

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

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FOCH NOTIFIES GERMANS HE IS READY TO DISCUSS THE ARMISTICE

Washington, Nov. 5.—Marshal Foch has been authorized by the United States and the allies to receive representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

The German government is so informed in a note handed to the Swiss minister here today by Secretary Lansing. The text of Secretary Lansing's note follows:

I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government:

In my note of Oct. 23, 1918, I advised you that the president had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of peace

to which the German government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

The president is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"The allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the president of the United States and the German government.

"Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the president's address to congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause 2, relating to what is usually described as freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must therefore reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to congress of Jan. 8, 1918, the president declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

I am instructed by the president to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above

TRAIN WRECKERS' DASTARDLY WORK

The I. & G. N.'s Sunshine Special, fast train between St. Louis and Galveston, was wrecked at a siding near Willis, about half way between Palestine and Galveston, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. This train passed through Crockett at 2:32, was due in Houston at 6 o'clock and was running on time. The train was in charge of Conductor Franks and Engineer McMillan, two of the railroad company's most experienced and trusted employees.

The train stopped at Phelps and its next stop would have been Conroe. A few miles south of Willis, at which station it

quoted. I am further instructed by the president to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.
Robert Lansing.

does not stop, an open switch that led to a siding was encountered. Travelling at a rate of 55 miles an hour, which the conductor says is the speed at which the train was going, the engineer had little time for anything when the switch was seen to be open. The engine took the siding at full speed, twisted itself completely around and fell on its side fronting the direction from which it had come. The steel coaches crashed into the engine, threw the tender to the opposite side and stripped the engine of its cab and running gear. The engineer and the fireman were thrown against the boiler with such force that they were found unconscious in what remained of the cab. The fireman soon regained consciousness and was able to proceed to the hospital with a badly bunged-up head. The engineer was more seriously hurt and, we are told, did not regain consciousness until the next day. Passengers, among whom were some army people, assisted in extricating the enginem.

Conductor Franks made a personal investigation of the cause for the disaster and found that the switch lock had been battered loose with a heavy instrument and the switch set so that the train would take the siding. Conductor Franks says that there is no question but what the job was the work of train-wreckers. State and federal officers are at work on the case in an effort to ferret out the criminal.

None of the passengers on the crowded train were seriously hurt, which the conductor says is due to the fact that the coaches were of steel construction. The engine, when it struck the siding, turned across the track. Rammed by the heavy, steel train, the tender went one way and the engine the other, but not until the engine had been stripped of its running gear and cab. How the enginem escaped death was the wonder of the passengers. The coaches, leaving the rails and tearing up crossties for about three coach lengths, stopped between engine and tender. The engineer, Mr. McMillan, is said to be the

MASSMEETING AND PATRIOTIC RALLY

At Crockett, Monday, November 11, at the court house at 2 o'clock p. m., a massmeeting will be held in the interest of the United War Work drive which starts that day. A prominent out-of-town speaker will address the meeting, and the committee is arranging for some one from France to also give some interesting facts. Two or more airplanes will arrive at Crockett about noon, if conditions do not prevent. Everybody come to Crockett and have a part in this big rally, and let's celebrate the coming of Peace, which seems so close at hand.

second oldest on the division, having been in the passenger service between Longview and Galveston for many years.

DOUGLASS SCHOOL,

Crockett Courier:
Douglass School opened October 7, 1918, with many pupils and with promises of a successful year.

The school house has been improved and a large, sunny room added. The equipment is unusual for a small school. I think that I am correct when I say that it is the best equipped rural school in Houston county. A library of a splendid collection of books has been given to the school. Maps of every continent and country hang, in cases, on the walls. Immense globes are so arranged that they may be lowered from the ceiling. The school is well heated by two immense stoves and the coming winter days are looked forward to.

From these improvements that I have mentioned one can quickly see that the community is made up of enthusiastic people.

The school has been presented with a flag and a flag pole. A patriotic drill is carried out while the flag is raised and lowered.

The students are interested in the welfare of their country. Ten minutes is spent each day in patriotic work or patriotic talks by some member of the school. Nearly every boy and girl own war savings stamps and they continue to buy them.

People of Houston county should take interest in rural schools, for they are doing far more work than one may think.
Principal.

QUALITY H. G. PATTON PRICE

Wholesale and Retail Groceries and Feed
United States Food Administration License No. G54404

Commencing
Saturday
November 9

And Lasting One Week Only



This is the man you pledged in W. S. S.

This is the week to pay that W. S. S. Pledge.

Make your War Savings Stamp purchases through us.

☐ We are going to put on sale our entire stock of groceries, flour and feed to the money-saving public. We advertised at the beginning of the year to sell \$125,000.00 worth of goods. Our sales are now \$116,000.00, but we are not satisfied and want to sell \$35,000.00 more the remaining part of the year. In order to make it the best year we have ever had we make these tremendously low prices. We ask the public to not ask us to deliver or charge anything at these prices for we are selling at practically wholesale cost.

Dry salt bacon, per pound.....	30c
Ten pound Caddy's Brown's Mule chewing tobacco.....	\$6.25
Five bottles Garrett's snuff.....	\$1.10
50-Pound sacks best Cream Meal.....	\$2.40
Five cans good salmon.....	\$1.15
Five pounds best grade roasted coffee.....	\$1.00

Extra on Soap and Washing Powder. Better Stock Up on These as They Will Be 10c Straight in a Few More Months.

Ten bars Clean Easy and 10 boxes washing powder, all for..... \$1.00
Do not miss this bargain.

We ask you to get our prices on case goods. You will be surprised at the small price we are selling them for. Our stock of goods go at the extremely low prices. We have already made our money this year and are after helping our friends now.

Four large packages Arm & Hammer Soda, for..... 30c

MERCHANTS: Come to see us and we will sell you such of our stock as we have that you need at prices lower than they can be bought for to-day. You are cutting your own throats if you do not investigate our prices.

Remember, this sale lasts for only one week.

5th and 6th Stores
In Patton's Block.

H. G. PATTON

W. C. Munn Company HOUSTON

AN INVITATION

W. C. Munn Company of Houston, Texas, extends to the good people of Crockett and vicinity a most cordial invitation to visit the city of Houston and their Big Store, which is the most sanitary, best ventilated store in Texas, with entrance on four streets, where you will find 50,000 square feet of floor space filled with bright, new merchandise. It is a most delightful place to spend a whole day, taking daily lunch and Saturday Evening Dinner in their delightful Cafe and Tea Room. Health conditions of Houston are good. "The Flu Lid is Off"—Come.

By W. C. MUNN, President.

Insure Against Influenza and Similar Ailments

The influenza epidemic seems to be abating, but you should still take every precaution to ward off an attack.

We have all the best solutions for spraying the throat and nostrils, and excellent atomizers with which to apply them.

We also sell all of the popular and well known remedies for treating influenza, gripe, tonsillitis and similar ailments.

Better heed the old saw about an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure and use precautionary methods now.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY
PROMPT SERVICE STORE

Local News Items

There is no district court this week.

M. Y. Goudelock of Dallas was here Wednesday.

Mrs. Kate Ward of Greenville is with Mrs. J. P. Hail.

Mrs. Rose Peck has returned from a visit to Jacksonville.

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

H. G. Patton has returned from Fort Worth and Mineral Wells.

Mrs. Herman Howard and Herman Jr. are visiting their parents at Augusta.

Mrs. Cyrus McConnell and two children of Humble are with Mrs. R. E. McConnell.

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

Wirt N. Wood, formerly county clerk at Groveton, but now of Houston, was here this week.

Rev. S. F. Tenney is expecting to preach at Oakland church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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

The Latexo postoffice has been discontinued, but an effort is being made to have it re-established.

The celebrated Fisher premium butter, superior to the best creamery, for sale at the Crockett bakery. 2t.

Captain J. N. Snell of Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, was here on a three days' furlough Sunday and Monday.

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

For Sale.

Five-passenger Ford bed, 1917 model, about as good as new. 2t.* Jno. B. Foster.

Mrs. J. B. Sallas and children have moved to Lovelady and will make their home with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Porter.

For Sale—50 acres 14 miles west from Crockett; 10 acres hog pasture, balance in cultivation, small house and barn. Will sell for \$600; \$200 cash, balance easy terms at 8 per cent interest. tf. A. L. Prewit.

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

Brinson Lundy returned Monday night to the A. & M. military school, where he is an instructor of automobile mechanics.

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

Wednesday's casualty list contained the name of Private Robert Wright of Pennington as having died overseas of wounds received.

The Courier learns of the death of Mrs. Elbert Lindeman, which occurred Tuesday morning at the family home near Hagerville.

For the best tombstones and monumental work, either in marble or granite, call on I. B. Lansford, Crockett, Texas. Telephone No. 223. 2t.

Buy your monuments from I. B. Lansford, Crockett, Texas, and get the very best at the least price, both in the setting and material. Phone No. 223. 2t.

For Sale—Six cars Triumphs, seed and table potatoes, \$1.10 per bushel.

Wickham Berry Farm, 2t.* Salem, Nebraska.

Many new and stylish hats on sale at greatly reduced prices this week at Hail's Millinery Parlors. Come in and make your selection while the stock is complete. 1t.

Herman R. Howard has received a commission as instructor in trap shooting at Camp Mabry, the army camp at Austin. He was ordered to report November 5.

The variety of hats at Hail's Millinery Parlors is broad enough for any woman to choose from as her preferences dictate. Take advantage of the reduced prices this week. 1t.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Complete, engine, boiler and saw mill machinery. Capacity about 15,000 feet per day. See Warfield Brothers, Crockett, Texas. 4t.

For Sale—My farm, one and a half miles from Crockett, containing 200 acres of land, one five-room house and two tenant houses; all under good fence, partly hog fence; 150 acres under cultivation, balance pasture. Apply to W. M. Eardley, Crockett, Texas. 2t.*

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

Misses Sue Denny, Leona Thomas and Beth Lundy left Sunday evening for Austin to re-enter Texas University, having come home at the outbreak of the influenza epidemic.

For Sale.

My two houses and one acre of land, one block from the public square. Will sell one or both, cash or terms, or will trade for farm. 2t. John D. Friend.

Lost Mule.

One sorrel mare mule, about 15 1-2 hands high, white spot in forehead, rope burn under neck. Will pay \$5.00 for her recovery. 3t.* A. W. Wolf.

The new millinery at Mrs. Hail's Millinery Parlors includes the latest fashion ideas that have come from authoritative sources, and many hats are now being offered at reduced prices. 1t.

Misses Viola Simmons and Marcia D. Jarratt, having finished their special stenographic work at the court house, have returned to their homes in Palestine and Jacksonville respectively.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Morgan and Lipscomb Sherman were passengers to Houston Sunday afternoon on the Sunshine Special, the train that was wrecked near Willis. They sustained no serious injury.

Tuesday's Election.

Tuesday's election went democratic in Houston county, Texas and the south. Some of the doubtful districts of the north, which the democrats had hoped to carry, were lost to the republicans.

Mr. Davis Hornbuckle died at his home in Lovelady Friday morning from influenza and pneumonia. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon. Mr. Hornbuckle had been engaged in the mercantile business at Lovelady.

