

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

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REGISTRANTS CALLED TO APPEAR FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Local Board Issues Call for Two Hundred Registrants to Appear Next Week.

The Houston county local exemption board has issued a call for registrants to appear for physical examination on four days of next week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Two hundred registrants are called and fifty are to be examined each day. The order numbers, names of registrants and dates for examination, as contained in the lists issued by the local board, are as follows:

Registrants called to appear for physical examination on February 12, 1918, at local exemption board offices at 9 a. m., are as follows:

Order No.—Name.	Order No.—Name.
21 Otis Read.	242 R. Smith.
26 Earl F. Wooten.	243 Luther W. Campbell.
30 Justin Fuller.	249 Harrison Pearson.
45 Wm. Martin Lacy.	
49 Jas. Hy. Simpson.	
52 Jesse Smith.	
56 Jordan Simmons.	
80 Robert Daniels.	
88 Edward Strange.	
89 Sam Coulter.	
90 Ernest Clyde Oates.	
99 Love Gilford.	
103 Enoch J. Broxson.	
104 Louis Riley.	
107 Jesse E. Brashers.	
111 Bennie Patton.	
118 Aaron Gardner.	
119 Abe Crenshaw.	
120 Ben Herring.	
124 Eddie Washington.	
127 1/2 Garfield Fisher.	
129 Cleatus Rollo.	
130 Wm. Wagner.	
137 Jno. Hy. Williams.	
147 Oscar Delane.	
148 Warfield Hunter.	
156 Lee Goree Jolly.	
157 Virginia Walker.	
165 Dan Blackshear.	
172 Robt. Alec Conner.	
177 Jasper Bynum.	
181 Fado Woolbright.	
186 Leroy Jordan.	
188 Ira Jones.	
189 Alton Nathaniel.	
202 Lloyd Kemmion.	
205 Bug Nathaniel.	
206 B. Currie.	
209 Robt. Rich.	
211 Sullivan Jackson.	
212 Hane David.	
213 Quincey Spearman.	
217 Ike Patton.	
236 Jesse F. Hurt.	
239 Jesse Bain.	
245 Munroe Warfield.	
246 Clifford Barfield.	
249 Monroe Potts.	
258 Jos. S. Brown.	
262 Elijah Beavers.	

Registrants called to appear for physical examination on February 13, 1918, at local exemption board offices at 9 a. m., are as follows:

Order No.—Name.
269 Wade Jone.
270 Glover Pendland.
278 Geo. Medlock.
279 Peter Woods.
282 Wm. Wooten.
287 Bolton M. Bobbitt.
288 Ishmael Lee Williams.
289 Will B. Sanders.
290 Will W. McConnell.
297 Ernest P. Patterson.
298 Floyd Potts.
299 Willie Johnson.
300 Clarence Gordon Steed.
301 Finas Whitten.
303 Chancey Moseley.

311 Lewis Victor Shupak.
315 Jesse Alston.
319 Jas. E. Parker.
322 Jno. Rube Ferrell.
324 Rufus Warren.
328 Frank Haden.
330 Willis Mitchell.
342 Wm. Otis Bonner.
353 Frank Krenek Jr.
372 John Hy. McCall.
375 Roy Smith.
376 Ed R. Cross.
377 Howard Cross.
383 Henry Peters.
389 Frank R. Willis.
395 Hy. Jas. Estell.
401 Rafe Warfield.
403 Beasley Y. King.
408 Marshall Lott.
413 Alvin R. Moseley.
416 Paul A. Boaz.
427 Frank Smith.
428 1/2 Charley Howard Tarver.
434 Jas. A. Dowdy.
435 Chas. Thomas Hall.
440 Willie Harris.
450 Woody Ross.
451 Wm. D. Thomas.
453 Gus Merriwether.
455 Nollie Wooten.
460 Edward Gayle.
461 Harrison A. Stewart.
462 Jas. H. Tyer.
467 Cass B. Barclay.
469 R. Smith.

Registrants called to appear for physical examination on February 14, 1918, at local exemption board offices at 9 a. m., are as follows:

Order No.—Name.
484 Luther W. Campbell.
490 Harrison Pearson.

498 Dayton A. Montgomery.
500 Ernest W. Robison.
502 Dave Rich.
505 Ed Jackson.
506 Floyd...
507...
511...
523 Leslie McCall.
525 Bud M. Wynne.
530 R. B. Baker.
533 Morgan C. Burson.
534 Jas. L. Chiles.
540 Button Burns.
543 Charlie S. Freeman.
544 Tracy Lee Kellum.
549 Gaines G. Murchison.
551 Aaron McCullar.
566 Joe Greybill.
569 Cleveland Robertson.
570 Earl G. Ratteree.
580 John Stewart.
583 Ben F. Sneath.
588 Arnold Hall.
591 Wyatt Lane.
592 Louis Hubbard.
594 Josh McDaniel.
599 Homer W. Brent.
601 Claud M. Watson.
604 Napoleon Griffin.
606 Chester C. Nelson.
607 Willie Jefferson.
615 Stephen H. Hallmark.
617 Eddie Furch.
619 Joe L. Williams.
620 Ed Helms.
621 Phil McDaniel.
626 Willie L. Granton.
634 Thos. Majors.
640 Grant Reeves.
642 Jesse J. Hogan.
647 Emmett Broders.
649 Cephas Smith.
650 Seth W. Yarborough.

Registrants called to appear for physical examination on February 15, 1918, at local exemption board offices at 9 a. m., are as follows:

Order No.—Name.
666 Flote Thomas.
685 Jeff Talford.
688 Luther D. B. Watson.
691 Peter Reilly.
694 Earl High.
696 Wm. T. Vaden Jr.
697 Sam Johnson.
698 Tandy Murphy.
701 Carrol H. Hallmark.
705 Norman Richards.
720 Geo. W. Hudnall.
723 Lawson Smith.
726 Lee Hall.
736 Jno. A. Bricker Jr.
746 Bias McDaniel.
748 Arch Gale.
750 Cary Clark.
751 Wm. Bailey Taylor.
755 Wesley Hicks.
757 Elwood N. Allbright.
761 Isaac Smith.
765 Edmond Hallmark.
768 Emmett Strange.
770 Lewis Wheeler.
772 F. L. Hicks.
775 Tommy Black.
775 1/2 Joe Brazzle.
782 Jack Wiley.
785 John Williams.
792 L. C. Yates.
797 Geo. Norman.
798 Willis Hogan.
800 Leander Hodge.
815 Floyd N. Lewis.

GERMAN SUBJECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES HAVE REGISTERED

Have Until Saturday to Comply With the Government Regulations.

A Courier representative was informed by Postmaster J. W. Hail Wednesday afternoon, upon inquiry, that so far no German subjects or enemy aliens have registered with him as required by government regulations and as announced would be necessary. Subjects of the countries at war with the United States have until Saturday, February 9, to comply with the government regulations in regard to registration. They should register with Postmaster Hail any day from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. until Saturday night.

Those subject to registration are natives or subjects of a foreign nation or government with which war has been declared, now within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens. Only males fourteen years old and over are required to register.

The jurisdiction of the Crockett postoffice includes all aliens who receive their mail there and those who get their mail on rural routes diverging therefrom. The same rule will apply to all other postoffices in the county where registration is required. All subjects of countries at war with the United States should consult their postmasters as to registration, and it is necessary to do so before Saturday night.

REGISTER OF ENEMY ALIENS IN PROGRESS

Washington, Feb. 4.—Thousands of unnaturalized Germans living in the United States registered today with police of cities or postmasters in smaller communities under the rules of the department of justice providing for a complete census of of Geman enemy aliens. The registration will continue all week and about 500,000 are expected to enroll, giving information concerning their nativity, occupation and regulationships, which will facilitate their surveillance by government agents.

817 Jesse Bishop.
818 Hy. B. Justice.
827 Ed B. Young.
828 McKinley Curvey.
839 Geo. W. Jernigan.
855 Johnny Williams.
858 Wright Sullivan.
859 Wm. A. McKinney.
861 Jno. A. Wooten.
875 Louis Smith.
876 Thos. W. English.
879 Jno. R. Smith.
882 Herman Bailey.
887 Wm. C. Strong.
892 Ernest Simpson.
905 McKennis Sapp.

LAST INCREMENT OF FIRST DRAFT CALLED

Movement Begins Feb. 23 to Increase Strength of National Army.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Provost Marshal Crowder today announced that the movement of the last increment of the men selected in the first draft will begin on Feb. 23 and continue for a period of five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft, as all states have furnished their full quotas.

QUEEN THEATRE CROCKETT

ONE DAY ONLY— MONDAY

FEB. 11

MATINEE AND NIGHT



PRICES: NIGHT, 50c & \$1.00 MATINEE, 50c

NO SEATS Laid Aside Unless Paid For

NIGHT, 8 P. M. MATINEE, 2:30

Seats on Sale at Bishop Drug Company's

"On the Firing Line"

Keeping at the front in any department of human activity calls for good sound health. If your energy is at a low ebb you need

Nyal's Tonic

It will revitalize the nerve centers and overcome all forms of debility. It will increase appetite, induce fresh sleep and build up new mental, nervous and muscular energy.

At this season of in-door living you are apt to require the new vigor which this tonic provides.

Results from its use are very prompt and lasting.

TAKE IT NOW! PRICE \$1.00.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

"PROMPT SERVICE STORE"

Local News Items

Get your coffee from Johnson Arledge. 1t.

H. G. Patton for feed. He sells it for less. 1t.

G. L. Murray of Lovelady was here Monday.

Onion sets and seed potatoes at Patton's. 1t.

Sid Johnson returned Friday from St. Louis.

J. R. Conner of Ratcliff was here Wednesday.

Mr. J. R. Hooks has moved to Slocum, Anderson county.

Break your Cold or LaGrippe with a few doses of 666. 13t.

A complete and up-to-date abstract. tf. Aldrich & Crook.

Rub-my-tism—Antiseptic, for rheumatism, sprains, neuralgia.

The G. A. Kelly cultivator, as good as the best, sold by Shivers Bros. tf.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cartwright left for St. Louis and Chicago Sunday.

Fresh shipment of garden seed just received at Johnson Arledge's. 1t.

Miss Emma Tenney would like to have a boarder—a school girl preferred. tf.

Shivers Bros. carry a full line of Kelly implements. See them before buying. tf.

Nathan Asher left Monday for St. Louis to buy his spring and summer stock.

Get your bran, maize heads and alfalfa hay from the Crockett Grain Company. 2t.

Mrs. A. B. Burton has gone to John Sealy hospital, Galveston, for special treatment.

