CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER

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CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS

Tuesday, August 20, 1918

GETTING SET

Lorraine is the hard, short way to the Rhine, and after a while the pine-clad hills of the Vosges will stand to their shoulders in smoke. It is just a little unfortunate that Americans captured Frapelle, sending shivers eastward through Alsace. In Lorraine, the Allies have need of complete quiet — complete quiet until the trap is baited and sprung.

We hardly believe that Foch will attempt to pierce Germany this year. We believe that he will content himself with pressure exerted over the whole front, first here, then there. Neither do we believe that Foch will essay any big-scale offensive, such as will ultimately wreck the Hohenzollerns. No, he will nab, grab, stab, never giving the enemy rest. At all costs he will retain the initiative.

Then it will be the spring of 1919. By July, according to estimates, upward of three million Americans will be in France, and more than five million are pledged for all theatres of combat, including Italy, Macedonia, Russia. By that time Germany will be without Bulgaria and Turkey, and Austria-Hungary will bear watching. To the ring of hats, a mighty reserve will be added, and Foch will no longer count the cost. His watchword will be Berlin and his excuse will be time.

It may be that Hindenburg was right when he spoke of Russia while 100,000 Russians bubbled in the mud of the Masurian lakes; for if Russia comes back — and Russia is a razor on the hone — Russia is going to drive a bayonet through Germany from behind while France, England and America slash its hands off. The war may not end in 1919. If it does not, the war will be waged on in German territory.

BRUSH UP A BIT

Do you know what a hopper is? Nope? Well, there are plenty of hoppers over on the rocks at Fort Aransas. Do you know what a ribbon-fish is? Nope? Well, ribbon-fish sometimes fetch hungry snags in a piece of shallop in Corpus Christi bay. And so it goes. There are a thousand wonders in the sea, and scientists are most keenly interested, but we bears know as much about the sea, generally speaking, as a knowledgeable dude about arranging a furnace for the possible use of carborundum.

THINKING TIME

Governor Hobby will consider no appointments until after his election. Governor Hobby is prudentially wise. He that might fall to win from grandma the name of his disappointing —and some of his disappointments were made in Freeport.

ENTRY INTO WAR OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS IS RELATED BY OFFICER

(Continued from Page One)

of course proceeded by an agreement between us and the Moscow government by which we were guaranteed unmolested passage through Siberia to which the government pledged to give its unconditional support.

"Already there were signs that the Germans were beginning to be uneasy about our movement. Today we have documentary evidence of the fact that in March the Germans considered our progress to a naive adventure which would soon end in failure. When they now learned that the 'demobilizing' as they called it, was becoming a reality, then they began to do their best to frustrate our efforts, and organized an army against us. As I have said, the Bolsheviks, though not exceptionally friendly to us, restrained so far from all direct action against us. Their only desire in that respect, to which they devoted much money, was to persuade our volunteers to join their Red Guard. We did practically nothing to oppose it, but we knew our men. Our people are too well educated politically and every other way to be carried away by the methods of Lenine and Trotsky.

"More dangerous was the work of German agents who, under the mask of internationalism, found their way into the Soviets. In every Soviet there was a German who exercised a great influence over all its members.

"Soon there came the news that the German and Magyar prisoners of war were organizing in Siberia and were being armed by the Bolsheviks under the pretense that they were going to fight against 'world imperialism.' We have proved how that the Germans were scheming to provoke our conflict with the Bolsheviks and to destroy us piecemeal with the aid of the armed prisoners of war.

"Under such circumstances we began our eastward exit. I was in the first train. There were eight trains of us, which was to prepare the way. We were determined to leave Russia without a conflict. Notwithstanding the fact that we kept our word, that we surrendered all arms with the exception of the few necessary, our progress was hindered and mounting negotiations had to be repeated in every town of a local soviet. We were threatened by machine guns, by cannon, but we patiently stood it all, although the Bolshevik Red Guard could have been outnumbered to a few of our volunteers. After 57 days of such useless travel, our first train landed in Vladivostok, where we were enthusiastically received by the Allied units stationed there.

