

War Stamp
Pledges Due.

The Cotulla Record

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VOL 18 NO. 26

COTULLA, TEXAS, NOV. 2, 1918.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



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When the world is democratized education will possess a higher value than ever before, and so it is a propitious time to put education within the reach of every child and at the same time remove the burden that has heretofore been a part and parcel of education in Texas. A vote for free text books is a vote for education and democracy.

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WOMEN ENLIST IN BATTALION OF LIFE

Sunshine Division of Home Service Rivals Battalion of Death in Real War Work.

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C. E. MANLY, Publisher

Published Every Saturday.

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

D. W. Glasscock, Nominee.

The situation in the Twenty-third Senatorial district should appeal to every high-minded American citizen.

Archie Parr is claiming the nomination for State Senator. According to evidence secured by State Rangers and secret service men and partly disclosed to the public, this claim is based on fraud and corruption of the most brazen character, yet by a decree of a District Judge in a lower border county, his name was ordered printed on the Democratic Ticket, and in order to vote for the legal and regular nominee it will be the duty of all Democrats to scratch the name of A. Parr and write the name of D. W. Glasscock on the ticket.

The Democratic organization that is determined to clean up the conditions in the 23rd district have given to the public a few sidelights on the methods of the politicians of Duval and Cameron counties. State officers have secured in the neighborhood of 200 affidavits dealing with the amazing unlawfulness practiced in these counties at the primary election. Numbers of

crossing the Rio Grande, voted; some had no poll tax receipts; very few could read and write; one Mexican paid his poll tax just 20 days before election. Down in Cameron county at one precinct the District Attorney, who is a brother-in-law of Jim Wells, had a position on election day in a back room where he made out tickets for illiterate and unnaturalized Mexicans. A beautiful job for a District Attorney sworn to uphold the law.

Not only are the men who love liberty and justice and desire purity of the ballot called upon to leave their plows, their herds, and their places of business and denounce the corruption of the Parr-Wells Machine, by casting a vote for Glasscock, but the good women are also called upon to throw their influence in this fight as Mr. Glasscock has long been a champion of woman suffrage, while Archie Parr is an enemy to woman's cause and an unflinching supporter of the diabolical liquor interests.

The State Democratic Convention, after reviewing the evidence in the case declared D. W. Glasscock the legal and regular nominee. The Governor of Texas says D. W. Glasscock is the nominee. The Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee says D. W. Glasscock is the nominee. The Secretary of State has certified D. W. Glasscock as the nominee. The loving citizens of the Twenty-third Senatorial District will elect D. W. Glasscock Nov. 5th.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.

WAR PROGRAM FOR ALL PUBLIC EATING PLACES IN AMERICA

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

General Orders Issued Covering Every Phase of Cooking Service and Conserving Foodstuffs.

The "War Program for Public Eating Places of America" has been announced by the United States Food Administration. It is released simultaneously over the United States, and the rules became enforceable October 21, 1918. The initial issue of the pamphlet, consisting of twelve pages, has been struck off in 250,000 booklets and shipments were made from Washington to the forty-eight cities of the United States where the Federal Food Administrators have their headquarters. Up to the announcement of a definite set of general rules governing public eating places, the program was somewhat nebulous and its application over the nation did not indicate so much a lack of uniformity as a variance in interpretation. The new rules embody twelve general orders. A failure to comply with any of the orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by section 4 of the Food Control Act of August 19, 1917.

Conservation Necessary.
A clearly defined conservation program in public eating places is necessary in view of the fact that enormous quantities of food are dispensed in these places and various conditions are leading the public to patronize public eating places more than heretofore. It is estimated that nearly 9,000,000 people eat at the public eating places of America—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars, and so forth. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average home.

The program in many particulars is more strict than that of last year. It does not embody rationing. The plan is simply an appeal to the intelligence in public eating places of America to work out for themselves the means and manner of saving.

The twelve general orders which will govern all public eating places in food conservation after October 21 are as follows:

20 Per Cent Substitute.
General Order No. 1: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one time more than two ounces of this bread, known as victory bread, or if no victory bread is served, more than four ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). Bread served at boarding camps, rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour and sandwiches are excepted.

General Order No. 2: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

General Order No. 3: No public eating place shall allow any food or permit it to be served to the table until after the first course is served.

General Order No. 4: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served one kind of meat. For the purpose of this order, beef, mutton, pork, poultry and any-by product thereof.

General Order No. 5: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

One-Half Ounce Butter.
General Order No. 6: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any time more than one-half ounce of butter.

General Order No. 7: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of cheddar, commonly called American, cheese.

General Order No. 8: No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests, and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

General Order No. 9: No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allowed by the Federal Food Administration to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

Shall Not Burn Food.
General Order No. 10: No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned, and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fat.

General Order No. 11: No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it can not be used for human consumption.

General Order No. 12: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream, or cream de luxe; and in any event no cream containing over 26 per cent of butter fat shall be served.

