

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, MARCH 21, 1918.

Volume XXIX—No. 9.

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GOVERNOR HOBBY SIGNS THE DRY ZONE BILL

Law Becomes Effective April 15 In Nearly All Parts of State.

Austin, Tex., March 16.—Governor Hobby today signed and filed house bill No. 9, prohibiting the sale, barter or exchange of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication, within ten miles of any fort, arsenal, training camp, cantonment, aviation field or aviation school where soldiers, sailors, marines or aviators are being quartered, and within ten miles of ship-building plants which have contracts with the government. The bill becomes effective April 15. This was the governor's foremost recommendation in his program of war measures, and his fullest expectations have been met. The saloon men in the largest cities have thirty days to get out of business. After that it will be unlawful to sell liquor in those zones or even bring it in in person.

Delphian Society Organizes.

The Crockett Delphian Chapter was organized March 8, 1918, with an initial enrollment of twenty-nine members. The organization was under the supervision of Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, the most gracious field secretary, whose coming among us was indeed very timely, as Crockett has long felt the need for just such work.

This study course is a great help to the busy mother, who yearns for knowledge she has heretofore been

unable to obtain, and the moderate price for such a study, which has been mapped out by the master minds of the country, makes it possible for every woman who is really in earnest to make the very best of her opportunities, to avail herself of it.

Our meetings are to be held semi-monthly, at the Sunday School rooms of the First Methodist church. The course of study is to be taken up just as outlined in the pamphlets.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. W. B. Page, president; Mrs. R. H. Wootters, vice president; Mrs. D. F. Arledge, secretary.

The chapter is most fortunate in having Mrs. Page as our leader, as she was, before making her home in Texas, history teacher in the Woman's College at Richmond, Va., and this experience, together with her sweet and modest personality, makes her peculiarly fitted for this position.

The membership feels deeply grateful to Mrs. Powell, who by her splendid endeavor has built up much enthusiasm among our women for something which is really worth while, as the success of this work is due as much to her efforts as it is to the splendid course she offers.

The chapter will meet Thursday at 3 p. m., March 21, at the First Methodist church.

Following is a list of the charter members:

Mesdames J. W. Hail, W. B. Page, F. Holaday, E. B. Stokes, J. G. Beasley, Earle Adams Jr., H. J. Castleberg, J. N. Snell, J. P. Hail, H. Durst Jr., T. J. Welch, James Langston, T. B. Collins, Willie Lovell, R. H. Wootters, H. J. Phillips, H. G. Patton, J. W. Young, D. F. Arledge, Misses Lucile Millar, Mack Burton, Violet Phillips, Gertrude Orr, Elizabeth Adams, Earle Castleberg, Lillie Belle Hail and Hattie Stokes; Messrs. A. E. Owens and J. P. Peacock.

JUDGE T. B. GREENWOOD WILL SUCCEED YANTIS

Governor Hobby Selects Palestine Man for Supreme Court.

Austin, Texas, March 16.—Governor Hobby tonight announced the appointment of Thomas Benton Greenwood of Palestine to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge J. E. Yantis, resigned, effective March 31. Judge Greenwood will accept, it is understood, as his friends have strongly urged his name to the Governor. He is in Washington to make argument before the United States Supreme Court in the Palestine general office case, that is, the proceeding of the City of Palestine and County of Anderson to compel the International & Great Northern Railway Company to maintain its general offices in Palestine. He represents Palestine and Anderson county and has been successful in all the courts where the case has been considered.

Judge Greenwood is a native of Palestine, 45 years of age. The only public office he ever held was a regent of the University of Texas. He is highly regarded in Texas as a lawyer of marked ability. His father was a noted lawyer, partner in the firm of Reagan, Greenwood & Gooch. The lamented John H. Reagan was the senior member.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX IN BRIEF

The Requirements Boiled Down for Busy Folks.

Returns must be filed on or before April 1, 1918.

Tax due may be paid now or on or before June 15, 1918.

If you were single and your net income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more you must file a return.

If you were married and living with wife (or husband) and had a net income of \$2,000 or more for 1917 you must file a return.

Husband's and wife's income must be considered jointly, plus income of minor children.

Income of a minor or incompetent, derived from a separate estate, must be reported by his legal representative.

Severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or evade the law. For false or fraudulent return there is a penalty not exceeding \$2,000 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, plus 100 per cent. of tax.

For failure to make return on or before April 1, 1918, fine is from \$20 to \$1,000, plus 50 per cent. of tax.

Returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of district in which you live.

An agent may file return for a person who is ill, absent from the country or otherwise incapacitated.

Each return must be signed and sworn or affirmed by person executing it.

Single persons are allowed \$1,000 exemption in computing normal tax.

A married person living with wife (or husband) is allowed \$2,000 exemption, plus \$200 for each dependent child under 18.

A head of family, though single, is allowed \$2,000 exemption if actually supporting one or more relatives.

Returns must show the entire amount of earnings, gains and profits received during the year.

Officials and employees are not taxable on the salaries or wages received from a state, county, city or town in the United States.

Interest on state and municipal bonds issued within the U. S. is exempt from federal income tax and should be omitted.

Interest on United States government bonds is also exempt, except on individual holdings of Liberty Bonds in excess of \$5,000 par value.

Dividends are not subject to normal tax, but must be reported and included in net income.

Gifts and legacies are not income and should not be included on the return of the beneficiary.

Life insurance received as a beneficiary or as premiums paid back at maturity or surrender of policy is not income.

Payments received for real or personal property sold is not income, but the profit realized thereon is income for the year of sale.

Amounts received in payment of notes or mortgages is not income, but the interest on such notes or mortgages is taxable income.

From the entire gross income certain allowances are made in arriving at the net income.

Necessary expenses actually paid in the conduct of business, trade or pro-

fession may be claimed.

A farmer can claim payments for labor, seed, fertilizer, stock feed, repairs on buildings, except his dwelling; repairs of fences and farm machinery, materials and small tools for immediate use.

The amount of rent paid for a farm may also be claimed as a tenant farmer's expense.

Payments for live stock are allowable if bought for resale. But if bought for breeding purposes cattle are an investment, not an expense, and cannot be allowed.

A storekeeper can claim amounts paid for advertising, clerk hire, telephone, water, light and fuel, also drayage and freight bills and cost of operating and repairing wagons and trucks.

A physician can claim cost of his professional supplies, rent, office help, telephone, expense of team or automobile used in making professional calls and expenses attending medical conventions.

A dentist can claim similar items, except team or auto expense, which are not necessary in his profession.

Expenses that are personal or connected in any way with the support or well being of a person or family are not allowable.

The costs of machines, instruments, vehicles or implements that are more or less permanent in character are not allowable as an expense. They are investments.

Interest paid on a mortgage or other personal indebtedness is allowable on a personal return.

All taxes paid within the year can be taken out on a federal return except federal income taxes, inheritance taxes and assessments for local improvements.

Losses sustained in business or through fire, storm or shipwreck or by theft, except when compensated by insurance or otherwise.

Wear and tear of rented buildings or machinery used in business may be claimed.

You can also claim the amount paid to the Red Cross and to other charitable, religious or educational organizations to the extent of 15 per cent of your net income.

A French engineer has found thirty-five localities in Tunisia where dams can be constructed that can be made to provide from thirty to 600 horsepower of continuous energy.

RUSSIAN LEADER IN SOVIET MAKES PLEA

Warns Countrymen to Prepare for Enemy's Attack on Fatherland.

Moscow, Saturday, March 16.—The all-Russian congress of soviets adjourned this evening after having approved of the removal of the capital to Moscow and voting to elect a new central executive committee to consist of 200 members.

M. Sverdloff, of the central executive committee, in the closing speech at the congress, said it was unfortunate that such a peace had to be ratified, but he hoped the Russian proletariat would soon come into its own and regain its lost position. He pointed out to the departing members of the congress the urgent necessity for organization for the defense of the fatherland and resistance to the enemy's attack, "which may come suddenly—sooner than many may expect."

Chapter Meeting.

The D. A. Nunn Chapter U. D. C. met at the home of Mrs. Gail King Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting was opened at 3 o'clock by the president, Mrs. W. B. Page, who gave a report of the business of the chapter. Mrs. John LeGory read a very interesting article of the Confederate memorial near Atlanta Stone Mountain.

Mrs. Gail King read a very touching account of the hardships of the women of 1860. The historical program was closed with extracts of letters of conditions in the south during the confederate war.

Poem, "The Dying Year," Mrs. Stephenson.

A letter has just reached the chapter from Mrs. J. C. Muse of Dallas, who is asking all Texas chapters to donate to the fund for the endowment of one bed for Texas in the American Military Hospital in France.

At the close of the program Mrs. King and Mrs. Millar, assisted by Misses Totsie Foster and Lois Millar, served delicious refreshments. After an informal reception the chapter adjourned to meet Tuesday, March 26, at 4 o'clock at the commercial club rooms. Mrs. Hal Lacy, Secretary.

QUALITY H. G. Patton PRICE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Groceries and Feed

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WE ALWAYS SELL "THE MOST OF THE BEST FOR THE LEAST." GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY, THEN WE WILL GET THE BUSINESS.

These Prices Are Good For
Saturday, the 23rd, Only!

5 Bottles 6-oz. Garrett's Snuff	\$1.15
12 Sacks Bull Durham Tobacco (limit 12 sacks)	.50
Pure Gladiola Cream Meal, the best, per sack	1.90
Nigger in de Cane Patch guaranteed pure Georgia Ribbon Cane Syrup, in gallon buckets, per gallon	.95
Pure Louisiana Ribbon Cane Syrup in barrels, per gallon	.80
55-Gallon Barrel Pure Louisiana Ribbon Cane Syrup	\$40.00
5 Gallons Best Coal Oil	.70
50-Pound Net Weight cans Compound Lard (guaranteed 50 pounds)	\$12.00
12 Boxes Best Matches	.65
Big bales Pea Green Alfalfa Hay per bale in 10-bale lots	\$ 1.30
Bran and Shorts mixed, per sack	\$ 2.75

Georgia Stocks, Horse Collars, Collar Pads, Plow Lines, Hames, Hame Strings, Single Trees, Back Bands, Well Buckets, Water Buckets, Tubs and Wash Boards—cheaper than any one in Houston county. Get our prices.