Feed galore at Shivers Bros.' store. Call and see them before making your purchase. tf.

It will pay you to get our prices on hog wire, poultry wire, barbed wire, nails and staples, if you are going to do any fencing or building. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Six pounds best green coffee, free from faulty grains, for \$1.00 at H. G. Patton's. 1t.

Chas. P. Jones of Jones & Tabor, architects, of Houston was here Friday and Saturday.

Home for Sale.

My home in Crockett, Texas. 4t. E. Winfree.

Onion sets, seed potatoes and all kinds of flower and garden seed at Johnson Arledge's. 1t.

Ring 4-4, Shivers Bros.' store, for anything in the grocery line—delivery to any part of the city. tf.

For Sale—One pair of big mules, also one pair of good horses. All bargains. See A. W. Ellis. 2t.

Don't fail to see Shivers Bros. before buying your hog fencing and barb wire—a good supply now on hand. tf.

The Crockett Grain Company can supply you with maize heads, alfalfa hay and bran. See them before buying. 2t.

Wanted to Buy—Forty to fifty head of fat hogs weighing 150 pounds and over. 1t. H. J. Arledge & Co.

New surrey with set of double harness for sale at a bargain. Phone No. 118. tf. Leroy L. Moore.

Eat rice—it is cheaper and better. We have a car load. Special price by the sack. 1t. H. G. Patton.

Buy your darling a "Darling Stove." We have them and have not advanced with the market. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

We have a complete line of saddles, harness and leather goods. Get our prices before buying. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Bring me your chickens and eggs. Buy your garden seed now. I have a nice assortment. 1t. Johnson Arledge.

You can forget about the scarcity of labor this year if you will use our Oliver Cultivator. They are so simple to run and adjust that a twelve-year-old boy can operate them. Let us demonstrate. Jas. S. Shivers, Agent in Crockett. tf.

We now have the Violet Duice Talcum powder. Please come and let us complete your orders. 1t. The Rexall Store.

Horse for Sale.

A good young horse, only four years old, for sale. See I. H. Low, Route 5, Crockett, Texas. 2t.*

If you are in the market for maize heads, alfalfa hay, bran or mixed feed, it will pay you to see the Crockett Grain Company before you buy. 2t.

We have a full line of horse collars, collar pads, Georgia stocks, single trees, hames and all other mule jewelry. Get our prices. 1t. H. G. Patton.

Lost Case.

A Watkins medical case lost from car fender. Notify me at Lovelady and receive reward. 4t.* T. H. Gilbert.

I have one good mule, 3 years old and broke to work, four good young mares and one good horse for sale, cash or credit. tf. L. H. Arnold.

We are expecting a large supply of seed oats, Triumph potatoes, cane seed and seed corn this week. Get our prices first. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Boarders Wanted.

Will take three or four boarders, with or without rooms. Mrs. J. E. Cunningham, 2t. Bruner Addition.

The Houston County Bible Society is to meet by agreement of the pastor at the Presbyterian church next Sunday night at 7:30. A full attendance is desired. S. F. Tenney.

Money to Loan

We buy vendor lien notes—Loan Money on long time. Have been doing it for fourteen years with Houston county farmers. We can refer you to a host of farmers we have helped and they now own their farms clear. See us before placing a loan with anybody.

The Firm that Gives Personal Service to Farmers.

WARFIELD BROTHERS

Office North Side Public Square. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Evangelist G. A. Klien will hold revival services at the First Methodist church in this city, beginning Sunday, February 24.

Strayed—Brown horse, five years old, shoes all around, star in forehead, white saddle marks on back. Branded small S on left hip. Reward. Notify Taylor Langston. 1t.

Henry J. Berry and Smith Harkins left Friday night for Houston where they enlisted Saturday in the navy, having chosen that branch of their country's service in which they desired to enter.

Stray Mule.

Left Ratcliff Saturday night, a brown horse mule, about twelve hands high, will be five years old this spring. Return to Coon Wolf, Crockett, or J. W. McHenry, Ratcliff. 1t.

Mr. Grady Dorman and Miss Emma Ellisor, both of this city, were united in marriage Monday evening, the ceremony taking place at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. Chas. U. McLarty officiating. These young people were born and reared in and near Crockett and have many friends who will join in extending congratulations.

Mrs. J. P. Hail for Hail & Wakefield and Mrs. S. M. Monzingo for the Vogue Millinery have gone to the millinery markets to see what the new spring and summer styles are going to be and to do their buying.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

We have a car to arrive about the 20th which we will book to be delivered on arrival of car. Those who haven't gotten their feed yet will save money by seeing me. 1t. H. G. Patton.

Card of Thanks.

We desire in this way to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and help in our father's last illness.

F. D. Thomas,

M. A. Thomas,

Miss Sallie Thomas.

Boy Scouts.

This is anniversary week for the Boy Scouts of America. The local troupe No. 1 will observe the week. Sunday at 11 o'clock Rev. McLarty, the scoutmaster, will preach a sermon for the boys at the Methodist church. All of the scouts are expected to be present in full uniform and sit in a body. Everybody is invited and a special invitation is extended to the parents of the boys.

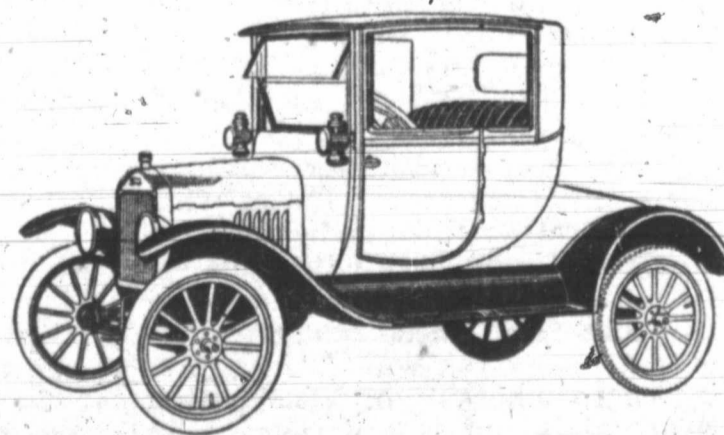
Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

THE FORD COUPELET IS A MOST PRACTICAL TWO-PASSENGER CAR—WITH ROOM ENOUGH for three. It is really two cars in the one—an enclosed car of pleasing appearance for inclement weather, summer and winter, while the large sliding plate glass windows, with removable pillar, make it possible to transform it into a most delightful open car. Top is permanent, saving trouble of raising and lowering. Comfortable deep upholstery—a car of class and comfort. Price \$560 f. o. b. Detroit.

Towery Motor Company

Agent in Houston County



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SELECTIVE DRAFT RULES ARE CHANGED

Many Men at First Rejected Will Be Accepted Next Time.

Washington, Jan. 31.—New regulations for selective draft physical examinations were issued Thursday by Provost Marshal General Crowder in preparation for extension of the policy of accepting for special and limited service registrants unfitted for general military duty. They will bring into the service under the next draft many men who otherwise would be exempted.

The local boards are directed to pass upon registrants for general military service only when they come within the standards of unconditional acceptance or rejection. All other cases must be referred to the medical advisory board for further examination. Hereafter there will be no unconditional rejection of men who have conditional defects.

Under the old regulations men under five feet in height were unconditionally rejected. In the future men of 58 inches, if exceptionally well proportioned, may be taken and, if not exceptionally well proportioned, their cases must be referred to the medical board. Registrants above 78 inches, when not exceptionally well proportioned, also are to be referred to the medical advisory board for classification.

The minimum weight established by the regulations is 100 pounds, unless the underweight is "plainly due to some recent illness and otherwise the registrants have no disqualifying defects," but the cases of registrants weighing between 100 pounds and 114 pounds are to be referred to the medical board.

Registrants under weight in proportion to their height, unless plainly due to some temporary cause, also go to the medical board.

The provost marshal general announced that specific regulations and information soon are to be given to the medical advisory boards concerning special and limited military service for registrants unfitted for general service.

From Camp Bowie.

With the arrival here this week of 18,000 new Enfield rifles, together with the 5000 received two weeks ago, the Panther division, as it is termed, is completely equipped with rifles. Every soldier entitled to carry a gun now has one. There is still a shortage of pistols, however. While the division has only six cannon, more are expected this month, and Major J. T. Kuznik, divisional ordnance officer, declares that the Texas troops are as well equipped in rifles and cannon as any division in the country and could be moved to the front at any time.

After having been at camp two months it was reported daily that the division might move any day and significance was attached to every little movement. But now after five months—150 days

of strenuous training—the Texas boys have quit speculating. They even have quit asking when they will go to France and don't appreciate being asked themselves. They're ready to go and that's enough.

Of all the divisions in the country, the Texas soldiers probably have had the hardest conditions under which to train. Camp Bowie was the first camp struck by the epidemic, and the men here have been suffering every variety of weather the weather man can conjure up, they have roasted one day and frozen the next, waded in mud one day and through snow drifts the next, so that, when they get to the French trenches, the boasted hardships there will seem easy to them.

This is no exaggeration in the least. The last two cold spells here everybody predicted more deaths and pneumonia at camp but there was no increase in either. One death has occurred in two weeks. Yet the men are out of doors most of the time and sleep in cold tents at night. Only the fittest could survive and these fittest are now so toughened that the change in weather has no effect on them. More than 200, unable to withstand the rigors of the training and climate have been honorably discharged.

Even Major General Greble, commanding, praised the efficiency of the troops, declaring the progress in training the past month has been more rapid than the previous four months. The whole division has now been through practice with the bayonet, gas defense, hand grenade throwing, snarpsnooting, company, regiment and brigade maneuvers.

WAR REVIEW.

Only the Italians claim material military gains for the last week's operations. According to Rome, they have advanced their lines at two important sectors along the northern Piave line, bettered their ground and captured 2,600 prisoners, together with guns and other materials. All the other war areas have been quiet except that in Palestine the British have made another advance against the Turks. The strikes in Germany and the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk have occupied the public's attention largely. The German strikers, who appear to have struck by psychological agreement rather than through any systematized plan, undoubtedly created great uneasiness in the kaiser's dominions, but the powers of repression are so well organized in Germany that the discontented workmen were soon overawed. They are said to be returning to work, but undoubtedly the German masses are in an ugly mood. The seeds of their dissatisfaction lie deep, and although they this time give little evidence of determination to have a voice in the matters which concern them gravely, they certainly have nullified the German boast of solidarity. The schism between the people and their rulers will widen in proportion to the length of time a general peace is delayed, for the German rulers are now on the defensive.—Galveston News.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FAMOUS GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO NATION'S FARMERS

Sends Strong Address to Be Delivered at Conference at Illinois University.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In a message to the nation's farmers presented today to an agricultural conference at Urbana, Ill., President Wilson said he thought statesmen on both sides of the water realized that the culminating crisis of the war had come and this year's achievements would decide it.

