

The Cotulla Record

VOL 18 NO. 36

COTULLA, TEXAS, FEB. 8, 1919.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Texas Baptists Begin Big Drive Sunday, Feb. 9th.

Texas Baptists begin their Loyalty Loan Drive throughout the state, for \$1,000,000.00 Sunday February 9th, February is to be known as a "Million Dollar Month." They have in the State twelve large Schools, including the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Ft. Worth, and Baylor Medical College, Dallas, with total assets at \$4,000,000.00. There are 227 teachers with 5,250 students enrolled this session up to November first. There were 1,126 S. A. T. C. students in the various schools up to their demobilization.

The Baptist General Convention at its last meeting in Dallas, last December, authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds to be known as the "Loyalty Loan." The object of this Loyalty loan as it is called, is to refund all debts now outstanding upon the various schools at a uniform rate of six per cent interest, thereby saving over \$15,000.00 per year or \$150,000.00 in ten years and retiring \$50,000.00 of the Bonds annually, and at the same time carrying on an annual cash campaign for \$300,000.00 each fall for ten years, making \$3,000,000.00 from which interest and principal will be paid on the bonds, and a sinking fund created against a portion of them, and cash provided to make improvements in the way of buildings, equipment etc., till at the end of ten years all debts will be provided for or paid, and \$1250,000.00 in cash will have been invested in new improvements at the various schools as need may arise.

This method of financing the Baptist School system has been under advisement for more than two years, being under consideration before the war. After careful investigation, the Bond issue was authorized by the last Convention.

This Business Men's Campaign Committee will be further enlarged to 100 prominent Baptist business men over the state who will have a large part in floating the Million Dollar Loyalty Loan. The bonds themselves will be placed through voluntary workers by popular subscriptions. The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$50.00, \$100.00 and \$1,000.00 bearing interest at 6 per cent payable semi-annually, and are issued in coupon form, thus enabling the holders to clip the coupons and collect same through their local bank. The commercial value of the Bonds are appraised as equal to Government bonds by leading business men of the state, because of their being not only guaranteed by First Mortgage on \$2,000,000.00 worth of physical school properties under sworn appraisement, but also of the moral backing of the Baptists of Texas, numbering some 400,000, and with an organized history of seventy years in business for the Master without defaulting on a single obligation. In the San Antonio-San Marcos district W. L. Skinner of Cotulla is Vice-Chairman.

Over 4 Inches Rain Since January 1st.

One and a half inches of rain fell here Monday evening and night. During January the total fall was 3.03 inches, which makes a total rainfall since the first of the year of 4.53 inches.

JESSE ROCK HAS VISIONS OF SOON COMING HOME.

Camp Coetquidon, France, Dec. 29, 1918.

My Dear Home Folks:

Another week and another letter due but I hope 'ere this reaches you I may be able to let you hear from me more direct by wire from "somewhere in the U. S. A." That will be music to my ear to hear and do the things of my own dear country again.

Am still in the same camp as you will see at the top of this letter, but we are actually getting ready to come home, and will continue to write my weekly letters as long as I am here. We have turned in all of our surplus stuff and are now waiting for orders to go to port and all the talk among the boys now is of home and things on the other side of the waters.

I am feeling fine and am very thankful for that. I haven't seen Perry this week but am sure he is all right. It makes me homesick to think of the Stedham's leaving.

Was awful glad you heard from Lea as I know they were in suspense, not hearing from him in so long a time and the machine gun being such a dangerous branch.

Claude, am glad your luck has come back along the hunting line, I will have to practice up a little this summer I guess, as I haven't shot a rifle since I have been in the army. Have had some pistol practice though; the light artillery don't have rifles, just pistols and three inch guns.

Am afraid when these boys get back home they are going to be a little hard to get along with for awhile as we over here have been denied the things we care so much for in the way of sweets, but we will be able to appreciate the things we do have every day more than we ever did.

I intended to write you a Xmas letter but never got a chance but will tell you what I did that day.

Got up at reveille as usual, 6:15 ate breakfast, went to the stables

watered and groomed horses for for an hour, came back to my barracks, washed a few clothes and at ten our battery was lined up and marched up to the Y to see a show and get our Christmas box which was issued to each soldier in the camp. The Y was decorated very pretty with streamers, flags, holly, mistletoe, and a large Christmas tree beautifully decorated. They had a fine show and after the performances were over four Santa Claus came out on the stage and talked and acted around for a while, then we each one were presented with a box from the Y containing candy, shelled nuts, chewing gum and cigars which was sure nice. We then went back and had a nice dinner of roast beef, potatoes, peas, tomatoes, cocoa, cake, nuts and candy. In the afternoon Rice Stewart and myself went for a stroll and run upon a bunch of the boys at the Remount Station having some fun riding pitching horses and roping. I enjoyed that very much. We then went back to the barracks. This ended my Christmas day in Camp Coetquidon, France, and may I never spend another here. It is remarkable how much was done to entertain the soldiers and there are so many. I often think and wonder why they don't just give up in despair and not try to do anything extra. With all we had and all we did my thoughts were far, far away across the deep blue waters in a little neighborhood on the river road, thinking of home and my dear father, mother and loved ones. They wasn't exactly homesick thoughts but this was the only Christmas I ever spent away from home.

I guess you will think I am somewhat of a heathen as I have not been to preaching more than three times since I have been over here. But really, I think I have had more real preaching, not from the pulpit, but in thought, than the average person has from the pulpit in a life time. The army is a great place to study human nature as one is thrown with every class, but I was one lucky human in being

"Flu" Has Been Stamped Out.

The "flu" has been completely stamped out in Cotulla and vicinity. Dr. Graham reported yesterday that there was not a single case as far as he knew. This is the second threatened epidemic of the malady here that has been put down by prompt work. There were probably twenty five cases in this flare-up of the disease. Dr. Graham has made a record in treating influenza and has been very successful. Although he has had some very severe cases, with pneumonia complications, he has not lost a case among the American population in Cotulla and vicinity. One of the graduate nurses here from San Antonio last week made the statement that his treatment was more successful than any physician she had worked under since the disease struck the country last fall, and she nursed in several of the large cities of the state.

Buy Cattle at Lampazos, Mex.

Baldy McMahon is back from a trip down at Lampazos, Mexico, where he bought about 500 head of cattle, and will cross them in a day or two. He reported plenty of rain down that way, and that conditions were quiet.

close associated with the three boys I have been with all along, Wiley, Rice and Stewart. We will go down at Lampazos, Mexico.

We are still having our daily rains. I can hardly figure how these French people live in a country where it rains all winter. I must close this as I have nothing of interest to write. Much love to everybody. Papa, it won't be long, I hope, before I am back again. May God bless and help you all.

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

Lieut. Lightsey Gets His Discharge.

Lieut. Lightsey is back in Cotulla after several months service in the army, and he says he is here to "stay for good." Dr. Lightsey was commissioned a 1st. Lieutenant in the fall and sent to Fort. Chicomauca, Ga., where he was trained for overseas duty, and stood one of the best examinations among the hundreds of doctors there. He had his overseas passport and had been assigned to an evacuation hospital "over there" when the armistice was signed. About six weeks ago he received his discharge and went to Tulane University where he took a four weeks course in surgery and microsurgical work. The doctor says he regrets not getting overseas duty, but that the work he did in the Georgia camp was worth a great deal to him.

Mrs. Lightsey is at Karnes City where the doctors mother is ill.

Brides Come From Kansas and Minnesota.

A short time ago two young men, H. L. Nelson and I. N. Cox from Kansas City, just out of the army, arrived here and leased a farm near Woodward for the purpose of raising a cotton crop this year. However, they soon found out that a good farmer did not have time to cook three meals a day, and decided it was an impossibility to make a success without help, so they communicated their troubles to young ladies in the North who were very much interested in their help. When the Southbound train came in it brought to Cotulla Mrs. E. H. Smith of Kansas City and Miss Amelia Larson of Albert Lee Minn., who were met by Messrs. Cox and Nelson and immediately escorted to the Court House where marriage licenses were secured and Justice Knagg united both couples in the holy bonds of wedlock. Mr. Cox marrying Mrs. Smith and Mr. Nelson marrying Miss Larson.

There will be no more batching out at the Nelson and Cox farm.

90TH DIVISION ARTILLERY ON THE MARCH TO THE RHINE.

