

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JUNE 13, 1918.

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MORE THAN 700,000 HAVE GONE OVERSEAS

Secretary Gave Facts on Swift Gain of Fighting Forces Under Pershing.

Washington, June 10.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America, Secretary Baker told the French Alpine chasseurs in bidding them farewell here Monday at the base of the Washington monument.

The war secretary's last announcement, some weeks ago, concerning the size of the American forces abroad was that 500,000 men had sailed for the battle front.

The Alpine chasseurs, better known as the "blue devils" of France, came to America last month to assist in the third liberty loan campaign, and since have toured the South and Mid-

dle West. They were reviewed and received by the secretary of war before leaving for Baltimore, Newark, New York and Boston enroute back to their native land.

Bailleau Wood Carried by American Marines.

Paris, June 11.—"American troops brilliantly carried Bailleau wood this morning, taking 300 prisoners." This announcement is made by the war office in its official report Tuesday night.

Bailleau wood lies in the Chateau Thierry sector, just to the west of the village of Bouresches and south of the village of Bailleau. It is in this region that the marines have been fighting so valiantly recently, and much praise was bestowed upon them for their drive of the Germans through the Bailleau wood, which had been considered an almost impregnable position by the Germans. Dispatches from the front on Monday said the marines had continued their progress in the wood until the Germans were holding only the northern fringe of it.

A MID-NIGHT SURRENDER

Driven by Fatigue and Hunger, Young Man Gives Himself Up to Crockett Officers.

Tuesday night between 11 and 12 o'clock a smooth-faced young man, perhaps 22 or 24 years of age, walked into the lobby of the Pickwick hotel at Crockett and, without hesitation, made

the statement that he was an escaped convict and desired to surrender. He was bareheaded, wore a ragged, sleeveless undershirt, torn trousers and convict shoes without sox. His condition appealed for charity—charity of thought and charity of deed. Mr. Ellis, the clerk on duty at night, asked the young man to have a drink of water, gave him a towel and asked him to wash his hands and face. The young man accepted, and while he was so engaged Mr. Ellis called up Sheriff Spence's residence and asked the sheriff to come to the hotel and get an escaped convict who had given himself up. While waiting for the sheriff, the hotel clerk brought out a midnight lunch which was readily eaten in the lobby of the hotel by the young man waiting to be returned to prison.

When the young man walked into the lobby of the hotel his face and bare arms, his tattered and sleeveless undershirt, his torn and ripped trousers and his bare head were as dirty as dirt could make them. There were a few men lounging in the lobby chairs, waiting for the 1 o'clock train for the south. The editor had dropped into the hotel to see one of the men who was so waiting. Replying to questions of the loungers, the young man in tattered and scanty raiment said that he had escaped from the convict farm known as the Winn farm and that he had been away from the farm since Friday; that he had lost his hat and shirt while being pursued through the woods. He said his name was Raleigh Wayne and that he had been sent up from Brownwood for two years on a burglary charge. Stating that

he had only seven months more to serve, he was asked why he deserted. In an ungoverned and undisciplined manner, he replied, offhand, "Because I wanted to!" There was the trouble. The whole thing showed up in a nutshell. The young man in four words had explained it all. "Because he wanted to!" We do not wish to reflect on his parents or those charged with his raising. But, evidently, knowing no restraint, he had always done the things that he had done because he wanted to. Lacking in discipline and training, he could not get the things he wanted and so he committed burglary to get them. He did not look like a criminal, but he did look like a hard-headed boy who had known no restraint in his bringing-up. If this surmise is true, what an indictment against some one! The night watchman at Crockett, Mr. Peyton Tunstall, can tell you of at least one subject for such a probable career in our own town. Editors never publish all the news that comes to them.

The prisoner, who was not a bad-looking boy, when taken to jail told the jailer that he had deserted from the farm once before. Having hitherto known no restraint or discipline, he deserts when he gets ready and surrenders when driven by fatigue and hunger to do so. It is the price for doing "what we want to," without reason and without regard to consequences. The penitentiary authorities at Huntsville were notified by Sheriff Spence Wednesday morning and the prisoner is being held in the Houston county jail pending the arrival of penitentiary officers.

Midnight Marriage.

Mr. A. Lumpkin and Miss Callie Lee McClain were married at the Baptist parsonage Monday night at 12:15 o'clock by the Baptist pastor, Rev. L. L. Sams. Mr. and Mrs. Lumpkin left on the 1:27 night train for Conroe, where the bridegroom has a position with a lumber company. The bride's home is at Ratcliff, where Mr. Lumpkin formerly lived. Both are popular young people, and are beginning married life with the best wishes of numerous friends and relatives.

FRENCH EXPERTS PRAISE U.S. TROOPS

Helped to Check German Drive for Paris—Pershing's Training Methods Vindicated.

Paris, June 11.—America has acquired a more assured status in European public opinion by actual performance in the field. Heretofore there was more or less inquiry and uncertainty regarding Pershing's plans. They have covered such a wide range and been of such magnitude that nobody has been able to pass final judgment. The sudden emergency, putting large American units into action where they had to sink or swim, and the showing made by them has inspired fresh confidence in Pershing's management.

From his new field headquarters near Foch's the American commander-in-chief keeps in daily touch with the generalissimo and directs movements of the American units. Some one has described stubbornness as the chief qualification of successful generalship. At times, Pershing has been criticized for this quality, because he has been unwilling to abandon ideas which he considered fundamental.

A few weeks ago the feeling here was that the German onslaught necessitated recasting the original plans; but Pershing, while tendering the American help, held tight to the idea of preserving and developing the American organization as such, to which Americans brigaded with the English and French should return when the present emergency passed.

Submarine 250 Miles Off Jersey Sighted.

An Atlantic Port, June 11.—A German submarine was sighted 250 miles off the New Jersey coast early Monday night by a British steamer, according to the officers of the vessel, which arrived here Tuesday night.

According to the officers, the submarine, which was not more than 100 yards from the steamer, was not in a position to launch a torpedo, nor did the U-boat open fire with its guns.

QUALITY

PRICE

H. G. PATTON

Wholesale and Retail Groceries and Feed
U. S. Food Administrator's License No. G54404.

We point to our records for the past twelve months as the very best evidence of our right to claim the distinction of being "The Most Progressive Grocery House in Houston County." ¶ We have the largest and most complete stock for you to select from, and our aim is to give you "The Most of the Best for the Least." :: :: ::

For your information we submit the following prices:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Pure apple vinegar, per gallon..... | 30c |
| Pure ribbon cane syrup, per gallon..... | 95c |
| Penford syrup, cane and corn syrup mixed, per gal. | 85c |
| Pure peanut oil in bulk, per gallon..... | \$1.90 |
| 25c cans Calumet baking powder..... | 20c |
| 6 lbs. Best grade green coffee, free from faulty grains..... | \$1.00 |
| 6 oz. bottles Garrett's snuff..... | 25c |
| Star chewing tobacco, per pound..... | 60c |
| 12 Boxes best matches..... | 65c |
| 10 lbs. Best grade whole grain rice..... | \$1.00 |
| 100 lb. sacks best grade whole grain rice..... | \$9.25 |

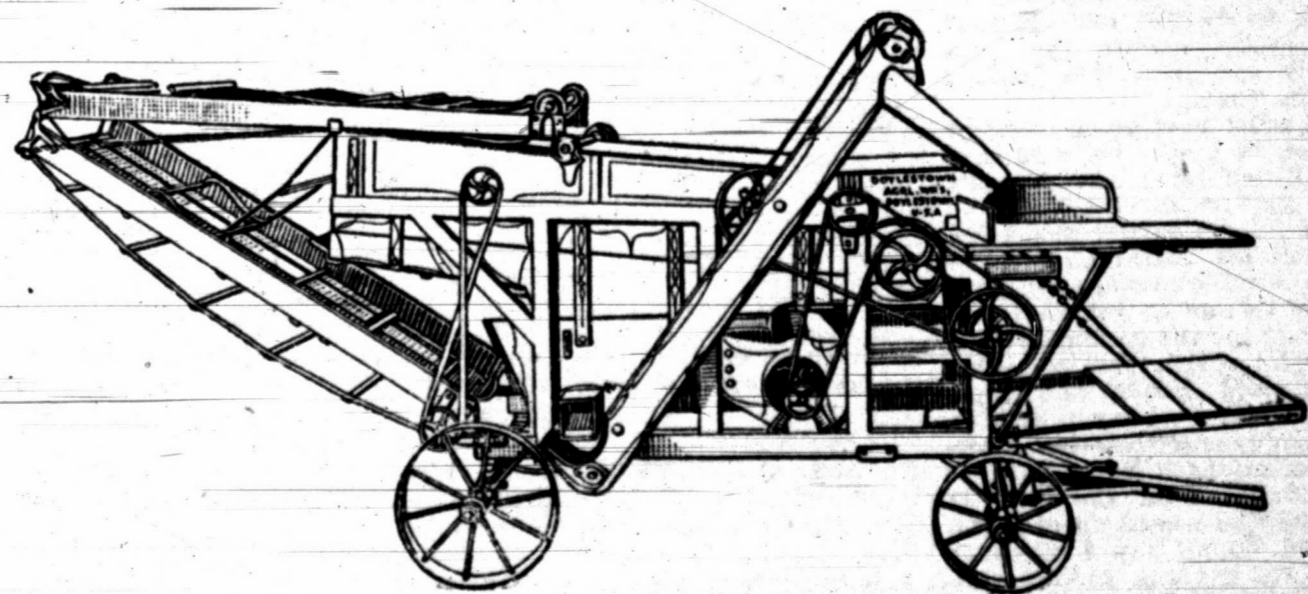
We will sell you your feed cheaper than any one in the county. If you do not believe me, give me a chance. :: :: ::

WE BUY FOR LESS

H. G. PATTON
Crockett, Texas.

WE SELL FOR LESS

"The Most Progressive Grocery House in Houston County."



Cason, Monk & Company
Nacogdoches, Texas

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

Toilet Waters, Talcums, Perfumes

CONVEYING THE BREATH
OF CHOICEST BLOSSOMS

The use of choice toilet preparations are needed by every woman, and the kinds that are daintily perfumed find first favor. Our stock contains an assortment of the world's best toilet products.

Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Lotions, Talcums, Face Creams, Face Powders, Skin Foods, Perspiration Deodorants, Etc.

All of these toilet accessories are here in their full purity and fragrance, and at prices that are reasonable. There's summer comfort in these articles for you.

PHONE 47 OR 140

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY
"PROMPT SERVICE STORE"

Local News Items

Brinson Lundy is here from Waco.

Arthur Thomas is here from Austin.

Fruit jars, all sizes, at Shivers Brothers'.

W. H. Denny Jr. is at home from Texas University.

Miss Nannie Smith is at home from Baylor College, Belton.

Miss Sue Denny returned Friday from Texas University.

Stephen Denny has returned from Rice Institute, Houston.

A complete and up-to-date abstract.

Miss Susie Hall of Tyler is visiting Mrs. Hortense Sweet.

Miss Kathleen Hail has returned from Bisbee, Arizona.

Mayes Hale is attending the summer term of Texas University.

John Towles of San Antonio was on a business trip here this week.

D. A. Nunn left Saturday night for Hot Springs and other points north.

Mrs. W. C. Lipscomb and Miss Bella Lipscomb are visiting at Baird.

Calvin P. Dorman is now with the American expedition in France.

Miss Grace Denny has returned from Uvalde, where she was teaching.

Miss Mary Spence is at home from Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Miss Jane Oliver has arrived from Port Arthur to visit Miss Office McConnell.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Craddock and children of Dallas visited relatives here last week.

Willie Austin left Monday night for Austin to take a summer course in the university.

For Sale—One Chevrolet car, 1917 model.

Misses Sarah Mac Crook and Dewey Kennedy have returned from Baylor College, Belton.

We sell candled eggs—all guaranteed.

