

# The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

Volume XXIX—No. 39.

Entered as Second Class Matter at Crockett Post-Office.

Subscription Price \$1.50 Per Annum, Payable at Crockett

## PEACE IMPOSSIBLE WHILE AUTOCRACY

Rules in Germany, Says President Wilson—Armistice a Question for Army Leaders.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson Monday answered Germany's peace proffer with a note declaring anew that there can be no peace with a German government controlled by a military autocracy and no thought of an armistice while German atrocities continue on land and sea.

When the time to consider an armistice comes, the president said, the military advisers of the United States and the allies will be consulted and no military advantage of the armies fighting the central powers will be lost.

Text of the Message.

The text of the president's answer follows:

"In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th instant which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of October 8 and 12, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it is his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

Inhuman Practices Must Stop.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States, nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany can not be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

Autocracy Must Be Overthrown.

It is as follows: "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world, or, if it can not be presently destroy-

ed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated with Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary. "Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) "Robert Lansing, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

## LIBERTY LOAN MUST GO OVER

Army Has Done and Is Doing All That a Proud and Grateful Nation Could Ask.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Secretary Baker returned from the western front Sunday with the message that the liberty loan "must go over the top," whatever the result of peace proposals.

This was the only comment the secretary would make on the peace overtures. His own explanation of his trip shows that it was taken to pave the way for war on a greater scale.

"The army has done and is doing all that a proud and grateful country could ask," Mr. Baker said on reaching Washington, "and the time has come for us to put in every ounce of our strength to assure its complete victory. The people at home have a solemn responsibility for their share in the final result.

"The liberty loan must go over the top! Its success is both our message of gratitude to the boys who are braving war's worst perils in defense of our liberties and a message to Germany that our people at home are as resolute as our soldiers are brave. "Whatever the result of the peace proposals, the war department must proceed at full speed with men and supplies and the people must support the army until the boys are back with the fruits of victory safe and assured. If every American could have seen our boys in khaki as they stormed the German trenches, assailed with shrapnel, high explosives and machine guns, he would be eager to subscribe his all to the liberty loan, the success of which, after all, is the measure of our support of the cause for which these boys are giving their lives.

"My trip abroad was principally for the purpose of arranging further co-operation in the matter of shipping for troops and supplies. It was entirely successful. The matter was taken up with the inter-allied maritime transport council and the co-operation of the British, French and Italian governments was heartily given."

In summarizing his views of the military situation, Secretary Baker said:

"The allied armies are now in the full tide of victorious advance. American divisions are fighting with the British, with the French and in their own sectors and everywhere the enemy is in retreat and disorder."

Kaiser Again Talks of Divine Protection.

Berne, Oct. 9.—The German emperor, addressing the German soldiers at Ruffach, Alsace, late in September, said:

"Neither the French, nor the Americans will break through our front in Alsace-Lorraine. We shall defend with the last drop of blood these provinces which belong to us and which the Almighty has entrusted to us to administer as his stewards; and we shall keep them for the benefit of their inhabitants and the Glory of God.

"Our faithful allies are with us in this. The last drop of blood of every Austrian and Hungarian soldier, the last drop of blood of every Bulgarian and Turkish soldier will be shed before our enemies wrest from us the land which belongs to Germany.

"Our enemies can not and will not succeed. We are under divine protection."

## FROM FEDERAL DIRECTOR FOR TEXAS

Shifting of Men from Non-War Industries Into War Industries by the Community Labor Boards.

The importance of the task allotted to the Community Labor Boards in the successful promulgation of war policies is second to none of the local boards or committees operating through the several departments of the War Policies Board.

The placing of 4,800,000 of our soldiers in France before July of 1919 together with a reserve army of approximately 1,200,000 in training at home will be relatively easy, as compared with the recruiting of an Industrial Army of from 6 to 8 times this number to furnish our soldiers with the necessary pre-requisites of war.

If this war program is carried through successfully—and it must be, for the president has made this a solemn promise to those nations allied with us in this "war for democracy"—the U. S. Employment Service through its Community Labor Boards will be compelled to recruit for our ship yards, munition plants, aircraft plants, textile plants, arsenals, mines, farms and many other war industries approximately 36,000,000 workers. The adult male population of this country is not equal to the demand; in fact, the available supply, even though every man in the country would offer his services to the government for war work, we would still be short many millions, for there are not 42,000,000 adult males in the country—the amount necessary to complete the minimum requirements for both the industrial and military armies.

The administrative officers in Washington have put it squarely to the Community Labor Boards to supply the deficiency and no board can afford to shirk the responsibility or betray the confidence placed in them.

No individual, private or organized interests, can be given precedence over the needs of the nation. This is no time for quibbling, no time for profiteering, no time for personal ambition, no time for excuses, no time for future promises—every man who is a man must come forward and place his services at his country's command and bear the hardships and sacrifices in the same spirit that predominates the minds and hearts of those brave young men who are sacrificing their lives "over there" that we might live and enjoy ourselves in pursuit of business "over here."

If we do not furnish the bullets for our men, the Prussians will. Proportionately to the shortage of labor in our war industries will be the increase of deaths of our brave boys at the front. These truths should be spread broadcast by the Community Labor Boards in their communities so that no man will be branded as a slacker through ignorance of his country's needs.

Ten to fifteen million women will be needed to supply the deficiency caused by shortage of man power and to take the places of men who are released so that they may accept war work.

The Community Labor Boards should determine what non-war industries should substitute women for men, and in what positions in such industries such substitutions should be made. Industries which do not appear on the preference list are those from which men should be drawn to work in war industries. As a guide to the boards in determining the status of each individual worker the following should govern:

Essential War Worker.

1. The industry should be principally engaged in doing war work.

2. The man should be essential to such industry.

3. The place should be one that could not be filled by a woman. For even though a man be a maker of munitions he would not be considered essential, if the place could be filled by a woman.

The Community Labor Boards should take immediate action in declaring what industries in their district should replace men with women and so notify the U. S. employment officers, the enrollment officers and registration officers, and give to it greatest publicity possible. The nearest U. S. employment office should be apprised of the number of men available for use away from home after the local war industries orders have been filled.

Principally engaged plants are ones whose output is not less than 75 per cent war requisites.

When a plant is not principally engaged, although the industry is mentioned in preference list No. 2, but is

on a 50 per cent war basis, one half of the said business should be declared non-essential by the Community Labor Board and a request made upon the management to shift their non-essential labor over to war work or release the same so that it can be used in principally engaged industries.

This will have a tendency to force local industries to accept more war contracts, thereby keeping local labor at home and also stop the piratical practices of obtaining labor for war industries and using the same for non-essential work.

Newspapers to be principally engaged should devote not less than 75 per cent of their paper to war news and war activities. Papers which are published for purely selfish interests should be declared by the Community Labor Boards as non-essential. Papers should be induced to insist that employers advertising for help should inform the public—that application should be made through the U. S. Employment Office or Community Labor Board.

H. W. Lewis, Federal Director.

## DISCUSSES WHY SOME WILL NOT BUY BONDS

J. W. Hoopes Explodes Various Excuses Being Advanced by Small Minority.

"Every day there comes news that the huge majority of people of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District intend to fight with their money as fearlessly as our boys do with their lives," reads a statement given to the Dallas News by J. W. Hoopes, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and executive manager of the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

"But I also hear the other side of the matter. I hear of isolated instances of really ingenious excuses being offered by some people for not doing their duty by the Liberty loan. There is the man who has cotton on hand and is not selling, owing to the present unsettled condition of the market. Of course, he could borrow money on his cotton to buy bonds and then borrow on the bonds to finance his business. Then there is the man who, in some mysterious way, ties up with the influenza epidemic his refusal to do his duty by the Liberty loan. Again, there is the party who pretends to believe that the Kaiser is on the point of making peace. None of these men deceive even themselves, let alone their neighbors, and perhaps of all men the German peace man is the most hypocritical. The people of this district have done nobly, but the situation is critical and the time has arrived when every ounce of energy, every shred of patriotism, every act of sacrifice which we are capable of must be brought into action."

## EPIDEMIC TAKES A SERIOUS TURN

A massmeeting was held at the court house Wednesday to discuss ways and means of combatting the influenza epidemic and to care for the sick. A central committee was selected, consisting of F. G. Edmiston, chairman, B. B. Warfield, Joe Adams and Chas. U. McLarty. The public is requested to report to some member of this committee all cases of sickness where assistance of any kind is needed. The principal need is for nurses, and anybody, white or black, male or female, who will volunteer to nurse, either free or for pay, will confer a favor by advising the committee, and they will perform a Christian act, for there are many who will die if not nursed and properly nourished.

The local editor of the Wills Point Chronicle gained fame not long ago by writing up a wedding in one sentence. He used about 150 words, without a period, and told the details of the ceremony, all in good English and good tempo. The item was reprinted in the Literary Digest, and from that magazine reproduced in numerous publications. The big newspapers have a good deal to learn from their lesser brethren.

## CROCKETT BOY DISTINGUISHED

On Battlefield—Cited for Great Courage and Distinguished Conduct by Division Commander.

Lawson Keene, son of A. L. Keene of this city, is a Crockett boy who enlisted in the first division of the regular army soon after it came out of Mexico and while it was camped at San Antonio. He was with the first division when it went to France under General Pershing and he was among the first American soldiers to land in France. He has been in the fighting ever since, beginning as a private, working up to a corporalship and finally to be a sergeant. He writes to his father that he has only lately received his last promotion. Before becoming a sergeant he served through one of the hardest fought battles of the war and distinguished himself with such bravery that he was cited by the division commander for distinguished conduct and great courage. The distinction was won in the battle south of Soissons on and from July 18 to the 22nd. He has sent to his father the official communication, a copy of which has been furnished the Courier and which is herewith reproduced as follows:

"Headquarters First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, France, August 9, 1918. General Order No. 46. Extract.

"The division commander cites the following officers and men for distinguished conduct during the operations of this division south of Soissons July 18-22, 1918:

"Corporal G. L. Keene, Company K, 28th Infantry, with great courage assisted his officer in organizing a group of men who had become demoralized and was a prime factor in the capture of the enemy's stronghold.

