

The Cotulla Record.

VOL 18 NO. 18

COTULLA, TEXAS, AUG. 24, 1918.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

NEW MAN-POWER BILL MAY PASS CONGRESS TODAY.

Registration Day Will Probably Be Set Not Later than September 15-- Quick Action Necessary.

Probably before Congress adjourns today the new man-power bill changing the draft age limits from 18 to 45 years will have passed both houses. Preliminary steps have been taken by the Provost Marshal General to provide for the registration of those men who will be affected by the act. Local Boards have been notified to get things in readiness. H. W. Hamilton, secretary of the LaSalle County Board stated yesterday that arrangements are now being made in this county for registrations in each precinct. Absentees may register anywhere and send card to Board of this county and registration certificate will be returned.

Registration Day will be set not later than September 15th. In order to secure men for the continuous overseas stream no time must be lost. Thirteen million men will probably register. Out of this number it is expected two million will be placed in class one.

Entirely aside from the powers which the new law may confer on the government, it is essential that the public shall accord the fullest measure of co-operation, and the War Department has implicit confidence that the response of the men who will be required to register under the new law will be as patriotic and as complete as that which marked the registration on June 5th, 1917. Fundamentally the processes of the selective draft rest upon the principle of heroic sacrifice that has made of the American Army in this war an establishment faithful to the traditions of the American people. Now, as in the previous registration, the manhood of America is to be given opportunity to demonstrate its undying loyalty to the Republic, and to manifest its faith in those principles of free government for which the civilized nations of the world are battling in the most momentous war of the ages.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rock have received a card announcing the arrival overseas of their son, Jessie Rock. Mrs. J. L. Stedham has also been informed of the arrival in France of her brother, Perry Pegues.

SURGEON WREY G. FARWELL



Surgeon Wrey G. Farwell of Washington has been cited for valor in dispatches from France for the manner in which he rendered first aid to Col. A. W. Catlin, when that officer was severely wounded on the battle line.

Run-off Election To Be Held Over the State Today.

The run-off election will be held in Texas today. Following is the ticket to be voted in this county. For Lieut. Governor Davidson has withdrawn but no official notice was received by Executive Committee, hence his name was printed on the ballot.

For Lieutenant Governor

W. A. JOHNSON
Hall County

T. W. DAVIDSON
Harrison County

For Associate Justice Court Criminal Appeals

O. S. LATTIMORE
Tarrant County

For Attorney General

C. M. CURETON
Bosque County

JOHN W. WOODS
Taylor County

For Comptroller of Public Accounts

H. B. TERRELL
McLennan County

C. C. MAYFIELD
Erath County

For Representative 80th District

J. E. MURRAY
Atascosa County

W. A. LOWE
McMullen County

BRITONS CHEER AND FETE UNIT OF 90TH DIVISION ON WAY TO FRONT IN FRANCE.

Great Texas Boys With Unbounded Enthusiasm and Manchester Chronicle Describes Fragment of Great Army of the West as Strong, Sober, Determined and a Sample of the Millions Coming--Story of Voyage From America's Shores to "Somewhere in France."

BY WALTER M. MANLY
Headquarters Co. 943 Field Artillery
American Expeditionary Forces, France.

"Somewhere in France," July 31--We have been on the move just a month and now as it appears we have settled down, for awhile at least. I will relate a few of the incidents of our voyage from the United States.

We were called from our bunks one night at midnight and marched in silence to an awaiting train. Boarding it we traveled the balance of the night and part of the next day when we pulled into —, where we were immediately detained and marched aboard the ship that was to take us on our long journey. I might mention here that it was at this place, we realized more than ever before, that the Red Cross was indeed the soldier's friend. They served us with hot coffee, buns, and gave each man a box of cigarettes. We had been up all night without anything to eat, and the act filled our hearts with sincere appreciation. Just before going on board ship we were all handed postcards which bore the words: "The ship on which I sailed has arrived safely overseas." These we addressed and left them in care of the Red Cross to be mailed when the ship arrived "over there."

We pulled out of port about 10 o'clock in the afternoon of June —, and as we steamed down the river thousands of people cheered us from the shores, whistles were blown and you could see old glory floating from every building for miles. Everyone was in the best of spirit and glad that they were on their way to fight for Freedom's cause, and I think every man on the monstrous boat yelled until he was hoarse. As we began to push out into the Atlantic and land began to fade from view our band played Star Spangled Banner and followed with Good-bye Broadway, Hello France, which brought forth cheer after cheer from every man on board.

As we ploughed further out into the bosom of the mighty Atlantic the waves began to grow larger and soon the "Good Old Ship" began to rock sideways and up and down all at the same time and it wasn't long until most of us were lined up alongside the rail "feeding the fish." We were then fully convinced that Sherman was right. This seasickness is an awful thing to be afflicted with. (One does not hold out much hope for the future, and neither does he care. The only relief I could get was to lay on my back which I did for about the first three days out.