The general plan includes among others the following interpretations:
Sparing use of cereals.
One portion of meat at a meal.
Service of as few fried dishes as possible, to save fats.
One teaspoonful of sugar to a patron at one meal.
No candies after meals.
No icing made with dairy or beef sugar on cakes.
Wide use of vegetables and vegetarian meals.
Because of shipping space to carry coffee, economize in its use.
Discontinuance of service of cheddar cheese as garniture.
Ice to be served sparingly.
Elimination of fourth meal.
Elimination of meats at suppers and use of substitutes.
Simple fare for lunches and banquets.
Reduction in service plate and ware in public eating places and use of one plate instead of side dishes.
Standard menu cards, with foods set forth in English.
Cafeterias system recommended as money, time and labor saver.
Use of local and seasonal supplies.
All waste foods to be saved to feed animals or for reduction to obtain fats. No food to be burned.
Prices to be adjusted to meet reduction in quantity of food served.
Hotel, restaurant and public eating house proprietors are reminded in this connection of Herbert Hoover's pledge to the allies:
"I have taken the attitude for the United States that whatever the war food program of the allies requires of us, we are prepared to meet that the world food conference need not consider whether or not we have supplies—we are prepared to find them; that their sole anxiety must be to maintain the health and strength of their people and conserve shipping as transport the American army; that we by the economy of our people, have the reserves in food to supply all necessities."

ALLOWANCE OF SUGAR CUTS OUT NON-ESSENTIALS

Further Restrictions Imposed on Ice Cream Manufacturers and Candy Makers by Food Administration.

November and December Allotment Cut to 12,500,000 Pounds a Month in Texas—Substitutes Provided.

The November and December allotment of sugar for Texas does not provide for the further carrying of ice cream manufacture as essential. The allotment of ice cream makers for November and December will be 25 per cent per month of the average monthly consumption during July, August and September of 1917. The allotment of sugar to Texas by the Food Administration for November and December respectively is 12,500,000 pounds.

The allotment for Texas during July was 18,000,000 pounds, August 12,230,000 pounds, September 14,700,000 (with the addition of 2,000,000 pounds extra for preserving needs).

Soft drink manufacturers, which include bottlers, soda fountains, etc., are only allowed 25 per cent per month of the average monthly use during July, August and September of 1917.

Candy Men Cut.
Candy manufacturers are allowed 50 per cent of their average monthly use for July to December, inclusive, of 1916, and for July to December, 1917, inclusive.

In numerous instances patriotic house holders can not understand why they are requested to cut their consumption of sugar to two pounds per person per month when apparently bottlers, candy manufacturers and soda fountains are obtaining sugar in what seem unlimited quantities. The Food Administration wishes it thoroughly understood that all manufacturers of non-essentials are controlled by the Food Administration and in the case of the bottlers, soda fountains and ice cream manufacturers they are only allowed 25 per cent of the amount of sugar they consumed during the period set forth above.

On account of the great use of various sweetening substitutes practically all manufacturers have been able to keep up their output, supplying all demands upon them for non-essentials. The consumer, however, who patronizes the various non-essentials can rest assured that non-essentials are not rationed. The Food Administration does not wish to imply that the substitutes used are unwholesome. They are not. Bottlers have been able to obtain various corn syrups, honey, maple sugar and other substitutes.

Ice Cream vs. Milk.
With reference to ice cream manufacturers the Food Administration announces that while heretofore they were allowed sufficient sugar to take care of their requirements, the reason for a change in allotment is due to a change in the program of the conservation of dairy products. At the time almost full measure of sugar was allotted to the ice cream manufacturers the Food Administration was endeavoring to protect the dairy interests in order to bring about an increased production of milk and to care for the surplus which was difficult of marketing during the spring and summer.

On account of cooler weather and the lessening milk supply the Food Administration has been compelled to reverse its program in reference to ice cream manufacturers, believing that it is more necessary to get the milk to the householder in liquid rather than in ice cream form, and because it has a greater nutritive value in the liquid form.

It has been brought to the attention of the Sugar Division that some representatives of jobbers have been informing their trade that they had been allowed larger quantities than the two and five-pound packages. This is in error and the two and five-pound package rules must remain in force until such order is changed by Food Administrator Peden.

MEAT PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED BY NEW METHOD OF GOVERNMENT BUYING.

Texas cattlemen are highly pleased at the decision of the agencies purchasing beef for the allies and American arms to buy beef by quality rather than by weight. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, president of the American National Live Stock Association, writing Administrator Peden on the subject, says:

"My Dear Mr. Peden: I have read your letter of October 17 with a great deal of pleasure. The agreement entered into by Secretary Daniels, Secretary Houston and Mr. Hoover, also representatives of the quartermaster general of the army, and paymaster general of the navy, is worth millions of dollars to the producers of live stock of this country, and this great saving to the producers will not necessarily be the means of the government paying any more for their beef than they have in the recent past.

"To illustrate: A baby beef, which has been full fed from weaning time so as to hold all of its milk fat weighing say 500 pounds when 15 or 18 months old, has been selling on the market for from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per hundredweight, less than a year ago animals weighing 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, whereas it is equally as good, if not better, beef than the heavier weight. But the light weight could not get into a class where the army and navy would use it. Therefore, this has created somewhat of a monopoly on the heavy beef and has made very much against the sale of lighter weight beef, which is just as good in quality.

"I have known producers to refuse to buy a drove of cattle because, when fat, they would not weigh a sufficient amount to come within the army specifications when killed. I am certainly glad to know that the meat hereafter will be selected on a basis of quality, and the producers, under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Department, are the proper ones to make this inspection.

"I want to thank you for your letter confirming this information, which I had learned through the press. This will be a great stimulus to meat production in America."

DIRECTORY

of La Salle County Boys Overseas.

La Salle county has 135 young men in military service and many of them are now overseas. We ask relatives to furnish us with addresses so the names may be carried in this column.