"While the Germans saw that we notwithstanding all their intrigue, were nearing Vladivostok, they exercised a direct pressure on Lenine and Trotsky. But the things that were later committed by the Soviets cannot any further be excused by ignorance. The trains were stopped at different stations so that they were finally separated by over fifty miles from one another. Pounding incidents of all kinds were the order of the day. The arming of the German and Magyar prisoners was begun on a large scale. One of the orders of Trotschesky, the Bolshevik foreign minister reads: 'Dispatch all German and Magyar prisoners out of Siberia, stop the Czecho-Slovaks.' Three members of our National Council, who went to Moscow for an explanation of the stopping of our trains, were arrested. At the same time our trains were attacked at the different stations by the Soviet troops, formed mostly of German and Magyar prisoners.

"I will recall the Irkutsk incident. Our train, about 400 men, armed with 500 rifles and 20 hand grenades, was surrounded by a few thousand Red Guards armed with machine guns and cannon. Their commander gave our men ten minutes to surrender their arms, or be shot. According to their habit, ours began negotiations. Suddenly there was heard the German command 'Schiessen,' and the Red Guards began firing at the train. Our men jumped off the train and in five minutes all the machine guns were in their possession. The Russian Bolshevists disarmed and all the Germans and Magyars done away with.

"The Siberian government which resides at Irkutsk and which, as it appeared later, ordered this attack, can thank only the intervention of the American and French consuls that it was not destroyed by our rightly embittered volunteers.

"To what extremes our loyalty was carried is shown by the fact that, although perfidiously attacked, and, although we discovered the Red Guard in trouble, we still began new negotiations with the result that we succeeded in our aims on the condition that all German and Magyar prisoners would be disarmed and dishanded, and that we would be allowed to proceed unmolested. The Siberian government considered as unmolested passage and caught by little experience that it was dangerous to attack even disarmed Czecho-Slovaks, let us proceed to Vladivostok. This time concerned only the trains in the vicinity of Irkutsk; the trains west of Irkutsk were under the orders from Moscow, attacked in the same manner, but always with the same result; everywhere the Bolshevik were disarmed.

"The arrival of the members of the National Council took place immediately before these indecisive attacks. Then thousands of Armed Germans and Magyars in the vicinity of Irkutsk, Novonikolajevsk and Omsk forced our army towards Volga and Petsjora to keep the Siberian railroad in their own hands towards the east or west. But at this stage we were trying to open negotiations with Moscow. But then on it is Lenine and Trotsky proclaimed an outlawry and began mobilization against us. Under these circumstances our troops was obliged to take possession of the railroad now the Volga.

"I must mention the fact that our returns which as end will be organized in revolutionary already and everywhere resulted in the disarmament of the Bolshevik, was entirely devoid of the majority of the Russian population. Anti-Bolshevists took advantage of the situation and overthrew the revolts. We did not interfere with their internal affairs even after the open conflict. We only disarmed those who attacked us to make repetition of similar impossible.

"The Germans were trying to stir up among the our volunteers committed atrocities during these battles. That is not true. The fact is this. Russian prisoners, who fell in our hands, were disarmed and sent home, but the Magyar and German prisoners taken with arms in hand were killed. That was done known to their subordinates. The Germans hanged all our wounded whom they captured on the Ussuri road, and they attacked one of the trains of wounded in Siberia. Your men of always for air have taught us to be on guard. We did no harm to thousands of Magyar prisoners who did not appear to us although they were our enemies, we could have killed thousands and thousands of them, but we allowed them to leave Siberia in peace if they desired to go home. When, however, they treacherously attacked us they were necessarily made harmless. We made an official announcement that every German and Magyar caught to be with arms in hand would be given no quarter. On the contrary, we could cite many instances of unprecedented brutalities committed on our wounded by the Germans, and especially Magyar prisoners.

"In Siberia there are today some hundred thousand German and Magyar prisoners, a great number of whom are armed. It is these men who effect considerable resistance to our army—the Russian Bolshevik surrender after the first shot.