We were permitted to come on deck of the ship at will, and this is where we stayed most of the time, for we were always expecting to see something "turn up." There was a reward of 20 £ for the first man sighting a submarine, but after several days of watching we began to turn our attention to reading and various amusements. We also had physical exercise for 30 minutes each day. A day or two before landing we had our first real excitement. I am not permitted to tell the details of what happened on this momentous occasion of

our voyage, but some swift little boats flying American flags, continually circled around us, and on this occasion when the danger alarms sounded from every quarter, they made one grand charge, dropping something into the water as they went--then proceeded serenely on their way. I learned later that Germany had marked up the loss of another submarine.

At last, (we had been on the blue deep 19 days) one morning we awoke and could see land and I know that Columbus could not have been happier when he discovered America. At first it seemed to be a group of long, rolling clouds, but after another hour we could make out land plainly.

Our regiment was one selected from many thousand troops to march through the streets of a very large city and review before the Lord Mayor and other officials. We entered a canal and after several hours set foot on English soil. Word had preceded us that the "Yanks" were coming, and for miles and miles along the banks of the canal the people were thronged by the thousands; some following the ship for miles picking up coins and souvenirs thrown them by

the regimental colour of the 348 U. S. Artillery. The Zouaves also had their flags; only the English Military band were without, but the town hall and a few neighboring buildings flew British Union Jack. It was the happiest of accidents that brought the Frenchman and Americans together at Manchester.

The Town Hall Bells, which first awoke from war long silence last Independence day, rang out again to welcome America's sons. They ceased when America's own band began to play. The troops had come into Manchester from Salford by one of the small roads that run from Chaparal street to Deansgate. Albert Square gave them the first favorable view of the city. They came on with that stern suppression of curiosity which is a sign of a well drilled soldier, and continuous cheers left them outwardly impassive. Fresh from nineteen days at sea, in a foreign land and unaccustomed to ceremonial parades, they went imperturbably about the business, twice and only twice, did the calmness of the surface change. It first softened into a smile by the kindness of a little girl who, when the soldiers were standing at ease, crept under the barrier with her father's cigarettes and handed the smokes around, and it broke hard and fierce in one short cheer when the Lord Mayor told them of the victory the Americans had won yesterday. The Lord Mayor in official scarlet cloak and black three cornered hat, surrounded by British officials and black coated members of the corporation, made a speech, in which he touched on the close ties that bind the United States and England. "We used to call you cousins, but now we know you as brothers," he said and he led them to look for a greeting in France from the Manchester men who could not join of this day's welcome.

After the Lord Mayor's speech the soldiers received individually a letter from the King which reaches every American soldier who reaches our shores. "Soldiers of the United States," the

EARL OF STANHOPE



The Earl of Stanhope, who has been with the English forces at the front, is the man who made the statement before the house of lords, in substance: "The French hold their trenches by their wonderful 75-mm. gunfire. The French system is expensive in ammunition; ours is expensive in lives."

marched without knapsacks or weapons of any kind, they had no bayonets; their leather revolver cases were empty. They were just fine men, all the better to measure and appraise for this want of accoutrements.

They looked what they are, the striplings of war, and as they plunged into Albert Square, through a crowded lane of cheering people, they passed by the war worn veterans of the Zouaves, who, for a holiday, have resumed the wearing of the gray uniforms, of the times of peace. Shining in the midst were the

regimental colour of the 348 U. S. Artillery. The Zouaves also had their flags; only the English Military band were without, but the town hall and a few neighboring buildings flew British Union Jack. It was the happiest of accidents that brought the Frenchman and Americans together at Manchester.

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EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS SEPTEMBER 6-7.

Persons Competent are Urged to Prepare to Answer Call of Nation to Keep Schools Up to Standard.

County Superintendent G. A. Welhausen has given notice of an examination for Teachers certificates which will be held at the School house in Cotulla, Friday September 6 and 7. There is a great shortage in experienced teachers and it is urged that teachers who have temporarily retired from the profession and other persons competent provide themselves with certificates in order that they may be able during the coming school year to answer the call of the nation by assisting in keeping the schools up to the present standard.

The Schedule of examinations is as follows:

Friday forenoon; Physical Geography, Physiology, Composition, Arithmetic, Literature, Solid Geometry.

Friday afternoon; Texas History, Grammar, Descriptive Geography, Plane Geometry, Psychology, Book keeping.

Saturday forenoon; Spelling, Writing, Methods and Management, Civics, Reading, Chemistry, History of Education.

Saturday afternoon; United States History, General History, Agriculture, Algebra, Physics, Plane Trigonometry.

Cards have been received announcing the arrival overseas of Pablo Cortez, Rosalio Anchonda and Augustin Garcia. They were trained at Camp Travis.

Ford PRICES

HAVE

ADVANCED

\$75.00

New Prices

TOURING CAR

\$598.28

ROADSTER

\$583.88

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WAR TIMES

When Economy is a Necessity.

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SIMPSON & SONS

COTULLA, TEXAS.

The Cotulla Record

C. E. MANLY, Publisher

Published Every Saturday.

Subscription 1.50 per Annum.

LIMITED RULE OF KINGS

In Ancient Days Certain Peoples Practiced a Form of Legalized Regicide.