Pvt. George B. Newman
Troop D 3rd US Cav. Advanced section
O. S. A P O 703
American Exped. Forces, France.

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

Corp. Sidney R. Moffett
Co. M 59th Infantry
American Exped. Forces, France

Sgt. Ray Ellison
Co. A, 132 M. G. Bat.
American Exped. Forces, France

Sgt. Lea Daniel
Co. A 132 M G Bat.
American Exped. Forces, France.

Pvt. 1st cl. John Wildenthal
Ambulance Co. 142
111 Sanitary Train, A P O 796
36 Division
American Exped. Forces, France.

Pvt. Merl V. Davis,
U. S. M. C. Co. 116
St Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Pvt. Tom Hocut
345 M G Bat. 90th Division
American Exped. Forces, France.

Pvt. Roy C. Guina
Bat. A
345 Field Artillery, 90 Division
American Exped. Forces, France

Sgt. Clint O. Haynie
Co. M 360 Infantry, 90 Division
American Exped. Forces, France.

Corp. Walter M. Manly
Hdq. Co. 343 Field Artillery,
90 Division, American Exped Forces
A P O 778, France.

Sgt. Perry Pegues
Battery C, 131 Field Artillery
36th Division.
American Exped. Forces, France.

August Achilles
Co. B, 315 Engineers
American E. F., France

Francis F. France
Corp. George W. Reed
Moto Supply Train 414
American E. F., France

Pvt. Hugh Hardcastle
Co. A 132nd M. G. Bn.
American E. F., France.

Pvt. Grover C. Baker
Co. A 132nd M. G. Battalion
American E. F., France.

Pvt. Ches. A. Miller
Co. A 132nd M. G. Bn.
American E. F., France.

Pvt. 1st. cl. Elias B. Stracener
Co. A 132nd M. C. Bn.
American E. F., France.

Pvt. Jessie S. Rock
131 F. A. Bat. E., 36th Division
American E. F., France

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

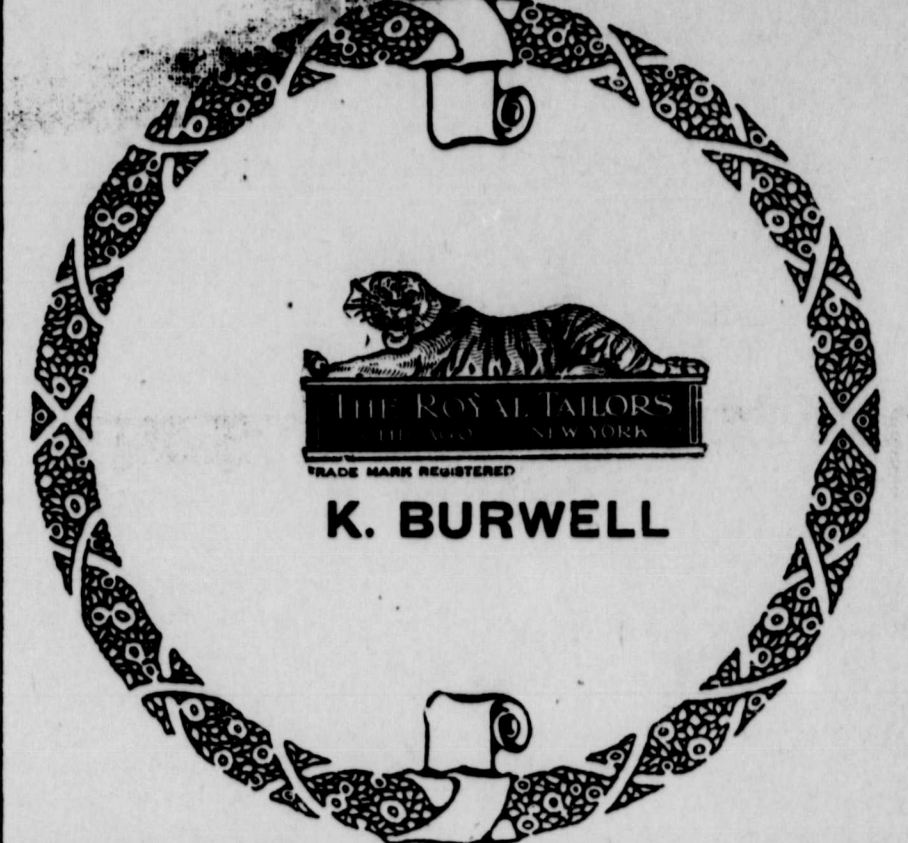
Wanted—man with car or team to represent us in this territory. Experience unnecessary. Singer Sewing Machine Mfg. Co. Laredo, Texas.

DR. R. L. GRAHAM
Physician and Surgeon.

Office One Door North Gaddis Pharmacy
COTULLA, TEXAS.

John W. Willson
Attorney at Law

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



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 CAN SELL CHEAPER.
GROCERIES AND GRAIN
Bring the Money and Get More.
W. H. FULLERTON & SON

The Farmers and Stockmans BANK
(Incorporated)
of Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas.
Wants Your Business for 1918.
J. H. ZACHRY, Manager J. H. GALLMAN, Assistant Manager

MONEY TO LEND
On Farms and Ranches.
Unlimited Funds. No Delay.
E. B. CHANDLER,
102 East Crockett St., San Antonio, Texas.