By Walter M. Manly

Longkamp, Germany, Jan. 1— My last letter was from Stenay, where we laid over nearly three weeks waiting for horses and mules to move our artillery. On Dec. 12th we received a thousand head and immediately began our march toward the Rhine. Most of the men were mounted, some horseback, some on mules and some on the guns and caissons. The first three days out I was aboard "that army mule," but after that I had a horse.

We left Stenay in a very bad spell of weather and had either rain, hail, sleet or snow every day of the trip, which began Dec. 12th and ended Dec. 27th. We took a Northeast course, passing Montmedy and camping at Jametz the first night. The next day our march carried us beyond the fighting zone but not beyond the territory of destruction. Very few French people had returned to these villages, due no doubt to the shortage of food and transportation. On the third day of our march we entered Luxemburg. Here the scene changed wonderfully. The people seemed prosperous, gay and happy, they being in a neutral country did not suffer much from the war. We camped in a little village near Ash for the night about 17 miles from the city of Luxemburg. The people were very friendly to us. I talked to a man there who said he had a brother in Chicago. He said the U. S. certainly had a fine army, and all that saved Germany was told me that in 1914 when the war began, for seven days and nights a continuous stream of German artillery and cavalry passed through that town, but he said he never saw any of it return.

The next day we continued our march going East, and entered Alsace-Lorraine, where we laid over in a little town and rested up for a day, (currying horses and cleaning saddles.) At times we had a hard time finding lodging for all the men, and on several occasions we took to the barns and crawled up in the hay.

On Dec. 22nd about noon we crossed into Germany, crossing the Moselle river, and followed the winding road up the valley. High mountains border the river on each side and it afforded some beautiful scenery. Thousands and thousands of acres of grape vineyards cover the sides of the mountains, reaching in some instances to the summit. The roads are lined with apple and pear trees. We frequently passed old moss covered castles on the hillsides, whose columns stood like sentinels above the surrounding country. The walls of these old castles were partly demolished from age. Around each castle is a stone wall, which in the old days served as protection against invaders. On top of these walls, imbedded in the cement, are steel spikes or broken glass to prevent the enemy from scaling them.

On Dec 24th, Christmas eve, we passed through Treves. American soldiers were everywhere. U. S. M. P's were at all corners directing traffic, as well as keeping order. Treves is a city with probably a 100,000 population, and a very old city and like all others over here, all old stone buildings and narrow, winding streets. We camped that night at a little town, Remier, about three miles above

(continued on last page.)

Pre-Inventory Sale

☞ In order to reduce our stock before taking our Annual Inventory, we are making special prices on Goods as mentioned below, as well as on many things not herewith listed.

☞ Many items we are offering cannot be replaced at the prices we ask for them. Should you need any of these goods for months to come it will pay you to buy them now, even should you have to borrow the money.

☞ You will note that some of the articles are 25 per cent cheaper than formerly.

Dress Ginghams, per yard, was 35c, now . . . 30c
Dress Ginghams, per yard, was 30c, now . . . 25c
Percales, per yard, was 30c, now . . . 25c
Percales, per yard, was 25c, now . . . 20c
Outing Flannels, per yard, was 30c, now . . . 25c
Garbadine Dress Goods, per yard, 40c, now 33 1/3c
Satine Dress Goods, per yard, was 50c, now . . . 40c
Satine Dress Goods, per yard, was 40c now . . . 35c

Satine Dress Goods, per yard, was 20c, now . . . 15c
Wool Palm Beach, per yard, was 50c, now . . . 40c
Wool Serge, per yard, was 1.25, now . . . \$1.00
Wool Granite Cloth, per yard, was \$1, now . . . 85c
Cotton Serge, per yard, was 60c, now . . . 50c
Table Damask, per yard, was 75c now . . . 65c
Ladies Union Suits, was \$1.50, now . . . \$1.25
Ladies Ribbed Vests, was 85c, now . . . 75c
Ladies Ribbed Vests, was 60c, now . . . 50c

Reduced Prices on Men's Half Hose, Union Suits, Shoes, Sweaters and Gloves.

Simpson & Sons

The Cotulla Record

C. E. MANLY, Publisher

Published Every Saturday.

DON'T RELY ON THE HORN.

Autoists who rely too much on the horn as a preventive of accidents are rapped by the highway commissioner of Massachusetts...

Along with other so-called nonessentials the masculine vest is threatened by the apostles of conservation. In itself it will be admitted that the vest is not a thing of beauty.

If our educational processes are properly arranged there will be no dull children to be corralled by themselves and no bright children to be urged forward.

The girl who can cook well never steers the young man she likes to the piano when he calls, but invites him to dinner.

Anybody would suspect from the way girls wear their hair over their ears nowadays that they might overlook a marriage proposal now and then.

Hanged if we don't believe that if Adam and Eve had lived in this time and Eve had offered Adam the apple he would have said: "No, thank you, Eve, it's too expensive and I can't afford it."

Even an artistic temperament can concentrate on neither music, painting, sculpture nor the drama if some thick-headed cook in the vicinity has started a liver-and-onion symphony on her cooking stove.

Married men generally are interested in seeing how the self-determination of small nations theory works out. They have a hankering to try out the self-determination of husbands.

Chauncey Depew says in his 62 years of public life he has known everyone that amounted to anything. If you have missed meeting Chauncey you know where you stand.

Never having seen a picture of him so adorned, one wonders how the Kaiser will look in a civilian suit of clothes.

Funny how many persons there are who think that absolute candor requires them to say only disagreeable things!

POTATO FLOUR INDUSTRY

Chief of Dehydration Bureau Predicts It Will Revolutionize Food Situation in the United States.

Maj. S. C. Prescott, chief of the dehydration bureau, chemistry division, department of agriculture, sounded a note of national interest at the recent Wisconsin potato exposition in an address before the Potato Association of America...

"The manufacture of potato flour is a brand new industry in this country," said Major Prescott. "There are only two mills in operation now. These are at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Canton, Pa. But I am sure that the industry will grow to vast proportions in the next few years and will cause a vital change, if not a revolution, in the food supply situation in the United States."

"The potato crop of the United States is now 360,000,000 bushels. With the new market afforded the farmers by potato flour mills, I expect to see it reach a billion bushels."

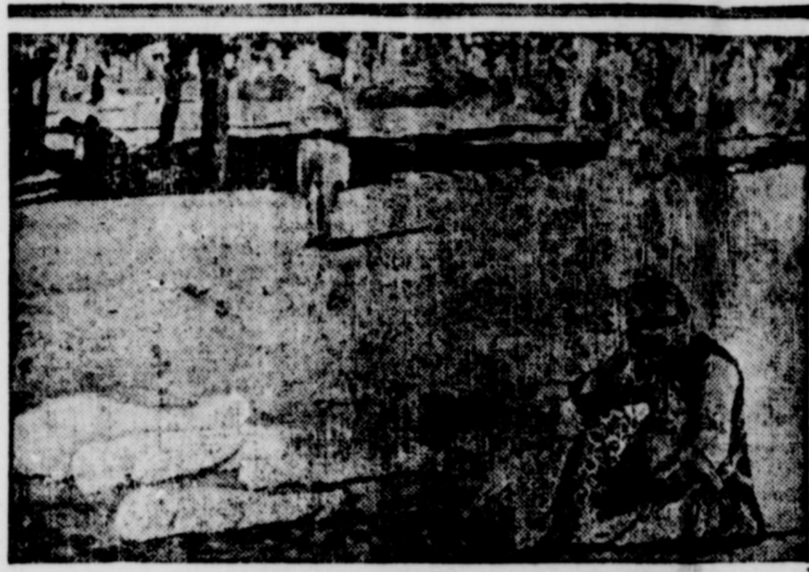
"Germany had three dehydration plants in 1903. Today it has 1,900. Potato flour and dehydrated vegetables enabled Germany to hold out in the war as long as it did."

"General Pershing last September ordered 30,000 tons of dehydrated vegetables sent to the soldiers in France. This tonnage will occupy one-sixth the shipping space that would have been necessary for vegetables not dehydrated. Dehydration means a great saving in shipping expense as well as shipping space. Canned tomatoes shipped from California can be laid down in France for \$7 a case. The same amount of food value in the same vegetable can be shipped the same distance for 70 cents."

"The importance of this saving can be better appreciated when it is known that the vast proportion of the population of the United States is fed on food shipped from 100 to 2,000 miles."