"By command of Major General Summerall: H. K. Loughry, Major F. A. N. A., Division Adjutant." Mr. Keene is very proud of the record his son is making in helping to put the Germans on the run. Other Houston county boys are acquitting themselves with honor, and all Houston county is proud. They are making history, and there will be many deeds of valor and courage to relate.

## THE ENTRAINMENT OF NEGROES POSTPONED

The war department has ordered postponed, on account of the influenza epidemic in the training camps, the entrainment of the following named negroes who had been called to entrain for Camp Travis this week:

Order No.—Name.  
1002 Deota Young.  
106½ Tommy Campbell.  
123 Robert Tilis.  
131 George Baker.  
133 Anthony Smith.  
134½ W. H. Govan.  
135 Robert Johnson.  
137 McKinley Carr.  
138 Odee Dightman.  
139 Cornelius Cooper.  
140½ Maryland Polk.  
145 Albert Willis.  
147 Austin Young.  
149 Willis Gibson.  
154 Arthur Allen.  
158 Emmett Washington.  
160 Henry Formen.  
164 Elias Langrum.  
165 Culbert Barrs.  
169 Tommie Blackshear.  
170 Robert Coleman.

Epigrammatic Wisdom.

A blooming idiot isn't necessarily the flower of the family. The weather man doesn't seem to care anything for popularity. Some men don't even try to reach the top; they prefer company. The world soon forgets a man who wins his laurels and then quits. Political genius is often but an uncommon degree of imagination. Says a rural editor: "Money is close—but not quite close enough for us to reach it."

"Come easy, go easy," is an ancient saying—and good resolutions don't cost anything.

When a woman magries a man for his pocketbook she need not hope to find his heart in it.

## Bishop Drug Company's Prescription Department Is Modern to the Minute

—Our specialty is the proper compounding of prescriptions, therefore our stock contains everything that physicians in this community prescribe.

—All worthy new pharmaceuticals are stocked just as soon as they appear on the market. Physicians who are acquainted with our stock, equipment and methods invariably feel sure of best results from the medicines which they have prescribed, when they see our name on the bottle.

—It will pay you to be as particular as your physician regarding prescriptions.

Pure Drugs, Superior Service  
Right Prices

**BISHOP DRUG COMPANY**  
PROMPT SERVICE STORE

### Local News Items

Shivers Brothers for Apple and Stetson Hats. tf.

J. L. Sherman returned Tuesday from Houston.

Ingham Roberts Jr. of Houston was here Sunday.

Coronation shoes for men and ladies at Shivers Brothers'. tf.

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

Village School shoes for boys and girls at Shivers Brothers'. tf.

Mr. F. P. Hudson of Kennard has returned in improved health from Marlin.

Herman Howard has returned from Houston on account of the influenza epidemic.

A full line of leather goods at the right prices can be found at Shivers Brothers'. tf.

Dry goods arriving daily at Shivers Brothers'. Let us fill your next dry goods bill. tf.

Money to lend on farms. Terms reasonable, money quick. See J. S. French, Crockett, Texas. tf.

C. P. Jones, the Houston architect, arrived last week and remained over until this week.

Get our prices on Red Rust Proof seed oats. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Wanted—Twelve cords of house wood, delivered. 2t. W. B. Page.

Now is the time to plant oats. We have a large supply on hand. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

For Sale—Young Jersey cow. Fresh in a few days. 1t.\* Chas. C. Starling.

Get our prices on Red Rust Proof seed oats. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

For Rent—House, with bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. tf. S. F. Tenney.

Now is the time to plant oats. We have a large supply on hand. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

For genuine Ford service, see or telephone Towery Motor Co., authorized Ford Sales and Service. tf.

#### Red Cross Auction.

A Red Cross watermelon, auctioned off Saturday, brought \$42. Every bidder dropped 25 cents into the hat and the last bidder got the watermelon.

For genuine Ford service, see or telephone Towery Motor Co., authorized Ford Sales and Service. tf.

Century automobile casings and tubes for sale at Shivers Brothers'. Guaranteed for 6000 miles. tf.

The store of C. P. O'Bannon was closed Tuesday on account of the death of a sister in Virginia.

For genuine Ford service, see or telephone Towery Motor Co., authorized Ford Sales and Service. tf.

Hunting season is near at hand and Shivers Brothers can supply you with both gun and ammunition. tf.

Mrs. W. C. Lipscomb was called to Virginia this week by the serious illness of Miss Bella Lipscomb.

Brinson Lundy, a military instructor of automobile mechanics at A. & M. College, is at home on furlough.

Your next visit to Houston will be incomplete unless you visit W. C. Munn Company's Mammoth Store. 10t.

C. A. Moore of Lovelady, a member of the 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, was at home on furlough this week.

Stephen Denny is at home from Rice Institute, Houston, on account of the world-wide prevalence of influenza.

Misses Maude McConnell and Mary Ellis are at home from school in Houston on account of the prevailing epidemic.

I have for sale three yoke of nice oxen that would make a good logging team. 2t.\* R. C. Spinks.

Make W. C. Munn Company's big store your headquarters while in Houston. Everything provided for your convenience. 10t.

T. F. Smith, Lanier Edmiston and Johnson Phillips Jr. are at home from A. & M. College on account of the influenza epidemic.

Tad Burton, Weldon Craddock, Frank Foster and Pat McConnell have returned from A. & M. College on account of the influenza epidemic.

#### Land for Sale.

Parties wanting to buy land for farms see M. Bromberg. His holdings represent all kinds of land suitable for any kind of farming, including a big tract on Trinity river. tf.

#### Boarder Wanted.

Miss Emma Tenney would like to have another boarder—school girl preferred. She also has milk and butter to sell. tf.

A. T. Lancaster of central Texas has been appointed farm demonstrator for Houston county. Mr. Lancaster has arrived and will bring his family.

Editor A. H. Luker of the Grapeland Messenger is quite ill at his home in Grapeland with typhoid fever. His many friends hope for an early recovery.

Sergeant Abner Carroll and Clerk Corporal John Spence left Tuesday evening for Camp Stanley to attend the training school for noncommissioned officers. They are members of the local troop of Texas cavalry.

#### No School This Week.

On account of the prevailing epidemic of influenza, the public schools of Crockett were dismissed last Thursday until such time as there is an improvement in the health situation.

#### Stray Mare.

Gone from my place since last spring, a blue gray mare, about 7 years old, branded P45 on thigh. Will pay \$10 reward for recovery. W. H. Johnson, Crockett Rt. 4.

Lost—Between Palestine and Lovelady, Saturday afternoon, suit box containing new, brown Hart Schaffner & Marx suit, two suits Wilson Bros. underwear and a tie. Liberal reward. Notify this office or H. H. Youree, Lovelady, Texas. 2t.\*

#### Cotton Ginning Report.

According to report of E. B. Hale, cotton census enumerator, 18,470 bales of cotton were ginned in Houston county prior to September 25, 1918, as compared with 17,723 ginned prior to the same date, 1917.

Private Lee Davis of Lovelady is reported dead of disease in France. Private Davis trained at Camp Travis and was a member of the 90th Division if not transferred. He is another Houston county boy dying in the service of his country.

While it seemed as if the usual crowd was in town Saturday, there were three business houses—a general store, a restaurant and a barbershop—closed on account of the influenza epidemic and there being no one to keep them open.

#### Stray Pony.

Deep sorrel mare, lump size of hen egg on left side, wire cut on left front foot, muscle on left leg has been cut; ten years old and weighs about 900 pounds. Reasonable reward. Notify Houston Steed, Kennard, Texas. 2t.\*

#### Registered Hogs for Sale.

Goliath Pearce, twenty-month old boar, No. 285597, \$50.00; Sister Hood, 2-year-old sow, No. 648726, \$50.00; Dora Mc, 2-year-old sow, No. 685378, \$50.00; Ebony Lady, bred gilt, No. 687006, \$30.00; four pigs seven weeks old, \$10.00 each. All big type Poland China. All good clean stuff. Get prices from standard breeders and compare. J. H. Rosser, R. 2, Crockett. tf.

#### Special Notice to Farmers.

Owing to extremely short seed supply, we cannot supply hulls and meal through spring and summer as formerly.

Our profits are limited by the government, and if you depend on getting your hulls and meal shipped in, will cost you at least \$6.00 per ton more than if you buy them from us now.

Also seed sellers will do the county untold good by selling us all your cotton seed, thereby enabling us to supply more hulls and meal to this section.

Fertilizer users, secure your meal at once or pay a much greater price later.

Houston County Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co. tf.

## 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.

When you think of DRUGS and JEWELRY, think of US. We also fill prescriptions.

**THE REXALL STORE**

BAKER & CASTLEBERG, Proprietors.

#### Have Your Dresses Dyed.

I represent one of the best dyeing concerns in the country, making a specialty of dyeing ladies' dresses, suits and coats, and make a shipment every Tuesday. John C. Millar, tf. Tailor and Men's Outfitter.

#### Grinding While You Wait.

Having moved my corn and wheat mill to a new building in the rear of the Commercial Club, I grind one hour of any day, also exchange freshly ground meal for corn when a customer can't wait to have his corn ground. I have a special Chop Mill and no charge is made for shelling. Open from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Call and see the most complete milling outfit in east Texas. 2t. H. A. Fisher.

#### Killed in Action.

James Odell Ritchie, 22 years old, son of N. W. Ritchie of Grapeland, is reported from the battlefield in France as having been killed in action. Young Ritchie trained at Camp Travis, San Antonio, and was a member of the 90th Division, unless transferred to some other division. The 90th Division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma boys, is now actively engaged with the enemy on the battlefield of France, and it is said that these Texans and Oklahomans are acquiring themselves as becomes true patriots, brave soldiers and comrades in arms.

**PHONE**

**56**

For  
**High-Class  
Auto  
Repairing**

**B. J. MINCHER**

Dodge and Buick Service

TERMS CASH

"There is no time to be lost if this nation is to be made ready to enter with the right spirit and the right principles upon the task of readjustment and reconstruction. There is no time to be lost because the day is drawing near when the spirit of liberty will stand triumphant above the spirit of militarism, of which the central empires are possessed. The hour of triumph is drawing near. The day of the war lords is almost over."

"To those noble Americans, our friends and brothers, to those who have made the supreme sacrifice and to those who have dedicated their lives to the cause of their country, to the brave men of the allied nations who have so gallantly died that liberty might live, we owe a debt which imposes on us the obligation of making certain that their service and sacrifice have not been in vain. They fought and are fighting for a better world, it lies with us to do our part to make it better."