T. R. KECK
YELLOW PINE LUMBER
Cypress Shingles, Builders Hardware, Corrugated roofing, Fencing, Sash, Doors. Lime, Brick, Cement, Barbed Wire Windmills, Studebaker Wagons.
All Orders Filled Promptly. Satisfaction Guaranteed
COTULLA, TEXAS.

You Might get Sick
WE INSURE YOU AGAINST IT.
THE MANLY AGENCY.

Governor Hobby Declares D. W. Glasscock is Regular Democratic Nominee for Senator from the 23d District.

Sends the Following Telegram to Chairman Flato Confirming His Support.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 23, 1918.

"Untainted Democracy at home is as much to be desired as Unkaisered democracy abroad. The recent victory for honest government in Texas makes it most inopportune for one to occupy office except when chosen by a majority of the honest, bona fide voters. For this reason the election of D. W. Glasscock, the nominee of the Democrats of the Twenty-third Senatorial district, is extremely important now. The highest Democratic authority in the State of Texas, the State Democratic Convention, speaking for the hosts of Democracy everywhere in the State, investigated the result obtained in the Twenty-third District and found the nominee to be the Honorable D. W. Glasscock. For this reason, and because I am grateful to the Democrats of the Twenty-Third district for their loyal support of my own candidacy, and believing it to be to the best interests of the district as well as to the whole State to stand by the choice expressed by the Democrats of the District, I trust that the sincere friends of good government in the region of the Rio Grande will rally to the support and make sure the election of Mr. Glasscock in the November 5th election."

W. P. HOBBY

D. W. Glasscock of McAllen, Hidalgo County, is the Regular Democratic Nominee for State Senator for the 23rd Senatorial District of Texas, because:

1. He received a majority of the votes in the Democratic primaries.
2. He was declared the Nominee by the regular Democratic District Convention.
3. He has been declared to be the legal and regular nominee by the Secretary of State the State officer charged by the law with that duty.

Hon. H. M. Wolff, of Dallas, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, in a telegram to Hon. C. H. Flato, Jr., of Kingsville, October 19th, said:

"In the face of the evident frauds in the primary election in your Senatorial district as disclosed before the committee on credentials at Waco, and the action of the State Democratic Convention in declaring Glasscock to be the rightful nominee for Senator, you are without doubt justified in asking the voters of that Senatorial District to scratch the name of Parr and write the name of Glasscock on the ticket before casting the ballot in the November election."

INFORMATION AS TO VOTING.

We are calling upon all citizens who believe in clean politics and honest government; in the purity of the ballot; in control by the people, and all those who desire that the will of the people be fairly represented in the State Senate to support D. W. Glasscock on Nov. 5th.

THE BALLOT (How to vote for D.W. Glasscock)

The name of D. W. Glasscock may not be printed on the ballot because Archie Parr secured an injunction issued by Judge Chambliss directing that the name "A. Parr," be printed on the ballot and that the name "D. W. Glasscock" not be printed thereon, and the time before the election is too short to secure a hearing in the higher court, therefore: A voter may vote for D. W. Glasscock, by marking out the name of "A. Parr," by drawing a black pencil mark through the name of "A. Parr" under the heading "For Senator of 23rd District" and writing the name of D. W. Glasscock, in the proper blank column to the right on the official ballot, which only gives the names of the offices.

The question has been asked: Will the Democratic voter who marks out the name of A. Parr as printed in the Democratic column and writes in the name of D. W. Glasscock in the blank column as above explained be "scratching the Democratic ticket" and will this affect in any manner the party standing or regularity of said voter, or his record as a regular democrat who votes the Democratic ticket straight? NO.

The only way in which a Democratic voter can comply with his pledge to support the nominee of the Democratic party is by marking out the name of A. Parr and writing the name of D. W. Glasscock in the manner above explained.

"A. Parr" is Not the Democratic Nominee.

D. W. Glasscock has been declared by the Democratic party of both this District and this state to be the legal and regular nominee.

This question has also been asked: Will the Machine which is supporting Archie Parr be able so to exclude from the next Democratic primaries the Democrats who mark out the name of A. Parr? NO.

No! This Rio Grande Machine after Nov. 5th, 1918, will have gone down in final defeat. The incoming State Administration is fully committed to the policy of cleaning up these conditions, Hon. Walter J. Crawford, State Chairman of the Hobby Campaign Committee, in a formal statement addressed to Mr. Chas. H. Flato, Jr., as District Chairman, said: "THIS CAMPAIGN HAVING BEEN FOUGHT AND WON FOR CLEAN POLITICS IN EVERY PART OF TEXAS, WE CANNOT NOW AFFORD TO YIELD A SINGLE POINT IN ANY COUNTY OR DISTRICT."

The Texas State Democratic Convention, the highest Democratic Authority in Texas, sitting as a body of the whole, repudiated Parr's claim to the nomination as State Senator for the 23d District.

Question: Why does Parr's claim to nomination depend on the Duval county vote? According to Parr's own figures, "in all of the counties outside of Duval in the 23rd District D. W. Glasscock received a majority over Parr of 1162 votes."

Question: When Parr admitted that Glasscock had received a majority of 1162 votes outside of Duval county, how many votes did he take out of his vest pocket and credit himself with in Duval county? Answer, 1303 votes.

Question: Do the Democrats of this district approve methods? No. The Democratic District Convention strongly condemned same, threw out Parr's returns from Duval county and declared D. W. Glasscock the Democratic nominee for State Senator from this district.

