

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary. The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

* * * *

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

* * * *

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional prof-

it makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

* * * *

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

* * * *

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices. If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in cooperating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

**Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company**

REVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN ARMIES

Germany's renewal of the offensive has been expected for the past two weeks. While all the allies realized the difficulties of reorganizing German troops after such shattering as they have received since March 21, and while they have realized also the difficulties of assembling the enormous supplies of materials as well as of men, still they have believed such mobilizations should have been effected before this.

It is useless to believe the Germans will not make any more forward lunges. The allies have to hold strongly the whole front, since any part of it may be attacked. The Germans, knowing what they plan to do, can thin the line in places and present a very thick front at others. Thus they can push forward for short distances and continue going until sufficient allied troops are shifted in to block them.

The German force is depleted but far from exhausted. If one would form a clear idea of what the defection of Russia has meant, here are the figures: The Germans have withdrawn from Russia, Macedonia and

Italy more than 50 divisions (700,000 men). They have taken in from youths reaching military age about 500,000 men. This means an addition of 1,200,000 men to the forces which the allies fought before Russia quit. There are 206 divisions on the western front, each division numbering about 14,000 officers and men, at full strength. They have been reduced in numbers but the gaps have been filled by additional drafts. The German combatant strength on the western front, then, is close to 3,000,000 men, exclusive of non combatant organizations not attached to the 206 divisions.

But most of the divisions have been engaged in very severe fighting since March 21 and have been badly chewed up. Let us assume that the wastage has been made good by drafts on the remaining man power reserves. Germany's man power reserve must be nearing the limit.

Let us assume that the German casualties since March 21, including prisoners, amount to 500,000. Let us assume that the allied casualties, including prisoners, have been as heavy. The advantage still is greatly in favor of the allies, for the Germans have lost the equivalent of their

year's draft of those coming within military age while the allies actually have more troops than when they began. If we proceed on the assumption that since March 21 the allies have lost 500,000 men, it is also true, as stated by secretary of war Baker, that since the same date 700,000 American troops have been landed in France, leaving a balance there of 200,000 in favor of the allies as against a loss of 500,000 for the enemy. This does not include the new draft from Great Britain, which are considerable. We do not know the exact figures on them.

Unless Germany can win now, the war is lost for the Hohenzollerns, for the balance against Germany will constantly increase. Emile Tardieu, liaison commissioner between France and the United States, announces that by the end of the year the United States will have 2,500,000 troops in France. That will not be more than half the number we shall send in due time, but when 1918 ends, if Germany has not won a tremendous leverage of some kind, goodnight to Germany.

The Lynn County News \$1.50 per year.

ALL KINDS OF MEAT CAN BE SERVED NOW

Sunday Dallas News:

The stringency of the meat regulations was considerably lessened yesterday when R. A. Parker, director of hotels and restaurants for the State Food Administration, announced that public eating places may serve steak or roast beef once each day, the meal to be selected by the proprietor. Also, he may print the beef products on his menu for whatever meal is chosen. The ruling is effective immediately.

Mr. Parker told the conference of food administration officials from throughout District No. 1 as well as leading Dallas hotel and restaurant proprietors, that chili, stews, hamburger, mutton, lamb, veal, pork of all kinds, poultry and all-products may be served at any meal on any day.

No stringent regulations with regard to the eight and one-half pounds of meat each ninety meals will be enforced, but the Food Administration will depend on the patriotism of the proprietors to conserve beef as much as possible and to keep the meat service as near the eight and

one-half pound mark as is practicable. Mr. Parker said that Texas hotels and restaurants are the only ones in the Nation that have been following the former stringent meat rationing and that this came about through a misunderstanding of Mr. Hoover's request.

"The days of sugar rationing are rapidly approaching," Mr. Parker declared. "Texas will feel the effects less than any other State, because for some time sugar has been strictly conserved here. The wheat situation in South and Southwest Texas is very serious. Bakeries have been forced to close in Houston, Galveston, Beaumont and other cities because of the inability of local mills to secure wheat."

