

The Cotulla Record

VOL 18 NO. 29

COTULLA, TEXAS, NOV 23 1918.

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The Southbound train now arrives at 4.25 p. m.—when it is on time.

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Millett.....	224.00
Fowlerton.....	122.25
Artesia Wells.....	120.70
Woodward.....	65.00
Gardendale.....	10.00
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His father, Mr. J. H. Davis, and sister, Mrs. R. F. Knaggs, received letters from him dated October 30th, in which he expressed a belief that the war would soon end and find him filling a hole way down in the South seas almost without the pale of civilization. He said it seemed



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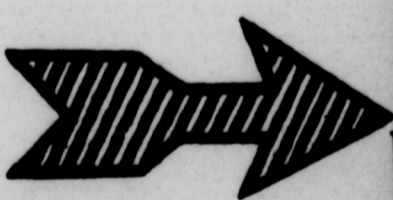


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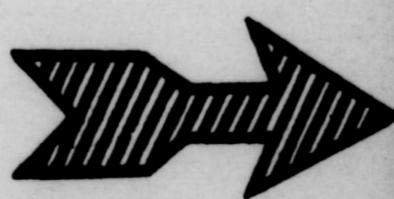
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C. E. MANLY, Publisher

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TOTAL COST OF ANTHRACITE

Sixty Per Cent for Mining, Thirty for Preparation, Ten for Taxes, Operators' Estimate.

The cost of producing anthracite coal ready for marketing, according to data compiled by the general committee of anthracite operators, divides roughly into 60 per cent for mining, 30 per cent for preparation and 10 per cent for taxes, insurance, workman's compensation, royalties and fixed charges. Of the total cost of production about 70 per cent, sometimes above 75 per cent, is labor cost. The average production of anthracite per mine worker per working day for ten days prior to the war was 1.96 tons. For the decade to 1916 the breakers ran an average of only 221 days a year. The largest number of mine workers in the anthracite regions was 180,000 in 1914. It averaged 175,000 to 177,000 prior to the war, but is now 153,000.

As the mining industry has been more and more scientifically conducted, the waste of anthracite—that left in the ground and discarded on the dumps—has been greatly reduced. In 1887 steam sizes made only 6.9 per cent of the total anthracite sent to market. For 1917, 30.7 per cent of all was of the small steam sizes—coal which 25 years before would have been thrown away as useless.

USING UP REDWOOD FORESTS

Only Commercial Forest of This Variety in World May Be Stripped Bare Within a Century.

Constantly increasing production of redwood lumber in Humboldt county, California, means that in a century the only commercial redwood forest in the world will be stripped bare, according to compilations made by George A. Kellogg, secretary of the Humboldt chamber of commerce. In 1895 it was estimated that the standing redwood lumber in the county would be sufficient for 200 years, but since that time the capacity of the mills has been more than doubled with prospects for a continuous increase in the future.

SIMON THE TANNER'S HOUSE.

"The house in Joppa, Palestine, where St. Peter stayed with Simon the Tanner," so a newspaper report from London says, "is to be secured by the church army as a center for the care of British troops fighting in Palestine." For the British army to occupy the actual lodgings of St. Peter would seem to bring it as near to early Christianity as we in America are brought to our revolution by the house "where Washington slept." Unfortunately the authorities say that Simon the Tanner's house long ago disappeared, and that even its site is in dispute.—Outlook.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH.

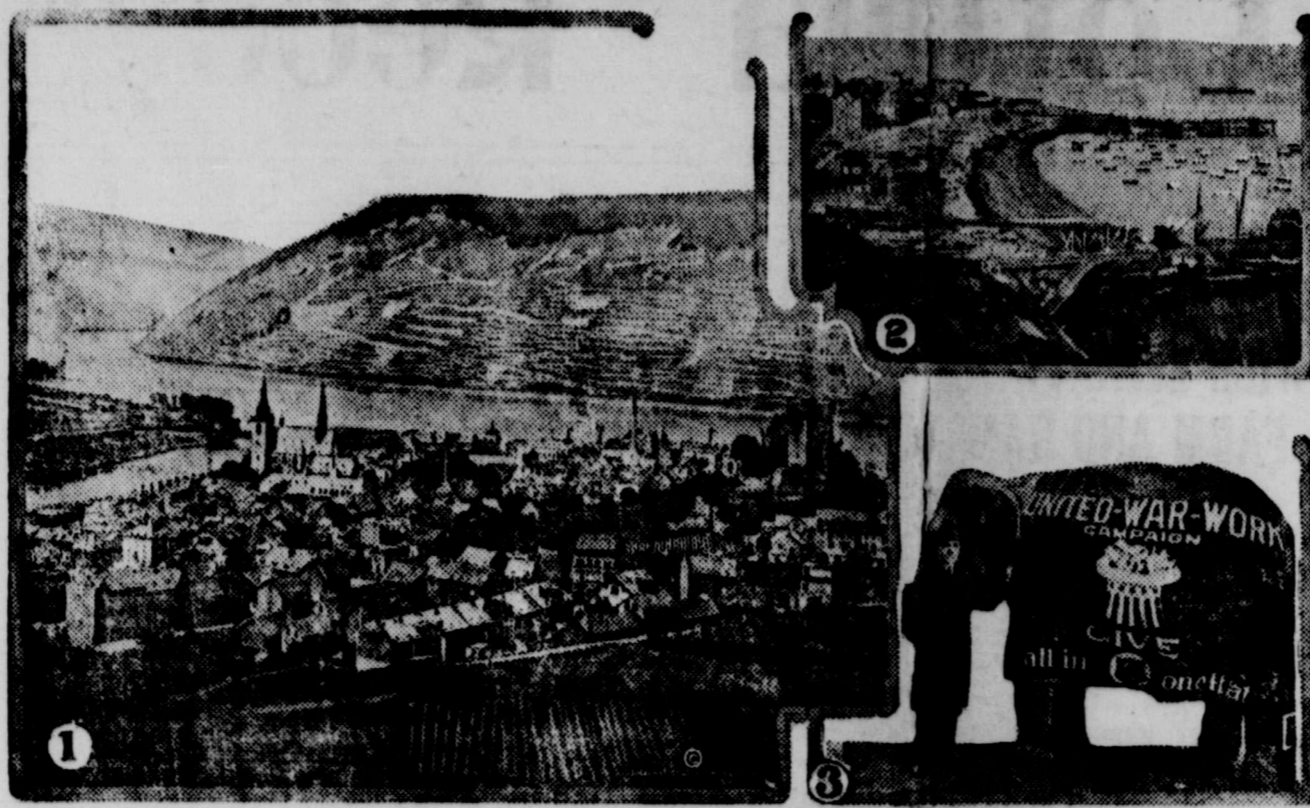
The most effective method of keeping the community in a healthy condition is to maintain a relentless war on dirt and filth. The germs of tuberculosis and other scourges lurk in unsanitary spots. These same germs perish when brought into contact with sunlight, fresh air and cleanliness. Anyone who permits a potential source of disease to exist, either indoors or out-of-doors, is striking his city and country in the back. A high state of public health it at this time of the most vital importance.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

PORCELAIN CANDLES.

