HOUSTON, TEXAS HARDWARE, MILL SUPPLIES, METAL, ETC. "Roofing a Specialty"

GENERAL HARDWARE AND SUPPLIES

Contractors Supplies, Builders Hardware, Etc. Prices and information furnished on request PEDEN IRON & STEEL CO. HOUSTON SAN ANTONIO

Texas Optical Co.

EXPERT OPTICIANS GLASSES THAT SATISFY Mail us your broken glasses and we will repair and return the same day as received by parcel post. EYES TESTED FREE 515 MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEX.

OXIDINE Kills Chills Good for Malaria, constipation biliousness—a fine tonic. Guaranteed or money back. Behrens Drug Co., Waco, Tex.

Every Woman Wants

Postol's ANTISEPTIC POWER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for domestic use. Disinfects, kills germs, relieves itching, soothes, and cures. Recommended by La E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal thrush, sore throat and sore eyes. Ecocidal. Has extraordinary cleaning and sanitizing power. Sample Free. 50c all druggists or by mail. The Postol Toilet Company, Inc.

The News-Mail

Entered as second-class matter November 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Brackettville, Texas, under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

WILL W. PRICE, Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER YEAR

While they are cleaning out the Governorship they should take care and sweep off the steps, too.

According to our observation so far all tracks of soldiers seem to be pointing towards the ocean and none coming back.

School will open its doors next week, and soon all the children will be going there to make their start again for the new term.

Mexico wants to borrow a few millions and gave as a security only its "word of honor." Like was once said before, "there is no such thing."

Between Governor Jim and Speaker Fuller their is a regular war, with gas used on both sides and each has been consigned by the other to where they use flammable liquid.

There seems to be no end of claims for military exemption and some of these claims are not only original but startling in their conception. The one who claimed exemption on account of a mental rupture certainly had a dash of genius somewhere.

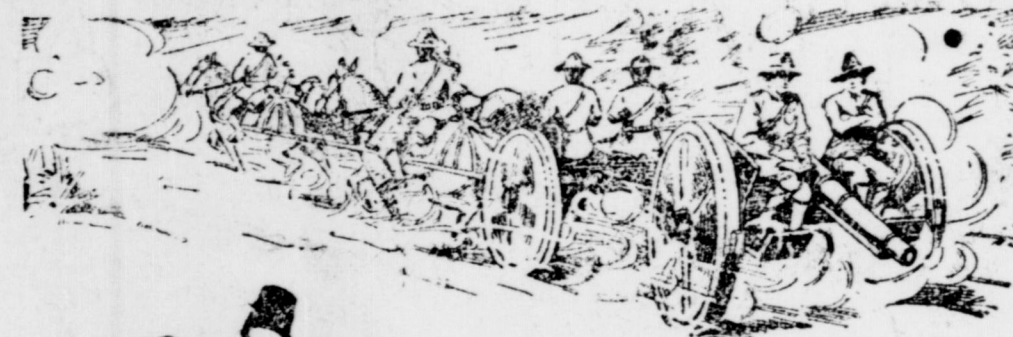
The weather all over the state has been as it was for a long time—very hot and dry. This section, although it has been unusually hot and dry, is nevertheless holding up its end with more than usual vigor.

The Governor is now waiting on the pleasure of the Senate which will say whether he will have to resign his governorship or not. The Governor says his friends in the Senate will overlook his little joke with the State Money and leave him in, but there are some who are so hard headed they can't see it that way.

With the first drafted men about to start off to their respective camps, to train under new officers and go to France to fight for the U. S. and its Allies, all of those registered will eagerly await the next call of January 1st, to see whether they have to go or not. Four good months to make up some excuse to get out of to prepare to get in.

An article which recently appeared in a daily paper stated that it had been said at a banquet by one intending to run for Legislature that hundreds of young men ex-students of the University, would run for office. Such a procedure would ruin the University, for "keep it out of politics."

Like the man who, awakened and allrightened, sees his life in need of strong defence, in his hurry undertakes too many things at once, makes many blunders in his preparations, and a little thing aside when they should be taken up so the U. S. thought of will has caused it to be such a remarkable, cannot and everything ready and obedient to its will. Russia proved the rightfulness of sudden freedom and awakened to find it's danger. To us, more fortunate through self control acquired in peace, we are nevertheless finding the old adage of "more waste" is true. But, since we have no opportunity to pass us by, we will get it.



A New Thing in Fountain Pens

PARKER SAFETY SELF-FILLER

NO slots or holes in the wall—the barrel is sealed—ink can't get out to flood your clothing—you can carry it in any position without danger of leaks. Active, fed blooded men who believe in preparedness for the writing line, are always equipping themselves with the smooth-barreled, rapid-fire Parker Self-filling Safety.

See the new Parker Safety Self-Filler—All sizes—\$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5.

FOR SALE BY

Nipper Drug Company

Local News

To-morrow will be pay day in the Post.

Typewriter ribbons for sale 75 cents; News Office.

Prof. T. S. Benton Jr. was in San Antonio Wednesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barricklow were visiting relatives in San Antonio this week.

Judge and Mrs. Jos. Veltmann are visiting relatives and friends in San Antonio this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Martin and daughter Harriet were visiting friends in Brackett Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Holmes left yesterday for San Antonio where they will make their future home.

District Court will convene in Brackett on Monday September 17th. We will publish the list of Jurors next week.

Miss Kathryn Filippone returned Sunday evening from Del Rio where she spent a month visiting friends.

Lieut. Albert Seargeant left Wednesday for San Antonio where he was under orders to report to Camp Travis.

Col Rocky Rivers returned last Friday from San Antonio and Leon Springs where he spent several days on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Vincent left last week for Alvin and Galveston Texas where they will make an extended visit with relatives.

Ben H. Nolan and Dav Rose Jr. returned Tuesday night from Houston where they enlisted in the Navy. The boys will return for duty in about ten days.

We were glad to note Billy Hudson around town again Monday afternoon. Billy states he was in good health and spirits and doing fine.

Mrs. Jos. Hymans returned Friday from Del Rio.

Typewriter ribbons for all machines; 75 cents each at News-Mail Office.

Whit Ellis, of Edwards County, was in town Monday morning on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Bless left the latter part of last week for Alpine where they will make their future home.

Pies, fruit, cold drinks, candy, tobaccos, ice cream, meals—what you want you can get at the quality Manhattan Place.

The editor of the News-Mail received a postal card from Sgt. Edward Ward who stated that he had arrived safe in France, was feeling good and had a fine trip.

Mrs. O. H. McAdams and baby returned Friday from Sabinal where Mrs. McAdams spent two weeks visiting her parents. Mac is now in better spirits and is not near so grouchy.

Mrs. Stephen B. Massey is here this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Herzog, Sgt. and Mrs. Massey were stationed here a year ago but since Mr. Massey was promoted to Captain in the quartermaster corps and is now on duty in France.

The officers and the ladies of Fort Clark enjoyed a dance at the Brackett High School Auditorium last Friday night. A large crowd was present. Music was furnished by the 14th cavalry orchestra. The officers were all unanimous in stating that the occasion was one of the most enjoyable evenings experienced by the members of the garrison.