The situation is much better in Dallas because flour milled from the new wheat is being successfully used by the bakers. Ed. Goodman said that in his bakery the new flour being used is even better than flour from last year's wheat. He said there is only about 9 per cent moisture in the product, whereas the usual moisture content for this time of the year is from 11 to 13 per cent. Wheat raised in Dallas county this year is heavier and much better than

last year's white in every way he stated.

It is expected that a ruling will be sent out of Washington to the effect that bakers can use sugar for icing cakes. Mr. Goodman said that is using corn sugar fully for this purpose, although does not have quite the same quality as cane or beet sugar. There is a limit upon the amount of corn sugar that may be used by a bakery, public eating place or private home.

Mr. Parker emphasized the need of the Food Administration that public eating places refrain from chasing beef from cattle farms over 500 pounds. By using weight cuts of beef it is thought cattle production will be increased.

The first Porto Rican laborer to provide proper housing for them reach the United States within a month. The Employment Security Department of Labor has found employment for at least 1,000 of these men as common laborer under government auspices will be at Government contracts on construction work at Newport News, Baltimore and

Report of the condition of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Tahoka, in the State of Texas,

at the close of business on June, 29, 1918.

RESOURCES.		Dollars.	Cts.
1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	\$251,526.60		
Total loans	251,526.60		
Deduct:			
d Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	\$26,330.81	26,330.81	225,195.79
2. Overdrafts, secured, \$	704.28		704.28
5. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):			
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	12,500.00		
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness	12,500.00		
6. a Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent and 4 per cent	\$ 850.00		
e Payments actually made on Liberty 4½ per cent Bonds	3,610.50	4,360.50	
9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		1,800.00	
10. a Value of banking house	7,000.00	7,000.00	
11. Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00	
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		17,797.90	
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		40,739.81	
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14 and 15		426.80	
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		903.67	
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		625.00	
22. War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		1,125.65	
TOTAL		316,179.40	
LIABILITIES		Dollars.	Cts.
23. Capital stock paid in		50,000.00	
24. Surplus fund		10,000.00	
25. a Undivided profits	9,848.92		
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		9,848.92	
30. Circulating notes outstanding		12,200.00	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):			
33. Individual deposits subject to check		191,379.02	
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		7,646.96	
37. Cashier's checks outstanding		185.80	
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 33, 34, 36 and 39		199,211.78	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):			
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		24,918.70	
Total time deposits subject to Reserve, Item 41		24,918.70	
50. Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing the money borrowed, other than discounts		10,000.00	
TOTAL		316,179.40	
55. a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d)		26,330.81	
Total contingent liabilities (55 a)		26,330.81	

State of Texas, County of Lynn, ss:
I, W. B. Slaton, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. SLATON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1918.
G. E. Lockhart, Notary Public.
A. L. Lockwood, G. W. Small, W. D. Nevels } Directors.

THE HELLO GIRL HEARS MUCH

THE KAISER called the Devil up
On the telephone one day,
The girl at Central listened to
What they had to say.
Hello, she heard the Kaiser's voice,
Is old man Satan home?
Just tell him this is Kaiser Bill
That wants him on the phone.
The devil said, "Hello," to Bill,
And Bill said, "How are you?
I'm running here a hell on earth
So tell me what to do,"
The Kaiser said, "Now listen,"
And I will try to tell
The way that I am running
On earth a modern hell.
I've saved for this for many years
And I've started out to kill,
That it will be a modern job
You leave to Kaiser Bill.
My army went through Belgium,
Shooting women and children down
We tore up all her country,
And blew up every town.
My Zepps dropped bombs on cities,
Killing both old and young,
And those the Zeppelins didn't get
Were taken out and hung.
I started out for Paris,
With the aid of poisonous gas
The belguims, darn 'em, stopped us,
And would not let us pass.
My submarines are devils,
Why, you should see them fight.
They go, sneaking through the sea,
And sink a ship at sight.
I was running things to suit me,
Till a year or so ago,
When a man named Woodrow Wilson
Wrote me to go more slow.
He said to me, 'Dear William,
We don't want to make you sore,
So be sure to tell your U-boats
To sink our ships no more.
We have told you for the last time
So Bill, it's up to you,
And if you do not stop it,
You have got to fight us too.'
I did not listen to him,
And he's coming after me
With a million Yankee soldiers.
From their homes across the sea,
Now, that's why I called you, Satan,
For I want advice from you.
I knew that you would tell me,
Just what I ought to do."
"My dear old Kaiser Wilhelm
There's not much for me to tell,
For the Yanks will make it hotter
Than I can for you in Hell.
I've been a mean old devil,
But not half as mean as you,
And the minute I get you here,
I will give my job to you.
I'll be ready for your coming,
And I'll keep the fires all bright,
And I'll have your room all ready
When the Yanks begin to fight.
For the boys in blue will get you
I have nothing more to tell.
Hang up your phone and get your hat
And meet me here in Hell."
—Camp Funston Trench and Camp.