The message, which the president intended to present personally, until attacked by a cold several days ago, was delivered by President James of the University of Illinois. Recounting the aggressions of Germany, the president said:

"We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future lies in the balance.

"Our national life and our whole future development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of this great end.

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on one side or the other must determine the issue."

The president recalled that farmers fired the first shots at Lexington that set aflame the American revolution for liberty, and expressed the hope and belief that American farmers now will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war. He said the farmers did not want themselves exempted from military service as a class, but that the attention of the war department was centered upon the task of interfering with farm labor as little as possible and he believed that in the next draft the farmers would find their labor much less seriously drawn upon than in the first.

From Camp Travis.

Your correspondent has selected and made up a list of the Houston county boys who were called to Camp Travis in this draft, and the organizations to which they now belong. There are many, of course, whose names do not appear on this list, because it is impossible for me to find out where they belong, or even their names; but as I ascertain this I will submit same.

Below is a list belonging to Co. E, 360th Infantry:

Geo. H. Howard,
Jas. G. Monk,
O. E. Drennan,
C. P. Dorman,
Willie Barnes,
Seth Fitchett,
Sam Glenn,
Burrell Blackman,
Richard Phillips,
Walter Gainey,
Henry Williams,
Joe Frizzell,
Wm. C. High,
Regan Long,
Thos. H. Sepmore,
Hilton Sims,
Oscar Gibson,
Ransom Brannen.

James Wright and Lee Shaw belong in the artillery but just what particular organization, I can not say.

Dave Cargle and Lee Childres belong to the 345th Machine Gun Battalion.

H. E. Tommee has been transferred to a signal corps, but just where or what I don't know.

Leon Haager now is at the Cooks' and Bakers' School.

There are 1300 beds in the hospital at present, with 800 more in the temporary accommodations for the mumps patients. In addition to the 300 enlisted men who look after the sick men's wants, there are 97 trained nurses and 60 commissioned

In the Ranks.



(Copyright by Life Pub. Co.)
Courtesy of Life and Charles Dana Gibson.

The American House Manager is today a member of the army that is fighting to save democracy in the world. More than 11,000,000 managers of American homes have enlisted for the duration of the war and pledged themselves to support the fighting men by the way they buy, cook and serve food. Food will win the war, and these women will help to win it. America must send food to Europe. The armies cannot hold out if we fail to send it. Only certain foods

can be shipped—those that pack the most food value into the smallest shipping space. These foods are wheat, meat, fats, sugar. We cannot eat them and send them too. We cannot eat them and send others. We must send these foods, and in order to do that we must eat other foods ourselves. The American House Manager will see to it that no food comes into her home that does not do its full duty under her management in winning the war.

physicians. Among the latter are some of the most skilled men in America. The Chief of the Surgical Service, Major F. E. Buntts, was in civil life one of the foremost surgeons of Cleveland, Ohio, while Major Moffat, Chief of the Medical Service, was a Professor at the Medical Department of the University of California. Every man in the laboratory department of the hospital, with one exception, has had the advantage of special work in the Rockefeller Institute at New York. All are experts.

By housing some of the convalescents from the less serious diseases in double walled tents, well floored and heated, and similarly accommodating patients known as "carriers" of diseases from which they themselves suffer no ill consequences, all overcrowding has been avoided, although the whole of Camp Travis, which is a city of no small size, it must be remembered, is tributary to the hospital plant.

Further precautions against bad effect from cold snaps upon the health of the soldier lads are to be found in the orders recently issued requiring that when the temperature falls to 40 degrees or lower, orderlies will be detailed in the barracks of enlisted men to keep the fires going during the entire night, providing for opening at the top of every fourth window on the opposite side from which the wind is blowing for ventilation, and urging extra care on the part of the officers for the welfare of their men.

The same orders require soldiers leaving camp on pass or duty to take their overcoats with them when the absence may last to 6:00 p. m. And it is stipulated that this practice is to be kept up until April 1, 1918. "Men engaging in athletic exercises, bayonet training, etc., will be required," the directions read, "to put on overcoats while resting between exercises." Provision is also made for the serving of hot coffee to sentries upon their being relieved from post or patrol on cold or wet nights.

Ransom Brannen.

PERSHING WANTS BLAME FIXED RIGHT

Frankly Declares That Lack of Essential Knowledge Has Been Displayed.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Insistent recommendations that general officers, colonels and other line

officers of high rank be held directly responsible for the training of the officers under them are contained in extracts of reports from General Pershing published here Saturday. There is unflinching criticism of the lack of military knowledge on several vital points displayed by such officers, presumably of the regular army on their arrival in France.

General Pershing notes an "almost total failure to give instructions in principles of minor tactics and their practical application to war conditions. Officers from colonels down and including some general officers are found ignorant of the handling of units in open warfare, including principles of reconnaissance, outposts, advance guard, solution of practical problems and formation of attack.

"No training whatever has been given in musketry efficiency as distinguished from individual target practice on the range," he adds.

"Who Will Win This Battle?"

Your kidneys are the filters of the body. If they become inactive and fail to eliminate the waste matter, they are apt to throw the whole mechanism of the body out of order, thus toxic poisons can accumulate in the system and be as deadly as snake venom.

Besides causing the minor ailments of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and backache, neglect of the kidneys is apt to develop into more serious diseases, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

Rid the body of toxic poisons—clean the bladder and kidneys and cure the twinges of rheumatism with Anuric and you win the battle of life.

Anuric was first discovered by Dr. Pierce, and has benefited thousands of sufferers as well as appeared and eliminated the ravages of the more serious kidney diseases. Now procurable for 60 cents at any good drug store, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package.

SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS.—"I wish to state to those who may have rheumatism that I am 45 years old and have had rheumatism most all my life. In executing my duties as a peace officer of this state in the winter of 1910, I was exposed to some very bad weather, which brought on a very severe attack, in fact, it was so bad that I could not ride horseback, and I was compelled to abandon my duties for a while. I then began a search for a permanent cure, which I did not find until I learned of Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets. I began taking them about 10 months ago and am satisfied that I am cured.

"I wish to say in conclusion that I cannot be loud enough in my praise of Dr. Pierce's Anuric."—T. J. ALLEN.

SEED-SOWING SUNDAY IS SET FOR FEB. 10

Governor Issues Proclamation to People for Proper Observance of Day.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 10.—Governor William P. Hobby Saturday issued his proclamation designating Sunday Feb. 10, as "seed sowing Sunday" and calling on the people to plant record-breaking crops. He also invokes the assistance of ministers, teachers and all good citizens to lend their aid and cooperation toward increasing the yield.

A copy of the proclamation follows:

There is one season of the year, and only one, more important than the harvest season, and that is the seed-sowing time; but one is absolutely dependent upon the other, and it is impossible to have one without the other. A complete and plentiful sowing time is sure to bring forth a glorious harvest, just as a bounteous harvest can result from none save a fully abundant sowing time.

It is the best planter, as we learn in our first school days, who can produce two blades of grass where only one was produced before, which, of course, refers alike to all food-producing grains. We in America today have an exalted, even a holy purpose, in trying to "produce two blades instead of one blade," and this purpose is to sow grain to help feed the world, which begs and waits for our industrial assistance.

One grain of seed sowed and cultivated will provide a meal for a hungry soldier, one row of grain sowed and cultivated will feed a company, one acre of grain will feed a regiment, and so on. Let us look about us and sow this food for our soldiers until we see every vacant space, be it our ten-foot dooryards, our small front lawns, our landed estates, or our thousands of acres all smiling with a promising harvest.

Our state, which could under proper cultivation, supply one-fourth of the grain of the entire United States, can feed a good portion, therefore, of our great American army, and the variety of food grains which are ours—wheat, corn, rice, oats, barley—are the very best food for the very best men. The oldest, most heart-searching lessons in our Holy Book are lessons of sowing and reaping, planting and gathering, watering and increasing, so let us learn this greatest lesson and apply its magic truth.

Since we "reap as we sow," and most of us will agree that we do, let us determine right now that no harvest has ever been gathered that can in any way compare with what will be ours at our next harvest season.

I therefore urge every man and every woman in our state to observe Feb. 10, which is the second Sunday in the month, as "seed-sowing Sunday." I designate a holy day because it is a holy cause, and I respectfully request every minister in this state to deliver in his pulpit upon this day, or as near this day as possible, a sermon which will direct the minds and hearts of his congregation to the practical importance and bold necessity, even their obligation, to sow seed and help feed the world.

I further request every instructor in this state, in private and public schools, college and university, to place before their students in unmistakable appeal the importance of this suggestion and encourage them to act upon it as soon as possible. I urge every mother and every father to plant food-producing grain, to utilize every available space in their premises now unused or not necessarily used, and to encourage their children to cultivate it. Let every farmer and every planter who now cultivates only a portion of his land cultivate all of it, for Texas this year does not want a fair crop or an average crop, but a phenomenal crop, the largest ever planted or gathered in this country. With the consecration and

 * Remaining 15 Per Cent of *
 * Draft Will Be Called *
 * for Training. *
 * St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 3.— *
 * The remaining 15 per cent *
 * of the quota for the first *
 * national army draft will be *
 * called to camp for training *
 * very shortly, it was said *
 * here today by General J. H. *
 * McCord, in charge of the *
 * draft in Missouri. General *
 * McCord was here, his *
 * home, on private business. *
 * It had been understood by *

conservation of our full energies this can be done, and the blessing which will follow is beyond estimate. I believe our noble Texas will enter into this exalted expression of pure patriotism, remembering that if we do the planting God will give the increase.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the great state of Texas to be affixed.

Done in the city of Austin the 2nd day of February in the year of our Lord 1918

(Seal.) W. P. Hobby,
 Governor of Texas.
 George Howard,
 Secretary of State.

LURE OF THE UNIFORM IS SOCIAL PROBLEM

Scouting and Patrol Work to Be Done in Vicinity of Army Camps.

Washington, Feb. 2.—"More than a million and a half men are concentrated in about eighty military training camps of this country. The problem created by the presence of young girls in the neighborhood of these camps is one which must be squarely faced by the American people, just as it has been faced by the people of other countries in war time. The 'lure of the uniform' is more than a phrase—it is an actuality. Girls often lose their heads by these unusual conditions—and therein lies the problem."