Prof. T. S. Cox arrived the latter part of last week from San Antonio, and has been busy all this week making preliminary arrangements for the opening of school next Monday morning. Mr. Cox spent his vacation in El Paso, Alamogordo, N. M., Cloedcroft, N. M., Hillsboro and San Antonio Texas and enjoyed his vacation very much.

Cool Off These Hot Days with our Ice Cold Drinks and delicious Ice Cream - - We also serve clean appetizing meals.

The Henze Cafe

Fresh stock of good cigars at F. H. Fritter's.

Judge W. F. Boggress, of Del Rio passed through Brackett Sunday morning in his car.

Lew Rüst, manager of the Del Rio and Western Telephone, was here from Del Rio Sunday.

G. C. Cox of Spofford was a Brackett visitor Monday afternoon coming over on business.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Peter, of Camp Del Rio, spent Sunday with friends in Fort Clark.

Miss Beulah Jones of Del Rio arrived here Sunday afternoon and is visiting with relatives.

Earl Lynn of the Henze region was a Brackett visitor Monday and spent the time with friends.

Reason three why you should go to the Manhattan Cafe: There is quality, service and cleanliness.

Miss Blandhe Gilder left Friday for Uvalde where she will spend some time visiting with friends.

It all depends on the quality of the thing that satisfies: the Manhattan serves you with cleanliness and satisfies.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Seargeant who recently moved to their ranch in Edwards County were Brackett visitors this week.

Rev. H. W. Bennett was here Sunday and conducted Methodist services at the Episcopal church both morning and evening.

Mrs. V. Alderate of San Antonio is spending the week here the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rose, Sr.

The News-Mail office has an assortment of typewriting ribbons, and anyone wishing to buy a ribbon can secure it at this office. Seventy five cents Each

Dave Rose and his son Jim were in town Monday, and Mr. Rose made our office a pleasant call. He stated his section being O. K.

Mr. A. F. Dignowity of San Antonio was a visitor here Monday. He made our office a call, and had his name put down on our growing subscription list.

Mr. and Mrs. George Herzog and Mrs. Massey motored to Del Rio Saturday and returned the same afternoon after a visit in that city with friends and relatives.

The Star Theater is having a number of small ventilators placed around the sides of the building, and these, when completed, will afford a greater and better circulation and ventilation during all hours and make the interior decidedly cool. Walter Jeffers is doing the work.

The soldiers from the Post are very much delighted with the Guild Reading rooms, and they are always to be found there, reading or writing. It was a good idea to establish it and those who use the rooms express their satisfaction over its maintenance.

O. W. Stadler and family, Burtle Jones and family and Judge Jos Veltmann and family broke their camps at Kickapoo Springs last Friday and returned home Saturday reporting a most pleasant time during their six week stay camping in the beautiful grove near the springs.

The Butterfly feature which the Star Theatre showed last Saturday night to a large crowd, was "The Circus of Life", and greatly enjoyed. It was splendidly played by little Zoe Rae, and was the story of a young girl and her first experience in city life, it's attraction and pleasures, the awakening which nearly came to late, and the realization that life is but one event after another, and at times so strange and humorous as to truly merit the title of "the Circus of Life." It was a good feature.

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Nice, fresh and at reasonable prices; fine for eating at any time They ARE delicious!

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A cool, non-intoxicating Cereal Beverage, thirst-quenching, nutritious, sold in ice cold bottles. Try one of these delicious BEVO' drinks for sale by

George Rivers

Failure To Report Termed Desertion.

That persons failing to respond to the call of a local board becomes automatically drafted and that those failing to report for military service when summoned will be regarded as deserters, is the substance of a statement issued Wednesday by R. L. Barnes, agent in charge of the Bureau of Investigation, San Antonio, Texas. The statement in full is as follows:

"It has been determined by the provost marshal general that persons who fail to appear for their physical examination after having received their notices to do so from the local boards, by such failure, waive their right to physical examination and are accepted by the board without such examination. Their names will be certified to the district boards as chosen by the local boards for the National Army. If they do not then appear to claim exemptions, they will waive thereby the right to such exemptions as they might have claimed, and their names will be certified by the district boards to the adjutant generals of their respective States as persons to report for duty at a specified time and place and such notices will be given publicity according to the regulations of the conscription act. Such persons then become subject to the military authorities at the time designated by the adjutant general for them to report. Should they fail to comply with this notice, they become deserters from the army, and will be treated as such by the military authorities.

"It is, therefore, a matter of vital concern not so much to the Government as to the persons themselves to see that they give the correct address for their notices to be mailed to them. Should they fail to comply with these notices after receiving them, they become automatically drafted without regard to physical examination or to exemption or discharge.—Del Rio Herald.

Alexander Powell Here.

Alexander P. Powell, representing the Choctaw Indians, now engaged in soliciting contracts with Mississippi Choctaws, was here last week and held several interesting meetings at the Seminole Camp, and he was busy at work during his entire stay here getting all of the Seminoles in town to make their claims and submit them through him to the Government so that they might receive the share of tribal property which rightfully belongs to them.

Mr. Powell was accompanied by his family, and they done good work in the way of securing signatures, having signed up all of Seminole blood. The Sem-

nole had formerly lived on the reservation at Fort Clark for many years, and the place had been set aside for them, and a couple of years ago were ousted from the reservation and the majority of them took up residence in town.

As Mr. Powell comes well represented and recommended he was well received and his work was quickly accomplished after a few meetings which were held at the old church house at the Seminole Camp. All the Seminoles in town are feeling very happy as a result and all hope for good and speedy returns.

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We invite you to inspect our
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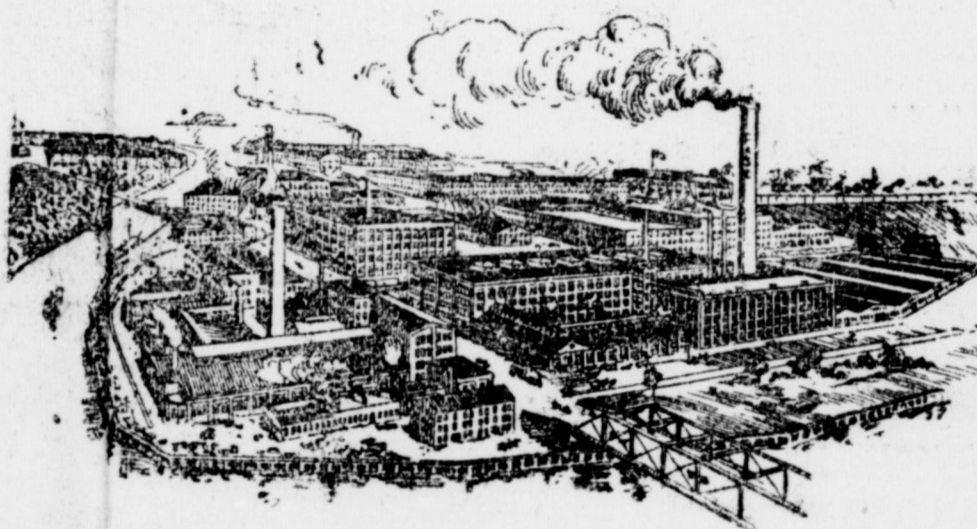
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Our big Store with all of its departments replete with the best of everything to eat, to wear and use. If its something you need, no matter what it is, make your wants known to us---We have it

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Come to us with that order, big or small, and will be treated right and you will feel satisfied as to the quality of our goods and their value. Our lines are complete:

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And be Convinced.