"All the proteins, mineral salts and vitamins in the potato are preserved in potato flour because the flour is made from the unpeeled potato. The flour has 2 per cent higher food value than wheat flour."

The Sole Survivor



A mother before her sons' dead bodies in the woods of Eichmadszian, Russian Caucasus, one of the regions of the Near East, where the Germans and Turks have converted a rich country into a land of famine and misery.

Starving, But Sunning Themselves



Sunlight is about the only necessity of life left to the starving peoples of Armenia, Syria, and other Eastern countries which have been ravaged by the Hun and the Turk.

Here are some Syrian children, emaciated on the point of death from starvation, sitting out in the sun, trying to keep body and soul together with the pitifully small rations allowed them by insufficient relief funds.

The week of February 3-10 has been set by Southwestern campaign directors for raising their quota of the \$30,000,000.

It is gratifying to see how coal is being saved everywhere in the country—that is, it is gratifying to those who do not happen to be the tenants of the cold-blooded landlords who are doing the saving.

It's enough to make a householder tear his hair when he reads the story of carbon blocking steamboat navigation in the Yukon and reflects at the same time on the price of steak here.

There is not a fool man alive who doesn't think he could design a more sensible looking hat for his wife or daughter and fabricate it for half the money.

Kaiser Bill goes down into history as the world's greatest example of a man who didn't know when he was well off.

Well, as the late Lord Byron remarked, "A thousand years scarce serve to form a state; an hour may lay it in the dust."

The reason some women are so stubborn is because they are married to husbands who imagine they were born to dominate.

Fuel Administrator Garfield says there will be no fuel famine this winter, which makes us fear the worst.

Washington reports that it takes 13,000 clerks to handle the checks the government sends out monthly. Yes, and it takes 100,000,000 people to make the money that it takes to honor those checks, young feller.

The official flu mask, says a health authority, should have 250 strands to the square inch. But how can a person sneeze, talk about his illness and count 250 all at the same time?

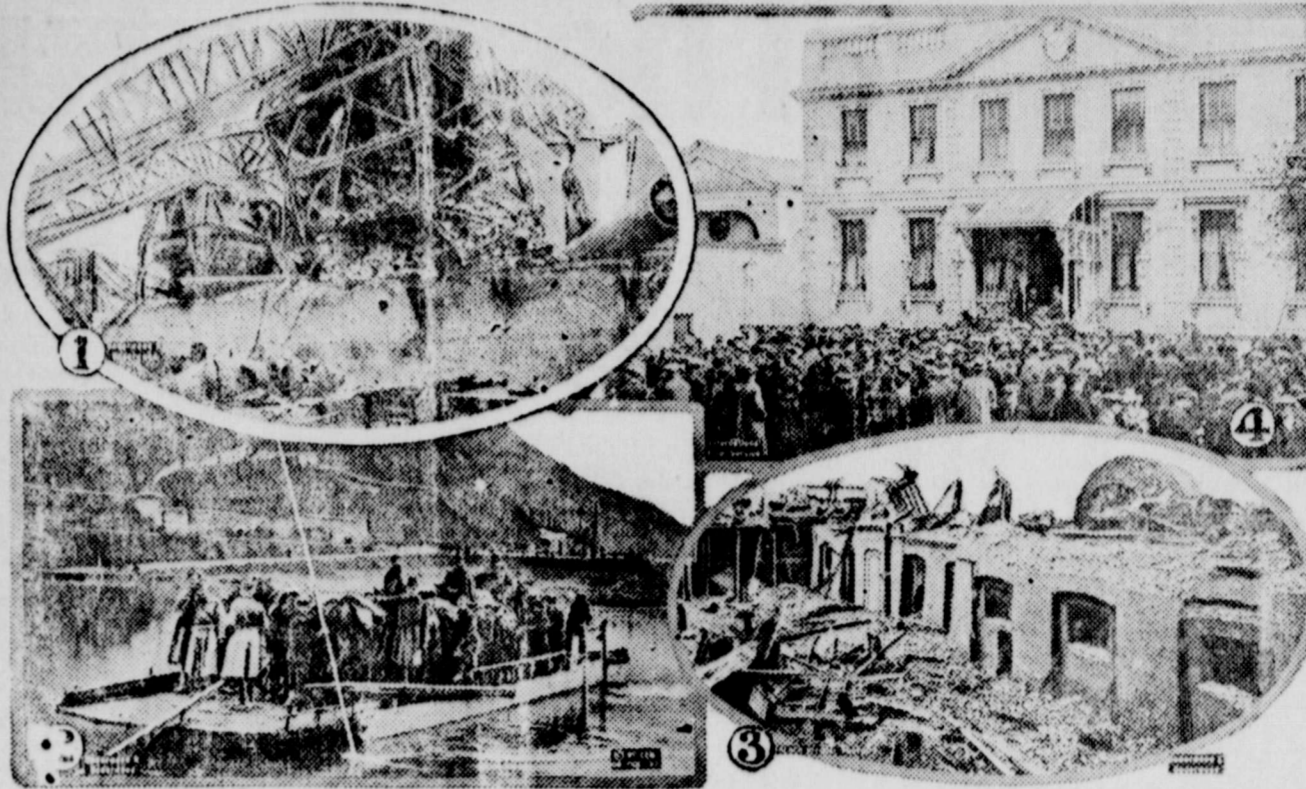
We do not believe any man can claim to have lived a complete and entirely satisfactory life who hasn't been blessed with a pretty little grand-daughter named Mary Jane.

Matrimony becomes invested with difficulty when the road to the altar passes by a grocery store displaying a sign reading, "Bacon, 70 cents a pound."

"Egg Inspectors Strike," says a headline in a Pittsburgh paper. What terrible eggs they must be getting in Pittsburgh, these days!

A Philadelphia boy writes home that he was kissed by a captured German. There are worse things than being gassed.

The depth of thievery was sounded, probably, by that man who is accused of stealing a quantity of communion wine.



1—Land 3—Examples of the way in which the retiring Germans wilfully destroyed the coal mine workings in northern France. 2—Battery F, Seventh field artillery, of the American army of occupation having a boat ride on the Rhine. 4—The Munition house, Dublin, where the Sinn Fein "Irish parliament" meets.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Captured German Colonies Are to Be Placed Under International Control.

WILSON'S PLAN IS ADOPTED

British Dominions Protest in Vain—Mandatories of League of Nations Will Rule the Territories—Little Progress With Russian Problem.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's lost colonies occupied much of the time and attention of the peace delegates last week, and the result of their deliberations apparently was that those colonies, and probably some of the territories that are to be lopped off the Turkish empire, are to be internationalized by being entrusted to governments designated as "mandatories" by the league of nations.

This disposition of the former German possessions, if it is finally accepted by the peace conference, will prove another triumph for President Wilson, for while he has yielded somewhat in compromise, it is mainly his idea.

In another way this decision, if made, vindicates Mr. Wilson's ideas, for it is admitted that the creation and maintenance of the league of nations is necessary to carry out the colonial plan, and the president asserts that, inasmuch as the league was unanimously agreed to, it is necessary to turn the colonies over to the league under the protectorate of the nations best fitted to hold them.

The question of the German colonies developed the most serious diplomatic contest the conference has engaged in, and at the time of writing the end of the fight was not in sight.

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would be granted as a means of recouping war losses. The dividing up of the spoils of victory, they held, would be in absolute violation of the promises that the rights of communities and small nations shall be protected.

The supreme war council tentatively decided that the spread of lawlessness in Turkey made it necessary that allied troops should be sent there, and the military representatives were directed to prepare a report on the most equitable distribution of this military burden among the allies.

The labor question bulks big in the doings of the peacemakers at Paris, and their international commission on labor regulation is now considering an elaborate scheme for the international regulation of conditions of employment drafted by Mr. Barnes, British minister without portfolio, in conference with British trade unionists and representatives of India and the dominions.

The Polish commission of the supreme council, made up of representatives of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, prepared to depart for Warsaw. It would seem that the commission has a big job before it, for while the Poles themselves are working fairly harmoniously under the leadership of Paderewski, they are beset by enemies on three sides and are engaged in continual warfare.

This fighting, of course, is in direct disobedience of the recent order of the great powers that all hostilities must cease everywhere, but the Polish representatives in Paris say their country cannot stop fighting when it is under constant military attack.