Porcelain candles are the latest development in the problem of cheap lighting. They consist of a small, white, hollow cylinder in exact imitation of a candle, filled with a few ounces of petroleum and furnished with a wick, which burns quite like a candle. They are much used in the Scandinavian countries.

HE DID.

"I presume," said the conceited fellow, "that you would be glad to have me call again."
"You do," replied Miss Bright.
"I do what,"
"Presume."



1—Bingen, one of the cities on the left bank of the Rhine that passes into control of the allies by the terms of the armistice. 2—View of the harbor of Helgoland, the fortified island which the mutinous sailors of the German fleet seized. 3—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., opening the United War Work campaign with the aid of an elephant.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Central Europe in a Turmoil of Revolution, With the Socialists on Top.

RULERS ABANDON THRONES

Germany's Plea for Food Will Be Granted by Allies—Mutiny of Fleet May Hamper Armistice—Predictions as to the Peace Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Falling thrones and fleeing kings and princes; a maelstrom of social revolution and military mutiny; soviets of the workers and soldiers in control, and former autocrats in hiding.

That is brief is the condition in central Europe, following the cessation of hostilities. How it will all end not the wisest statesmen can conjecture. Quick work by level-headed leaders may direct aright the great movement and bring out of the chaos orderly and firmly grounded governments of and for the people. At present it seems that a favorite jest has become a sober fact and that the big task now is to make democracy safe for the world.

In Germany the Socialists are establishing themselves under the leadership of their chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, a brave and highly esteemed man. The several factions of the party appear to be working in some harmony, and the bolsheviks, though yet in the decided minority, have been given recognition which is encouraging them to demand more. In Berlin, where the German republic was proclaimed, there has been intermittent fighting between the revolutionists and some officers and troops that remained loyal to the old order, and in some other cities there were conflicts; but on the whole the change has been accomplished with remarkably little violence. The leaders occupy the reichstag building in Berlin and are striving to put the affairs of life on a normal basis.

In the allied countries there was a shrewd suspicion that the revolution was being fostered and directed under cover by the leaders of the old government in the hope that through it they might be spared some of the rigors of the peace settlement. Such, too, was the explanation of the establishment of a republic in Bavaria, and in Schleswig-Holstein, which states now say they will become parts of the new German republic.

The man in the street, and most of the newspapers, in America, England and France, did not at first look kindly on Doctor Sol's appeal to President Wilson that the allies take steps to save the people of Germany from starvation. It savored of impudence, coming from a representative of the people who starved Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Roumania without a qualm of conscience. But the allied governments have looked at the matter in a different light, and, probably wisely, have determined to supply to the Germans such food as can be spared, not only for humanity's sake but on the theory that order can be more quickly and easily restored among a well-fed people. If the excesses of the starving Russians were repeated in Germany it might be difficult to carry out the terms of the armistice. The feeding of hungry Germany, becomes a common-sense business proposition. Herbert C. Hoover already has sailed for Europe to direct the distribution of food.

The Socialists in control, though wailing at the "terrible harshness" of the armistice terms, declare they will do all they can to obey them. On land this will not be so hard, but the naval situation has been complicated by the seizure of most of the German fleet and of the fortified island of Helgoland by revolting sailors. These men saw, in the surrender and dismantling of the war vessels, the end of their livelihood, so they took possession of the ships and sailed from some of the ports. Their future plan of action, if they have any, is misty. When the allies

are given possession of the land batteries the warships can be driven to sea, and there they can be dealt with by the allied fleet.

The abdication of the kaiser, the emperor of Austria and the rulers of minor states in central Europe, while doubtless of absorbing interest to themselves, cannot be considered of great moment amid all the tremendous events that are taking place. These monarchs were but symbols of the order that is passing, and even the kaiser already had lost most of his power. He, as William Hohenzollern, is now interned at the residence of his friend, Count Bentinck, in Holland. Abdication was forced on him, but in fleeing from his country he showed the yellow streak. Compare his course with the really dignified exit of that other seeker after world domination, Napoleon. The Dutch government pretended to be surprised and disconcerted by the arrival of William, but in reality it knew he was coming and arranged for the event. There is a report that the former kaiser will eventually take up his residence in his palace on the island of Corfu. This presupposes that the allies will not take possession of his person and put him on trial for his monstrous crimes against civilization. The Germans themselves might decide to do this, for there is an insistent demand among them that such war leaders as Admiral von Tirpitz, Major General Keim, Admiral von Holtzendorff and Dr. Wolfgang Knapp be arrested and tried. Hindenburg and others of the army commanders have sought to evade such fate by submitting to the rule of the soldiers' councils.

The former empress of Germany is said to be ill in Potsdam, and there are all kinds of rumors about the ex-crown prince. Probably few care whether or not he has been killed.

Charles of Austria by abandoning his throne dodges the great task of straightening out the affairs of the countries that comprised his realm. This will devolve on the peace conference, and doubtless will not be settled without many disputes over conflicting claims and aspirations. As was foreseen, the German part of Austria has elected to become a part of the new German state.

There was great rejoicing along the entire front in France and Belgium when the news spread of the signing of the armistice. Allies and Germans alike cheered the announcement and at once emerged from their trenches and threw aside the caution to which long years of warfare had accustomed them. The retrograde movement of the Huns was accelerated in obedience to the terms of the armistice but for several days the allied armies did not follow them. Then began their own advance into the regions the enemy had been forced to evacuate.

On Thursday it was announced that the Americans had crossed the frontier toward Metz and Strassburg, and that on Sunday Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies, would make formal entry into those cities of Lorraine and Alsace in the presence of President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau.

In Brussels and other cities the German soldiers got out of hand and were reported to be burning and pillaging. The allies' high command at once warned the German high command that unless this violation of the armistice terms were stopped the allies would take drastic steps.