The Universal Program.

This week will be the week of the bigger and better program at the Star Theater, so be sure and come every night and you will thoroughly enjoy the pleasure:-

Beginning Sunday the 2nd with a 2 reel L-Ko with Dan Russell "Bombs and Bandits," an IMP, "The Double Topped Trunk," and Animated Universal Weekly No. 273. Monday, episode Number four of Pearl of the Army, Hearst-Selig Weekly and a comedy; Tuesday, 2 reel Bison with Harry Carey, "The Wrong Man," Nestor with Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran and Edith Roberts in "Minding the Baby," and Current Events Number 8; Wednesday episode number three of "The Scarlet Ghost," with Priscilla Dean, Harry Carter, and Eddie Polo; Thursday, special cast in a three reel Gold-seal feature, "A Limb of Satan," and Powers Dorsey Travel picture, "China Awakened;" Friday, 2 reel Rex with special cast, "Three women from France," Joker comedy with William Franey and Gale Henry, "The Twitching Hour," and Universal Screen Magazine No. 27; Saturday, 5 reel Butterfly feature, "The Reed Case," with Allen Holubar and Louise Lovely.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Send for the full particulars.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine, Prop., Toledo, O.
Sole U.S. Mfr., The Catarrh Medicine Co., Prop., Toledo, O.

Big Ranch Deal.

T. B. Jackson and E. W. Overstreet have sold their ranches and stock in Edwards County, in the Kickapoo section, the consideration involved in the deal amounting to about \$100,000, and in return the two who sold received from the buyer, College Heights people of Del Rio, important and valuable property in the heart of the Del Rio business section, and also some cash. Possession of the ranches will be taken by the College Heights Company of Del Rio on September 1st, on which date Messrs. Jackson and Overstreet will also take over their property in Del Rio.

The Del Rio Herald in commenting on the sale states that Mr. Jackson has gone into partnership with Adolph Bitter and that they have acquired the business in San Antonio known as the Wright Truck Attachment Sales Company, and that Mr. Jackson will have personal charge of the business.

For Sale.

One Remington No. 10 Visible Typewriter in good condition. For particulars write Box 31, Spofford, Texas.

Milk For Sale.

Jersey Milk, put up in Sanitary bottles at ten cents a quart. All orders delivered promptly, morning or night. Your patronage solicited.

John Herzog.

Queen of Saba, Henry George and Salinas cigars for sale at F. H. Fritter's.

Frank Rosé Jr. was in San Antonio this week on business.

A light shower fell here Tuesday night, but not enough to do the ranchmen and farmers any good.

Mr. Meyers, representing the Otto Zerkel Monoument Company of San Antonio, was here on business Monday.

Prof. T. S. Cox left Wednesday afternoon for San Antonio in the interests of the Brackett High School. He is expected to return today.

Fred Zuehl, son of Mr. Otto Zuehl of Spfford, who recently joined the National Guard at Uvalde, has been re-examined and found not physically qualified and therefore will be discharged in a few days.

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DENTIST

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A. Hausman, Proprietor.
Keeps Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, and
Good Smoked Meats

Will Buy Your Live Stock
We Solicit a share of of your Patronage.
Courteous treatment. Prompt delivery.

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Benefit Concert Tomorrow.

A benefit concert will be given tomorrow night, August the 1st, at the Brackett High School auditorium, for B. E. Allen, a Blind Musician, pianist and Baritone, a graduate of the Blind Institute of Austin. Mr. Allen will be assisted in his entertainment by Mr. Snyder, a reader, and a good accompanist.

Mr. Allen, though blind, is an able pianist and has a splendid baritone voice, while Mr. Snyder possesses a clear voice and is an excellent reader. The concert will consists of fourteen musical renditions and songs by Mr. Allen, the merry, the sparkling, the old and the sacred being mingled in a manner so as to harmonize and yet please all tastes. Mr. Snyder will give three readings, "The Prisoner's Statement," "Ostler Joe," and "The Face on the Floor."

Mr. Allen and Mr. Snyder have held their concerts in a good number of Texas towns, and from several neighboring towns, and especially Eagle Pass, come words of praise for the entertainment which all declare to be a pleasing and unusually excellent one. As this is the first appearance of these men here and their concert, a good crowd is expected tomorrow night at the School Auditorium. Admission 25 cents.

Local News

For a good smoke try a Henry George at F. H. Fritters.

Julian LaCrosse, District Clerk, of Val Verde County was greeting friends in Brackett Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. W. W. Nipper is moving into the W. F. Holmes residence to-day which property he purchased this summer.

Don't forget to attend the benefit Concert to-night. Mr. Allan the blind Musician will furnish you plenty amusement.

Willie DeWitt returned Tuesday afternoon from Corpus Christi where he spent a delightful time visiting his brother Bart during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jeffers were in from their Edwards County ranch Wednesday. Mr. Jeffers reports a light rain on his ranch Tuesday night.

Mrs. W. Fred West went to San Antonio Monday where she will attend the wedding of Miss Margaret Guinn which will take place in San Antonio to-morrow.

The Ladies of St. Andrews' Guild will give a supper in the Bank Building next Tuesday evening September 4th at 6 P. M. Your patronage is cordially solicited.

T. B. Jackson, who recently sold his ranch in Edwards County, was in Brackett Wednesday morning. Mr. Jackson will soon leave for San Antonio where he will go into business.

The medical department of Ambulance Co. No. 7 will give a dance at the School Auditorium to-night, over two hundred invitations have been sent out and a large crowd is expected to be present to enjoy the occasion.

Advertise in the News.

WEB OF STEEL

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY FATHER AND SON

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Co.

YOUNG MEADE MAKES A DISCOVERY WHICH TERRIFIES HIM AND HE TRIES TO SAVE MANY LIVES

The Martlet Construction company is putting up a great international bridge planned by Bertram Meade, Sr., a famous engineer. His son, Bertram Meade, Jr., resident engineer at the bridge, is in love with Helen Illingworth, daughter of Colonel Illingworth, president of the construction company, and they will marry as soon as the bridge is complete. The young engineer questioned his father's judgment on the strength of certain important girders, but was laughed at. His doubts are verified, however, and he makes desperate efforts to stop construction, fearing great loss of life.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

But Meade was out of the house. It was summer and the sun had set, but the long twilight of the high latitude still lingered. Before him rose the gigantic structure of the bridge. For all its airiness it looked as substantial as the Rock of Gibraltar, and it looked even more substantial if possible, as the man, seizing a lantern and, forgetting his weakness, ran down beneath the overhanging steel to the pier-head, climbed up to the shoe, and crawled out on the lower chord as rapidly as he could.