Keep Crockett money in Crockett by buying your monumental goods from I. B. Lansford. I handle everything in monuments, both in marble or granite. I can save you good money and give you better goods. Phone No. 223. 2t.

For Sale.

My Kissel Kar, seven-passenger, six cylinder, in "A-One" condition. Equipped with two tops—sedan and summer touring top. Can be seen at Dr. J. S. Wootters'. tf. Mrs. P. R. Denman.

Notice, City Tax Payers.

The tax rolls of the city have been completed and your taxes are due now. Please come and settle same and avoid the rush at end of season.

C. A. Hassell,
2t. City Tax Collector.

New Subscription Rates.

The subscription price of the Courier is \$1.50 a year and \$1.00 for six months. No subscription will be accepted for less than six months. The price for nine months is \$1.25. These rates are payable when the subscription is given.

Mrs. Will Denny, Mrs. J. W. Hail, Miss Mattie Denny, Mrs. A. A. Aldrich and Mrs. Corinne Corry were recent visitors to Huntsville, going to attend the funeral of Miss L'ella Dean, daughter of Judge and Mrs. W. L. Dean. Mrs. Dean is a daughter of the late Dr. Corley and has many friends in Crockett who are sorrowing with her in her deep loss.

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.

Taken to Camp Logan.

Rev. Ed Burnett of Lake Charles, the colored preacher arrested for deserting the army, was taken by Deputy Sheriff W. A. Hooper last week to Camp Logan, Houston, and turned over to the commanding officer.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank those who remembered me in my recent deep bereavement. I thank you for the beautiful floral offerings for my beloved dead, for every kind word, deed and prayer. It.* Mrs. Ben Sallas.

Somebody must pay the traveling agent's traveling expenses. Who does this? Certainly the party who buys the goods. I will save you these expenses if you buy your monuments from me and give you the very best to be had. I. B. Lansford, 2t. Crockett, Texas. Phone 223.

Crockett's First Citizen.

An event of importance was the celebration by Mrs. I. A. Taylor of her 92nd birthday on Monday, October 28. Mrs. Taylor is a niece of General Sam Houston and is Crockett's first and most beloved citizen. May she live to celebrate many more birthdays.

Card of Thanks.

We take this means of expressing our thanks to each and every one who so kindly ministered to our beloved husband and father during his illness and death, and may God bless each one is our prayer.

Mrs. Walter Driskell and Children. It.*

For Sale.

550 acres river bottom farm, 200 acres of the bottom land above overflow, 500 acres bottom land and 50 acres valley land, all under hog proof fence, fine spring and well water, three tenant houses; also 200 acres improved farm 3 miles of Crockett fronting graded road, 80 acres cleared, one new four room house, all under hog wire fence. This is a dark level land, 195 acres subject to cultivation; will make an ideal home.

J. W. Hail, Crockett, Texas. 4t.

Epidemic Fatalities.

Twenty-five deaths were reported in the Courier last week, mostly from influenza and pneumonia. Eighteen were reported the week before and seven the week before that. There seems to be such an improvement this week that many will not have to be reported from now on.

Farm for Sale—375 acres land, 9 miles west from Crockett, 250 acres in cultivation, 80 acres hog pasture, balance cow pasture. All fenced. Three sets of improvements, large barn and other out houses. Will sell for \$22.50 per acre, \$2000 cash, balance easy terms at 8 per cent interest. If. A. L. Prewit.

Influenza Fatalities.

The Courier learns of the death of Mr. Ben James and young child in the Stubblefield community. Mrs. James, the wife and mother, died only the week before. All died of influenza and pneumonia.

Hazel James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cole James, also died of pneumonia in the same community last week.

Another fatality in the eastern part of the county last week was that of Mrs. Cora Page, who also died of influenza and pneumonia.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Usually doctors have a busy summer and an idle fall, but this year the reverse has been true, as you know the recent epidemic has worked the life out of all of us.

Now to the point: the epidemic came on at a time when we should have been collecting bills and as a result the financial end of our business has been neglected. This can't go on much longer. We MUST collect our accounts and do it NOW.

Therefore, we are going to ask those of you who are indebted to us, to come in as soon as you receive a statement, and make an adjustment, not in part, but in full. We don't feel like this is asking too much. Sincerely,

J. S. Wootters,
J. L. Heard,
W. W. Latham,
E. B. Stokes.

We are Here

—for the money there is in the business, and we guarantee that you will get a dollar's worth for every dollar that you spend with us.

B. J. MINCHER

Dodge and Buick Service
TERMS CASH

GET SQUARE WITH UNCLE SAM

WIPE THE W. S. S. SLATE CLEAN

Uncle Sam Is Calling for the Money You Obligated Yourself to Invest In

United States Government War Savings Stamps

Wipe the slate clean. The payment call is

October 24 to November 10 Inclusive

Get your account square with the government. Pay that W. S. S. pledge. A U. S. Treasury agent holds your written promise. Because of the great need of money at this time the government asks that you make it convenient to pay the pledges you made for November and December.

This Government Advertisement Patriotically Contributed to the U. S. Treasury Department by

James S. Shivers.
J. C. Millar.
Mrs. J. P. Hail.
Dan J. Kennedy.
T. D. Craddock.

Johnson & McLean.
Carleton & Berry.
H. J. Phillips.
Capriellan Brothers.
B. F. Chamberlain.

Baker & Castleberg.
C. H. Callaway.
C. P. O'Bannon.
Mike Younas.
Johnson Arledge.

Smith-Murchison Hardware Co.
Crockett Grocery & Baking Co.
Crockett Drug Company.
Bishop Drug Company.

SOME HELPFUL CO-OPERATION

How Providing a Home Market for Farm Products Has Helped Several Communities.

It will be remembered that the present work of the Crockett Commercial Club was inaugurated on the slogan of "Providing a shipping market for the surplus over home consumption for everything that the farmer could raise." After a careful and thorough investigation it was the unanimous opinion of those who had interested themselves in the subject that better co-operation between farmers and merchants was the one thing needed to bring about a greater degree of prosperity in Houston county.

Our merchants have done more in this direction than before the movement was started, and we can all see the beneficial results, but the work has not been as thorough as it should have been, nor as effective as in localities where it has been done better. In a recent editorial in the Houston Post, without giving names, for obvious reasons, it tells about the results in a number of localities, and here is the substance of what it says:

"Certain Texas commercial clubs made arrangements at the beginning of the present year to purchase at the market price anything that farmers might bring to town. It mattered not that city people were overstocked with that commodity. It mattered not that too large a supply glutted the local market and the product could not be shipped. It mattered not that a loss might be sustained by the purchase.

"Those cities were sure that more would be gained through the reputation for taking the farmer's wares off his hands than would be lost in the transaction. And the summing up of the year's operations proves that such cities have made a profit that never would have come to them without the good will of the farmers of the surrounding country secured by furnishing a market to them.

"The special feature which calls attention to the plan at this time is the accumulation of wood within those cities through the purchasing of it when there was no local market for it. Now, with winter approaching, the value of the wood corded thickly on vacant city blocks is apparent. Those cities bought that wood from farmers who would otherwise have hauled it back home and

then gone elsewhere with the next load. As it was, the farmer sold his wood for the market price. He spent the money with home merchants. He returned to that same city with his next load of produce or wood. And now, this wood selling in some cities of the state at \$10 per cord, the merchants who financed the purchase of that wood in the summer will have a nice profit on their investment.

"This is co-operation of the most sensible and helpful sort between city and country. It is time now for such arrangements to be made for the coming year. Without doubt every wide-awake community in Texas will find it possible to get a valuable suggestion from the work of these commercial clubs during 1918."

This recital from a most reliable source fully corroborates all we have heard from other sources and should convince the merchants of Crockett that it will pay bountifully to greatly accelerate this co-operative marketing movement that has already produced marked improvement in our locality.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

Republicans Are Trying to Arouse Prejudices in Campaign.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 1.—"Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the wisdom of the president's appeal to the country for the election of a democratic congress than the character of campaign being conducted by the republican party in its attempt to gain control of the next Congress," Congressman Hatton W. Sumners said last night, referring to the statement recently issued by the national republican committee that twelve northern states had lost five times as many soldiers in France as twelve southern states had lost, and that more money had been expended in the south incident to training soldiers than had been spent in the northern states.

"They know that the conclusion which they wish to have drawn is an erroneous conclusion. It is a base slander against the patriotism and the heroism of our southern boys. They know that the reasonable and probable effect of this statement will be to reduce our efficiency in the conduct of the present war and impair us for the discharge of our responsibilities after the war, but they are willing to have this to be so if thereby they may gain in the coming election."

W. F. Skillman of Dallas, chairman of the Texas finance committee of the democratic congressional campaign, has issued his final call for assistance and asks that funds be sent to him immediately to help the democrats maintain a majority. The election will be held on Tuesday, November 5.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Various Government Departments Hold Meeting at Suggestion of War Industries Board.

Washington, October 29.—At the instigation of the war industries board the various government heads met in conference and steps were taken to curtail the consumption of paper now used for publicity matter and general correspondence.

Fourteen departments were represented and as a result of the suggestions and discussion, Chairman B. M. Baruch of the war industries board has issued a notice of its conclusions to all departments and it is expected that a great saving in the tonnage of paper used will be effected during the next six months over that used during the preceding six months. With the suggestions of the conference in effect, the paper requirements of the government will be on a strictly war basis.

The notice by Chairman Baruch covers publicity matter, correspondence and envelopes—and suggests a more careful supervision on the part of the purchasing agents, campaign managers and heads of departments.

Aircraft Production Blunders Gross and Court Martial Suggested.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The long awaited report on the aircraft investigation, conducted during the last five months by Charles E. Hughes and Attorney General Gregory, was placed before President Wilson Thursday by the attorney general and immediately made public.

Delays and wastes of the production program, the report declares, were due chiefly to the "defective organization of the work of aircraft production and the serious lack of competent direction of that work by the responsible officers of the signal corps."

No fault is found with the management of aircraft affairs since the reorganization of last May which placed John D. Ryan in charge. The civilian personnel of the aircraft production board is exonerated of any wrong doing.

Attorney General Gregory, in a letter transmitting the report to President Wilson, says he is "in substantial accord" with the findings of Mr. Hughes.

The report finds no "graft" in the

generally accepted sense, but makes recommendations for proceedings against army officers held guilty of dealing with corporations in which they were interested.

The chief waste from the original appropriation of \$691,851,866, the report says, was in the abandonment of two types of airplanes—one of them the Bristow—and a failure to salvage aggregating about \$24,000,000. The figures show that last May of that great appropriation \$134,000,000 actually has been disbursed and that up to October 1 the expenditures had reached about \$140,000,000 for all aviation purposes. This does not include expenditures of the sales department which buys material and resells it to manufacturers, and for advances for building plants. Contracts let, however, committed about \$470,000,000 of the fund.

The figures are given in answer to the general charge that the sum had all been expended with practically no results.

The attorney general concludes in his letter of transmittal that "no such profits have been allowed as to justify a charge of bad faith."