The State Democratic Convention by a unanimous rising vote (after investigating the returns from Duval county) passed the following resolution:

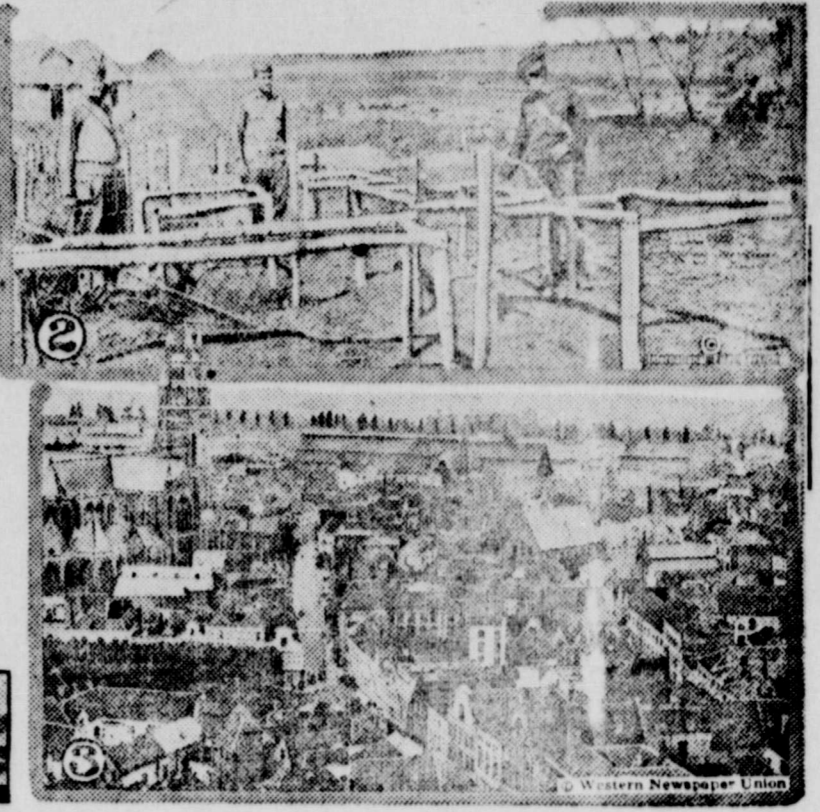
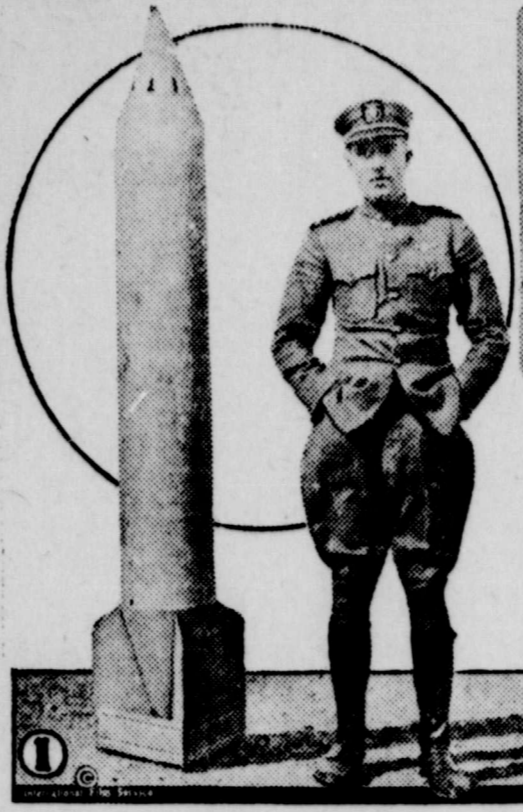
"It has come to the notice of this Convention that in the conduct of the recent primary elections in Duval county, there was corruption and fraud of the most brazen character as shown by the sworn statements and affidavits, secured by officers of the State of Texas, such as indiscriminate voting of illiterates and persons not citizens of the United States who cast ballots prepared for them without their dictation or suggestions; the wholesale payment of poll taxes by unauthorized persons or illiterate and unnaturalized Mexicans; the voting of women who were not American citizens; the failure of election officers to make returns within the prescribed time and in the manner provided by law; in short, practices which involved the violation of almost every law calculated to safeguard the purity of the ballot."

"It is a notorious fact that Archie Parr of Duval county is claiming the Democratic nomination of the Twenty-third Senatorial District for State Senator from said District, and his claim to said nomination is predicated on irregularities, fraud and corruption, in the holding, balloting and declaration of results of the pretended primaries held in the county of Duval."

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Democrats of Texas, in convention assembled do hereby condemn the despicable methods followed by those responsible for the activities herein mentioned, and hereby express their severe censure of any candidate for public office who knowingly encourages, accepts, or acquiesces in such methods and means to secure a nomination for office as a Democrat."

"Be it resolved, it is the sense of this convention that the Secretary of State shall refuse to certify the name of said Archie Parr, as a candidate for said State Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, but should certify the name of D. W. Glasscock, the legal and regular nominee."

"Be it resolved further that the Governor of the State be requested to continue the investigation in Duval County or any other county in this State and use all the means at his command for this purpose and call upon the Legislature to pass such stringent laws as may be necessary to correct the same."



1—Aerial torpedo, weighing 250 pounds, used on the U-type dirigible of the American navy. 2—Graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the victorious fight in the St. Mihiel salient. 3—General view of Bruges, recaptured from the Huns and established as the capital of Belgium.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

President Wilson Tells Germany That No Peace Will Be Made With the Kaiser.