Meade needed but one glance to see the deflection from the right line in the important member. For all his years of inexperience he was a better trained engineer than rough-and-ready Abbott. What appeared to the latter as a slight deflection, Meade saw in its true relation. There was a variation in the center of the member of an inch and a half at least, although unnoticeable to an untrained eye. It had all come in the last week. They had extended the suspended span far out beyond the edge of the cantilever and, with the heavy traveler at the end, the downward pressure on the great lower chord members had greatly increased.

It was a terribly heavy bridge at best. It had to be to sustain so long a span, the longest in the world. And the load, continuous and increasing, had brought about this, to the layman trifling, to the engineer mighty, bend. If it bent that way under that much of a load, what would it do when the whole great span was completed and it had to carry its transitory loads of traffic beside?

When two different views meet it is natural that age, experience, reputation and authority shall carry the day. Although Bertram Meade, Jr., had never been persuaded in all particulars of the soundness of his father's design, and could not be persuaded, that vast experience, that great reputation, that undoubted ability with its long record of brilliant achievement had at last silenced him. He had accepted through loyalty that which he could not accept in argument. Once accepted, he acted accordingly, heartily seconding and carrying out the wishes of the older and, as the world would say, the abler man.

The thing that smote the engineer hardest was that this weakness was exactly what he had foreseen and pointed out. It was the possibility of the inability of this great member to carry the stress that young Meade had deduced by using the formula of Schmidt-Chernitz. It was this point, and this point particularly, that he had dwelt upon with his father and which they had argued to a finish. So strongly had he been impressed with the possible structural weakness of this member that he had put himself on record in writing to his father. The old man had overborne him and now the little curve, one and a half to one and three-quarter inches in sixty feet, established the accuracy of his unheeded contention. Vainly now he wished he had not let the old habit of affection and the little touch of awe with which he regarded his father persuade him against his reason.

He stopped, feeling suddenly ill, as a very nervous high-strung man may feel under the sudden and unexpected physical shock. He was weak still from the tonsillitis. He leaned against the diagonal at the end of C-10-R, clinging to it tightly to keep from falling. Abbott, who had followed more slowly, stopped by him, somewhat surprised, somewhat amused, more indignant than both.

"Abbott," said Meade fiercely as the erecting engineer joined him on the pierhead, "if you put another pound of load on that cantilever I will not be answerable for the consequences."

"What do you mean?"

"That deflection is nearly two inches deep now and every ounce or pound of added weight you put upon it will make it greater. Its limit will be reached mighty soon. If it collapses—" he threw up his hands—"the whole thing will go."

"Yes, if it collapses, that's true," said Abbott, "but it won't."

"You're mad," said Meade, taking unfortunately the wrong course with the older man.

"Why, boy," said Abbott, "that bridge will stand as long as creation. Look at it. That buckle doesn't amount to anything. It is only in one truss any-

way. The corresponding member in the other truss is perfectly straight." "Abbott, for God's sake, hear me," pleaded Meade in desperation. "Draw back the traveler and put no more men on the bridge. Stop work until we can get word to—" "Don't talk to me, boy. I know my business. I tell you I can jack it back. That member's big enough and strong enough to hold up the world."

"What are you going to jack against?" Meade asked, and for the first time a little of Abbott's contempt appeared in the younger man's voice.

Abbott reflected that there was nothing firm enough to serve as a support for jacks and said rather grudgingly, for it seemed like a concession to the younger and junior engineer:

"Well, I can look on to the opposite truss and pull it back with turn buckles."

"That will damage the other truss too much, Abbott," Meade retorted promptly. "It isn't possible."

"Then I'll think up some other scheme," returned Abbott indifferently, as if humoring the other. "We can't wait, we've got to hurry it along."



He Stopped, Feeling Suddenly Ill.

There's going to be no penalty against us on account of me. I won't stop work a minute," he explained patronizingly. "There will be a bigger penalty if you don't do what I say, and paid in another way, in blood. And it will be your fault."

Now both men were angry and in their passion they confronted each other more resolute and fiercer than ever.

"Look here," said Abbott, his fiery temper suddenly breaking from his control, "who are you anyway? You're only a kid engineer. Your father approved of the plan of this bridge. I guess we can afford to bank on his reputation rather than yours."

"Well, he doesn't know of this."

"Nobody is on the bridge now, and nobody is going to be on there until tomorrow morning. Wire him if you like. He'll wire Illingworth down at Martlet and we'll get word what to do."

"You won't put any men at work on the bridge until—"

"Not until tomorrow morning," said Abbott decisively, "if I don't hear from somebody at Martlet tomorrow morning the work goes on."

"But if my father wires you—" "I take orders from the Martlet company and no one else," was the short answer with which Abbott turned away in finality, so that the other realized the interview was over.

Meade wasted no more plans on Abbott. As ill luck would have it something had happened to the telephone and telegraph wires between the city and the camp. Meade dressed himself, got a handcar, and was hurried to the nearest town on the railroad's main line. From there he sent a telegram and tried to get connection with New York by telephone, but failed. Moved by a natural impulse, in default of other means of communication, he jumped on the midnight train for New York. He would go himself in person and attend to the grave affair. Nothing whatever could be so important.

There had been some friction between Abbott and Meade before on occasions, not serious, but several times Meade had ventured to suggest some-

thing which to Abbott seemed useless and unnecessary, and the fact that subsequent events had more often than not proved Meade's suggestions to be worth while, had not put Abbott in altogether the best mood toward his young colleague. Abbott never forgot that Meade had really no official connection with the building of the bridge, and that he was only there as a special representative of his father, and although he could not help liking the younger man, Abbott would have been better pleased if he had been left alone.

Meade had not gone about it in the right way to move a man of Abbott's temperament. He realized that as he lay awake on the sleeper speeding to New York, Abbott was a man who could not be driven. He was a tremendous driver himself and naturally he could not take his own medicine. Meade had received the announcement more quietly and if he had by some subtle suggestion put the idea of danger into Abbott's mind all would have been well, for when he was not blinded by prejudice, or his authority or his ability questioned, Abbott was a sensible man thoroughly to be depended upon. But the news had come to Meade with such suddenness, Abbott had only casually mentioned it at the close of a lengthy conversation regarding the progress of the work as if it were a matter of no special moment, that the sudden shock had thrown Meade off his balance.

Therefore he could see nothing but danger and the necessity for action. How he should handle his superior, or rather the bridge's superior, was the last thing in his mind. Aside from his natural pride in his father and in the bridge and his fear that lives would be lost if it failed, unless he could get the men withdrawn, there was the complication of his engagement to Helen Illingworth.

Meade could not close his eyes, he could not sleep a moment on the train. His mind was in a turmoil. Prayers that he would get to his father and the bridge people in time to stop work and prevent loss of life, schemes for taking up the deflection, strengthening the member, and completing the bridge, and fears that he would lose the woman, stayed with him through the night.

CHAPTER V.