We Buy For Less **H. G. PATTON** Wholesale and Retail We Sell For Less
5th and 6th Stores in Patton's Block.

NECESSITY DEMANDS

More:—

Peanut Machinery,
Pickers, Threshers,
Gasoline and Oil Engines,
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Rakes, Cane Mills,
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By buying these goods direct from the factory in straight car-load shipments we get lowest prices possible, and save freight, too. We can and will make you a low price.

We want you to have our catalogue and prices. We want you to know about our liberal proposition to "Farmers who want to own their own farm machinery."

If you want to make money and pay for your machinery doing work for your neighbors, write, telephone or come to see us at once.

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The cost of putting on paint, the largest item of expense in any paint job, is the same whether the paint lasts two years or ten years.

Devoe Mixed Paint

is the most economical you can use. It has greater covering capacity and wears longer than ordinary paints.

We are exclusive agents for Devoe Mixed Paint in this locality.

PRICE \$3.75.

Our store is headquarters for everything in the paint line.

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BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

"PROMPT SERVICE STORE"

Local News Items

J. C. Millar was in Houston the first of the week.

Mule Jewelry of all kinds and prices at Jas. S. Shivers' tf.

Mrs. Rose Peck has returned from a visit to Sour Lake.

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

Arch Baker has returned from a business trip to Houston.

C. P. O'Bannon is building a new home in-south Crockett.

Tom Aiken is attending the L. O. O. F. grand lodge in Waco.

Miss Mary Ellis has returned from visiting relatives in Dallas.

Jehu Goolsby of San Angelo is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murray of Lovelady were visiting here this week.

Barbed wire, hog wire, poultry wire, staples and nails at Jas. S. Shivers' tf.

Dr. W. S. Miles and family of Pennington were shopping in Crockett Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Clark and children of Mineral Wells are visiting in Crockett.

We will receive a car load of STUDEBAKER farm wagons next week. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Tomato plants for sale—25 cts. per 100, postpaid.—Demonstration Farm, Morrill, Texas. 1t*

John and Smith Wootters, students of Baylor University, Waco, were at home from Friday until Monday.

Do not experiment with some wagon you are not familiar with. Buy the STUDEBAKER from Jas. S. Shivers. tf.

Harry Castleberg, John Arrington and Roy Arledge have returned from an automobile trip to Fort Worth.

Do not experiment with some wagon you are not familiar with. Buy the STUDEBAKER from Jas. S. Shivers. tf.

Riall McConnell and Marion Winfree of Camp Bowie spent Sunday at home, coming and returning by automobile.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Latham have gone to New Orleans where the doctor will take a special course in his profession.

You take no chance when you buy a STUDEBAKER wagon. They have stood the test for over half a century. For sale by Jas. S. Shivers. tf.

For Sale.
My property consisting of two houses and one acre of land one block from the public square. Will sell one or both. 2t. John D. Friend.

Have an extra fine Jersey cow, will be fresh in milk in June, for sale or trade. What have you? tf. C. M. Ellis.

A beautiful showing of the new in footwear received this week.

1t. Crockett Dry Goods Co.

George Louis Payne of Camp Travis, San Antonio, is spending a ten-day furlough with relatives and friends in this county.

City Marshal Deupree has returned from San Antonio, to which place he took George Page, charged with deserting from the army camp.

Next week we will have the Studebaker wagon in all sizes, with gear or body brakes and in wide and narrow tires.

tf. Jas. S. Shivers

Stray Mule.

Taken up by Jess Christian, 5 miles north of Crockett, a brown mare mule, branded JL left hip. Owner is hereby notified of this stray. tf.

Sergeants Foster and Atkinson and Privates Sanders and McPhail of Camp Bowie were here Sunday, coming from and returning to the army camp by automobile.

Stray Horse.

I have taken up a stray horse of the following description: A gray horse, about 16 hands high and 10 years old or older. Owner will please come and get this horse by making proper identification, reimbursements, etc. 4t* D. M. Roberts, 7 miles southeast of Crockett.

Bargain Offer.

The Houston Daily and Sunday Post one year by mail for \$5.99, Daily without Sunday \$3.99. This is the Post's Annual Bargain Offer and is good from March 15th to March 31st—17 days. Send in your order at once. Address: The Houston Post, Houston, Texas. 3t.

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.

WALL PAPER

SPRING IS COMING, AND WITH IT THAT THRIFTY HOUSECLEANING SPIRIT FILLS THE AIR.

It is the ideal time to paper those rooms that you have had in mind for some time.

OUR STOCK OF WALL PAPER IS LARGE. OUR ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS AND COLORINGS IS UNLIMITED.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY REASONABLE. OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT IS EQUIPPED TO GIVE YOU SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

SPRING PAINTING.

You are wasteful if you let your property rot for want of the protection paint gives it.

You are thrifty if you avoid this waste.

The past winter has been a severe one. We suggest you inspect your property carefully, and if you find it needs painting, act wisely, before it is too late. We sell Harrison's Paint.

THE REXALL STORE

BAKER & CASTLEBERG, Proprietors.

A complete and up-to-date ab- Rub-my-tism—Antiseptic, for struct. tf. Aldrich & Crook. rheumatism, sprains, neuralgia.

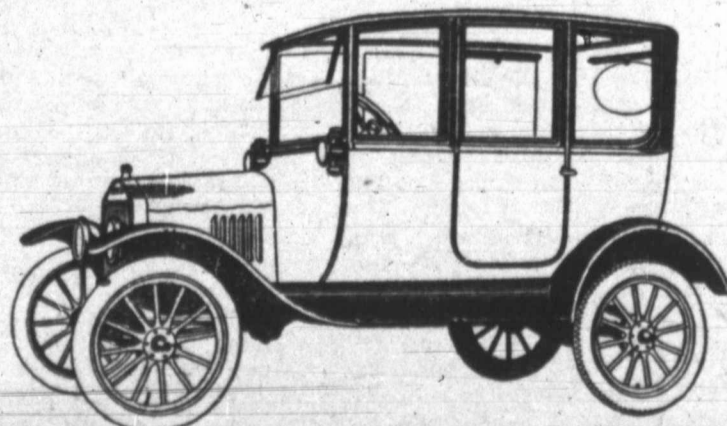
Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Sedan, \$695 f. o. b. Detroit, is a handsome enclosed motor car that meets every demand in an up-to-date enclosed car. A roomy interior seating five; deeply upholstered with fine cloth; plate glass sliding windows; silk curtains; latest type of ventilating windshield; large doors—everything for comfort, and the everlasting regular Ford chassis to carry it, all means safety with simplicity in operation and the lowest cost for maintenance. The real family car—just as delightful on the farm as it is in town. Come, see it.

Towery Motor Company

Dealer for Houston County



Specials For Saturday

OATS, per bushel.....	\$1.13
BRAN, per sack.....	\$2.70
CHOPS, per sack.....	\$3.75
HAY, PEA GREEN, per bale.....	\$1.30
MIXED FEED, per sack.....	\$3.00
SHORTS, per sack.....	\$2.95
PEANUT OIL, per gallon.....	\$1.85
PURE RIBBON CANE SYRUP.....	\$.90

Make our store your home while in the city.

W. A. Manning & Co.

Certain-teed

Roofing - Paints - Varnishes

Certain-teed means certainty of quality and guaranteed satisfaction—

the first and last object of careful buyers. Both quality and satisfaction are guaranteed by a business which has gained world leadership because of its ability to manufacture and distribute the highest quality products at fair prices.

Certain-teed Roofing & Shingles

Certain-teed is a conservation product. It is made from rags and asphalt, skillfully converted into roofing that is impervious to the elements.

Certain-teed is the most efficient type of roof for all kinds of buildings, from the modern skyscraper to the farm barn. It is light weight, weatherproof, clean, sanitary, fire-retardant. *Certain-teed* is not affected by fumes or gases, and cannot rust or corrode. Its first cost is moderate, laying cost low, and upkeep practically nothing. *Certain-teed* is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

Certain-teed Paints & Varnishes

Made from the best quality materials, mixed by modern machinery in scientifically correct proportions to produce the highest quality paint.

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes are sold at cost plus a small profit. Each color is priced according to its cost. Paint makers usually charge the same for all colors, basing their prices on the cost of making the expensive colors. The *Certain-teed* policy puts each color on the right basis. Therefore most *Certain-teed* Paints cost you less than competing paints of anything like the same high quality.



**Certain-teed Products Corporation
OF TEXAS**

**Certain-teed Products for Sale by
Smith - Murchison Hardware Company**

BOYS LOATH TO SAY FAREWELL TO COMMANDER

Orders Preventing General Greble from Leading Troops in France Caused Disappointment.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 16.—Orders from the war department relieving Major General Greble from command of the Texas division caused both amazement and disappointment at camp and in the city this week. Ever since General Greble returned from his trip in Europe three months ago, he has been riding horseback over camp daily, visiting trenches, artillery and rifle range and taking part in the practice with the men without showing fatigue. During the long cold spells this winter, he was always in the open, wading through snows and riding through blizzards, while his two aides, Captain W. C. Houghton and Lieutenant E. A. Russell, often were exhausted. Both are in their twenties yet, while Greble is 59, one year older than Pershing.

The general has never been sick enough to be in bed for many years. Greble believes it was the blood-pressure test that caused the report of his physical disability but, when he took that test here a week ago, the division surgeon declared he had passed it very well.

"If they think I am too old and senile, all right," said the general in resignation, "I will stay here and help train the boys, but I did want to go across with this Texas bunch. I like them."