This is the opening statement of a pamphlet issued by the committee on protective work for girls of the war department commission on training camp activities, outlining its aims and telling of the work being done by local agencies.

The committee reports the organization of woman patrols in some communities to do voluntary work near the cantonments. These volunteer patrols do not have police power, but carry with them cards signed by the chief of police or sheriff that officers aid them in every way possible.

"Scouting and patrol work is necessary," says the committee. "Protective officers must be on the streets and in the vicinity of the camps to observe what is going on. Many of the girls found loitering near the camps are taken to their homes and their mothers interviewed. If special travelers' aid workers are not provided, the railroad stations, the docks and street car terminals are visited. Help is also being given in locating missing girls and making investigations concerning them. These officers visit the amusement parks near the city, moving picture theatres, parks, etc., to see that city ordinances are enforced and to discover young girls who are in need of help. Protective officers also aid in the enforcement of laws in cases where young girls are complainants."

FAVORS FORCING WAR VIGOROUSLY TO END

Asserts Allied Victory Is Only Means of Securing Clean Peace.

London, Jan. 31.—The marquis of Lansdowne in an address today said that he concurred entirely with the recent speeches of David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, and President Wilson on peace aims.

"I believe all of us are ready to prolong this war, terrible as it is, until we can get a clean peace," he added. "The leader of the house of lords added the peace aim."

"But it is our desire," the speaker said, "that the time for obtaining that clean peace should, if possible, not be too long delayed, and that no opportunity would be neglected of bringing it nearer."

"By a clean peace I mean a peace which will be honorable and durable."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne said there was only one way of getting this peace, and that was by forming a combination of great powers under which the powers would hold themselves bound to refer international disputes to some kind of international tribunal.

Lord Lansdowne asked if it would be true to add that if the cohesion of Germany could be obtained to such a pact it would mean the negation of Prussian militarism. He said there would be no room for Prussian militarism inside such a combination.

The speaker said he accepted wholeheartedly the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George that territorial questions should be settled on the basis of national self-determination. The speech of Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor was a disappointment to him, Lord Lansdowne added.

"I think nobody would be more surprised than Von Hertling," the speaker said, "if he thought we were going to hand over Gibraltar, Hong Kong and some other little quarters of the earth."

Lord Lansdowne, referring to his peace letter, said he thought he could claim that it led to a discussion which had useful results in the country. Among the reasons which led him to write the letter was the fact that he was convinced that a great many people were perplexed and uneasy because they did not know clearly the objects for which the country was asked to prolong the war.

ARGENTINA CERTAIN TO BREAK RELATIONS

Complete Severance With Germany Is Expected Before Elections Next Month.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.—President Irigoyen had a long conference today with the ministers of war and foreign relations in regard to the sinking of the Argentine steamship Minister Irriendo. It was officially announced that no reply had been received from the military attaches in Berlin and Vienna, who have been recalled, but the extremely long conferences and the absolute reserve of all officials concerned leads to the belief in political circles that the government has news which compels grave deliberation.

This opinion, in fact, was given in all the government circles.

It is believed by persons who have exceptional means of ascertaining the trend of political affairs that the Argentine government is planning an actual breaking off of relations with Germany, but they believe that the necessary preliminaries in the cabinet and the congress will occupy about a month. These

Roofing!

AND GUTTERING OF THE RIGHT KIND
 TINWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

All Work Guaranteed. Repair Work a Specialty. Telephone 120
 Our Service Is the Kind That Pleases

J. W. SMITH

observers expect that a rupture is certain to take place before the congressional elections in March.

Forgery Charges Filed Against Woman Who Fools Detective.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 2.—A young woman giving her home as Goose Creek was arrested tonight as she was about to be taken to the city jail on five charges of forgery. She had lodged against her in Justice of the Peace Ray's court. One of her stunts that landed her in jail, after she had purchased articles of wearing apparel giving checks for them at local stores, was to request City Detective Spradley to write his name on a piece of paper so that she could tell a girl in Fort Worth that she had met her friend, Mr. Spradley. Spradley complied, and later was called to the Brazos Hotel, where he discovered that the piece of paper on which he had written was a check signed by him for \$25. Her preliminary hearing will be held Monday.

PRODUCTION MUST BE MAINTAINED

Preachments of Half Baked Theorists Will Not Deter Clear Thinking Business.

Every element in the commercial outlook points to an unprecedented volume of advertising in 1918.

Advertising is a commercial need which will be more important in the current year than ever before.

It is solely because of the necessity arising out of the existing conditions that advertising will be more acutely needed and more largely employed.

Man power must be conserved as never before. Advertising is its greatest conservator. The requirements of the nation at war demand the aid that advertising can give to economy of man power.

Production must go on or the vitals of the nation will decay. Advertising is essential to the proper distribution that justifies production.

Consumption must not be lessened or the strength of the nation will be impaired. Advertising is the incentive to normal consumption.

The nation to be strong must be confident. Advertising builds confidence to the remotest corners.

This war, like those of other days, would beget misers and induce mental ingrowth if it were not for the cheerful dynamics of advertising. A miser in time of war is worse than a slacker.

Production must go on. It must be increased. This is imperative because of the cost of war.

Consumption must be enlarged. This is absolutely necessary to greater production and increased tax paying capacity.

This must be a nation of investors—not one of misers. The people must invest in every essential their health and normal enjoyment requires.

Every produced article that makes for the health or happiness of the people is essential. Every intelligent business man knows this. To preach the contrary is potential disloyalty.

Business men of the United States appreciate all this. The stern needs of war has forced business men to think intensely, and they will demand the greater spending of money to enlarge consumption that there may be larger production and larger power for buying bonds and paying taxes.

The business men know they should buy government bonds, and more bonds. They know they will be required to buy still more. They know they can do this only by greater production and increased consumption. They know the key to this desired business situation is advertising, and as wise and patriotic citizens and good

business men they will employ it accordingly.

The preachments of half baked theorists and narrowed men in curmudgeon lines of business will not deter the clear thinking business men of this country from rendering to the government and the nations at war the fullest measure of service by building their own businesses into larger volume and greater profits by advertising.

Shutting down or drawing in would not serve anybody but our enemies.

This is going to be a splendid year for business and a wonderful year for advertising. And the government at Washington will be blessed in both of these blessings on the people.

Advertising in 1918 will be a powerful factor in winning the war and in winning it more quickly than can be possible without the upbuilding, strengthening, inspiring force of advertising.

Advertising in this war year of 1918 is the effulgent symbol of practical patriotism. — James O'Shaughnessy, Executive Secretary American Association.

COMING

to
CROCKETT

Return Visit

Doctors Rea Bros.

American Physician Specialists
 giving Free Medical Services
 to the Sick.

At Pickwick Hotel, Tuesday,
 February 19, One Day Only.

Licensed by the States, visiting the principal cities throughout the United States, demonstrating their system of treating diseases and deformities without surgical operation; will give free treatment (except cost of medicines and appliances) on this visit.

By their improved system many dangerous operations may be avoided and much expense eliminated in the treatment of diseases of the liver, stomach and bowel troubles, such as dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, dropsy, gall stones, appendicitis, bowel ulcerations and inflammations.

Tuberculosis, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases and Lung Diseases treated with a combination of medicines, serums, vaccines, diet and hygiene.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles, pains in the back, weak back, swelling of the limbs, stiffness of the joints, rheumatism, undeveloped children, bed wetting, club feet, curvature of the spine and other deformities.

Blood and Heart Diseases, swelling of the limbs, skin diseases, pellagra, old sores, varicose veins, heart palpitation, bad circulation, cold limbs, numbness, enlarged glands, goitre and deep-seated chronic diseases.

Nervous Diseases, epilepsy, neuritis, neuralgia, sciatica, paralysis, mental weakness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, high blood pressure, mental worry, discouragement, and diseases of women.

Piles, fistula, small tumors, and growths of a suspicious nature treated with the hypodermic injection method, an effective plan of treatment without surgical operation.

Drs. Rea Bros. are physicians of wide reputation and have an extensive practice throughout the United States. Their plan is to secure in each community evidence of their good work so as to benefit them in securing more patients.

The sick and those interested are invited to call. Married women must come with their husbands, and children with their parents.

Hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 3t.

HUNTSVILLE PLUMBING AND SHEET METAL WORKS

Would be glad to figure with anyone needing that kind of work.

M. C. GRAYBELL

GERMAN INTRIGUE IS DISCOVERED IN SOUTHERN STATES

Newspaper Published a Fake Story About Hiring Girls to Dance.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Uneasiness exists in Washington over the recurring evidence of a nefarious German propaganda in the South which is creating much unrest among the farmers. Inquiries and requests for information which come to members of congress from below the Mason and Dixon line prove the existence of this propaganda and how to check it is causing both the department of justice and the war department much serious thought.

One woman from a Southern State wrote to her congressman expressing her indignation over a newspaper report to the effect that the war department is endeavoring to hire three thousand young ladies at a salary of fifteen dollars a week to go to the mobilization camps and dance with the soldiers in the recreation rooms.

This letter occasioned a good laugh for the congressman, but the lady came back with the story she had read and clipped from a newspaper to substantiate what she had written. The natural inquiry is: How could a man of enough intelligence to publish a newspaper be imposed upon to the extent of printing such a yarn? That is what the war department is endeavoring to ascertain for the congressman who received the letter and the clipping sent both to Adjutant General McCain and the latter ascribed the story to pro-German or anti-American influences as an effort to inflame American women against the war.

Another instance of this sort of work was the occurrence at Bainbridge, Ga., when a number of farmers near there sought to sell all their hogs, not even retaining enough stock for breeding purposes. When asked the reason for their action, Congressman Park of the Cracker State was informed that these farmers had been told that the federal government was preparing to confiscate all of the hogs in the country and that all the government proposed to pay was 6 cents a pound, regardless of what the price in the open market might be. Congressman Park has called the attention of the department of justice to this canard and an effort is now being made to ascertain the source of this rumor. If the persons who are putting these reports and rumors into circulation can be found they will be severely dealt with.

FROM THE GALVESTON NEWS.