"At a certain stage of social evolution," says Sir James Frazer in Folklore, "not a few races appear to have been in the habit of putting their kings to death, either at the end of a fixed term or on the failure of the king's health and strength, or simply whenever a great public calamity, such as drought or famine, had befallen the country."

Among the tribes which have practiced this remarkable form of limited monarchy must now be included the Khazars, or Khozars. For some nine hundred years this now almost forgotten tribe, from their home in the spurs of the Caucasus and along the western shore of the Caspian—called after them the Sea of Khazars—played a great part in history on the European-Asian borderland.

It is certainly remarkable that a people which had reached such a high level of civilization and culture should have practiced legalized regicide. But the evidence collected by Sir James Frazer from a very wide survey of medieval literature leaves no doubt on the matter. This survey of an almost unknown tribe is a contribution to anthropology of permanent value.—Nature.

JUST TOLD THEM POLITELY

But Neighbors Could Not Have Had Much Doubt as to What Eliza Meant to Express.

"Eliza," said the mistress, "please go next door and ask them if they will kindly stop playing for awhile. Mr. Humphrey has a bad headache. But be polite about it—be sure to be polite."

A minute later Eliza was admitted next door.

"Misses' compliments," she said, "I should be pleased if the parson tryin' to play on an out-o'-tune pianna would darn stockings or something."

"But this is our house," returned the mistress of it, "and we are not debarred from choosing our own amusements."

"It's a pity you ain't," came from the top step. "When anyone ain't satisfied with two hours pickin' out 'Keep the Home Fires Burnin'' with two fingers on a pianna that ain't reliable, it's high time somebody interfered, an' told you them fires had got to be dampened down a bit. And you are lucky that I was told to do it polite."—St. Louis Star.

NEW MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Discussing cases of cerebro-spinal fever among the British troops in France, the Lancet says: "Only one sign has been of real help to us in diagnosis—stiffness of the neck. In testing for this sign it has been found of little use to raise the man's head with the hand or ask him to bend his head forward when lying on the back. A man who is feverish and feeling ill will often not make the effort. It has been found more reliable to put him on his side or to sit him up and then make him attempt to put his chin on his chest. If in this position the neck can be fully flexed without difficulty or pain, we have thought we could exclude cerebro-spinal meningitis for all practical purposes. The test is almost as quick and as easy as looking at a tongue, and if it were made a routine practice in every case of headache of unknown origin we believe there would be less delay in the diagnosis of many cases."

BUY STAMPS.

"I say, old man, lend be five dollars until Saturday, will you?" "What interest do you pay?" "Interest? Surely you wouldn't think of taking interest on a friendly loan, would you?" "Why not? Uncle Sam pays 4 1/4 per cent on friendly loans and gives the best kind of security. I'd be a fool to lend it to anybody else."

MOST BACKWARD OF RACES

Process of Evolution Not Felt by the Blond Eskimos Dwelling in Northwest Canada.

The Blond Eskimos are in the state of civilization that our ancestors enjoyed when dinosaurs roamed about the fields where Chicago stands, and mastodons peacefully curled up to sleep where the national capitol now rises. They are a nomadic tribe, wandering along the arctic shores of northern Canada, minding their own affairs, except, like the animals in the zoo, when they are fed or annoyed by strangers.

Way up in the northwest of Canada, around Dolphin and Union straits to Coronation gulf, live the mysterious Blond Eskimos of whom so little is known except to the few who have had the temerity to go among them. The murder of Fathers Larus and Rouvier in 1914 by two of these strange people, who ate the priests' livers and pronounced them "very good," bears testimony to their savagery.

The instincts of these Blond Eskimos are as primitive as those of prehistoric cavemen; there is nothing in their arts and crafts which reflects civilization in any form.

They represent several roving tribes who live along the arctic shores of northwestern Canada. In winter they make their houses in the ice, and in summer they go farther south to the Barren Lands, to get feathers, willow, moss, caribou and river fish. Their customs and costumes are unlike those of the Greenland, Alaskan or Delta Eskimos.—World Outlook.

MADE HIM THINK OF HOME

French Youngster's Innocent Caress by No Means Objectionable to Yankee "Doughboy."

The company had stopped on the march for a ten-minute rest in a small town, writes a correspondent in France. A husky doughboy sat down on a doorstep and eased off the weight of his pack. A small boy passed, turned and hesitated. An exchange of grins and the youngster sidled over. In another minute three or four other gains were crowding round.

One particularly small fellow climbed up on the doughboy's knees. Suddenly the youngster reached up with both arms and gave his burly American ally a kiss on the cheek.

The doughboy didn't seem to know what to do. A mule skinner coarsely guffawed. The small boy, not at all embarrassed, repeated the performance. Again the driver guffawed, but this time not so heartily.

"Er—how does it feel, Bill?" the mule skinner queried.

"Darn good," came the cheery answer. "I'm a family man, you know."

LITTLE BEDTIME STORY.

Peter Rabbit was greatly interested in a stranger who was lying on his back in the little long path. He watched him for the longest time and could not observe that he moved a muscle. By and by Peter could not stand the suspense any longer, and uttered a slight cough.