Mrs. C. L. Edmiston and Mrs. Johnson Arledge have returned from their visit to Longview.

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

Miss Bee Denny will leave soon for Washington, where she has received a federal appointment.

Mrs. J. S. Gilbert of Cut, Mrs. Ed Leediker and Homer Leediker are visiting at Camp Bowie.

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

If you are in the market for a piano, see Barker Tunstall, representing the Baldwin Piano Company.

J. H. Painter attended the meeting of the state democratic executive committee at Waco this week.

If in need of a good wagon see Shivers Brothers before you buy. They handle the Owensboro—none better.

You are not giving the government anything when you buy War Savings Stamps. You are making an investment.

New Fords. I have some new Fords for immediate delivery. Phone 180.

Just received at Shivers Brothers'—one car Owensboro wagons in wide and narrow tires, Bois d'Arc and oak fellows.

We have received another car of Studebaker Wagons and Buggies this week.

When you bale your hay remember Shivers Brothers have a good stock of baling wire now on hand at the right price.

Having Trouble getting stove wood? Most every one has. Get an oil stove—it's cool and easy to do your work. Come to see ours—all styles.

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

Shivers Brothers now have on hand a fresh supply of barley and corn flour which, when mixed, makes a good biscuit. Try it.

Miss Hula Gossett has returned from a visit to friends in Houston, Beaumont and Port Arthur.

Mrs. Orville McQuillan of Roswell, New Mexico, is visiting Mrs. E. L. Simpson and Mrs. J. W. Shivers.

Rev. J. O. Leath of Sherman, dean of North Texas College and Kidd-Key Conservatory, delivered the sermon at the Methodist church Sunday morning.

For Sale. One bay mare, about seven years old, 15 1-2 hands high, works anywhere.

Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, Joe Adams, I. A. Daniel, John D. Morgan and C. T. Jones left Wednesday morning to attend the Methodist conference at Trinity.

Friday, June 28, is National War Savings Day. Every citizen will attend the meeting to be held in his community. If you don't attend your government will know why.

For Sale—A 1917 model used Maxwell touring car, with extra equipment, at a bargain. Can be seen at Crockett Motor Company's garage.

Getting Hot to cook on a wood stove. Why not try an oil stove. We have all kinds—two, three and four burners.

J. S. Cook and son, John Cook, went to San Antonio Saturday night, returning Monday in a Ford roadster that had been left in San Antonio by Sergeant Loch Cook when transferred from Fort Sam Houston.

Corn and Wheat Grinding. Corn ground forenoon and afternoon every day. Corn shelled free. Wheat ground and bolted. Bring extra sacks for shorts and bran.

For Sale. One thousand acres, joins town of Creek. Will take small cash payment, balance easy terms.

The Courier, with the assistance of the business people of Crockett, is getting out another Thrift Stamp and War Savings edition this week. Thrift Stamps and War Savings certificates are on sale at the postoffice, at all banks and at many business houses.

Pocket Book Lost. Somewhere on the road, my pocket book containing double lens glasses, \$1.85 in money and a pocket handkerchief. Will pay \$5.00 reward for the pocket book and contents.

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

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.

Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston was the guest of Mrs. R. H. Wootters Tuesday. Mrs. Ward made a speech to the women of Houston county in the court house Tuesday afternoon. She is one of the state's most prominent suffrage workers.

No Trespassing Allowed. The fair ground is private property and does not belong to the public. Parties entering same without permission are trespassers and in the future will be prosecuted as such.

Doctor of Divinity. Judge A. A. Aldrich attended the meeting of the trustees of the Presbyterian college for boys at Sherman last week. He brings the news that the board of trustees conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon Rev. S. F. Tenney of this city.

Funeral Sermon. Mrs. W. E. Ashley died at her home east of Crockett on the 28th of May. The Courier is asked to state that the funeral sermon will be delivered at the English cemetery on Sunday, July 7, by Rev. J. M. Horton, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at which time the friends of this departed good woman are asked to be present.

Error Corrected. There was an error in the list of Third Liberty Loan subscribers as published in the Courier last week. The line reading "R. E. Hail \$100" should have been "R. E. Hale \$100." There may have been other errors in the list, but this is the only one that has been called to our attention, and we gladly make the correction. If other errors have been found, please let us know about them.

Don't Forget The Day and Night Garage for automobile or airplane service at submarine prices. We have experienced mechanics for all kinds of cars, and if you are in the market for a Grant Six we have it.

Speaking To-night. Hon. W. L. Hill of Huntsville will address the people of Houston county on the public issues at the court house in Crockett to-night (Thursday). He will arrive by automobile and will be accompanied by several good women who may have something to say. The candidate for congress will begin his speech at 8:30 o'clock and all voters are asked to be present.

Notice of Sale—Impound. The State of Texas, County of Houston, City of Crockett. Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, 1918, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in the corporate limits of the city of Crockett, in Houston county, Texas, within the hours prescribed by law, the following impound animal, viz:

One brown cow about 7 years old branded P on right hip. Unmarked. Has on bell with trace chain for collar. The said animal was impounded by me on the 10th day of May, 1918, and notice thereof posted for five full days, at three public places in the corporate limits of the city of Crockett.

Notice of sale posted this 12th day of June, 1918.

T. R. Deupree, City Marshal of the City of Crockett, Texas.

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

HOUSEWIVES ATTENTION

We will be rationed on flour to the end of the war, and must get used to substitutes. We are now marketing some fine CORN FLOUR, which is the cheapest and best substitute, and your grocer will supply you, and furnish you a nice book of recipes. If he has none in stock, tell him to get it of us, and ask for your recipe book, which will give you some fine recipes for using CORN FLOUR. We also keep Barley and Rye Flour, and your grocer will supply you.

EDMISTON BROTHERS

SEN. W. L. DEAN STATES THE CASE

PRESIDED OVER THE SENATE
WHEN IT SAT AS COURT OF
IMPEACHMENT.

To the People of the 15th Senatorial
District:

Huntsville, Texas, May 30.—James E. Ferguson, former governor of this State, and who was removed from that high office in impeachment proceedings, has virtually made the question of his guilt an issue between himself on the one hand and the senate of Texas on the other.

As is already well known by you, I was the presiding judge of the senate while it sat as a high court of impeachment for the trial of Ferguson on the charges preferred against him by the house of representatives.

The senate consisted of 31 members, all of whom took the oath prescribed by the constitution that they would impartially try Ferguson on said charges and a true verdict render according to the law and the evidence. I myself took this oath and looked into the faces of the witnesses when they testified, carefully considered the evidence, heard the argument of counsel and voted to find him guilty on a number of charges because I believed then, and still believe, that he was shown by the evidence to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Among the charges upon which Ferguson was convicted were the following:

1. The misapplication of \$5600 of normal school funds to pay his own personal debt. On this charge the vote was 27 for impeachment, four against.

2. The withdrawal from banks which were paying interest thereon of normal school funds and the depositing of said funds in his own bank, the Temple State bank, whereby he profited to the detriment of the State.

3. That he caused a number of his appointees, heads of State departments, in violation of law, to deposit State funds in his bank, the Temple State bank, and that he derived profit therefrom by reason of the lending of the said money to the public by said bank when this money under the law was required to be deposited in the State treasury.

4. That he caused \$250,000 of State funds, in violation of the law, to be deposited in the Temple State bank instead of in the State treasury.

5. That he received from unknown persons, in secret, \$156,000 in currency at a time when the legislature was in session and presumably to influence his action in certain official matters.

6. That he collected certain funds, more than \$2000, belonging to the adjutant general's department, and deposited the same to the credit of his account as governor, and thereafter used it to reimburse the normal fund for the money which he had used to pay his personal note.

7. That, though as governor he took an oath of office to see that all laws were impartially enforced, he induced the Temple State bank, in violation of the law, to make loans to him personally of sums of money aggregating more than the entire capital and surplus of said bank, whereas the law limited such loans to one-fourth of the capital and surplus.

8. That he remitted a \$5000 bail bond judgment against Wilbur P. Allen, chairman of the university

Our Boys in France and Home Protection

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

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

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

Send Dr. Pierce ten cents for trial package.

BINGER, OKLA.—"I had one knee hurt in which rheumatism developed. After-



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

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

board of regents, to influence his official acts.

On most of the charges upon which Ferguson was convicted the vote was overwhelming, and many voted against him, within my knowledge, who had been his close personal and political friends, and who had supported him in both of his races for governor. These voted against him because, under their oath as a trial court, after hearing the evidence they could not do otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing I call your attention to the fact that the constitution of this State definitely provides that the salary of the governor shall be \$4000 per annum and no more, together with the use of the mansion and grounds. Ferguson confessed that he used more than \$2000 of the State's money a year in the purchase of groceries, gasoline and such things for the use of himself and family in excess of this \$4000, after the courts had specifically held that this could not lawfully be done.

Again, the constitution of this State, which was made by the people and not by the legislature, lodges in the senate of Texas the duty to try impeachment charges against the governor, and the constitution prescribed the penalty which shall follow the judgment of conviction in impeachment trials. Such judgment, prescribed in the constitution, is removal from office, and this was the judgment rendered by the senate of Texas upon the trial of James E. Ferguson; and under this judgment and under the constitution he could not hold the office of governor or any other office under this State if elected thereto. So it does seem to me that he is trifling with the constitution of Texas in urging his present candidacy.

In conclusion, I present to my friends the matter in this light: If any one of you of fair standing in the community where you live were called upon to sit as a juror upon the trial of a case wherein the defendant was charged with matters involving moral turpitude, as was so in the trial of James E. Ferguson, and you were to take the oath to try the case and a true verdict render according to the law and the evidence, as I did in Ferguson's case, and after hearing all of the evidence you should upon your oath decide that the accused was guilty, I should not for one moment consider taking the word of the convicted defendant as of more weight than your sworn verdict of guilty. And that is identically the case you have here with me. Without partiality and under oath I heard this evidence and believed him guilty and so voted, and I do not believe that those who know me will feel justified, after thorough consideration, in taking the word of the convicted defendant in preference to the verdict of myself and others who felt constrained, as a matter of duty, to vote as we did. Sincerely yours,

W. L. Dean.

CARPARTHIAN SUNK OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

German Submarines Continue Operations—Fourteen Ships So Far Destroyed.

An Atlantic Port, June 6.—Captain Owen and the crew of the British steamer Carpathian, torpedoed and sunk off the Virginia capes early Wednesday morning were landed here Thursday night by the steamer Palmer. They were rescued at sea after drifting for 26 hours in small boats.

Only meager details had reached the department late Thursday night. The ship went down in seven or eight minutes, and it is regarded as probable that unlike other vessels was struck without warning. All British steamers plying through the war zone are armed, but no mention of an armed guard was made in the navy reports.

Captain Owen said his ship sank quickly and that he and the crew barely had time to launch the lifeboats. He was certain that it was a torpedo and not a mine that struck the vessel. Customs officials who took charge of the crew would not permit the captain to discuss the sinking further.

The submarines operating off the coast had not previously been heard from since the Norwegian steamer Eidsvold was sent down at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon some 40 miles off the Virginia capes. The Carpathian was sunk about 60 miles further out to sea, indicating that the underwater craft had gone further into the Atlantic to escape patrol boats.

The fact that the submarines are braving the dangers of the patrols which are converging around the area of operations leads officials to believe that the raiders are waiting for much bigger prey than they have yet found. The place where they have operated most recently is in the lane of travel up and down the coast and through it must pass much of the important shipping going in and out of the Virginia capes.

Had Fight With U-Boat.

An Atlantic Port, June 6.—According to the captain of a British steamer in port Thursday he exchanged shots with a submarine on June 4 about 40 miles off the Delaware capes. The submarine ordered the ship to stop, according to the captain, but he refused and opened fire on the U-boat, the latter replying with several shots. The gunners aboard the steamer believe they made a hit, the captain said.