It is generally agreed now that the world peace conference will meet somewhere in Europe, probably in Versailles. Whether or not President Wilson will attend is not settled. It has been suggested that he be present at the opening and then return home to attend to the vastly important domestic problems that must be solved. Possibly America's representatives at the peace board will include Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Ethel Root and Justice Louis Brandeis. The proceedings of the conference are sure to be protracted, and well informed correspondents are amusing themselves and their readers by speculating on the conclusions that it will reach. Briefly, they predict that Germany will be compelled to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France; that Luxemburg will be united to Belgium; that Poland will receive large additions, including part of Prussia

with an outlet to the sea, and parts of Austria; that Serbia will get Bosnia and Herzegovina; that Italy will receive the Trentino, Trieste and most of Dalmatia; that a plebiscite may be taken to determine the desires of the Croats and Slovenes; that Ukraine may get part of Galicia; that England is to have Mesopotamia and France will take Syria, and that Palestine will become an independent state. Among the many difficult things to be settled are the conflicting claims of Italy, Serbia and Greece; the status of the Arabs and of Armenia; the disposition of Constantinople and the coast of Asia Minor, and the reduction of Bulgaria to the weakest of the Balkan states.

It is expected that the peace conference will open in the latter part of December after the English parliamentary elections, and already the representatives of all the small nationalities with grievances are gathering in Paris. Many of the questions, it is understood, will be settled in advance by the entente powers and the United States.

Turkey is awaiting in dread the reparation demands of the allies. Already the allied fleet has passed through the Dardanelles and dropped anchor off Constantinople. The men now in control in Turkey have accused Talat Pasha, former grand vizier; Enver Pasha, former minister of war, and Djemal Pasha, former minister of marine, of embezzlement and other crimes, and those worthies have fled from the capital.

Before the ink was dry on the armistice agreement America began turning to the problem of getting back to a peace footing. Its solution will require the best work of our wisest minds. The demobilization of the immense army will be gradual, and the men will be returned to civil life in the order of their importance in peaceful pursuits and with proper regard to the ability of industries to absorb them. The National Association of Manufacturers gives assurance that every man will find awaiting him the place he left when he went into the service, and there is little doubt that there will be work for all. Innumerable projects that were suspended owing to the demands of the war will be resumed at once, and the demand for labor on these public and private enterprises will be enormous.

The department of war put a sudden stop to the sending of drafted men to the army camps and notified men between the ages of thirty-two and forty-six to return their questionnaires unfiled. The men below twenty-one now in the camps may be retained there for a time, for the training and possibly to replace some of those who already have seen service in Europe. As for the army on the other side, it is likely to be there for a good many months yet, for there will be a big job of policing to be done. The navy and marines still are taking recruits. Their part in enforcing the armistice and peace terms will be a considerable one, if present plans are carried out.

Many of the regulations to which we have grown accustomed in the past year and a half are being abandoned. The food administration has suspended the rule requiring the use of wheat substitutes in baking and has increased the sugar ration in some states, but at the same time emphasizes the necessity for continued conservation of all staple foodstuffs. Deferred building projects amounting to many millions of dollars were released by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board, and many industrial restrictions were removed.

The government's contracts for war materials are not to be cancelled abruptly, so the contractors will have time for readjustment.

The people of America are being kept awake to the fact that with the near approach of peace their financial responsibility due to the war has not ceased. At the present time they are called on to raise a huge War Work fund to be expended by the seven organizations whose work is by no means ended. Then, early next year, they probably will be a fifth Liberty loan, for the nation's expenditures due directly to the war must be enormous for a long time to come. Most of what was raised in the past was spent before it was received.



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THE MANLY AGENCY.

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the Greatest Struggle in the World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to Rule the World Could Be Assured—Progress of the Titanic Contest Practically as It Went On From Day to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia. July 23—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary. Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Creil; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidden; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops. Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris. Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation. Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help. Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia. Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Altkirch. Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege, Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France. Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary. Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Mexico declares war on Germany. Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland. Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels. Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia. Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao. Aug. 25—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations. Aug. 26—English win naval battle over German fleet near Heligoland. Aug. 28—Germans defeat Russians at Albion; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris. Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp. Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Louvain. Sept. 3—Germans cross the Marne. Sept. 4—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace. Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine. Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne. Sept. 15—Battle of Aisne starts; German retreat halted. Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought. Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslavl and begin siege of Przemyśl. Oct. 4—Germans capture Antwerp. Oct. 12—German take Ghent. Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins. Oct. 26—Turkey begins war on Russia. Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans. Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia. Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. Oct. 16—France declares war on Bulgaria. Oct. 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria. Oct. 27—Germans join Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople. Oct. 30—Germans defeated at Mitau. Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona torpedoed. Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad. Dec. 4—Ford "peace party" sails for Europe. Dec. 8—Allies defeated in Macedonia. Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on west front.

1916

Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded. Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula. Jan. 13—Austrians capture Cetina, capital of Montenegro. Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians. Feb. 22—Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun. March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal. March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal. March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk. April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany. April 19—President Wilson speaks to congress, explaining diplomatic situation. April 24—Insurrection in Dublin. April 29—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks. April 30—Irish revolution suppressed. May 3—Irish leaders of insurrection executed. May 4—Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare. May 18—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino. May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast. June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire. June 11—Russians capture Dubno. June 29—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason. July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme. July 6—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war. July 9—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore. July 28—General Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Riga. July 27—English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgarians in Macedonia. Aug. 2—French take Fleury. Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason. Aug. 4—French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse Turkish attack on Suez canal. Aug. 19—Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele. Aug. 23—Turks force Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mush. Aug. 23—Italians cross Isonzo river and occupy Austrian city of Goeritz. Aug. 10—Austrians evacuate Stanislau; allies take Doirna, near Saloniki, from Bulgarians. Aug. 19—German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth. Aug. 24—French occupy Maurepas, north of the Somme; Russians recapture Mush in Armenia. Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany; Roumania enters war on side of allies. Aug. 29—Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding Gen. von Falkenhayn. Aug. 30—Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary. Sept. 3—Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobruja, in Roumania. Sept. 7—Germans and Bulgarians capture Roumanian fortress of Tutrakan; Roumanians take Orsova, Bulgarian city. Sept. 10—German-Bulgarian army captures Roumanian fortress of Silistria. Sept. 14—British for first time use "tanks." Sept. 15—Italians begin new offensive on Carso. Oct. 2—Roumanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen. Oct. 4—German submarines sink French cruiser Gallia and Cunard liner Franconia. Oct. 8—German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket, Mass. Oct. 11—Greek seacoast forts dismantled and turned over to allies on demand of England and France. Oct. 23—German-Bulgarian armies capture Constanza, Roumania.