Diplomatically, Russian matters were at a standstill, awaiting replies to the invitation to a conference of all factions on the Princes' islands in the Sea of Marmora. The bolshevik organs rather resented that plan, for they asserted the bolshevik were gaining victories in the field that entitled them to more recognition.

The claims of the bolshevik to victory in the field were not without foundation. In the Archangel region they have forced the American and allied troops to withdraw quite a distance from their advanced positions, and they have driven General Duffont out of the important city of Orenburg on the Ural river. On the other hand, they lost Saranpol, province of Tobolsk, to the Siberians and are reported to have been overthrown in Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan.

Just why the allied forces are in

north Russia and what they are expected to do there is still much of a mystery and it engaged the attention of the American senate last week when Senator Johnson of California vigorously attacked the policy, or lack of policy, of the administration in this matter.

One important point concerning payment by Germany is reported to have been settled by the peace conference. It was decided that while Germany must make full reparation for unjustifiable damage done, she and her associates will not be called on to pay heavy indemnities to reimburse the victorious nations for their war expenses.

On the eve of the assembling of the German national convention in Weimar, the Ebert government seemed firmly seated in the place of power, though there was a possibility of combinations that would dominate it.

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A French expert has summarized the policies of the present German government as follows:

Interior—1. Complete unity. 2. Revision of the nation for administrative purposes into a number of departments approximately of equal size without taking account of the present divisions.

Exterior—1. The annexation of German Austria. 2. Opposition to the formation of a strong Poland.

The annexation of German Austria may be balked by the formation of the proposed Danube confederation of all the states along the Danube, including German Austria and Bulgaria, for it is figured that if Germany is permitted to annex the part of Austria she covets she would be stronger than ever in territory and population.

A good deal of excitement and some resentment were stirred up in America by the announcement of a British embargo on many imports, effective March 1. Among the commodities named are numerous American products, and those who seek to arouse antagonism between the United States and Great Britain were quick to accuse the British of starting a trade war.

Great Britain is having a serious time with the labor problem. Several thousand workers in England, Wales and Ireland have quit, either for more pay or for shorter hours without reduction of wages. Belfast seems to be in the worst predicament, for business and transportation are virtually suspended, riots are frequent, shops are being looted every night and the city is in darkness.

In the United States unpreparedness for peace is at the bottom of a great deal of unrest concerning the unemployment of returning soldiers. States and communities are getting busy, however, and it is hoped that soon there will be positions for all, at least as good as those they left to serve their country.



When You Can't Sleep

and you get up as tired as when you went to bed, it is a sure sign that your nerves are out of tune. If this continues long, a nervous breakdown and a train of ills are bound to follow.

The experience of Mrs. H. L. Redman, of New Haven, Conn., will interest you. She says:

"For several months I suffered from extreme nervousness and sleeplessness. My nerves were completely unstrung. After doing light housework I was completely fatigued, and loss of sleep made the nights long and tiresome. I began taking DR. MILES' NERVINE and the first night I slept soundly all night. I can truthfully say DR. MILES' NERVINE completely cured me."

DR. MILES' NERVINE is a safe, reliable medicine for all nervous disorders, such as sleeplessness, nervousness, hysteria, headaches, neuralgia, etc. It is non-alcoholic and contains no harmful drugs. It has been helping nervous, distracted, discouraged sufferers back to health for 30 years. Ask your druggist about it.

DR. MILES' NERVINE



ON TIME ALL THE TIME.

Jewelers have started a national movement that deserves general support. It is in the interest of punctuality. "On time all the time" means just what it says, and is urged on everybody as good policy, not alone for the duration of the war, but as a rule of life forever after. In our days of tranquillity we fell into certain habits or practices that we might now better discard, says Omaha Bee. One of the most aggravating of these was unpunctuality. In no other way was so much valuable time wasted. A man would make an appointment for a certain hour, and be a few minutes late in keeping it, thus not only interfering with his own plans, but discommending to some extent the man he was doing business with. In many other ways was the bad habit manifested. This practice not only extended throughout the business world, but permeated the social life of the country. One of our national characteristics was to be behindhand in personal affairs. If the jewelers can reform this propensity and get Americans as a nation accustomed to being where they agree to be at the time they set, it will be an accomplishment on which they can rest.

The word "home" is one which stirs the depths of the heart as few words in the English language can. The making of home is one of the highest callings. It brings into play all the noblest qualities of character. Besides this, there has to be something of a personal feeling, an indescribable quality that imparts itself to a home. It pervades the atmosphere and is felt at once on entering the house where it exists. In one house, elegantly furnished, one feels something like a chill, as if walking through a furniture shop. In another house, similarly furnished, one is immediately put at ease and feels in a cheerful, genial mood. This second house is a real home, says Milwaukee Journal. Even if in grief, or serious trouble, one feels the certainty of meeting with sympathy and understanding. Trite though the saying, "Home is not merely four square walls," it holds an ever-living truth. Time and thought spent in making home the ideal, the happiest, the dearest spot in all the world is never wasted.

If a soldier is to die, he wants to die in action, but in the great accounting it is all the same, they all go on the Roll of Honor with an equal share in the glory. The soldiers who died in training camps enlisted for service, not knowing what their lot was to be. Their work was finished before they reached the active battlefield, but the field of honor is wherever he has done his best, and these boys who died in the training camps have done the best that it was in their power to do. Their country acknowledges and appreciates their faith and loyalty.

If there is really anything at all in the Darwinian theory of evolution, we must recognize the possibility that ten million years ago our ancestors may have been cannibals and that the cannibals of ten million years ago were people who had by rapid progression through ten thousand generations worked up from a low order of animals probably resembling the Prussian brutes of today.

An Atlanta doctor says a little sulphur placed in each shoe every morning will keep influenza away. In ancient times a compound of sulphur and lard was regarded as a good thing to run the itch germs away and almost all the rest of the live stock in the vicinity.

Speaking of achieving the impossible, a South Carolina poet rhymes "Carolina" and "sublime"; "brilliantly" and "liberty"; and "hickory" and "victory." This is not poetic license, however, but a sort of poetic bootlegger or moonshiner.

An aviator has reduced the record from Dayton to Pittsburgh to one hour and 45 minutes, although we don't know why anybody should be in that much of a hurry to get to Pittsburgh.

The men who are dreaming that after awhile they are going to have an opportunity to get rich in the saloon business have made a great mistake if they failed to set an alarm clock.

An eastern physician says baldness is due to the use of tobacco. You probably noticed that every man who smokes is as bald as a billiard ball.

More men would have wisdom if the wise men and the sages spoke and wrote in a language that more men could understand.

The profiteer is a cannibal who is too cowardly to dare to give his real propensity free rein.

Golf, which keeps you out in the o. a., takes precedence as a pleasant and popular preventive of flu.

The worst of liars is the man who lies to himself.

Tell Character of Child By Number of Days It Was Born After the New Moon

There is a very ancient superstition which says that it is possible to tell the approximate character of a child by the number of days it was born after the appearance of the new moon. The following are the most important indications:

If born within twenty-four hours after a new moon the child will live to a good old age, and practically everything he undertakes in life will be successful.

If born within two days after the new moon the child will be fortunate, particularly in accidental things.

If upon the third day, this person will achieve success, largely through the help and assistance of others.

If upon the fourth day, the child will not be so successful in life, and may have several serious illnesses.

If born upon the fifth day, such a person will prove successful if care be taken to start certain enterprises at certain times.

The sixth is not a good day, as a rule. Dreams are untrustworthy.

The seventh day's child will have many troubles but will conquer them all.

On the eighth, success; dreams will prove helpful and lost articles found. Riches and honor await the child born upon the ninth day.

The tenth day is unfavorable on the whole, especially to boys.

A long, happy life to those born on the eleventh day.

All dreams of the twelfth-day child will prove true quickly.

Shoe Manufacture in China Is Conducted by the Women

All China stays home on wet days. Why? Because Chinese shoes are made wholly of cloth, through which the water readily runs; hence, to keep dry feet, the Chinese stay indoors when it rains. Chinese shoes are made by women. Early in childhood they learn the work, and husband and father and sons are all shod by the work of the women of the household. If the women can make more shoes than their own men require, then they still make shoes—to be sold in the shops. The tiny shoes of the housewife are made in the privacy of her own bedroom, not even the husband watching her work. The sides of the shoes are made of new cloth, anything from cheapest cotton to richest velvet. Soles are made of several thicknesses of cloth or paper put together with paste, with new cloth on the outside. The soles are from a half inch to two inches thick. The thickness of the sole is an evidence of the financial standing of the wearer.