No successor had been made for the division up to Thursday and in fact neither General Greble nor the headquarters have received any official advice of his change. All their information has been through the press

and it was a reporter who first broke the news to General Greble, who despite his smiles and cheerfulness is known to have been bitterly hurt by the order which reduces him to a brigadier and also keeps him from France. Officers and men at Camp Bowie have really expressed indignation over the prospect of losing Greble. He had endeared himself to all by not only his strictness but his great interest in the well being of the men. It was his hard work last winter that put a stop to the pneumonia epidemic.

General Greble had recommended that sewage and hot water facilities be installed at the base hospital before going to Europe. Then he left for France and the order was never carried out by Washington and 175 soldiers died here.

He returned on a day when there were 16 deaths and without losing one minute after his 6000 mile trip from Paris, he plunged into the job of fighting disease and death and won. Every officer in camp gives him unstinted credit for his work in preventing a spread of the epidemic. A few weeks after he returned the death rate had been reduced to a few weekly. But now he must go and there is a general feeling of sadness over the camp.

During the seven-month stay here, General Greble became well-known over Texas and Oklahoma, hundreds of prominent citizens and officials coming here to see him and leaving impressed with the fact that no better leader for the Texans in France could be selected. Only a week or so ago, Jacob F. Wolters of Houston was here, made a careful inspection of camp in company with General Hulen and then wound up by declaring Greble a great personality, character and officer who could stand more work than any man he had ever seen.

Indicative of his feeling for the humble private, only a few days ago, when he heard of a soldier being ill in the base hospital through a visitor, he insisted on taking a bouquet of

flowers from his desk to the young man who, at first, refused to believe it was true. Now he says he will keep the flowers as long as he lives.

More heavy withdrawals of Camp Bowie enlisted men for other divisions are being made, much to the disappointment of officers here. The war department has called for 650 more. Lieutenant Colonel Williams, chief of staff, expects that the division will be filled to its maximum strength when the new draft forces are called out the last of this month. This may mean that the Texans will not leave for France for some time yet unless the government should decide to send the division below the 27,000 men required.

The soldiers are learning to farm. They expect to reduce mess bills by garden products soon and gardens are being planted all over the camp. An acre lot has been put in at division headquarters, while the base hospital under the direction of its commander, Colonel H. L. Hanson, intends to plant vegetables in three acres. Colonel Hanson is also opening up a baseball diamond opposite the hospital. There are 700 patients now in the wards. Fifteen medical reserve officers have arrived during the past two weeks and the hospital has almost twice as many as it requires at present.

Seventy-three new recruits reached camp this week and are now in training. One of them died en route and two are missing. Although they will never shoulder guns or dig trenches they will perform an important part in the work of the division. The recruits are carrier pigeons which were shipped from Chicago by express. They were a day overdue and, when they arrived, they were exhausted and one was dead. What became of the two missing birds is a mystery. The carriers are now comfortably housed in a cote with the signal battalion. Fifteen men compose the "pigeon crew."

Lieutenant Colonel Metcalfe, division surgeon, has recommended dan-

cing as a good means of curing flat feet. He has suggested that a soldier can build up his arches by going to dancing schools and they are doing so dutifully, both for the arches' sake and their own.

WAR SAVINGS.

The Trinity County News, of Groveton, issued a special War Savings Edition last week. Editor Russell deserves congratulations. It seems sometimes to State Press that our newspapers are not sufficiently impressing upon their readers the importance of war savings. There was never a big war that could be financed on a cash basis without borrowing against the future, or one that could be paid for by confiscating available capital. Confiscation kills the alchemist of the golden eggs, and is therefore tantamount to economic suicide. The basis of war economy, as of commercial, agricultural and family economy, is saving—the devotion of certain portions of each individual's or family's fluid capital to income-bearing investments. The American government now offers, because of its pressing necessities, an opportunity to every American to make the sort of investment that only rich men used to make. At the same time, the money, even as little as 25c, goes to provide for the honor and happiness of the American people. Patriotism in its broadest sense and self-interest in its narrowest sense dictate a regular weekly or monthly investment in war savings stamps.—Galveston News.

Try Courier advertisers.

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS RATIFIES AGREEMENT

Social Revolutionaries of the Left Make Losing Fight Against Treaty.

Moscow, March 16.—The all-Russian congress of soviets has ratified the peace agreement with Germany by a large majority.

A bolshevik resolution approving the acts of the government of the workmen and soldiers' delegates and of the peace delegation, and calling for organization of the defense of the country by the creation of a national army of both sexes, was passed after Lenin's restoration of peace among the warring factions and his statement that this action was the only way out, intimating that the treaty might be broken under changed circumstances. The opposition, notably the social revolutionaries of the left, made a valiant but futile effort to prevent the acceptance of the treaty, which was characterized by the minister of justice as being "anti-revolutionary and anti-socialistic." He stated that the social revolutionary party, repudiating the report for the acceptance of the peace treaty would resign from the government and devote all its power and influence to the organization of armed resistance to German imperialism.

For heating small rooms a gas wall radiator, resembling the usual hot air affair, has been invented.

**OFFER HALF BILLION
CERTIFICATE ISSUE**
Total to Cover Third Loan Now
Nearly Two-Thirds of
Amount.

Washington, March 11.—In announcing tonight another \$500,000,000 issue of 4½ per cent certificates of indebtedness in preparation for the third liberty loan, Secretary McAdoo gave out figures showing that only one-half of the banks in the country subscribed for the last issue.

Although the report was issued without critical comment it was made plain that the banks had not complied with the secretary's request of a month ago when the \$3,000,000,000 program of certificates was announced that each bank set aside 1 per cent of its resources weekly for ten weeks to invest in certificates in order to insure a wide distribution of the temporary securities to ease the floating of the next loan.

Of the 28,000 banks—20,400 state institutions and 7,600 national banks—14,472 subscribed for the last issue dated Feb. 27. To the issue of Feb. 8, the first after the secretary's request, 12,550 subscribed and for the issue of Jan. 22, before the special certificate campaign was started, the number of subscribers was 6,364. Most subscribers were banks.

All the issues were subscribed in full, however.

The certificates offered tonight are to be dated March 20, and payment must be made between that date and March 22, when subscription books close. They are payable June 18 with the same privilege of being called for payment before that on ten days' notice as to previous issues of the same nature have carried and will be received in payment of loan subscriptions. They are free from ordinary taxes and subject only to estate or inheritance taxes, income surtaxes and excess profit taxes. In addition the interest on \$5,000 of the certificates held by any one person or company is free from income surtaxes.

When these certificates are subscribed \$1,900,000,000 of certificates issued in anticipation of the third loan will be outstanding.

The subscription goal which each federal reserve district will be expected to reach on this issue is as follows:

- Boston, \$33,000,000.
- New York, \$175,000,000.
- Philadelphia, \$40,000,000.
- Cleveland, \$45,000,000.
- Richmond, \$18,000,000.
- Atlanta, \$15,000,000.

**Our Boys in France
and Home Protection**

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our American youth. One in four of our boys at home was sick, rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame.

If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that we should drink plenty of water daily between meals. Then procure at the nearest drug store, Anuric (double strength). The cost is 60 cts. This "An-uric" drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

Send Dr. Pierce ten cents for trial package.

BINGER, OKLA.—"I had one knee hurt in which rheumatism developed. Afterward I hurt my back very badly loading wood. I sent for four packages of Anuric Tablets and had taken hardly two packages when they completely cured me. I have not had a twinge of rheumatism in my back or in my knee since. I know the Anuric Tablets did me more good than all the other medicines I ever took."

"I let a neighbor have one package of Anuric. He was down with his back, and it did him a world of good. My parents have known of and used Doctor Pierce's medicines for years."—W. B. PHILLIPS, Route 1, Box 72.

Chicago, \$60,000,000.
St. Louis, \$25,000,000.
Minneapolis, \$15,000,000.
Kansas City, \$25,000,000.
Dallas, \$18,000,000.
San Francisco, \$33,000,000.

THREE RAIDS IN LORRAINE BY AMERICANS

Americans Enter Enemy Lines to 600 Yards Depth.

With the American Army in France, Sunday, March 10.—The American troops, co-operating with the French, have carried out three raids opposite the American sector in Lorraine. Two of the raids were executed simultaneously last night.

The Americans swept past the German first line and penetrated to the enemy's second line, 600 yards back.

Two simultaneous raids, one northwest and one northeast of (deleted), were made after intense artillery preparation lasting for four hours, in which the German positions were leveled. At midnight two forces, each one of (deleted), with small French forces on their flanks, moved upon the German objectives behind a creeping barrage, each on a front of 600 yards. When the Americans reached the enemy first lines the barrage was lifted so as to box the German positions at both points. The men dropped into the enemy's trenches, expecting a hand-to-hand fight, but found the Germans had fled.

Continuing the advance, they went 600 yards to the German second line. All the time American machine guns were firing on each flank of the two parties to prevent the enemy from undertaking flanking operations. One French flanking party found two wounded Germans in a dugout and took them prisoner. The Americans found one.

The Americans remained for forty-five minutes in the enemy lines. They found excellent concrete dugouts, which they blew up, also brought back large quantities of material and valuable papers. While they were in the enemy lines German artillery began a vigorous counter barrage. It was quickly silenced by American heavy and light artillery, which hurled large quantities of gas shells on the batteries.

An American trench mortar battery, the homes of most of whose men are (deleted), participated in the artillery preparations preceding the raid, helped to level the enemy positions. The artillery, both light and heavy, was manned by soldiers mostly from (deleted). Soon after these two raids had been carried out the Americans staged another at a point farther along the line to the right. They went over the top after artillery preparation for forty-five minutes, in which the enemy's positions attacked were obliterated. At this place the dugouts were found to have been constructed principally of logs. Engineers accompanying the raiding party completed the artillery's work of destruction. The American infantrymen who took part in this raid are from (deleted), and the engineers from (deleted).