## ENTENTE LINES UP

### BEHIND WILSON

Germany Will Be Required to Make Full Reparation to Belgium and France.

London, Oct. 9.—The press association has issued an authoritative statement that the foreign office has received the text of President Wilson's note to Germany and that all the allies are in complete accord in the matter. It adds: "The fall of the Turkish cabinet has great significance. It is not doubted that Turkey apprised Berlin of her intention to seek peace and Germany sought to stave off such a development by an attempt to seek a general instead of a partial settlement."

Discussing the ultimate peace terms, London newspapers refer to the outrages still persisted in by the retreating Germans and unanimously demand reparation and punishment for these, as well as for other German outrages.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The evacuation of Belgium will not undo the crime of 1914. Reparation to the fullest measure must also be made, for Belgium has the first claim on Germany's resources for the unspeakable outrages she has suffered." The Daily Mail demands Germany shall be punished with the utmost severity for the wanton destruction of French towns and the other newspapers endorse this demand. The Daily Express counsels the stoppage of raw materials to Germany until all accounts have been settled.

### Influenza First Came Into Prominent Notice in 1510.

The importance of the epidemic now prevailing in Galveston, under the name of Spanish fever, has induced me to offer the following facts concerning it:

1. The disease in question is a typical influenza, and first came into prominence in 1510, when it made its appearance on the Island of Malta, and accordingly thereafter for many years was known as Malta fever.

2. Since 1510 to the present time it has passed around the world no less than fifty times, visiting North America on twenty-five occasions, and picking up a new name as its place of origin or its most characteristic symptoms might suggest.

3. Epidemic influenza is the most prevalent disease in the world, besides that it is one of the most varying in its symptoms. Thus we have a respiratory, an abdominal and a nervous form of influenza, and some-

This is not ancient history, or the story of some people you have never seen or know nothing of. It is the record of our boys—maybe your own boy.

It is not a question of "How much can I afford to lend to support these boys?"

The question is "If I give up everything in life but the barest necessities, will I, even then, be worthy of them?"

At least lend as they fight—fearlessly—courageously. Let nothing matter but victory.

# Buy Liberty Bonds To Your Very Utmost

As a part of their effort to fight this war to a prompt and victorious conclusion, this advertisement is endorsed and paid for by

## Patriotic Citizens of Crockett THROUGH THE Fourth Liberty Loan Publicity Committee

times two of these forms may prevail local use of germicides.

4. The essential cause of this disease is a bacillus which, unless accompanied by different bacilli, is not considered a dangerous disease. It often happens, however, that pus and pneumonia germs invade the system along with the ordinary influenza bacillus, and then we have an extremely fatal disease to deal with.

5. The usual cause for this association of disease germs is due to concentration of affected subjects, the rule being in this, as in other epidemic diseases, that the greater the concentration of diseased persons the more apt are other dangerous organisms to enter the system.

6. Epidemic influenza is a respiratory disease; that is, it enters the human system through the breathing apparatus, and the nasal route is the usual one taken by disease germs entering the human body. It follows, therefore, that the most effective way to prevent this disease is to destroy the germs or else render them impotent before they enter the system. This best can be done by the

been and are sick with influenza, and a few with pneumonia, their condition is all that could be desired under the circumstances. The majority of them have been removed to the convalescent wards, where all patients must remain for ten days after acquiring normal temperature. The hospital here is in charge of Major Norvell, a competent surgeon of the regular army, assisted by a competent corps of assistants. In addition, our own surgeons are on duty at the hospital under Major Norvell. The sanitary conditions are perfect. When a patient becomes critically ill, belonging to our brigade, the next of kin is at once notified. A chaplain from each brigade is permitted on duty to the delivery of mail and sending of mail and messages from the patients. Next of kin are permitted, under necessary restrictions, to see their sick. Next of kin are also permitted to provide private nurses when desired. For obvious reasons we are not permitted to visit those sick with influenza, but we are permitted to, and do, visit those in the

an interrupted one.

9. The form of influenza prevailing in Galveston at present is the simple, uncomplicated variety, carrying only a single bacillus in its makeup, and is, therefore, a mild disease. It has existed here ever since the middle of August, and during that period there have been several hundred cases in the city, with only a single death reported. But it is possible for this mild form of disease to be joined by its formidable ally—septic pneumonia—at any time, when very different results would certainly follow.

C. H. Wilkinson, M. D. Galveston, Tex., Oct. 10

Officers Report About Camp Stanley Sickness.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 12.—Acting Governor Johnston has received the following telegram from Camp Stanley, signed by Brigadier Generals Woolter and McMill:

"We respectfully report that while many of our officers, noncommissioned officers and privates attending the training schools at Camp Stanley have

Gen. Hutchings Arrives from Overseas.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Brigadier General Hutchings, former adjutant general of the Texas National Guard, spent Saturday in Washington conferring with Senator Sheppard.

General Hutchings, who was recently ordered home for honorable discharge from the service, arrived at an Atlantic port on Wednesday. He reported to the war department Friday, leaving Saturday evening for his home in Austin. The chief of staff, General March, announced that no action would be taken relative to the suggested honorable retirement of General Hutchings until his case has been considered by Secretary Baker and the war department officials.

General Hutchings appears in splendid health. When he left his command, which is a part of the 36th division, it was in Western France but had not been on the front line.

This would be a dreary old world of there were no fools in it to make it lively.

and the highly important strategic positions of Laon and La Fere, which seemingly are likely to be pinched out of the battle front by the successful operations around St. Quentin and Berry-au-Bac.

Hard Fighting in Champagne.

Strong resistance also is being imposed by the Germans against further advances by the French and Americans in Champagne and east of the Argonne forest. Particularly heavy counter attacks have been launched by the enemy on various positions but without results other than increasing his casualties. Along the Suippe river the fighting is fierce, but the French have been able to make further crossings of the stream. St. Etienne has changed hands several times in the bitter combats.

West of the Argonne forest the Americans have driven their line forward to the region of Cornay on the Aire river, where they have effected a junction with the French troops and seemingly the Argonne forest soon will be in allied hands. On the eastern side of the Meuse the Americans have advanced and taken several small villages and also straightened out their line, which was being enfiladed by the German guns from the east.

Reports persist that the Turkish cabinet has fallen and that the new grand vizier will be Teyfik Pasha, whose sympathies are declared to be pro-ally rather than pro-German. Rumor also has it that the Turks have dispatched a peace note to the allies through the Spanish government.

## INFLUENZA SPREAD NOW NATIONWIDE

VIRTUALLY EVERY PART OF COUNTRY AFFECTED BY EPIDEMIC IS REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Spanish influenza now has spread to practically every part of the country. Reports today to the public health service showed the disease is epidemic in many Western and Pacific coast states, as well as in almost all regions east of the Mississippi river. Its spread also continued in army camps, the number of new cases reported being greater than the day before.

Influenza now is epidemic at three places in Arizona, in Maryland, in many parts of Arkansas, in Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and many other states.

The disease is reported from many parts of California, while in Texas seventy-seven counties, with the number of cases varying from one to four thousand in each locality. A slight decrease is noted in the number of cases reported in Massachusetts, but in the District of Columbia the mortality is spreading rapidly, more than two thousand cases being reported.

New cases of influenza reported today at army camps totaled 13,605, a slight increase over the number yesterday. There also was an increase in pneumonia cases, with 2,842 reported. The 820 deaths made a total of 6,543 in the camps since the epidemic started last month.

Camp Funston, Kan., reported 1,430 new influenza cases today, while Camp Custer, Mich., reported 1,000, and Camp Taylor, Ky., 607. The highest number of pneumonia cases, 370, was reported at Camp Meade, Md., while Camp Custer had 275 new cases and Camp Grant, Ill., 201.

Selfishness is the root of many undesirable specimens of prosperity.

## TREATY OF PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE

The Authors of Frightful Wrongs  
Against Mankind Must Not Be  
Spared, Says Lansing.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10.—"If another world war is to be prevented, strict justice and the common good must be the underlying motives of those who are charged with the responsibility of drafting the peace treaty after Prussian Militarism is crushed," Secretary of State Lansing said Thursday night in an address here. He was speaking at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Auburn Theological Seminary.

While stern justice must be tempered with mercy, Mr. Lansing said, when the time comes to balance the wrongs committed against mankind should not be forgotten. He urged, however, that the American people discriminate between the ignorant and the intelligent, between the responsible and the irresponsible, between the master and the serf.

### The Principles of Peace.

"The principles upon which a general peace will be made between the warring nations," Mr. Lansing said, "have been clearly stated by President Wilson.

"Thoughtful men must know that the peace which is to come will not be a lasting peace, if its terms are written in anger or if revenge is the underlying motive of those who are charged with the grave responsibility of drafting the greatest treaty which this world has ever known. Let us not forget that, while stern justice without mercy is unchristian, mercy which destroys justice is equally unchristian. When the time comes to balance the account—and it seems to be drawing near as the vassals of Germany seek refuge from the day of wrath—the authors of the frightful wrongs committed against mankind should not be forgotten.