The Death Message.

Meade, Sr., was an old man. Although unlike Moses his eye was dim and his natural force abated, the evidences of power were still apparent, especially to the observant. There rose the broad brow of the thinker. His power of intense concentration was expressed outwardly by a directness of gaze from the old eyes which, though faded, could flash on occasion. Other facial characteristics of that snow-crowned, leonine head, which bespoke that imaginative power without which a great engineer could not be in spite of all his scientific exactitudes, had not been cut out of his countenance by the pruning knife of time.

He was a great engineer and looked it, sitting alone in his office with the telegram crumpled in his trembling hand, despite the fact that his gray face was the very picture of unvoiced weakness, of impotency, and abiding horror. The message had struck him a terrific blow. He had reeled under it and had sunk down in the chair in a state of nervous collapse.

The telegram fairly burned the clammy palm of his hand. He would fain have dropped it yet he could not. Slowly he opened it once more. Ordinarily, powerful glasses stimulated his vision. He needed nothing to read it again. It is doubtful whether his eyes saw it or not and there was not need, for the message was burned into his brain.

He read again the mysterious words:

One and three-quarter-inch camber in C-10-R.

There could be no mistake. The name that was signed to it was the name of his son, the young engineer, the child of his father's old age. The boy, as the old man thought of him, had ventured to dispute his father's figures, to question his father's design, but the older man had overborne him with his vast experience, his great authority, his extensive learning, his high reputation. And now the boy was right. Strange to say some little thrill of pride came to the old engineer at that moment.

He tried to find out from the telegram when it had been sent. That day was a holiday—the birthday of one of the worthies of the republic—in some of the United States, New York and Pennsylvania among them, and only by chance had he come down to the office that morning. The wire was dated the night before. And he recalled that the state from which the bridge ran did not observe that day as a holiday. They would be working on the International as usual unless—

One and three-quarter inches of deflection! No bridge that was ever made could stand with a bend like that in the principal member of its compression chord, much less so vast a structure as that which was to span the

greatest of rivers and to bring nation into touch with nation. He ought to do something, but what was there to do? Presently, doubtless, his mind would clear. But on the instant all he could think of was the impending ruin.

The Uplift building, in which he had his offices, was mainly deserted on account of the holiday. The banks were closed and the offices and most of the shops and stores. It was very still in the hall and, therefore, he heard distinctly the door of the single elevator in service open with an unusual crash, then the sound of rapid footsteps along the corridor as of someone running. They stopped before the outer door of the suite which bore his name. Instantly he suspected a messenger of disaster. The door was opened, the office was crossed, a hand was on the inner door. He sank back almost as one dead waiting the shock, the blow.

"Father," exclaimed the newcomer. "You got my telegram?"

"The other silently exhibited the crumpled paper in his hand. "What have you done?"

"It's a holiday, don't you know? I only got it a few moments ago. The bridge?"

"Still stands."

"But for how long?"

"I can't say. The Martlet's resident engineer is mad. I begged, threatened, implored. I tried to get him to stop work, to take the men off the bridge, to withdraw the traveler, but he won't do it. Said you designed it, you knew. I was only a cub."

"But the camber?"

"He said, 'I'll jack it into line again.' Like every other engineer who sees a big thing before him it looks to him as if it would last forever. I tried to get you on the telephone here and at the house last night and failed. I wired you. Then I jumped on the midnight express and—"

"What is to be done?" asked the old man.

Meade, Sr., was thankful that the younger man had not said, "I told you so," as well he might. But really his father's condition was so pitiful that the son had not the heart.

"Telegraph the Martlet Bridge company at once," he answered.

"What shall we say?" asked the old man, uncertainly.

The young man shot a quick look at him, that question evidenced the violence of the shock. His father was old, broken, helpless, dependent, at last.

"Give me the blank," he answered. "I'll wire in your name."

He repeated the telegram that he had sent to his father and added these words as he signed the old man's name to it:

Put no more load on the bridge. Withdraw men and traveler.

"I can't understand why we don't hear," said the young engineer two hours later, walking up and down the room in his agitation. "Two telegrams and now we can't get a telephone connection, or at least any answer after our repeated calls."

"It's a holiday there as well as here," said the old man. "There is no one in the office at Martlet."

"I'll try the telephone again. Someone may come in at any time."

He sat down at the desk, and after five minutes of feverish and excited waiting he finally did get the office of the Martlet Bridge company. By a happy fortune it appeared that someone happened to come into the office just at that moment.

"This is Meade," began the young man, "the consulting engineer of the International bridge. Well, at ten-



All He Could Think of Was the Impending Ruin.

thirty this morning I sent a telegram to Colonel Illingworth and an hour later I sent another. What's that? Both telegrams are on the desk? Give me your name—Johnson—you're one of the clerks there? Well, telephone Colonel Illingworth at his home—what! He isn't at home? Is the vice-president there—the superintendent—

anybody? How far away are they? Twenty miles! There's no telephone? Now, listen, Johnson, this is what you must do. Get a car, the strongest and fastest you can rent and the blindest chauffeur, and a couple of men on horses too, and send up to that place wherever they are, and tell Colonel Illingworth that he must telephone me and come to his office at once. There are telegrams there that mean life or death and the safety of the bridge. You understand? Good. He says he'll do it, father. We've done all we can," he added. He hung up the receiver, sprang to his feet, looked at his watch. "It's so important that I'll go down there myself. I can catch the two o'clock train, and that will get me there in two hours. You stay quietly here in the office and wait until I get in touch with those people. I mean, I want to know where I can reach you instantly."

"I'll stay right here, my boy. Go, and God bless you."

As usual when in a great hurry there were unexpected delays and the clock on the tower above the big structural shop was striking five when a rickety station wagon, drawn by an exhausted horse, which had been driven unsparingly, drew up before the office door. Flung the money at the driver, Meade sprang down from his seat and dashed up the steps. He threw open the door and confronted Johnson.

"Did you get him?" he cried.

"He isn't here yet. I sent an automobile and two men on horseback and—"

"The next minute the faint note of an automobile horn sounded far down the valley.

"I hope to God that is he," cried the young engineer, running to the window.

"That's the car I sent," said Johnson, peering over his shoulder. "And there are people in it. It's coming this way."

"Johnson," said Meade, "you have acted well in this crisis and I will see that the Bridge company remembers it."

"Would you mind telling me what the matter is, Mr. Meade?"

"Matter! The International—"

"Bert," exclaimed a joyous voice, as Helen Illingworth, smiling in delighted surprise, stepped through the open door and stood expectant with outstretched hands.

Young Johnson was as discreet as he was prompt and ready. He walked to the window out of which he stared, with his back ostentatiously turned toward them. After a quick glance at the other man, Meade swept the girl to his heart and held her there a moment. He did not kiss her before he released her. The woman's passionate look at him was caress enough and his own adoring glance fairly enveloped her with emotion. Johnson coughed and turned as the two separated. It was that woman who recovered her poise quicker.

