

WILSON'S ANSWER TO GERMANY MADE MEN IN FRANCE JOYFUL

Paul A. Roth 110 Supply Train, a nephew of Mrs. C. F. Clark tells in an interesting letter to a friend "how joyful President Wilson's plagiarism of Gen'l Grant's motto of unconditional surrender" has made the boys at the front. This letter is taken from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Thursday.

The letter follows:
ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY FORCE, Oct. 10, 1918.—Dear Mr. Smith: The division has finished warming up, and has put the Hun out on nine pitched balls, the first inning they went up against the Boche. I can believe now that the Twelfth Engineers routed the Germans with pick handles, for the boys of our division, achieved the same glorious method of victory—that is, in a great many cases.

You will hear lots of thrillers about the battle which started the 27th of September. Some of the fellows threw away their firearms as an unnecessary weight, and grabbed clubs, with which they routed numerous machine gun nests, often in the face of artillery fired point blank at them in the open. In no case was the objective un-gained.

Don't exactly know what the plans are for this division, but suppose that we will be up and at them again before long; that is, if the Kaiser doesn't comply with President Wilson's plagiarism of Gen. Grant's motto of unconditional surrender. Lots of rumors are going the rounds every day—and every day there is a new setting for the rumors. Wilson struck an answering note of confidence with the A. E. F. when he said that unconditional surrender would be the only means of coming to the peace conference. Suppose that the boys after coming so far would have been disappointed if the Hun had been let off as easily as he expected.

All the soldiers have been given certificates to mail home whereby every soldier will have the privilege of receiving one -pound box at the time all of us want to be home—Christmas. Each soldier can have but one, so we can bear figuring on all sides about the what would be the best thing to have sent. It is indicative of what treatment the boys are getting, for they all seem to be in a sort of dilemma about what they really want.

Not much more to tell in the way of news, so will close with the hope that the Kaiser gives to the world a nice surprise package in their Christmas stockings by withdrawing all German troops from French and Alsace-Lorraine territory before another precious day is polluted by the heels of a treacherous foe on others' soil. Regards to everyone.

Sincerely your behind-time correspondent and friend.
PAUL A. ROTH.

NEWS FROM THE BOYS IN KHAKI HERE AND THERE

Gus Graham is at Camp Pike where he will soon have his Commission as 2nd Lieutenant.

Frank Henderson and Harland Sneed, the first living north of town, the other south, both of whom left Mexico in a late draft, are ill in a detention camp base hospital at Camp Bowie, Texas. Letters received Wednesday say they are doing very well and not dangerously ill.

Melville Paul returned Wednesday Night from St. Louis where he had been to try for the tank service of the United States Army. They were compelled to refuse him there because they are not allowed to accept any volunteers previous to the draft of September 12. He then went to the Motor Transport Service Bureau and was told the same thing. He is now waiting for something else.

Lieutenant Ben Locke writes he is in the thick of things over there but seems to enjoy it. He says the Germans leave other things than bugs and cooties in their dugouts—rats, rats, rats, big rats, small rats, brown rats and gray ones. He adds they sit on the bunks and laugh at him when he tries to frighten them by cat squalls and me-ows. Another example of German efficiency.

MEXICO HOSPITAL NOTES
Cadet Steele's condition remains the same.
Cadet Long is going to his home in Slater today.
Mrs. David Robertson and small son George leave the Hospital today for the country home of Mrs. George Robertson.

\$1,400,000,000 IN FOODSTUFFS SHIPPED BY UNITED STATES TO THE ALLIED NATIONS

Food valued at approximately 1,400 million dollars was sent to the Allied countries from the United States in the fiscal year which ended June 30, Food Administrator Hoover wrote President Wilson in a letter made public recently by the Missouri Division of the United States Food Administration. The shipments represent those made for the Allied armies and civil population, Belgian relief, Red Cross and the American military forces. The figures indicate, Mr. Hoover told the President, the measure of effort by the American people to provide the Allies with food supplies.

The American women had a dominant part in the sacrifices necessary to accomplish these results, Mr. Hoover wrote, although it is difficult to distinguish between the factors contributing—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural population.

The shipments of meats and fats, cereals and cereal products were huge as a result of the conservation efforts of the American people. For 1917-18 the shipments of meats were 544,000,000 pounds larger than they were in 1916-17. This great increase was brought about by conservation and extra weight of animals, due to the efforts of the farmers.

For the last fiscal year 131 million bushels of wheat were sent and 13,500,000 bushels of rye. Ten million bushels of wheat, it is estimated, are now in port destined for Europe or en route, making the total of 1917 wheat shipped about 141 million bushels, or 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition, 10 million bushels of wheat were sent to neutrals.