The raids were carried out skillfully, and but for the fact that the Germans fled, more prisoners would have been taken. American gas shells are believed to have caused many casualties among the enemy. No Americans are unaccounted for.

AMERICAN GUNNERS DESTROY BIG NUMBER

Of Gas Projectors and Strong Positions of the Germans.

With the American Army in France, March 14.—American troops in the Luneville sector have occupied Luneville and are holding enemy trenches northeast of Badonvillers, which they forced the Germans to abandon through recent raids and concentrated artillery fire.

The trenches have been consolidated with ours. This, though a small forward movement, marks the first prominent advance made by the American army in France. The consolidation of the trenches enables the Americans and French to operate from higher ground than heretofore.

The Germans made only feeble attempts to retake the position, but each time were repulsed.

TO CALL 800,000 MEN TO THE COLORS DURING THIS YEAR

Details Await Result of Legislation Providing Registration of Youths Attaining 21 Years.

Washington, March 12.—Eight hundred thousand men are to be called to the colors gradually during the present year under the second army draft which begins March 29.

An announcement Tuesday by Provost Marshal General Crowder of the number to be called was followed closely by an order for the mobilization of 95,000 men during the five-day period beginning March 29, some 15,000 of them to be assembled under the second draft. Eighty thousand will be men of the first draft of 867,000 not yet summoned into service.

Details of how the second draft is to be applied will be made public after congress has acted upon proposed legislation providing for the registration of youths attaining the age of 21 years and for basing State and district quotas on the number of registrants in class 1. In his first official statement on the subject, however, General Crowder assures the country no sweeping withdrawal of men at one time is contemplated, and that care will be taken to avoid interference with harvesting.

FILLS FIRST DRAFT AND BEGINS SECOND

Call of March 29 Will Take 3,943 Men From Lone Star State.

Washington, March 12.—A movement of 95,000 drafted men to begin on March 29 and continue for five days was ordered today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The order calls troops from every state in the union with the exception of Iowa and Minnesota. It includes men remaining from the first draft and those liable to call in the second.

Just how many men of the second draft are affected by the order was not stated at General Crowder's office. It is understood that the movement will virtually complete the first draft and that it is part of the announced plan to call registrants in small groups as fast as they can be accommodated.

The apportionment by states follows:

- Alabama, 2,634; Arizona, 148; Arkansas, 1,541; California, 1,745; Colorado, 323; Connecticut, 903; Delaware, 308; District of Columbia, 102; Florida, 2,506; Georgia, 5,925; Idaho, 242; Illinois, 1,961; Indiana, 2,877; Kansas, 587; Kentucky, 1,651; Louisiana, 3,573; Maine, 340; Maryland, 382; Massachusetts, 2,069; Michigan, 5,558; Mississippi, 2,220; Missouri, 1,170; Montana, 521; Nebraska, 459; Nevada, 72; New Hampshire, 212; New Jersey, 4,275; New Mexico, 127; New York, 12,288; North Carolina, 5,174; North Dakota, 2,647; Ohio, 6,955; Oklahoma, 598; Oregon, 369; Pennsylvania, 7,828; Rhode Island, 301; South Carolina, 343; South Dakota, 226; Tennessee, 2,753; Texas, 3,943; Utah, 247; Vermont, 156; Virginia, 2,178; Washington, 368; West Virginia, 1,514; Wisconsin, 2,214; Wyoming, 134.

The orders sent to the states call for approximately 70,000 white troops and 24,000 negroes.

The negro troops are to be scattered among the following camps: Devens, Mass.; Meade, Md.; Gordon, Ga.; Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Grant, Ill.; Pike, Ark.; Dodge, Iowa; Funston, Kan., and Travis, Texas.

QUIT BUYING FLOUR.

Residents of Fayette County Helping to Conserve Food.

Lagrange, Texas, March 14.—The merchants of Fayette county met in monthly session in the court house Wednesday afternoon and many interesting talks were made. All seemed to be eager to carry out the requirements of the State food administrator literally. In some sections of the county where only Germans reside, farmers of their own accord have decided not to buy any more flour in order to help win the war and some of the country merchants are wondering how they are going to dispose of their stocks within the required time.

Sweet Potatoes Advocated.

Dallas, Texas, March 16.—W. M. Teal of Palacios is an enthusiastic practical gardener, who has had much experience and success in home garden work. He has written to the Texas Industrial Congress, urging that more sweet potatoes be planted in Texas, and says:

"All the ground about the home not needed for other garden stuff should be put in sweet potatoes. Thousands of vacant lots could be used in growing this most delicious bread substitute. Don't depend on buying plants; bed a few to set out early, then the vines can be clipped and used for later plantings. Bed out some good variety, if only a peck or half bushel. It is better to put the bed on the south side of some building, and throw up the dirt two or three inches for drainage. Put down a layer of potatoes, cover with soil and inch deep or more. If possible put a few inches of stable manure under the bed. Keep dampened in dry weather and cover during cold spells. When the slips are large enough to transplant, prepare the land fresh by plowing or spading six or eight inches deep. Shallow ploughed land dries out easily and will not make potatoes. Black, waxy land will make potatoes if the land is

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ploughed deep and well pulverized. Potato land should be worked at least twice, once early, then bedded again when plants are ready to set. Make rows two and a half to three feet apart; set slips about fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows. Barnyard fertilizers may be spread over the ground before preparing it, to good advantage, or even after the vines have been set out. When vines of the first setting are long enough clip the ends off and put them out from time to time as you would the slips. This can be done up until June; if the seasons are good the potatoes will mature before frost. Potatoes grown from clipped vines are smoother and freer from the potato weevil. To set slips make a small hole with corner of hoe, pour in some water, set slip in the mud, press dirt well back about the slip, always leaving dry dirt on top about the plant so the soil will not bake. Cultivate with plow or hoe well two or three times. Dig when the leaves turn brown. Don't let frost kill the vines. It hurts the keeping quality of the potatoes. Handle so as not to bruise or skin them. Bed up some dirt near the house, lay some boards down, spread some hay on the boards, and pile up the potatoes on the bed, not over fifteen bushels, unless the bed is made long rather than round. Throw hay over them, stand corn-stalks around this, leaving a six inch air-hole in the south side for ventilation, and cover with dirt enough to keep them from freezing. Pack something in the hole in freezing weather. In very cold climates spread papers over the hill before putting on the dirt. This keeps out the air. In rainy climates it is better to cover the hill with dry boards. By such methods I have had potatoes to use ten months in the year."

First Texan to Die in Action.

San Antonio, Texas, March 12.—Death from wounds while in action March 5 on the French front has claimed in Lieutenant Louis J. Jordan of Fredericksburg, Texas, the first officer graduated from the first officers training camp at Leon Springs, Texas, to die in battle. Lieutenant Jordan, it is also believed, is the first officer to be killed in action in France. News of Jordan's death was received in a message from the war department to his father, William J. Jordan, of Fredericksburg, Texas.

Young Jordan, who was 27, won Statewide notice while a member of the University of Texas football eleven, of which he became captain in 1914. The same year he was selected by Walter Camp for a place on the Southern all-American eleven. While in the university also Jordan established a State hammer throw record. His university degree was obtained in the engineering department, and he was employed by a local transportation company when war was declared. He went to the officers training camp, got his commission and had been in France several weeks.

The Australian government plans to establish a laboratory for the manufacture of serum and vaccine.

Didn't Want His Men to Swear.

Whatever General Washington may have done at the battle of Monmouth, he was against the use of profane language, according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, who writes that paper:

"To the Editor.—Cursing is supposed to be a vice of soldiers. Let me quote General Washington on the subject of swearing:

"The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in the American army, is growing into fashion; he hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly; added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."
(Signed) "George Washington, Commander in Chief of American Forces."

Sixty-five business houses of New York have joined in a campaign against accidents. The list includes such concerns as the Erie Railroad, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Thos. A. Edison and the American Car & Foundry Co. Some typical warnings are as follows: "Keep your foot off the barroom rail and your name will keep off the accident list"; "Spend no time in saloons and you'll spend no time in hospitals"; "You can't have a clear head and clear eyes, steady hands and feet, if you take 'just one' drink before or after work"; "One more drink often means one man less."

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WAR SAVING SOCIETIES COUNTY BEING ORGANIZED

Mr. Arch Baker, who has recently accepted the position of county chairman of the War Savings Society campaign, called a mass meeting at the Commercial Club rooms on Tuesday afternoon of last week for the purpose of presenting the matter to our people and getting the work of organizing, the county started.

The meeting was well attended, and Mr. Baker stated that the amount which Houston county is expected to raise in this manner was \$651,000, or twenty dollars per capita for every man, woman and child in the county. This allotment is based on the total of two billion dollars that the government says must be had through the medium of selling war savings stamps.

The population of this county is about 32,000, and there were about thirty-five thousand bales of cotton raised in the county last year, which, on account of the war, brought the farmers about a hundred dollars a bale more than the average for the past generation. From this standpoint it is unreasonable to ask the farmers and merchants to loan the government one-fifth of this excess on cotton alone for the purpose of helping to carry on the war?

This Is Not a Donation.

It should be clearly understood that by the purchase of these war stamps you are not asked to donate, as you do when paying increased taxes, but you are asked to loan the government money at four percent interest, compounded quarterly. And the stamp plan enables every one, no matter how young, to invest in the good cause.

At the meeting, through the cooperation of Superintendent Snell, Mr. Baker made appointments for holding meetings on the following Friday at the school houses in the places herein enumerated; and volunteers were promptly forthcoming who agreed to provide a car and take a load of boosters out and organize a war savings society or several of them in one of these places. Grape-land (three societies), Lovelady, Arbor, Douglass School, Wesley Chapel, Ash, Porter Springs and Volga. Every volunteer was right on time, and enthusiastic meetings were held in all of these places and promising societies organized.

Monthly Program Meetings.