"Ah!" said the stranger, opening his eyes but still continuing to recline supinely. "I presume you are curious as to my identity. I am really a wonder—the only living creature that can remain absolutely motionless for hours and days at a time, and draw wages for it. You may have heard the farmer mention me. I am Slow Poke the Hired Hand."—Kansas City Star.

SURE HE WAS.

Kind Old Gentleman—Why are you crying, little boy?

Little Boy—Shell shock, Boo ho-o-o.

K. O. G.—Why nonsense, my little man!

L. B.—Ain't nuther. I busted a peanut shell and there wuzn't nuth-in' in it.

ITS SORT.

"There have been worse things in war than this. Think of that bare-footed winter at Valley Forge."

"That must have been a time which tried men's soles."

HIS SORT.

"What sort of a man is he?" "The worst ever. He's the kind that thinks the other fellow ought to do all the fighting and all the giving."

Food Questions Answered
FISH



Is fish a "brain food"? No more so than other foods. Fish contains a high percentage of phosphorus and when food values were first discussed this was credited as "brain food." Phosphorus is no more a brain builder than other substances of which the brain is composed.

When is the best time to substitute fish for meat?

In the spring and summer when many varieties of fish are plentiful.

Is fish cheaper in warm weather? Yes. Particularly in localities near the source of supply.

Which are more plentiful, the ocean or inland fish?

Ocean fish. The growth of large cities on inland rivers has brought into existence many mills and factories which pollute the waters and drive away the fish.

Which variety of fish furnishes the greatest food value?

The oily varieties, such as salmon and mackerel.

Where are these found in abundance?

Salmon on the Pacific coast, and mackerel on the Atlantic coast.

Why should we have frozen fish? Because that makes it possible to have good fish in inland towns and cities.

Is frozen fish good? Fish is frozen for market only when it is absolutely in good condition, and people should not fear to use it.

Should the fish be thawed out at the retailer's?

No; as soon as the fish is thawed out it deteriorates rapidly.

What should the housekeeper do? She should insist on getting the fish frozen at the retailer's and keep it frozen until she wishes to use it.

How is the best way to thaw it out? By placing it on ice in a pan in a cool place.

How long does this process take? Several hours.

Is there a quicker way to thaw it out? Yes; by putting it in cold water; never hot.

Should the water it is thawed out in be used? By all means use the water if the fish is boiled; or use it for chowder.

Some of the value of the fish goes into the water and is thus lost unless the water is made use of.

What are the advantages? 1. It brings good fish into large cities.

2. It standardizes the price of fish.

3. It lowers the annual price of fish.

4. It makes the transportation and caring for fish possible and safe.

5. It provides fish out of season.

Does these same points hold good for cold-storage foods in general? Yes.



CAMP CONSERVATION.

Fish for food as well as for pleasure, suggests the United States Food Administration to the thousands of families who spend several weeks every summer in cottages on lakes and streams. Fish as a substitute for meat has long been urged, and now that the shortage of beef is again serious, it is desirable to increase the use of fish.

Fishing has an added charm when one's dinner depends on the outcome, and the sport of camp cookery should be more attractive in a game to catch how many delicious ways the fresh catch can be prepared for the table.

If sides fried, baked and stuffed fish, there are other means of preparation which adapt themselves readily to camp kitchens.

FISH CHOWDER.

3 lbs. fish

4 tablespoons drippings

1 medium onion, chopped fine

1 quart sliced potatoes

3 cups hot milk

Skin and bone the fish and cut into inch cubes. Cover the bone and trimmings with cold water and let simmer for one-half hour.

Cook the onion in the fat for five minutes in a stewpan.

Parboil the sliced potatoes for five minutes, then drain and add layers of fish and potatoes to the fat and onion in the stewpan.

Season each layer with salt and pepper. Strain the liquid in which the fish bones have been boiling over all, and cook about twenty minutes until fish and potatoes are tender. Then add the scalded milk. If desired thicker, sprinkle a little cornmeal between each layer of fish and potatoes.

The following sauces may be served with fish to add variety:

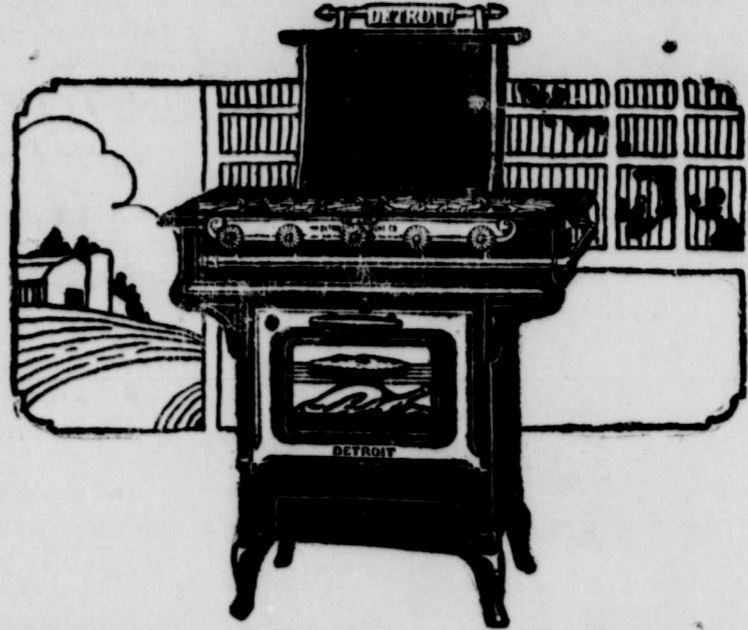
VEGETABLE SAUCE.