"It is interesting to note," wrote Mr. Hoover, "that since the urgent request of the Allied food controllers early in the year for a further shipment of 75 million bushels from our 1917 wheat than originally planned we shall have shipped to Europe, or have on the way, nearly 85 million bushels. At the time of this request our surplus already was more than exhausted. This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and a surplus over our normal consumption about 200 million bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without touching on our home loaf. This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore, our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not convey fully the volume of the effort and sacrifice made in the last year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. Therefore, the consumption and waste in food have been greatly reduced in every direction."

MILL FEED PRICE LOWER

New Milling Rules of Food Administration Bring Drop in Cost.

The new milling rules promulgated recently by the Food Administration are resulting in much lower prices for mill feeds than those which prevailed in the last year, investigations by the Missouri Division of the Food Administration show.

Under the new rules many mills are selling bran in bulk for \$1 a hundredweight, and some for even less. To this price must be added the cost of sacks and margins of profit for different classes of sales. The feeder is assured, however, that the price on bran will be much lower than what he had to pay last year.

In shorts and other wheat feeds, farmers and feeders have been protected further by the Food Administration by the new rules which prohibit millers from charging more than 10 cents a hundredweight over the bran price. Mixed feed, which is all the wheat grain not ground into flour, sells for even less. Mills may charge 8 1/2 cents a hundredweight for such feed above the price they get for the bran.

NEW MAXIMS FOR USERS OF SUGAR

Let one tablespoonful of sugar do the work of two.

Limit your consumption of sugar to three pounds a month. This is the maximum amount that can be used by each person, as supplies are short.

Save all you can out of the three pounds a month. Use less in everything. The prodigal use of sugar customary in prewar times must be discontinued.

Sweeten tea while it is hot. If you must drink ice tea, which requires a large amount of sugar, put the sugar in the hot tea so it will dissolve more thoroughly.

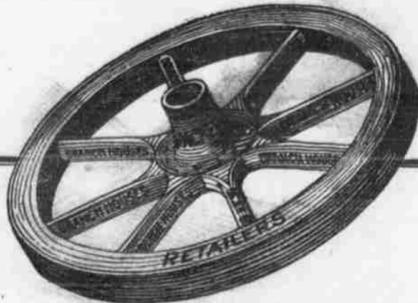
Do maximum canning with minimum sugar.

Do not ask your grocer to sell you more than two pounds at a time if you live in town and five pounds if you live in the country. He is not allowed to sell in larger quantities except for canning and preserving purposes.

BEFORE YOU BUY SEE US

Be sure to have just what you want in the way of harness. No matter what style, we have it. It is our specialty. We sell to the most exacting horsemen in this section. Our prices are right and we can suit you no matter what sum you desire to spend. We make good harness no matter what the price.

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What would you consumers think of a wheel without spokes?

What would you think of a man who would take any or all of the spokes out of a wheel to make it run better?

Swift & Company's business of getting fresh meat to you is a wheel, of which the packing plant is only the hub. Retail dealers are the rim—and Swift & Company Branch Houses are the spokes.

The hub wouldn't do the wheel much good and you wouldn't have much use for hub or rim if it weren't for the spokes that fit them all together to make a wheel of it.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are placed, after thorough investigation, in centers where they can be successfully operated and do the most good for the most people at the least possible cost.

Each "spoke" is in charge of a man who knows that he is there to keep you supplied at all times with meat, sweet and fresh; and who knows that if he doesn't do it, his competitor will.

How much good would the hub and the rim of the Swift "wheel" do you if the spokes were done away with?



Swift & Company, U. S. A.

R. D. WORRELL RECEIVES CABLEGRAM FROM SON

R. D. Worrell received a cablegram today from their son, Lieut. Orlando Worrell, which reads thus: "Well again, Love to all." No date either of day or week or month.

CABLEGRAM FROM DEE JOHNSON LAST NIGHT

Mr. and Mrs. Price Johnson received a cablegram last night from their son, Dee, who is in Headquarters 139 Inf., saying he was all right and feeling fine. This of course is a great relief to his parents and will be of comfort to other fathers and mothers whose boys were in the big drive of Sep. 24-29. The cablegram was not dated more than October—no day of the week given.

SPANISH INFLUENZA IN LADDONIA

People Wear Masks on The Street. Jas. Squires, who has been doing some work in Laddonia says the Flu has struck there with force. Four cases Wednesday—in one day—made the

situation critical, since they had had no epidemic there at all. Now the schools are closed for an indefinite time and Mr. Squires says, some of the business men wear masks on the street.

Judge B. H. Dyer of St. Charles, Mo., Republican candidate for Congressman 9th District, in company with E. R. Taft was shaking hands with friends in Mexico Thursday.