FOR ENLISTMENT OF TRAINED NURSES

Army Authorities Ask the Red
Cross to Scour Country
for Volunteers.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—What does a million men in France mean? We speak glibly and confidently of having a million men on the firing line before the snow flies. We are equipping them at breakneck speed—we are building huge camps in France to house and train them. We are enlarging hospital facilities to care for the wounded who will be numbered in the thousands. But what of the nurses who are to minister to their wounds and carry them through the valley of the shadow of death? Physicians and surgeons and soldiers themselves are asking these questions, according to Louis LeBeaume, director of publicity for the Southwestern division of the American Red Cross. Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, Surgeon General Braisted of the navy and Surgeon General Blue of the department of public health are calling on the nurses of America to enlist for service at once.

They have all asked the Red Cross to scour the country for women whose training and physical stamina fit them for the arduous and vital service. Unfortunately there are only 65,000 registered trained nurses in the entire country, and of these about 12,000 have already enrolled for military service. Many St. Louis women are already serving abroad, notably with Base Hospital No. 21 at Rouen. Others are scattered throughout the country, at cantonments or at the naval base hospitals. But the supply of trained women has fallen pitifully short of the demand.

During the year the army alone will need the service of 25,000 nurses and the camps and naval hospitals will still further deplete our scant nursing reserve. As we can not let our army and navy suffer for lack of proper medical care, as our first duty is to our fighting forces, military necessity demands the immediate enrollment of thousands of trained women. The nurses themselves are responding to the call, but the public must also prepare for sacrifice. Well-to-do individuals will be urged wherever possible to dispense with the service of full-time nurses, contenting themselves with necessary visits or placing themselves in hospitals where one nurse may care for a number of patients. Young women are being urged to enter this, the least crowded and most honorable of women's professions. Nursing schools are shortening and simplifying their courses wherever possible so that the ranks may be refilled as quickly as possible. At the same time, in order that the public health may not suffer, in first aid, home care of the sick and elementary hygiene are being conducted in every large city of the country. The Red Cross is grappling with this problem energetically, realizing full well that military victory will depend on an adequate nursing personnel no less than on a large, trained and well equipped army.

The recruiting campaign in the Southwestern division is being conducted by each chapter in the division. The quota fixed by General Gorgas for the Southwestern division is 2,025 distributed by states as follows: Missouri, 414; Oklahoma, 276; Kansas, 455; Arkansas, 227; Texas, 663.

Every chapter and every hospital in the division is co-operating to urge the importance of enrollment of patriotic and qualified young women. Nurses may register either at hospitals, at chapter headquarters or directly at the division office, 1617 Railway Exchange. All Red Cross nurses leaving for service abroad are supplied with the regulation uniform, consisting of a heavy ulster, dress, regulation hat and



War-time Responsibility— Yours and Ours

National necessity has put a new responsibility on every motorist.

Utmost service is demanded—the highest usefulness of yourself and your car.

Service and economy are your only considerations.

Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.

As the largest rubber manufacturer in the world, it is our duty to supply you with tires of unfailing reliability and extreme mileage.

United States Tires are more than making good in this time of stress.

They are setting new mileage records—establishing new standards of continuous service—effecting greater economy by reducing tire cost per mile.

There is a United States Tire for every car—passenger or commercial—and every condition of motoring.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot will cheerfully aid you in fitting the right tire to your needs.



United States Tires
are Good Tires

We know United States tires are good tires. That's why we sell them.

East Texas Motor Company
Geo. E. Darsey, Grapeland
Kennard Mercantile Company

J. O. Monday & Son, Lovelady
G. M. Mahoney, Ratcliff
Ross Grocery Company, Weldon

gloves, capes, caps, steamer blankets and grey indoor uniforms. To furnish these the Red Cross has made a preliminary appropriation of \$100,000.

A bill for increased pay for army nurses has passed the house and is now in the senate. The present salary abroad is \$60, maintenance and traveling expenses. The question of rank is also being seriously discussed, and it is possible that nurses may be regularly commissioned. While the work is arduous, it is interesting, and any woman who leaves her profession must see its possibilities greatly enlarged both from the professional and patriotic point of view. In fact, all graduate nurses who can qualify should deem it their duty to offer their services to the government at once—through the American Red Cross. We are at a crisis in our history, and failure now may mean untold misery for thousands in the months to come and untold shame and humiliation for generations. St. Louis and hospital authorities are doing all in their power to spur recruiting.

Be Fair to Draft Men.

There seems to be a sentiment in some business circles that a man subject to draft is a marked man and one not to be considered in applications for employment. Notwithstanding the war department authorities have ordered all men of draft age to

become usefully employed, frequently advertisements in the papers for help state specifically that men of draft age need not apply.

When the government was urging upon the people the selective service act as the most democratic and the fairest way for raising an army it was generally understood that no odium attached to the man who waited until the government called him to the particular service for which he was needed. It was the theory, at least, advanced that there should be no difference between the volunteer and the draft man, and in the actions of the government that spirit seems to have been abundantly carried out, for the draft men in camps have been well treated, and if there have been any favors shown at all by military authorities, they have been toward draft men.

In spite of this some employers apparently place the convenience of their business first and boldly announce that men of draft age are not wanted, for fear of an early call inconveniencing its labor arrangement. If all employers took this view a good many men subject to draft would starve to death while waiting for the government to call them.

Such an attitude is not worthy of a patriotic citizen. The burden of actually fighting the war has been placed upon men between 21 and 31 years of age. It is unfair to discriminate against them in the matter of employment, for that reason.

If the draft man is not entitled to favors from the civilian population for whom he will soon be fighting, he is at least entitled to a square deal before he is called to the camps.—Houston Post.

People would get more real enjoyment out of money if it took them as long to spend it as it does to earn it.

HYSTERICAL AGITATION CONCERNING THRIFT

Extreme Thrift Propaganda Not Founded on True Economy or Patriotic Grounds.

Abnormal conditions created by war can only be met with abnormal means. The sooner we face the facts frankly the greater will be our ability to prosecute the present great world conflict to a successful conclusion.

To meet the financial strain which this war has placed upon us, there are three available means at hand: First, thrift; second, increased production; third, credit expansion.

A better understanding of what these measures of relief imply certainly must develop clarity of thought regarding the whole situation and in dissipating the prejudiced attitude found in certain communities toward the organization of new industrial enterprises seeking to stimulate manufacturing activities in this section.

Too Much Hysteria.

Concern thrift there has been entirely too much hysterical agitation and unbalanced enthusiasm, which has served to create a counter current of resentment that is not in the public interest.

No right-minded man will challenge the basic need for national thrift, but such thrift does not mean parsimony, nor does it mean the unsettling or destruction of legitimate business. The apprehensions which have been created by some of the extreme thrift propaganda are unfortunate and not based upon sound economic or patriotic grounds.

Productive Capacity.

There is a tremendous productive capacity which should not be dried up by arbitrary rulings or false economic theories. No legitimate business which can make money without competing with the government is non-essential, because money is one of the most important munitions of war.

We have given great consideration to price-fixing and money-saving, and all too little to increased production since we entered this world conflict. It is certain that along this latter course lies the line of national progress. No great nation ever won prominence in the world's affairs through any policy of mere thrift; many succeeded through increasing the wealth-producing power of their people.

What Thrift Means.

Thrift does not mean stagnated business. Thrift does not mean sitting with folded hands. Thrift means being busy and keeping busy, making every effort count. Every new enterprise, commercial, industrial and agricultural makes for national prosperity.

Let us consecrate ourselves to the task of making the will of America supreme. The will to win and the will to work. Proceeding to make American business safe for peace.

Selling Optimism.

The citizen who today is selling optimism to his fellow citizen, the neighbor who is selling self-respect to his next door neighbor, the salesman who is selling spirit and determination to his customers, is the man who is making it possible to send soldiers abroad, keep them there, and win the war.

Give us at this moment the obsti-

HANDS, ARMS, LIMBS ASLEEP

And Was Run-Down, Weak and Nervous, Says Florida Lady. Five Bottles of Cardui Made Her Well.

Kathleen, Fla.—Mrs. Dallas Price, of this place, says: "After the birth of my last child... I got very much run-down and weakened, so much that I could hardly do anything at all. I was so awfully nervous that I could scarcely endure the least noise. My condition was getting worse all the time..."

I knew I must have some relief or I would soon be in the bed and in a serious condition for I felt so badly and was so nervous and weak I could hardly live. My husband asked Dr. — about my taking Cardui. He said, 'It's a good medicine, and good for that trouble', so he got me 5 bottles... After about the second bottle I felt greatly improved... before taking it my limbs and hands and arms would go to sleep. After taking it, however, this poor circulation disappeared. My strength came back to me and I was soon on the road to health. After the use of about 5 bottles, I could do all my house-work and attend to my six children besides."

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial for your troubles. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs, but is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients with no bad after-effects. Thousands of women have voluntarily written, telling of the good Cardui has done them. It should help you, too. Try it.

nately determined salesman who is hourly selling himself, and his firm, and his firm's customers into a bigger and better development. We'll trust that man to serve his country faithfully as a soldier if she calls him. We'll stake that man's value against the cringing of any human question mark. We'll gamble on that man's indomitable will power, where we wouldn't risk a penny upon the stified faculties of the stupefied "do nothing" in whose soul the imaginative disease of doubt has created the devils of chaos and fear.

Need of the Hour.

This is the time when every man and woman in Texas and throughout the Southwest should put their shoulder to the wheels of industrial, commercial, agricultural and civic activity and help quicken productive ability. A time to help in the location and establishment of manufacturing institutions in this glorious trans-Mississippi empire and cease paying tribute to remote centers.

When with your injudicious propaganda you undermine the optimism and the will-power of the units of the American nation you are playing into the hands of the German Kaiser. The object of the whole of the Kaiser's propaganda is "inactivity."

To win—work. To be more—do more. The five efficiency-components of the successful man require him to be popular socially, strong financially, alert intellectually, robust physically and sound morally. Only he who boasts and builds possesses these attributes. They are never found in the pessimist or knocker.

To win the war lend a hand in increasing productive ability through the establishment and operation of industrial enterprises. It can be done—it will be done.

Lend your aid.

Paying for the War.

Declaring the idea is prevalent, too prevalent, that the expenses of the war must be met by saving when the real recourse, making money, must become our chief dependence in meeting increased national expenditures, Southern Ruralist counsels thus:

"It is evident, therefore, that not war business but non-war business must supply the funds for meeting war expenses. When an individual is suddenly confronted by increased expenses his first effort is to meet the new expense by increased income—by more business and greater profits. In such an emergency not 'Business as usual,' but more business than usual is the individual course. For identical reasons, 'More business than ever' is the logical means toward winning the war. Neither the devil nor his partner, the Kaiser, can invent a more pernicious propaganda than that involved in the cry to 'Stop spending money.' The real patriot is he who works harder than ever, does more business than ever, makes more and spends more than ever. This is the man who creates business activity and on business activity the fate of our country and of humanity now depends. Buy, sell, advertise, reach new customers; find new demands for the products of farm and factory, create new business and more business."

Every new enterprise, commercial or industrial, every successful bond issue for good roads or municipal progress, every new acre in cultivation, every hour overtime in work, every new sale, every new customer make for "More business than ever." Lend a hand.

as if Houston county is going to grow all of the wheat needed to supply its own requirements hereafter.

IS FAR SHORT OF WAR STAMP QUOTA

Appeal Issued for Residents of State to Invest Amount Asked by Government.

Dallas, Tex., June 8.—With more than five months of the war savings campaign already gone, Texas up to June 1 had invested but \$13,617,847.50 of its \$91,000,000 quota in United States government war savings stamps. This announcement was made by Louis Lipsitz, state director of the national war savings committee, who declared that at the present rate of purchase Texas will have sold its \$91,000,000 allotment by Oct. 1, 1920, or a year and nine months after Dec. 31, 1918, the time limit set by the government for going over the top.