Add one-half cup of green peas, chopped celery, asparagus, cauliflower, or mushrooms to one cup of white sauce. Season well and serve with fish balls.

CHEESE SAUCE.

one-half cup of grated cheese to 1 cup of white sauce. Use paprika in- of pepper in making sauce.

Don't Use a Hot Stove and Burn Up Over It this Hot Weather.



Detroit Vapor Oil Stove

Cotulla Mercantile Co.

"NEVER-TEL"

Better than advertised
Darken Your
Gray Hair



With Never-Tel—the world's cleanest, safest, most satisfactory hair restorative. Not a dye, not sticky, and positively will not stain the most delicate skin. No extra pay, no rinse, no red-dish tints to annoy. Put up in delicate Perfumed Tablets.

Quickly dissolved in a little water as used. At all druggists, etc., or sent direct in plain wrapper.

NEVER-TEL LABORATORIES, INC. Dept. 224 Kansas City, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas; County of La Salle; By virtue of a certain order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of La Salle County on the 24th day of July 1918 by G. H. Knaggs Clerk of said Court against John T. Bivens for the sum of fourteen hundred (\$1400.00) and costs of suit, in Cause No. 1254 in said court, styled Peoples State Bank versus John T. Bivens and Z. T. Nesbit and placed in my hands for service, I, T. H. Poole as Sheriff of La Salle County, Texas, did, on the 25th day of July 1918 levy on certain Real Estate situated in La Salle County Texas described as follows, to wit: near the town of Millet and being Lots numbered Eleven and Sixteen of the Laurafield ranch as platted and recorded in the County records of La Salle County, Texas, the same being Eighty Acres of land out of Survey number 34 and 35, J. Poitevent, being the same land conveyed to Henry W. Rosenberg by Leo I. Schall by deed dated Dec. 27th 1911 and recorded in the deed records of La Salle County, Texas, Vol. D 1, page 372 and levied upon as the property of said John T. Bivens and on Tuesday the 3rd day of September 1918 at the Court House door of La Salle County, in the town of Cotulla Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and four p. m. I will sell said land at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said John T. Bivens by virtue of said levy and said order of sale.

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

Witness my hand, this 25th day of July 1918.

T. H. Poole Sheriff La Salle County, Texas.

By B. Willenthal jr., Deputy.

THE AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

W. L. PEASE, Proprietor
Modern Hair Cuts, Shampoo, Massage, Hot and Cold Bath. A pleasure to Shave here Agency for White Star Laundry.
FRONT STREET. COTULLA, TEXAS

We Sell for Cash

WE CANSELL CHEAPER.

GROCERIES AND GRAIN

Bring the Money and Get More.

W. H. FULLERTON & SON

The Farmers and Stockmans

BANK

(Incorporated)
of Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas.

Wants Your Business for 1918.

J. H. ZACHRY, Manager

J. H. GALLMAN, Assistant Manager

MONEY TO LEND

On Farms and Ranches.

Unlimited Funds. No Delay.

E. B. CHANDLER,

102 East Crockett St. San Antonio, Texas.

T. R. KECK

YELLOW PINE LUMBER

Cypress Shingles, Builders

Hardware, Corrogated roofing,

Fencing, Sash, Doors.

Lime, Brick, Cement, Barbed Wire

Windmills, Studebaker Wagons.

All Orders Filled Promptly.

Satisfaction Guarantee

COTULLA,

TEXAS.

HEALTH INSURANCE---MANLY.

"Did your submarine raid accomplish anything?" asked the commanding officer.

"Yes," replied the captain of the U-boat. "We didn't sink any fishing boats this time, but we scared the fish and spoiled the catch."



Packers' Profits Are Regulated

The public should understand that the profits of the packers have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917. For this purpose, the business of Swift & Company is now divided into three classes:

Class 1 includes such products as beef, pork, mutton, oleomargarine and others that are essentially animal products. Profits are limited to 9 per cent of the capital employed in these departments, (including surplus and borrowed money), or not to exceed two and a half cents on each dollar of sales.

Class 2 includes the soap, glue, fertilizer, and other departments more or less associated with the meat business. Many of these departments are in competition with outside businesses whose profits are not limited. Profits in this class are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital employed.

Class 3 includes outside investments, such as those in stock yards, and the operation of packing plants in foreign countries. Profits in this class are not limited.

Total profits for all departments together in 1918 will probably be between three and four per cent on an increased volume of sales.