A fund of \$25,000,000 has been created by the dominion government from which amounts in proportion to population may be borrowed by the governments of the various provinces for applications toward bettering the housing conditions of wage earners. The provincial governments probably will advance the money to municipalities desiring to attempt a betterment of housing conditions of industrial workers, although the order in council setting aside the fund provides that it may be administered through municipalities or otherwise.

13 Dollars—13 Cents

When Swift & Company paid, say,—13 dollars per hundredweight for live beef cattle last year, the profit was only 13 cents! In other words, if we had paid \$13.13, we would have made no profit.

Or, if we had received a quarter of a cent per pound less for dressed beef we would have made no profit.

It is doubtful whether any other business is run on so close a margin of profit.

This is bringing the producer and the consumer pretty close together—which should be the object of any industry turning raw material into a useful form.

This remarkable showing is due to enormous volume, perfected facilities (packing plants strategically located, branch houses, refrigerator cars, etc.), and an army of men and women chosen and trained to do their special work.

This, and many other points of interest, are found in the Swift & Company Year Book for 1919, just published which is brought out for the public as well as for the 25,000 Swift & Company shareholders.

The Year Book also represents the packer's side of the Federal Trade Commission investigation, upon which Congress is asked to base action against the industry.

Many who have never heard the packer's side are sending for the Year Book.

Would you like one? Merely mail your name and address to the Chicago office and the book will come to you.

Address
Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago



The Farmers and Stockmans BANK

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

Wants Your Business for 1919.

J. H. ZACHRY, Manager

J. H. GALLMAN, Assistant Manager

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 Guarantee

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

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Attorney at Law

Will practice in all Courts

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

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DR. R. L. GRAHAM

Physician and Surgeon.

Office One Door North Gaddis Pharmacy

COTULLA, TEXAS.

Complete Line of Farm Implements

J. I. CASE.

Also Have some Second-hand Implements at a low price.

Reclaimed Red Top Cane Seed at \$8 per hundred lbs.

COTULLA MERCANTILE COMPANY.

MONEY TO LEND

On Farms and Ranches.

Unlimited Funds. No Delay.

E. B. CHANDLER,

102 East Crockett St.

San Antonio, Texas.

P. G. Tailor Shop.

Telephone 90.

Located South of Gilmer Hotel Near Buck's Place.

Cleaning and Dressing

Ladies Suits and Skirts a Specialty.

P. G. CORTEZ

The Cotulla Record
C. E. MANLY, Publisher

Published Every Saturday.
DON'T RELY ON THE HORN.

Autoists who rely too much on the horn as a preventive of accidents are rapped by the highway commissioner of Massachusetts, who has his doubts whether the horn has done more good than harm, considering the number of drivers who seem to think they have done their full duty when they have sounded a raucous alarm. There would be a howl from pedestrians if the horn were abolished but everything would be lovely if careful driving should take its place, says Portland Oregonian. The slight motion of the hand required to sound the honker often would get better results if it were devoted to steering the machine, particularly in the case of drivers who are not experienced and in whom muscular co-ordination is not highly developed. The most significant statement of the commissioner is that "accidents never occur when the machine is driven at a low rate of speed." This is not always, but it is measurably true. The entente cordiale between motorists and pedestrians will be greatly improved by observance of the general rule.

Along with other so-called nonessentials the masculine vest is threatened by the apostles of conservation. In itself it will be admitted that the vest is not a thing of beauty. When it doesn't sag it usually bulges, and rarely knows a golden mean. Its good points are largely emphasized by being hidden. It does well enough for carrying loose change, and it serves on occasion as a background for a neatly-draped watch chain. At the same time it will be hard for the masculine nature to give up a friend with whom it has held such intimate relations. But there can be no hard and fast rule about it. No department head is expected to make the fate of the vest the subject of a general order. The man who craves the modern waistcoat will continue to wear it—military simplicity and nonessentials to the contrary notwithstanding.

If our educational processes are properly arranged there will be no dull children to be corralled by themselves and no bright children to be urged forward. The divergence comes from emphasizing the so-called intellect, which

Build up the personality of the pupil through the development of the spirit and the children will become a solid phalanx, moving forward by the force of their own intuition. Right education doesn't put a dull pupil on cube root, but on plant growth and the birds. It is remarkable how many of these dull pupils, in the far-flung battle of life, tower above the smart ones who have been flattered and enjoyed by segregation. Good school teaching keeps them together.

The girl who can cook well never steers the young man she likes to the piano when he calls, but invites him to dinner. And a man might love the musical classics all the way from "Oaken Bucket" to "Old Kentucky Home" and ninety-nine times out of a hundred he would bolt the concert at the smell of fried chicken.

Anybody would suspect from the way girls wear their hair over their ears nowadays that they might overlook a marriage proposal now and then. As a matter of fact, they can hear the rattling of his brain cell when the protoplasmic thought of a proposal is forming.

Hanged if we don't believe that if Adam and Eve had lived in this time and Eve had offered Adam the apple he would have said: "No, thank you, Eve, it's too expensive and I can't afford it."

Even an artistic temperament can concentrate on neither music, painting, sculpture nor the drama if some thick-headed cook in the vicinity has started a liver-and-onion symphony on her cooking stove.

Married men generally are interested in seeing how the self-determination of small nations works out. They have a hankering to try out the self-determination of husbands.

Chauncey Depew says in his 62 years of public life he has known everyone that amounted to anything. If you have missed meeting Chauncey you know where you stand.

Never having seen a picture of him so adorned, one wonders how the Kaiser will look in a civilian suit of clothes.

Funny how many persons there are who think that absolute candor requires them to say only disagreeable things!

POTATO FLOUR INDUSTRY

Chief of Dehydration Bureau Predicts It Will Revolutionize Food Situation in the United States.

Maj. S. C. Prescott, chief of the dehydration bureau, chemistry division, department of agriculture, sounded a note of national interest at the recent Wisconsin potato exposition in an address before the Potato Association of America when he discussed the possibilities of the manufacture of potato flour and the dehydration of the vegetable in the United States.

"The manufacture of potato flour is a brand new industry in this country," said Major Prescott. "There are only two mills in operation now. These are at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Canton, Pa. But I am sure that the industry will grow to vast proportions in the next few years and will cause a radical change, if not a revolution, in the food supply situation in the United States.

"The potato crop of the United States is now 380,000,000 bushels. With the new market afforded the farmers by potato flour mills, I expect to reach a billion bushels.

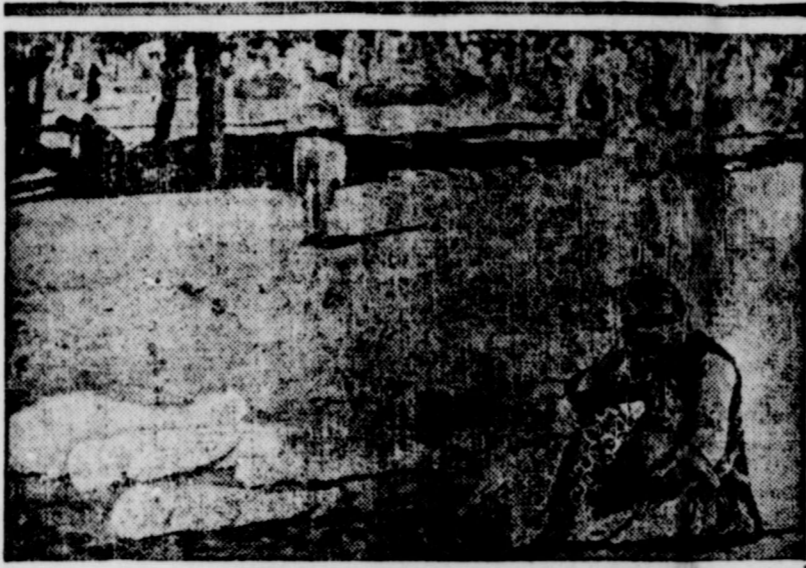
"Germany had three dehydration plants in 1903. Today it has 1,900. Potato flour and dehydrated vegetables enabled Germany to hold out in the war as long as it did.

"General Pershing last September ordered 30,000 tons of dehydrated vegetables sent to the soldiers in France. This tonnage will occupy one-sixth the shipping space that would have been necessary for vegetables not dehydrated. Dehydration means a great saving in shipping expense as well as shipping space. Canned tomatoes shipped from California can be laid down in France for \$7 a case. The same amount of food value in the same vegetable can be shipped the same distance for 70 cents.