"The per capita investment of Texans in war savings stamps on June 1 amounted to the paltry sum of \$3.35. On that date," Mr. Lipsitz declared, "the purchase records should have shown that every man, woman and child in Texas owned \$8.33 in war savings stamps."

"If Texas keeps poking along at this slow pace, the state's \$91,000,000 war savings stamp quota which the government confidently expects Texans to purchase in twelve months, will not be sold until the campaign has run full thirty-three months, or just three months short of three years."

"If we are to hold up our end of the work assigned by the federal government; if we of Texas are not to be listed as slackers, then things must commence to happen. Texans are going to have to wake up to what the government expects of them or Texans are going to learn that the government thinks little of them. If Texas does not invest full \$91,000,000 in war savings stamps it will be forever disgraced and not even its glorious history and past services can remove the taint of slackerism which

For the past 12 months these 31 circles have sold \$43,999.43 of infertile eggs, a gain over the price that ordinary eggs of the same number would have brought of \$11,455.95. Won't some of our farmers' wives take this matter up and call and see Mr. Collins and the secretary, and get this important movement started? H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

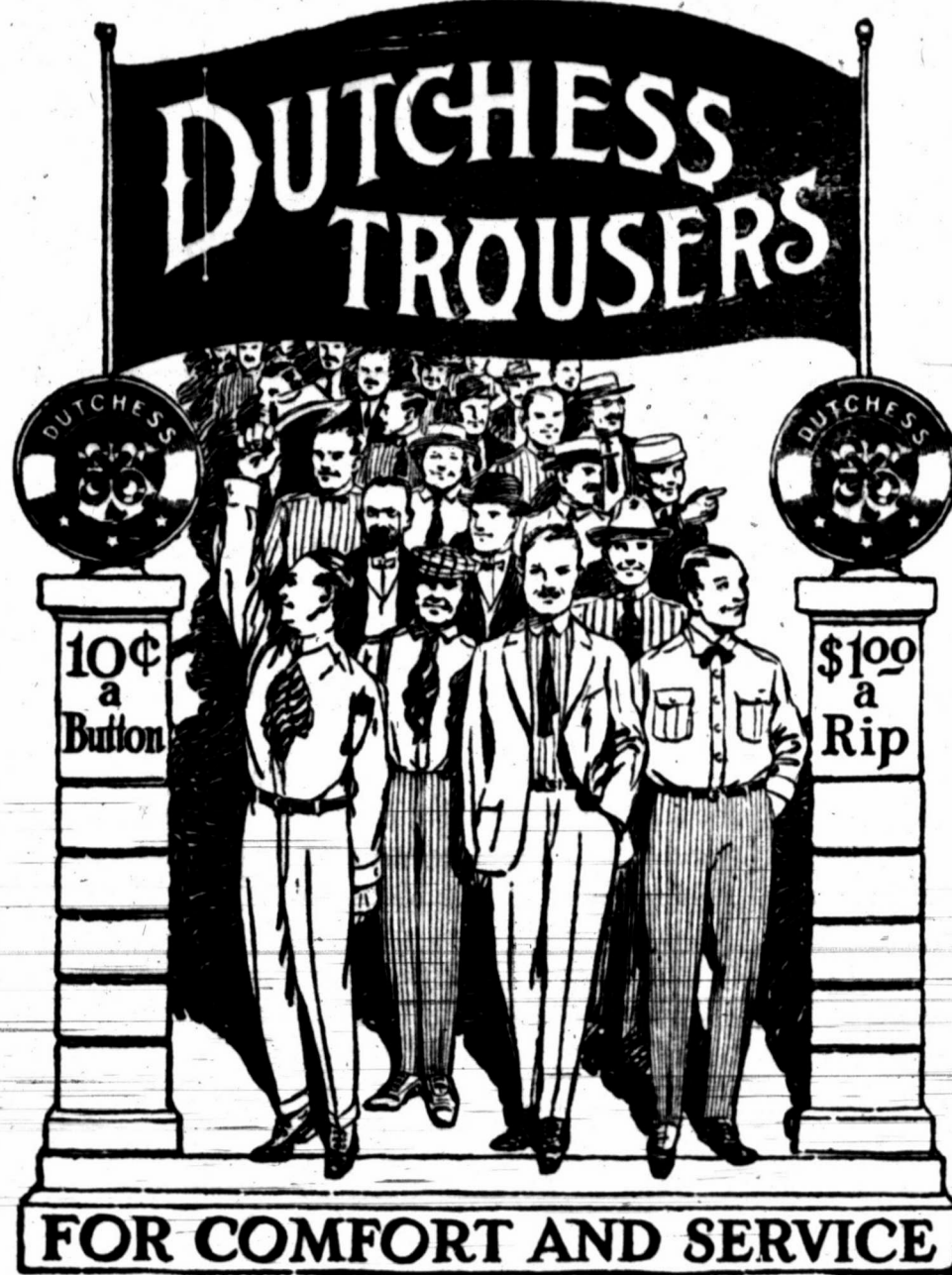
While this circle at Dayton is one of the most successful of the thirty-two circles organized under the direction of extension service of the A. & M. college, they have all done well as the following summary will show:

To begin with, infertile eggs during the summer season bring from six to twelve cents a dozen more than fertile eggs, but an organization in each community for the purpose of systematizing the production and marketing is necessary. In other words an egg circle society is needed.

At Dayton, Texas, an egg circle was organized three years ago, all of the members being women. It now has forty-three members, owns its plant for assembling, packing and shipping and ships on an average 24 cases of 30 dozen each a week. Mrs. Hopkins, one of the members, receives from \$95 to \$135 per month from 275 hens, and the balance do as well proportionately.

Additional Poultry Profits. In our campaign for the past two years, trying to get the farmers and town people to engage in the raising of poultry more extensively, special stress has been laid on the feature of establishing a poultry slaughter house business that would enable this community to become a regular poultry center, receiving in addition to that raised at home, car loads of poultry shipped in to Crockett daily from points fifty or more miles distant, that several car loads of dressed poultry shipped to Eastern markets in refrigerator cars would be a daily part of the program. This has been successfully done, in sections of this state, notably at Bryan, where just such an industry has been created within the past few years that is rapidly coming to the front as one of the very best. While speaking of this particular instance so near at home it is proposed that a delegation of Crockett business men visit Bryan for the purpose of investigating this proposition within the present month, and those who are willing to make the trip are asked to notify the secretary, and when enough have been secured a date will be set and the trip made. This move will be a most important beginning, and it is hoped a prompt and generous response will be forthcoming.

The Infertile Egg. Raising poultry for egg production is one specialty that if properly conducted should prove very remunerative. Here is a little history of what is being done in other sections of the state in producing and marketing infertile eggs.



These times demand practical economy. To save money spend wisely. If you need an extra pair of pants don't fail to look over our stock of Dutchess Trousers—10c. a Button; \$1.00 a Rip. We address critical men—individuals who have yet to be entirely satisfied when it comes to trousers.

Dutchess Trousers are known everywhere for their wearing qualities. The choice fabrics and fashionable cut will surprise you. The money-back warranty, 10c. a button; \$1 a rip, means trouser insurance. Price \$2.50 to \$6.

JAMES S. SHIVERS

THRASHING THE WHEAT

To Be Done at Crockett, Thursday, June 20. Grinding on the Same Date.

The details for thrashing all of the wheat harvested in the vicinity of Crockett have been arranged and notice is hereby given to all interested that if they will haul their wheat to Crockett on Thursday, June 20, it will be thrashed on that day.

A vacant lot belonging to Mr. J. F. Mangum, located near the Chautauque grounds, has been generously donated for the purpose. Parties having more than one load can begin hauling the day before or whenever it suits their convenience. The thrashing should not be done until the wheat has passed through a sweating process, and the above date has been selected, believing that it will cover this feature of the situation in all cases.

Wheat straw has some value as stock food and for bedding, and many other uses on the farm is well worth hauling home, and we suggest that each farmer plan to do this.

It has also been arranged to grind as much as each party would like on the same day, provision having been made for doing this in a manner that will be satisfactory. Extra sacks for the bran and shorts should be furnished. Samples of the finished product can be seen at the Commercial Club rooms.

Since last week several farmers who have grown wheat in sections of the county remote from Crockett have reported, and in every instance the yield has been good and the grower is well pleased with the results and is going to sow a much larger acreage this fall. In two localities plans looking toward the purchase of community reapers and threshers are being considered, and it looks very much

failure to back up the government in its time of greatest need will mean. If every man, every woman and every child does not save and invest to the limit in these government bonds, he will have laid himself liable to the most serious of charges.

"No less a person than President Wilson himself has emphatically declared that the person who does not save and heed the injunction of the government can never hope or expect to be excused or forgiven," Mr. Lipsitz said.

Negroes Are Called.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—An order for the mobilization of forty thousand negroes for general military service, to entrain on June the 25th, has been sent out by Provost Marshal Crowder. The negroes are to be drawn from twenty states, Texas to furnish three thousand, to go to Camp Travis.

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

YOU will not have the best if you fail to get EUCALINE for Malaria, Chills and Fever. The general tonic properties restores strength and vitality to the weakened body. Guaranteed. Price 60c

YOUR FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE

A thousand people look at your face while one glances at your feet—yet you spend money to keep your shoes in condition and neglect your face: RED CROSS Shaving Lotion (the after-shaving luxury), makes old faces look young and keeps all faces in the pink of condition. This and other RED CROSS toilet articles sold only by

BAKER & CASTLEBERG



Evangelist Thurston B. Price

Revival Meeting On!

HEAR **PRICE and ROLLINS**

AT THE METHODIST CHURCH

BEGINNING SUNDAY JUNE 16

Preaching Hours: 10 to 11 A. M., 8:30 P. M.



Singer F. W. Rollins

Everybody Come!

SPLENDID CHORUS CHOIR

ALL SINGERS INVITED TO HELP

NAMES OF LAST REGISTRANTS

Two Hundred and Fifty-Nine Registered on June 5, 1918, in Houston County.

Following is a list of registrants for June 5, 1918, in Houston county. The list contains the names of 141 white registrants and 118 colored registrants, a total of 259 for the county. The registration number, the name and the postoffice address are given, but the rural route is omitted as a matter of condensation. The list in full follows:

- 1 Ewing Sinks McLarty, Crockett.
- 2 Thomas Beard, Crockett.
- 3 Herman Daniel, Crockett.
- 4 J. S. Milwee, Kennard.
- 5 Johnnie Ratcliff, Grapeland.
- 6 E. D. Krenek, Lovelady.
- 7 Ira Kellum, Augusta.
- 8 J. A. McQueen, Latexo.
- 9 Warren Rains, Lovelady.
- 10 Geo. R. Straughn, Lovelady.
- 11 Chas. Teagarden, Grapeland.
- 12 H. G. Patton, Crockett.
- 13 Charley Stubblefield, Kennard.
- 14 W. E. Sharp, Ratcliff.
- 15 B. W. Francis, Crockett.
- 16 W. E. Bennett, Kennard.
- 17 Mac C. Cook, Porter Springs.
- 18 G. A. Hearn, Kennard.
- 19 J. W. H. Oliver, Ratcliff.
- 20 Alvin Kirksey, Grapeland.
- 21 Julius A. Ferguson, Percilla.
- 22 D. F. Goodwin, Lovelady.
- 23 Wm. A. Lovelady, Lovelady.
- 24 Jas. H. Click, Lovelady.
- 25 Alvin Presley Straughan, Lovelady.
- 26 Andrew Jackson Burkes, Latexo.
- 27 Edward F. Nettles, Creek.
- 28 Jesse R. Herring, Lovelady.
- 29 Hezekiah Dickson, Crockett.
- 30 Raze Walker, Grapeland.
- 31 James Alexander, Crockett.
- 32 Luther Batts, Grapeland.
- 33 Joseph Robinson, Latexo.
- 34 Lewis Griffin, Augusta.
- 35 Willie Curvey, Augusta.
- 36 Culbert Barrs, Wootters.
- 37 Elias Langrum, Fordyce.
- 38 Cornelius Cooper, Crockett.
- 39 Melven Hawthorne, Pennington.
- 40 McKinley Carr, Grapeland.
- 41 Van Collins, Weldon.
- 42 Cadman Washington, Pennington.
- 43 Beckam Baker, Crockett.
- 44 Sam Johnson, Crockett.
- 45 Lawson Sims, Cut.