"The Bolshevik gave a sufficient proof of the fact that they are incapable to rule. The number of their partisans comparison is very indefinite. They consist chiefly of hungry masses, left to work, who are getting 50 to 70 rubles a day in the Red Guard. They have no workers among them. A great number of the Bolshevik officials used but like the officials of the Czar's regime. Industry, commerce, transportation—everything, is at a standstill, and there is nothing to eat. That spells ruin for the Bolshevik government: the Bolsheviks are now doing everything to maintain their power. They obey the Germans and Austrians in order to keep themselves in power. The Germans, however, do not want a consolidation of Russia.

SUCCESSION OF GREAT ARMADAS CROSS THE SEA

(Continued from Page One)

without any system of his duties. A few of the smaller ships can come to the docks, but most of the unloading from the deep-draught ships must be in lighters. The American command are now planning to change all this and soon the long breakwater will be linked to the land by bridges, thus creating at a stroke a huge docking system by which the American troops will march straight ashore from the ships on which they land.

A lighter was now pushing off, with 300 troops packed on it like the crowd at a holiday procession. The men were feeling gay, for they were about to step on good ground again, and to have their first look at France and Brother Bill had the regimental band which was sending the Star Spangled Banner echoing over the water. Every head was bared as the strains of the national anthem reached—Alves the men then of it, like Scottish soldiers, pulled out to see in much of a miscarriage. The soldiers gazed at it as the lighter put to sea. After it was the mouth-watering, the musical bottles and joined in the chorus.

Now the lighters were at the dock, and with the lines out the men climbed up to set to the wharves. As they fell in for the march to camp they had an earnest, unusual look on their faces. The most eight thousand men of the new world were taking of the old world—most of them from Iowa, Nebraska and the middle west.

Remember that Caller Classified Ads are certain to get results.

1,000 STUDENTS ATTEND UNIVERSITY RADIO SCHOOL

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 19. Within the next eight weeks the attendance of students at the Radio School which the University is conducting for the government will be increased to approximately one hundred. It is announced that eight hundred sailors have been ordered here from Camp Taylor, to take a course in radio. They will arrive at the rate of one hundred a week. There are at this time two hundred students in this school and additional contingents will arrive soon besides the soldiers who are coming from Camp Taylor. The scope of the training is to be enlarged also in other directions. In order to provide more room for the enlarged school it will be moved to a large tract of land, situated just south of Austin, where provisions will be made for the comfortable accommodation of the students and instructors.

Remember that Caller Classified Ads are certain to get results.

(Advertisement)

ANOTHER TRAINED NURSE TESTIFIES

"NEVER UNTIL I TOOK TANLAC DID I GET ANY RELIEF," SAYS MRS. HALL

Another splendid endorsement for Tanlac was given recently by Mrs. Joe B. Hall, who resides at 1203 Avenue D, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Hall was at one time a trained nurse, and by reason of her wide experience in relieving suffering, her statement regarding the merits of Tanlac will appeal to everybody, especially those troubled as she was before using the medicine. Mrs. Hall said:

"I had suffered for three years from indigestion and the worst kind of burning and pains in my stomach. I had no appetite and all I ate seemed to go completely against me. My head ached dreadfully. I had dizzy fainty spells and was so nervous I couldn't sleep. I have often gotten up in the middle of the night and dressed and tried everything I could think of to get my nerves quiet.

"I restricted in every treatment I knew of, even had an operation on me, but never until I found Tanlac did I get any relief. I decided to try Tanlac because it was endorsed so highly but I never dreamed of getting such relief. Going able to eat without suffering sleep soundly and feel well like I do now certainly is a blessing. Tanlac is wonderful and I will be glad at any time to tell just what it has done for me. I know there are lots of people suffering just like I did and I just want to tell them I believe that if they take Tanlac, they will get well.

Tanlac is sold in Corpus Christi by Hoff Drug Store, in Bishop by Bishop Drug Store, in Robstown by City Drug Store, in Agua Dulce by M. M. Wilbur & Son, in Port Aransas by A. C. Thompson and in Catalina by New Nueces.