Colonel E. A. Deeds, the storm center about whom raged most of the charges which brought on the investigation, the report recommends, should be brought before a court martial for sending confidential war department information of the aircraft situation to former business associates in Dayton, O., and for being sponsor last February, for a "grossly misleading statement" to the effect that "the first American built battle planes are today en route to the front in France."

Criminal prosecution of three army officers are recommended on the ground that they transacted business with corporations in which they were financially interested. These officers are: Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Vincent, former vice president of the Packard Motor company, now in charge of the airplane engineering division of the aircraft production bureau; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Mixer, a stockholder in the Curtiss Airplane and Motor corporation, production manager of the aircraft bureau, and Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman Jr., inspector of propeller lumber and stockholder in the S. B. Vrooman company of Philadelphia, which sold mahogany to the government for airplanes.

Mr. Hughes concludes his report with the statement that "it is not within the province of this report to make recommendations with respect to administrative policy, but it should be said that under the direction of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Potter there has been improvement in organization and progress has been made in gratifying measure."

ONE PACKAGE FOR EVERY SOLDIER

Procedure to Be Followed When You Receive a Christmas Parcel Label From Abroad.

The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

On receiving one of the Christmas parcel labels, it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross, where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before November 1; by that time each Red Cross branch will have its allotment of boxes based on the number of soldiers in service overseas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of articles, except those on the list barred by the postal officials.

Oklahoma Called On for Over 12,000 Registrants.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 28.—Calls for a total of 12,247 white and negro draft registrants, the largest levy of Oklahomans since the call for 15,000 in September, 1917, were received by Major Eugene M. Kerr, State draft executive, Monday.

The white registrants will entrain during the period from November 11 to 19, as follows: Four thousand five hundred to Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas; 5000 for Camp McClellan, Aniston, Ala., and 1400 for Kelly field, San Antonio, Texas.

One thousand negroes to Camp McArthur and 347 to Camp Funston, Kan., will entrain during the same period.

The 1939 men held out of the October calls, because of the influenza epidemic, are expected to be called for early in November.

Eighteen New Ships Are in United States Fleet.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Eighteen new ships of 98,900 total deadweight tons were added to the American fleet during the week ending Oct. 25. The deliveries announced today by the shipping board included the Victorious, 11,800-ton vessel built at Alameda, Cal., and the Cape May, of 10,100 tons, built at Sparrows Point, Md.

Steaming bacon is much more economical than boiling it.

CONCRETE RESULTS OF AMERICAN OFFENSIVE

More Than 20,000 Prisoners Are Taken in Four Weeks' Fighting on 20-Mile Front.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Saturday, Oct. 26.—In its first major operation against the Germans, considering the clearing out of the St. Mihiel salient as a local affair, the American army in a few days less than a month has liberated more than forty-five villages and advanced to an average depth of ten miles, freeing 165 square miles of territory. In the offensive the Americans have captured more than 20,000 prisoners.

The Americans attacked on a front of twenty miles from the Argonne to the Meuse and the advance has been made in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, due particularly to the nature of the ground, which is covered with hills, deep ravines and woods. In addition the Americans had to contend with four organized systems of trenches—the Hindenburg line, the Hagan position, the Volker position and the Kriemhilde position. They have forced their way through all these lines. Ahead of them lies the Freya position, which has been reached at one point in the region of the Bantheville wood.

The advance has been particularly difficult because the Germans have stubbornly resisted every foot of the way and have used more than thirty-three divisions on the twenty-mile front. The enemy continues to make a formidable effort to hold this front in order to protect his great lateral line of communication running through Hiron, Mezieres, Sedan, Mont Medy and Longuyon. This line already is threatened and should the Germans lose it they will lose their main line of communication from Germany into occupied France.

Take More Than 137 Guns.

In addition to the prisoners, General Pershing's men have taken more than 137 guns of large caliber, numerous machine guns and anti-tank guns, a great store of ammunition and much war material, including locomotives and railway cars.

Since Sept. 26 the Americans have fired more than 2,500,000 shells, the number at times reaching as high as 150,000 daily. The guns used included a great number of heavy ones and also some captured from the enemy. American aviators and anti-aircraft guns in the period since Sept. 27 have brought down 230 enemy machines and twenty-three balloons, despite adverse flying conditions and bad weather. Bombing airplanes dropped more than 40,000 kilograms of explosives on railroad centers, troop concentrations and other points behind the enemy lines.

From the view of the engineer the most difficult task faced has been the repairing of roads and the moving of supplies, men and ammunition to the front. More than 40,000 engineer troops are employed day and night in rebuilding shell-hammered roads, using crushed rock from villages destroyed by German shells.

Bridge Barbed Wire.

In the Argonne hundreds of yards of German barbed wire entanglements had to be bridged, as it was impossible to cut them. In addition many roads in the Argonne were of black loam, which became a morass

FOR COLDS AND GRIPPE DOCTORS ADVISE

The Improved Calomet Tablet That Is Entirely Purified of All Nauseating and Dangerous Qualities.

Physicians are warning the public against trifling with colds, influenza and grippe. They say that a brisk calomet purgative, preferably Calotab, the new and improved calomet tablet, should be invariably taken at bed time and repeated the second or third night if necessary. In the earliest stages, one Calotab is usually sufficient unless the case is particularly severe.

Physicians say that it is a waste of time and dangerous to experiment with other laxatives, as calomet is absolutely necessary sooner or later. One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water,—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with diet, work or pleasures. Next morning your cold has vanished and your whole system is purified and refreshed. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Recommended and guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Price refunded if you are not delighted. Adv.

in rainy weather. The engineers were compelled to virtually build bridges over many miles of these roads.

Compilations made by army officers show that of the more than 165 square miles taken from the enemy since Sept. 26 almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine gun infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by strong machine gun detachments. The Germans also had to be driven from 430 ravines, all defended by machine gun and nearly as hard to take as hills.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

An Article by Theo. H. Price, Actuary to the United States Railroad Administration.

As you fall unconcernedly asleep in a Pullman car, which, with all its drawbacks, is the least uncomfortable means of traveling at night on land that has as yet been devised, did you ever reflect upon the number of persons and the complexity of the organization upon which you are dependent for the safety and luxury in which you are able to make your journey? The engineer and the fireman, the conductor and the brakemen, the Pullman conductor and the porter, the steward in the dining car and the waiters are all more or less in evidence, and of their presence and the service they render you may be more or less conscious, but behind them and directing their activities is an unseen host of others upon whose vigilance in the performance of their duties your life and comfort depend.

There is the train dispatcher and the telegraph operators, the trackwalker who patrols the right of way day and night, and the section gang who must always be ready to repair any defects, the switchmen, and the inspector who used to go about tapping the car wheels with his tell-tale hammer at the end of each division, the "hostler" who takes care of the engine and the machinist who repairs it, the car cleaners, the iceman, the commissary chief who provisions the dining cars, the ticket and the station master, the "red cap" and the baggage man; if any one of these fails in his appointed task, the passenger is almost certain to suffer or be inconvenienced. Back of these again there used to be the executive officers, the president, the various vice presidents, the general manager, and the superintendent, with scores of other functionaries who were the objects of relentless public criticism if their subordinates were careless or inefficient. Now that the railroads are under the control of the Government the operative duties of the railroad president and the vice presidents devolve upon a Federal manager and his assistants. They are in turn responsible to a regional director, who is the representative of Director General McAdoo at Washington; but in other respects the operating organization is not much changed and, because some people, forgetting the exigencies of the war, assume that the Government is omnipotent, they are now disposed to be more, rather than less, exacting in demanding perfection of service from the machine that is called the American railroad system. Composed, as this machine is, of literally millions of mechanical parts whose functioning depends upon the coordinated watchfulness and care of thousands of fallible human beings, it is really surprising that more accidents do not occur, and that the reaction of man upon man does not result in irritation oftener than is the case. When we consider that a loose spike, a defective rail, a misplaced switch, or a misread signal may precipitate a trainload of people into eternity, and that an innumerable number of spikes, rails, switches, and signals, to say nothing of the air brakes, couplings, electric wires, and steam and water supply pipes, with an engine having about 15,000 separate parts that make up a passenger train must all be as they should be if we are to reach our journey's end successfully and on time, it is little short of marvelous that travel is as safe as it has become, and that under the strain to which they are subjected railroad employees are not oftener careless and impatient. It is greatly to the credit of the executive officers who through three generations had built up the fabric that is called the American railroad system that they should have succeeded in developing the esprit de corps by which the men under them were animated. This had been accomplished in the face of many difficulties, including especially a mass of hampering legislation in 48 different States; and when, in order to meet the exigencies of the war, it became necessary for the President to put the transportation agencies of the country under the control of Mr. McAdoo, his first care was to preserve and increase the spirit of idealism in the performance of their duty that was characteristic of the Americans who had become proud of being called "railroad men."

Although the government doesn't encourage counterfeiting, it employs a lot of congressmen to pass a lot of bad bills.

If the public is the third party to a strike the other two parties appear to go on the theory that there's a crowd.

PRESIDENT NEATLY TURNS TABLES ON HIS CRITICS

Roosevelt and Lodge Furnish Precedent for Wilson's Appeal for Election of Democratic Congress.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary Tumulty Sunday night made public a letter he has written at President Wilson's direction to the Cuyahoga county republican committee at Cleveland, Ohio, in which he replies to protests against President Wilson's appeal to the country to return a democratic congress by recalling quotations from utterances by Colonel Roosevelt, former President Harrison, Senators Lodge and Penrose and former Senator Foraker in the campaign of 1898, at the close of the Spanish-American war.

The Cuyahoga county committee telegraphed the White House taking issue with the president's statement. Secretary Tumulty, writing at the president's direction, simply commended the statements he quoted and also various editorials appearing at the time in leading republican newspapers to the committee's consideration without comment.

What Roosevelt Said.

The first quotation was from Colonel Roosevelt, identified as republican candidate for governor of New York in 1898:

"Remember that, whether you will or not, your votes this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinction. A refusal to sustain the president this year will, in their eyes, be read as a refusal to sustain the war and to sustain the efforts of our peace commission to secure the fruits of war. Such a refusal may not inconceivably bring about a rupture of the peace negotiations. It will give heart to our defeated antagonists; it will make possible the interference of those doubtful neutral nations who in this struggle have wished us ill.

"You could not get the benefits of the victories of Grant and Sherman only by re-electing Lincoln and we will gain less than we ought from the war if the administration is not sustained at these elections."

From former President Harrison, pleading for the election of a republican congress:

"If the word goes forth that the people of the United States are standing solidly behind the president, the task of the peace commissioners will be easy, but if there is a break in the ranks—if the democrats score a telling victory, if democratic senators, congressmen and governors are elected—Spain will see in it a gleam of hope; she will take a fresh hope and a renewal of hostilities, more war, may be necessary to secure to us what we have already won."

Listen to Lodge.

From Senator Lodge: "But there is one question on which I wish to say a few words and that seems to me to override all others. It is whether we shall stand by the administration and the president at this juncture. If we give a victory to his political opponents, we say not only to the United States, but we say to the world, we say to the Spanish commissioners in Paris, that the people of the United States repudiate its results and repudiate the man who has led victoriously the war and is now leading us back to peace—William McKinley."