- 46 Jordan A. Williams, Kennard.
- 47 Frank Ellis, Grapeland.
- 48 Frank Washington, Kennard.
- 49 Carson Sims, Crockett.
- 50 Wm. Smith, Weldon.
- 51 Geo. Williams, Kennard.
- 52 Willie Gibson, Crockett.
- 53 Steve Roberts, Lovelady.
- 54 Marvin Sherman, Fodyce.
- 55 Jess B. Williams, Lovelady.
- 56 Clea Kinmon, Lovelady.
- 57 Reagan Baker, Elkhart.
- 58 Wade Jennings, Crockett.
- 59 Dan B. Langston, Crockett.
- 60 George S. Kyle, Grapeland.
- 61 Geo. W. Manning, Crockett.
- 62 Hanney B. Poe, Crockett.
- 63 Samuel A. Walker, Crockett.
- 64 Homer Jones, Grapeland.
- 65 William T. Turner, Crockett.
- 66 Harold L. Meek, Crockett.
- 67 Thomas W. Hester, Crockett.
- 68 Marshal W. Morris, Augusta.
- 69 Connie C. Christian, Creek.
- 70 Melvin M. Jones.
- 71 Alcie W. Cook, Lovelady.
- 72 Charlie B. Bell, Weches.
- 73 J. H. Hutcheson, Crockett.
- 74 Ben J. Jackson, Weches.
- 75 J. J. Jackson, Jr., Weches.
- 76 Charlie Moore, Lovelady.
- 77 Ivie Gates, Kennard.
- 78 Lloyd D. Murray, Lovelady.
- 79 Henry S. Walton, Grapeland.
- 80 Cary V. Fulgham, Weches.
- 81 Jim Bilberry, Weldon.
- 82 Arthur H. Conoway, Lovelady.
- 83 Charlie N. Hinson, Weldon.
- 84 Jimmie M. Hartnett, Weldon.
- 85 Clarence Blagrove, Weldon.
- 86 Thomas C. Goodrum, Weldon.
- 87 Bascomb Eugene Robinson, Weldon.
- 88 Billie P. Smith, Crockett.
- 89 Travis S. Ivins, Weldon.
- 90 H. V. Knighten, Lovelady.
- 91 J. I. McCarter, Crockett.
- 92 Samuel P. Wilcox, Crockett.
- 93 Henry Carlton Smith, Crockett.
- 94 George W. Knox, Lovelady.
- 95 Fred A. Bowman, Grapeland.
- 96 Milton E. Gimon, Lovelady.
- 97 George W. Parker, Crockett.
- 98 Clarence Barnes, Augusta.
- 99 Robert Tillis, Pennington.
- 100 Anderson Lott, Crockett.
- 101 Arthur Randolph, Crockett.
- 102 Eugene Woods, Crockett.
- 103 Edgar Marshall, Grapeland.
- 104 Ora Hackett, Grapeland.
- 105 Jesse Calhoun, Grapeland.
- 106 Dave Leonard, Grapeland.
- 107 Sherman Leonard, Grapeland.

- 108 Jessie Hicks, Grapeland.
- 109 Jeff King, Crockett.
- 110 Johnie West, Fordyce.
- 111 McKinley Taylor, Grapeland.
- 112 Grover Faniel, Crockett.
- 113 Walter W. Jolley, Crockett.
- 114 Silas Marshall, Crockett.
- 115 Jim Murray, Crockett.
- 116 Ed Nix, Lovelady.
- 117 Abram Davis, Crockett.
- 118 Linnis Cook, Grapeland.
- 119 John H. Edens, Augusta.
- 120 Early Washington Peterson, Creek.
- 121 L. E. Mayfield Alford, Creek.
- 122 Arthur Robt. Willingham, Lovelady.
- 123 S. Jimmie Allbright, Lovelady.
- 124 Jeff Evans, Crockett.
- 125 Arden Buller, Crockett.
- 126 Jos. Bryant Young, Lovelady.
- 127 Adelbert B. Brown, Kennard.
- 128 Wiley Elbert Blackmon, Lovelady.
- 129 Harvey Benj. Gates, Weldon.
- 130 Johnnie M. Franklin, Kennard.
- 131 Wickliffe Dewey Sutton, Percilla.
- 132 Sterling Frazier Ford, Crockett.
- 133 George Henry Conner, Ratcliff.
- 134 Edward Floyd Smith, Ratcliff.
- 135 Horace Edwin Hall, Crockett.
- 136 Harry Ellis, Crockett.
- 137 Neal H. Montgomery, Jr., Grapeland.
- 138 Lee Roy Cutbirth, Lovelady.
- 139 John B. Valentine, Crockett.
- 140 Arthur White, Crockett.
- 141 Etches Buckner, Creek.
- 142 Culberson Kennedy, Kennard.
- 143 Willie Baker, Crockett.
- 144 Jessie Ford, Creek.
- 145 Grant Miatt, Crockett.
- 146 Albert Warner, Crockett.
- 147 Eddie Thompson, Crockett.
- 148 Anthony Smith, Weldon.
- 149 Rufus Marshall, Weldon.
- 150 George Baker, Weldon.
- 151 Lewis Baker, Crockett.
- 152 Frank Murphy, Grapeland.
- 153 Montie Haden, Grapeland.
- 154 Isaiah Porter, Crockett.
- 155 Tommie Terry, Crockett.
- 156 Robert Johnson, Crockett.
- 157 Jonas Smith, Crockett.
- 158 George Bryant, Lovelady.
- 159 Jesse Jones, Kennard.
- 160 Hayward Walker, Grapeland.
- 161 Robert Coleman, Grapeland.
- 162 Hobert Rhay, Grapeland.
- 163 H. P. Pouncey, Crockett.
- 164 Edward Brown, Augusta.
- 165 Arthur Allen, Crockett.
- 166 Jim Henry Mass, Crockett.
- 167 Jasper Walker, Grapeland.
- 168 Ira Washington, Crockett.
- 169 Eli White, Crockett.
- 170 Charlie Burl, Crockett.
- 171 Payne Givens, Crockett.

- 172 Tommie Blackshear, Kennard.
- 173 George Elliott Scurlock, Kennard.
- 174 Robert Jones, Crockett.
- 175 Arthur David, Pennington.
- 176 McKinley James, Kennard.
- 177 Frank Chandler, Pennington.
- 178 Emmett Washington, Crockett.
- 179 Austin Young, Crockett.
- 180 Enoch Chann, Crockett.
- 181 Willie Jones Evans, Crockett.
- 182 Odee Dightmon, Wootters.
- 183 Frank Washington, Crockett.
- 184 Edmund James, Lovelady.
- 185 Theo Littles, Lovelady.
- 186 Boyd McKnight, Lovelady.
- 187 Sawney Dawson Webb, Crockett.
- 188 Asa T. High, Crockett.
- 189 Charles S. Long, Augusta.
- 190 David L. Thompson, Crockett.
- 191 Willie E. Taylor, Lovelady.
- 192 Arthur T. Stephens, Lovelady.
- 193 Van B. Clark, Grapeland.
- 194 James P. O'Keefe, Kennard.
- 195 Clifford Puntch, Crockett.
- 196 Corbin Crenshaw, Weches.
- 197 Homer Leediker, Crockett.
- 198 Henry Sharp, Crockett.
- 199 Eurel H. Baker, Lovelady.
- 200 Marcus A. Dickey, Percilla.
- 201 Willis Scoggins, Percilla.
- 202 Charles B. Flourney, Weldon.
- 203 Cyrus O. Lansford, Crockett.
- 204 Joe M. Cox, Lovelady.
- 205 Zeb M. Shields, Crockett.
- 206 Martin C. Sims, Latexo.
- 207 James H. Covington, Percilla.
- 208 Glenn B. Burton, Crockett.
- 209 Leslie Harrington, Crockett.
- 210 Leslie Bridges, Grapeland.
- 211 Leonard Parker, Grapeland.
- 212 Carol D. Butler, Ratcliff.
- 213 John A. Tourniquet, Crockett.
- 214 William Lee Ruby, Augusta.
- 215 Wisdom Barnett, Lovelady.
- 216 Herman Clifford Moore, Lovelady.
- 217 Willie Moses, Wootters.
- 218 Luther Williams, Holly.
- 219 Arthur Sanders, Lovelady.
- 220 Daniel Thomas, Lovelady.

- 221 Tom Jones, Lovelady.
- 222 Jim Jenkins, Crockett.
- 223 Chester Strong, Fodyce.
- 224 Feeland Black, Crockett.
- 225 Sam Right, Lovelady.
- 226 Athen Gilford, Grapeland.
- 227 Stephen McHenry, Crockett.
- 228 Benjamin Davis, Fodyce.
- 229 Bruno Cook, Latexo.
- 230 Henry Formon, Jr., Kennard.
- 231 Cubia Handy, Crockett.
- 232 P. M. Hewitt, Crockett.
- 233 Ulus D. Tipton, Lovelady.
- 234 Leo Andrews, Lovelady.
- 235 Dan Bennett, Kennard.
- 236 Charlie Gentry, Grapeland.
- 237 John Ed Morrow, Crockett.
- 238 Wm. Robert Scott, Weldon.
- 239 Wallace Howard Adams, Lovelady.
- 240 Archie Maples, Lovelady.
- 241 Wilson Parker, Crockett.
- 242 D. F. Beene, Percilla.
- 243 W. W. Christian, Creek.
- 244 Jesse Cheairs, Creek.
- 245 Louis Harry Warren, Lovelady.
- 246 Homer Lee Goldman, Lovelady.
- 247 Albert B. Powell, Lovelady.
- 248 La Vird Jacobi, Crockett.
- 249 William Harold Beeson, Crockett.
- 250 Lynn Adams, Lovelady.
- 251 Charles A. Johnson, Crockett.
- 252 Lee Washington, Elkhart.
- 253 Walter Davis, Lovelady.
- 254 Rufus James, Kennard.
- 255 Ellis Birdlee, Daly.
- 256 Erroll D. Hollis, Crockett.
- 257 Joseph Scott, Ratcliff.
- 258 Albert Willis, Elkhart.
- 259 Thomas Edwin Raines, Grapeland.

A man is often reminded of something he has forgotten only to discover that he can't remember what it is.

Take life easy during the hot weather and give the undertaker a rest.

RED CROSS HEADACHE and NEURALGIA REMEDY
Relieves neuralgia and chronic headaches. Free from opiates, quickly absorbed and producing immediate relief. Particularly recommended for headaches resulting from excesses. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies and Toilet Preparations sold and guaranteed only by

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Our Service Is the Kind That Pleases

J. W. SMITH

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

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

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

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



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

CRITICISM UNJUSTIFIED.

The News is endeavoring as best it can to meet every demand in the way of furthering every movement started to win the war, but it sometimes happens that the demand for publicity is greater than can be accommodated with the limited space of the paper, and when such is the case The News is subjected to criticism that we feel is unjustified. Every day of the week for several months past more than enough copy to fill every inch of the paper has come to the office from various government sources and from local organizations whose aims are to win the war. Preference is always given to the demands of the local organizations, and the News feels that it has supported each and every one of them loyally, although at times contributions from local sources had to be left out to give space to something considered of more importance. Then there are the local happenings, the Associated Press reports and other matters that must necessarily go in each day to make a newspaper. To leave these matters out would be equivalent to suspending publication, for without such items of interest to the general public it would be impossible to maintain the splendid subscription list we have. It costs from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars each month to keep the Lufkin News going, the men back of it are the ones responsible for the payment of the bills, and it is for them only to decide the amount of space the paper is able to donate to the various war measures before the public.