The news of the landing of eighteen shiploads of American soldiers in France came at a moment which should make the publication of it highly useful as propaganda in Germany. Just now the chief preoccupation of the German people seems to be an effort to rid themselves of Tirpitz and his fatherland party, and not only the fact of the arrival of these troops, but the attendant circumstances, make about as convincing proof of the folly of Tirpitz as could well be asked. In addition to being the author of the fatherland party, to whose cult the German people are being made to offer their sufferings and their lives, Tirpitz is also the author of the policy which has brought these American troops and their predecessors to France. Cause and failure unite in the same individual, and an individual whose will seems just now to be one of the chief obstacles to the attainment of the peace which the German people seem so passionately to crave. And if anything were needed to complete the overthrow of Tirpitz as prophet and dictator of German policy, it should seem to be supplied by the circumstance that these American troops were transported across the Atlantic ocean in Ger-

man ships without having sighted a single submarine. If ever the submarine owed a duty, it was to sink at least one of these transports. The submarine, obeying a policy of Tirpitz's prescription, not only set in motion the causes which have sent these soldiers to France, but handed over to us the ships with which to transport them. In doing this it assumed the obligation to end the war before we could make ready to get into it, or, at the least, to barrier our way sufficiently to keep us from getting into it to an effective degree. What greater illumination of the default of Tirpitz could there be than is supplied by the fact that eighteen German ships, headed by the Vaterland, have traversed the Atlantic without having so much as sighted one of Tirpitz's submarines?

AMERICANS UNDER FIRE

Marksmanship Effective Enough to Make German Dugouts Untenable.

(Associated Press.)

The war is to be prosecuted vigorously by the entente allies and the United States until a peace "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law" is ordered.

This is the decision of the supreme war council of the countries in arms against the Teutonic allies.

The high-sounding phrases in the recent speeches of the imperial German chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister were thrown into the discard by the council at its session at Versailles, and it was decided that the war would be vigorously prosecuted until there is justification for the hope that a peace may be realized in accord with the policies laid down by President Wilson and David Lloyd George, the British premier.

The Germans, apparently in earnest, began a "strafing" of the American sector in Lorraine Saturday.

Late in the afternoon they let down a barrage on the American line on a front of several kilometers, the heaviest in many days, but at last accounts General Pershing's men were answering them shot for shot.

The casualties among the Americans were slight when the report was sent, and their marksmanship had been so effective that several German dugouts had been made untenable.

Scale of Profits for Dealers in Flour.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A scale of profits for wholesale and retail dealers in wheat flour was suggested by the food administration Saturday night with the warning that any margins charged in excess of those proposed would be considered cause for investigation. The scale follows:

Wholesalers—Gross maximum profit on original mill packages not to exceed 80c to \$1.20 a barrel, depending on the character of service performed; on less than original mill packages not to exceed one cent a pound.

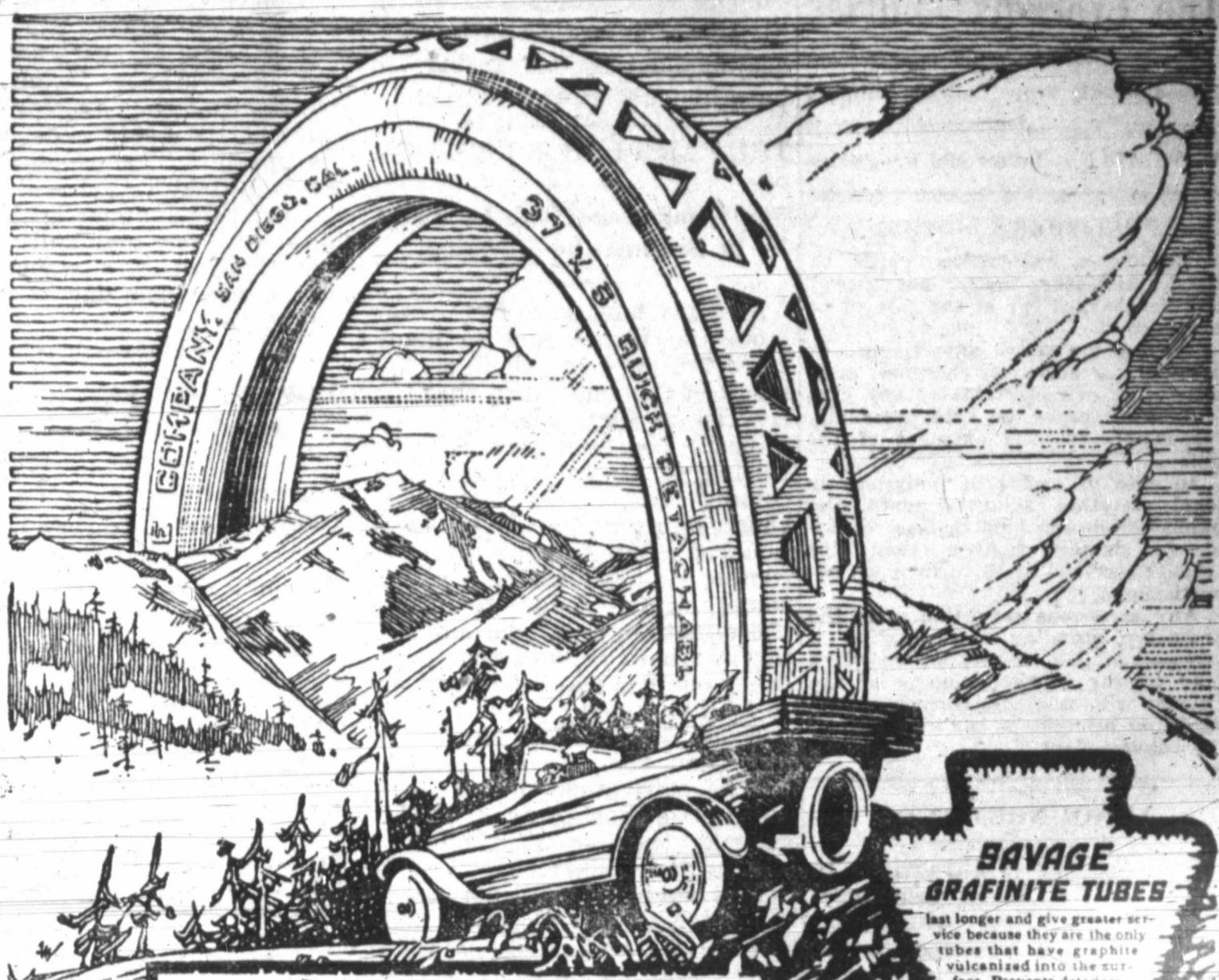
Dealers were cautioned also against charging more than pre-war profits on wheat flour and against asking more than a reasonable margin on wheat flour substitutes.

"Substitutes for wheat flour," the food administration announcement said, "should not be sold at more than a reasonable advance over actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to market or replacement value."

Americans Reply Heavily.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 3.—A German barrage fire at sundown last night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometers of front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment and one suffered shell shock.



On the Western Front

all Savage gains have been consolidated and in the Pacific Coast, Middle West and South West fields, Savage Tires are constantly winning new successes. The rapid advance of the Savage army is due to highest quality tires. Selling and distributing methods which insure constantly fresh stocks. Satisfactory service. More miles per dollar.

SAVAGE TIRES
Heep big mileage!

Look for the Red Savage Sign

SAVAGE GRAFINITE TUBES

last longer and give greater service because they are the only tubes that have graphite vulcanized into the surface. Prevents deterioration, skidding, incision and heating. Renders soapstone unnecessary. Lengthens life of tube.

THE SAVAGE TIRE CORPORATION
San Diego, California

We have a distributor near you

TOWERY MOTOR COMPANY
CROCKETT, TEXAS

COMPLETE UNANIMITY PREVAILS IN BOARD

Allied Delegates Agree on Vigorous Prosecution of Struggle.

London, Feb. 3.—The supreme war council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation in the German chancellor's and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's speeches to the terms of the entente allies and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war until peace can be expected, "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

This official announcement was made here tonight:

A summary of the official report of the Versailles war council says:

"Meetings of the third session of the supreme war council held at Versailles Jan. 30 to 31, Feb. 1 and 2:

"In addition to the members of the supreme war council itself, namely, Monsieur Clemenceau and Pichon for France; Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner for Great Britain; Professor Orlando and Baron Sonnino for Italy, and the military representatives of the supreme war council, Generals Weygard, Wilson, Cordona and Bliss, there were also present for the greater part of the purely military discussions the French and British chiefs of general staff, Generals Foch and Robertson, the Italian minister of war, General Alfieri, and the commanders in chief on the western front, Petain, Haig and Pershing.

Mr. A. H. Frazier, first secretary of the United States embassy at Paris, was present during the political discussions.

"The decisions taken by the supreme war council in pursuance of this contingent embrace not only a general military policy to be carried out by the allies in all the principal theaters of the war, but more particu-

larly a closer and more effective co-ordination under the council of all the efforts of the powers engaged in the struggle against the central empires."

Uncle Sam Party.

One of the most interesting and unique affairs of the winter—an Uncle Sam party—was given by Miss Violet Phillips last Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. W. B. Phillips of Waco, who was a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Phillips. The music room and the library were artistically decorated with flags and souvenirs given the hostess by friends in the army and navy. Between the right colonades was a photo of Hoover, on the left was Pershing, while President Wilson looked down from the center of the piano, embedded in the graceful folds of "Old Glory."

The register, a very attractive book, made so by the photo of "a soldier boy and his bride," was presided over by the petite and charming Miss Ethel Phillips. From the registration table Miss Margaret Phillips settled them down in an earnest game of forty-two, the score being kept in books in shapes and colors of U. S. emblems. Miss Mary McLean received a delightful box of chocolates as a reward for her skill. The "soldier boy" contests came next and were passed around by Miss Helen Phillips, sister of the hostess. This prize, a photo of President Wilson, was assigned Mrs. Alton LeMay, who answered the greatest number of the difficult (?) questions in Texas History. Miss Clarite Elliott received the booby prize, a photo of the Kaiser, which she promptly removed from its frame and consigned to the flames. As an offset she rendered Joan of Arc in her inimitable way. Patriotic airs were rendered by the Edison while hot chocolate and cake were served. Those present were Misses Mary McLean, Clarite Elliott, Bitsie Arledge, Lucile Millar, Hattie

Stokes, Luine McLarty, Opal Johnson, Wilma Shivers, Virginia Foster, Lillie Hail, Katie Chamberlain, Mildred and Evelyn Slade, Gladys Dawes, Mesdames Alton Lemay, Tom Weller, A. W. Phillips. A Guest.

Mrs. Mary Lynch Dead.

Mrs. Mary Lynch, aged 79 years, died at the home of her son, Mr. John T. Lynch, in the Arbor community on Tuesday of last week and was buried on Wednesday following in the family burying ground at Arbor. Mrs. Lynch was born at Crockett on April 1, 1839, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hallmark. On April 4, 1860, she was married to Rev. Samuel Lynch, deceased, who was then pastor of the First Methodist church at Crockett. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, pastor of the First Methodist church in this city. She leaves one son, John T. Lynch, with whom she was living at the time of her death, and many relatives to mourn her death.