Hobby Says Texas Men May Go to Camp Soon.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 28.—Governor Hobby issued the following statement Monday:

"Owing to the influenza epidemic I requested General Crowder to suspend the October call for selected men under the draft. I took this action after making careful inquiry into the conditions at the various camps to which Texas boys were to be sent under the five calls which General Crowder had requested the selective service department to fill during October."

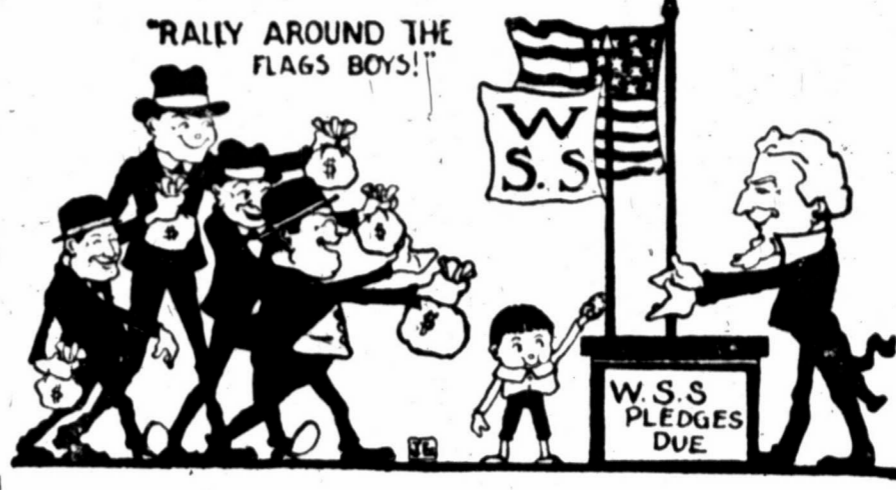
"I have endeavored to keep in close touch with conditions at the various camps and cantonments in which our Texas boys are being trained; for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the suspended draft calls could be safely resumed as well as new calls accomplished.

"I am gratified to learn that the epidemic is on the wane, and conditions very greatly improved. The various camp authorities have the situation splendidly in hand and already quarantines are being lifted and hospital conditions are rapidly growing normal again.

"Owing to authentic information, I am satisfied that it will not endanger the health of our Texas boys if the movements to camps are resumed. I have suggested the great improvements in conditions to General Crowder and there is no doubt but that the movements of selected men to camps will be resumed early next month."

Occasionally when a man doesn't know what to say his silence is mistaken for a superior sort of wisdom.

Never buy spices in large quantities; they lose their flavors.



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MONUMENTS

The intention of this space for thirty days is to let my friends know I handle the very best to be found in Tombstones and Monuments of every kind, built out of the finest marble and granite in the United States.

Of course this is the very last thing that many of us care to think about. Yet there comes a time when think we must, and of monuments. And when that time comes help yourselves by placing your order with me.

You also get the best in the matter of erecting, and the saving will be for you and your family.

I. B. Lansford

PHONE NO. 223.

CROCKETT, TEXAS

DRAFT CALLS IN THIS MONTH ANNOUNCED

Over Quarter Million Men to Go to the Training Camps by November 23.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Draft calls for the mobilization of 290,773 additional men at army training camps before Nov. 23 were announced tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Between Nov. 11 and 15, it was announced, 253,335 white men physically qualified for general military service will entrain, making the largest single call issued under the selective service act.

The remainder of the November total, so far as announced, will be made up of negroes for entrainment Nov. 19 to 21.

With the assembling of these men at camp, the total number of men inducted into military service under the draft act will have passed the 3,000,000 mark, and the number of men in the United States army, in the field or in training, will total more than 4,000,000.

Great War Work by Civilians.

Unstinted praise for the help the civilian organizations for soldier welfare have given the American soldiers

in the field was expressed by Major General G. M. Read, one of the outstanding American corps commanders, in a letter which was given out in Paris in connection with the United War Work Campaign.

A Word of Warning from the Treasury Department.

Washington, October 30, 1918

Editor Courier:

It is respectfully suggested that the newspapers of the country, especially the weekly papers, can do good service to their readers as well as to the Nation's financing if they will join in a campaign to protect the small Liberty-loan bondholders from unscrupulous efforts to secure their bonds for inadequate values. From many sections of the country reports come that get-rich-quick schemes, some pawnbrokers, and various unscrupulous persons and concerns are securing Liberty bonds from ignorant bondholders in exchange for worthless stock-and-bonds or at grossly inadequate cash prices. The newspapers have been largely instrumental in placing these bonds with the rank and file of the American people, and it would seem to be entirely proper that they endeavor to protect their subscribers in investments made upon their advice and urging.

The unwisdom of selling Liberty bonds at great discount for cash and the extreme folly of exchanging them for worthless securities should repeatedly be brought to the attention of small bondholders.

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LIQUIDS & PASTES FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

A QUICK BRILLIANT LASTING SHINE. PRESERVE THE LEATHER.

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ACTIVE OVERSEAS SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES

Corporal R. R. Nunn of the Fifth
Division of Regulars Writes
Interesting Letter.

Date, Oct. 4, 1918.
My Dearest Sister:
I know you feel horribly slighted that I haven't written to you personally more than I have, but the time we have to write letters is limited. Usually when there is time I'm too sleepy to do anything but lie down and drop off for a couple of hours. My letters to Buddy you know are to the whole family as well as to him, and I'm sure he lets you all read them.

My outfit is still up at the front, but we're on a different sector. The other one was rather quiet till we started the ball rolling by taking a couple of towns and a number of prisoners, but this one has certainly been snappy enough for anybody. There's never a moment in the day when some battery isn't firing, and if the Boche shells weren't whistling over my head continually I think I'd feel a little out of place. Why, I'm getting so I can tell just about where a shell will hit from the racket it makes whizzing through the air. There's certainly no reason why every one of us shouldn't become good judges; we have enough practice.

These Boches are certainly slick. Every afternoon about five o'clock just when we go over to the kitchen to partake of the heavenly repast that's issued out to us, they start shelling, and continue all through the meal. You may be sure its troublesome to eat with shells bursting in your vicinity and pieces of steel flying around and over your head! Last night as I was making away with a mess-kit full of "slum" (an unusually delightful concoction), one of these little missiles of affection about the size of your thumb landed right on my Adam's apple. Of course the thing had spent practically all of its force, but, at the same time, it had a very undesirable effect on the person and place concerned. Fact is, I had to forego the pleasure of eating the remainder of the aforementioned delightful concoction, and this morning my apparatus for talking is slightly out of plumb.

That fact, however, didn't keep me inside this morning. The battery commander decided that our guns should be adjusted on a few more targets, so he yelled to me, and off we put with instruments for observing. We arrived at the observation post, which is up about two hundred yards behind the first lines, and in the top of a big tree that sits on a knoll, and had adjusted on a couple of Boche centers when we saw a party of enemy engineers working on something that resembled a railroad. The B. C. immediately phoned the colonel and got permission to take a shot or so at them. While he phoned, I measured deflection and site. About two minutes later the guns were set and ready for action.

The first shot missed them just a little. It was to the right and short. Ten-mill correction on deflection and four hundred-meter increase in range was over. But the third—well, all we saw was a cloud of smoke where the boys had been. I won't say all the boys went under, but if my hopes have

A FAMILY MEDICINE

In Her Mother's Home, Says This
Georgia Lady, Regarding Black-
Draught. Relief From Head-
ache, Malaria, Chills, Etc.

Ringgold, Ga.—Mrs. Chas. Gaston, of this place, writes: "I am a user of Theford's Black-Draught; in fact, it was one of our family medicines. Also in my mother's home, when I was a child. When any of us children complained of headache, usually caused by constipation, she gave us a dose of Black-Draught, which would rectify the trouble. Often in the Spring, we would have malaria and chills, or troubles of this kind, we would take Black-Draught pretty regular until the liver acted well, and we would soon be up and around again. We would not be without it, for it certainly has saved us lots of doctor bills. Just a dose of Black-Draught when not so well saves a lot of days in bed."

Theford's Black-Draught has been in use for many years in the treatment of stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and the popularity which it now enjoys is proof of its merit.

If your liver is not doing its duty, you will suffer from such disagreeable symptoms as headache, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, etc., and unless something is done, serious trouble may result.

Theford's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Theford's, the original and genuine. E 79

anything to do with it, there wasn't a single one slighted. After that we finished our adjustments and came back well pleased with the work of the morning.

On the way home a leaflet came fluttering down through the air from the hands of a German aviator. Here's what it said—I'll make a word for word copy:

"PEACE IN SIGHT.

"Austria-Hungary has proposed to enter into negotiations of peace. Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey have no objections to it.

"Peace is at hand!
"Peace before winter!
"Peace, the yearning of all nations.

"It now depends upon the allied governments whether peace shall be realized or the sufferings of the tortured nations are to continue. Now it is the turn of the allied governments to speak out, or if they should prefer to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their subjects, it is up to the people themselves.

"Is now the time to start negotiations for peace?
"We believe so.

"Upon the German spring and summer successes there followed the successes of the allies. But it has not come to a decision. The German army is in readiness in its former strongly fortified positions.

"Both sides are prepared for fresh fighting. But what can they achieve at the very best? Drive back the enemy slowly and lay waste more French soil. All this at the price of more of this monstrous bloodshed!

"Therefore, the time has come to enter into negotiations of peace and to prepare a peace of understanding.

"It is up to the allied governments to say their mind."

That is what those feeble-minded suckers send over here by means of airplanes. Can you beat it? Why, they must consider the men of the allied armies mere babes to be taken in by such a lot of foolishness! President Wilson is right when he says, "We'll come to an understanding when we get across the Rhine." That's soon enough for me, and I'm sure there's not a loyal American in the army who doesn't feel the same way. Can't write more now. It's dinner time.

Lovingly,

Robt. R. Nunn.

Mrs. C. N. Corry, Crockett, Texas.

ANTI-PNEUMONIA WILL BE TRIED

In No Sense a Cure, but Preventive,
and Will Be Tested by Orders
of War Department.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Instructions to administer the newly-discovered vaccine for use against pneumonia to volunteers have been sent to all army camps and posts where men are subject to the military rule. Medical officers of the army believe that if the vaccine is taken the ravages of pneumonia compared with last year will be greatly lessened. A statement from the surgeon general's department expresses this confidence as the result of long observation and many tests. One of the most severe tests was the administering of the vaccine to 12,000 volunteers at one army camp. During the following ten weeks, until the troops went overseas, although pneumonia due to types guarded against among the unvaccinated men at camp was slightly more prevalent than formerly, not a single case of the disease due to these germs developed among the 12,000.

Formerly typhoid was the disease most dreaded by medical officers, but the use of vaccination has reduced the cases and deaths to a negligible number, and it was but natural, therefore, that in approaching the most serious of the remaining diseases, pneumonia, that the same line of attack should be considered. It had already been demonstrated by Dr. Rufus Cole and his associates of the Rockefeller Hospital that pneumonia, like typhoid, is due not to one germ alone, but to any one of several different types, and they defined the three most frequent and dangerous types in this country. Vaccination of miners in South Africa in 1914 resulted in the highly fatal and epidemic pneumonia being entirely eliminated among the treated individuals.