No Depositor in a State Bank in Texas
Ever Lost a Dollar

WIN-THE-WAR BANKING

Let Us Help You--Help

- Carry out your W. S. S. pledge
- Keep up your Liberty Bond Payments
- Remember your Red Cross pledge
- Prepare for other patriotic causes from your present earnings.

This is YOUR war. We will continue to help our customers and our Government.

Guaranty State Bank

"The Bank of Service."

North of Court House

Sapolio doing its work. Scout for U.S. Marine Corps recruits



Join Now!
APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMERALD

No. 1047 BANKS

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of the
GUARANTY STATE BANK
at Tahoka, State of Texas

at the close of business on the 29th day of June 1918, published in the Lynn County News a newspaper printed and published at Tahoka State of Texas, on the 5th day of July, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	60,854.88
Loans, real estate	3,629.20
Real estate (banking house)	14,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,000.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents, net	7,399.49
Due from other Banks and Bankers, subject to check net	2.36
Cash Items	1,434.32
Currency	1,516.00
Specie	1,860.65
Interest and Assessment Depositors' Guaranty Fund	694.27
TOTAL	94,391.17
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	35,000.00
Undivided Profits, net	515.59
Individual Deposits, subject to check	32,969.67
Time Certificates of Deposit	1,300.00
Cashier's Checks	665.91
Bills Payable and Rediscounts	24,000.00
TOTAL	94,391.17

State of Texas, County of Lynn, ss:
We, A. D. Shook, County of Lynn as President, and Frank H. Weaver, as Cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
A. D. SHOOK, President.
Frank H. Weaver, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1918. M. Herring, Notary Public Lynn County, Texas.

LOST—One black horse, 2 years old branded 11 on left side; star in face. Finder will please notify Ben King, Tahoka, Texas.

Mrs. David Whitely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Slover, came in from Camp Travis Saturday.

We club with several of the leading papers of the State. The Dallas Semi-Weekly News and the Lynn County News, one year, \$2.00. Subscribe at this office today.

HEY TH

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OUR Foundry dry—We take in displaying M and are prepared you and serve

Special attend ladies and child
COME IN AN TH
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W. O. Thomas

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TO THE COUNTY: My ard, ing t well, Mexi 441 W. of H Milto training.

JUDICIAL, NOT POLITICAL



WILLIAM PIERSON OF HUNT CO. For Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals. His training as District Judge is JUDICIAL, NOT POLITICAL. He seeks a JUDICIAL position.

Notice to Land Owners

I am in communication with a number of parties in the eastern part of the state who want to come here later. Parties wanting to sell land will do well to list it with me. But you must price it worth the money if you expect a sale.
40tf CHARLEY BROWN.

Notice to Speeders

On and after the 10th day of July, the City Ordinance prohibiting speeding within the city limits of Tahoka, and also the law requiring lights on all motor vehicles driven within the city limits after night, will be strictly enforced. Any one violating these Ordinances will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
S. F. SINGLETON, Mayor,
48th BEN KING, City Marshal.

NOTICE VOTERS:— My announcement for County and District Clerk of Lynn County will appear in next week's issue of the News.
441 HALL ROBINSON.