IEWS OF HIS REPLY VARY

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Seems an Assured Fact—Huns Continue Retreat From Belgium—Yanks in Fierce Fighting Northwest of Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

We are willing to evacuate occupied territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been guilty of illegal and inhuman actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is now free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.—Germany's Note to President Wilson.

Considering the assurances given by the German government, I cannot decline to suggest to the allied governments the consideration of an armistice, which, however, must leave the United States and its allies in a position to enforce the arrangements made and to make impossible a renewal of hostilities by Germany. It appears to me that the Kaiser and his crew still are in unimpaired control of the empire, and if we must deal with them, now or later, we must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender.—President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the diplomatic exchanges of the week between Berlin and Washington. Germany's note, evasive, shuffling and altogether unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries. The president and his close advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the indication that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice and peace. The imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been committed and have not yet ceased. Even while protesting against the charges, the note says orders have been issued to discontinue the inhuman practices alleged by President Wilson in his former note; and the Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced to evacuate, save in a few instances. If the orders to observe the rules of civilized warfare have been issued, then there is an end of the contention of the defenders of the German autocratic government, namely, that the troops commit outrages only under the orders of the military command. No observing person can longer doubt that we are at war not only with the German government, but with an insuperable part of the German people. It may be that the Germans will overthrow the Hohenzollerns and all their gang, but if so, it will not be because of the monstrous crime they have committed, but because they have failed of their criminal purpose. There is not in all Germany one sign of repentance. There is only furious disappointment because the leaders have not been able to "make good."

an unconditional surrender and that Mr. Wilson was losing ground by continuing the diplomatic discussion with a government with which, he very properly declares, the United States cannot negotiate. There was general approval of the latter part of the note, which pronounced against any peace with the Kaiser, and the rest of it was praised by those who saw in it a clever move to alienate the German people from their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aims and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detestation of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarrassing diplomatic maze.

In reassurance, it may be said that no armistice and no peace will be arranged that are not entirely to the satisfaction of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States, and that these four allies have agreed that Germany must be required to surrender. There will be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the allies until Germany not only evacuates occupied territory, but also gives substantial guarantees that will prevent resumption of fighting by her; and the entente allies are determined that any discussions concerning an armistice shall take into full consideration the sea power, in which they are predominant.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary President Wilson informed Vienna that events had made some of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom, since the United States had recognized the independence of the Czechoslovaks and the national aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis. Then followed an imperial manifesto announcing the formation of separate states in Austria-Hungary; the setting up of a state of their own by the Germans in Austria; the creation of a sovereign state by the Slovenes, Croatians and Serbs without reference to present political frontiers, and progress by the Hungarians toward full independence, with reports that they were about to apply to the entente governments for terms for a separate armistice and peace. The empire of Charles was fast breaking up, and there was the greatest depression in Vienna, where famine threatens and the authorities are powerless. Consequently, according to dispatches, the Austrian government is becoming reconciled to the idea of unconditional capitulation.

Again, and yet again, the unduly optimistic must be reminded that, from a military point of view, Germany is still far from being defeated. Though she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way, and though losing much material and thousands of men, is carrying off most of her heavy guns and a great deal of her supplies, destroying the bulk of those left behind. She still has about 100 divisions on the west front, 30 of them being in reserve, and with these, with the men returned from hospitals and with those coming of military age she probably can hold out for many months on her shortened front. The Huns are falling back to successive lines of defense, pivoting on the positions north of the Argonne and on the Meuse heights, and with many thousands of machine guns in strong positions are making the advance of the allies as difficult and expensive as possible. The present government of Germany seemingly doesn't intend to give up the fight without making a desperate dash, and toward the end of the week it was said Ludendorff had drafted a proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost, since the allies would not grant them peace without humiliation.

The French and some American divisions, drove forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenciennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack, breaking through the enemy line of defense on a wide front and threatening to outflank the line of the Scheldt which, further north, had held up the progress of the allies to some extent. By cutting the banks of the Scheldt canal and other waterways the Germans flooded the country. The capture of Mons and Maubeuge would be serious to the Germans, for those cities, which are united by a railroad, have been the principal German concentration and supply points on the Ardennes front. East of Le Cateau, where the Americans are fighting beside the British, the allied progress was rather slow.

The fall of Ghent in the near future seeming a certainty, the Germans were evacuating it; and the Belgian government decided to establish itself in the recovered city of Bruges.

The French in the Laon region moved forward somewhat, but the advance there was slowed up considerably during the week. In the Champagne the Huns were keeping up the most determined kind of resistance, and the Americans in the valley of the Meuse were bearing the brunt of the severe fighting. It was the hardest kind of work, but always they returned to the combat and carried their objectives. Powerfully organized machine gun positions were encountered everywhere in that region of ravines and hills and forests, and to take these without too much loss it was necessary to maneuver past them and attack from the flanks and rear. Farther west, to the north of Grand Pre, the Americans were engaged in equally severe fighting, but there, too, they were slowly overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Huns. In this they were materially aided by the big bombing squadrons of the air forces which not only continually harassed the enemy in the fighting lines but made repeated raids on his bases and supply trains.