For further investigation and control of pneumonia in the army a special board was appointed by the secretary of war, consisting of Colonel D. C. Howard, Colonel F. F. Russell, Colonel V. C. Vaughn, Colonel W. H. Welch and Dr. Rufus Cole. Under direction of this board further investigations were conducted with the army's new vaccine, thus establishing its value. The use of the vaccine on an extensive scale for the entire army was rendered practicable as the result of a modification of its form by officers of the army medical school in Washington, under which modification it can be given in a single injection in place of three, as formerly.

Caution is given that the vaccine is for administration to healthy volunteers to prevent development of certain types of pneumonia, and is not intended for treatment after pneumonia has developed. It is in no sense a cure. The present influenza epi-

Autumn Days Are Sweetheart Days

And successful wooing demands correct apparel. No man can afford to neglect his personal appearance—now, especially.



Overcoats for Men

The acme of good taste—
simple, dignified coats
without a semblance of cam-
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GERMAN RESISTANCE IN WEST CONTINUES

General March Gives a Short Re-
view of the Situation at
the Front.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The debacle of Germany's allies is being pressed to completion, General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, said today, and the events of the past week in the world war have resulted in the concentration of enemy resistance in one nation.

Resistance of the Germans on the west front has continued and the greatest allied advance has been registered on the Italian front, where maximum progress of thirty-seven miles has been made. General March, chief of staff, said the object of the allies on this front was the cutting of the Austrian line of withdrawal. "This has been accomplished," he added.

General March identified the American forces in Italy as the 332d Infantry Regiment with Ambulance Battalions 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13. Field Hospital 102. In addition, there are certain air service training units.

The new Franco-American attack on both sides of the Argonne already, the chief of staff explained, has progressed to such an extent that a decided pocket has been formed in the German lines, indicating the necessity of an early withdrawal from the northern portion of the Argonne forest. This would bring the American forces with their heaviest artillery nearer the main German railway line through Stenay.

General March announced that influenza conditions among troops arriving in France have improved so materially that deaths from the disease practically have stopped. A recent transport convoy carrying 25,000 men arrived at a port of debarkation, he said, with only seventy-eight cases of influenza.

Regimental units identified and located by General March include the 114th Engineers with the First Army

demio, the surgeons point out, had nothing to do with the development of the vaccine. How effective it may prove in preventing the pneumonia prone to complicate the present epidemic disease remains to be determined.

west of the Meuse and the Fifty-second Pioneer Infantry with the Fifth Army Corps in the same territory. These are not part of any division.

General March said the Ninetieth Division (Texas and Oklahoma) is reported in action with the First Army west of the Meuse on Oct. 23. The Thirtieth (Tennessee, North and South Carolina and District of Columbia) is with the British in Picardy.

The Eightieth Division (Virginia, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania) has not yet reported in action. The Eighty-third (Ohio and Western Pennsylvania) has headquarters at Lemans. The Fourth (regulars) is west of the Meuse. The Seventy-sixth (New England and New York) still is acting as a depot division. The Twenty-seventh (New York) is with the British in Picardy.

Turkey Quits War and Austria-Hungary Pleads for Armistice.

By the Associated Press.—Turkey is out of the war and Germany's remaining ally, Austria-Hungary, badly defeated on the field of battle, her battle line rent in twain and with chaos reigning inside her border, is pleading for an armistice. Thus far her importunities have received no better answer than the redoubling of the efforts of the allies to crush utterly her warriors.

The capitulation of Turkey is believed to have been an unconditional one. The victories of the allied forces over the Austro-Hungarians threaten to send what remains of the enemy armies reeling back to their border line shattered and completely vanquished.

More than 50,000 prisoners have been taken by the Italian, British, French, American and Czechoslovak forces and everywhere, from the mountain region to the plains of Venetia, the enemy is being sorely tried. In the mountains, where stiff resistance had been offered to keep the foe from entering the back door of Austria, the enemy front is cracking under the violence of the attack and important strategic positions are being lost. To the east of the Piave the allies have driven in a sharp wedge to the northeast of Belluno, some 20 miles from their original point of departure and several connections between the armies in the north and those on the Venetian plains.

Over the plains leading toward the Austrian frontier at the Isonzo river the invaders everywhere are in full flight with the allied troops pressing them hard. Here the debacle seems to be complete. The enemy in his flight is leaving behind large numbers of guns and great quantities of war stores as he endeavors to reach the passages over the Tagliamento river.

AMERICAN CHARGE IS SPECTACULAR

Flames From Blazing Farm Houses
Lighted Ground Over Which the
Yanks Had to Advance.

With the Allied Forces in Flanders, Nov. 2.—The fighting which one American detachment encountered Friday at Sptaalsboschen wood, south-east of Waereghem, in Belgium, was probably the hardest it has experienced in the months it has been in France.

This forest, which covers a considerable tract, was literally a network of barbed wire entanglements, among which there were great numbers of machine gun nests dominating the American line in front of it.

The attack was begun in the darkest hour before dawn and by firing many homesteads the Germans threw the advancing troops out in bold relief, which enabled the machine gunners to operate freely. At the same time the German artillery put down a terrific barrage which continued for hours. Straight through this blaze of light the Yankees charged and began the work of clearing out the machine gun posts. No direct frontal attack was made on the wood, but an outflanking operation was started on either side.

Into the advancing forces rapid firers poured a vicious fire from concealed positions in the woods. Every farm house and haystack along the way—and there were many—contained its machine gun which was chattering madly. Each of these had to be surmounted and subdued in turn as the Americans moved forward.

Very few civilians had left this district. The farmers and their families were still living in houses which the Germans had seized for machine gun posts. While the gray coats were sending streams of bullets from the upper windows and loopholes in the lofts, the people were down below in terror, waiting for they knew not what. Every precaution was taken by the Americans to spare these unfortunate people. The houses were surrounded and the Germans taken prisoner or killed.

The wood was taken after several hours of fierce fighting and all the Germans cleaned out. As the day progressed the going became easier, but this American division will never forget the first hour of that battle.

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Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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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 FORGOTTEN INDUSTRY.

The word from Washington that the war industries board will remain in existence for a period after the war, to aid in the task of industrial reconstruction, is indicative that the political, financial and industrial leadership of the nation is beginning to sense at least the magnitude of some of our internal problems, which are being unfolded as we approach the peace period.

The task of stopping the manufacture of shells and munitions without stopping the industrial wheels that made them is one worthy the genius of the greatest minds of the country.

There are many and diverse kinds of eggs to unscramble, including political eggs, and wonderful will be the leadership that can point the way of safety and bring the nation back to safety without shock or peril.

The Washington report tells what the "officials" are intimating as to the probable course of the plans in view, such as "eliminating strikes, giving labor greater voice in the management of industrial plants, and of extending both labor and trade federations to promote collective bargaining."

The possibility of transportation permanently owned or controlled by the government is likewise suggested; and other phases of collectivism that point to the existence in the national capital of a socialistic brood that has already solved in advance all of our economic problems and merely awaits the end of the war and the authority of congress, together with the necessary appropriations, to begin the work of reconstruction.

By some strange oversight, this scheme of organization and reorganization fails to include the agricultural majority of the country—the still unorganized mass who must pay the tolls which organized minorities, whether of capital or unionism, levy upon the nation's producers of primary wealth.—Houston Post.

WAR EFFECT ON WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

There is no kind of business that the war has not affected to a greater or less extent, and the weekly newspaper has by no means escaped. So hard have they been hit by the great increase in the cost of both material and labor that those not firmly established or on unstable business foundations have had to "fall by the wayside." The survival of the fittest will be the result of the war testing. All the time the problems brought about by war conditions are getting more and more serious. To keep ahead of the game will require more business-like methods than the average country editor has been wont to use. Heretofore slipshod business habits have been proverbial as belonging to the small-town editor, but we are learning now in a school of experience and those of us who do not profit by the lessons will soon find our-

selves hunting a job in some other line.

Not only the country editor, but every newspaper publisher, has been harder "put to it" to make ends meet since the war began than ever before. Every item in the cost of production has been greatly increased. We who have had these things to face know better than anybody can tell us how hard it is to make the credit side of the ledger balance with the debit side. Labor and material have gone up more rapidly and in greater proportion than the newspaper has been able to advance the items of income. Paper, ink, rollers, metal have more than doubled in price; good printers are high-priced and hard to get. We are not like the merchant, who when the cost of an article advances, can simply add more to his selling price. Our adjustment of prices is not so easy. We can't change our subscription and advertising rates every time the paper market takes a jump or printers' wages must be advanced by congress advances our

A publisher reluctant of all business—use the selling price of his commodities—to charge more for his advertising space or for the paper itself. Only hard necessity, the whiplash of economic facts, drive him to this course.

What the Y. M. C. A. Training School Is Doing for Our Boys.

Stanford University, California, October 12, 1918.

Courier, Crockett: As the Y. M. C. A. drive is soon to come, I want to help the cause along by giving you some benefit of what I've seen and know. I've been a Y. M. C. A. worker before and thought the work great. Today it is ten times as great. In France, alone, there are 5,000 men and they are in need of as many more who are being trained and sent over at the rate of a thousand a month. A class is turned out here every three weeks of 50 to 100 and each one has enough knowledge of French to get along; has had lectures on history, Y. M. C. A. work of all kinds, all the gymnasium work, all of which he gets by experience and work. The physical examination for over-the-seas is the same as for the soldiers and a lot of written mental tests, all of which is required now for a Y. M. C. A. secretary, as well as a big lot of religious work and drilling.

A Y. M. C. A. man for over the seas is now under the government on entering the transports and goes with the soldiers. He is given a full outfit of two army officers' suits, hats, shoes, putties, etc., except underwear, with the triangle instead of bars to denote rank, and all Y. M. C. A. secretaries now take rank of 1st Lieutenant, are expected to salute officers and co-operate with the commanders of camps. All development work here and over the seas is now in charge of Y. M. C. A., and all men over there and here who do not write, and are not able to understand English, are taught. Also classes on patriotism and many other subjects.

All the work of Chaplains abroad is to be in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Every Y. M. C. A. man has an average of 100 or more men to look after, in every way to keep up the morale of the army. This school of 75 costs the Y. M. C. A. four hundred dollars per day. The Y. M. C. A. should have ten dollars to one in 1917, and they are bound to have it. No soldier goes without the comfort of the Y. M. C. A.

A secretary is allowed actual expenses over the seas, and the smallest possible allowance for his family, to be sent back to them direct, so when the Red Cross helps or sends to the soldiers abroad anything, the Y. M. C. A. secretary is entitled to the same. If you could see the kind of men we are getting and sending abroad you would see that the writer was as sorry a prospect as any of them. A Y. M. C. A. man, if sick or disabled over seas, gets government hospital treatment in officers' ward and gets the best going. It's the greatest opportunity for service today and I am happy to be able to get in.

Yours truly, J. M. Foster, Y. M. C. A. Training School, Box 873, Stanford University, California.

Articles That Are Barred by Post Office Regulations.