1917

Jan. 1—Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia. Jan. 9—Russian premier, Treppoff, resigns. Goltz succeeds him. Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare. Feb. 8—President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American steamer Housatonic sunk without warning. Feb. 7—Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic relations. Feb. 12—United States refuses German request to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order. Feb. 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany. Feb. 25—British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner Lamora without warning; many lost, including two Americans. Feb. 26—President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchantships. Feb. 28—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmerman note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance. March 9—President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 16. March 11—British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd. March 15—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates. March 17—French and British capture Bapaume. March 18—New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot. March 21—Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer Headton torpedoed without warning. March 22—United States recognizes new government of Russia. March 27—General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza. April 2—President Wilson asks congress to declare that acts of Germany constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without warning. April 4—United States senate passes resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany. April 6—House passes war resolution and President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress. April 8—Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with United States. April 9—British defeat Germans at Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners; United States seizes 14 Austrian interned ships. Oct. 24—French win back Douaumont, Thiaumont field work, Haudromont quarries, and Chillette wood near Verdun, in smash of two miles. Nov. 1—Italians, in new offensive on the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Austrians. Nov. 2—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun. Nov. 5—Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland of territory captured from Russia. Nov. 6—Submarine sinks British passenger steamer Arabia. Nov. 7—Cardinal Mercier protests against German deportation of Belgians; submarine sinks American steamer Columbian. Nov. 8—Russian army invades Transylvania, Hungary. Nov. 9—Austro-German armies defeat Russians in Volhynia and take 4,000 prisoners. Nov. 13—British launch new offensive in Somme region on both sides of Ancre. Nov. 14—British capture fortified village of Beaucourt, near the Ancre. Nov. 19—Serbian, French and Russian troops recapture Monastir; Germans cross Transylvania Alps and enter western Roumania. Nov. 21—British hospital ship Britannic sunk by mine in Aegean sea. Nov. 23—Roumanian army retreats 30 miles from Bucharest. Nov. 24—German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Turuu-Severin from Roumanians. Nov. 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria. Nov. 28—Roumanian government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Iassy. Dec. 5—Premier Herbert Asquith of England resigns. Dec. 7—David Lloyd George accepts British premiership. Dec. 8—Gen. von Mackensen captures big Roumanian army in Prohova valley. Dec. 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces in reichstag that Germany will propose peace; new cabinet in France under Aristide Briand as premier, and Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle given chief of command of French army. Dec. 15—French at Verdun win two miles of front and capture 11,000. Dec. 10—Lloyd George declines German peace proposals. Dec. 23—Baron Burián succeeded as minister of foreign affairs in Austria by Count Czernin. Dec. 20—Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerents." Dec. 27—Russians defeated in five-day battle in eastern Wallachia, Roumania. April 20—Turkey severs diplomatic relations with the U. S. April 28—Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500,000; Gaudeman severs diplomatic relations with Germany. May 7—War department orders raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France. May 14—Espionage act becomes law by passing senate. May 18—President Wilson signs selective service act. Also directs expeditionary force of regulars under General Pershing to go to France. May 19—Congress passes war appropriation bill of \$3,000,000,000. June 5—Nearly 10,000,000 men in U. S. register for military service. June 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates. June 13—General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris. June 15—First Liberty loan closes with large oversubscription. June 26—First contingent American troops under General Shert arrives in France. June 20—Greece severs diplomatic relations with Teutonic allies. July 9—President Wilson drafts state militia into federal service. Also places food and fuel under federal control. July 13—War department orders drafts 378,000 men into military service. July 14—Aircraft appropriation bill of \$640,000,000 passes house; Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation forced by German political crisis. July 18—United States government orders severance of telegrams and cablegrams crossing frontiers. July 19—New German Chancellor Michaelis declares Germany will not war for conquest; radicals and Catholic party ask peace without forced acquisition of territory.

July 22—Slam declares war on Germany. July 23—Premier Kerensky given unlimited powers in Russia. July 28—United States war industries board created to supervise expenditures. Aug. 25—Italian Second army breaks through Austrian line on Isonzo front. Aug. 28—President Wilson rejects Pope Benedict's peace plea. Sept. 10—General Korniloff demands control of Russian government. Sept. 11—Russian deputies vote to support Kerensky. Korniloff's generals ordered arrested. Sept. 16—Russia proclaims new republic by order of Premier Kerensky. Sept. 20—General Haig advance mile through German lines at Ypres. Sept. 21—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss named chief of staff U. S. army. Oct. 16—Germans occupy islands of Runo and Adro in the Gulf of Riga. Oct. 25—French under General Petain advance and take 12,000 prisoners on Aisne front. Oct. 27—Formal announcement made that American troops in France had fired their first shots in the war. Oct. 29—Italian Isonzo front collapses and Austro-German army reaches outposts of Udine. Nov. 1—Secretary Lansing makes public the Luxemburg "spurious versenk" note. Nov. 9—Permanent interallied military commission created. Nov. 24—Navy department announces capture of first German submarine by American destroyer. Nov. 28—Bolshevik get absolute control of Russian assembly in Russian elections. Dec. 6—Submarine sinks the Jacob Jones, first regular warship of American navy destroyed. Dec. 7—Congress declares war on Austria-Hungary. Dec. 8—Jerusalem surrenders to Gen. Allenby's forces.