One of the principal features of these societies is to appoint a program committee to provide suitable entertainment for the monthly meetings that will be held by each society, and right here is where the good people of the towns can materially assist in making the work of the campaign the grand success that it should be. The ministers and lawyers and all others who can address public meetings, and many of our ladies, by the way, can make splendid talks on occasions like these are going to be. Then there should be musical numbers, recitations, etc., etc.

Ten or fifteen more meetings will be held this week and every week hereafter until the whole 125 school districts in the county are organized and at work. Every one who can assist in this campaign should hold himself in readiness, for Mr. Baker is liable to call on any time.

Fire Insurance Rates.

It is generally understood that on account of the excellent showing made during the past three years that we are entitled to a reduction of fifteen percent in our rates of fire insurance in Houston county. All that is necessary to be done, as we understand it, is for the principal insurance agents in the county to unite in a petition to the state insurance commission, quoting the figures from the last census report with a request that the reduction be granted.

The remedy appears so simple and the benefits to be attained so substantial it seems strange that the proper steps have not been taken long ago, or as soon as the published figures showed that we were entitled to the reduction. Low or reasonable fire insurance rates in any community is an attractive asset, and our fire rates have been high and burdensome for some time, causing much unfavorable comment and in some cases severe losses, as many have considered it advisable to carry their own risks than to pay the high rates. Won't our insurance agents give this important matter prompt attention.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

How Do Men Break Down.

Be assured that there is no chance of your breaking down—although there will be times when you will try to fool yourself with this idea. This thought of breaking down, indeed, is

one of the illusions of mediocrity. It is the excuse which every lazy man presents to himself. It is moral astigmatism. The great fact is that men do not break down from overwork so much as is commonly supposed. As they go upward in the scale of increased activity, increased responsibility only acts upon them as a natural stimulant and carries them along. If hard work and worry killed men so easily, most of the successful business men of America would be dead already. No! What kills men is due more to what they take into their stomachs rather than what they take into their minds.—From "Your Stimulants and Your Success," by Thomas L. Masson, in February Physical Culture.

SPRING'S APPROACH SIGNAL FOR INCREASED FIGHTING

Greater Activity Reported in Every Theater of War Except Russia.

Associated Press Report—With the approach of spring, each day witnesses an increase in the fighting activity. In every theater, except Russia, the infantry and artillery are hard at work. From the North sea to the Swiss frontier no day passes without numerous "patrol" encounters, which at times reach the intensity almost of battles and artillery duels of violence but little short of the great exchanges of shells which in the past year reached the high water mark in intensity.

Probably the most ambitious of all the attempts by the belligerents to pierce an opposing line has been made by the French troops over a wide front in the Verdun sector. The attack was delivered after preparatory artillery fire lasting 10 hours, according to the Berlin war office, but was checked. That the fighting was of a sanguinary character is indicated by the statement that the troops came into hand to hand encounters. It is claimed by Berlin that at another point in this region the Germans penetrated French positions and captured 200 prisoners, including the staff of one battalion.

At numerous points along the British front Field Marshal Haig's men are under heavy bombardments from the Germans. Particularly violent has been the pounding of the shells along the Bapaume-Cambrai road, in the Scarpe valley, and around Lens.

Only one enemy infantry attack was attempted. This occurred north of Lens and was repulsed. The British were successful in similar maneuvers near Epehy and Gavrelle.

On the American front near Toul the Americans are ever on the alert and frequently open up with their guns against German positions and compel the enemy to evacuate the sectors under fire.

The Germans, however, are not permitting the men from overseas to do all the shooting for they themselves are at times putting the Americans to an extraordinary heavy artillery fire in which explosive shells of large calibre and gas missiles are used.


Indications are not wanting from the increase in the activity in the Austro-Italian front that the Austro-Germans from their northern line intend shortly another attempt to force their way out upon the plains and into open warfare with the Italian and the British and French troops sent thither to reinforce them. Several contingents forming reconnoitering parties have been put to flight by the Italians in the mountain region. The Italians themselves have successfully engineered small offensives in the region of Monte Asalone.

Likewise in Macedonia there has been a great increase in the military operations. Along the front from Lake Ochrida eastward the big guns of both sides are hammering away. The Germans apparently are still intent on destroying the famous town of Monastir and wiping out the remaining remnants of its civilian population. The town again has been placed under bombardment by heavy projectiles and gas shells. In this attack 40 more of the noncombatant populace were killed.

STATEWIDE BILL IS SIGNED AMID CHEERS

Senate President and Speaker of House Attach Signatures to Measure.

Austin, Tex., March 16.—President Dechard of the senate signed the statewide prohibition bill at 12:30 o'clock. The senate cheered as he announced that he had signed it. Speaker Fuller signed the bill at 2:15 and it went to the governor.



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James S. Shivers

WITH THE COLORS AT CAMP TRAVIS

As Reported by Ransom Brannen, the Courier's Official Correspondent at the Army Camp.

Camp Travis, Texas, March 16.—Corporal Geo. L. Cook, Company "C," 315th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Travis, Texas, has just returned from Crockett, Texas, where he spent several days with parents and friends. He reports a most enjoyable visit and had he not been so unfortunate as to get the mumps his stay would have been more pleasant, but he says that is his luck. Corporal Cook will be in the line of duty within the next few days.

How does it feel to be picked up out of a grocery store or a bank cashier's cage and be dropped into an army camp as a soldier? What is the spirit of the selective draft men recently arrived at Camp Travis? Regardless of idle talk, take the following excerpts from letters of the new "rookies" to their folks at home and their home papers. Let them answer. "One good thing is we have everything sanitary. No uncleanness allowed and we are well fed; have pies nearly every day. Tell all the boys not to worry. It may be hard for a few days, but gets better as we become accustomed to the change."

"Army life seems to agree with the men, and from a physical standpoint, it is wonderful. The boys are all satisfied which is due largely to an efficient staff of officers, and few if any would return to civil life now were the opportunity offered."

"Everything is in the line with the government's policy of giving the soldier the advantages offered by clean competitive sport which develop individual initiative as well as offering a diversion."

"Army life at Camp Travis is not what most of the people at home think it is. We are treated the very best. The Y. M. C. A. furnishes the boys with good music, good picture shows, church and other pleasures that are possible. We have plenty to eat and a good bed to sleep in, also plenty of clothing to wear. Our barracks are electrically lighted. There is plenty of stoves and lots of coal to make heat."

"We send our greeting to the folks at home and ask them not to worry, for our greatest worry is thinking that the home folks are bothered, when the fact of the matter is that we are having a better time than they can imagine."

"If any individual had a privilege for which to be thankful for your brother, husband or sweetheart has, if they are connected with the National Army and you who are at home should be thankful that your family is represented in this gigantic task, the upbuilding of humanity."

for the drafted army for one never saw greater opportunities for a man to develop not only as a soldier, but also as a man, physically and mentally."

"I have no doubt that all of us find things different to what we were accustomed in civil life. For my part, have encountered rules I never knew existed, but don't see how this grand army could exist if it wasn't for them."

"Every day I remain in camp, I have a growing feeling of pity and contempt for the man who seeks by some subterfuge to evade draft and service. Now that we are here, we are going to do everything within our power to accomplish the purpose for which we were summoned. We were ignorant before or I venture to say without any feeling of possible contradiction that nearly everyone of us would have volunteered."

"Never in the history of the world with all its great armies were soldiers so well cared for as we are—housed in well heated houses, well clothed and abundantly fed, with none of the sufferings and inconveniences to bear that marred the paths of all great armies who have fought on battle fields of the world. Because of the broad scope of our training, it is sometimes hard to realize we are training for war instead of getting a training to make one a better man physically and a better citizen generally."

General Pershing's suggestion as to the tone of letter to be written men in the service is appropriate wherever the soldiers may be located. "Let them write to their boys cheerful, hopeful letters, not letters filled with gloom. The boys here are a brave lot and it is for their friends in America to keep them so." The mothers, sisters, and families at home can serve their country and be as brave as their own blood actually in fighting forces by keeping their spirits high, which makes their courage indomitable and assures victory in a just cause.

Don't make the boys homesick. Don't make them unhappy in the idea that you are unhappy. Be brave and bear it, if your feelings are such, but don't jeopardize your own men's lives by lowering their morale.

Ransom Brannen.

Class 1 Men Will Be Called Regardless of Subdivisions.
Registrants placed in class 1 will be subject to call for military service in the sequence of their order numbers regardless of the subdivisions under the classification, according to a communication received by the local exemption board from Major John C. Townes Jr., of Austin, supervisor of the selective service law in Texas.

There are five subdivisions under class 1: A, single man without dependent relatives; B, married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family; C, married man dependent on wife for support; D, married man, with or

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without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor; E, unskilled farm laborer; F, unskilled industrial laborer.

M'ADOO WILL MAKE TOUR OF THE SOUTH

Is Making Speeches in the Interest of Third Liberty Loan.

Washington, March 17.—Secretary McAdoo will make a speaking tour of the South, Middle West and East on behalf of the third liberty loan, beginning at Philadelphia on Saturday, April 6, the opening day of the campaign. Speaking dates in Southern States were made public Sunday night. The definite engagements after April 6 are in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arizona.

After visiting Arizona, the secretary plans to return through New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Maine and Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The cities to be visited in these States will be determined later.

With the exception of New Orleans, none of the cities to be visited during the third loan was included in Secretary McAdoo's speaking tour during the two campaigns last year.

His dates include:
Houston, Texas, April 15.
San Antonio, April 16.
El Paso, April 17.
Phoenix, Ariz., April 18.

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.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

FOOD SHORTAGE IN FRANCE.

Miss Spencer writes from France: "Our boys have plenty, while the French have less than any others, and since they have for more than three years stood between us and the German hordes, the least we can do for them is not to forget them in this their hour of extreme need."

Miss Spencer is chairman of the Food for France fund, and has made a tour of the entire western front.