Dr. Sam'l A. Miller

Practice Limited to
Diseases of

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Office Over First National Bank
Crockett, Texas

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED FOR DEFECTIVE VISION

500 Farms

\$6 to \$10 Per Acre

Fifth Cash, Balance 10 Equal Annual Payments, 6 Per Cent.

50 Million Acres

\$1 to \$5 Per Acre

J. D. FREEMAN

Lovelady, T.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 5c per line.

Parties ordering advertising or printing for societies, churches, committees or organizations of any kind will, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bills.

In case of errors or omissions in legal or other advertisements, the publishers do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisement.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Courier will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

THRIFT DOES NOT DEMAND TIGHT PURSE.

The protest from business men against indiscriminate thrift talk is assuming nation wide proportions, and the demand that the people should be made clearly to understand the difference between thrift, which means sound buying, and saving which is taken to mean non-purchase, is growing more insistent.

Business has been seriously affected in many parts of the country owing to an improper interpretation being placed on some of the thrift utterances and again because some of the hysterical thrift advocates have presented the proposition in an entirely incorrect light.

The importance of a proper interpretation of thrift is brought out by J. G. Berrien of the Berrein-Durstine Advertising Agency of New York. Mr. Berrien does not see how continuous publicity advocating thrift is likely to be injurious to the country.

"The more publicity on the subject," he writes, "the nearer we will come to a proper understanding of the correct meaning of thrift."

"If thrift is synonymous with proper buying, how can propaganda along this line injure any one except the makers of shoddy merchandise, which is too expensive on account of its shoddiness for even the wealthy to buy, much less the poor?"

"It is certain that the government needs money; it is certain that it is the individual's responsibility to provide his share; it is certain that by a readjustment of individual budgets every one will be able to give support to the government and such charities as the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, not forgetting local charities like hospitals, relief associations, etc."

"Nobody has said the thing that expresses our feeling more accurately than the Ladies' Home Journal in its January issue on page 26, copy of which is attached."

This is what that publication had to say on the subject:

There is a pack of fools in this country that is equally as great a menace in these war times as any set of spies or traitors. These fools have been, and are now for that matter, telling the women of America that in order to win the war they must stop spending money.

Now, aside from its fighting forces the present greatest asset that America has in this war is its money; its ability not only to pay its own war bills of millions of dollars per day, but to loan staggering amounts to our allies, meet our war taxes, buy the government's war bonds, give to war and home activities and pay good wages to labor. All this takes vast sums of money. From where must this money come? Entirely from our industries. Keep those industries going full tilt, keep business up, not to its normal points, but beyond, and money circulates freely from the top to the bottom. Everybody gets his or her share.

But those industries can only be kept going if the public buys what they produce. And who

is the "public?" Almost entirely the women, for statistics show that the purchasing power of this country lies in their hands. They spend 90 cents of every dollar expended. Suppose, then, that this buying power stops buying. Does it not follow as night follows day that the industries are crippled, business halts, money ceases to circulate freely? And pray, then, where would our money come from to pay the expenses of the war?

Nor has any one, save this pack of fools, asked women to stop buying or spending. The President has not. Plainly did he say that the greatest war measure is to keep our industries going. The food administrator never asked it. As plain as words can say he said over and over again, "Eat as well as ever; only don't waste, and eat more of one thing and less of another." Where confusion has entered into the question is in the wrong acceptance of the word "economy."

True economy does not lie in cutting down necessities. In every phase of life true economy simply means that we study needs and waste and stop the latter.

IGNORANT OF THE VALUE OF THEIR TIMBER.

Recent investigations show that farmers throughout the East Texas timber belt are disposing of their farm forest products for a very small part of what they are worth. With a realization of this fact the Department of forestry has issued a bulletin entitled "Farm Forestry" which aims to supply the farmers with such information as will enable them to handle their timber with the same care that they market their field crops. The bulletin is published and distributed through the Extension Service of the A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.

Generally a sawmill man, whose experience enables him to easily determine the amount and quality of the timber on any farm forest, offers the lowest figure which the owner may be expected to accept. The farmer, knowing neither the amount nor the value of his timber, accepts the offer without protest. The result is often a very cheap bargain for the sawmill, as is shown by the following example which occurred last fall in an East Texas community.

Two farmers Mr. A. and Mr. B. live about ten miles from a large sawmill. Each man owns as a part of his farm about one hundred acres of woodland covered with shortleaf pine. Both woodlots were fenced and pastured. Mr. A. pastured a neighbor's cattle for which he received eighteen dollars a year, and Mr. B. used his woodlot for his own cattle. When the sawmill built a tramline through Mr. B's property and a short distance from Mr. A's land, their estimator offered each owner \$100.00 for his timber. Both accepted the figure, Mr. B. admitting that he was ignorant of the real value of the timber and that he trusted the estimator to deal fairly with him. When the logs were sealed on the skidways it was found that Mr. A's lot yielded 333 thousand board feet, and Mr. B's between 200 and 300 thousand board feet. Mr. B. then asked the estimator for more money and the company gave him an additional \$25.00. In one case the sawmill obtained the timber for 30c and in the other 50c per thousand feet, log scale.

To make matters worse, when the logs were taken away, the steam loader set fire to the respective woodlots, destroying both pasturage and fences. In this way Mr. A. was deprived of his annual income of eighteen dollars, and Mr. B's cattle were turned loose in his field crops where they inflicted a considerable damage.

The millmen probably argue that they are paying as much as they have ever given for timber, which may be true. However, no farmer would consent to sell his cotton today for the price obtained for cotton five, ten, or

more years ago. As is shown in the Farm Forestry bulletin, every woodland owner who wishes to sell his timber should know, at least approximately, how many thousand board feet his forest contains and insist upon a reasonable price for it. Mr. A. and Mr. B. should have received from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per thousand feet for their timber, the total being based upon the actual volume of the timber in their forest. In fairness to the owner, a price should be demanded which would cover all costs such as taxes, fencing, care, and interest on the investment in the land which the forest occupies, plus a reasonable profit. Mr. A. realized only about seven per cent of the value of his timber on the stump and Mr. B. did very little better.

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DON'T FEED CORN FIT FOR SEED.

Because they do not realize that Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Texas, etc., are seriously in need of seed of adapted varieties, there are farmers here and there throughout the United States who are feeding corn that would be more valuable if used for seed.

To the detriment of the 1918 crop such corn is being used to some extent in some portions of the States mentioned. This is especially regrettable because the corn is adapted to the conditions and is not a great distance from where it will be sadly needed next spring.

Ordinarily seed corn should not be obtained from a distance. The nicest-looking seed may be entirely unadapted and cause the loss of a crop. As there is but little "hold-over," the frost-stricken and drouth-stricken areas must get their seed from other points. It should be obtained from a locality having a similar climate, and obtained now.

If you have a large amount, or but a few bushels, of a 90-day corn which germinates well, let your county agent, your State experiment station, and the United States Department of Agriculture know about it. Prompt cooperation should prove profitable to all and prevent many failures next year.

TO PREVENT PANIC AND GENERAL DISTURBANCE OF TRADE.

The movement for sane thrift as against the parsimonious drawing tight of purse strings against the purchase of anything but the actual necessities of life is growing apace. From Maine to California business men are beginning to feel the effect of the campaign conducted to encourage a general closing down of business except in so-called non-essentials. Many of them see in non-essentials everything that is not essential to the other fellow's business, and there is a fast growing disposition to resist this kind of a tide.

The first open answer to the proposition of indiscriminate saving was made by the business men of Greenwich, Conn., who, forming a Bureau of Business Affairs, went direct to the public through advertisements in the newspapers and by means of placards posted in the stores, told the people in plain language just what indiscriminate thrift would mean to them.

There was no disposition to oppose the government desire for care. Far from it. But there was a strong feeling that this attitude must not be misunderstood, and a determination not to let misinterpretation pass without a challenge.

An important function of live stock on the farm is to furnish a market for the crops grown, enabling farmers to convert the grasses, forage crops, legumes, and so on, into higher-priced finished products and to return to the soil the plant food taken from it.

A better understanding by farmers and producers of the complex marketing machinery would enable them to more intelligent-

WEATHER BAD, NO RELIEF FROM COLD, NO COAL, EVERY ONE INCOMPETENT, NOTHING TO LIVE FOR.

By NORMAN TALCOTT.

I've just about given up reading the daily newspapers. They're too much of a strain on my optimism. To glance over the headlines one would think that, along with all the other legislation at Washington, it had been made a capital crime for any editor to print anything cheerful.

You get up this weather, after having fought all night to keep the icicles from forming on the bedpost, and after trying all the faucets to be sure that none of them has thawed out, and glancing at the thermometer to see if the falling mercury has burst the bulb yet, you venture gingerly out on the porch and reach for your copy of the Daily Groan.

The first thing that greets your eye as you rush back into the house and slam the door after you is a three column head announcing that there is no relief to be hoped for in the coal situation. Surely 60 days before we can get coal enough to keep us warm. You wonder why the head writer didn't make it a hundred and sixty. By the time you've hitched your chair up against the oil stove that now replaces the cheery grate you notice in the column next the spread the announcement, "BIG ZERO WAVE COMING!"

The next thing you notice is some horrible disclosure about the incompetence of our army heads who could not equip an army of a million men in about five minutes and thus have forced us into the ignominious position of accepting Great Britain's offer to complete the outfitting of our men.

A little further on you note that, after all, Germany isn't feeling the pinch of war at all. This is a blow, for you had been thinking all along that maybe the Germans have been suffering a bit and that sooner or later they might get tired and quit. But this article assures you that nothing of the sort is happening. The Germans are really having a very easy time and are not hungry. Anyway, they like starving. Anything to the contrary that you've read, the article tells you, is all a bunch of camouflage. The Germans are only growing thinner and a few of them dying of malnutrition in order to deceive Americans and get us to let up on our war preparations. It's an old trick planned by the Kaiser and now uncovered by the Groan.

Still you persevere. The allies are all in for wheat, and we must send them several billion bushels. The recruits at Yaphank are drilling with wooden rifles and have no shoes. The suffering among our recruits is something terrible. This seems strange, for all the boys from our town who have come back on furlough look healthy and seem to weigh ten or twenty pounds more than when they went away, besides having acquired square shoulders and an alert military bearing. But it must be true if the Groan says so.

So you turn to the editorial page to see if maybe the editor doesn't see amid all this desert of pessimism one little oasis of hope somewhere. But all you see is an editorial proving that the secretary of war is an incompetent boob and another assuring the public that any one who hopes for an early peace is a fatuous fool, for it won't be over for at least a hundred years more.