1918

Jan. 5—President Wilson delivers speech to congress giving "14 points" necessary to peace. Jan. 20—British monitors win sea fight with cruisers Goeben and Breslau, sinking latter. Jan. 28—Russia and Roumania sever diplomatic relations. Feb. 2—United States troops take over their first sector, near Toul. Feb. 6—United States troopship Tuscania sunk by submarine, 126 lost. Feb. 11—President Wilson in address to congress gives four additional peace principles, including self-determination of nations; bolsheviks declare war with Germany over, but refuse to sign peace treaty. Feb. 13—Bolo Pasha sentenced to death in France for treason. Feb. 25—Germans take Reval, Russian naval base, and Pskov; Chancellor von Hertling agrees "in principle" with President Wilson's peace principles, in address to reichstag. March 1—Americans repulse German attack on Toul sector. March 2—Treaty of peace with Germany signed by bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk. March 4—Germany and Roumania sign armistice on German terms. March 13—German troops occupy Odessa. March 14—All Russian congress of soviets ratifies peace treaty. March 21—German spring offensive starts on 50-mile front. March 22—Germans take 16,000 British prisoners and 200 guns. March 23—German drive gains nine miles. "Mystery gun" shells Paris. March 24—Germans reach the Somme, gaining 15 miles. American engineers rushed to aid British. March 25—Germans take Bapaume. March 27—Germans take Albert. March 28—British counter-attack and gain; French take three towns; Germans advance toward Amiens. March 29—"Mystery gun" kills 75 churchgoers in Paris on Good Friday. April 4—Germans start second phase of their spring drive on the Somme. April 10—Germans take 10,000 British prisoners in Flanders. April 16—Germans capture Messines ridge, near Ypres; Bolo Pasha executed. April 23—British and French navies "bottle up" Zebrugge. April 26—Germans capture Mount Kemmel, taking 6,500 prisoners. May 5—Austria starts drive on Italy. May 10—British navy bottles up Ostend. May 24—British ship Moldavia, carrying American troops, torpedoed; 56 lost. May 27—Germans begin third phase of drive on west front; gain five miles. May 28—Germans take 15,000 prisoners in drive. May 29—Germans take Soissons and penance Reims. American troops capture Cantigny. May 30—Germans reach the Marne, 55 miles from Paris. May 31—Germans take 45,000 prisoners in drive. June 1—Germans advance nine miles; are 46 miles from Paris. June 3—Five German submarines attack U. S. coast and sink 11 ships. June 5—U. S. marines fight on the Marne near Chateau Thierry. June 9—Germans start fourth phase of their drive by advancing toward Noyon. June 10—Germans gain two miles. U. S. marines capture south end of Belleau wood. June 12—French and Americans start counter-attack. June 15—Austrians begin another drive on Italy and take 16,000 prisoners. June 17—Germans capture Amiens on Picardy front. June 18—Americans cross the Piave.

June 22—Italians defeat Austrians on the Piave. June 23—Austrians begin great retreat across the Piave. July 18—General Foch launches allied offensive, with French, American, British, Italian and Belgian troops. July 21—Americans and French capture Chateau Thierry. July 30—German crown prince flees from the Marne and withdraws army. Aug. 2—Soissons recaptured by Foch. Aug. 4—Americans take Fismes. Aug. 5—American troops landed at Archangel. Aug. 7—Americans cross the Vesle. Aug. 16—Bapaume recaptured. Aug. 28—French recross the Somme. Sept. 1—Foch retakes Peronne. Sept. 12—Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient. Sept. 28—Allies win on 250 mile line, from North Sea to Verdun. Sept. 29—Allies cross Hindenburg line. Sept. 30—Bulgaria surrenders, after successful allied campaign in Balkans. Oct. 1—French take St. Quentin. Oct. 4—Austria asks Holland to mediate with allies for peace. Oct. 5—Germans start abandonment of Lille and burn Douai. Oct. 6—Germany asks President Wilson for armistice. Oct. 7—Americans capture hills around Arras. Oct. 8—President Wilson refuses armistice. Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai. Oct. 10—Americans capture Le Cateau. Oct. 11—American transport Otranto torpedoed and sunk; 509 lost. Oct. 13—Foch's troops take Laon and La Fere. Oct. 14—British and Belgians take Bapaume; President Wilson demands surrender by Germany. Oct. 15—British and Belgians cross Lys river, take 12,000 prisoners and 100 guns. Oct. 16—Allies enter Lille outskirts. Oct. 17—Allies capture Lille, Bruzels, Zebrugge, Ostend and Douai. Oct. 18—Czechoslovaks issue declaration of independence; Czechs rebel and seize Prague, capital of Bohemia; French take Thibet. Oct. 19—President Wilson refuses Austria's peace plea and says Czechoslovak state must be considered. Oct. 21—Allies cross the Oise and threaten Valenciennes. Oct. 22—Haig's forces cross the Scheldt. Oct. 23—President Wilson refuses latest German peace plea. Oct. 27—German government asks President Wilson to state terms. Oct. 28—Austria begs for separate peace. Oct. 29—Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing. Oct. 30—Italians inflict great defeat on Austria; capture 33,000; Austrians evacuating Italian territory. Oct. 31—Turkey surrenders; Austrians utterly routed by Italians; loss 20,000; Austrian envoys, under white flag, enter Italian lines. Nov. 1—Italians pursue beaten Austrians across Tagliamento river; allied conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany. Nov. 3—Austria signs armistice amounting virtually to unconditional surrender. Nov. 4—Allied terms are sent to Germany. Nov. 7—Germany's envoys enter allied lines by arrangement. Nov. 9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates and crown prince renounces throne. Nov. 10—Former Kaiser Wilhelm and his oldest son, Friedrich Wilhelm flee to Holland to escape widespread revolution throughout Germany. Nov. 11—German authorities sign armistice ending hostilities preceding arrangement of the peace terms.

SAID TO FEED ON INSECTS

Pitcher Plant Known to Scientists as One of the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom.

The pitcher plant is one of the freaks of plant life. It grows in swampy lands and is well known in Canada. The flowers, touched with beautiful delicate tints, are prized for decorative purposes. But the wonder of the pitcher plant is its leaves. They are green, water-holding pitchers, beautifully veined with red and purple, with considerable variation in form. During rainfalls they are filled with water. This largely evaporates, leaving the receptacle half full. Externally these cups are smooth, while internally they are lined with fine bristles pointing downward. There is also a sticky, sugary sort of semi-fluid substance to be found around the inner margin of the bowl or pitcher. This arrangement not only attracts a large number of tiny insects, but they are so eager to feed on the sugary substance that not a few tumble into the water below and die there. They cannot fly out, for the lines of flight would be practically vertical, while hundreds of little bristles confronting them prevent escape over the surface by walking out. Many believe that the plant, through its leaves, absorbs the digestive parts of these insects, and that they thus contribute to its nutrition; in other words, that the pitcher plant to this extent is one of the carnivores of the vegetable kingdom.

Finicky.