NEW GAME LAWS ARE PROMULGATED

President Wilson Issues a Proclamation Concerning Migratory Bird Hunting Based on Agreements Between the United States and Canada

OPEN SEASON IS FROM OCTOBER 16 TO JANUARY 21

Regulations governing the taking of migratory birds, adopted as a result of international action binding on the United States and Canada, were promulgated by the President of the United States on July 31. The new law gives effect to the terms of the treaty which effectually protects such birds in most of the North American continent, and in the main there are only slight changes in the law as it existed before the treaty.

Under its provisions there is no spring open season and the fall open season is made more uniform throughout the country. Nevertheless, the several states have the right under the act to make and enforce their own regulations when these are not inconsistent with the Federal regulations, but such state regulations may act only to afford additional protection to migratory birds, and not to extend the open season beyond limits and prohibitions set in authorized methods of taking birds not mentioned in the Federal act.

Main Features of the New Law

The uniform open season in general covers the period between September 1 and January 31, with a period not exceeding 2½ months for individual species, though there are slight exceptions to these dates and periods, as the shorebird season in New England and Middle Atlantic states, which opens August 16 and closes November 30. The sale of migratory birds is prohibited except of those propagated under permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and uniform bag limits are set for the entire country. Shotguns may not shift more than two days bag limit in any co-ordinate week.

At the same time provision is made for the collection of birds for scientific purposes, and under extraordinary conditions Federal permits may be issued to kill migratory birds should they become injurious to agricultural interests.

Provides for Game Farms

Liberal provisions are included also for the propagation of migratory waterfowl on game farms and preserves and the sale of birds so bred and reared is authorized as a part of the program for increasing the food supply. This opens the way for building up an industry which has already shown possibilities of marked growth. Many species of waterfowl can be profitably raised in captivity, either for food marketed in Germany or in connection with other farm operations.

The Department says that many persons have been deterred from engaging in this business because they were not certain laws governing or forbidding the enterprise. It is hoped that this action by the Federal Government will lead to uniform and appropriate state legislation governing game farming. Such legislation is urgent because no migratory birds, except those reared under permit, can now be sold anywhere in the United States.

Some Wholly Protected

The new law gives continuous protection to all insectivorous birds, band-tailed pigeons, cranes, woodpeckers and cider-birds, grouse, ruffed, upland plover, and all shorebirds except the black-bellied and golden plovers, Wilson snipe or jack snipe, woodcock and the greater and lesser yellowlegs, and to certain non-game birds, such as mocking birds, orioles, robins, meadowlarks, thrushes, house purlins, terns and the like.

No night hunting is allowed, the taking or capturing of migratory birds between sunset and a half hour before sunrise being prohibited.

The open seasons under the new regulations are as follows:

The open season for waterfowl, except wood duck, eider duck and swan, coot, gallinules and Wilson snipe or jack snipe, are as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade mountains, the open season is from September 16 to December 31.

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Utah and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade mountains, the open season is from October 16 to January 31.

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, the open season is from November 1 to January 31; and

In Alaska the open season is from September 1 to December 31.

The open season for coot and other rails (except coot and gallinules), is from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

In Louisiana the open season is from November 1 to January 31.

Season for Plovers

The open season for black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs are as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, the open season is from August 16 to November 30.

In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Alaska, the open season is from September 1 to December 15.

In Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Washington and Oregon lying east of the summit of the Cascade mountains the open season is from September 16 to December 31.

In Utah and in that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade mountains the open season is from October 1 to January 15, and

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas the open season is from November 1 to January 31.

Woodcock Open Season

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, the open season is from October 1 to November 30; and

In Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, the open season is from November 1 to December 31.

The open season for mourning and white-winged doves is as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon and Utah the open season is from September 1 to December 31; and

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the open season is from September 11 to December 31.