Then there's a masterly article by a professor of botany showing that war is necessary to keep up the manly spirit of a nation and that without war we'd all get so soft that the microbes of something or other would eat us all up. And there's another article by an eminent specialist in the shoe business telling of the fatal mistakes of Haig and what our preparations should be for the next year.

Of course by this time you feel as cheery as can be, and after having swallowed your coffee with half-

accustomed amount of sugar you are ready for a good, hopeful business day.

On your way to your office you may pick up a copy of the Daily Despair or the Morning Moan or even one of your own home town papers, the Weekly Wail. The editor of the Moan differs from the editor of the Groan in that he maintains that the war can be fought out in 91 years and that after the last Prussian has been exterminated the allies will still have three men and a boy and several women left to carry on business.

Now, what I want to know is, why is all this? Of course we want to know the truth about things, but surely there must be some cheerful and hopeful note to report.

It seems strange to me. In the early part of the war most of the papers, except a few financed by the sweet and benevolent Count von Bernstorff, teemed with hope for the allies and cheerfulness generally. Both sides were going to win in a gallop in about 30 days, and the enemy, whoever he was, was all shot or starving to death.

That was the way it was with the European combatants before Lloyd George took the premiership. The day after he took office all was changed for the allies.

Lloyd George took one look and then he let out a shriek of despair. He hastened to assure the British people and their allies that Great Britain and the rest were all in. The people were in danger of starving, their military efforts didn't amount to a flea bite and the Prussians would get 'em if they didn't watch out.

Now, I won't deny that the situation was serious and yet is, nor say that Lloyd George's way didn't go some distance toward waking people up, and it probably confused the Germans, who had been having great success in lying to their people about victory.

I won't even say that it isn't better than the Prussian method, which promises victory within 30 days on the first of each month and then has to apply for a renewal every time. Their method is likely to wear out some time. In fact, I think it's pretty well shot now, for men who haven't had a good meal in two years and who haven't been really warm in months get tired of tales of victory and the "Gott mit uns" stuff. After a sufficient length of time they'd swap all the promises of victory in the world for one good square meal.

But I think that there's such a thing as overdoing the Lloyd George system, and I think that the big American newspapers which have taken it up with such avidity are coming pretty close to the point where they are overdoing it.

I think that every one should try to be a bit more cheerful and confident—not fatuously so, but reasonably so, and I think that every one should try to spread a little mite of that confidence and hope to his neighbor and the man he meets in a business way.

And I think that if a man happens to be a small town editor, for instance, he should try to portray some of the normal and cheerful things in his community and keep his digestion, both physical and mental, good and throw out a few radiations of success both in his paper and in his personal contact with people.

And even if he is as pessimistic as some of the editors of big city dailies seem to be, if he is so utterly imbued with the atmosphere of calamity as they appear to be, he can at least pass on the cheerful message which the gentleman who fell from the top of the skyscraper yelled to the inmates of the fourteenth floor as he passed:

"Everything's all right so far!"

"dear," but he generally discovers his second wife is dearer.

Many a man gets the best of a fight because he hasn't the nerve to run away.

How about a man loving his neighbor as himself if he is his own worst enemy?

Speak kindly to the cook if you are wise as to the requirements of your stomach.

Don't be ashamed to wear your old clothes until you can afford to pay for new ones.

When a man pays the price of fame he never gets as much as he expected.

The easiest way for a young man to get married is to let a young widow get on his trail.

Although tomorrow may never come, the morning after the night before invariably arrives.

It is sometimes difficult to convince the world that you have brains unless you have money.

The effeminate young man and the mannish young woman are both to be pitied and censured.

Lots of men would rather swindle a fellow out of a nickle than earn a dollar by honest labor.

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Pipes

Big Pipes, Little Pipes, Straight Pipes, Crooked Pipes,
Plain Pipes, Fancy Pipes, all
sorts of Pipes, at

The Rexall Store

BAKER & CASTLEBERG, Proprietors.

Local News Items

Leaving Sunday for the St. Louis market were C. P. O'Bannon for himself, D. C. Kennedy for Dan J. Kennedy, R. L. Shivers for Shivers Bros. and E. A. Hull for James S. Shivers. They go to buy their spring and summer stock.

Why experiment with some inferior fertilizer when you can buy the famous MERIDIAN from us at the same price, or possibly cheaper? Ask your neighbor, he used it last year. For sale only in Crockett by Jas. S. Shivers.

The First Baptist church of Crockett has called to its pastorate Rev. L. L. Sams, who preached his introductory sermon at that church Friday evening. He also held services Sunday morning and night. The new pastor is making preparations to bring his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Callaway entertained some of their young friends with a dancing-party Wednesday evening. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jordan was used, the spacious parlors and hall affording an ideal place for dancing. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Callaway and Mrs. Jordan. The music was by Tunstall's orchestra, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Jim Patton for Constable.

Attention of the voters of justice precinct No. 1 is called to the announcement this week of J. H. (Jim) Patton as a candidate for constable. Mr. Patton is a most deserving citizen and is in every way capable of filling the office. He has the pluck necessary to win, and the courage and determination to do his duty if he does win. He was born and reared in Houston county, has always been a democrat and has never offered for office before. He promises an impartial discharge of the duties of the office if elected, and he will appreciate your vote on election day.

"Quality First" Is Our Motto

We are just as particular about the quality of the goods we buy as we are as to the exactness of weights and promptness of deliveries.

Only the best products on the market are good enough for our customers, and every precaution is taken to keep them fresh and sanitary.

Crockett Grocery & Baking Co.

Hawaiian Music Enjoyed.

The three concerts given in this city (at the Queen theatre) Friday and Saturday were of a high order and greatly enjoyed by large audiences. Friday and Saturday evenings, following their concerts in the theatre, the Hawaiian musicians played for dances at Bromberg Hall, and such enlivening dance music Crockett young people say they never before heard. The musicians sang as they played and played as they sang while the young people danced as they laughed and laughed as they danced—such an enjoyable time they had.

For County Treasurer.

Ney Sheridan announces this week for re-election to the office of treasurer of Houston county, subject to the action of the democratic primary. Ney is too well known to the people of Houston county to need much of an introduction by the Courier, he having been born, reared and educated in the northern part of the county. His past experience as treasurer, having given his entire time and personal attention to the business of the office, doing all the work himself, together with his obliging and accommodating manner to all having business with him, eminently qualifies him for the position to which he is seeking re-election. He respectfully solicits your support at the coming primary election.

Goes to Buy Stock.

Mr. W. G. Cartwright, the general manager for the Crockett Dry Goods Company, is optimistic over the business outlook for 1918. In conversation with a Courier representative Saturday, before leaving for the northern and eastern markets Sunday, he gave expression to his strong faith in Houston county affairs and conditions. His optimism is due largely to the fine business enjoyed by his firm during 1917 as well as to the generous patronage accorded his store during the first month of 1918.

Mr. Cartwright goes to St. Louis and Chicago and other northern and eastern markets. While away he will make a special study of ready to wear goods for women and children. He will make a special study not only with the view of satisfying his customers as to style, but as to quality as well. His ready-to-wear store has long been noted as the place where "women, children and quality meet."

The markets will be studied by him from every angle with the view of supplying the necessities of his customers with the best the markets afford and at the most reasonable prices. Quality will not be sacrificed for price, but at the same time every advantage will be taken in the interest of saving whatever it is possible to save for the pocket-books of his customers.

Only the newest in style and manufacture will be selected by him for the Houston county trade. It is an established rule of the Crockett Dry Goods Company that nothing shelf-worn or "shoddy" must be supplied to his customers. His experience in supplying the women and children of Houston county with ready-to-wear has impressed him with the knowledge that Houston county people want only the best, and that they not only demand the best, but are willing to pay for the best.

It is decreed that the Crockett Dry Goods Company shall be the

New Spring Styles Arriving

STUNNING NEW SUITS

Emphasizing the shorter, narrower skirt, the jaunty short coat, with the mannish vest. Material all new and colors of Sand, Tan, Pekin, Navy and Black.

NOBBY SPRING COATS

A most inviting assortment of new spring models, developing in Poiret Twill, Serges, Taffetas and Novelty Woolens.

LOVELY AFTERNOON AND STREET DRESSES

We are showing a more complete line of dresses than ever before. Don't overlook this beautiful showing.

WASH FABRICS

The piece goods department is especially interesting—Foulards, Cotton and Silk, Voiles in every conceivable plaid and pattern.

Our buyer, Mr. Cartwright, is now in market, sending us new things daily. He is especially interested in you, and is putting forth every effort to bring these new styles into our town as soon as they are on the market.

CROCKETT DRY GOODS COMPANY

The Place Where Style, Quality and Women Meet

style center of Houston county for the coming season. It shall no longer be necessary, and there shall be no semblance of excuse, for Crockett and Houston county women going to the larger cities for their ready-to-wear necessities. The Crockett Dry Goods Company can supply these necessities and the expense of a trip can thus be saved.

Fertilizers.

The U. S. Government is arranging to furnish nitrate of soda to farmers at cost, and as nitrate of soda contains about twice as much nitrogen as cotton seed meal, and is a quicker form of nitrogen, we suggest farmers do their own mixing,

* Leaves Only One Regret. *
* Philadelpia, February 2. *
* Mr. W. W. Aiken, *
* Editor Crockett Courier, *
* Crockett, Texas. *
* My dear Mr. Aiken: *
* Find enclosed my check *
* for \$1.50 in renewal of my *
* subscription to the Crockett *
* Courier. *
* It is unnecessary for me *
* to say that I read your paper *
* with a great deal of interest. *
* It not only tells me *
* how Crockett, Houston *
* County and East Texas are *
* progressing, but it recalls *
* to my mind the many personal *
* friends I met long years ago. *
* My only regret is, that I am *
* not able to see them in person. *
* Cordially, *
* Carroll Downes. *

T. G. McCONNICO Agent

Fire, Tornado, Automobile and Cotton
INSURANCE

Phone No. 300

using about one half as much nitrogen as you do cotton seed meal, adding what phosphate that is needed, and buying your acid phosphate to suit the crop to be made.

We are anxious for the farmers to raise as big crops, and as cheaply, as possible. We are more interested in big crops of cotton seed, peanuts, etc., than we are in the little profits made on the fertilizers we sell.

We are prepared to furnish formulas to any one doing their own mixing, and to give such advice as may be needed. We will also make the usual amount of regular mixed fertilizers which will be cheaper than any other mixed fertilizers that you can buy at the same price.