What she says of the needs of the French applies to food. They have less than others, but see what they have done. What are we to understand when we contrast this declaration by Miss Spencer with such denunciations of the food administration as men like Senator Reed are making?

If the French are living on short rations, then it seems to the Post that there should be no return to the old custom of universal waste in the United States.

The packers who seem to be complaining about meatless days, which by the way have been beneficial in the highest degree to all the people of the United States, have not indicated that the restriction is causing too much meat stock to be accumulated by reducing the price.

The meat consumed in the United States with all the restrictions has been far more than the English or French civilians are allowed.

If there is enough in the United States to enable people to eat like cannibals, then it seems to us that there ought to be enough to increase the allowance of the French and English soldiers in the trenches, and possibly the allowance of English and French civilians who have to work at a high standard of efficiency to supply their armies.—Houston Post.

PATRIOTISM AT ITS ZENITH.

When the general manager of the Hog Island ship yard told the senate commerce committee that he had first asked the government 10 per cent commission on the "know how" to run a ship yard and had later reduced the commission to 5 per cent because he found he could get no more, a senator asked:

"You started as high as you thought you might get and came down to what you had to take?" "It might be stated that way," admitted the manager.

And the senator ejaculated, "Patriotism at its most glorious zenith!"

Many reports from Washington show that a good number of those who are doing war work for the United States are show-

ing instances of the same "patriotism."

And a large part of the dissatisfaction which is being exhibited by American laboring men is due to that same "patriotism." The employers of labor can not expect their workers to be more patriotic than they themselves are. In the old statement of the case, "no stream may rise higher than its source." And if the employers are grafters and profiteers, they must expect that the men doing the work will want their share of the loot.—Houston Post.

HOW THE MERCHANT MAY SERVE THE NATION.

The merchant may help to win this war by seeing to it that his organization, through which he serves his community as a distributor, is 100 per cent efficient; that his volume of sales is pushed up to 100 per cent of maximum; that there is no waste energy; that quick turn-overs of stocks, assuring minimum per-sale profits, are effected through advertising.

This is his plain duty—based on self-interest, on an interest in the common welfare, and on patriotism!

He must make his store organization yield its full output of service

And he must sell the goods asked for—a "substitutor" soon founders on the rock of "lost-confidence."—Galveston News.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO PREVENT IT?

Miss Suzanne Silvercrucys is the 19-year-old daughter of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Belgium.

Miss Silvercrucys escaped and came to America, where she is now doing the work of a servant at the Belgium Relief Workers Headquarters.

Miss Silvercrucys says: "My prayer for the young womanhood of America is that they may be spared the brutality, the insults, the anguish and suffering that have been heaped upon the helpless womanhood of my own brave Belgium by the cruel and despotic Hun during these three years of horror."

"That the fair young women of the United States may escape the advances of supercilious, smirking German officers, who, when they occupied my city of Brussels, were angered because our girls did not fall in love with them and then proceeded to force their attentions upon them."

"That the girls and women of America may not suffer the terrible fate that befell many of our young Belgian women, who were lined up in the city hall courtyards of their villages when the Germans arrived, and then were dragged off into captivity when these officers walked along the line, stroking their mustaches and pointing to any pretty girl whom they desired, with the remark, 'I'll take this one.'"

"That the women of America may not see their young men slain by the thousands, their fathers sent off into Germany as laborers, their mothers sent into the fields to perform the hardest of manual labor, their own sisters shot down in defense of honor."

"All these things have happened in my own unhappy Belgium—I have seen it all with my own eyes—and it is my prayer that you here in the United States may be spared all these things."

What are you doing to prevent it? Unless you are investing every dollar you can do without in liberty bonds or war stamps you are NOT doing your part.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN AGAINST DISEASE.

In the larger cities of Texas, over 1200 people a year, an average of more than three each day, become sick with some dangerous communicable disease. Every case of such disease is contracted from some other case. Communicable diseases are preventable.

Every person or suspected case of communicable disease should be reported immediately to the health officer. The house should be placarded as a protection to other people. Many diseases are most communicable in their early stages. Systematic physical examination of school children is one of the best methods of locating and controlling communicable diseases. Keep your children away from persons who are sick.

If your child shows any signs of sickness—even a slight cold or sore throat—keep him away from others, and call a physician. Prompt action may save him from a severe case of diphtheria or scarlet fever. Don't let your carelessness cause the illness and possibly the death of your own or other children.

What are you doing to make your city a healthier and a better place to live in.

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT—RAISE FOOD!

The United States army and navy today number about 2,200,000 men

and 350,000 horses and mules. The armed forces of our allies contain approximately 15,000,000 men and 2,500,000 animals.

These men and animals must have food, and America is the one great source, uninjured by war and within reasonable shipping distance, on which all rely. We are sending our surplus food and feed to Europe now, but in view of the world-wide shortage, we must prepare to ship a far greater quantity this year and next year.

Farmers are urged, not to work harder, but to make their work more productive, and to produce those foods that we and our allies need and that can be most easily stored and transported—corn, beef, peanuts, poultry, sweet potatoes, oats, pork, cane and beans. These are the products for you to raise this year.

The farmer and the soldier must help each other. Without our brave soldiers in France and the splendid men in the allied navies, we would soon become a German province just as surely as Belgium is today. Without the farmers of America our armies and allies would starve.

Remember that the German army is only seven days from the American coast, so do your utmost to feed the men and animals who "stand like a stone wall" between you and it.

CHARACTER COMES FIRST.

Extract from talk before the United Drug Company salesforce by J. G. McConnell of Crockett:

The one great essential is character. Moral character means integrity or common honesty. Richard H. Waldo says, "Honesty and salesmanship are so absolutely identical that the question can only be one of rhetoric."

It is important that the salesman establish between himself and the buyer a cordial relationship. Then he has little to overcome; the open sesame to the man's mind and heart is thereby found. Only the man's integrity, intelligence and industry can accomplish this. The salesman of character is courteous; and character, more than any other one thing, puts the salesman where he should be in the estimation of his customers.

Aside from the moral character, there is merchandise character. A salesman should be as careful of the character of the house he represents, and of that of his merchandise, as he is of his own character.

Confidence is the second great essential. Confidence means optimism, for no man can be great who is a pessimist. Have confidence in yourself, but not too much; too much is worse than none at all. Have confidence in your fellow man. Above all, have confidence in the firm you represent and in the merchandise you sell. Confidence in yourself, in your house, in your line, is incompatible with timidity, which is a weakness in any salesman.

Health is of great importance for it is the foundation of intelligence and industry. A sick man seldom has an active brain or an active body, and both are essential to success.

Intelligence means many things, not the least being the salesman's mental attitude in granting to "the other fellow" the right to his own opinion. A great deal depends upon a salesman's ability to understand his customer's point of view. Intelligence implies, also, a knowledge of merchandise. To succeed, you must be able to answer intelligently all questions regarding your goods or your house. A salesman should, also, know, so far as possible, the goods and policies of his competitors. He should at all times be on the alert for information of importance, both to himself and to his house.

Industry as an essential of salesmanship means work, which, in turn, should mean service. Strong effort is necessary in the accomplishment of any great deed. The biggest men are the hardest workers. When asked if invention were not largely the result of inspiration, Thomas A. Edison answered, "No, invention is 90 per cent perspiration and 10 per cent inspiration."

Perseverance is a valuable asset; in fact, a necessity. How many times have you gentlemen won out by "sticking to it!" A quitter never gets very far. The word no, or a cold reception merely affords a greater obstacle to be overcome, and—a greater pleasure in winning.

Tact, or diplomacy, must not be overlooked. In it lies the knowledge of human nature; it goes hand in hand with perseverance. Through diplomacy "No" has been made to mean "Yes." The salesman can be, nay, he must be, a diplomat, for diplomacy is the open channel to close, cordial and permanent relationship between people or peoples.

The next two essentials are, good temper and self control. The successful salesman possesses an even temper, a pleasant disposition, a willing smile, and he never "flies off the handle." When you are right you have no reason to lose your temper; when you are wrong you cannot afford to lose it. Let the "other fellow" lose his temper; then you have him, where you want him, at your mercy.

A salesman must be firm, never weakening on a point involving right and wrong. No one has much respect for a weakling or for the fellow who is prone to take the back track. Therefore, establish a policy, a method, an argument, and be firm in its execution.

In appearance the salesman must be neat, but never gaudy. Keep clean, both bodily and mentally. Look healthy and prosperous. The prosperous appearance of a salesman has a great deal to do with his personal success, and it is valuable in moulding public opinion regarding the house he represents.

SOME EDITORIALS BY HON. R. T. MILNER

What the Former President of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College Writes for the Rusk County News

A GREAT SPEECH.

Many great and luminating speeches have been made on the various phases and sides of the war, but few, if any, are superior in cold logic and facts to the one recently delivered by Otto H. Kahn of New York to the American Germans of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Kahn is a native of Germany, served in the German army when a boy, and loves the German people, but abhors Prussian militarism. His father in 1848 took up arms against Prussian oppression. After relating the facts leading to this war and the conditions as they have existed for thirty years in Germany, Mr. Kahn said:

"In fighting for the cause of America as loyal Americans we are fighting at the same time for the deliverance of the country of our birth from those unrighteous powers which held it enthralled and fed upon its soul."

"America is not waging a war of vengeance or hatred, notwithstanding all the injuries and measureless provocations we have received. The divine lesson which 2000 years ago, on the mountain, still holds good as the only safe lodestar for the guidance of the world. We have lighted a fire to purity, not to burn at the stake."

"If ever a nation entered a war after having maintained infinite forbearance in the face of a grave menace and dangers and the most intolerable provocation and from motives as pure and as high as the great blue dome of heaven, America is that nation. We seek no reward whatsoever of a material nature."

"We seek no 'place in the sun'—to use the German chancellor's term—except the sun of liberty, but to share with all the world."

"America is incapable of hating an entire people, but we do hate, we are fighting and we shall fight with every ounce of our might, the spirit which has power over the people of Germany, and which, if it were to prevail—as, under God, it never will—would destroy liberty, justice and democracy."