Mrs. R. C. Brown, of New Mexico, passed through our city Saturday enroute to Plains, where she will visit with relatives.
Miss Mary Thompson, O'Donnell, was a pleasant caller at the Stokes Hotel Monday.

A. Ahruns, a farmer near Wilson, was doing business in Tahoka the first of the week.

Our Mutual Interests - - - -

We invite your co-operation, your bank account and your cordial good will, and assure you that we shall endeavor to handle your business whether great or small in a conservative and pleasant manner, so as to reflect the mutual interest between our institution and yourself, and to the end that we may be useful to Tahoka and surrounding territory.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

A Bank Whose Resources are for the Benefit of its Customers
TAHOKA,

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Democratic Primary, July 27, 1918

Primary Test: I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR:

MORRIS SHEPPARD, Bowie County.

FOR GOVERNOR:

W. P. HOBBY, Jefferson County.
JAMES E. FERGUSON, Bell County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

JOHN M. HENDERSON, Morris County.
T. W. DAVIDSON, Harrison County.
L. H. BAILEY, Harris County.
JOHN R. MOORE, Anderson County.
W. A. JOHNSON, Hall County.
S. B. COWELL, Grayson County.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:

NELSON PHILLIPS, Dallas County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:

J. D. HARVEY, Harris County.
THOMAS B. GREENWOOD, Anderson County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS:

F. B. MARTIN, Gregg County.
O. S. LATTIMORE, Tarrant County.
C. A. PIPPEN, Dallas County.
R. H. WARD, Bexar County.
WILLIAM PIERSON, Hunt County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

J. M. EDWARDS, Runnels County.
JOHN W. BAKER, Crosby County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

JOHN W. WOODS, Taylor County.
C. M. CURETON, Bosque County.
MARSHALL SPOONTS, Tarrant County.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER:

JOHN L. ANDREWS, Dallas County.
CLARENCE E. GILMORE, Van Zant County.
C. H. HURDLESTON, Tarrant County.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:

SAM H. GOODLETT, Travis County.
H. B. TERRELL, McLennan County.
C. C. MAYFIELD, Erath County.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

J. T. ROBISON, Morris County.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:

FRED W. DAVIS, Cooke County.
H. A. HALBERT, Coleman County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

W. F. DOUGHTY, Falls County.
BRANDON TRUSSELL, Wise County.
ANNIE WEBB BLANTON, Denton County.

FOR CONGRESS 18th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

MARVIN JONES, Potter County.
J. W. CRUDGINGTON, Potter County.
J. L. LACKEY, Armstrong County.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS 7TH SUPREME JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

S. P. HUFF, Potter County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE 122nd DISTRICT:

W. H. BLEDSOE, Lubbock County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY 72nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

GORDON B. MCGUIRE, Dawson County.
LLOYD A. WICKS, Crosby County.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE:

B. P. MADDOX
C. H. CAIN, (re-election)

FOR SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR:

F. E. REDWINE, (re-election)
S. W. SANFORD

FOR COUNTY AND DISTRICT CLERK:

B. H. ROBINSON
R. S. (Bob) DAVIDSON

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

J. D. LOVELADY
DON BRADLEY

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY:

F. E. REDWINE, (re-election)
S. W. SANFORD
J. D. LOVELADY
DON BRADLEY

FOR TAX ASSESSOR:

B. F. MONTGOMERY
JAS. F. MILLMAN
R. C. WOOD
J. N. THOMAS, (re-election)

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 1:

O. L. MILLER
J. I. BARTLEY

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 2:

H. W. CALLOWAY
J. S. WELLS

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 3:

W. A. TREADWAY
W. J. CROUCH

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 4:

G. W. HARRISON

FOR JUSTICE OF PEACE PRECINCT NO. 1:

G. W. HARRISON

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

R. L. KING
W. R. STANDEFER

FOR COUNTY CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

man troops advanced behind a great cloud of smoke, which completely obscured them for a time from view. The low visibility also aided the enemy in his operations.

Americans Are Best

The correspondent talked with some American soldiers now in the hospital, who were in the thick of the fighting this morning. They were in complete agreement that the German infantry was no match for the Americans.