"It's a hard matter to please some of these society leaders," said the society editor. "What's the matter now?" asked the city editor. "Mrs. Grabeon says the wife of her party in this meeting's party wasn't punctuated to suit her."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Rice, Fancy Honduras, lb.	15
Rice, Blue Rose	13
Onions, lb	.05
Potatoes, lb	.05
Hams, best grade, lb	.45
Butter, creamery	.65
Bread, loaf	10
Lard, compound	.30
Lard, pure	.35
Crisco	1 10 and 2.10
Peanut Oil, large 6 cans	2.70
Breakfast Bacon	.60
Eggs	.60
Chum Salmon 1b cans	.25
Red Alaska Salmon, tall	.35
Beans, pink	12-1.2
California, Navy	.20
California Lima	.20
Blackeyed Peas	12-1.2
Dried Green Peas	.15
Evap'd Milk, small 2 for 15	
Cheese	.50

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Services as usual, as the Methodist Church, Next Sunday, 10 A. M. Preaching 11 P. M. and 7 P. M. Do not fail to be in your places, dear people. Come out with the thought of real worship in your hearts, then I am sure you will receive a blessing upon your efforts. If there is no service at the other churches, we extend a hearty invitation to the people who worship there.

Yours in the Master's Service
W. A. MANLEY.

Shannon Burris Dies at Eastland.

Word was received here the early part of the week of the death of Shannon Burris at Eastland. No definite information has been ascertained by relatives except that his death occurred after an illness of twelve days with influenza. His family lived at Ballinger and he was at Eastland working in the oil field when taken sick. It seems that he was in a delirious condition several days before his death the hospital people had no information about his family, so he was buried at Eastland, and his death was not known by relatives for nearly two weeks afterward. He was a member of La Salle Camp Woodmen of the World.

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Mrs. A. Burks
by J. W. Baylor, Mgr.

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COTULLA, TEXAS.

John W. Willson

Attorney at Law

Will practice in all Courts

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

COTULLA, TEXAS.

MRS. F. K. L'AN



After the satisfaction derived from assisting one applying private to attain a commission in Uncle Sam's army, Mrs. Frederick Knight Logan of Oklahoma, Iowa, has promised what might be termed a "Fidelity Godmother Club," whose object is to aid all aspirants, as in her initial endeavor, friend of her neighbors, these women render moral and financial assistance to any young men proved capable and ambitious in the service. The association is an exclusive one and no contributions are sought.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Let us all remember that next Thursday is the Day set apart by our Great President as a day of universal Remembrance to our Father in Heaven for His blessings on us and all other peoples throughout the world. So let us, the good folks of our city, see that we make this, the 25th of November, a great time of worship and service, rather than a day of frivolity. Come out to the House of God and worship the Lord in the beauty of his holiness. We will have good singing, and this you know adds much to the service. All are cordially invited.
W. A. MANLEY.

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.

A fresh norther, blew up Thursday morning, but by night the wind shifted to the Northeast

NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN ON NEW FOOD PROGRAM

WILL BEGIN FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

Military Situation Perms No Adequate Reason for Relaxation of Conservation Plans.

The nation-wide campaign of the United States Food Administration setting forth the new food program for American homes, because of influenza, has been deferred from the week of Oct. 27 to Nov. 2 to the week of Dec. 1. The week will begin with conservation Sunday on Dec. 1. The December date is necessary in order to avoid conflict with the Y. M. C. A. campaign.

Mr. Hoover advises Mr. Peden that the military situation forms no adequate reason for relaxation of conservation, but, on the contrary, the European developments make emphasis upon this conservation effort as particularly important. The evacuation of occupied territory imposes upon the American people responsibility for additional civilian population, and every acre regained means so many additional mouths that must be fed.

Food Control After War.
"How about the question of food control after the war?" Mr. Hoover was asked.

He replied: "Well, what do you think? There are practically 55,000,000 people starving right now in Poland and Russia. There are more in Roumania and Serbia. We are doing nothing for them now, but we must do when the chance comes. So far as the western allies are concerned we are sending them now what is equivalent to food enough for 30,000,000 people. That represents their deficiency. That deficiency will not disappear with peace. And there are all the starving people we are not reaching now to be considered. I will not speak of the people in the enemy countries.

"We can't stop when the war stops. For one thing, if we abandon control of exports, if we went back to conditions as they were before the Food Administration was created, we'd have a famine in this country within six months of peace. Europe would storm our markets. We must maintain regulations for that reason alone. But I think we will want to do it for the same idealistic reasons that have been responsible for our conservation program up to now.

Animal Herds Wiped Out.
"The animal herds of many parts of Europe are being wiped out—they are almost gone in some places. They had to be slaughtered for meat and because they couldn't be fed. So here we have been working to build up a great animal reserve. We must replenish those herds for them after the war—we must be ready to do it. These herds mean milk and butter and fat as well as meat. And the meat is going to be vitally important in rebuilding the weakened and impoverished peoples who have had to go through the strain of the war.

"We're getting the reserve. Doing that involves a good many problems. Feed is one. Then there are droughts and blights that we have to combat as they come. We have to move cattle by train at times from a section where they can't be fed or watered. Still we are succeeding and there are no difficulties we can't overcome. We are doing splendidly with hogs. A year ago our herd of hogs numbered about 60,000,000. Now it has gone up to 90,000,000.

Now Looking Ahead.
"These are facts which answer the question: 'We are looking ahead now to the time after the war. We still have plenty to do during the war and will have, and the war is not over yet, nor can we see the end of it. But we can't ignore what we shall have to do afterward. If we do, we will not be able to make good."

The work must go on. There is a tremendous lot yet to be accomplished. We have 5,500,000 tons more of food stuffs to ship abroad this year than last and the surplus to draw from is larger than last year's," says Administrator Peden.

"Food conservation continues as necessary—although on a voluntary basis—as ever. The duration of the war is still an uncertain factor, but after the end does come I imagine a large number of American soldiers must be left in Europe for months to aid policing the situation there, and it will take a year or more after peace is declared to transport all our boys back home again.

Must Feed Starving People.
"In the meantime we must feed them, and we must feed them plentifully. We must assist in the feeding of some 85,000,000 of the starving peoples of the smaller nations fringing the border of Germany and Austria-Hungary, who must look to America for food—perhaps for several years to come.

"There the great opportunity to do our part in restoring the equilibrium of Europe is still ahead of us, and we must grasp it and grow not weary in well doing until after peace comes and after the reconstruction period when the small nations are set upon their feet again, established in their respective places and positions among the prosperous, happy nations of the earth.