"It was not the people of Great Britain which America fought in the war of the revolution, but the spirit of the ruling caste which held sway over them. America fought then for an ideal and for liberty and independence, and sacrificed blood and treasure and suffered and endured and won. And so it will be now."

"The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism can not live in the same world. One or the other must conquer. In the mad pride of its contempt for democracy Prussianism has thrown down the gauntlet to us."

"We have taken up the challenge and now stand arrayed by the side of the other freedom-loving nations of the world, giving our fresh strength and our boundless resources to them who, heroically striving, have borne the heat and burden of a dreadful

long and exhausting struggle, yet stand unwearied, erect and resolute.

"The enemy is of formidable strength. But even if he were far stronger than he is; even if we did not have the men and the means which are ours; even if our comrades in arms had not demonstrated their superb and indomitable prowess, still must our cause prevail—for there is fighting with us a force which has ever proved itself stronger than any other and again has triumphed over overwhelming odds. That force, God inspired, death-defying and unconquerable, is the soul of man."

"And when—Heaven grant it may be soon!—the soul of the German people will have freed itself from the sinister powers that now keep it in ban and bondage; when it will have found again the high impulses and aims of its former self; when it will once more understand and speak the universal language of humanity and right, then, in God's own time, there will be peace."

There are no sins, purely of the heart, worse than hatred and prejudice. And yet there is not much cure for them. They live and flourish in the smallest of minds, and weaken the moral fiber through and through. No man deeply beset with prejudice is ever capable of discovering or presenting the truth, either in religion or politics. Persons so endowed should not be censured any more than we would censure a person for being cross-eyed, or near-sighted, or wool-headed.

This war will revolutionize business methods in France, and open up avenues of positions for American soldiers when the war is over. The old French system of operating banks and railroads is already being Americanized. It is hoped that in return for the ideas that France is to receive from America that thousands of our boys will become infected with the best of their art and literature.

A United States Senator in a speech a few days ago of less than an hour in length addressed the chair thirty-three times. The old congressional records show that men like Webster, Calhoun and Clay would arise and exclaim: "Mr. President," and then for hours rivet the attention of everybody in Washington in one solid, unbroken discourse.

A distinguished Texas lawyer said that after this war is over, about all the talking, from that time on, will be done by the soldiers who went to France and other foreign countries. And he might have added that they will hold about all the offices also.

No one can tell now who the great American soldiers will be when the war is over. The men who came out of the Civil War immortalized were unknown to fame when the contest began.

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of the First Guaranty State Bank AT WELDON, State of Texas.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts, Furniture and Fixtures, Cash Items, etc. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in, Surplus Fund, Undivided Profits, etc.

State of Texas, County of Houston: We, Jacob Embry, as president, and Wy. H. Mangum, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JACOB EMBRY, President. Wy. H. MANGUM, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1918. J. F. ROSAMOND, Notary Public of Houston Co., Texas. Correct-Attest: J. T. ETHEREDGE, W. D. JAMES, GEO. C. EMBRY, Directors.

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of the Lovelady State Bank AT LOVELADY, State of Texas.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts, Furniture and Fixtures, Cash Items, etc. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in, Surplus Fund, Undivided Profits, etc.

State of Texas, County of Houston. We, K. D. Lawrence, as president, and I. J. Young, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

K. D. LAWRENCE, President. I. J. YOUNG, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1918. C. C. ALLEN, J. P. and Ex Officio Notary Public, Houston County, Texas. Correct-Attest: A. A. WALLER, K. D. LAWRENCE, I. J. YOUNG, Directors.

Turn to the next column.

WAR S... Mr. J... accepted man of paign, Comm... afterno... pose of people ganizing... The n... Mr. Ba... which r... raise in... twenty... man, w... This all... of two... ernment... medium... The... about 3... thirty-f... raised i... on acco... farmers... bale m... past ge... point is... farmers... governn... on cott... helping... T... It sho... by the J... you are... do wher... you are... money s... pounded... plan ena... young, t... At the... eration... Baker n... ing mee... at the s... herein e... were p... agreed t... load of... war sav... them in... land (th... bor, Dou... Ash, Por... voluntee... thusiasti... of these... Mon... One o... these so... gram co... entertain... ings that... and right... ple of th... in makin... the gran... The min... others w... ings, and... way, can... casions l... Then the... bers, reci... Ten or... be held... hereafter... districts... and at w... sist in r... self in r... liable to... F... It is g... account... made dur... we are e... teen per... surance i... is necessa... stand it... ance ager... a petition... mission, c... last censu... the reduc... The rer... the benef... stantial i... proper sta... ago, or a... ures show... the reduct... insurance... an attract... have been... some time... comment... losses, as... visible to... to pay the... surance a... matter pr... How... Be assu... of your... there will... to fool yo... thought of

Feed Your Stock For Weight and Profit!

Real solid weight is what you want your stock to have. It is the solid weight that means profit, and solid weight is only secured when you feed a stock food that is composed of the best of material. Our stock food has a wonderful tonic effect on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and will tone up your stock in a wonderful way. We guarantee results.

CROCKETT DRUG COMPANY
THE HOUSE OF SERVICE

Local News Items

Junk Rubber Wanted.

Bring us your old automobile casings, tubes, or any other junk rubber you may have, and get the money for it.—Day and Night Garage, E. E. McLemore, Proprietor. 2t.

A Bargain.

A bargain for some one if taken at once. In order to get them moved now, I offer a windmill and gasoline engine for sale cheap. Can be seen on my premises in Crockett.

tf. Mrs. A. H. Wootters.

School House Contract.

The contract for Crockett's new school building has been let to Jopling Brothers of Corsicana. The contracts, including the plant for steam heating, cover \$60,000. The contractors will be on the ground and ready to begin work soon.

Not Yet Arrived.

A large advertisement, over the firm name of Deupree & Waller, has been carried in the Courier for the last two weeks, advertising a special demonstration and sale that was to be put on at the store of this firm. The

line of goods that was to be demonstrated has not yet arrived, and as Messrs. Deupree & Waller do not know when it will arrive, the advertisement is discontinued for the present. They will have an announcement to make later.

Automobile Awarded.

The small automobile given away by the Crockett Drug Company was won by Frank Smith, representing the boy scouts, he having received the largest number of votes. The boy scouts are thinking of selling the car and investing the proceeds in a camping outfit.

An item of news that the Courier has heretofore overlooked is the reopening of the Harris hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harris. They have named it the Original Harris Hotel, they having operated this popular hostelry for a number of years before making a change a few years ago.

What have you to sell? See me. I want your butter, eggs, frying size chickens, old roosters, turkeys, geese, bees wax, peanuts, peas. Don't expect me to make the market for the other fellow. Sell them to me where you always get the top price for your produce.

tf. Johnson Arledge.

What Is Food?

In meeting the problem of food conservation we must first determine what is—and what is not—food.

We must not rush thoughtlessly into a sudden and radical change of diet.

We must now more than ever before keep ourselves and our children well nourished and in every way fit to meet the many new problems of today.

Let us beware that now when to use substitutes seems to be a patriotic duty that we consider the substitutes and make sure that such substitutes are of standard quality and good enough to really take the place of the food you endeavor to conserve. To this end we are putting forth our efforts.

Remember what Mr. Hoover says—EAT WISELY, and without waste.

ARNOLD BROTHERS

AUTO DELIVERY.

PHONE 270.

A number of Crockett people, relatives and friends of the deceased, went to Augusta Wednesday to attend the funeral of Miss Lucina Wall, daughter of Mr. W. H. Wall, who died Tuesday. Those whose hearts are grieved by the death of this young lady have the sympathy and condolence of a wide acquaintanceship.

Gone to France.

Lewis Meriwether sent a wire to his father, Dr. L. Meriwether, of this city Sunday morning, telling his father of his departure for somewhere, he did not know where. It is taken for granted that he was leaving for France. Lewis is in the radio service, and has been in training at an Atlantic coast port.

Cattle and Money.

A cattle deal involving a consideration of \$7000 was made in Crockett Saturday when Rhoden & Griffen bought the Arnold & Buffington cattle. This herd consists of upwards of 200 head and is running on the range near Pennington. The deal was closed with Mr. Arnold Saturday, Mr. Buffington having previously sold his interest to a third party.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election is ordered held on Saturday, the 6th day of April, 1918, for the election of three County School Trustees, one in each Commissioner's Precinct, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of Houston county, Texas. The managers of the common school trustees' election shall be managers of this election. E. Winfree, County Judge, Houston County. 2t.

Brunk's Comedians.

Brunk's Comedians closed their engagement in this city Saturday night and left for Jacksonville Sunday. They have a strong company of players, and their large tent was filled every night with a well-satisfied audience. Mr. Brunk, the general manager, is a clean, straight business man, and all of our people who had any dealings with him and his company hope for their return next season. Capacity business was done Saturday night.

Mrs. John B. Smith.

Mrs. Adeline E. Doisy Smith, wife of the late Rev. John B. Smith, the first president of Mary Allen Seminary, died at her recent home in Santa Ana, California, on Wednesday, March 13. Mrs. Smith is well remembered in Crockett. She was associated with her husband in his mission work among the colored girls of Texas from 1886 to 1910. The news of her death brings deep regret to friends in Crockett and the territory served by Mary Allen Seminary.

Arrested for Desertion.

George Page, a Houston county registrant in training at Camp Travis, San Antonio, was arrested by Constable M. C. English eight miles south of Kennard Friday night. Page had been absent from the army camp since December 23, and it was known by the officers that he was in hiding in Piney Creek bottom south of Kennard. Before going to the army camp he lived near Kennard. He told Constable English that he had been hiding in the bottom since leaving the army camp and that he was tired of scouting around and was ready to give up. The report had been circulated that Page would not surrender, but the constable took him without any trouble. Constable English and other officers had been hiding in the bottom for several nights, but had been unable to apprehend their man before Friday night. The charge against Page is desertion. He was under a suspended sentence when drafted, having been convicted in the Houston county district court for assault to murder a few years ago. He was brought to Crockett Saturday morning by Constable English and returned to the San Antonio army camp Saturday night.