"The importance of this saving can be better appreciated when it is known that the vast proportion of the population of the United States is fed on food shipped from 100 to 2,000 miles.

"All the proteins, mineral salts and vitamins in the potato are preserved in potato flour because the flour is made from the unpeeled potato. The flour has 2 per cent higher food value than wheat flour."

The Sole Survivor



A mother before her sons' dead bodies in the woods of Erchinadzan, Russian Caucasus, one of the regions of the Near East, where the Germans and Turks have converted a rich country into a land of famine and misery. America will be asked to give \$30,000,000 for the relief of these war-stricken peoples, a campaign for that purpose having been announced by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. The drive in the South West will take place February 3-10.

Starving, But Sunning Themselves



Sunlight is about the only necessity of life left to the starving peoples of Armenia, Syria, and other Eastern countries which have been ravaged by the Hun and the Turk.

Here are some Syrian children, emaciated on the point of death from starvation, sitting out in the sun, trying to keep body and soul together with the pitifully small rations allowed them by insufficient relief funds. Additional funds for relieving these victims of war and famine will be raised in America by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, a minimum of \$30,000,000 having been pledged to this work.

The week of February 3-10 has been set by Southwestern campaign directors for raising their quota of the \$30,000,000.

It is gratifying to see how coal is being saved everywhere in the country—that is, it is gratifying to those who do not happen to be the tenants of the cold-blooded landlords who are doing the saving.

It's enough to make a householder tear his hair when he reads the story of carbon blocking steamboat navigation in the Yukon and reflects at the same time on the price of steak here.

There is not a fool man alive who doesn't think he could design a more sensible looking hat for his wife or daughter and fabricate it for half the money.

Kaiser Bill goes down into history as the world's greatest example of a man who didn't know when he was well off.

Well, as the late Lord Byron remarked, "A thousand years scarce serve to form a state; an hour may lay it in the dust."

The reason some women are so stubborn is because they are married to husbands who imagine they were born to dominate.

Fuel Administrator Garfield says there will be no fuel famine this winter, which makes us fear the worst.

Washington reports that it takes 13,000 clerks to handle the checks the government sends out monthly. Yes, and it takes 100,000,000 people to make the money that it takes to honor those checks, young feller.

The official flu mask, says a health authority, should have 250 strands to the square inch. But how can a person sneeze, talk about his illness and count 250 all at the same time?

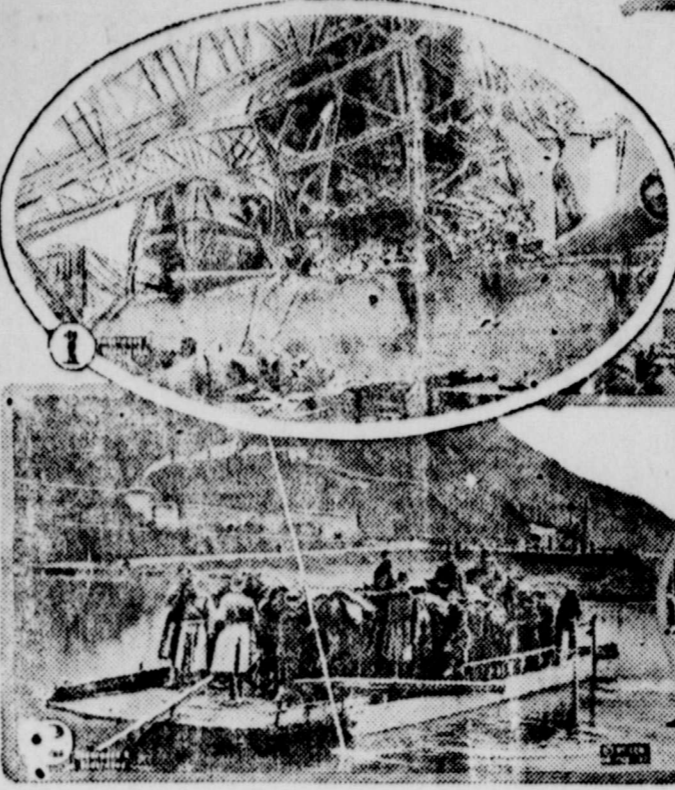
We do not believe any man can claim to have lived a complete and entirely satisfactory life who hasn't been blessed with a pretty little grand-daughter named Mary Jane.

Matrimony becomes invested with difficulty when the road to the altar passes by a grocery store displaying a sign reading, "Bacon, 70 cents a pound."

"Egg Inspectors Strike," says a headline in a Pittsburgh paper. What terrible eggs they must be getting in Pittsburgh, these days!

A Philadelphia boy writes home that he was kissed by a captured German. There are worse things than being gassed.

The depth of thievery was sounded, probably, by that man who is accused of stealing a quantity of communion wine.



1 and 3—Examples of the way in which the retiring Germans wilfully destroyed the coal mine workings in northern France. 2—Battery F, Seventh field artillery, of the American army of occupation having a boat ride on the Rhine. 4—The Mansion house, Dublin, where the Sinn Fein "Irish parliament" meets.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Captured German Colonies Are to Be Placed Under International Control.

WILSON'S PLAN IS ADOPTED

British Dominions Protest in Vain—Mandatories of League of Nations Will Rule the Territories—Little Progress With Russian Problem.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's lost colonies occupied much of the time and attention of the peace delegates last week, and the result of their deliberations apparently was that those colonies, and probably some of the territories that are to be lopped off the Turkish empire, are to be internationalized by being intrusted to governments designated as "mandatories" by the league of nations. These mandatories presumably will have a certain liberty of action in executing their control of the colonies, and the league, it is supposed, will enforce, by safeguards, a system very similar in effect to the British colonial administration.

This disposition of the former German possessions, if it is finally accepted by the peace conference, will prove another triumph for President Wilson, for while he has yielded somewhat in compromise, it is mainly his idea. The British imperial cabinet accepted his theory, despite the strenuous objections of the representatives of the British dominions, and the adhesion of France also was announced. Japan was not very well pleased, and neither was Italy.

In another way this decision, if made, vindicates Mr. Wilson's ideas, for it is admitted that the creation and maintenance of the league of nations is necessary to carry out the colonial plan, and the president asserts that, inasmuch as the league was unanimously agreed to, it is necessary to turn the colonies over to the league under the protectorate of the nations best fitted to hold them.

The question of the German colonies developed the most serious diplomatic contest the conference has engaged in, and at the time of writing the end of the fight was not in sight. Those colonies were Germany's greatest asset, and some of the allied nations had counted on them to make up in part their immense financial expenditures in the war. Secret agreements had been entered into giving Australia and New Zealand the German possessions south of the equator and giving Japan the Caroline and Marshall Islands. Despite the action of the British imperial war cabinet in London, the British delegates to the conference were disposed to stand by these agreements. The representatives of Australia and New Zealand were especially insistent on their claims, and were supported by the Japanese, who expected in return the support of Great Britain for positions in the Shantung peninsula and Manchuria. The South African representatives, also, were displeased, believing the plan would encourage the rebellious elements there that are still agitating for an independent South Africa.

Assuming that the internationalization plan is adopted, it is likely the control of the lands in question would be about as follows: German West Africa to France; the Kamerun to French Congo; German Southwest Africa to the South African Union; German East Africa mainly to Great Britain, a small part going to Belgian Congo; the Carolines and Marshall Islands to Japan; New Guinea to Australia; Samoa to New Zealand. Japan expresses willingness to give Kiaochow back to China, under conditions that have not yet developed. These are in the main the claims that were made by the allied nations; but President Wilson and his American colleagues made it clear they would not agree to the plan by which absolute possession of the German colonies

would be granted as a means of recouping war losses. The dividing up of the spoils of victory, they held, would be in absolute violation of the promises that the rights of communities and small nations shall be protected. It was understood that if Italy agreed to the internationalization plan she would surrender her claim to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast as absolute possessions, perhaps being given control of the latter until the territory is ready to assert the principle of self-determination.

The supreme war council tentatively decided that the spread of lawlessness in Turkey made it necessary that allied troops should be sent there, and the military representatives were directed to prepare a report on the most equitable distribution of this military burden among the allies. The occupation of Turkey will continue until the peace conference has determined on the future government of the Turkish territories. It is understood that Palestine, Armenia, Syria and Mesopotamia will come within the scope of the plan of dealing with colonies by the mandatory system.