"What were you saying about our bridge when I came into the room?" she began, and Meade fully understood the slight but unmistakable emphasis in the pronoun—our bridge, indeed—"I was lying down this afternoon, but when I awakened my maid told me about your urgent calls for father."

she ran on, realizing that some trouble portended and seeking to help her lover by giving him time. "I know something must be wrong, so I came here. I didn't expect to see you. Oh, what is it?" she broke off, suddenly realizing from the mental strain in her lover's face, which the sudden sight of her had caused him to conceal for a moment, that something terribly serious had happened, and she turned a little pale herself as she asked the question, not dreaming what the answer would be.

"Helen," said the young man, stepping toward her and taking her hands again, "we're in awful trouble."

"If it is any trouble I can share," Bert said the girl, flashing at him a look which set his pulses bounding—at least she was to be depended on—"you know you can count on me."

"I know I can," he exclaimed gratefully.

"Now tell me."

"The International bridge is about to fall."

"The color came to her face again. Was that all? Came into her mind. That was serious enough, of course, but it would not matter in the long run. Helen realized the awful gravity, the terrible seriousness, of the situation of course. The bridge meant much to her even if in quite a different way. It was there he had saved her from the awful fall. It was there that he had told her that he loved her. The bridge might fall, but it was as eternal as her affection in her memory. Their engagement, or their marriage, had been made dependent upon the successful completion of the bridge. What of that? The proviso meant nothing to her when she looked at the white-faced agonized man to whom she had given herself.

"It is terrible, of course," she said quietly. "But you can do nothing?"

"If I could, do you think I'd let the bridge, and you, go without—" "I'm not going with the bridge," was her quick and decisive interruption.

They had both forgotten the presence of young Johnson, who was not only decidedly uncomfortable, but desperately anxious. He was about to speak when, into this already broken scene, came another interruption.

There was a rush of wheels on the driveway outside, the roar of a motor. Before Meade could answer the statement, into the room burst Colonel Illingworth. He was covered with dust, his face was white, his eyes filled with anxiety. The character of the summons had disquieted him beyond measure. Back of him came Severance, the

vice president, and Swaine, the chief engineer.

"Meade, what of the bridge?" he burst out, with a quick nod to his daughter. Colonel Illingworth had not stopped to hunt for a wayside telephone. The automobile driven madly, recklessly through the hills and over the rough roads, had brought him directly to the office in the shortest possible time.

"There is a deflection one inch and three-quarters deep in one of the compression members, C-10-R," was the prompt and terrible answer.

Colonel Illingworth had not been president of the Martlet Bridge company for so long without learning something of practical construction. He was easily enough of an engineer to realize instantly what that statement meant.

"When did you discover it?" he snapped out.

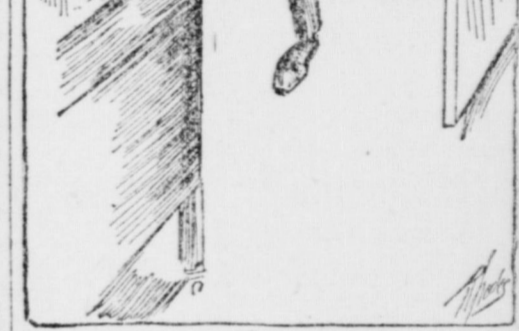
"Last night."

"Is the bridge gone?"

"Not yet."

"Why didn't you let us know?"

"I telegraphed father and, not hearing from him, I came down on the mid-



Into the Room Burst Colonel Illingworth.

night train. It is a holiday in New York as well as here. I just happened to meet father in the office. He sent a telegram to you and not hearing from you, duplicated it an hour later. I tried half a dozen times to get you on the telephone and finally, by a happy chance, got hold of your Johnson."

"Where are your father's telegrams?"

"Here."

Colonel Illingworth tore the first open with trembling fingers.

"Why didn't you tell Abbott?" asked the chief engineer.

"You know Abbott. He said the bridge would stand until the world caved in. Said he could jack the member into line. He wouldn't do a thing except on direct orders from here."

"Your father wires, 'put no more weight on the bridge.' What shall we do?" interposed Colonel Illingworth.

"Telegraph Abbott at once."

"If the bridge goes it means ruin to the company," said the agitated vice president, who was the financial member of the firm and who could easily be pardoned for a natural exaggeration under the terrible circumstances.

"Yes, but if it goes with the men on, it means—Johnson, are you a telegraph operator?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take the key," said the colonel, who, having been a soldier, thought first of the men.

Johnson sat down at the table where the direct wire ran from the bridge company to the telegraph office. He reached his hand out and laid his fingers on the key. Before he could give the faintest pressure to the instrument, it suddenly clicked of its own motion. Everybody in the room stood silent.

"It is a message from Wilchings, the chief of construction foreman of it," Johnson paused a moment, listening to the rapid click—"the International—" he said in an awestruck whisper.

It had come!

"Read it, man! Read it, for God's sake!" cried the chief engineer.

"The bridge is in the river," faltered Johnson slowly, word by word, translating the fearful message on the wire. "Abbott and one hundred and fifty men with it."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Beware the Loaded Gun.

The man who returns from hunting and sets his loaded gun in the corner or hangs it on the wall is in reality, setting a death-trap. Yet it is surprising how often this is done. The gun we "didn't know was loaded," is an old, old story, says Farmer's Guide.

You cannot be too cautious. The loaded gun you may keep on the wall to shoot crows with when they get in the corn is liable to cause you more loss than a million crows can. It takes only a second to put a cartridge in a gun when the time is at hand. It takes no longer to take it out.

Blossom Remains.

Bacon—"Crimsonbeak says his wife keeps his nose to the grindstone." Bert—"Well, it doesn't seem like the red off of it."

HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great fighting armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the United States plays a predominant part.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war. Their soldiers cannot fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us. Let us then examine carefully the world's larder as it appears today, or so much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty.

Cereals.

The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production, and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period. It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries based upon crop reports from these countries, is as follows:

Commodity	Production, 1917	Imports from U. S.	Imports from Canada	Imports from Other Sources	Normal Consumption, 1917	Deficiency
Wheat	590,675,000	73,438,000	112,000,000	253,478,000	375,913,000	1,441,830,000
Corn	1,211,100,000	10,811,000	1,141,289,000	125,675,000	2,968,269,000	1,616,389,000
Oats	570,880,000	6,783,000	15,880,000	88,612,000	682,965,000	1,112,085,000
Barley	125,391,000	4,948,000	6,600,000	42,600,000	159,539,000	37,548,000
Rye	78,573,000	567,000	90,000	11,337,000	80,537,000	2,044,000
Total	1,486,448,000	162,533,000	130,200,000	487,134,000	2,214,276,000	3,839,000,000

Commodity	Probable U. S. 1917	Probable Normal U. S. Consumption	Probable U. S. Surplus	Additional possible Canadian Surplus
Wheat	673,000,000	2,632,898,000	83,000,000	123,000,000
Corn	1,214,000,000	1,148,712,000	470,000,000	20,000,000
Oats	1,453,000,000	1,148,712,000	304,000,000	20,000,000
Barley	214,000,000	178,829,000	35,000,000	9,000,000
Rye	50,100,000	25,360,000	24,700,000	18,000,000
Totals	5,525,100,000	4,607,410,000	917,300,000	239,000,000

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies and also an amount to protect our stocks better next year than this last. There is therefore on normal consumption a deficit of over 400,000,000 bushels. In the other cereals used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000 against a North American surplus of 950,000,000. But again a reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. In any event it means we must multiply our exports of these cereals 20 times. However, upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

Wheat Situation Difficult.