One-fourth of Germany's available military strength has been placed in the Champagne and Meuse sectors to hold back the Americans and French there, and the task these allied armies are doing, while not showy, is of tremendous importance and difficulty. The Huns are trying desperately to save the Metziers-Luxemburg railway system, on which depend all their communications in that region. It is a satisfaction to know that the Americans are giving a mighty good account of themselves there and that, while their own losses are not small, those of the enemy are vastly larger.

In the near East matters progressed favorably, the allies driving the Austrians northward and reaching the Danube on the Romanian border, thus completing the isolation of Turkey from the central powers. A further advance to Orsova will open the way for an invasion of Austria. In Montenegro the process of clearing out the foe went forward rapidly. At Krushovatz, in the center of Serbia, German forces were strongly resisting the advent of the Serbs toward Belgrade.

Turkey, which is more than ready to make peace, has a new scheme. Plans are being discussed to make Constantinople a free port and dismantle the fortifications of the Dardanelles on condition that the allies guarantee the continuance of Constantinople as the capital of Turkey. It is also proposed to grant autonomy to Arabia, Syria, Armenia and the Jewish part of Palestine.

The Germans seem to delight in violating the sense of decency of civilized people. The latest example of this propensity is the naming of Baron von der Lutcken as head of a commission of neutral residents of Brussels, which is to investigate charges of unnecessary devastation during the retreat from Belgium. This baron played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell, ignoring the representations of Brand Whitlock and refusing to save the nurse from death.

Hobby-Glasscock Club

(Political Advertisement)

Local & Personal

S. H. Woods after an absence of two years from Cotulla is back again.

Judge C. C. Thomas came in Saturday last from Jourdanon where he had been holding District Court.

There will be preaching services at the Presbyterian church tomorrow both morning and evening.

W. L. Gulley was here from Millett yesterday. He said one of his sons was very sick at Camp Travis with pneumonia.

Regular services at the Baptist Church Sunday.
W. L. Skinner.

Miss Mary Andrews, of Brownwood, who is teacher of Latin and English in Pearsall High School, visited her grandfather Rev. W. L. Skinner, last week.

Captain Mac Kercheville of Devine died at Nashville, Tenn., last week of pneumonia. He had many friends here who were made sad by his death.

Have your house insured. There is plenty of danger from fire during the winter. It happens when you least expect it. C. E. Manly is agent for the Best Companies.

J. T. Jones left Monday for Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Jones stated that he had a position with the Dupont Powder Company as foreman of labor and was to have ten days instruction at Nashville after which he will be located at Houston.

Rev. W. A. Manly formerly of Devine, was assigned to the Cotulla Methodist Church by the San Antonio Annual Conference. Rev. Myers has entered the Y. M. C. A. service.

H. B. Miller returned first of the week from Round Rock where he was called to temporarily take charge of the railroad station there, the agent having died of pneumonia.

Yesterday was the first day of the hunting season, but no bucks were brought in. There is not much enthusiasm about deer killing this year, probably because deer are exceedingly scarce because of the long drouth.

W. H. Robbins and wife returned to Cotulla Thursday after a three months absence in the Western states. They came back feeling pretty well satisfied that old La Salle county was pretty hard to beat, although they half way expected to change their home when they left here.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Pete Cortez in this issue of this paper. His cleaning and pressing establishment is located just across the street from the Mexican restaurant formerly operated by 'Buck.' He does good work and makes a specialty of cleaning and pressing ladies suits and skirts.

J. T. Johns, who with his family moved out to Arizona in August, was back in Cotulla yesterday. He admitted that he came back sooner than he expected but said that he intended locating San Antonio. He and family came through in car from Arizona in six days. Says influenza is pretty bad in the higher altitudes.

A barn on Mr. G. M. Soles place was burned last Sunday evening about five o'clock. It is not known how the fire originated. The City Fire Hose was put in operation and kept other buildings from catching. Had this fire occurred the evening previous when the strong wind was blowing it could not have been controlled and would no doubt have burned a number of residences.

Get Your Pocket Book Ready to Help The Boys!



United War Work Campaign Nov. 11-18. La Salle County Must Raise \$1500. Every Patriot is Expected to Do His Duty.

Cotulla Mercantile Company.

Barbershop Change.

About the middle of next week I will move my Barbershop to the building one door North of the Postoffice. This is not the building formerly occupied as a barbershop, but the building on the opposite side of the Postoffice. The building is now being remodeled and re-painted inside and put in first class shape for occupancy. Patrons will please take notice.

W. L. Pense.

Hunting Notice.

All lands owned by the Estate of Mrs. Raymond Martin in La Salle county are now in my possession and are posted according to law. Anyone found hunting or otherwise trespassing in said pastures will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

PADDY LANN.

Reward

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

Miss Mary Smith, Leakey, Texas.

Baptist Church.

Sunday School 10 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m.
Sunday is our collection day for State missions. The Baptists of Texas are to raise \$300,000. Fifty dollars is our portion. Everyone should help in this collection. \$50,000 of it is to pay the missionaries among our Soldiers. Thousands have been converted, here and across the seas. Let us show our patriotism. Come to church and do it. No services at night.

W. L. Skinner.

Pete's Tailor Shop.

Located South of Gilmer Hotel Near Buck's Place.

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies Suits and Skirts a Specialty.

P. G. CORTEZ

WILLIAM E. EARNEST.

The hearts of all who knew William Earnest were deeply saddened when the message of his death reached them. So big was his heart and so far reaching his kindness that even mere acquaintances had ever felt warmed by his unflinching friendliness.