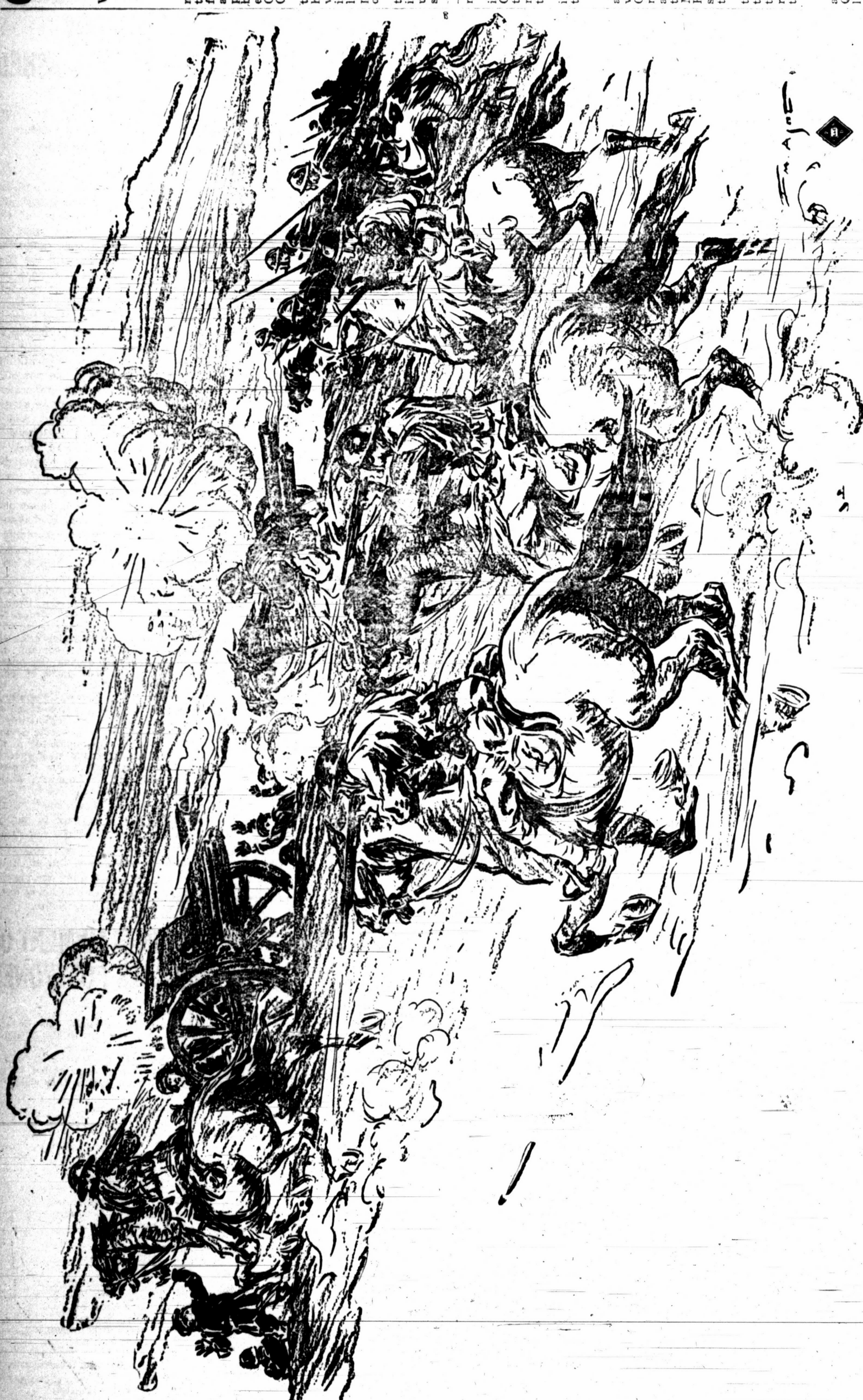
"The period of readjustment and restoration, which will follow the disorganization and destruction caused by the war, will tax human wisdom to the utmost. Many of the fundamental principles of the present social order will be threatened; some will be changed; some discarded; while novel and possibly extravagant and dangerous doctrines will find earnest and honest advocates. With all this we must reckon.

### Warns Against Hatred.

"The American people ought not, after the war is won, cherish a pitiless hate for all those who have served the military dictators of Central Europe. We should discriminate between the ignorant and the intelligent, between the responsible and the irresponsible, between the master and the serf.

"The new era, born in blood and fire on the battlefields of Europe, must be a Christian era in reality and not alone in name. The years to come must be years of fraternity and common purpose. International injustice must cease. All men must be free from the oppression of arbitrary power. Unrestrained class hatreds and class tyrannies must come to an end. Society must be organized on principles of justice and liberty. The world must be ruled by the dominant will to do that which is right.

"There is no time to be lost if this nation is to be made ready to enter with the right spirit and the right principles upon the task of readjustment and reconstruction. There is no time to be lost because the day is drawing near when the spirit of liberty will stand triumphant above the spirit of militarism, of which the hour triumph is drawing near. The day of triumph is drawing near.



## GERMANS FLEE FROM CAMBRAI

WITH ALLIES CLOSE ON HIS  
HEELS FOE HAS BEEN DRIVEN  
INTO OPEN COUNTRY.

Associated Press Report.—The German armies are in full flight before the British, American and French forces on the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Cambrai, the strong point of the enemy in this region, has been taken by the Canadians in its entirety and north of Cambrai the Canadians have deeply penetrated the German line.

Out in open east of what once was the old Hindenburg line cavalry is hustling the retreating foe in what virtually amounts to a rout. So fast is the retreat that columns of the allied troops in parade formation have passed through villages, completely out of contact with the Germans.

More than 10,000 prisoners and between 100 and 200 guns were captured in Tuesday's fighting, and the continuation of the battle Wednesday resulted in further large captures.

In the fighting 23 German divisions—more than a quarter of a million men—have been severely manhandled.

The maximum depth of the advance is between eight and 10 miles. The Germans are declared to be fleeing to the east of Le Cateau, one of the most important railroad centers in this region.

Behind them the Germans are leaving the country devastated, burning towns and villages as they flee.

### Victory Seems Complete.

The victory seemingly is complete, and with General Foch's strategy working smoothly in bending back the German line in one great converging movement, the Germans apparently are in a serious predicament. From the region northwest of Rheims to the Meuse river, north of Verdun, the French and Americans are slowly but surely pushing the Germans backward toward the Belgian border.

### Germans Fleeing Eastward.

Under the avalanche of steel hurled against them on the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector, the Germans could not live and were forced to flee eastward. Heavy casualties were inflicted on those of the enemy who had the temerity to endeavor to make a stand. On the other hand, the casualties of the allies are said to have been relatively small, those of the Americans being less than half the number of prisoners taken by them.

Where the enemy purposes to make his next stand can not be forecast, but probably an effort for a turnabout will be attempted along the Valenciennes-Sedan front. After this line the only known German defensive position west of the Rhine is the Meuse river. The Americans are threatening to make this line untenable, having started an advance up the valley on the eastern side of that stream toward Sedan.

The maneuvers of the French northwest of Rheims are cutting more deeply into the German line, despite the serious resistance that is being offered by the enemy to postpone the fall of the great St. Gobain massif and the highly important strategic positions of Laon and La Fere, which seemingly are likely to be pinched out of the battle front by the successful operations around St. Quentin and Berry-au-Bac.

### Hard Fighting in Champagne.

Strong resistance also is being imposed by the Germans against further advances by the French and Americans in Champagne and east of the

# WAS "THE BOY" THERE?

*Paris, August 5th.—"The Americans covered themselves with glory... The fighting is said to have been the bitterest of the whole war, the Prussian Guards asking no quarter and being bayoneted or clubbed to death as they stood by their machine guns."*

This is not ancient history, or the story of some people you have never seen or know nothing of. It is the record of our boys—maybe your own boy.

## DEAD AND DYING SEAMEN SHELLED

Submarine Commander Deliberately Attempts to Swamp Lifeboat Filled With Survivors.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 10.—Scores of American sailors and soldiers were killed or wounded by shrapnel fired by a German submarine after it had torpedoed the steamship Ticonderoga, 1700 miles off the Atlantic coast, according to the story told by 20 survivors who arrived here today aboard a British freighter.

There were 250 men aboard the Ticonderoga, an American steamship of 5130 tons, and all but the 20 who arrived here today are believed to have perished. The survivors got away in the only boat which was not demolished by the shell fire from the submarine, they said. Seventeen of the men who reached port were members of a detachment of soldiers detailed to care for horses which were being transported.

The Ticonderoga was attacked, presumably, on October 2, when she fell behind her convoy because of engine trouble.

### Had No Warning.

According to the story of the survivors, the submarine was not sighted until she had sent a torpedo crashing into the side of the ship. The torpedo did not strike a vital spot, however, and the captain crowded on full steam in an effort to escape, at the same time ordering the gun crews into action against the submarine, which appeared about a mile off.

"Our gun crews did not fire more than five or six shots," one of the survivors said. "The forward gun was shot away almost at once. The after gun and its crew was done for almost as quickly. Then the men went to the boats, but it was no use, as the flying shrapnel was spraying the decks and men fell in scores, either killed or badly wounded."

Another survivor declared that all of the Ticonderoga's eight lifeboats, with the exception of one, were riddled with shrapnel before they could be launched. A number of men who tried to get into the eighth boat were killed by shrapnel as they clambered over the side of the vessel, he said.

"Finally," this survivor continued, "one of our men in desperation swam close to the submarine and hailed an officer, asking him in God's name to stop firing."

### Extreme of Frightfulness.

"The lieutenant who answered him did so with a loaded revolver, saying that if he did not swim back he would shoot him."

"When our boat had only 20 men in it we were ordered alongside the submarine and made to tie up while the shelling of the dead and dying on the sinking ship continued."

"The leader of our boat was asked some questions which he refused to answer, and suddenly the submarine submerged and only the parting of the rope with which we were tied prevented our going down with it."

One of the survivors said the submarine was of the cruiser type and had the largest guns he ever had seen on a submarine. One of the engineer officers, he said, whose room was pierced by a shell from the submarine, declared that the shell was an eight-inch projectile. Heretofore only six-

inch guns have been reported on submarines.

The survivors, who were adrift for four days before they were picked up, said that a raft with five wounded men on it had put off from the Ticonderoga and that they had attempted to tow it with them, but that it broke away during the night and disappeared.

## U-BOAT SENDS MANY TO DEATH

Scores of Women and Children Perished When Passenger Liner Was Torpedoed Without Warning.

A British Port, Monday, Oct. 7.—The Japanese steamship Hirano Maru of 7935 tons gross, has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

The Hirano Maru was outward bound for Japan and carried about 200 passengers. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine early on Friday morning when about 300 miles south of Ireland. The few survivors who were picked up by the American torpedo boat destroyer Sterret have been brought here. They declare that the torpedo struck the steamer in the forward engine room. Nothing remained for those on board, including the women and children, but to plunge into the ocean. A large number, however, went down with the ship. The vessel disappeared completely within seven minutes after being struck by the torpedo.

### Victims Had No Chance.

"The scene was indescribable. The weather was bad and rather hazy."

"The cries of the drowning was heartrending. Everybody had been supplied with life belts, but only the strongest were able to stand the buffeting waves and exposure."