The situation in wheat is one of great difficulty and concern, and must be met by an elimination of waste and reduction of consumption on the part of the allied peoples and ourselves. In one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, whose people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and commercial is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities.

Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from the bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat bread for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Food Animals.

Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal, are decreasing.

A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following position:

Commodity	Increase or decrease		Total net
	States	allies	
Cattle	7,000,000	8,420,000	25,720,000
Sheep	3,000,000	17,500,000	34,600,000
Hogs	6,275,000	7,300,000	31,600,000
Total	22,000,000	23,220,000	115,000,000

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every day the decreasing production, as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but for far into the future.

Meats.

The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the continental countries into the allied countries have been interfered with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

Three-year pre-war average, 495,848,000 pounds.
Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,239,193,000 pounds.

The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices, for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand not only during the war, so as to enable our allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. The increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened herds will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can after the war safely reduce our bread grain production to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meat for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with the cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

Dairy Products.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past 15 years. Yet today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our allies are still short of large quantities and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America. The growing exports of dairy products from the United States to the allies are shown in the following table:

Commodity	Increase or decrease		Total net
	States	allies	
Butter	4,457,000 lbs.	12,479,000 lbs.	41,291,000 lbs.
Cheese	2,700,000 lbs.	4,234,000 lbs.	13,574,000 lbs.
Cond. milk	17,792,000 lbs.	19,577,000 lbs.	59,577,000 lbs.

The high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months induced by the pressing European demand has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities having made it more profitable to keep the cattle for meat than to keep them and produce dairy products. Therefore, the dairy cattle are decreasing

In some sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in appropriate proportion to the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore looked at in a broad way, decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy products is being made up by the increased sales of European products, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter, however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for children. Milk is no substitute and is not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest together with a proper restriction upon exports of feeding stuffs will result in lower prices of feed and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation, upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter during the war if we are to provide milk supplies to all. We waste large quantities of our milk value from our lack of national demand for products of skimmed and sour milk.

Pork Products.

The hog is the most efficient of machines for the production of animal fat. The hog not only makes more fat from a given amount of feed, but also the products made are specially capable of preservation and most economical for commercial handling.

The swine of Europe are rapidly decreasing and the consumption demand induced by the war is much increased, this particularly because bacon, ham and lard are so adaptable for military supplies. Moreover, our allies are isolated from many markets and a large amount from northern neutrals is being diverted to Germany.

While our hogs have increased in number by 3,000,000 animals, the average weight at slaughter is falling and our production is probably only about maintained. The increasing demand upon us since the war began is shown by the following figures of comparative exports:

Three-year, pre-war period, 1,055,614,000 pounds.
Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,512,376,000 pounds.

Wool and Leather.

Our national supply of both wool and leather are less than our needs, and we are importing them more and more largely, as shown by the following figures:

Imports (value) of wool and manufactures of wool (value) for the three-year pre-war period, \$62,457,965; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, \$158,078,271.

Imports (value) of hides, leather, and manufactures of leather average of the three-year pre-war period, \$133,171,398; for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$177,880,902.

At the present time the world's demand for these products has increased far above the peace level owing to the extra consumption in supplying the armies. This demand is now again increased by the mobilization of a large American army. In the face of this, not only is the European herd decreasing, but also American sheep have decreased about 3,000,000 since the war began. After the war is over, the various countries of the world from which we formerly drew our wool are likely to retain it for their own use until their flocks again become normal.

Sugar.

The sugar supply upon which our allies in Europe normally draw has been tremendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed and, as a result, they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises. Furthermore, their own production has been greatly diminished. Before the war, Europe supplied in a large measure its own needs, through the production of beet sugar, as will appear from the following table showing the average yearly production and consumption for the five years before the war (1900-1913). In some of the chief countries of Europe:

Country	Prod'n. (short tons)	Consump (short tons)	Surp (+) or def. (-)
Germany	2,263,899	1,296,585	+1,226,314
Austria	1,651,859	673,294	+978,565
Russia	1,650,947	1,225,258	+425,689
United Kingdom	2,056,000	2,056,000	0
France	162,542	304,830	-142,288
Italy	211,629	306,000	-94,371
Belgium	279,918	120,358	+159,560
Holland	246,146	131,538	+114,608

As appears from the table, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium were self-supporting, while the United Kingdom drew its entire sugar supply from exterior sources. The supply of the United Kingdom came to the amount of about 70 per cent from countries from which it is now cut off by the war. Ten per cent came from the East Indies and 20 per cent from the United States and the West Indies.

The prospective 1918 crop in France has diminished to 207,000 tons and that of Italy to 75,000 tons, and they are therefore short 500,000 tons. The displacement of United Kingdom supplies amounts to 1,435,000 tons; and therefore, in total, these three allied countries must import about 2,700,000 tons in order to maintain their normal consumption. Of this, 2,000,000 tons must come from new sources.

The disturbance of shipping reduces the tonnage available and drives the demand to a large degree upon the

nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some extent.

In any event, if all the enemies of Germany are to be supplied, there must be economy in consumption everywhere. The normal American consumption is about 90 pounds per person per annum and is just double the French consumption.

Vegetables.

We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 285,000,000 bushels last year to over 400,000,000 bushels this year. The other vegetables are likewise enormously increased through the planting and extension of millions of gardens. The sweet potato crop promises to be from 10 to 20 per cent above what it was last year, and the commercial crop of sweet corn for canning purposes is estimated to be from 20 to 30 per cent above that of last year. The commercial crop of tomatoes for canning purposes will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent above what it was last year. There is an increase in the acreage of late onions of about 54 per cent over the area harvested in 1916.

Fish and Sea Foods.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food, but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate methods of commercial handling have limited our use of these largely to only certain days in the week. With better marketing facilities, with better understanding of how to use the most varieties, with proper preservation by salting and salting and by establishing plants for frozen fish, we can increase greatly our supply and thus reduce largely the pressure due to the inadequate supply of meat. We only have to harvest our own fish supply. It feeds itself. Every fish eaten is that much gained in solving the present problem of living. The products of the land are conserved by eating those of the sea.

the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting edible products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces, the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

Our Duty.

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the sinews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets.

They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexities. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

Action Must Be Voluntary.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is thus in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute and even

the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting edible products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces, the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

Our Duty.

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the sinews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets.