In the meantime, the News is not going to be short, but is going to continue to do its bit in every way possible to further the Red Cross work in all its branches, the Liberty Bond sales, Thrift Stamps, Food Conservation, Food Production and various other matters pertaining to war measures.—Lufkin News.

FIGHTING QUALITIES OF AMERICANS.

The American soldiers of the expeditionary army have not so far executed a military operation on a large scale. Here and there small units have fought with dash, skill and success. In the affair at Cantigny last week and Chateau-Thierry a day or two ago, they evoked the most enthusiastic expressions of admiration from the French and English officers who saw them in action.

This is gratifying to us, of course, but American people are not surprised. Anything less would prove a disappointment. We regard our men potentially the best soldiers in the world because of the larger element of individuality inherent in them as compared with men of other nations.

Europe has never regarded Americans as a fighting people, largely because Americans are not a military people. They have said we were strongly addicted to commercialism, which is too true, and that commercialism, wealth and luxury will inevitably

crush out the spirit and ideas which are essential to the soldier.

Ordinarily, much of the criticism of this character may not be denied, but our critics forget this: The youth of America which makes up its fighting strength is not commercial. On the contrary, no boys in the world are more high-spirited, intrepid or bound to finer ideals.

If it be true that in our former wars there was much unskillful fighting, that is explained by the fact that our wars have been fought at least in preliminary stages by untrained volunteers.

Our volunteers frequently marched from the home, the shop or the farm to the battle line. But it will not be questioned, we think, that in our civil war when the native soldiers had become veterans they fought with the highest degree of skill, devotion and spirit.

This is the first war in which our soldiers have been exhaustively trained before going to the battle front.

Their high intelligence, their susceptibility to discipline, their fine spirit and their superb morale, all accompanied by that fine strain of individuality, with the added advantage of thorough training, ought to make them the most effective of all the soldiers fighting in the war.

The Germans are due to be painfully surprised as the war proceeds, and American participation becomes general, for whereas it is admittedly true that a dominated people like the Germans may reach a high state of discipline and efficiency, no suppressed people can ever attain the unfettered spirit and lofty devotion which liberty alone can nourish and develop.

What the American army may need in way of high command must, of course, be revealed by experience, but the subordinate officers and private soldiers of the expeditionary army are going to write history. They will, as was said of John Hancock, write their names where all nations might behold them, and where all time can never efface them.—Houston Post.

Father Fought in Revolution.

Jefferson Davis' father, Samuel Davis, served in the war of independence and was of Welsh descent. His mother, Jane Cook, was of Scotch-Irish descent. During his infancy the family moved to Wilkinson County, Mississippi. He was educated at Transylvania University in Lexington, Ky., and at the United States Military Academy in West Point, N. Y. He graduated from the academy in 1828 and became a second lieutenant of infantry.

In 1833 he took part in the closing scenes of the Black Hawk war, was present at the capture of Black Hawk, and was sent to Dixon, Ill., to muster into service some volunteers from that state. Their captain was Abraham Lincoln and Lieutenant Davis is said to have administered to him his first oath of allegiance. In June, 1835, he resigned from the army, married Miss Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor, and became a cotton planter in Warren County, Mississippi.

In September of the same year his wife died of fever and Davis himself was seriously ill. He traveled for the next few months to regain his health and returned to his cotton plantation in the spring of 1836. He remained there for several years, devoting his time largely to reading political philosophy, political economy, public law and the English classics, and by careful management of his plantation he acquired considerable wealth.

In 1843 he entered the field of politics as a democrat and exhibited power as a public speaker. In 1844 he was chosen a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket. He married Miss Varina Howell of Mississippi, a granddaughter of Governor Richard Howell of New Jersey, in February, 1845, and in the same year became a democratic representative in congress. He was an ardent admirer of John C. Calhoun, and eventually became his successor as the leader of the South.

During his first session in congress war with Mexico was declared, and he resigned to take command of the first regiment raised in his state—the Mississippi Rifles. He served under his father-in-law, General Taylor, in the northern campaign, and was distinguished for gallantry and soldierly conduct at Monterey and at Buena Vista, where he was severely wounded early in the engagement, but continued to command his regiment.

Upon returning to his home in 1847 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and in 1850 he was elected for a full term. He resigned in 1851, but was re-elected in 1857, and continued as a member until the secession of his state in 1861. In the senate he stood in the front rank in a body distinguished for ability.

He resigned from the senate in 1851 to become a candidate of the democratic state rights party for the governorship of his state against Foote, the candidate of the union democrats. A temporary loss of eyesight interfered with his campaign and he was defeated by a small margin.

He became secretary of war under President Pierce in 1853 and for four years performed the duties of this

office with great distinction. At the end of his service in the cabinet he was returned to the senate.

To his insistence in 1860 that the democratic party should support his claim to the protection of slavery in territories by the federal government, the disruption of that party was in large measure due. At the same time he practically told the senate that the South would secede in the event that a radical republican was elected to the presidency. When his state had passed the ordinance of secession he resigned his seat.

On Jan. 25, 1861, Davis was commissioned major general of the forces Mississippi was raising. On Feb. 9 he received the unanimous vote of the states as president of the Confederate States of America. After the adoption of the constitution he was regularly elected by popular vote for a term of six years. He had not sought the office, but preferred service in the field.

In a short time he organized and put into the field one of the finest bodies of soldiers of which history has record. Factories sprang up in a few months, supplying the army with arms and munitions, and the energy of the president was apparent everywhere. In the winter of 1864-65, when the government showed exhaustion, Davis remained firm and acted as though he was assured of ultimate success.

After the surrender of Lee and Johnston in April, 1865, President Davis attempted to make his way through Georgia, across the Mississippi, in the hope of continuing the war with the forces of Smith and Magruder. He was taken prisoner on May 10 by federal troops near Irwinville, Ga., and was brought back to Old Point, Va., in order to be confined in prison at Fortress Monroe. In prison he was chained and treated with great severity.

He was indicted for treason by a Virginia grand jury. He was unjustly charged with having deliberately and willfully caused the sufferings and deaths of union prisoners at Andersonville and for two years he was denied trial or bail. Such treatment aroused the spirit of the Southern people, who regarded him as a martyr to their cause. It also aroused a general feeling in the North, and when finally he was admitted to bail, Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith and others, who had been his political enemies, became his sureties.

Charles O'Connor, a leader of the New York bar, volunteered to act as his counsel. With O'Connor was associated Robert Ould of Richmond, an attorney of great ability. They moved to quash the indictment on which he was brought to trial. The court was divided. The matter was certified to the supreme court of the United States and Davis and his bondsmen were released.

A Call to the Women

The call that comes from military officials in France for five thousand Red Cross nurses at once, and for twenty thousand additional by December of this year, is easily explained by statements made by Senator Lewis in the senate Thursday. According to Senator Lewis, the United States now has over a million men on foreign soil, and will have in France by Dec. 1 of this year a number equivalent to the present British army, which we may be sure, is over two million.

The number of men in France is no doubt much larger than was expected or foreseen. And the same is true of the future transport of soldiers. The German offensive has created a situation approximating an emergency, and it has been necessary for this country to throw itself into the breach. This necessity implies not only a speeding up of the shipment of men and materials, but also a speeding up of the work of the Red Cross. The Red Cross naturally gauges its program to fit in with the program of the army, and when this is suddenly advanced, an equal advance must be made by the Red Cross.

The question is primarily, of course, how are we going to get this large number of nurses together in so short a time. It is a question that will not prove easy of solution. While there are still plenty of graduate nurses in this country, they are needed, and needed badly for civilian work. But the needs of the army, of course, supersede those of the civilian population, so that the probability is that, after some effort, the twenty-five thousand needed will be found. But their going will bring up an even larger problem. Having once sent so many nurses abroad, we will find ourselves somewhat embarrassed at home by the shortage their departure creates. Thus, an equally difficult problem presents itself—the problem, not of recruiting women who can take their places, and this is now being done in classes for home nursing, one of which has been formed at Galveston.

There are, of course, a great many women in the United States today who are nonpracticing graduate nurses. Some of these are women who have forsaken the profession of nursing to go into other professions; some are those who have merely retired; while others are those who have married, and who gave up nursing after their marriage. From these ranks will have to come the nurses who will be needed immediately to replace the twenty-five thousand who are going away this year. For some of these it may involve sacrifice to go back to nursing, but then sacrifice is the keynote to patriotism and victory, and it is not to be doubted that these women will rise to the emergency.—Galveston News.

UNITED STATES MARINES ARE PRESSING GERMANS HARD

With the American Army in Picardy, June 6.—American marines attacked the Germans at dawn Thursday morning and gained three and a half kilometers over a four-kilometer front and captured 100 prisoners in the Chateau Thierry sector. The French attacking at the same time on the left took 160 prisoners.

The Americans now hold all the important high ground northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The marines again attacked at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon and the battle is still raging.

The fight started at 3:45 o'clock Thursday morning and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7:45 o'clock.

The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw three new divisions of his best troops in the line during the last three days.

The Americans are like tigers. Their commanders have all they can do to hold the men in check. Even the wounded are enthusiastic and eager to fight. They are proud of their wounds. A general who visited a field dressing station said he was elated by the sight.

The Americans sang and whistled "Yankee Doodle" and cheered as they went over the top. They made their way swiftly through the German dead that lay strewn in No Man's Land. In addition to prisoners the Americans captured 10 machine guns. German prisoners said they had not been fed for four days owing to the deadly fire from the French and American guns which prevented the bringing up of supplies. These Germans were without helmets. They were tired of the war. They had been told the British opposed them, as their commanders were afraid to let them know that it was the Americans. The Germans were cleared out of Veully wood also by the Americans, whose guns were thundering against the enemy Thursday evening. The fiercest fighting was in progress at last reports near Torcy, which lies about two and a half miles east of Veully.

The French attack Thursday morning was to straighten out the American line, and it was a brilliant performance. In this they were assisted by the American forces. American infantry cleaned out one group of 35 Uhlans, who were mounted.

"Don't let one escape," shouted a big American. All but one was killed; he was captured.

The Americans advanced in a solid phalanx, their strong, determined faces and great physique an inspiration to their gallant French comrades, who now regard them with brotherly affection.

On Tuesday the Americans faced a Saxon division; on Wednesday a guard division; Thursday a crack Prussian division and also a battalion of famous Jaeger sharpshooters. The Americans caught one scouting party of eight sharpshooters and killed them all.

Soon after the attack of Thursday morning the Americans carried hill 142 (about two-thirds of a mile south of Torcy), the highest point in this vicinity, and sped on and stopped at the foot in a wheat field on the other side, from where they raked the Germans with machine guns. One entire enemy machine gun company was almost annihilated.

The Germans had donned French uniforms, but the Americans, forewarned, poured volleys of fire into them. One German soldier had 32 wounds. Among those captured were two officers.

The battle field Thursday night presented a lurid picture with great flashes of lightning racing across the sky. The heavy guns are roaring in the distance like thousands of drums being beaten. Simultaneously the sky is being lighted here and there with the bursting shrapnel in the trail of enemy aircraft.

The Americans are exuberant. Behind the lines the American soldiers twitted the German prisoners as

they marched back. The wounded Germans were hurried to hospitals and given quick treatment.

Some of the Germans said they had been told that the Americans were not trained, but that they had found the Americans could shoot.

"AMERICA IS RIGHT."

By David F. Riggs.

Here is to the kaiser,
That thing we call the beast,
Who is unto like the "dragon of war"
And hates the "dove of peace."

He has made war with friendly nations,
Declared this world to win,
Cut out the tongues of mothers and babes,
To make the world wonder after his sin.

He made all of Belgium drink of his wrath,
Drink the wine of shame;
Then dropped bombs on the city of London
As thick as hail or rain.

The screams and cries of women and children
Were sad, I've heard many say—
The "Hun" dropped bombs without giving warning,
While little ones were on streets at play."