Providentially, the commander of the American destroyer Sterret heard the explosion and steered his vessel for the point whence the sound came. He found the ship had disappeared and he saw a mass of people struggling in the water.

There were no small boats available, so the destroyer in the bad weather steamed about picking up those who were still alive. The American warship picked up 30 persons, one of whom died while being brought ashore.

Among the survivors were these passengers in the first cabin:

- A. A. Young.
- Louis Durmont.
- A. B. Asklace.
- T. H. Butler.
- Fred J. Karsch.

About 22 members of the Japanese crew were rescued.

While the destroyer Sterret was engaged in the work of mercy and picking up the men and women struggling in the water the German submarine fired two torpedoes at the warship. Both missiles happily missed their mark. After making a thorough search for survivors the Sterret headed for the submarine firing several shots and dropping depth charges.

## A LETTER FROM CAMP TRAVIS

Realizing that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy and knowing that the army is no place for dull boys, Brig. Gen. Estes has recommended that every unit in the Cactus Division at Camp Travis adopt a standard plan of entertainment. A keen spirit of rivalry is expected to be developed by the program suggested. Every Wednesday afternoon will be given over to various kinds of competitions and amusements. Regimental field days, competition between companies and batteries on the appearance of barracks and grounds and regimental entertainments are suggestions made by the commanding general. Regimental clubs, ladies' night on Wednesdays at the officers' messes with entertainments are suggested for the officers. Officers and enlisted men are urged, under normal conditions, to leave camp Saturday afternoons and Sundays and forget for the moment their work.

In keeping with the slogan of "athletics for all" which has been adopted at Camp Travis, an athletic association incorporating all units in the cantonment has been perfected. The purpose of this organization is to unite the various agencies which have been cultivating athletics at Camp Travis and by union develop a system of universal athletics which will give every man in camp something to do in this line of work. By enlisting the interest of every man in camp in athletics the association not only will assist materially in rebuilding physiques but also will give the men relaxation from the routine of military drilling, a relaxation so essential in making good soldiers.

Baseball, basketball, football, pushball, swimming, track and field sports will be conducted as recreative team games, and in addition, tennis, handball, boxing and wrestling will be encouraged. Competition in wall scaling, swimming in uniform, races in full equipment and similar events will also be conducted.

Plans for the first field meet of the Cactus Division already have been perfected. The date has been set as October 26. Regimental field meets are to be held in the meantime to

## 1,900,000 MEN IN PERSHING ARMY

Great Army of Liberty Must Be Backed Up by Bond Buyers, Chief of Staff Urges.

Washington, October 11.—American troops sent overseas have passed the 1,900,000 mark, General March announced today, coupling his statement with an urgent appeal to the country to support the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The present is no time to hang back, General March said, for the maximum resources of the nation and men and money must be "hurled at the Hun," to make victory certain, and while the movement of soldiers across the water is continuing, the war department is preparing another 2,000,000 men to follow the first 2,000,000.

The department has asked congress for eight billion dollars to carry on its program, he added and the financial support of that program must not be withheld by the nation.

Summing up the battle situation on the western front, General March said with the capture of LeCateau by the British the allied forces were within 14 miles of the railway junction of Aulnoye, which is a vital strategic point for the enemy. The Liege-Mauberge railway and the lateral road through Sedan at which the American army is striking on the Meuse, meet each other at Aulnoye and these two lines are the main arteries for German supplies and troop movements in France.

### The St. Mihiel Victors.

General March announced the American divisions which cleared up the St. Mihiel salient in the fight which prepared the way for the present operations north of Verdun. Pointing from left to right on the map, he said, the divisions were in line as follows:

Fourth (regular); 26th (New England national guards); first (regular); 42nd (Rainbow); 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona national army); second, (regular).

Locating various divisions in response to questions, General March said the 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah national army) was still in the American training camp; the 78th (Western New York, New Jersey and Delaware national army) is on the line with the first corps, but its position not specifically stated; the 28th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia national guard) is on the line in the Vosges as is the 37th (Ohio national guard), the 90th (Texas and Oklahoma national army) is on the St. Mihiel front; the 82nd (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) is east of the Argonne and the 42nd (Rainbow) is in the Woevre.

## THE TEXT OF THE GERMAN NOTE

The text of the note follows: "In reply to the questions of the president of the United States of America the German government hereby declares:

"The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January the eighth and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice.

"Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government in accordance with Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the president in regard to evacuation.

"The German government suggests that the president may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step towards peace has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

"Berlin, October 12, nineteen hundred eighteen.  
(Sig.) "Solf, State Secretary of "Foreign Office."

determine entrants in the division contests. Prizes for the division meet have been donated by the New York Athletic club. They consist of wrist watches, comfort kits, razors and rings.

Two hundred musicians are needed to fill up the various bands in the Cactus Division. The division now has five bands, but none of those already organized have been completely filled. "Authority has been granted for the recruiting of musicians from civilian ranks to complete the instrumentation of the various bands.

Reporter.

# TEXAS COTTON PALACE Exposition



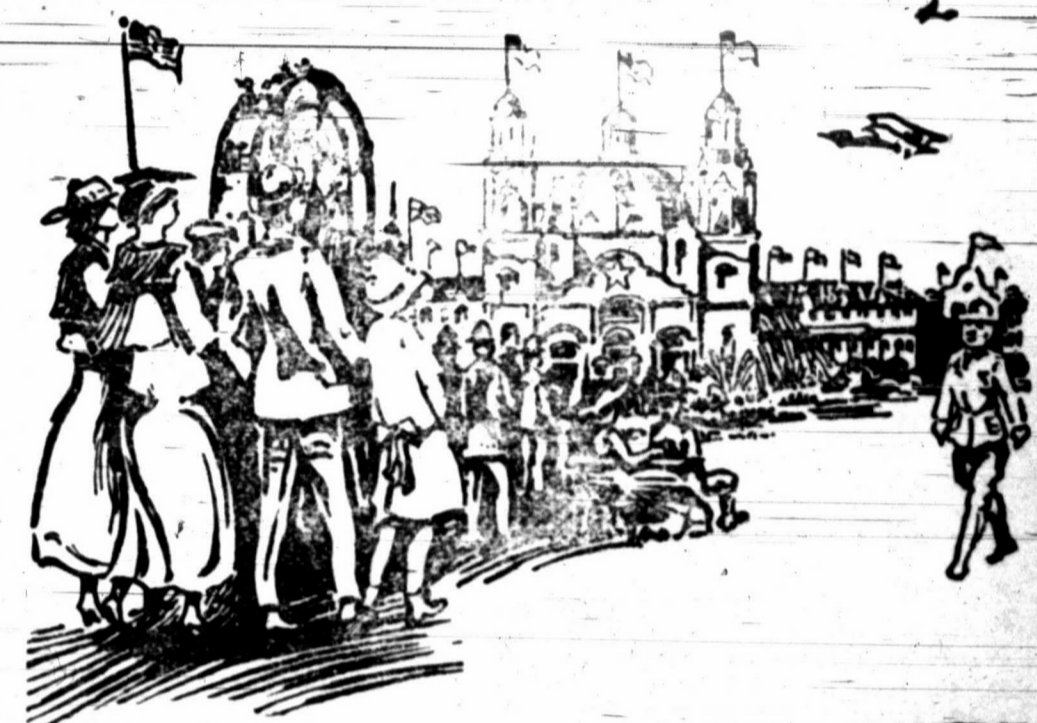
In addition to the immense  
"WIN THE WAR PROGRAM"

which the Government will present at the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, the management has secured the greatest collection of International Vaudeville Artists who will be presented in the Coliseum each afternoon and night, and there will be no extra charge for any Coliseum attraction.

Automobile Races, Aeroplanes and Special Animal Acts before the Grandstand

together with War Exhibitions by Uncle Sam's men from Camp MacArthur, both night and day.

Special Rates on all Railroads by order of the United States Government.



# WACO

NOV. 2 TO 17, 1918

## FRENCH APPROVE WILSON'S STAND

Regard It as Cleverly Turning Tables on Germany—Calm and Reasonable Consideration.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The last paragraph of President Wilson's note made a deep impression on Parisians and caused much favorable comment as it was taken by the population to directly concern the Hohenzollern family and the military clique of Germany. The general feeling is that the diplomatic tables have been turned on Germany which tried to place the allies in a difficult position and that Germany now finds herself face to face with a great problem which she attempted to force the allies to solve.

La Liberte says: "We know already that the French government felicitates itself without reserve. The country will unanimously share this sentiment. With a high conscience the president of the United States has comprehended that he is not an arbiter, but a belligerent. The president's note also established what guarantee must first be given before he and the allies will even be able to examine the proposition."

Deputy Marcel Sembat in Le Heur, which expresses the socialist view, says: "The reply is not a brutal refusal, the door remains open for ultimate negotiations, after first accepting the 14 points with complete guarantees."

Commenting editorially on President Wilson's reply, the Journal des Debats says:

"This very adroit reply does the greatest honor to its author. It counteracts the German calculations. The Vienna and Berlin cabinets sought to place the United States before a dilemma—either to accept the armistice, which would give Germany time to reconstitute her harassed troops or to evoke in Germany, by a refusal of the offer of peace, a patriotic movement which would rally round the new government the whole nation, including the socialists.

"President Wilson has not allowed

himself to be caught in this dilemma. He demands enlightenment and lays down a preliminary condition. President Wilson's last question strikes at the very heart of the German government—it is a blow in the kaiser's face."

## Ninth German War Loan May Fail

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.—It would seem that the German public is beginning to doubt whether the ninth German war loan is a safe investment. The German papers publish as an impetus to the statement that an official declaration will soon be issued announcing that the imperial government and the reichstag will assume full responsibility for the absolute safety of the war loans.

"Let no one think that such a declaration is necessary," the statement continues, "because subscriptions are failing. On the contrary the prospect is excellent and the total of the ninth loan will reach at least that of the eighth. But it is necessary to emphasize abroad that the empire is financially sound."

## DR. SAM'L A. MILLER

Practice Limited to Diseases of  
**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**  
Office Over First National Bank  
Crockett, Texas

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED FOR DEFECTIVE VISION

## JOE BOYD, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office Hours:  
9:00 to 11:00 a. m., 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
I. & G. N. Hospital:  
7:00 to 9:00 a. m.