Following is a list of the principal classes of articles which are unmailable:

1. All spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors.
2. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison.
3. Explosives of all kinds.
4. Inflammable materials, including friction matches.
5. Infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices of compositions which may ignite or explode. Under this classification would come cigarette lighters, etc.
6. Liquids or liquefiable articles, fragile articles and other admissible matter when not packed in accordance with the requirements of the Postal Laws and Regulations.
7. All other articles which may kill, or in any wise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage or deface or

otherwise injure the mails or other property.

Bear these facts in mind when packing your Christmas parcel—Nothing should go in a Christmas parcel which will not keep fresh from the time of packing until Christmas. Dried fruits and other food products should be packed in small tin or wooden boxes, one-quarter to one-half pound size.

Hard candy, including chocolate, would probably be safe in tinfoil or heavy cardboard, but no soft chocolates nor anything that could possibly be crushed should be used, as the remaining contents of the package might be spoiled thereby.

Several dainties packed in oblong tin boxes holding each a quarter of a pound will provide a better variety for a packet than a larger quantity of a single confection.

No liquids nor articles packed in glass should be placed in the package. For wrapping the gifts, use a khaki-colored handkerchief, twenty-seven inches square.

When the package has been packed, it should be taken, unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives as to contents and weight, and been wrapped in stout paper, the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J. The postal charges are to be at the rate of fourth-class or parcel post zone rate. A label certifying that the inspection has been completed by the Red Cross is placed on the package, which is left in the custody of the Red Cross until delivered to the postal authorities.

New Commander for Camp Bowie to Take Charge.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 2.—Among incidents of importance during the week at Camp Bowie was the arrival Wednesday of Brigadier General William P. Cochran, who will command one of the infantry brigades of the new 100th Division. He was accompanied by Colonel W. D. Reed, who has been assigned to duty as chief of staff of the new division. General Cochran came direct from Camp Gordon, Ga., where he had been chief executive officer. He has been in the service twenty-six years. Colonel Reed has been overseas since the war broke out and served several months on the western front. According to information received at the camp Tuesday twenty-two additional officers have been assigned for duty there with the new division and will arrive in a short time. Eleven are captains and eleven are lieutenants, all of the infantry branch. The total number of officers already assigned to the division is more than 100. Seventy-two second lieutenants from the school of small arms at Camp Perry, Ohio, reached the camps here several days ago and are now on duty at the detention camp.

Information has been received at headquarters Wednesday that an increment of 3,000 Texas white selective service men will be sent to Camp Bowie early next month. It was also announced that a contingent of 1,000 negroes all from Texas would be sent within a short time. The 1,000 selective men from Nebraska, who were due to reach Camp Bowie last week, but whose arrival was postponed on account of the influenza situation will arrive in November. This information was given out by Major John C. Townes Jr., supervisor of the selective service in Texas, who visited Camp Bowie. The 3,000 Texans due here next month together with the 4,000 draftees from Missouri, will all become a part of the 100th Division, it is understood. By the time the draftees from Texas reach the camp the Missourians will have finished their period in the detention camp and will vacate to make room for other rookies.

Routed Austrian Armies Race Desperately for Safety.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Italian troops have reached Ponte Delle Albi, northeast of the city of Belluno, thus definitely dividing the Austrian armies, said an official wireless message, received here Thursday from Rome.

The Austrians have been completely routed east of the Piave, an earlier dispatch said, and is with great difficulty sustaining the incessant pressure of the Italian troops in the mountain region, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Venetia. Enemy masses were described as "streaming in confusion" down the mountain valleys in the attempt to reach passes on the Tagliamento.

Prisoners, guns, war-material and store houses, scarcely touched, fell into the hands of the Italians. Czechoslovak troops are operating with the 3d Italian army, which is pushing ahead overwhelming and capturing the enemy.

In the Grappa region, the Italians renewed the attack today and captured the plateau of Asiago, the salted plateau of Solero, Mounts Spinocchia and Prassaolano, Asolone and Col Caprille and Col Bonatto.

Value of the Y. M. C. A. Among Our Soldiers.

Major General James R. McAndrew, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, has stated his belief that the Y. M. C. A. has played no small part in maintaining the high morale of the American soldiers.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM CAMP TRAVIS

Camp Travis, Texas, November 1.—It will not be long now before Texas and Oklahoma will have another division ready to follow the 90th and 36th across the Atlantic. As soon as the 218th Engineer Regiment arrives from Camp Humphries, Va., where it is being organized, every one of the required units will have joined the 18th or "Cactus" Division now in the midst of its intensive training at Camp Travis. Already three Brigadier generals have arrived and the division is growing to war strength by the constant addition of recruits out of the depot brigade.

Rapid progress is being made in the training of the division. The school of fire for instruction of shooting with pistol and rifle has begun its work. The 35th Infantry and 19th Infantry have each put in a week on the rifle range at Camp Bullis, and now the snipers and observers are receiving field training there. The school for gas defense, which has been giving instruction to infantry units, now is receiving students from the artillery regiments. Machine gunners and artillerymen are well along with their work.

Conquering of the influenza epidemic has started the machinery of the depot brigade again and recruits, held back for several weeks, now are pouring into Camp Travis by the hundreds from Texas and Oklahoma. Since the 165th Depot Brigade was organized here little more than a year ago, more than a quarter of a million men, who but yesterday were civilians, have written home folk: "I am in the depot brigade now;" but few of those who read knew just what a depot brigade is supposed to be.

The depot brigade is exactly what the name implies. It is a place where soldiers are received, held and sent out to field units. But it does a whole lot of things while holding them. It is the depot brigade that receives the civilian and in the twinkling of an eye transforms him into a soldier. It outfits the recruit, determines where he is best fitted to serve, corrects minor physical defects and teaches him the A B C's of military life. It is the depot brigade that, in so many instances, must overcome the false impression that military discipline destroys a man's individuality, that seek out conscientious objectors and show them their error or place them in some non-combatant branch of the service; and it is here that alien enemies generally are discovered and interned. It is the depot brigade that has to fight diseases brought to camp by recruits, for before a man can leave the depot brigade for a fighting unit he must be physically sound. The depot brigade is to the field army what the primary grades are to a public school system.

Not only does the recruit learn the various marching movements in the depot brigade, but he also is given a rifle and instructed how to handle it. Before it turns the recruit over to the division the depot brigade teaches him how to take his rifle to pieces, how to keep it in perfect working order, the manual of arms, how to use the bayonet and not infrequently sends him to the big rifle range for actual target practice. Without the work of the depot brigade it never would be possible for divisions to be so far advanced in their training as to be available for overseas shipment within three or four months.

The depot brigade now is confronting new problems with the coming of new increments containing men of more advanced years than previously. Among the men appearing for training under the new draft act will be many whose mode of life has deprived them of active physical exercise. It becomes necessary to modify, in many cases, the strenuous character of the physical work that has been required in the past in order that these men may round into condition without permanent injury. Commanders responsible for training this class of men will take positive measures to see that the physical capacity of the older men shall not be over-taxed, and will exercise special care and supervision in this matter in the early stages of training.

Cotton Grower Will Not Use Pink Boll Worm Tract.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 28.—Assistant Attorney General John C. Wall is preparing a petition for injunction which is to be filed in the district court at Houston against approximately 180 cotton growers in South and Southwest Texas to restrain them from planting cotton next season in the prohibited territory, as result of pink boll worm. That territory lying west of zone No. 2 against which the quarantine will be raised will not be included in the injunction suit.

The cotton growers, it is understood, will not contest the suit, which decision is the result of a compromise reached some time ago between the growers in the nonfree zones to remove cotton that may now be planted and ready for market and ship the cotton to European ports under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture. To guard against the planting of cotton in certain territory which has been infested by pink boll worm in the past is the purpose of the injunction suit.

It isn't what the average man knows about the hereafter that frightens him; it is what he doesn't know.

Well "Armed"



When company comes there is no time to waste—no chances to be taken—so mother sees that there is always a can of

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

on hand. Cakes, pies, doughnuts, muffins and all good things to eat must be dressed up in their best taste and looks.

Then, too, her reputation as a cook must be upheld—and she "stakes" it on Calumet every time. She knows it will not disappoint her.

Order a can and have the "company" kind of bakings every day. Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You save when you buy it. You save when you use it.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

Notice of Constable's Sale.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

County of Houston.

By virtue of an alias execution issued out of the Justice Court of Precinct No. 1, Houston County, Texas, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1918, by the Justice of the Peace, in the case of J. B. Stanton vs. W. E. Brewton, No. 6176, and to me, as Constable, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell within the hours prescribed by law for Constable sale on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1918, at Crockett, in Houston County, the following described property to-wit: One bale of lint cotton marked S. & B., weighing 482 pounds, levied on as the property of W. E. Brewton, to satisfy a judgment amounting to the sum of \$47.00 with 6 per cent interest per annum from October 30, 1916, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October, A. D. 1918.

C. C. Mortimer, Constable Prec. No. 1, Houston County. 2t.

The average married woman has two dispositions. One she exhibits in public and the other gets its work in at home.

There aren't enough adjectives in the English language to enable a girl properly to describe her first beau.

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

The Prescription Is Yours

When your physician gives you a prescription, no matter on whose blank it is written, that prescription is yours to take to any druggist you wish to have compound it.

We Can Fill Any Prescription

It's the written part of the prescription that has to do with the medicine, and we are capable of taking care of that for you, as all of our compounding is done by registered prescriptionists only. Our work is right, our prices right.

CROCKETT DRUG COMPANY
The House of Service

Local News Items

Miss Mary Lou Scarborough.

Miss Mary Lou Scarborough, daughter of Holland Scarborough of Augusta, died at the family home at Augusta early Wednesday morning, a victim of influenza and pneumonia. She was just blossoming into a beautiful young womanhood and her death is keenly felt by all.

Other Pneumonia Deaths.

The Courier learns of the death of Mrs. Robert Jones, which occurred at the family home north of Crockett Friday afternoon. Funeral services were held at Latexo cemetery Saturday morning. We also learn of the death of Buster Sharp, who died at his home north of Crockett Friday and was buried in the Parker cemetery Saturday. Our information is that both deaths resulted from influenza and pneumonia; also that an infant child of H. G. King of Pennington died Saturday morning from the same cause.

Commissioned a Lieutenant.

Lieutenant John L. Denny was visiting his father, Judge S. A. Denny, here this week. Lieutenant Denny has just received his commission from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., as a second lieutenant. He also passed as an expert rifleman and was awarded the designation or ensignia. After spending a few days with relatives and friends in Crockett, Lieutenant Denny expects to see service with the U. S. Army until the war is over, when he will return to the military academy at West Point for further study.

Hugh Brown Dead.

Hugh Brown, 27 years old and a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Brown, who live on the Hall's Bluff road in west Crockett, died at the home of his parents early Thursday morning of last week. Funeral services were held at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon and interment followed in Glenwood cemetery.

Hugh Brown was a resident of the Ash community southwest of Crockett, but had come to the home of his parents to assist the family during the influenza epidemic, several of the family being seriously ill. In nursing the sick through the epidemic, he contracted the disease himself and developed pneumonia, his condition growing worse until the end came early Thursday morning.