The labor question bulks big in the minds of the peacemakers at Paris, and their international commission on labor regulation is now considering an elaborate scheme for the international regulation of conditions of employment drafted by Mr. Barnes, British minister without portfolio, in conference with British trade unionists and representatives of India and the dominions.

The Polish commission of the supreme council, made up of representatives of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, prepared to depart for Warsaw. It would seem that this commission has a big job before it, for while the Poles themselves are working fairly harmoniously under the leadership of Paderewski, they are beset by enemies on three sides and are engaged in continual warfare. The Russian bolsheviki and the Ukrainians are unremitting in their attacks, and now the Czechs are assailing the Poles along their southern border. The former have captured a number of towns which they claim are properly within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, and they also have seized the mining regions of Karvin, upon which the Polish state relies largely for its mineral supplies.

This fighting, of course, is in direct disobedience of the recent order of the great powers that all hostilities must cease everywhere, but the Polish representatives in Paris say their country cannot stop fighting when it is under constant military attack.

Diplomatically, Russian matters were at a standstill, awaiting replies to the invitation to a conference of all factions on the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmora. The bolsheviki organs rather resented that plan, for they asserted the bolsheviki were gaining victories in the field that entitled them to more recognition. The representatives in Paris of the other factions continued in their attitude of passive opposition to the conference, and General Miller, head of the north Russia government in the absence of President Tschaiakovsky, stated that it is not only inadvisable to hold any parley with the bolsheviki, but it would be physically impossible for the representatives of north Russia to reach the Princes' Islands by February 15 without passing through bolshevik territory, which he considered impossible. The Omsk government insisted that the campaign against the bolsheviki must be pushed vigorously.

The claims of the bolsheviki to victory in the field were not without foundation. In the Archangel region they have forced the American and allied troops to withdraw quite a distance from their advanced positions, and they have driven General Duffout out of the important city of Orenburg on the Ural river. On the other hand, they lost Saranpol, province of Tobolsk, to the Siberians and are reported to have been overthrown in Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan. In the Ukraine the soviet forces inflicted a severe defeat on the army of General Petlura and occupied Ekaterinoslav. There is little to choose between the contenders there.

Just why the allied forces are in

north Russia and what they are expected to do there is still much of a mystery. It engaged the attention of the American senate last week when Senator Johnson of California vigorously attacked the policy, or lack of policy, of the administration in this matter. The course that is being pursued is equally displeasing to many British and the French never did approve of it.

One important point concerning payment by Germany is reported to have been settled by the peace conference. It was decided that while Germany must make full reparations for unjustifiable damage done, she and her associates will not be called on to pay heavy indemnities to reimburse the victorious nations for their war expenses. Nor will Germany be compelled to relinquish the indemnity she took from France in 1871. Belgium's reparations claims will have first consideration, and perhaps those of Serbia will come next.

On the eve of the assembling of the German national convention in Weimar, the Ebert government seemed firmly seated in the place of power, though there was a possibility of combinations that would dominate it. The Spartacists were in a hopeless minority, however, and there was every reason to believe the "revolution" would come later out for it by the old-time leaders, who never have relinquished control actually. That the change of form of government has not wrought a miraculous change of the German heart or the German intention to rule is the opinion of General Gouraud, the French commander, as it is of many less well informed persons. This view is borne out by the increasingly insolent attitude of the conquered Huns, and by their naive surprise and indignation when they realized that they might not be admitted to membership in the league of nations immediately and on an equality with the nations that saved civilization from their criminal assault.

A French expert has summarized the policies of the present German government as follows: 1. Complete unity. 2. Redivision of the nation for administrative purposes into a number of departments approximately of equal size without taking account of the present divisions.

Exterior—1. The annexation of German Austria. 2. Opposition to the formation of a strong Poland. The annexation of German Austria may be balked by the formation of the proposed Danube confederation of all the states along the Danube, including German Austria and Bulgaria, for it is figured that if Germany is permitted to annex the part of Austria she covets she would be stronger than ever in territory and population.

A good deal of excitement and some resentment were stirred up in America by the announcement of a British embargo on many imports, effective March 1. Among the commodities named are numerous American products, and those who seek to arouse antagonism between the United States and Great Britain were quick to accuse the British of starting a trade war. More reasonable persons recognize that the embargo is an emergency measure to help England in the rehabilitation of her industries and that it is undoubtedly only temporary. At the same time, American business men were aroused by it to the necessity of looking after our own place in world trade.

Great Britain is having a serious time with the labor problem. Several thousand workers in England, Wales and Ireland have quit, either for more pay or for shorter hours without reduction of wages. Belfast seems to be in the worst predicament, for business and transportation are virtually suspended, riots are frequent, shops are being looted every night and the city is in darkness.

In the United States unpreparedness for peace is at the bottom of a great deal of unrest concerning the unemployment of returning soldiers. States and communities are getting busy, however, and it is hoped that soon there will be positions for all, at least as good as those they left to serve their country.



When You Can't Sleep

and you get up as tired as when you went to bed, it is a sure sign that your nerves are out of tune. If this continues long, a nervous breakdown and a train of ills are bound to follow.

The experience of Mrs. H. L. Redman, of New Haven, Conn., will interest you. She says:

"For several months I suffered from extreme nervousness and sleeplessness. My nerves were completely unstrung. After doing light housework I was completely fatigued, and loss of sleep made the nights long and tiresome. I began taking DR. MILES' NERVINE and the first night I slept soundly all night. I can truthfully say DR. MILES' NERVINE completely cured me."

DR. MILES' NERVINE is a safe, reliable medicine for all nervous disorders, such as sleeplessness, nervousness, hysteria, headaches, neuralgia, etc. It is non-alcoholic and contains no harmful drugs. It has been helping nervous, distracted, discouraged sufferers back to health for 30 years. Ask your druggist about it.

DR. MILES' NERVINE



ON TIME ALL THE TIME.

Jewelers have started a national movement that deserves general support. It is in the interest of punctuality. "On time all the time" means just what it says, and is urged on everybody as good policy, not alone for the duration of the war, but as a rule of life forever after. In our days of tranquillity we fell into certain habits or practices that we might now better discard, says Omaha Bee. One of the most aggravating of these was unpunctuality. In no other way was so much valuable time wasted. A man would make an appointment for a certain hour, and be a few minutes late in keeping it, thus not only interfering with his own plans, but discommoding to some extent the man he was doing business with. In many other ways was the bad habit manifested. This practice not only extended throughout the business world, but permeated the social life of the country. One of our national characteristics was to be behindhand in personal affairs. If the jewelers can reform this propensity and get Americans as a nation accustomed to being where they agree to be at the time they set, it will be an accomplishment on which they can rest.

The word "home" is one which stirs the depths of the heart as few words in the English language can. The making of home is one of the highest callings. It brings into play all the noblest qualities of character. Besides this, there has to be something, of a personal feeling, an indescribable quality that imparts itself to a home. It pervades the atmosphere and is felt at once on entering the house where it exists. In one house, elegantly furnished, one feels something like a chill, as if walking through a furniture shop. In another house, similarly furnished, one is immediately put at ease and feels in a cheerful, genial mood. This second house is a real home, says Milwaukee Journal. Even if in grief, or serious trouble, one feels the certainty of meeting with sympathy and understanding. True though the saying, "Home is not merely four square walls," it holds an ever-living truth. Time and thought spent in making home the ideal, the happiest, the dearest spot in all the world is never wasted.

If a soldier is to die, he wants to die in action, but in the great accounting it is all the same, they all go on the Roll of Honor with an equal share in the glory. The soldiers who died in training camps enlisted for service, not knowing what their lot was to be. Their work was finished before they reached the active battlefield, but the field of honor is wherever he has done his best, and these boys who died in the training camps have done the best that it was in their power to do. Their country acknowledges and appreciates their faith and loyalty.

If there is really anything at all in the Darwinian theory of evolution, we must recognize the possibility that ten million years ago our ancestors may have been cannibals and that the cannibals of ten million years ago were people who had by rapid progression through ten thousand generations worked up from a low order of animals probably resembling the Prussian brutes of today.

An Atlanta doctor says a little sulphur placed in each shoe every morning will keep influenza away. In ancient times a compound of sulphur and lard was regarded as a good thing to run the itch germs away and almost all the rest of the live stock in the vicinity.