Link Building, Palestine, Texas

## It Helps!

There can be no doubt as to the merit of Cardui, the woman's tonic, in the treatment of many troubles peculiar to women. The thousands of women who have been helped by Cardui in the past 40 years, is conclusive proof that it is a good medicine for women who suffer. It should help you, too.

Take

# CARDUI

### The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. N. E. Varner, of Hixson, Tenn., writes: "I was passing through the . . . My back and sides were terrible, and my suffering indescribable. I can't tell just how and where I hurt, about all over, I think. . . I began Cardui, and my pains grew less and less, until I was cured. I am remarkably strong for a woman 64 years of age. I do all my housework." Try Cardui, today. E-76

# The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 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

## THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

The president's reply to Count Max's note safeguards every vital interest of the allies without in the slightest degree rejecting any tenable peace possibility which the German chancellor's note presented.

The reply very properly invites the chancellor, in view of the broadminded views he has long entertained, to state with clearness that his attitude toward the Wilson peace program is one of acceptance and not of negotiation.

It very properly raises the question of the authority with which the chancellor speaks, whether of the crumbling autocracy against which civilization is arrayed, or of the German people as a new and ultimately responsible factor in the equation of war or peace.

It very properly raises the question of the chancellor's understanding of the Wilson peace program and its irreducible minimum as already set forth in the president's official utterances.

It properly rejects the proposed armistice so long as German troops are upon the soil of invaded nations.

It avoids giving the German government any foundation for the claim that the allies are merely bent upon the destruction of Germany.

If Germany is ready to accept without equivocation the Wilson peace program, it can give satisfactory evidence by immediately repatriating the armies of the central empires, and releasing French and Belgian civilians.

But in that event, Germany must understand that no stinting in the matter of the rehabilitation of the devastated countries will be acceptable to the allies. Germany must understand that there can be no such thing as justice without reparation.

It is true enough that the entente allies are in no mood to regard with patience the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties, and the German people themselves must realize that their future is necessarily to be determined by their own attitude toward the militaristic caste of Prussia.

The president has made this very plain to Prince Max, and if it be true that the prince is representing the German people, rather than the German emperor, a basis for peace may evolve from the present situation.

The logic of the situation, however, is against an immediate peace—that is plainly apparent. German statesmen are stoutly contending against a "humiliating" peace, declaring that "resistance to the last man will be made against it."

The question therefore hinges upon the German temperament, whether the far-reaching program of the allied objective can be yielded without further pressure.

Plainly speaking, the only thing in prospect for Germany is a peace without the mutilation of her territory. The measures of restitution, reparation, rehabilitation and guarantees

for the future peace of the world can not be modified by negotiation.

The allies are going to attain all their objectives, because their objectives are necessary to the future security of civilization and the freedom of the world. If Prince Max and the German people can accept the allied view of the justice of these demands, then peace may be had.—Houston Post.

A great many men are being exempted from military service for good and sufficient cause, but have no way of letting the world know it. This has caused thousands to be looked upon as slackers—many of whom have made every effort to get into the army and are sadly disappointed over their rejection. Why not allow them to wear an exemption button, badge or other insignia, making it a heavy penalty for any non-exempt to be found wearing same? Many drafted men have been called and have been placed in deferred classes and are merely awaiting their call. If there were some outward mark to distinguish these men they would cease to be looked upon as suspected slackers. There are thousands of patriotic hearts beating under civilian costumes, but the public has no means of knowing it.—Texas Monthly Review.

The News is going to have to part with its exchanges, especially those the paper does not pay for. It is also going to part company with its dead-head subscribers, such as it may have, as well as inconvenience the fellow who does us the favor occasionally for a free copy and also those subscribers who misplace their paper and come around to get another free. The government has ordered this done in order to conserve the supply of news print paper and this paper is going to adhere to the ruling. To this end we shall ask that our friends be sure to bring along a perfectly good nickel when applying for a copy of the News. Also we shall urge upon subscribers the necessity of prompt payment of subscriptions, preferably in advance, so that they may not miss an issue of the little home paper.—Lufkin News.

## MR. T. F. JOHN DEFENDS HIMSELF

Editor Crockett Courier: Dear Sir—I notice in the Courier of October 3 that T. F. John of Kennard and Mr. R. L. Tolliver of Crockett are (according to Mr. H. L. Morrison's statement) the first violators of the tick eradication law in Houston county. I will say to the readers of the Courier that that is a big assertion for Mr. Morrison to make when it can be proven that there are a number of men in this county who have violated it as well as Mr. Tolliver and myself.

I don't know why Mr. Tolliver violated the law, but can say why I did. I told Mr. Morrison that I was not physically able to do this work and hold a doctor's certificate to substantiate this assertion, and as for getting any one else to do this work for me was almost an impossibility on account of the scarcity of labor. It is true I could pick up a few scallagaws to pretend to do this work, but what good would they have done? They knew nothing about the range that the cattle run in and besides did not know the cattle if they should have found them. So what is the use of sending such help out? They would have gone out and done nothing and I would have had to pay them just the same. I will ask Mr. Morrison the next time he gives the names of those who violate the law to please tell why they violated it. He knows why I did and, no doubt he knows why Mr. Tolliver did. I admit that I failed to dip some of my cattle, but it was because I was not able to do so, and I would like for Mr. Morrison to show the man who has cattle running on the outside range who has dipped all of them. I am in the woods a great deal and see cattle all over the country that have not been dipped—that is, they show to not have been—that is, if the ticks on them are any evidence, they have not been dipped, for a great many of them are covered with ticks, and if dipping kills ticks, it is positive proof that they have never seen a dipping vat. If Mr. Morrison will come down here and go with me into the woods, I will prove to him my assertions.

Hoping that I have made this matter clear to the readers of the Courier, I am yours respectfully,  
T. F. John.

## Deferred Men Pledge More Food.

A 10 per cent increase in the production of swine and wheat in 1919 was pledged by the Deferred Men's Organization of Madison County, Ind., in two rousing meetings recently held in Anderson, Spring wheat in this county yielded as high as 33 bushels an acre.

## Cason, Monk & Company

Nacogdoches, Texas

Factory Distributors of Peanut Pickers, Peanut Threshers, Oil and Gas Engines, Hay Presses, Mowers, Rakes, Cane Mills, Etc. Write for Catalogue, prices and terms.

## HARD AT WORK AT CAMP STANLEY

When They Enter the Federal Service—They Can Avoid Some Mistakes Made Elsewhere.

Camp Stanley, Texas, Oct. 11.—For the first time in the history of the organized militia of the United States and that means for the first time in the history of the United States, officers, noncommissioned officers and selected specialists of a National Guard organization are found in a United States military training camp before they, or the organization with which they are serving was drafted into the federal service. In every previous emergency the government trained militia officers at the same time it trained the enlisted men. In 1917 when all of the National Guard units of the 48 States were drafted into the federal service no opportunity was afforded the officers or noncommissioned officers for special training. All were placed in camp with their organizations. The result was many of the officers failed. It took a long time to get the organization into shape for overseas duty. Noncommissioned officers were untrained. Cooks were unschooled. These were infantry and auxiliary organizations. They have gone overseas, but it was after a bitter experience. Camp Bowie counted its dead by the hundreds because somebody blundered. The government after inspecting the two brigades of Texas cavalry and finding that the commissioned personnel gave promise of being trained into good officers and that the enlisted personnel was as fine a body of men as has ever been gathered into a military organization, determined to make of the Texas cavalry what will probably prove to be the finest cavalry organization the world has ever seen. Therefore its officers are being trained intensively. They are working 16 hours each day. There is no time for anything but work and they are hitting the ball, from brigadier generals down to the cooks. They are all at school. When this school is over the Texas cavalry will be drafted into the federal service. It will be placed in a camp near El Paso. When it is placed in a camp the officers will know just exactly what to do and what not to do.

There will be competent and efficient cooks to prepare the food for the men properly, and this must be recognized as quite as important as having efficient officers. For if the food is not properly cooked the health of the men can not be maintained. There will be competent stable sergeants to look after the horses and to instruct the men in stable management. There will be competent horseshoers and saddlers. There will be competent line sergeants and corporals. In other words, if the Texas cavalry had been drafted into the federal service October 1, it would have taken unquestionably nine months of intensive training on the part of the officers together with the men to make the organization anything like serviceable. With the officers, noncommissioned officers and other enlisted specialists trained without being burdened with the duties of looking after their men, the training is much more effective and can be accomplished much quicker. It follows that instead of the men having to remain in a training camp nine months before seeing active service they will probably, under the direction of these well trained officers, be able to see active service after 16 weeks of training in a training camp. It must be remembered that not only are the field and line officers receiving training, but the medical officers including the dentists and veterinarians are likewise receiving this training at Camp Stanley. The chaplains, always important officers, are here also being trained in their line. It will be a wonderful organization that will be mobilized in a camp near El Paso when the Texas cavalry goes into camp.

Fortunate is the man who doesn't find fault because he doesn't know where to look for it.

## THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF CONGRESS

An Act to amend section three, title one, of the Act entitled, "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1918.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of title one of the Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies, or shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements, or say or do anything except by way of bonafide and not disloyal advice to an investor or investors, with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States or bonds or other securities of the United States or the making of loans by or to the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause, or attempt to cause, or incite or attempt to incite, insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military

## All Drugs Are Not Good

You know all drugs are not good but it takes a lot of care and knowledge and experience to determine the difference between good and bad. Our knowledge of drugs is applied solely for your benefit, so we are able to fill your prescriptions with the finest drugs that science or nature can produce and with our experience and care properly handle them to the ultimate benefit of the patient and to the extreme satisfaction of the physician.

Bring Your Prescriptions to Us.

### CROCKETT DRUG COMPANY

The House of Service

#### Local News Items

##### Ellis-Moore Marriage.

Tuesday evening, October 15, at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. J. B. Ellis, with whom she has been making her home, occurred the marriage of Miss Cora Elizabeth Ellis, eldest daughter of Mr. A. W. Ellis, to Mr. C. B. Moore Jr. of Humble. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, the Methodist pastor, and was witnessed by only a very few relatives and close friends, no invitations having been issued on account of prevailing conditions.

Following the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore left on the night train for Humble, where they will make their home. The bride is one of Crockett's prettiest girls and the couple have the best wishes of all our people. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. C. B. Moore of Lovelady and is successful in his undertakings.