Do not fail to discuss your needs with us before purchasing.
Houston County Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co. 3t

The Best Way.

Medina, Tex., Feb. 1.
Ed. Courier, Crockett, Tex.

Dear Sir:
Enclosed find \$1.50 for which you will please send me the Crockett Courier for one year, beginning February 1, 1918. Have taken the Courier every year since the first few years of its existence. Find it is the best way to keep up with Houston county affairs. Yours sincerely,
L. D. Shuptrine.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 6c per line.

Parties ordering advertising or printing for societies, churches, committees or organizations of any kind will, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bills.

In case of errors or omissions in legal or other advertisements, the publishers do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisement.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Courier will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Courier is authorized to make the following announcements for office, which announcements are subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held in July:

For County Judge

NAT PATTON

For Sheriff

P. T. (Preston) BIVELY

For Tax Assessor

WILL McLEAN

For County Treasurer

MIKE McCARTY

WILLIE ROBISON

NEY SHERIDAN

For Road Superintendent

G. R. (Ross) MURCHISON

For Constable, Precinct No. 1

J. H. (Jim) PATTON

With Our Subscribers.

The Courier management is pleased to announce that it has received as many renewals and subscriptions during the last week as were received during the week preceding. There were twenty-five received last week and twenty-five this week, and these without the assistance of any agency except the paper itself. The Courier is indeed thankful to its friends for their generous support. Those who have come in and renewed or subscribed, or who have sent in their subscriptions, during the last week are as follows:

Mrs. J. A. McConnell for Grady McConnell, Columbus, O.

John R. Harris, Crockett.

W. J. Branch, Percilla.

Joe Stephens, Lovelady Rt. 3.

J. R. Hooks, Slocum.

G. W. Ashby, Ratcliff.

Mrs. L. A. Collins, Crockett.

W. K. Conner, Ratcliff Rt. 1.

Ferd Smith, Crockett Rt. 5.

F. P. Hudson, Kennard.

Mrs. T. B. Monk for Mrs. M.

R. Quarles, Elkhart.

Garland Ellis, Crockett.

J. H. Patton, Latexo.

L. D. Shuptrine, Medina, Bander county.

J. R. Turner, Crockett Rt. 5.

Watson Patterson, Crockett.

R. F. Smith, Crockett Rt. 5.

F. L. Hill, Crockett Rt. 6.

Carroll Downes, Philadelphia, Penn.

D. R. Baker, Crockett Rt. 1.

J. C. Meriwether, Kennard.

O. E. Hairston, Crockett Rt. 4.

W. M. Platt, Crockett Rt. 1.

Starry Coulter (col.), Crockett Rt. 5.

W. N. Nelson (col.), Crockett.

The majority of these have called not only to renew their subscriptions, but as well to express their satisfaction over the general and recent improvements made by the Courier.

Ferd Smith of Route 5 is perhaps the youngest subscriber the

Courier has. He is scarcely in his teens, but called last week, accompanied by his father, to have his subscription entered.

THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

The Commercial Club to Assist in Solving the Question.

So many have gone to the war from the farms, and so many more are sure to follow as the result of the next draft, that the scarcity of farm labor seriously imperils the prospects of crop raising in Houston county the coming season. In fact, the shortage right now is so pronounced that farmers are becoming seriously alarmed, and if something is not done to relieve the situation, and done quickly, the increased acreage that most every one has planned to put into food and feed crops this year will not materialize, but much less than the average acreage can be cultivated, which will mean little short of financial disaster to the agricultural interests of the county.

This condition has been developing for several months. The directors of the Commercial Club early realized that effective steps must be taken to afford the needed relief, and they are now pleased to say that a supply of extra labor has been found that is available, and at a cost, taking into account the changed general economic conditions and imperative necessities of the situation, that will not be excessive.

This labor comes from the Mexican border under special contract and every care will be taken to secure a good average class of farm work hands, but there is some element of risk in this respect and each farmer who employs this labor will have to take the chances in this respect. We are advised, however, by those who have employed this labor for several years that it is generally satisfactory.

Community Management.

It is suggested, and we might add necessary to simplify the work of handling the details, that the matter of securing this labor for each locality or school district, we will say, be placed in the hands of one or two people who will act for all those who wish this labor in that community. This committee, clothed with authority to act for all in the district covered by the arrangement, will then visit the Crockett Commercial Club rooms and the secretary will explain everything fully and receive and forward orders as may be decided upon.

This notice should be sufficient for each community to call a meeting to discuss the matter and select a committee, as it will take some time to get the hands here after the orders are forwarded.

It should be known that no commission or profit for services rendered will be allowed, as the club will handle the business for the farmers without compensation.

Power Farming.

The scarcity of farm labor is bringing farming by power to the front wonderfully fast and is going to prove of inestimable value to the science of agriculture. In the first place, the fields must be cleared of stumps, making available for cultivation all the acreage. Then the plowing is done so easily and so much better than it ever has been done by animal power that better yields are assured. The advantages of tractor plowing are being demonstrated right here at home in a manner that should mean much to this section.

Smith Brothers of Crockett, who recently bought the three-thousand acre Mayes' Mustang Prairie plantation, have had three tractors at work breaking this virgin soil for several weeks, and up to Saturday last over fifteen hundred acres had been broken. The work is being done at the rate of about thirty acres a day. Cotton, corn and sorghum will be the principal crops planted. Another tractor pulling four disk plows and turning soil at a rate of eight to ten acres per day can be seen at work next

week on the farms of H. A. Fisher and C. E. Hays, two miles west of town, on the Huntsville road. Several more farmers are investigating the tractor and some will probably order them this spring. Then comes the motor cultivator that will be in evidence this summer in this vicinity, with one man cultivating from eighteen to twenty-four acres a day. The day of power farming is upon us.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

GROWERS OPPOSE BILL FIXING COTTON PRICE

Representatives of Farmers Would Have Congress Keep Hands Off.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Opposition is being registered against the price-fixing bill now in the hands of members of the agricultural committee of congress, as far as it applies to naming a price on cotton or delegating that power to an official of the government.

E. A. Calvin of Houston, representative of the cotton states official advisory board, and John Simpson of Weatherford, Okla., president of the Farmers' Union of that state and representative of the Association of Farmers' Union Presidents, reached Washington today to lead the fight against tampering with cotton in the forthcoming legislation.

According to Mr. Calvin, who will remain in Washington throughout the session, the cotton market already has undergone a severe setback, due to agitation from the spinning districts for government price fixing. Compliance with this demand, McCalvin states, would further reduce the cotton market and leave the spinner and middleman unrestrained as to their profits.

"I feel sure that congress will not fix a price on cotton, nor will it delegate the authority to any one else," said Mr. Calvin. "If for any reason congress should determine to go into the question there ought to be a thorough investigation as to the price charged for cotton goods by the manufacturer, jobber and the retail merchant. The public would have no complaint against the producer of cotton were it not for the enormous profits being made by the agencies named, and if they are in a position to further depress the price, then their profits will greatly increase."

Mr. Calvin was elected Washington representative of the Association of State Farmers' Union Presidents, also statistician and official representative of the cotton states advisory and marketing board, composed of Farmers' Union presidents, commissioners of agriculture and warehouse commissioners of cotton-growing states. All of these organizations, according to Mr. Calvin, are opposed to placing cotton under government control.

The legislation in question is sweeping in the articles that it proposes to bring into control of an official of the government, and is said to be in obedience to suggestions in President Wilson's opening message to congress.

COMING—THE BIRTH OF A NATION

To the Queen Theatre, Crockett, Monday, Feb. 11, Matinee and Night.

The new theatric art invented by David W. Griffith in producing "The Birth of a Nation" has enabled him to surpass by far any previous stage spectacle. "Ben Hur" and "The Blue Bird" were supposed to be the high water mark of such production. They sink into insignificance besides this epic of American history with its 5000 scenes, 18,000 characters, 3000 cavalry, 200,000 details—the result of eight months of tireless labor and the expenditure of half a million dollars. The great director is being repaid for his monumental effort in motion picture spectacle by "capacity" business in the principal theatres of the country.

For Several Reasons

we ought to be your druggists. Our large volume of business keeps our stock constantly on the turn over so we know its always fresh. It also helps us buy in large quantities direct from the manufacturers and not from the wholesalers, so we save that profit.

In the end we give you fresher goods, a bigger and better assortment, and at a closer price than you can get them elsewhere.

CROCKETT DRUG COMPANY

—THE HOUSE OF SERVICE

LOGAN REMOVAL NO SURPRISE TO TROOPS

His Elimination and Brig. Gen. Stillwell's Resignation Were Anticipated.

Camp Hancock, Ga., January 31.—Although regretting the honorable discharge from the army of Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan, of Pittsburgh, commander of the Fifty-sixth Infantry brigade at Camp Hancock and the resignation of Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Stillwell, of the Fifty-fifth Infantry brigade, announced last night, the personnel of the two brigades and other members of the former Pennsylvania National Guard units in training here were not surprised by the elimination of the two generals from the army.

The honorable discharge of Maj. Gen. Charles M. Clement recently on account of physical disability was looked upon as an indication of the course the War Department would pursue with regard to the older military men.

The men in camp realize the discharge and resignation were due to the generals being too old to endure the rigors of warfare in France.

Gen. Logan, it is said, felt that inasmuch as he was a guard officer and was a volunteer for service in the United States army, he should not resign.

Airman Burns to Death When Machine Crashes to Ground.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 4.—Wyles B. Bradley, aged 23 years, a flying cadet at Ellington Field, was

burned to death in his machine this morning near the aviation camp after his plane had plunged to the ground from a distance of only about thirty feet. In this short fall the gasoline tank was damaged and the explosion set the machine on fire.

The driver of the field ambulance saw that the cadet was having trouble and started toward his machine before it fell and had covered about half the distance when the plane hit the ground and burst into flames. The body of the flyer was almost incinerated, although his face was protected to some extent by the knit hood he was wearing. The body of Cadet Bradley was brought to Houston and turned over to the Wall & Stabe Company to be sent to Mount Vernon, N. Y., where his parents reside. He has a brother in the aviation service at Kelly Field, San Antonio, and he enlisted from Nashville, Tenn. This is the fourth accidental death at the field.

Doing Well.

Be efficient in whatever you do. It makes no difference what you are doing, whether digging a post hole or driving a flying machine, if you are doing it efficiently you are doing well. The thing that is not worth doing efficiently is not worth doing at all.

See Who's Running.

This is election year and all are going to want to know who is running for office. The Courier will contain the names of all candidates. If you want to keep up with who is running, just turn to the Courier's announcement column and see.

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