Speaking of achieving the impossible, a South Carolina poet rhymes "Carolina" and "sublimar;" "brilliantly" and "liberty;" and "hickory" and "victory." This is not poetic license, however, but a sort of poetic bootleggery or moonshinery.

An aviator has reduced the record from Dayton to Pittsburgh to one hour and 45 minutes, although we don't know why anybody should be in that much of a hurry to get to Pittsburgh.

The men who are dreaming that after awhile they are going to have an opportunity to get rich in the saloon business have made a great mistake if they failed to set an alarm clock.

An eastern physician says baldness is due to the use of tobacco. You've probably noticed that every man who smokes is as bald as a billiard ball.

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13 Dollars—13 Cents

When Swift & Company paid, say,—13 dollars per hundredweight for live beef cattle last year, the profit was only 13 cents! In other words, if we had paid \$13.13, we would have made no profit.

Or, if we had received a quarter of a cent per pound less for dressed beef we would have made no profit.

It is doubtful whether any other business is run on so close a margin of profit.

This is bringing the producer and the consumer pretty close together—which should be the object of any industry turning raw material into a useful form.

This remarkable showing is due to enormous volume, perfected facilities (packing plants strategically located, branch houses, refrigerator cars, etc.), and an army of men and women chosen and trained to do their special work.

This, and many other points of interest, are found in the Swift & Company Year Book for 1919, just published which is brought out for the public as well as for the 25,000 Swift & Company shareholders.

The Year Book also represents the packer's side of the Federal Trade Commission investigation, upon which Congress is asked to base action against the industry.

Many who have never heard the packer's side are sending for the Year Book.

Would you like one? Merely mail your name and address to the Chicago office and the book will come to you.

Address
Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago



The Farmers and Stockmans

BANK

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

Wants Your Business for 1919.

J. H. ZACHRY, Manager

J. H. GALLMAN, Assistant Manager

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 Guarantee

COTULLA,

TEXAS.

THE AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

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Modern Hair Cuts, Shampoo, Massage, Hot and Cold Bath. A pleasure to Shave here. Agency for White Star Laundry.

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We Sell for Cash

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Bring the Money and Get More.

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Unlimited Funds. No Delay.

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Telephone 90.

Located South of Gilmer Hotel
Near Buck's Place.

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies Suits and Skirts
a Specialty.

P. G. CORTEZ

CUNTER HOTEL

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

A PLACE TO STOP AT WORTH WHILE
THE HOME OF ALL TEXAS.

PERCY TYRRELL, Manager

Local & Personal

Mrs. Lee Dobie is back from a visit to Beeville.

Regular services at the Baptist Church tomorrow.

Bring your clean old rags to this office. We pay 15c. pound.

Merchant's Lunch 11:30 a. m., till 2 p. m. at Holman's Cafe. 35c.

Rev. W. L. Skinner visited Pearsall first of the week.

Try those Brookfield Sausages and Head Cheese at Holman's Cafe

Miss Doria Shaw is back from a visit of several weeks to her sister, Mrs. W. E. Rock, Jr., at Roswell, N. M.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carr returned last week from San Antonio where they went up to visit with their new grandson; son of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Carr.

Stewart Burnham and brother of Griswold, Iowa, were here last week looking over some property they own on the Nueces.

Mrs. J. W. Cunningham of Pearsall, wife of Rev. J. W. Cunningham, a pioneer Baptist minister, died Thursday night at Pearsall. She leaves a husband and several children. The husband is aged and helpless.

Frederick Binkley has secured his discharge from the Marines. He has been stationed in South Carolina since he enlisted last fall. He arrived home last week.

Lieut. Raymond Keek secured his discharge from the army service yesterday. Lieut. Keek has been stationed at Austin Aviation field ever since the war opened, as a ground instructor on airplanes.

Freddie Johnson is at home from overseas, having arrived two weeks ago at Camp Travis and was shortly afterward given his discharge. He is down at the farm enjoying life again. We have been looking for him to tell us some of his experiences, but he is staying "close to home."

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

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

H. B. Miller.

For Sale or Trade—Chattanooga Reversible Disk Plow. First class condition, 20 inch disc. D. B. Pierson, Artesia Wells, Texas.

For Sale—1 middle buster; 7 inch and 14 inch steel beam Turning plows. Dr. R. L. Graham.

For Sale.—Red Top cane hay in bundles or bales. Red top cane seed, hand threshed and re-cleaned. Hegar seed.

B. W. Van Voorhis, Phone 101, Ring 3 Cotulla Texas

ANNOUNCEMENT



The policy of the FORD MOTOR COMPANY to sell its cars for the lowest possible price, consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment.

Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the price of Ford cars.

Runabout	\$ 563.93
Touring	589.54
Coupe	717.64
Sedan	845.73
Ton Truck Chassis	615.16

These Prices F. O. B. Cotulla, Tex.

Ford Motor Company

Let us have your Order Now.

Neal's Auto Sales Company.

This is to Certify that

M. M. Dyson

with the K. BURWELL STORE, Cotulla, Texas, has demonstrated his proficiency as a Measure Taker for ROYAL-TAILORED-TO-MEASURE CLOTHES, and is hereby awarded the degree . . .

MASTER OF THE TAPE LINE

in recognition of his unerring Skill, Judgment and Accuracy as a Tailoring Merchant.

This Degree is Given on Four Counts:

1. EFFICIENCY IN JUDGING AND DESCRIBING CUSTOMER'S FORM.
2. EFFICIENCY IN TAKING AND TRANSCRIBING CUSTOMER'S INSTRUCTIONS
3. NEATNESS AND LEGIBILITY OF OF ORDER BLANK.
4. CONSCIENTIOUS CARE AND COURTESY IN RENDERING SERVICE TO THE CUSTOMER.

THE ROYAL TAILORS

Joseph Vehon, President.

90th Division Artillery on March to the Rhine. (continued from first page.)

Trèves, and also spent Christmas day here. Christmas morning the sun came out for the first time on the trip, and it was a beautiful sight down the valley of the Moselle, everything being covered with about six inches of snow, and the mountains on both sides glistening in the sunlight. Christmas morning we received a truckload of mail, mostly Christmas packages, and I am glad to say I had one in the lot, also numerous letters postcards and newspapers. Later in the day the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., sent in a truckload of supplies for the boys. Each Soldier received 2 bars of chocolate, 2 cans of Prince Albert, 2 packages of Camel Cigarettes, 1 box of cookies, Bull Durham chewing tobacco and cigars. (Other than this Christmas was like any other day, the same routine work being carried out.

The march was resumed on the 26th and we reached Berncastle about noon on the 27th. Crossing the river, we began winding up around the mountain to our present camp, (Longkamp). It was a dreary looking place when we reached here, everything covered with snow, and the wind blowing a gale. It is about 2,500 feet above sea level. Headquarters and First Battery are located here, the rest of the outfit being billeted in nearby towns.

Berncastle, which receives its name from an old dilapidated castle on the hill overlooking the town, is down at the foot of the mountain, about 7 kilometers. It is here our A. P. O. is located and also our rail head.

We are billeted with Germans

and they are exceptionally nice to us, in fact so much so, that it is evident they are playing for sympathy. When we were on the road up here, we were billeted with them on many occasions, and they would always insist that we come in by their fires, and when we got in they invariably brought out something to eat, and would not take pay for it. In some places they said the Kaiser was "nix goot," while at other places they upheld the Kaiser and said the Riechstag was responsible for all the trouble. The people where I stay had a big picture of the Kaiser and they showed it to me the other night. I told them he was "nix goot," and the old man agreed with me and burned it up. They all say that "Deuchland or Rhineland is "nix goot" and want to go to America. If they knew how welcome they would be in America, they wouldn't want to go so bad. The old man where I am staying was in the war four years. He was in the Artillery and said did not get into action against the Americans, and when the armistice was signed he beat it for home. He was wounded once in the back by a piece of shrapnel. I have two rooms in this building which are used as postoffice headquarters for the regiment. This German family keeps the rooms swept out, and plenty of wood in the wood box, and the old man makes one of the kids build a fire for me every morning before I get up.

When do we go home? That is a question you hear a thousand times a day, more or less. There are rumors we are scheduled to go back to the states at an early date, but we don't know. Our next move may be "on to the Rhine."

Wanted—One dozen good hens Phone 31.