The restrictions absolutely guarantee a reasonable relation between live stock prices and wholesale meat prices, because the packer's profit cannot possibly average more than a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Since the profits on meat (Class 1) are running only about 2 cents on each dollar of sales, we have to depend on the profits from soap, glue, fertilizer (Class 2, also limited) and other departments, (Class 3) to obtain reasonable earnings on capital.

Swift & Company is conducting its business so as to come within these limitations.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Notice to Voters!

Equal suffrage, constitutional prohibition, farm home ownership, state land bank, economy and efficiency in all government institutions, and complete harmony with the Hobby administration, are the factors in my platform that won for me that splendid endorsement vote of my home town and the plurality vote of the whole district that places me in the run-off primary to be held the 24th of this month and I shall rely wholly on the same factors to call out a large vote in the run-off and give me a monumental majority for nomination for representative of this 80th district.

If elected, and I feel sure I shall be, I will adhere to the above principles, and will conscientiously serve all parts of my district alike and the interests of my state to the best of my ability. All war measures to have first place. Sincerely,
J. E. MURRAY.

Political advertisement.

THERE'S A REASON.

Servant—A gendarme to see you, sir.

Master—Show him into the drawing room.

Mistress—Into the drawing room? Aren't you too democratic?

Master—Not at all. My overcoat is in the kitchen.—Novy Satirikon (Petrograd).

DR. R. L. GRAHAM

Physician and Surgeon.

Office One Door North Gaddis Pharmacy

COTULLA, TEXAS.

J. D. BALLARD

MERCHANT TAILOR

Cleaning and Pressing a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed

Center street

COTULLA, TEXAS

DON'T FORGET US

When you need anything in the line of neat and attractive Printing.

John W. Willson

Attorney at Law

Will practice in all Courts

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

COTULLA, TEXAS.

Dr. J. N. Lightsey

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Gaddis Pharmacy

Res. Telephone 54

COTULLA, TEXAS.

PROGRAM

of the Third Quarterly Meeting of the Rio Grande Auxiliary to Be Held with Laredo Auxiliary Sept. 20, 1918.

MORNING SERVICE

1. Song
2. Prayer
3. Devotional—Mrs. S. L. Harl, Carrizo Springs
4. Announcement of Enrollment Committee
5. Greeting—Mrs. J. N. Campbell, Laredo
6. Response—Mrs. W. B. Wooten, Crystal City
7. Quarterly Reports
8. Song
9. How to increase the interest of Auxiliaries in Missions—Mrs. J. M. Sallee, Laredo.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2 o'clock

1. Song—America
2. Devotional—Mrs. W. L. Skinner, Cotulla
3. Special Song—Mrs. J. A. Landrum, Laredo
4. The Meaning of Woman's work to the Church—Mrs. Deal, Pearsall
5. Special Music—Mrs. W. I. Skinner, Cotulla
6. The Needs of Buckner's Orphan Home that our Auxiliaries can supply—Mrs. M. G. Talbot, Rockwood
7. Business Session
8. Offering
9. Adjournment

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening. When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals. Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup. If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



LIEUT. STEPHEN BONSTALL

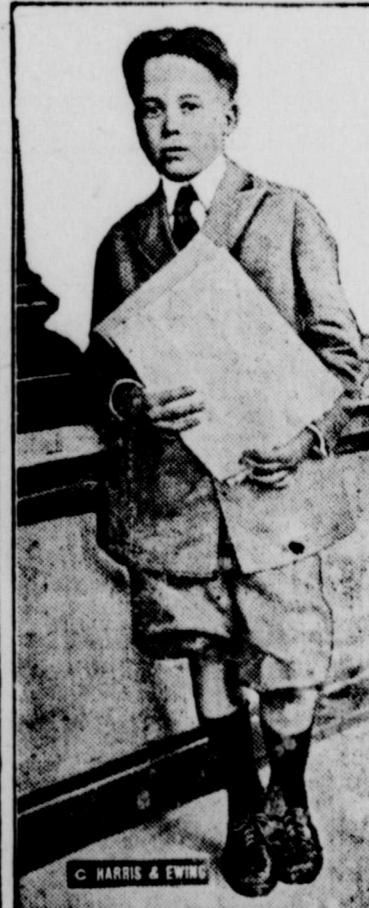


Lieut. Stephen Bonsall, Jr., one of Uncle Sam's airplane mail carriers. Lieutenant Bonsall is the son of the former war correspondent and veteran newspaper man, who is now a major attached to the general staff of the army.

MAJ. GEN. OKSHIMA



Maj. Gen. Kenichi Okshima, Japanese minister of army affairs.
NEWTON D. BAKER III



Newton D. Baker III, eleven-year-old son of the secretary of war, is earning pin money by acting as messenger for his father in the war department. His father pays him for services rendered outside of school hours.

Reuter's Peerless Seeds Selected for South Texas

Spinach I am now booking orders for Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach Seed for September delivery. New crop, grown from my own stock seed, superior in every respect. Write for prices on quantity you desire.