"Thus, as we have sacrificed, as we have economized, let us continue with our abatement our economy and our sacrifices gladly until that bright and glorious day when all the nations of the world shall be at peace and upon a sound, substantial footing; until hunger and want have disappeared; and until we have back with us again in our homes and by our firesides those brave, courageous loved ones who fearlessly went over the seas to sever the shackles of ruthless Hunanism from the wrists and ankles of the weaker peoples; to wage and to win war of freedom, democracy and Christianity, and to establish a peace of the right sort for all nations for all time to come."

COLD LEMONADE FOR THE WOUNDED

MANY LIVES SAVED BECAUSE SALVATION ARMY FURNISHED COOL DRINKS TO SOLDIERS.

THEIR FEVER IS KEPT DOWN

Crates of Oranges Broken Open and Strewn Along Road for Soldiers Marching into Battle.

BY CAPT. HAROLD MILLS.

The American forces met their great test on the Chateau Thierry-Soissons line with a valiant success which must make every American heart swell with pride, and—so did the Salvation Army. I have just come from that sector. Everywhere I heard stories of the intrepid courage with which the "Amex" soldiers bore the brunt of the attack. Everywhere, also, I heard stories of the Salvation Army girls, their calm indifference to danger, their unending untiring work among the wounded. These stories came mostly from the soldiers themselves.

The call came suddenly. There had been an unusual amount of troop movement preceding the drive. Salvation Army huts and supplies were for the most part packed and ready for instant dispatch to any point where the troops might finally be stationed. Among men, and among officers of lesser grade, there was a feeling of uncertainty and much discussion as to where they would be sent, but there was always to be heard the hope that it would be to hold the German advance.

"If you go, we shall go also," said the girls. Then, one night, the division disappeared—vanished as though into thin air.

A few days later word came to B—that the 1st Division, together with other French and American forces, had smashed its way into the German lines and forced the enemy to retreat. At noon Capt. Violet McAllister and her sister, Alice, Adj. "Bill" Hale and Capt. Howard Margetts took to the road in Staff Capt. Coe's Ford, others following as rapidly as possible in big supply trucks. All through the night and until half past 1 the following afternoon they traveled toward the scene of action. At sunrise the auto rolled over the brow of a hill and there, before them, lay a wide fertile valley carpeted with ripening grain and lush, green meadows. Three roads climbed gently along its slopes and over them moved all the varied transport of a battling army—ammunition trains, supply trucks, guns, wheeled cook stoves, from which appetizing aromas spread on the breeze—a cascade of trench mortars hauled by Missouri mules, companies of marching men, all traveling toward the front.

At 2:30 p. m. the machine drew up at an improvised evacuation hospital in a small town from which the enemy had been driven only a few hours before. While the men were unloading a crate of lemons and a sack of sugar, the lassies reported to the doctor in charge and asked what they could do. Ambulances in an endless train were bringing in the wounded—American, French and German alike—and as rapidly as their wounds were cleansed and re-dressed they were loaded into other ambulances and shipped to the rail-head, to be carried to base hospitals in splendidly equipped American hospital trains. Doctors, the men of the Hospital Corps, were all working against time to keep pace with the ambulances.

"For God's sake get them something cold to drink—something cold," snapped the doctor. So while the girls squeezed lemons into a bucket Billy Hale commandeered a gas tank at the wheel of his Ford and went out to look for water. Some kilometers distant Hale found a spring as clear and cold as ice. Within less time than the taking takes lemonade was ready to serve. Time after time he made the trip for water, heedless of the gunfire and of bombs dropped from enemy planes. Between times he loaded the Ford with food, which he carried to the trench and distributed among men actually engaged in fighting.

The trucks arrived shortly afterward, loaded with tons of oranges and lemons, the lemons being used in the hospitals while the oranges were piled up at points passed by troops just before going into action after a long march from the rear. The fruit was handed out by Salvation Army lassies and no gift could have been more appreciated. So great was the hurry of one company that they could not stop, and so a whole crate was flung at them as they passed. It was pounced upon with cheers.

When they had disposed of their loads the Salvation Army trucks were placed at the disposal of the Hospital Corps and for four long days and four sleepless nights these men drove continually between field dressing stations and the evacuation hospital. The lassies tell of these trucks going, trip after trip, pale faces looking out over the tailboards, but always quick to smile in spite of pain.

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THANKSGIVING SERVICE.
Let us all remember that next Thursday is the Day set apart for our Great President as a day of universal Remembrance to our Father in Heaven for His blessings on us and all other peoples throughout the world. So let us, the good folks of our city, see that we make this, the 25th of November, a great time of worship and service, rather than a day of frivolity. Come out to the House of God and worship the Lord in the beauty of his holiness. We will have good singing, and this you know adds much to the service. All are cordially invited.
W. A. MANLEY.

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 3 years ago was at Encinal. If you know his whereabouts, write
Miss Mary Smith, Leakey, Texas.

A fresh northe. blew up Thursday morning, but by night the wind shifted to the Northeast

NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN ON NEW FOOD PROGRAM

WILL BEGIN FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

Military Situation Firms No Adequate Reason for Relaxation of Conservation Plans.

The nationwide campaign of the United States Food Administration setting forth the new food program for American homes, because of influenza, has been deferred from the week of Oct. 27 to Nov. 2 to the week of Dec. 1. The week will begin with conservation Sunday on Dec. 1. The December date is necessary in order to avoid conflict with the Y. M. C. A. campaign.

Mr. Hoover advises Mr. Peden that the military situation forms no adequate reason for relaxation of conservation, but, on the contrary, the European developments make emphasis upon this conservation effort as particularly important. The evacuation of occupied territory imposes upon the American people responsibility for additional civilian population, and every acre regained means so many additional mouths that must be fed.

Food Control After War.

"How about the question of food control after the war?" Mr. Hoover was asked.

He replied: "Well, what do you think? There are practically 63,000,000 people starving right now in Poland and Russia. There are more in Roumania and Serbia. We are doing nothing for them now, but we must do when the chance comes. So far as the western allies are concerned we are sending them now what is equivalent to food enough for 30,000,000 people. That represents their deficiency. That deficiency will not disappear with peace. And there are all the starving people we are not reaching now to be considered. I will not speak of the people in the enemy countries.

"We can't stop when the war stops. For one thing, if we abandon control of exports, if we went back to conditions as they were before the Food Administration was created, we'd have a famine in this country within six months of peace. Europe would storm our markets. We must maintain regulation for that reason alone. But I think we will want to do it for the same idealistic reasons that have been responsible for our conservation program up to now.