The kaiser for himself planned this world to win,
To deceive us in this way:
Whip Belgium, Russia, England and France,
Then bag the U. S. A.

But we fooled the kaiser one here you see,
We knew him in disguise.
The "Fall of Belgium" and other sinful crimes,
Awoke us and put us wise.

Then Woodrow Wilson, so we are told,
Prayed to God to lead us aright;
Oh, God, must we awhile in peace remain,
Or prepare the beast to fight?

Oh, why should we not believe,
From how our part begun,
Wilson must have heard in answer to his prayer,
"Prepare to fight the Hun."

Clouds of war begin to gather,
On Germany war was declared;
The wheel of war began to turn
And today we're well prepared.

The call to arms for brave Americans,
So quickly we obeyed the command;
Millions of our boys have gone before,
To win or die on foreign land.

Oh, it's so hard to say good-bye,
To our mothers and sweethearts dear;
Falling in battle is not why we worry,
"Oh how long?" that's why we fear.

Oh, come Americans, show your patriotism,
For there's many ways in this war we can fight;
If we cannot cross buy Liberty Bonds,
For all the world knows America is right.

Creek, Texas, June 5, 1918.

WATCH HOSPITAL

All sick watches treated by the latest scientific methods. All dead watches and clocks not mortified can be resurrected.

A trained nurse to help the specialist.

C. T. JONES, Crockett, Texas
At the Rexall Store

BLOOD IMPURITIES

May be quickly and safely counteracted by taking ADMIRINE TONIC SARSAPARILLA, which is an anti-malarial laxative, iron tonic, blood medicine, that purifies the blood, destroys the malaria germ and restores vitality and health. Try one bottle. GUARANTEED

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 in 1

White Shoe Dressing

WHITE LIQUID

WHITE CAKE

FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

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Our prescription files show hundreds, yes, thousands of prescriptions. Practically every doctor's name in this locality is represented. All of these prescriptions have been filled with the finest drugs which nature or man could produce and thus has every doctor received always the best drugs for the better support of his own ability. We know drugs and exercise the best possible care in their selection. Supreme care is taken in compounding prescriptions, extreme knowledge is exercised in the work. This is why all prescriptions put up by us are put up right and with the best satisfaction to the physician and to the patient.

CROCKETT DRUG COMPANY
THE HOUSE OF SERVICE

Local News Items

Shower for Bride.

A shower for Mrs. Henry H. Klein was given by the Crockett Shakespeare Club, of which Mrs. Klein was a prominent member, at the home of Mrs. G. Q. King Wednesday afternoon, at which Mrs. Klein was the recipient of many useful gifts. The honoree, who was formerly Miss Lena Bromberg and who had just been married in Galveston, was on the eve of departing for New York City to make her home. Mr. and Mrs. Klein left Sunday afternoon for their home in the metropolis, taking with them the very best wishes of our people for their success and happiness.

Federal Officer Here.

A special agent of the department of justice is in Houston county this week. The exact nature of his business is unknown, but it is known that he is making some investigations for the United States government. It is understood that he is authorized to look into any and all violations of the federal laws, whether respecting governmental war-regulations or violations of the statutes existing before the war. The extent of such violations in Houston county is unknown except to the federal department of justice. The visit of this special agent will cause developments to be watched with interest.

Slackers Arrested.

Accompanied by a special agent of the department of justice, Sheriff R. J. Spence went to the southern part of the county Wednesday and arrested two negroes, brothers, charged with failing to register for military duty. The negroes' names are Chester Burnett and Hedge Burnett. It is said that the elder negro was old enough to register last year, but failed to do so and also failed to register this year. The younger negro was not old enough last year, but was subject to registration this year. One of the negroes was armed with a pistol when arrested, but made no resistance. Both negroes were placed in jail Wednesday evening.

Made Many Converts.

Five hundred people, from nearly every section of Houston county, heard Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston at the court house Tuesday in an address in behalf of woman suffrage and how to win the war.

She made a strong plea for good government, telling her hearers to stand by their country, and that if they did not, they were slackers of the worst class.

She spoke in behalf of Governor Hobby, calling the attention of the crowd to what he had done in behalf of the women of Texas and for the betterment of conditions in the State.

With Our Subscribers.

Farmers calling at the Courier office during the last week report fine rains in some sections and the dire necessity of moisture in other sections. Parts of the county are needing rain badly, while other parts have had good rains lately, assuring good corn crops. Subscribers calling to renew or sending in their subscriptions are as follows:

J. H. Green, Lovelady Rt. 2.
M. D. Driskell, Palacios.
David F. Riggs, Creek.
Calvin P. Dorman, American Expedition, France.
Henry H. Klein, New York City.
J. H. Freeman, Pennington.
L. E. Hearne, Crockett Rt. 1.
J. B. Kelley, Latexo.
Nathan Asher, Crockett.
Leon Reynolds, Crockett.

Idlers Investigated.

By a recent act of congress it is made the duty of all citizens at whatever they may be employed to report to the local boards all facts which may come to their knowledge concerning those who are idle or engaged in any occupation non-productive. The local boards are charged to withdraw the deferred classification and order numbers of all such idlers.

The law further makes it the duty of local boards to investigate all complaints against those not engaged in useful occupations, giving local boards the power to summon witnesses and to take such other steps as may be necessary to determine the facts.

Local Board.
June 13, 1918.

Hardin Bayne Dead.

Mr. Hardin Bayne died at his home near Holly early Friday morning. The remains were brought via Lovelady to Crockett Friday evening and taken to the home of his brother, Mr. F. H. Bayne, where they rested until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when funeral services were held and interment followed in Glenwood cemetery.

Mr. Hardin Bayne was born in San Augustine county, Texas, and came to live in this county when he was very young. He was a citizen of Houston county for nearly fifty years and was one of the county's most substantial citizens. He was an upright and God-fearing man.

Mr. Bayne had been a member of the Baptist church for more than forty years. Realizing that death was approaching, he told his brother that all was well and that he was ready to go.

Mr. Bayne's father was one of Houston county's pioneer citizens. His father was a friend of General Sam Houston and a soldier under General Houston. His parents were blessed with a large family, who have proven to be among our most substantial citizens and a credit and honor to their parents.

Mr. Bayne's first wife was Miss Laura McGill, who died many years ago. His second wife and a number of brothers and sisters are left. He died in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. Bayne was a practical farmer, but had spent many years of his life in Crockett. He had held several positions of public trust and was always faithful in the discharge of a duty.

Patriotic Dance.

The young men of Crockett, some of whom are soon to enlist in the various branches of the army and navy, were hosts at a dance Friday evening given in honor of the girl graduates, the girls returning from school, the "stay at homes" and visitors. The dance was in Bromberg Hall, which was decorated in the national colors. An immense flag occupied the center of the ball room, and at the south end a large portrait of President Wilson, draped with the national colors, gave the climax to the spirit of patriotism. Behind bunting and streamers the musicians were placed and popular war numbers were played in profusion. Flags and other decorations of the national colors were displayed throughout the ballroom. Thayer's orchestra of Houston was engaged to play the music, and those who know of Thayer know that the music was of the best, full of patriotic numbers and military enthusiasm. Mr. Thayer is organizing a regimental band, but the music for this dance was by his own orchestra.

The grand march was led by Mr. Chas. P. Jones and Miss Alline Foster. The programs contained twenty dance numbers and four extras. Intermission followed the tenth number, during which ice cream was served in cones without cake, carrying out the scheme of food conservation. To further emphasize the food conservation scheme, the ice cream was sweetened with corn sugar, and ice water was served throughout the evening. The pleasures of the evening were full of patriotic fervor, and the participants departed at a late hour feeling that the flag of liberty under which we live is the greatest

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You are assured of both of these when you buy Groceries from Arnold Brothers.

Every article of merchandise put out by us is guaranteed to be just as represented.

We have cheap goods for the man who wants them cheap, and better ones for those who want them better.

Of this you can be absolutely certain

You Get Just What You Call For.

Can't you give us your trade on this basis?

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flag on earth and worth fighting for.

Those enjoying the pleasures of the evening were: Misses Grace Denny, Sue Denny, Bee Denny, Clarite Elliott, Mac Burton, Ruth Warfield, Otice McConnell, Maude McConnell, Julia Spence, Leona Thomas, Lura Mae Owens of Grapeland, Corsia Wiggins, Alline Foster, Alice Foster, Virginia Foster, Perl Sitton, Lucia Painter, Delha Mildred Wootters, Sue Smith, Leita Cunyus, Lucile Millar, Lois Millar, Katie Barbee, Nell Beasley, Hattie Stokes and Mary Ellis; Messrs. J. L. Sherman, Arch Baker, Tom Aiken, W. H. Denny Jr., Laddie Adams, Roy Arledge, A. E. Owens, C. M. Neel, W. A. Collins, Avon Sallas, Downes Foster, D. A. Nunn, C. P. Jones, J. L. Polly, R. E. Aiken, K. D. Sherman, Henry Adams, Henry Ellis, W. W. Aiken, John Langston, A. B. Burton Jr., Jack Barbee, Collin Lochfield, J. C. Wootters, H. J. Phillips Jr., Walter English, John A. Cook, Lanier Edmiston, Buck English and Frank Foster; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woodson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Burk, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Arledge, Mr. B. B. Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wootters, Mrs. A. H. Wootters, Mrs. E. B. Stokes, Mrs. J. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. E. McConnell, Mrs. J. E. Towery and others as chaperones.

One O'clock Prayer is Suggested by League.

From the League of Loyal and Loving Hearts The Houston Chronicle has received the following:

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore
let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me day and
night.
For what are men better than sheep
or goats
That nourish a blind life within the
brain,
If knowing God, they lift not hands
of prayer
Both for themselves and those who
call them friend,
For so the whole round earth is every
way
Bound by gold chains about the feet
of God.
—Alfred Lord Tennyson.

Why not all who believe in God, and all who believe in prayer, and all who believe in the truth expressed in the beautiful

words of Alfred Tennyson, unite at one hour—when the loved ones "over there" may unite with us and meet in spirit at the feet of the Heavenly Father?

It has been figured out that 7 o'clock "over there" is the best time for "our boys," as it is an hour—if relaxation is possible—when they may relax, when they may retire to their own thoughts and think of home and loved ones and God.

When it is 7 o'clock "over there" it is 1 o'clock here. Why not all of us pray at 1 o'clock for our dear ones, and for the safety and success of "our cause?" This league, which means concerted prayer, is spreading in all sections of the country, from Maine to California, and what a wonderful thing if everybody in America would be praying at the same moment for the same thing, and what a comforting, sustaining and inspiring effect it would have on "our boys" "over there" if at 7 o'clock they could look up to the heavens and say: "My dear ones are praying for me! All America is praying for me! How close we are, after all! I can not fail, for God is with me! May I do thy will, O Lord!"

At 1 o'clock here why can not all bells softly ring to call attention to the fact that it is 7 o'clock in France, to call attention to the hour of prayer for "our boys" and America.

Only a few seconds of time are required, for the definition of prayer is "the raising of the heart to God."

Texans, fall in line. We want God with us and with "our boys."

O God, save, bless and protect all our dear ones, especially "our boys" "over there!" Keep them safe in battle and on the ocean, and at all times may they rest secure in thy Almighty's arms. Give us all wisdom and strength and may we do thy will. Amen.

Epigrammatic Wisdom.