They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexities. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

Action Must Be Voluntary.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is thus in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute and even

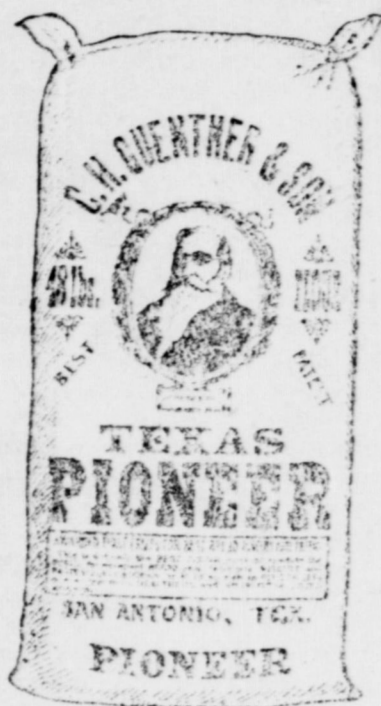
the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting edible products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces, the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

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Church Notice.

Services will be held every second Sunday in each month at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Macie School House, by Pastor Langner Lutheran Minister. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Notice.

We have all our lands "Posted" and any person trespassing thereon will be violating the law.

Lec Hughs and W. H. (Jumbo) Hughs.

Posted.

All my lands in this county, bordering town and the Pinto, are posted against fishing, camping, hunting, wood-hauling, or otherwise trespassing, offenders to be prosecuted according to law.

W. G. Lackey.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on the ranch know as the Mariposa ranch for the purpose of hunting, fishing or cutting wood will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. All permits previously issued, either verbal or written are hereby revoked.

Hm. G. Davidson.

Trespass Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on the ranch owned and controlled by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, fishing, cutting wood or hunting hogs will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. There will be no permits issued to camping parties.

Htf. A. M. Slaton

Trespass Notice.

Hunting, fishing, camping, wood-hauling, or otherwise trespassing on the Silver Lake ranch will henceforth be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Silver Lake Land and Cattle Co. 4m. By J. M. Patton, Pres.

Spofford Train Schedule

SOUTHERN PACIFIC MAIN LINE

WEST BOUND

No. 7.....3:55 P. M.
No. 9.....1:27 A. M.

EAST BOUND

No. 8.....6:40 A. M.
No. 10.....3:55 P. M.

EAGLE PASS BRANCH

NORTH BOUND

No. 226.....3:20 P. M.
No. 228.....12:20 A. M.

SOUTH BOUND

No. 225.....4:10 P. M.
No. 227.....6:40 A. M.

Lamb's Money.

Cecil, aged four, had often gone with Aunt Elsie to the garden to weed, and had asked the names of the different woods, and was told that one was lamb's-quarters. Several days later he went to the garden for lettuce, and called excitedly: "Oh, come quick, Aunt Elsie; here is some lamb's money."

A Mild Protest.

"Breddern and sisters," said Parson Absalom Jomling, as he surveyed the scant covering of the bottom of the contribution basket, "Ah wouldn't say a word to 'sinnate' that one of yoh was stingy, but Ah has got to admit that yoh all is mighty thrifty, tryin' to get to heaven foh about one ten-billionth of a cent a mile."

Flowers in the Soul.

Every human soul has the germ of some flowers within; and they would open, if they could only find sunshine and free air to expand in. I always told you that not having enough of sunshine was what ailed the world. Make people happy, and there will not be half the quarreling, or a tenth part of the wickedness there is.—Mrs. Child.

Penn Always Friend of Indians.

It has been stated that before Penn left Pennsylvania for England, in 1684, he made treaties of friendship and alliance with no less than nineteen distinct tribes, and this may well be true, for history proves that for years after his death, which occurred in 1718, the Indians in all parts of Pennsylvania and western New Jersey revered the name of the one whom they had learned to know and love as friend and adviser.

Cleaning Jewelry.

Make a paste of common soda and gasoline. Rub with a soft brush or cloth, after which rinse in warm water and polish.

The Proof of Littleness.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than disbelief in great men.—Thomas Carlyle.

Dearest and Cheapest.

Hokus—"Closest says his wife is the dearest little woman in the world." Pokus—"I suppose by that he means she's the cheapest."—Town Topics.

Rich Roumania.

Roumania is one of the richest parts of Europe. After the United States and Russia it is the largest grain-growing country in the world. It is one of the world's chief oil fields. Its middle class is probably the richest to be found anywhere.

Removing Fence Posts Easily.

Fence posts of considerable size may be removed readily by hitching a chain around the post near the ground and passing it over a piece of 2 by 4 stock set at a slant against the post. A horse hitched to the chain can withdraw large posts by means of the leverage on the chain and the piece of wood.—Will Chapel, Manchester, Ind., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

FRANK LANE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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Big Span Collapses; Many Lives Are Lost

(Daily Press Dispatch, Sept. 12, 1915)

Quebec—The second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence river here resulted in another failure when the massive center span, weighing over 5,000 tons suddenly collapsed and fell into the river yesterday causing a loss of 27 lives. The span was being raised from pontoons and was about 15 feet above the water when, from some unknown cause, it collapsed and sank into the river, which is 200 feet deep at this place. About 90 men were caught on the span when it began to sway and all of them went down into the water with the structure. The bridge is the largest in the world, its contemplated length from shore to shore being 3,239 feet, with a distance of 1,800 feet between anchor buttresses. The central span is 640 feet long. The first collapse occurred Aug. 29, 1907 when 60 engineers and workmen perished in the disaster.

This paragraph might well have been written about the main incident in the new serial we have secured and the first installment of which will appear in an early issue of this paper. The story is

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady, Father and Son

It is a tale of strong, daring, honorable men, of faithful women, of high adventure, of great success and failure, of love and tragedy.

Don't Miss It!

SOCIETIES



Las Moras Lodge No. 444 A. F. & M. meets first and 3rd Monday every month in Masonic Hall in the Old Court House. A cordial invitation to all visiting Brethern. T. J. Martin Worshipful Master; Will W. Price Secretary.



The Brackettville Chapter No. 60 Order of The Eastern Star meets on the first and Third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. Visiting members are cordially invited. Mrs. Maude Hodges, W. M. Will W. Price, Secretary.



Echo Lodge No. 279 I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday night at their Lodge room in Fillippone Hall. Visiting Brethren cordially invited to attend. A. A. Bitter, Noble Grand; Will W. Price, Secretary.



Rosewood Camp No. 128 W. O. W. meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday night in their Hall over the Post Office Visiting Sovereigns invited to attend. Henry Zinsmeister, C. C. Ernest Rose Clerk.



Las Moras Camp No. 2383 W. O. W. meets every Monday night in the G. A. R. Hall. Visiting Sovereigns invited to attend. J. F. Rivas, C. C. O. B. Castro Clerk.

HERMAN SONS LODGE, 287 meets the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m. at their Hall in Macie, Texas. All visiting members have a cordial invitation to meet with us.

H. E. Zinsmeister, President; Sedan Brien, Secretary.

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Read San Antonio Express for the most complete, truthful and first hand reports of the U. S.-German Trouble. Keep informed; be in touch. You can get the paper every eve at 5 p. m. at News Office

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It has the snap, the sparkle, the flavor; yet it is non-intoxicating

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