##### J. B. Sallas Dead.

J. B. Sallas died at an early hour Wednesday morning at his home in this city, death coming as a result of influenza and pneumonia. The funeral arrangements could not be ascertained at the time of this writing (Wednesday.)

As a Houston county boy, Ben Sallas came to Crockett a number of years ago. We believe his home was formerly in the Antioch country. He first engaged in the real estate and insurance business, but lately has been employed in one of the local drug stores. He was in the prime of life, less than 40 years old, and leaves a wife and two small children, besides relatives and friends, to mourn his untimely demise. He is a brother of Representative Joe Sallas of this county.

Those who are left to sorrow have the sympathy of our people in their bereavement.

##### Riding in Wrong Car.

Constable C. C. Mortimer of the Crockett precinct was called upon by the I. & G. N. Railway Co. to remove a colored passenger from a white compartment to a negro compartment one day last week. The request came from a station north of Crockett and was from a conductor on the southbound Sunshine Special. Constable Mortimer met the train and found the passenger riding in a Pullman sleeping car and holding a through ticket from some place in the north. The passenger claimed that the railroad company, having sold

### DISPOSITION OF COURT BUSINESS

The criminal district court of Houston county adjourned Monday afternoon for the week partly on account of the influenza epidemic.

Before adjourning the criminal docket was gone over and disposition of cases made as follows:

Jesse Warrick, murder; witness in war and case continued.

E. A. Anderson, murder; passed for the present.

J. M. Thornton, assault to murder; passed.

Sank Hearne, theft of cattle by bailee; dismissed.

Will Denby, assault with intent to murder; dismissed.

Eskill Morrison, cattle theft, three cases; dismissed to let defendant go to army.

Jesse Waller, cattle theft, three cases; dismissed and defendant goes to war.

George Crenshaw, murder; set for November 4 and venire of eighty ordered.

Tobe Washington, burglary; set for October 21.

Robert Walker, burglary; set for October 21.

Jim Smith, murder; set for November 7 and venire of 75 ordered.

Andrew Daily, murder, two cases; set for October 25 and venire of sixty ordered.

George Ashton, murder; set for Monday, October 28, and venire of fifty ordered.

Marshall Truss, murder; set for October 30 and venire of sixty-five ordered.

Ira Taylor, unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor, two cases; set for October 22.

Carl Mitchell, unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor, two cases; set for October 22.

Zack Tolliver, unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor, two cases; set for October 23.

Zack Horn, burglary; set for October 23.

Travis Dawson and James Dawson, theft of automobile; set for October 24.

Tom Jones, assault to murder; set for October 24.

Houston McGill, assault to murder; set for October 24.

R. T. Kent, assault with intent to murder; not set.

C. A. Cunningham, forgery; not set.

H. M. Gary, assault to murder; not set.

him a through Pullman ticket, had no right to eject him. The Crockett constable explained to the negro that as he was now in Texas and subject to Texas laws, he would have to move in strict compliance with the laws of the state to which he would now have to look to for protection. The constable succeeded in moving the passenger to his legal and rightful compartment.

##### Died in the Service.

Wyatt N. Creath, son of W. G. Creath of the Belott community, died of pneumonia at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Sunday. A message, stating the serious illness of the son, was received by the father Saturday. Mr. Creath left Crockett on the afternoon train Saturday and reached San Antonio Sunday morning.

The remains left Camp Travis Monday evening and reached Crockett Tuesday morning, from where they were taken out to the old home and laid to rest in the family cemetery Tuesday afternoon.

Wyatt N. Creath was a member of Company C of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, 18th Division, regular army. Enlisting as a volunteer early last year, he served continuously with the 19th Infantry until his death. The 19th was a regiment of regulars assigned to service at Fort Sam Houston. It was used for general guard duty and especially to guard the rioting negro soldiers following the Houston riot. The 19th was on guard during the trial of the rioters and at

their execution. If we mistake not, it was the 19th that was sent to Houston to arrest the rioters and escort them to the stockade at El Paso. The 19th was one of the regiments of regulars used as a nucleus around which to build up the present 18th Division, now under process of organization at Camp Travis.

Thus Wyatt N. Creath died in the service of his country, honored alike by his comrades in arms, his officers in uniform and all true patriots, whether in uniform or out.

##### A. C. Collins Dead.

Alfred C. Collins died at an early hour Wednesday morning at the family residence in this city, death resulting from influenza and pneumonia. At the time of this writing the funeral arrangements had not been arranged.

Alfred Collins was the eldest son of the late J. V. Collins. He leaves his mother, Mrs. J. V. Collins, a brother, W. D. Collins, and a sister, Mrs. W. I. Kennedy. Besides there is left to mourn his death a wife, who was Miss Hallie Ellis before marriage, and a young son. There are numerous friends and relatives left also to mourn his untimely taking off.

Alfred Clark Collins was perhaps 35 years of age. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and had other social and religious affiliations. He was prominent in the business life of the community and his untimely death has cast a gloom over all.

Later it is announced that funeral services will be held from his late residence this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4:00 o'clock and that interment will immediately follow in Glenwood cemetery.

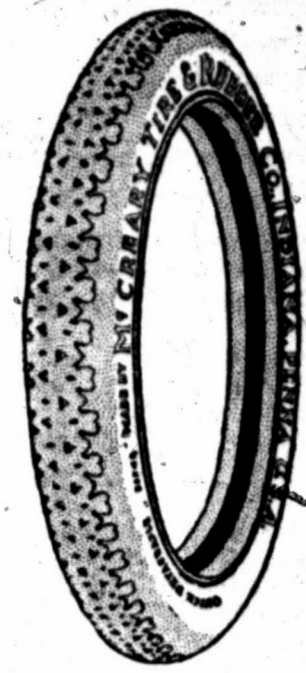
##### Aldrich-Rigsby Marriage.

Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Judge and Mrs. A. A. Aldrich, in this city, occurred the marriage of Miss Hallie Aldrich to Mr. E. F. Rigsby of San Antonio.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. F. Tenney, the Presbyterian pastor. On account of war conditions, the prevailing epidemic and for other reasons, no invitations had been issued, although the engagement had been announced.

The wedding guests were confined to those relatives and close friends who knew in advance of the coming nuptials. Some handsome wedding gifts were received.

Following the marriage Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Rigsby left on the night train for Galveston, where they spent a few days, returning to Crockett Monday evening.



**"MCCREARY TIRES**  
are the result of a conscientious effort to put more real value into tires."—Harry McCreary

This effort originated the McCreary "Vitalized Tread"—made with a new combination of rubber, developed by the McCreary Engineers. It toughens the tread of McCreary Tires against stones and sharp objects.

We think no other tire tread is quite so tough as the McCreary Tread, but this extra toughness does not mean a loss in resiliency, for it really increases it.

**MCCREARY**  
TIRES

And this same conscientious effort developed the McCreary process of curing tires. It takes longer, but the added quality is worth the extra time.

This process is not practical for manufacturers who feature "quantity production." But it is the only process possible for the McCreary standard of Quality.

Adjusted on the basis of 4000 miles—you can't lose by trying one.

**A Vacuum Tread with No Side Slipping**

Some non-skid tires have projecting angles, only; others, vacuum cups, only. McCreary Tires have both projecting angles and vacuum cups, plus a wide, central, solid rib that takes the wear.

There is a double reason why the McCreary Non-Skid Tire prevents side slipping.

ARNOLD BROTHERS

They will remain in this city until the end of the week and then go to San Antonio, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Rigsby have the best wishes of all our people for their happiness and success. The bride is one of Crockett's most lovable women and the bridegroom one of San Antonio's most successful business men.

## IS YOUR BEDROOM COZY?

That spot in which most folks are born and die, that haven where they find rest and intimacy between those two great journeys certainly should be as comfortable, convenient and inviting as taste and weans will permit.

### WE SPECIALIZE

in bedroom furnishings. Our beds are designed for solid, old-fashioned comfort. Our wardrobes, dressing tables, chiffoniers, dressers, clothes chests, and the like, are sure to strike your fancy. And prices?—It is an economy to trade with us.

### DEUPREE & WALLER, Inc.

Furniture and Undertaking.

Did you buy that bond?

# Hundreds

Of people are buying from us, they all know their business, they all know that they save dollars. Aren't you going to be one of them?

SAVE

And make your savings the nation's gain.

## Caprielian Brothers

Groceries and Feed—Phone 52.

"The Store Where Your Dollars Go Farther"

The boys are going over the top.

They are fighting your fight.

Did you go over the top?

With Our Subscribers.

Callers at the Courier office this week report an epidemic that amounts to a scourge of influenza and pneumonia prevalent in all parts of Houston county. And what they say of Houston county conditions seems to be true of the rest of the world, as the prevailing epidemic or scourge is world-wide in its scope. No community has escaped it and it has reaped its toll of death in every vicinity inhabited by humanity. The rest of the world has nothing on Houston county in the matter of this latest epidemic, for every corner and nook of Houston county has its cases and, the sad part of it, its deaths. Let us hope that next week may bring about improved conditions in the matter of health and mortality.

Subscribers calling to renew or sending in their renewals and subscriptions since last issue are as follows:

- W. D. Allen, Grapeland Rt. 2.
- J. B. Dawson, Creek.
- P. D. Austin, Crockett.
- W. W. Brown, Kennard.
- W. G. Johnson, Crockett Rt. A.
- Mrs. L. Meriwether, Crockett.
- U. M. Brock, Grapeland.
- J. D. Caskey, Grapeland Rt. 1.
- W. M. Ashworth, Kennard Route 1.
- T. P. Barnhill, Kennard Rt. 1.
- Chas. Thos. Hall, American E. F., France.
- T. H. Gilbert, Lovelady.
- T. A. Fuller, Lovelady Rt. 2.
- A. L. Patrick, Crockett Rt. 2.
- E. R. Cook, Crockett Rt. 2.
- W. J. McClain, Kennard.
- M. C. Henley, Augusta Rt. 1.
- J. E. LaRue, Crockett Rt. 4.
- J. N. Richards, Crockett Rt. 3.
- J. T. Knox, Lovelady Rt. 2.
- J. A. Bricker, Crockett.
- Mrs. Bessie Adams, Crockett.
- J. W. Hooks, Crockett Rt. 1.
- B. L. Jordan, Pennington.
- R. J. Mosely, Weches.
- Hugh Adams, Crockett Rt. 2.
- N. Berry (col.), Fordice.
- Judge Hopkins (col.), Crockett Rt. 5.
- John E. King (col.), Crockett Route 5.
- H. Booth (col.), Crockett.
- Albert Truss (col.), Crockett Route 2.