Animal Herds Wiped Out.

"The animal herds of many parts of Europe are being wiped out—they are almost gone in some places. They had to be slaughtered for meat and because they couldn't be fed. So here we have been working to build up a great animal reserve. We must replenish those herds for them after the war. We must be ready to do it. These herds mean milk and butter and fat as well as meat. And the meat is going to be vitally important in rebuilding the weakened and impoverished peoples who have had to go through the strain of the war.

"We're getting the reserve. Doing that involves a good many problems. Feed is one. Then there are droughts and blights that we have to combat as they come. We have to move cattle by train at times from a section where they can't be fed or watered. Still we are succeeding and there are no difficulties we can't overcome. We are doing splendidly with hogs. A year ago our herd of hogs numbered about 60,000,000. Now it has gone up to 90,000,000.

Now Looking Ahead.

"These are facts which answer the question. We are looking ahead now to the time after the war. We still have plenty to do during the war and will have, and the war is not over yet, nor can we see the end of it. But we can't ignore what we shall have to do afterward. If we do, we will not be able to make good."

The work must go on. There is a tremendous lot yet to be accomplished. We have 5,500,000 tons more of food stuffs to ship abroad this year than last and the surplus to draw from is no larger than last year's," says Administrator Peden.

"Food conservation continues as necessary—although on a voluntary basis—as ever. The duration of the war is still an uncertain factor, but after the end does come I imagine a large number of American soldiers must be left in Europe for months to aid policing the situation there, and it will take a year or more after peace is declared to transport all our boys back home again.

Must Feed Starving People.
"In the meantime we must feed them, and we must feed them plentifully. We must assist in the feeding of some 85,000,000 of the starving peoples of the smaller nations fringing the border of Germany and Austria-Hungary, who must look to America for food—perhaps for several years to come.

"There the great opportunity to do our part in restoring the equilibrium of Europe is still ahead of us, and we must grasp it and grow not weary in well doing until after peace comes and after the reconstruction period when the small nations are set upon their feet again, established in their respective places and positions among the prosperous, happy nations of the earth.

"Thus, as we have sacrificed, as we have economized, let us continue without abatement our economy and our sacrifices gladly until that bright and glorious day when all the nations of the world shall be at peace and upon a sound, substantial footing; until hunger and want have disappeared; and until we have back with us again in our homes and by our fireside those brave, courageous loved ones who fearlessly went over the seas to sever the shackles of ruthless Hunanism from the wrists and ankles of the weaker peoples; to wage and to win war of freedom, democracy and Christianity, and to establish a peace of the right sort for all nations for all time to come."

COLD LEMONADE FOR THE WOUNDED

MANY LIVES SAVED BECAUSE SALVATION ARMY FURNISHED COOL DRINKS TO SOLDIERS.

THEIR FEVER IS KEPT DOWN

Grates of Oranges Broken Open and Strewn Along Road for Soldiers Marching into Battle.

BY CAPT. HAROLD MILLS.

The American forces met their great test on the Chateau Thierry-Soissons line with a valiant success which must make every American heart swell with pride, and—so did the Salvation Army. I have just come from that sector. Everywhere I heard stories of the intrepid courage with which the "Amex" soldiers bore the brunt of the attack. Everywhere, also, I heard stories of the Salvation Army girls, their calm indifference to danger, their unending untiring work among the wounded. These stories came mostly from the soldiers themselves.

The call came suddenly. There had been an unusual amount of troop movement preceding the drive. Salvation Army huts and supplies were for the most part packed and ready for instant dispatch to any point where the troops might finally be stationed. Among men, and among officers of lesser grade, there was a feeling of uncertainty and much discussion as to where they would be sent, but there was always to be heard the hope that it would be to hold the German advance.

"If you go, we shall go also," said the girls. Then, one night, the division disappeared—vanished as though into thin air.

A few days later word came to B— that the — Division, together with other French and American forces, had smashed its way into the German lines and forced the enemy to retreat. At noon Capt. Violet McAllister and her sister, Alice, Adj. "Bill" Hale and Capt. Howard Margott took to the road in Staff Capt. Coe's Ford, others following as rapidly as possible in big supply trucks. All through the night and until half past 11 the following afternoon they traveled toward the scene of action. At sunrise the auto rolled over the brow of a hill and tacked, before them, lay a wide fertile valley carpeted with ripening grain and lush, green meadows. Three roads climbed gently along its slopes and over them moved all the varied transport of a battling army—ammunition trains, supply trucks, guns, wheeled cook stoves—frank which appetizing aromas spread on the breeze—a cascade of trench mortars hauled by Missouri mules, companies of marching men, all traveling toward the front.

At 2:30 p. m. the machine drew up at an improvised evacuation hospital in a small town from which the enemy had been driven only a few hours before. While the men were unloading a crate of lemons and a sack of sugar, the lassies reported to the doctor in charge and asked what they could do. Ambulances in an endless train were bringing in the wounded—American, French and German alike—and as rapidly as their wounds were cleaned and re-dressed they were loaded into other ambulances and shipped to the rail-head, to be carried to base hospitals in splendidly equipped American hospital trains. Doctors, the men of the Hospital Corps, were all waiting against time to keep pace with the ambulances.

"For God's sake get them something cold to drink—something cold," snapped the doctor. So while the girls squeezed lemons into a bucket Billy Hale commandeered a gasolin tank at the wheel of his Ford and went out to look for water. Some kilometers distant Hale found a spring as clear and cold as ice. Within less time than the talking takes lemonade was ready to serve. Time after time he made the trip for water, heedless of the gunfire and of bombs dropped from enemy planes. Between times he loaded the Ford with food, which he carried to the trench and distributed among men actually engaged in fighting.

The trucks arrived shortly afterward, loaded with tons of oranges and lemons, the lemons being used in the hospitals while the oranges were piled up at points passed by troops just before going into action after a long march from the rear. The fruit was handed out by Salvation Army lassies and no gift could have been more appreciated. So great was the hurry of one company that they could not stop, and so a whole crate was flung at them as they passed. It was pounced upon with cheers.

When they had disposed of their loads the Salvation Army trucks were placed at the disposal of the Hospital Corps and for four long days and four sleepless nights these men drove continually between field dressing stations and the evacuation hospital. The lassies tell of these trucks going, trip after trip, pale faces looking out over the tailboards, but always quick to smile in spite of pain.