Cabbage Good Cabbage Seed is critically scarce this summer. I am fortunately able to offer choice, fresh seed, my own strains, of Stein's Early Flat Dutch, Succession, Charleston Wakefield, Surehead, Texas Volga, St. Louis Market, etc., at reasonable prices. Shipment during July or August.

Bermuda Onions For years Reuter's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed has been the choice of a majority of the commercial growers of South Texas. "There's a reason." Now booking orders for Yellow and Crystal White Wax for early delivery.

Lettuce My special strain of Big Boston Lettuce Seed is acknowledged to be superior to any other and is the best seed for South Texas. New crop seed will be ready for early delivery. Order now.

Vegetable Seeds I have specialized in vegetable seeds for South Texas and my stocks for those crops you intend to plant. Ask for prices.

Rhodes Grass The best pasture and hay crop for South Texas. New crop imported seed now ready for shipment.

Alfalfa Re-cleaned, new crop, New Mexico and Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa Seed, free from noxious weeds, etc., at fair prices.

Your name and address on a postal will bring you a copy of my 1918 Fall Catalogue early in July.

CHRIS. REUTER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Chris.
Reuter
New Orleans

"South's Foremost Seedsman"

Saving Sugar Saves Shipping



AMERICAN families would have less sugar than the people of war torn France, if we depended entirely on our home-grown sugar stocks.

Approximately 75 per cent. of our sugar is shipped to our shores. We produce about 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Our imports from abroad amount to over 8,000,000 tons a year in normal times.

The United States Food Administration asks each family to limit its use of sugar to two pounds per month per person for household use. The military situation demands that every available ship be placed at the disposal of the Army or Navy. When we save sugar, we save shipping.

Advance Millinery Display

Thursday, Aug. 29.

Desiring to serve all who wish to make their Fall purchase in Millinery early and especially Teachers attending the Teachers Institute in San Antonio, we will have an advance Millinery Display Thursday, September 29th.

We will show an up to date, attractive line of medium priced Hats and will be glad to serve you and save you money. We wish especially to call the attention of the Trade in the smaller towns where Millinery is not carried that we would be very glad to see them on the above date, or later. Misses and Childrens Hats will be specially featured at a later date.

K. Burwell

Local & Personal.

Miss Madie Daniel left Wednesday for San Antonio.

John Hornsey, who has been running the railroad pump at Von Ormy is back at home again.

Miss Mary Neal returned Thursday from her vacation which she spent at Sinton and Corpus Christi, and is back on duty at the Telephone Exchange. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Adahia Deopker of Sinton.

Mrs. W. B. Guinn received a telegram last Saturday morning from her son, Claude C. Guinn stating that he had arrived at New York on one of the coast wise steamers from New Orleans, after some exciting experiences with a submarine. He stated in his message that he would write her the details but she has not received his letter yet.



WATCHES AND CLOCKS

That Keep Time.

Prices Right.

Gaddis' Pharmacy

Wright's Ranger Company Camped Near Here.

Captain W. I. Wright and six state rangers are camped on the Nueces near the wagon bridge and will be there for several days yet. Laredo is headquarters for this company but some of the men have been stationed at Pearsall, and were on the move back to Laredo when the Captain's horse got a bad wire cut and they decided to stay a few days on the Nueces. "Conditions along the border are quieter than I ever saw them," said Captain Wright Thursday. "The severe drought has driven many Mexicans inland seeking work and many of the small villages on and near the river are deserted. I don't think there is any danger of another revolution along the border until rains revive the country."

Captain Wright is well known in Cotulla. Twenty years ago he was a Lieutenant in Captain Rogers Ranger company then stationed at Cotulla and played a very prominent part in suppressing the bad men of that day. In those days Cotulla was not the tame town that it is now. Saloons were open 24 hours out of the day; bad whiskey flowed freely and a shooting scrape was pulled off every full moon. After leaving the Ranger service Captain Wright was elected sheriff of Wilson county which position he held until appointed ranger captain a few months ago. He is recognized as one of the shrewdest and most efficient officers in Texas.

Robert Sutton who recently joined Captain Wright's company is here with the detachment.

—W. S. S.—

Democratic Nominees.

- For County Judge: G. A. Welhausen
- For Sheriff and Tax Collector: T. H. Poole
- For County and District Clerk: G. H. Knaggs
- For Tax Assessor: B. Wildenthal jr.
- For County Treasurer: F. D. McMahan

Lewis Barnes and wife, A. M. Barnes and daughter, Miss Mattie Barnes of Chester, Texas, were here this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Willson. While here they received word that a son of Mr. A. M. Barnes would leave Camp Travis shortly for overseas duty and their visit was cut short, by their going to San Antonio to bid him goodbye, Judge and Mrs. Willson went up with him.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Parks from near Woodward were in Cotulla Saturday and called at the Record Office, having their name added to our subscription list. Mr. Parks is on the Throckmorton place and says he made a good feed crop this year and will have to build another crib to hold his corn. He has about forty acres in cotton and expects to get about eight bales, which at the present price isn't so bad for a year like this, when a majority of other farmers are not making anything.

Roy Guinn Writes From France.