The wife came with the husband from their home to assist

in caring for the sick. She was in constant attendance and was present when the husband expired. No children are left, but there is the loving wife, the fond mother and the hopeful father whose cup of sorrow is now overrunning. These have the sympathy of all.

Hugh Brown was a member of the Baptist church and had led an exemplary, Christian life.

THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

The United War Work campaign for the entire nation will be launched on Monday, November 11, and the committee for Houston county in charge of this work has called public meetings to be held at the following places, within the trade territory of Crockett with the following named persons to be present to conduct the meetings and assist in the collection of the subscriptions for this work, viz:

Tuesday, November 12.

Belott—Rev. L. L. Sams, D. O. Kiessling.
Concord—Judge A. A. Aldrich, J. S. Cook.
Arbor—J. W. Young.
Shady Grove—Joe Adams, Ben Satterwhite.
Fodice—I. A. Daniel, Jim Ellis.
Shady Grove (col.)—Rev. C. U. McLarty, Edmund Satterwhite.

Wednesday, November 13.

Pine Grove—B. F. Dent, G. Q. King.
Porter Springs—C. L. Edmiston, J. W. Young.
Ash—Earle Adams Jr., Nat Patton.
Wesley Chapel—Earle Porter Adams.

Thursday, November 14.

Trinity River Farms—Rev. C. U. McLarty, A. B. Burton, Albert Daniel.
Latexo—Rev. L. L. Sams.
Grounds School House—B. F. Dent, D. O. Kiessling.

It is urged upon the people of the above communities named to assemble at the church or school house in their respective communities at 7:30 p. m. on the date named, and it is certainly hoped that every man, woman and child in each of the above named communities will be present at such meetings.

United War Work Campaign Committee.

Farmers Should Terrace Their Lands.

We should remember that it has taken ages for nature to form soils from rocks. But rolling hillside land may be ruined by two or three heavy washing rains.

In these days of high priced lands, we cannot afford to lose our soil. A little neglect may cause heavy rains to carry much fertile soil to the gulf.

Where land is rolling and inclined to wash it should be terraced in such a manner that there will be a barrier to washing.

The work is not at all difficult nor is it expensive under ordinary field conditions. A few men and teams or tractor can terrace a large area in a day where the conditions are favorable.

Fall and winter are the seasons best suited for this work. Terrace your land in the fall and get the benefit of the winter rains, and your ter-

LIST OF WHITE REGISTRANTS

Called to Entrain for Camp Travis, the San Antonio Army Camp, Monday, November 11.

Following is a list of names of white men called to entrain for Camp Travis, San Antonio, on Monday, November 11. The first four names, as will be seen from the order numbers, are those of registrants of June, 1917. Those whose numbers begin with 15 and end with 257 are June, 1918, registrants. The fractional numbers beginning with 5 1-2 and continuing to the end of the list are those of August, 1918, registrants. These men are to leave on the 8:15 o'clock train Monday evening, November 11:

Order No.—Name.

586 Ory D. Heath.
1935 Albert Hayne Young.
2589 Hodge E. Chandler.
2599 Charlie Smith.
15 Lloyd D. Murray.
16 Arthur Robt. Willingham.
17 Bascom E. Robinson.
21 Ewell H. Baker.
35 Charlie B. Bell.
37 Carol D. Butler.
55 Wm. Robt. Scott.
63 Charley Stubblefield.
65 Herman Daniel.
76 C. C. Christian.
84 Marcus A. Dickey.
86 Jim Bilberry.
104 Alvin Presley Straughan.
112 Thos. Beard.
114 Charlie B. Flournay.
115 Fred A. Bowman.
116 Ivie Gates.
120 J. A. McQueen.
124 David L. Thompson.
125 Wickliffe Dewey Sutton.
130 Jas. P. Okeefe.
136 Thos. W. Hester.
140 P. M. Hewitt.
155 Jno. Ed Morrow.
146 Ulus D. Tipton.
159 J. W. H. Oliver.
163 Dan B. Langston.
166 Marshall W. Morris.
167 Clarence Blagrove.
171 Charlie N. Kinson.
194 Jeff Evans.
195 Errell D. Hollis.
201 Edward Floyd Smith.
202 Carey V. Fulgham.
204 Adelbert B. Brown.
209 Wm. A. Lovelady.
210 Lynn Adams.
211 D. F. Goodwin.
212 Wm. Lee Ruby.
213 Julius A. Ferguson.
218 Joseph Bryant Young.
220 George S. Kyle.
222 Zeb M. Shields.
230 Warren Rains.
234 D. F. Boone.
241 Johnnie Ratcliff.
244 Jno. B. Valentine.
245 Geo. Henry Conner.
248 Jno. A. Fourniquet.
252 L. E. Mayfield Alford.
257 George W. Parker.

5 1-2 Henderson Whitehead.
6 1-2 Luther Currie.
9 1-2 Ernest Terrell Smith.
22 1-2 Jno. Franklin Davis.
24 1-2 Lonnie Atkinson.
27 1-2 Wm. H. Campbell.
31 1-2 N. S. Box.
36 1-2 Jodie Hallmark.
46 1-2 Hollis Gainey.
49 1-2 Leonard H. Bond.
51 1-2 Wilson Henry High.
65 1-2 Horace Grady Allee.
69 1-2 Caspher Koch.
99 3-4 Oscar T. Kinsel.
104 1-2 Waid Thompson.
109 1-2 Thos. B. Vaughan.
117 1-2 B. A. Frisby.
150 1-2 Roby Lester Burson.
171 1-2 Clarence B. Oliver.
194 1-2 Asa Bear.
216 1-2 Wm. C. Petty.
221 3-4 Arthur Lee Anglin.
224 1-2 Edward Tolbert.
226 1-2 Zack Wilson.
231 1-2 Lee Reynolds.
236 1-2 Jas. David Satterwhite.
241 1-2 Dick Murchison.
241 3-4 Bruce Hubbard.
244 1-2 Andrew H. Dattrell.
259 1-2 Collins Wright.

REGISTRANTS GO TO PRAIRIE VIEW

List of names of negro registrants called to entrain for Prairie View Normal November 6, 1918, ten to go:

Elias Langrum.
Arthur Allen.
Walter Davis.
Robert Johnson.
Robert Tillis.
Anthony Smith.
George Baker.
McKinley Carr.
Odee Dightman.
Cornelius Cooper.
Albert Willis.
Austin Young.
Willie Gibson.
Emmett Washington.
Henry Forman.

racers are not liable to break when the spring rains come.

The county agent can be very helpful where the farmer does not fully understand the work himself, and those wishing his services should get in touch with him soon as possible.

Call or address me at the Commercial Club rooms in Crockett. Yours for better farming, A. T. Lancaster, County Agent.

☞ We are better prepared than ever to supply your needs in staple and fancy groceries, feedstuff and hardware. We respectfully ask that you give us a call and get our prices before making your purchases.



Arnold Brothers
GROCERIES AND FEED.

LIST OF WHITE REGISTRANTS

Called to Entrain for Camp Bowie, the Fort Worth Army Camp, Monday, November 11.

Following is a list of names of white men called to entrain for Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, for the five-day period beginning Monday, November 11. This list is taken altogether from the September, 1918, registrations, the lists of the three previous registrations being exhausted. The list follows:

Order No.—Name.

a19 Homer Cupp.
a73 Charles Edward Kent.
a81 Hall Kennedy.
a135 Roy G. Wherry.
a136 Robt. Wesley Tims.
a160 Hilliard Russell Williams.
a172 Geo. L. Wilcox.
a230 Jimmie Shaver.
a266 Virgil Vaden.
a276 Arch Roberson.
a285 Harvey L. Williams.
a358 Olin M. Scott.
a374 Guy Ernest Thompson.
a378 Wm. Smitherman.
a406 Alton Bobbitt.
a414 Frank Hartt Snell.
a420 Jonathan E. Morgan.
a439 Herbert Whitaker.
a445 Andrew J. Bradley.
a446 Wm. J. Lively.
a477 Simon Shields.
a489 Jos. C. Wilcox.
a499 Wm. B. Creasy.

Send Home to the Battle Line.

LIST OF WHITE REGISTRANTS

Called to Entrain for Fort Crockett, the Galveston Army Camp, Monday, November 11.

Following is a list of the names of white men called to entrain for Fort Crockett, Galveston, on Monday, November 11. These men are to leave on the Sunshine Special at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. This list, as will be seen from the order numbers, is the last one so far selected from the August, 1918, registrations. While the list contains ten names, only six are to go. The list follows:

Order No.—Name.
a537 Phillips E. Willcox.
a558 Chas. M. Turner.
a576 Albert B. Cook.
a633 Ernest Walker.
a719 Juston McManners.
a749 Carroll Dennison.
a775 Jim S. Chandler.
a782 Robt. Lee Wilson.
a812 Thos. B. Saxton.
a831 Robt. L. Tolliver.

United War Work Campaign.

Miss Bertha I. Miller, state executive director for the woman's work of the United War Work campaign, has appointed Mrs. D. F. Arledge as district leader for Houston, Liberty, Walker and San Jacinto counties. Mrs. J. L. Jordan is district leader of the Girls' Division for these counties.

"Final Low Cost"

We are building an unusually large business on the policy of selling goods that satisfy, at "FINAL LOW COST."

Our way of doing business is winning the public approval, our rapidly increasing sales prove that.

GET ADVANTAGE OF OUR LOW PRICES

Caprielian Brothers'

Groceries and Feed—Phone 52.

"The Store Where Your Dollars Go Farther"

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

HOUSTON COUNTY HAS A BATTALION.

Up to the starting of the "influenza drive," Houston county had sent approximately 1000 men into the army out of a registration of 2600. Three out of every five registrants were found to be exempt. Out of the 1000 going into the army, one company trained and went over with the 36th Division from Camp Bowie, one with the 90th Division from Camp Travis and a number approximating a company is now in training with the 18th Division at Camp Travis. The remainder are scattered in the different army units and organizations. The colored registrants have been trained in special detachments attached to white units. The total number approximates four companies, and four companies is a battalion.

CHANGE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The war industries board, after its recent investigation of the news print paper shortage, ordered publishers to mail no papers to subscribers who had not paid in advance and recommended \$2.00 a year as a proper subscription charge for weekly newspapers, such as is the Courier. The Courier has adopted the order of the board, but will accept the recommendation only in part. The Courier from now on will continue to be \$1.50 a year, but the price for six months will be \$1.00. The cost of bookkeeping on a six months' subscription is as much as it is on a year's subscription, and since we have adopted the cash-in-advance plan we cannot keep books on a six months' subscription for less than \$1.00. Therefore the subscription price of the Courier from now on will be \$1.00 for six months, but \$1.50, as now, for the full year. Our reason for not accepting the \$2.00 a year recommendation of the board is that the war will likely be over by next year and that, while nothing is being made at the \$1.50-a-year rate now, we intend to maintain the price at \$1.50 a year for all time to come.

THE CO-OPERATION OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS IS URGED.