L. M. Hedrick, state organizer of agencies for Fraternal Aid Societies, is in Kansas City on business.

EARL MORRIS SENDS TRENCH CARD OCTOBER 7TH

A Trench card from Earl Morris was received this morning by Dr. P. E. Coil written October 7th some time after the big drive in which he participated but, it says the writer is all right and feeling fine.

WATCH YOURSELF

Do you need an autocratic system of food cards to make you keep within your sugar allowance of two pounds a month? Will the Food Administration be obliged to spend \$5,000,000 and to hire 100,000 men to ration sugar in the United States? Or will you back up Mr. Hoover's belief in democracy and voluntarily limit yourself to one-half pound a week? The Food Administration knows exactly how much sugar is available. It knows how much must go to the soldiers in France, how much to the Allies and how much to those of us at home.

If you take more than your own share you are stealing from someone else, who will have to go without. Would you be pointed out after the war as one who took sugar from the soldiers? Count your spoonfuls. And save sugar.

NEW FOOD PROGRAM FOR EATING PLACES IS NOW IN EFFECT

A new program for all public eating places, effective Oct. 21, has been announced by the Missouri Division of the Food Administration. The new rules apply to all places where cooked food is sold to be eaten on the premises, and affect 9,000,000 regular or occasional patrons.

The general plan of the Food Administration with regard to the conduct of public eating places has been reduced to 12 "general orders." These orders prohibit the serving of any bread that does not contain at least the 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes; of this Victory bread no more than two ounces may be served to a patron at one meal. And no bread is to be served until after the first course is on the table and no bread or toast may be served as a garniture.

Bacon also is barred as a garniture and only one meat may be served to a patron at a meal. Included in the definition of meat are beef, mutton, pork and poultry. Not more than one-half ounce of butter is to be served to one person at a meal, and Cheddar (American) cheese is limited to the same amount. "Double" cream is banned. No sugar bowls will be on the tables. A teaspoonful is the limit for a meal, and then only when asked for. Two pounds is the allowance to be observed for each 90 meals served, including cooking.

No waste food may be burned, but all must be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

Attention is specially directed toward the conservation of bread and butter, cereals, meats, fats, sugar, coffee, cheese and ice, to fresh vegetables and fruits which should be served when possible, and to unnecessary suppers, teas, luncheons and banquets, which are condemned as "fourth" meals. The Food Administration desires as few fried dishes as possible.

Simplified service, with meats and vegetables on one plate instead of in side dishes, and only necessary silverware, and simplification of the menu and the menu cards are urged as means of saving not only food but labor and paper. The war program discourages the table d'hote meal, except when confined to few courses and small variety, as on the Continent. American-plan hotels should require guests to write orders, and all menus should be in plain English actually describing the food.

120,000,000 MUST BE FED

Industry is falling into two classes—essentials and less essentials. And by essentials we mean essential to the prosecution of the war.

There are also the vitally essential foods and the less essential. Staples—meat, wheat, sugar and fats—are essential. Fresh vegetables, perishables of many kinds, bulky, unshippable foods are, in a military sense, the less essential.

The second year of this country's participation in the war brings a broader plan for food conservation. Not so much emphasis on this particular item and that, but a steady pressure in all directions. The most careful and thrifty conservation, the elimination of every type of waste—these are the principles which the Missouri Division of the Food Administration is asking to be observed, the standard which must be lived up to.

The United States cannot ship 17,000,000 tons of food to the Allies unless strict conservation is continued. We cannot increase our last year's food exports to the Allies by 50 per cent and not continue to cut down our own consumption.

The need is great. To supply the essential foods to the 120,000,000 people in Europe now arrayed against Germany is the present task. And it must be fulfilled.

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DR. J. B. HAWKINS Mexico, Mo.

Federal Land Bank Loans

Would you be interested in a farm loan running for 34 years at a 5 1-2 per cent rate, repayable in easy installments and with pre-payment privilege?

The Federal Land Banks were created for the farmer. It is to your interest to investigate their plan. For further information see or write S. M. Sharp, Secretary-Treasurer of the Audrain Co. National Farm Loan Association, Mexico, Mo.

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MRS. E. D. GRAHAM RETURNS HOME FROM KANSAS CITY

Mrs. E. D. Graham returned last night from Kansas City where she had been for a short visit with Mrs. Gus Graham and Miss Annella, after leaving Excelsior Springs.

Her stay at this famous resort has benefited her greatly but she is still far from her normal self. She is pleased to get home as that is the best place all things considered, in the world. She adds that her son Gus has left for Camp Pike where he expects to receive a Commission as 2nd Lieutenant soon.