Daily Bag Limits

The daily bag limits for one person are as follows:

Ducks (except wood duck and eider ducks) twenty; dove 20; the aggregate of all kinds (wood, eider ducks, pintail and antelope) twenty; in the aggregate of all kinds, black mallard and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs, fifteen; in the aggregate of all kinds, Wilson snipe or jack snipe, blackbirds, woodcock, six; sora, coot, gallinules and white-winged doves, twelve; in the aggregate of both kinds, twenty-five.

Sale of Game

Under section 2 of the migratory bird treaty act, it is unlawful to buy, sell, offer for sale, barter, ship, transport, carry or cause to be shipped, transported or carried by any means whatever, or export at any time any migratory bird included in the terms of the treaty, except as permitted by regulations of the secretary of Agriculture. In the regulations the Secretary has not given permission for the sale of any migratory game birds except as prescribed in game farms and for scientific purposes. As a rule, with the sale of wild migratory game birds is forbidden throughout the United States, it will be especially worth while to remember that the laws and regulations dealing with the subject do not repeal the prohibitions contained in the law, for now the exceptions in the way of regulations authorized by the secretary of Agriculture. Copies of the law and regulations may be obtained of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are communicated to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Open sec.—Adv.

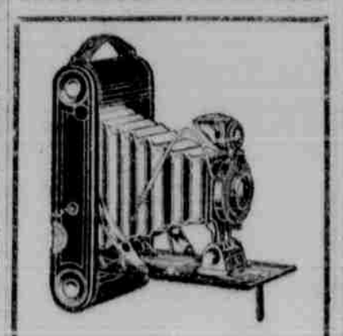
Fort Worth Market

FORT WORTH, Aug. 19.—Hogs: Receipts 2,500. Market 10@25c higher, top $19.25, bulk $18.75@19.15.

Cattle: Receipts 3,200, including 1,000 calves. All classes steady, calves 50c higher. Steers, top $13.50, bulk $12@13; cows, top $8.50, bulk $5.25@6.50; heifers, top $9, bulk $6@8; bulls, top $6.75, bulk $5.50@6.50; calves, top $13, bulk $8@10.

Sheep: Receipts 500; market steady.

Caller classifieds pay.



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GREAT FINANCIAL WAR TRANSACTIONS NOT NEW TO U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

Richmond, which is now on the sub-ways of the magnificent gold area of unrivaled value, belonging to the people of the city of the Richmond which is concerned, and particularly highlighting the Civil, Punitive War and the Reconstruction.

It was due to Hamilton that the first national bank was established in 1781 and that the sinking system was put upon a solid basis. Duties of these were regarded with suspicion by many people, but it was not until Congress created the executive department of Hamilton and appointed him as the first Secretary of the Treasury assumed all full responsibilities. Following the assumption of the state debts, the level of taxes became the sensitive and Hamilton resigned in 1795 that a tax be placed upon distilled spirits. This caused intense agitation among the people, and the opposition to the tax was so great that the President felt it was his duty to call out the militia to enforce the law. Following the assumption of the state debts, the level of taxes became the sensitive and Hamilton resigned in 1795 that a tax be placed upon distilled spirits. This caused intense agitation among the people, and the opposition to the tax was so great that the President felt it was his duty to call out the militia to enforce the law.

So marked was the opposition to the tax that it was found necessary to repeal it. Hamilton was called to account for his action in the matter of the Whiskey Rebellion, which was not put down until the troops had been sent into the field. The Whiskey Rebellion was not, probably, serious, and it was thus brought about a more complete understanding between the Federal government and the people.

Direct taxation was resumed in 1798 and that year saw the first tax levied upon slaves, land, houses, and stills. The Whiskey Rebellion, which was not put down until the troops had been sent into the field. The Whiskey Rebellion was not, probably, serious, and it was thus brought about a more complete understanding between the Federal government and the people.

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SCIENTISTS ARE SEEKING TO UNRAVEL MYSTERY

SAINT ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Aug. 19.—Scientists and men of science gathered here today for the purpose of organizing a society devoted to the study of the mysterious phenomena of the universe. The society, which will be known as the Society of Science, will have its headquarters in the Chemistry Building of the Washington University. The society will be organized by the Society of Science, which was founded in 1916.

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