Dr. Elliott is Dead.

Dr. B. S. Elliott died at his home in Crockett Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. After religious services conducted by Rev. Chas. U. McLarty assisted by Rev. S. F. Tenney, his remains were interred in Glenwood Cemetery the following afternoon. The funeral cortege, regardless of the inclement weather and general prevalence of the Spanish influenza, was very large, and the floral offering was large, costly and beautiful.

The immediate cause of Dr. Elliott's death was pneumonia, brought on by exposure in attending the sick. He was not very strong physically, owing to an operation undergone some months ago. Being in a physically run down condition, he early succumbed to the ravages of the disease.

Dr. Elliott was the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Elliott and was born near Augusta August 11, 1866. He received the foundation for his literary education at Augusta and Crockett. Electing medicine for his life's avocation, he received his pre-med course under the efficient tutorage of the late Dr. J. L. Lipscomb. Matriculating in the School of Medicine of the University of Louisville, received his diploma March 1, 1889. Upon this broad foundation he continued to build to the day of his death.

He began the practice of medicine in the community where he was reared. From the very beginning he has enjoyed a large, lucrative practice. About ten years ago he removed to Crockett, where he took his place among the foremost physicians of our city.

Twenty-three years ago he was married to Miss Willie Rice. She, with their only child, Clarite, together with his aged and infirm mother, two brothers and a large number of relatives, survive him. He was a good provider and the kindest and most indulgent of fathers.

Some years ago he united with the Methodist Church. He took the International Teacher's Training Course, completing the course "Training for Service" and receiving a diploma December 20, 1908. He was faithful and punctual in meeting the financial obligations of the church, and was

GRAND JURY  
MAKES REPORT

Crockett, Texas, Oct. 14, 1918. To Hon. J. S. Prince, Judge Third Judicial District, Crockett, Texas.

Dear Sir—We, the members of the grand jury empanelled for the fall term, beg to report as follows:

We have been in session six days, and during that time have examined a great number of witnesses and returned indictments as follows: Felonies, 13; misdemeanors, 4.

While our examinations have not been as thorough in a great many instances as we would have desired, owing to the epidemic of influenza raging at this time, we have experienced great difficulty in conducting our work, as illness has badly interfered; and at this time we are barely able to maintain a quorum, as members of the grand jury are quite ill and are only remaining up until business of an imperative nature is disposed of.

Our work has been hampered by the proper officers not making more complete investigations at the time of the commission of an offense and accumulating evidence for the use of the grand jury, and we would recommend that more diligence be used in this direction in the future.

Evidence has been adduced to the effect that considerable quantities of medicated bitters and other concoctions of an intoxicating nature have been sold by different parties in the county, and while a more thorough examination along this line has been interfered with on account of illness, we have brought these matters forcibly to the attention of dealers as well as officers with proper jurisdiction and have reason to believe that evils resulting from this source will be lessened.

It has been our chief desire to act on cases of parties confined in jail and believe that records will disclose that we have done so; and in this connection would suggest that at this time, when our country is trying to place every one in a productive vocation, that more diligence be used in getting the men in jail out and at work as far as is practicable and in the interest of the public welfare.

In the limited time at our command we have not been able to investigate the records and reports of officers of the county, but from cases that have come up for investigation have found some work in a very incomplete condition, and it is hoped that the next grand jury will be afforded better opportunity for more thorough examination.

We desire in conclusion to express appreciation of the uniform courtesies and assistance rendered us by your honor and other officers, and particularly by Hon. J. J. Bishop, who has been diligent and painstaking at all times and rendered us most efficient service for which we are duly thankful.

Having served to the best of our ability to this time, and feeling that it is in the interest of the public welfare for adjournment to be made at this time on account of the epidemic raging, we wish to ask that we be permitted to do so, but at the same time desire to express the keen regret that we feel at having to leave some matters in an incomplete condition.

- Most respectfully submitted.
- I. A. Daniel, Foreman.
  - W. H. Threadgill.
  - A. B. Mulligan.
  - E. B. Arnold.
  - E. E. Holcomb.
  - W. H. Monzingo.
  - Frank Taylor.
  - J. R. Mainer.
  - L. J. Knox.
  - John Lovelady.
  - John LeGory.

present whenever his practice would permit him.

One of our best physicians is gone to swell the ranks of our departed dead. We shall miss his kindly, unobtrusive presence. His large clientele will miss his skill, care and ability. In his late home there is a weeping wife and daughter who will listen in vain for his footsteps. He lived a busy, useful life, and in his profession was "a workman that needeth not be ashamed."


Lacy High is Dead.

The remains of Lacy High arrived Sunday afternoon from Comp Bowie, Fort Worth. Under military escort, was carried to the home of his parents, R. A. High and wife, and was interred in Glenwood Cemetery at 5 o'clock. Rev. Chas. U. McLarty reading the burial service over the new made grave of the soldier boy.

He entered the service of his country about the first of September, being assigned to a mechanical department. He took sick the first of last week and his condition was serious from the beginning. His parents, in answer to a telegram, rushed to his bedside, arriving there Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but were informed that he had died at noon.

It seems that his case was a puzzle to the attending physicians. Several specialists were called in consultation, but they could shed no light on his case. He was twenty-seven years old and unmarried. Our hearts go out in sympathy to his parents who, although having two sons in the service on the western front, are called upon to make this supreme sacrifice.

## The Most Wanted Fall Garments at Jas. S. Shivers'



Amid the tumult of a world at war come definite expressions of the value of care in dress. The immaculate uniforms and boots, the smooth-shaven faces and general air of good grooming which no fighting man of this age underestimates, is reflected in better dressed women—also reflected in larger and better selected stocks in our well appointed Garment Section.

THIS STORE has bent every effort for months to have a surpassing exposition of war-time wardrobes—sensible and beautiful garments from sources distinguished for their authoritative designs.

Added to our already large showing of initial purchases are many express shipments of the past week—new Suits and Dresses.

It is with pleasure that we announce our first showing of the very fashionable Dresses of Serge and Satin—models that are in the very front rank of individuality and exclusiveness.

As the season progresses new and chic fashions make their appearance, and you always see them first at Jas. S. Shivers'.

Every type of Suit, Dress and Coat bearing the stamp of Dame Fashion's approval will be found in our immense collection.

# James S. Shivers

FARM HOMES  
FOR SOLDIERS

The Government to Help Returned Men and Houston County May Be Interested in Plan.

The secretary has been advised by representatives of the Federal government that a movement has been started by Secretary Franklinc Lane of the United States Interior Department, and endorsed by President Wilson, having for its object preparatory work that will provide homes for our soldiers and sailors returning from abroad after having won the war.

It is the intention of the government to buy tracts of land that are now unutilized on account of overflow and reclaim them by constructing levees. To reclaim swamp lands by a system of drainage and to clear cut-over timber lands. Such of the returning boys as would like it will be employed in doing this work of reclamation and when the lands are ready for occupation they are to be sold at actual cost on such terms as will enable any one to own a farm home who may desire to do so.

If we are rightly informed, there are many thousand acres of lands that can be used by the government as herein described, and it is up to the owners of such lands to make the fact known by communicating without delay all information relative to the same to the secretary of the Crockett Commercial Club.

Think what it would mean to this county to have the thousands of acres of these lands thoroughly reclaimed and occupied by such splendid men as are helping to put the kaiser out of business.

These are some of the questions asked by the officials who are looking up lands to be purchased by the government:

1. Describe the wet or cut-over lands that you own or with which you are familiar.
  2. Give locations of these lands and accompany your description with a sketch or suitable map.
  3. Give the present assessed valuation of such lands.
  4. Has any portion of these lands been reclaimed and used for crop raising? If so, describe such lands and give statement of kind of crops raised and usual yield per acre.
  5. General remarks that will help furnish the information desired.
- Copies of blanks have been furnished.

ed the secretary to give to those who have lands for sale or know about such lands, and they will be promptly mailed to all those who may wish them. The government is anxious to get this information soon as possible, and it is fair to presume that the localities who respond first will be served first. Let Houston county be one of the very first to be heard from.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

QUESTIONNAIRES  
UNDELIVERED

List of names of September 12, 1918, registrants whose questionnaires have been returned to Houston County Local Board as unclaimed at the different postoffices in Houston county:

- Tony Beasley.
- Jno. Robertson-Taylor Jr.
- Miguel Valdez.
- Levi Benton.
- Arthur Wilder.
- Calvin Daniels.
- Anderson Collins.
- Joe Barnes.
- William Harris.
- Joe R. Hamilton.
- Mathew Bunk Hall.
- Andrew Collins.
- Euriel Andrew Jackson.
- Robert Lee Masters.
- Elie Nickols.
- Dorotio Onofro.
- Daniel Onofro.
- Pedro Onofro.
- Fred Peterson.
- Julian Pedrado.
- William Willis Parker.
- Donasiano Cavosos.
- Doc Gago.
- Edward D. Smith.
- Arthur Shedwin.
- Horace Smithers.
- Albert Lonnie Simpson.
- Geo. S. Bynum.
- Benjamin F. Satterwhite.
- Bob Wallace.
- Edgar Williams.
- Jeff Davis Wise.
- Joe Rios.
- Manuel Tovar.
- Antonio Guaz.
- Hobson Sample Byrd.
- Anfon Hrouduy.
- Maourisom Ruis.
- Pedro Ernudes.
- Felipe Sumora.
- Roque Ruiz.
- Oscar Reggans.
- Houston Eugene Bell.
- Francisco Monrique.

Nothing makes a quarrelsome man so mad as the refusal of his wife to talk back.

EPIDEMIC IS NOT  
SPANISH IN ORIGIN

Germ Still Unknown—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement—Latest on Subject.

Washington, D. C., October 14.—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic of 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

The disease now occurring in this country and called "Spanish Influenza" resembles a very contagious kind of "cold," accompanied by fever, pains in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called "Spanish" influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease.

Although the present epidemic is called "Spanish influenza," there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917.