This is evidenced by the reports from all the American hospitals, there being only a few cases of wounded from rifles and machine gun fire, while most of the men are suffering from shrapnel wounds. Some of these cases are serious.

The fighting continues with fierce intensity in this district, while the battle rages with equal ferocity on the right, where the French and reported to have delivered a smashing blow against the enemy. From this section of the battle front it appears that the German offensive, at least for the time being, has been badly shattered.

The Americans now command the river front at the bend. At the left of the bend the famous German tenth division has made repeated attempts all day to cross, but all assaults have been smashed by the splendidly directed fire of the American gunners, and not a single German had succeeded in getting over at this point at nine o'clock tonight.

FORMER CROSBYTON PREACHER WRITES FROM CAMP BOWIE

Dr. O. F. Sensabaugh, Presiding Elder of the Abilene District of the Methodist church, has received the following information concerning the work done by the Methodist Service Hall, Camp Bowie, Texas, which is under the supervision of Rev. Will M. Pearce, Camp Pastor. The hall is one of the best located halls at Camp Bowie and two people give their entire time to its management. Writing Rev. Sensabaugh, Rev. Pierce said:

"We have been literally run over in the last few days—thousands have been in our hall daily. Parents, wives, sisters, etc., have come to visit the boys before they left. They have come out early, brought their lunches and stayed long into the night, and some all night around the camp. We have witnessed some heart-breaking scenes. A woman fainted in our hall yesterday. We feel worn out, Mrs. Barb and I both, and now there is perfect stillness and we expect to close up the remainder of this week and rest by doing something else. I wish to do some repair work around here before the new men come, and

go out one night fishing, if I can. Hawkins has closed doors for two weeks. As to the work again, the last few days efforts have repaid all that has been put into our hall in affording a place for visitors to meet their soldier friends, and the service that we have been able to render in the way of information and assistance. We held service every night last week except Thursday, and then on Monday night of this week and on Tuesday night, gave a splendid rec-

creation program in the which we had 500 men. Sincerely,
W. M. Pearce



You can always find us in the County Clerk's office.
West Texas Abstract Co.

FRESH MEATS ARE CHEAPER



than the cured meats, and your family will enjoy the meal better, even on a Hooverized plate if you will buy your meat at the shop.

SANITARY MEAT MARKET

BILLY BRANDON, Prop.

Back of Thomas Bros. Tahoka, Tex.

GERMAN DEAD ARE PILED HIGH UPON MARNE FRONT

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—The German prisoners captured in the counter attack by the Americans at the bend on the Marne number between one thousand and fifteen hundred. They include a complete brigade staff.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—A strong American counter attack south of the river bend completely upset the Germans, who broke in retreat. The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway, skirting the

Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne. This position now is being held.

In the counter-attack many prisoners were taken. They included a major, two captains and 400 men so far counted.

The French general commanding the groupe of armies on this sector sent a congratulatory message this evening to the American general commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

At five o'clock this evening the Germans were heavily shelling the American forces, but were getting

shell for shell in return, and their fire seemed to be diminishing.

The Vaux district is comparatively calm now. On the American right heavy fighting is in progress.

Deadly Bullet Stream

American machine gunners along the river assisted materially in breaking up the early Boche plans, for they stuck to their posts and poured deadly streams of bullets into the enemy and only withdrew when their guns were so hot they could not be fired. One group of machine gunners happened to be in a place where the Germans were anxious to erect a bridge, but their efforts were fruitless. The American bullets piled the German dead on the opposite side of the river and every time the enemy skirted to cross.

South of Jaulgonne, the enemy crossed the Marne this morning on six pontoon bridges hurriedly thrown over the stream and masses of infantry swarmed forward. The artillery constantly had the bridges under the heaviest fire and at least two direct hits were made, two of the bridges being blown up.

After sharp artillery work, Ger-

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

(17)

TIRES---at Reduced Prices

15% off Get Your Tires From Me

HOWELL'S GARAGE

Successor to Small and Howell

Tahoka, Tex.