Friendship that you have to buy is dear at any price.
Love may be blind but the average mother-in-law isn't.
A gentleman of leisure excels in doing nothing gracefully.
Some men attempt to cure the blues by painting things red.
Lots of people take offense, yet the supply never grows less.
Give a woman a chance to show off and she will make good.
Money ceases to talk after a miser gets a strangle hold on it.
A married man says that the best alarm clock is his wife's elbow.
Beware of the woman who loves money more than she loves love.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

For Congress, Seventh District
CLAY STONE BRIGGS
of Galveston County

W. L. HILL
of Walker County

For Representative
E. WINFREE
J. D. SALLAS

For County Judge
NAT PATTON
S. A. DENNY

For County Attorney
EARLE PORTER ADAMS
J. F. MANGUM

For District Clerk
V. B. (Barker) TUNSTALL
JOHN D. MORGAN

For County Clerk
ARTHUR E. OWENS
ALBERT S. MOORE

For Sheriff
P. T. (Preston) LIVELY
E. B. (Bud) HALE
R. J. (Bob) SPENCE

For Tax Assessor
WILL McLEAN
JOHN H. ELLIS

For Tax Collector
C. W. BUTLER Jr.

For County Treasurer
MIKE McCARTY
WILLIE ROBINSON
NEY SHERIDAN

For Co. Supt. of Schools
J. N. SNELL
J. H. ROSSER

For Road Superintendent
G. R. (Ross) MURCHISON
F. H. BAYNE
WILL CARSON
W. A. MANNING

For Commissioner, Prec. No. 1
J. S. (Sam) LONG
W. J. BRANCH
C. C. MORTIMER

For Commissioner, Prec. No. 2
J. C. ESTES

For Commissioner, Prec. No. 3
AARON SPEER

For Commissioner, Prec. No. 4
J. A. (Ab) BEATHARD
O. T. RATCLIFF
E. M. CALLIER

For Justice Peace, Prec. No. 1
C. R. STEPHENSON
J. D. (Jeff) SEXTON

For Justice Peace, Prec. No. 4
CAL BARBEE

For Constable, Precinct No. 1
J. H. (Jim) PATTON
C. R. McPHAIL
O. W. ELLISOR

Women's Meeting.

Fifth Sunday Meeting, Lateo, Texas, Saturday P. M., June 29, 1918:

Call to order by president, Mrs. Hayne Nelms.

Song—America.

Scripture reading—Mrs. Jane Ford.

Prayer.

1. Discussion of the Women's Work for June, July and September:

a. Paper or talk, Sanitaria—Mrs. W. A. Bell.

b. Paper or talk, Old Ministers' Relief—Mrs. Arthur Walton.

c. Paper or talk, Louisville Training School—Margaret Ford and Mrs. Virginia Collins.

2. Prayer for the Women's Work.

3. What our women's societies can do to help our nation in its present crisis: Paper or talk—Mrs. H. E. Harris.

4. Prayer for our "boys" here and "over there."

5. Round table discussion. Benediction.

Sometimes the course of true love runs smooth because it ends in marriage.

JUDGE C. S. BRIGGS ISSUES STATEMENT

To the Citizens of the Seventh
Congressional District
of Texas.

Pursuant to my promise to express myself at an early date upon matters of national and local importance, I take occasion to say:

1. Every one must realize that the first and most vital interest of this nation and of every man, woman and child in it is the winning of the war. Should the United States fail to defeat the German government there will be no congress of the American people, no representative government, no freedom of any kind and no longer any regard for life, liberty or property. Slavery, despotism and death will reign, and the American people will be made to endure the horrible treatment accorded Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia and Russia. My faith is unshaken that we shall win; but to do this beyond question, no man should be elected to the congress of the United States whose patriotism can in even the slightest degree be questioned. Nor should any one be elected who does not stand firmly behind the president.

The long identification of members of my family with the history of Texas, both as a Republic and as a State, and my own connection with her public affairs, should be a sufficient guarantee that I am an American in spirit, patriotism, and in all that the word implies. And I here and now pledge the people that, if elected, I shall not only stand loyally behind the president, but will promote in every way I can the winning of the war and the interests of the nation, as well as those of our own congressional district.

2. Every sacrifice that the war requires, or even makes expedient, should cheerfully be made, and none should complain, even though it may mean delays and postponement in the realization of much that is desired in the district. No one will contend that a sacrifice of the great Texas port at Galveston is necessary—a gateway to the sea selected by the national government long ago and upon which it has spent millions, not alone for the commerce of the district, but of this state and the whole southwest. A more extensive use of its harbor and docks, with its advantages and facilities for aiding the government in so many ways in its war work, will be one of the most useful contributions that Texas can make to our country's cause.

3. I am for Woman Suffrage. The National House of Representatives has introduced a resolution submitting a Federal Constitutional Amendment providing for Woman Suffrage and the president of the United States has evidenced his sympathy with the cause. Some years ago I signed a petition to the Texas legislature asking that a proposed amendment to the state legislature granting suffrage to women be submitted to the people. No logical reason has been advanced against woman suffrage, and objections purely of sentiment have vanished in this day and time when the women of America are engaged in rendering such splendid service to the Nation.

4. I am for Prohibition. Congress has adopted a reso-

lution submitting a Federal Constitutional Amendment providing for nation-wide prohibition, which has been ratified by the state of Texas, and if ratified by the requisite number of states, I shall favor and vote for a law enforcing the amendment.

5. As to what my attitude is and will continue to be toward Organized Labor, I quote you the following extract from a resolution of the Galveston Labor Council, adopted May 27, 1918, endorsing me for congress:

"We have always found him ready and glad to do anything in his power for Organized Labor, yet never forgetting that both parties to any question are entitled to fair treatment."

5. I favor the extension of the rural free delivery and of the benefits of the Federal Farm Loan System.

6. It will further be my aim and purpose, if elected, not only to promote in every possible way the further development and usefulness of the principal seaport of Texas, but also of the inland waterways and vital agricultural and industrial interests of the whole district.

Clay Stone Briggs.
(Advertisement.)

FRENCH HURL GERMANS BACK

Associated Press Report.

The French troops, fighting southeast of Montdidier, have turned upon the Germans in a violent attack and administered a severe defeat to the enemy over a front of about seven and a half miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur. It was over this point that the French since Sunday's offensive began had held back the Germans from keeping pace with the advance they were making from the center of the line south of Resson-sur-Matz toward the river Oise and where the onslaughts of the invaders were met with a defense in man and gun power that brought to the Germans enormous casualties.

The village of Belloy, Genlis wood, and the heights rising between Courcelles and Mortemer were recaptured by the French and in addition to the infliction of heavy casualties on the enemy, General Foch's men took more than 1000 prisoners, and also captured guns.

In the immediate center of the line between Montdidier and Noyon, where the Germans had been able to extend the apex of their drive to Antheuil, the enemy also was attacked and driven back, but southwest of Noyon he succeeded in reaching Machelmont and Bethancourt, the last named place lying on the west bank of the Oise river. Hard fighting is still in progress in this region with the French disputing the attempts of the Germans to press onward.

The American marines fighting in the Chateau Thierry sector have completed the capture of the Bailleau wood from the Germans and with its occupation took 300 prisoners. The latest German official communication asserted that the Germans had repulsed several attacks in this immediate vicinity.

Mrs. J. T. Murray from near Porter Springs brought the first watermelons of the 1918 crop to Crockett Thursday morning.

A prodigy is a girl who knows that she cannot sing and doesn't attempt it.

The offspring of the pugilist is apt to inherit his father's black eyes.

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL JOINS

IN URGING WOMEN'S REGISTRY
—LETTER TO TAX COLLECTORS
FOLLOWS OPINION.

Austin, Texas, June 7.—Following the statement given out yesterday by M. M. McFarland of Alpine urging women voters, in view of the uncertainty as to their status if they do not register before the July primary, the Attorney General's office today began advising tax collectors and others, that in order to be on the safe side, all women voters should be registered, including those in cities of 10,000 population and over and those residing outside of such cities. The Attorney General does not recede from his recent legal opinion holding that under the Texas decisions the registration of women outside of cities was not required under the new woman suffrage act as certain provisions are void.

However, he says some lawyers have disagreed and a shadow of a doubt may be said to exist, therefore, in order to be absolutely safe, he recommends that all women be registered who desire to be registered.

This communication was written to Robert Maud, tax collector of Travis County, but copies are being sent broadcast over the state so that all tax collectors will be governed accordingly. The Attorney General does not hold that they must be registered, but says that the safer course is to register all women who ask to be registered whether they reside in cities or outside of cities. He does not say that those who fail to register cannot vote and the plain inference is that he thinks they can vote. This new situation will, no doubt, result in women voting who have registered and those who have not registered. The Attorney General says no harm comes from registration and women should be registered to be safe.

The letter from the Attorney General follows:

Austin, Texas, June 6, 1918.

Robert Maud, Tax Collector, Travis County, Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 4th instant, reading as follows:

"I am informed that in response to an inquiry from the County Attorney of Bosque county, you gave him an opinion on April 30, 1918, upon the proper construction of the woman's suffrage act passed at the recent special session of the Legislature; and that you advised him that all women who reside in cities of 10,000 and over are required to register according to the provisions of the bill, but the provisions of section 2A of the bill requiring women outside of such cities to register, is void because in violation of the Constitution. Now, in view of a difference of legal opinion expressed upon this subject, and the uncertainty prevailing in regard to the duty and authority of tax collectors, as to registration of women outside of cities of 10,000 population and over, I desire to submit for your advice the following question: Are tax collectors forbidden to register women outside of such cities where they desire to register, or have they the authority to and would it be safer for them to provide for the registration of women who live outside of cities of 10,000 population and over, and who desire to register?"

"Your reply to the above question would remove much doubt and confusion, and I would thank you for an early reply for my official guidance."

In reply to above I beg to say that the opinion of this department, rendered to J. P. Word, County Attorney of Bosque county, in which we construed the act of the legislature granting the right of suffrage to women

referred to by you, was based on a decision of our Supreme Court, opinion rendered by Judge Gaines, reported in 86 Texas 485. On the authority of this case, we held that the provision of section 2 A of the woman suffrage act, which required women who reside outside of cities and towns of 10,000 population and over to register as a prerequisite to vote this year, was void, for the reason that the same was not authorized by the caption of the act, but, in fact, contradicted the caption. Since we gave this opinion to Mr. Word, able lawyers have expressed grave doubt as to its correctness, basing their contention on a later decision of our Supreme Court, also by Judge Gaines, reported in 100 Texas 502. Without discussing the same in order to answer your question because it is not necessary in order to answer your inquiry, beg to say, that I do not believe these cases are in conflict; however, in view of certain language used by Judge Gaines in discussing the later case, it may, with propriety, be said that a shadow of a doubt is somewhat cast upon the correctness of our opinion.

The question presented—that is, whether or not women who reside outside of cities of 10,000 population and over are required to register, as was evidently attempted by section 2A of the act—is of great importance to the public, and further, is of serious concern to probably several hundred thousand women of this State who reside beyond the limits of such cities. If these women should not register and should, because thereof, be debarred from voting, or if they should vote and the result of the election be contested because they failed to register, and if the court should hold that they were required to register before exercising the right of suffrage, it might result in their votes being thrown out and confusion would necessarily ensue; whereas, if the court should determine (as we believe they will determine) that they were not required to register, the fact that they did register would not disqualify them in any sense, nor could the result of the election be successfully challenged.

I beg, therefore, to answer your question as follows:

First, there is nothing in the law forbidding tax collectors to register women who are otherwise qualified to vote and who make personal applications for registration receipts in the manner and form required by this act, although they reside outside of cities of 10,000 population and over.

Second, owing to the importance of the question, the serious consequences that might result if the courts should hold that our opinion is erroneous, and in view of the doubt and the possible conflict in these two decisions of our Supreme Court, it would, in fact, be the safer course for all tax collectors to provide for the registration of women who desire to register, and issue registration receipts to those who reside without, as well as to those who reside within, the cities.

Yours very truly,

B. F. Looney,
Attorney General.

All Women Desiring to Vote Should Register.

Austin, Texas, June 7.—Attorney General Looney is today advising county tax collectors and others that, in order to be on the safe side, all women voters should be registered, including those in cities of 10,000 population and over and those residing outside of such cities.

The attorney general does not hold that they must be registered, but says the safer course is to register all women who ask to be registered, whether they reside in cities or outside of cities.