His death occurred at his home in San Antonio, October 18. He was taken ill with influenza in Laredo 9th, and at once returned to San Antonio, where pneumonia developed on Oct. 12th. He was buried in San Antonio in the Masonic burial grounds Oct. 19th.

William Edward Earnest was born at the Cochina Ranch in La Salle county on March 18, 1885. He was married to Miss Olive Brown of St Louis on Dec. 30, 1909. He leaves surviving him his wife and two children, Eva and Harry, his parents, Mr and Mrs. H. W. Earnest of Millett, one brother, Harry Earnest of Laredo and a sister, Mrs. Winston Garland of Buda.

Mr. Earnest early identified himself with the Methodist church and even from boyhood was prominent in church activities. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Sunday School at South Alamo Methodist church, San Antonio. One whose life was so in accord with the highest Christian principles could not die with the mere passing of the body. He lives on a vital, uplifting influence in his home, in his church, among his friends, even among his acquaintances.

This thought and that of the certain and happy reunion are those that shine like bright stars thru the dark shadow of grief for the loved ones—they who have learned in hours of faith.

"The truth to sense and flesh unknown,
That life is ever lord of death
And Love can never lose his own."

What solace human sympathy can supply, the Earnest family have received to a marked degree, because of their high standing, sterling worth, and wide popularity. Their Christian faith assures them God's tender loving care, "God ever keepeth watch above His own."

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Order of Sale.

Issued out of the District Court of Comal County, Texas, in John Marbach vs. J. R. Davis, No. 1891.

Whereas by virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of Comal County, Texas, on the 23rd day of October 1918 in cause No. 1891, entitled John Marbach vs. J. R.



10—Taking length of vest measure

Royal tailored to order clothes fit you *mentally*—and they fit you *bodily*.

Mentally—because you pick out any fabric or fashion delighting your fancy—with an unlimited assortment to choose from.

Bodily—because the suit or overcoat is cut and tailored to 17 of your body dimensions.

at \$18.50 to \$40.00.

K. Burwell

KEEP SIMPLE REMEDIES ON HAND

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



DO NOT NEGLECT THIS DUTY

GADDIS PHARMACY

CORRECTED LIST

Following is a revised list of Harris Valley and Fowlerton subscribers.

Harris Valley	
Harris Bros. Farm Co	\$500
Chas. Kellner	50
Mrs. Rhodes	50
Total	600
Fowlerton	
W. T. Walker	\$500
Virgil Sponseller	100
Mrs. W. F. Little	100
W. F. Little	100
W. B. Patton	200
Karl Miller	100
Mrs. J. W. Carrell	50
Nora A. Miller	50
Eva Mae Shannon	50
Tony Seibert	50
Willie Shannon	50
Louis R. Bailey	50
Mrs. Edna L. Patton	50
Mrs. H. C. Holmes	50
Katie Cook	100
Don Martin	50
Total	1650.



"Just What I Want!"

"Give me cake made with Calumet—I know what I'm getting—I know its pure, wholesome, nourishing, tempting and tasty."

"It's all in Calumet's wonderful leavening and raising power—its absolute purity. Use Calumet for uniform results and economy."

Received Highest Awards
New Cook Book Free—See Slip in Pound Can



Cheap and big can Baking Powders don't save you money. Calumet does—it's pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

John P. Guinn

Davis, on a judgment rendered in said court on 4th day of September 1918, in favor of John Marbach against said J. R. Davis, said judgment in the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty dollars and four cents (\$7560.04), with interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum from the 4th day of September 1918, and costs of suit amounting to Eleven Dollars and Seventy-five (\$11.75) cents, and the additional costs accruing in the execution of this writ, I did, on the 28th day of October 1918 at 9 o'clock a. m., levy on the following tract and parcel of land situated in La Salle county Texas, and belonging to J. R. Davis, to-wit:

Situated in La Salle County Texas, and consisting of 484-20-100 acres of land, being in the Eastern part of Survey No.

172, abstract No. 995 Original Grantee, A. W. Earnest, patent No. 175, and bounded as follows: BEGINNING at the original north east corner of said Survey No. 172 stake set under fence which is also the northeast corner of this survey, THENCE with fence and original east line of said Survey No. 172 south 1900 varas to the S. E. corner of said survey No. 172, and the N. E. corner of Survey No. 171, stake set under fence; THENCE south 89 deg. 36' West with the division line of said surveys Nos. 172 and 171, Fourteen hundred and thirty three and forty four one hundredths (1433-44/100) varas to the S. W. corner of this survey; Thence north no degrees 15 West 1902 10-100 varas to the N. W. corner, which corner is in a large tank; Thence N. 89 deg. 41, East 1442 08-100 varas with original north line of said survey No. 172, to the place of beginning, which said land was conveyed to J. R. Davis by A. G. Startz by deed of March 28th 1910, Deed being recorded in Vol. X, pages 122 and 123. La Salle County Deed records the vendor's lien being retained in said deed from Said A. G. Startz to J. R. Davis to secure the payment of unpaid purchase money; and on the third day of December 1918, same being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, at the court house door of said La Salle County, Texas, in the city of Cotulla, Texas, I will offer for sale, and sell at public auction for cash, all the right, title and interest of said J. R. Davis in and to said property, and I will apply the proceeds of the sale of said land to the payment and satisfaction of said hereinbefore described.

Dated at Cotulla, in La Salle County, Texas, on this 28th day of October 1918.

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

By B. Wildenthal jr., deputy.