Roy C. Guinn, with the 345 U. S. Artillery in France writes his mother that he is getting along fine and pleased with the country where he is located, but is having a hard time getting along with the people not knowing yet how to speak the French language. Roy volunteered at San Antonio and was transferred to St. Paul Minn. When the 90 Division was at Camp Mills, N. Y., he and 400 others were transferred to fill in regiments that were short on men and fortunately he was placed in the 345 with his brother's brother-in-law and Dick Bruton, a former Cotulla boy. He is also located near to the 343 regiment to which Walter Manly belongs, and they all have a reunion nearly every day. On the date of the last letter he said they were going to a nearby body of water to take a swim that afternoon.

Britons Cheer and Fete Unit of Ninetieth Division on Way to France.

Concluded from Front page.

King tells them, "the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of many nations now fighting in the Old World the great battle of human freedom. The allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company. I wish I could shake the hand of every one of you and bid you Godspeed on your mission." The American band played "The Star Spangled Banner", The Zouaves gave "Marseillaise" and the Americans then played "God Save The King." The band of the Kings Dragoon Guards played for the march past, when General Pitcarin-Campbell, the officer commanding the Western Command, took the salute, and the soldiers marched out of the square by way of Cross street, where the sound of the peoples welcome echoed louder than in the big square. There has been no scene quite like this since Manchester's own were reviewed in the Square by Lord Kichener, and not even then was there so much cheering.

The transport carrying the American troops had arrived at dock No. 9 a little before 10 a. m., having left Liverpool Monday afternoon. All the vessels in dock and the factories around welcomed the arrival, and Captain Bacon and Mr. Latimer and other members of the Ship Canal Directors gave a more formal welcome. When the disembarkment was completed the Mayor of Salsford who was accompanied by the town clerk and chief constable arrived and inspected the troops.

The Americans reached Bell-Vue (Zoological Garden and Park) a little before 5 o'clock. About that time the weather, which had been threatening, broke, and there was a heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The troops were marched into the tea room where a substantial meal was served to them. The Lord Mayor presided and was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the American Consul, Mr. Ross E. Haladay, Colonel H. B. Farrar commanding the troops and other officers.

The Lord Mayor assured the men that Manchester valued their presence and that their march through the city had aroused an enthusiasm never before equalled in Manchester. Having spoken of the cause for which they are going to fight the Lord Mayor said: "May God go with you, speed you, and help you to win victory for civilization. We hope you will carry away with you warm recollections of the people of Manchester. (loud cheers)"

Col. Farrar thanked the Lord Mayor and the people of Manchester for the reception they had given them. Hearty cheers were given by the troops for "the People of Manchester" and shortly afterwards the men were formed up and marched to Long-sight for the South.

We were loath to leave this city of our first introduction to the English people, and every man of the 343 U. S. Artillery, no matter where this war may carry him, will cherish pleasant memories of the reception and fete.

After leaving Manchester we traveled through some beautiful country, and especially noticeable was the neat, trim way in which every available foot of ground was cultivated. Our next stop was a rest camp, at which we arrived one morning after taking a ten mile hike. Here we rested for about four hours and then given another ten mile hike, and here we went aboard another ship. At our next rest camp we

had left England behind and was "somewhere in France." We could hear the guns on the Western front plainly that night; this being about the time the Americans interfered with the Hun's trip to Paris. For our next trip we were loaded in box cars, for that is the mode of travel here, I understand. All soldiers are carried to different points in this manner. The camp at which we are now located is said to be one of Napoleon's old camp sites and is near a large city prominently connected with French history.

There are no other La Salle county boys in my regiment, in fact none from Southwest Texas, but Roy Guinn is in the 345 Artillery and near here. I see him every day. Dick Bruton formerly of Cotulla is also in the same company. I will no doubt soon run across other boys from home in the 90th soon.

What strange things happen. A youth accused me the other day, called my name and said he knew me. After conversing with him I learned that his home was in Big Wells. He had been in action at the front and had been gassed and was here at the hospital recuperating.

We get the New York World and Chicago Tribune every day—both published at Paris. Today we received our first mail from the states and there is much gladness in camp. Upon news of its arrival Roy Guinn's first query when we met was: "Did you get a RECORD?" My answer made him joyous.

The Soldiers Chances

Great as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the fray unscathed, or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows:

Twenty nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

Forty nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.

One chance in 500 of losing a limb.

Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the army than in civil life, and has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars 10 to 15 men died from disease to one from bullets; in this war one man dies from disease to every ten killed from bullets.

For those of our fighting men who do not escape scatheless the government under the soldier and sailor insurance law gives protection to the wounded and their dependants and to the family and dependants of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

Mrs. M. P. Thompson of the Southwestern Telephone Exchange, recently took a vacation and visited relatives at Falfurrias and Kingsville. Mrs. Thompson said it was very dry at Falfurrias, but that conditions were better at Kingsville.

GRAY HAIR BECOMES DARK, THICK, GLOSSY

Look years younger! Try Grandma's recipe of Sage and Sulphur and nobody will know.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also cures dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger.

Save Food

120 million Allies must eat

United States Food Administration

JOHN P. GUINN & COMPANY Y