Have You Tried The Madame Grace Corset



May I suggest that you come in and let me show you the different models? There's style and comfort in every model and prices are right.

The Vogue Millinery

First Baptist Church.

Next Sunday morning I desire to preach about "How God Blesses Us in Christ" and at the evening service talk to you about work in the millennial reign of Jesus and His people. To the believer in Jesus as God made manifest in the flesh, I know of no message that ought to bring greater comfort and inspiration than the fact of His return that we may be where He is. Let us learn of Him. I have no new gospel, but the age-long power of Jesus sacrificed and raised again for our redemption. He loves His people with an infinite tenderness, and we should study about Him that we may be able to love Him more and serve Him better.

Bible School Sunday morning at 9:45. Everybody come and bring your friends.

L. L. Sams, Pastor.

WATCH HOSPITAL

Watch crystals correctly fitted. Can fit the smallest wrist watch.

THE BEST REPAIR WORK

done at reasonable prices.

C. T. JONES
at The Rexall Store.

COMING!

Optical Expert

FROM

**LONE STAR
OPTICAL CO.**

1214 1/2 MAIN ST. DALLAS, TEX.

Established 14 Years

One of our experts will make regular visits here.

Every pair of glasses guaranteed with a written guarantee.

We solicit the cases others fail to fit. Special attention given to children.

Remember, 90 per cent of all headaches are caused from some eye strain. Thousands of Nervous Troubles are relieved by glasses.

Beware of Peddlers and Traveling Vendors who have no permanent address, and not backed by a reliable company.

Kryptok Invisible Bifocals our specialty. Remember the date and call early.

Next visit: April 9, 10, 11th. Crockett, Pickwick Hotel. THREE DAYS ONLY.

Seeded ribbon cane, sorghum, Sudan, German and cattail millet, Wurzel beet, rape pole bean, watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, onion sets. See Johnson Arledge. tf.

Canvas Footwear

I have the style and price Canvas Boot, Pump or Oxford you like. Thousands of shoes of all kinds—surely I can suit anyone.

Ladies' Shoes from \$7.00 Down

Men's Shoes from \$6.00 Down

See my spring line before you buy.

I SELL
WAR SAVINGS
STAMPS

N. L. ASHER

SHOES AND MEN'S CLOTHING

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

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
S. A. DENNY
- For District Clerk
V. B. (Barker) TUNSTALL
- For Sheriff
P. T. (Preston) LIVELY
E. B. (Bud) HALE
R. J. (Bob) SPENCE
- For Tax Assessor
WILL McLEAN
- For Tax Collector
C. W. BUTLER Jr.
- For County Treasurer
MIKE McCARTY
WILLIE ROBISON
NEY SHERIDAN
- For Co. Supt. of Schools
J. N. SNELL
- For Road Superintendent
G. R. (Ross) MURCHISON
F. H. BAYNE
- For Justice Peace, Prec. No. 1
C. R. STEPHENSON
- For Constable, Precinct No. 1
J. H. (Jim) PATTON
C. R. McPHAIL
O. W. ELLISOR

For Road Superintendent.

Mr. F. H. Bayne announces for road superintendent. Mr. Bayne has lived in Houston county a long time and is thoroughly conversant with Houston county's needs in the matter of better roads. He is a believer in better schools and better churches and therefore a believer in better roads. At the same time he believes in making a dollar go as far as it can be made to go when it comes to spending the people's money and especially so when it comes to spending their school money or their road money. In other words he believes in spending the dollar when the roads are concerned, but he believes in making the dollar buy the full dollar's worth of whatever it is spent for. And he proposes to show no favoritism if elected, but to see that each community and road district gets exactly what is coming to it. Mr. Bayne has always been prominent in democratic party councils and anything said of him along that line is superfluous. His qualifications and integrity are equally as well known also, and his candidacy is herewith submitted without further introduction.

A folding life raft that automatically opens itself when thrown into the water is an Englishman's invention.

With Deepest Gratitude

to the public and many friends, who have given me their trade and best wishes during the past years of my business career, I beg to announce that I occupy a building by the post-office, and have on display a beautiful line of the newest Spring Millinery from various leading markets, which I most cordially invite you to see before you purchase. Again thanking you,

Mrs. W. O. Phipps
LOVELADY, TEXAS

With Our Subscribers.

Farmers are beginning to talk about the drouth, but they are not complaining. As one of them said, "It has always rained in east Texas, sometimes too much. All that is needed is for us to do our part, and not wait for the rain, which always comes in time." And they are doing their part. They are taking advantage of these pretty days, and it is a mighty sorry piece of cleared land, unless used for pasture, that is not being tilled. They tell the Courier these things when they come in to renew their subscriptions, and the following subscribers have either called to renew or sent in their renewals since last issue:

- Sloan Brown, Ratcliff Rt. 1.
- A. J. Morrow, Lovelady Rt. 3.
- J. A. Maxey, Lovelady Rt. 1.
- Harry Ellis, Crockett.
- Mrs. Joe Adams, Crockett.
- George Lane, Crockett Rt. 1.
- A. J. Smith, Crockett Rt. 5.
- Mrs. Florence E. Clark, Mineral Wells.
- Avery Lovelady, Lovelady.
- J. H. Haddox, Crockett Rt. 4.
- J. C. Haddox for W. P. Balthrop, Reed, Okla.
- R. W. Keels, Creek.
- C. T. Brown, Kennard Rt. 1.
- G. H. Robison, Crockett Rt. 5.
- J. A. Ellis, Crockett.
- W. T. Craig, Augusta Rt. 1.
- Dr. W. S. Miles, Pennington.
- R. G. Dun & Co., Houston.
- W. B. Faris, Ratcliff.

Married in Houston.

Miss Gladys Dawes of this city and Mr. Taylor Hail of Goose Creek were married in Houston Sunday morning. Mr. Hail is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hail of Crockett and has been living in Goose Creek for several months.

The bride left Crockett Saturday night with the intention of visiting her sister, Mrs. Sonley LeMay, in Wharton. Sunday morning at Houston she was met by Mr. Hail, and it was then that long-time sweethearts decided to postpone no longer. The wedding ceremony was performed, and Mr. and Mrs. Hail went to Goose Creek to make their home.

This marriage was a complete surprise to the friends of both the bride and the bridegroom. Only the mother of the bride and the brother, Tom Dawes, who accompanied his sister to Houston, knew of what was to transpire. Both the bride and the bridegroom belong to prominent Crockett families. They have many friends in this city and elsewhere who wish for them continued and unmeasured happiness and prosperity.

Death of Pioneer Citizen.

Mrs. H. C. Castleberg, mother of our fellow townsman, Mr. H. J. Castleberg, died at an early hour Wednesday morning. Mrs. Castleberg became ill during the night and a physician was called. She improved immediately and it was thought all danger was over. But during the early hours of morning her condition

became serious again and death followed in a very short time.

Mrs. Castleberg was one of Crockett's oldest residents and one of its pioneer citizens. She had lived here many years, coming in early life with her husband from Arkadelphia, Ark. Losing her husband by death a number of years ago, she had since lived with her son in Crockett. She had outlived many of the people of her age who were the town's citizens when she came here.

Mrs. Castleberg endeared herself to our people in numerous ways. She was noted for her many charitable deeds, acts of kindness and personal sacrifices. Funeral services were held Thursday at the Castleberg home and interment followed in Glenwood cemetery.

Election Notice.

March 11th, 1918.

Be it ordained by the city council of the City of Crockett that an election be and the same is hereby ordered to be held, in the said City of Crockett, on the first Tuesday in April, 1918, same being the 2nd day of April, 1918, for the purpose of electing a mayor and two aldermen.

Ed Douglass is hereby appointed judge of said election.

By order of the City Council.
J. H. Painter, Mayor.
Attest: C. A. Hassell, City Secretary. 2t.

Some Postscripts.

It takes but one-twentieth of a second for a wireless signal to pass from Washington to San Francisco.

An Alabama inventor's device to support invalids in bed closely resembles the back and arms of a chair.

Machinery has been invented in Norway for making anchor chains that are said to be as good as hand made.

By pressing a button on the steering wheel a new automobile fender drops a rod carrying a sheet of canvas that serves as a pocket to pick up a person if struck.

You take no chance when you buy a STUDEBAKER wagon. They have stood the test for over half a century. For sale by Jas. S. Shivers.

Next week we will have the Studebaker wagon in all sizes, with gear or body brakes and in wide and narrow tires. tf. Jas. S. Shivers

No. 8742. Reserve Dist. No. 11.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Lovelady, in the State of Texas, at the Close of Business on March 4, 1918.

RESOURCES.

a. Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	132,540.08	
Total loans		132,540.08
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,573.66
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	6,250.00	
f. U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	8,000.00	14,250.00
Liberty loan bonds:		
a. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½ per cent and 4 per cent, unpledged		3,950.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		950.00
Furniture and fixtures		1,858.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		21,994.73
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		83,093.34
Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14 and 15		6,167.58
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	89,255.92	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		223.14
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		312.50
Total		\$266,908.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		\$25,000.00
Surplus fund		9,000.00
a. Undivided profits	4,760.81	
b. Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	1,499.37	3,261.44
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		50.00
Circulating notes outstanding		6,250.00
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		179,344.34
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41	179,344.34	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		44,002.25
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 42, 43, 44 and 45		44,002.25
Total		\$266,908.03

State of Texas, County of Houston, ss:

I, W. H. Collins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. COLLINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March, 1918.
C. B. MOORE, Notary Public.

Correct-Attest: JACOB EMBRY,
J. L. ALLBRIGHT,
J. A. HARELSON,
Directors.