The war industries board has ordered the payment of newspaper subscriptions in advance to save paper and the mails. No newspaper publisher will be permitted to burden the mails with his publication unless the subscriber has paid the subscription. The order of the war industries board not only protects the mails and the publisher, but protects the subscriber in that if the subscriber has not ordered and paid for the publication, the publication cannot be forced on the subscriber and payment exacted or expected. The war industries board holds that if paper is not wasted in this illegitimate manner, the print paper shortage will be greatly relieved. The reader will readily grasp the viewpoint of the war industries board and patriotically lend his co-operation if he desires to continue his subscription. While this rule has been promulgated as a war measure and accepted by the Courier as such, having once been firmly established it will be continued permanently, as it is based on sound business policy and reason. If the subscriber does not like this cash-in-advance plan, he has the German kaiser to get mad at, because the kaiser brought on the war, and the war brought on the cash-in-advance plan in order to save paper, the mails and the subscriber. Your loyal co-operation is earnestly desired by the Courier in putting this war

measure into effect. You are asked to co-operate by renewing your subscription before it expires. We believe you will do it, and do it in the same cheerful spirit that you have accepted and adopted all other war measures.

A WORD WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Many subscribers have called at the Courier office during the last week. Others have sent in their subscriptions. Those calling report the influenza epidemic as on the wane—playing out. They report a few cases of sickness, but a marked decrease in the number of deaths. The influenza epidemic, it seems, has about run its course.

Our subscribers say that they do not mind paying their subscriptions in advance. The fact is, they say they prefer doing so. And when we look at the large number who have done so during the last week, we believe they mean it when they say that they prefer to pay in advance. Many of them are not only paying in advance, but are paying before their subscriptions expire in order that they may not miss an issue and that they may keep posted in regard to Houston county happenings.

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

Mrs. M. R. Quarles, Elkhart. W. P. Balthrope, Reed, Okla. J. H. Haddox, Crockett Rt. 4. H. E. Barnes, Crockett Rt. 4. William Eardley, Crockett. Mrs. W. B. Page, Crockett. Mrs. Will Neel, Elkhart. R. C. Hill, Crockett. E. C. Curry, Huntsville. C. D. Gentry, Grapeland Rt. 2. J. F. Downes, Dallas. Mrs. J. B. Sallas, Lovelady. J. B. Warren, Ratcliff. Mrs. Martha Bottoms, Kirbyville. Judge F. A. Williams, Galveston.

Dayton A. Montgomery, American E. F., France. Mary Allen Seminary, Crockett.

C. M. Smith Sr., Sikeston, Mo. Robert R. Nunn, American E. F., France.

J. C. Estes, Crockett Rt. 2. J. F. Fulmer, Grapeland Rt. 2. Armistead Aldrich, Colbert, Okla.

Dr. W. B. Collins, Austin. C. B. Moore Jr., Humble. J. H. Platt, Lovelady. G. W. Ritter, Lovelady.

Hyman Harrison, New Orleans. C. C. Harrelson, Lovelady Route 1.

Senator J. J. Strickland, Palestine. Chas. Lancaster, Crockett. Mrs. J. M. Hobson, Fort Worth.

Lang Smith, Lovelady. Mrs. C. C. Comer, Carthage. E. O. Allee, Elmendorf. Dr. Perry Bromberg, Nashville.

C. L. Monk, Crockett Rt. A. H. Durst, Crockett. W. A. Walker, Kennard Rt. 1. Miss Mattie Delle Barnhill, Denton.

W. M. Patrick, Crockett Rt. 2. J. G. Matlock, Crockett Rt. A. G. W. Ashby, Ratcliff. Mrs. L. H. Adams, Grand Rapids, Mich.

James Owens, Grapeland. J. T. Marshall, Crockett Rt. 1. S. M. Monzingo, Crockett. J. F. Leathers, Guy's Store. Joe Leathers, Guy's Store. Joseph H. Allen, Crockett Route 1.

Mose Cooper (col.), Crockett Route 2. Peter Evans (col.), Crockett Route A.

B. M. Murphy (col.), Crockett Route 1. A. C. Cotton (col.), Crockett.

Every Courier subscriber is asked to lend a hand in helping us to conform to the regulations of the war regulations, and the one which concerns us most, is the one which demands that all newspaper subscriptions must

be paid in advance. Every subscriber can do his part in helping us to conform to this war measure by renewing his subscription before it expires. If you don't like the regulation, you have the kaiser to get mad at. The kaiser started the war and the war started the regulation.

Instructions for Sending Christmas Boxes to Our Soldiers Overseas.

The War and Post Office Departments and the American Red Cross have made an arrangement by which every man in the army overseas may receive a Christmas parcel from his family or friends. The amount of shipping space which can be set aside for the transportation of these parcels will permit the sending of but one parcel to each man.

Each soldier overseas will be provided with one Christmas parcel label. This label will be forwarded by him to the person in the United States from whom he wishes to receive his Christmas package. Packages that do not bear this label will not be accepted by the Red Cross for delivery to the post office authorities. Labels that are lost will not be duplicated.

Christmas parcels must be placed in standard cardboard boxes 3"x4"x9" in size. These boxes will be provided to holders of labels by the American Red Cross. They may be obtained at Red Cross chapters or branches after November 1.

A list of articles are barred by the postal authorities. Study the instructions and avoid mistakes. No message or writing of any kind will be allowed to go in the boxes. When the boxes are packed, but unwrapped, they must not weigh more than 2 lbs. 15 ozs. If the parcel is over weight, some article must be removed.

Do not mail the box yourself. When packed, the box, unsealed and unwrapped, ready for inspection, should be taken to the nearest collection station designated by the Red Cross. Red Cross representatives are authorized to remove objectionable articles from parcels. Shippers will then affix sufficient postage on their parcels to carry them to Hoboken, N. J. Parcel post zone rates will be charged. The parcels are to remain in custody of the Red Cross until delivered to the postal authorities.

No Christmas parcel will be accepted by the Red Cross for shipment after November 20. Keep this fact in mind when planning a Merry Christmas for the boys "Over There."

Plans Made for United War Work Sunday, November 10.

Sunday, November 10 will be United War Work Sunday, according to the plans of the church section of the United War Work campaign of the southern department which comprises the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arizona.

Sermons detailing the religious, educational, entertaining and other features of the activities of the Y. M. C. A. and other agencies serving the soldiers and sailors in this country and abroad will be preached in all churches. Catholics, Protestants and Jews will join in this observance of the day. In some cases where orthodox Jews hold their services on Saturday the observance of the day will be advanced.

Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies of the Baptist Young Peoples Union and similar organizations connected with the church will use the whole or part of the time of their service to a consideration of the needs of the soldiers and sailors and the means provided by the welfare forces to supply the needs. In many cases a special patriotic service in which the service flag representing the boys who have gone to the front from the church will play a prominent part.

While the epidemic of influenza has caused the closing of most of the churches for a time, it is expected that by "United War Work Sunday" all of them will have been re-opened. This will be added reason for rejoicing and will increase the gifts toward the United War Work campaign, according to the campaign leaders.

The seven organizations to benefit from the results of the United War Work campaign are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, which includes the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. "Seven in name, but one in aim" is one of the slogans used in the campaign.

Rear Admiral Commends Women War Workers.

High commendation for the untiring work of American women for the benefit of American sailors at a French base is voiced by Rear Admiral H. B. Wilson in a letter made public at the United War Work Campaign headquarters. He wrote:

"It gives me great pleasure to express a word of appreciation on behalf of the Naval Forces in France for the work done by the Y. W. C. A. women connected with the Navy Hut at this base. By their untiring efforts and genuine enthusiasm for the work, they have done a great deal to contribute to the welfare and contentment of the men who are on liberty, and who would otherwise be without means of diversion."

If you can't fight, write a check.

Coming Soon!

OUR ONE-CENT SALE

WATCH FOR IT

THE REXALL STORE

BAKER & CASTLEBERG, Proprietors.

MISSING A BIG OPPORTUNITY

An Important Appeal from the Government Unheeded—Houston County Should Wake Up.

Three weeks ago there appeared in this department of both Crockett papers a request from the government to all owners of land subject to overflow, swamp lands needing drainage and cut over timber land, to report the same through the Crockett Commercial Club with a view of selling this now unprofitable land to the government for reclamation, that it might be made productive and sold to the returning soldiers on long time, with low rate of interest, and at prices representing actual cost, or possibly it would be sold to these returning heroes at less than cost, the purpose being to enable every one of them who might wish a farm home to be able to provide him one located among his old home surroundings and have it so attractive that it will induce many, who would not otherwise go back to farming, to do so, as it is going to require many additional thousands of acres than have been so far under plow in the United States to meet the enormous demand for food and feed stuffs that will follow the reconstruction period after the war.

It was set forth in this published announcement that all of the returning soldiers who so desired, and it is believed there will be many who would be glad of this opportunity, that all such would be given employment in building the levees to reclaim the perpetually overflowed lands; helping to prepare the drainage to reclaim the swamp lands, and to help in clearing the cut-over timber lands.

A Most Attractive Proposition. Taken altogether it is by far the most promising project that could be made to a county like Houston, where it is estimated that there are at least a hundred thousand acres of land of this sort that now is practically worthless, and which under the plans proposed by our government, would be worth added millions of dollars to our permanent prosperity.

The appeal asked those who owned such lands to report them at once, giving description and location and placing a price on the same that they would be willing to sell to the government. Blanks for the purpose were to be sent to the secretary upon application. Now, would you believe

that not a single inquiry from Houston county has resulted from this effort to materially improve our industrial conditions? One party living in Oklahoma made inquiry, saying he had a farm in Houston county he would like to sell.

How the Project Is Being Pushed.

The latest reports on the subject say that Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the department of the interior is enthusiastically pushing his project to provide a possible farm for every returned soldier after the war. Secretary Lane estimates there are over 250,000,000 acres of reclaimable lands within the boundaries of continental United States which might be made available for his soldier-farm project. Congress recently voted him \$200,000 to make a survey of the land resources, which means the information that we have been trying to get from Houston county, so that he could make his plans and get ready for the prospective tenants.

Is it possible that this tremendously important offer has no attractions for our people?

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

Reads Every Word.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 2, 1918. Editor Crockett Courier:

Inclosed you will find money order for \$1.50, for which you will please send me the Courier for another year. I read every word of it and enjoy it very much. So please do not fail to send it every week.

I surely was sorry to hear of so many deaths in Crockett. The influenza has been quite bad here, but conditions are getting better now. So far we have escaped it.

I like Grand Rapids very much, but the North can not compare with our Sunny Southland, and I am getting anxious to go back.

With kindest regards to you and best wishes for the Courier, I am, yours very truly,

Effie Downes Adams.

Board May Have Power to Fix Price of Paper.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The suggestion has been made, and there has been discussion among high officials of the war industries board, as to the power of that board to take control of the price and supply of newsprint paper. It has been suggested that under the war powers granted the president the war industries board can take charge of the paper industry just as it is taking charge of the saving of paper. If it does take this action it will apply only to the mills outside of the ten concerns that are now working with the federal trade commission in an effort to fix a fair and equitable price for paper.

We are showing seasonable styles in Gage Brothers & Co. Hats

We are also selling all trimmed hats at a great reduction.

Now is your chance to get a good hat for less than you thought.

The Vogue Millinery