

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

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SPEEDING-UP OF WORK NECESSARY

Early Peace Assured Unless Germany Balks on Conditions Imposed.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Results of far reaching character were obtained at the meeting of the council of the great powers Sunday when resolutions were adopted requiring speeding up of all important branches of the work of the peace conference so as to permit the formulation of a preliminary peace treaty by the time President Wilson returns to Paris in the middle of March.

To accomplish this the commissions dealing with big questions of reparation, boundaries, economic and financial issues must report to the supreme council within the next two weeks or by March eighth at the latest. These reports, in turn, will form a basis for the drafting of the treaty.

An extensive program has been carefully matured within the past few days and it was brought to a culmination Sunday afternoon when A. J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, and Col. E. M. House of the American delegation called on Premier Clemenceau in his sick room shortly before the council convened. Each found the wounded statesman dressed and sitting up and keenly alert concerning the work of the conference and fully agreed on the plan for rapid acceleration of work on all subjects.

This brought together the British, American and French viewpoints for a rapid course of action assuring the earliest possible peace. Shortly afterward the supreme council met and ratified the program. The official statement issued after the meeting announced:

"The meeting decided on proper steps to be taken in order to accelerate as much as possible the labors of the conference."

Back of this formal announcement is the speeding up of the plan, which now goes into effect, for an early drafting of the peace treaty. The main feature is to embody all subjects, both non-military and military, in the preliminary peace soon to be framed and to have this broad general document take the place of a separate military treaty for disarmament which had been prepared by the supreme war council under the direction of Marshal Foch, who was to present it within the next few days.

But instead of this limited action on military questions, Sunday's decision broadens the action so as to include all important subjects within the scope of the preliminary peace treaty, thus making it embrace economic, financial and all other essential subjects, including reparations, in addition to disarmament and other military and naval features. It will be this broad general plan which will be drafted by the time the president returns and which will soon thereafter go before the peace conference.

The foregoing action relates only to Germany, as the conclusion of this preliminary peace treaty is regarded as of chief importance. But similar action may proceed at the same time concerning Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, although it is not certain that action on these

countries can be effected within the same period.

Although the proposed document is designated as a preliminary peace treaty it is expected to embody virtually all main questions and to correspond to the treaty at Versailles which closed the Franco-Prussian war, although a supplementary treaty was signed later at Frankfurt.

Petit Jurors.

The following named petit jurors for the first week of district court are to appear Monday morning, March 24, at 10 o'clock:

1. Will Robbins, Grapeland.
2. P. J. Austin, Crockett.
3. Boss Cowherd, Creek.
4. H. W. Shaw, Crockett.
5. J. K. Shields, Crockett.
6. J. E. Elliott, Percilla.
7. H. M. Barbee, Lovelady.
8. E. D. Linderman, Ratcliff.
9. W. H. Hearon, Crockett.
10. J. R. Elliott, Lovelady.
11. G. B. Milliken, Lovelady.
12. J. A. Ferrell, Augusta.
13. H. H. Hallmark, Crockett.
14. T. B. Satterwhite, Crockett.
15. J. L. Brasher, Ratcliff.
16. W. H. Richards, Grapeland.
17. J. C. Stephens, Lovelady.
18. R. H. Hearn, Crockett.
19. L. A. Finch, Grapeland.
20. J. W. Whitehead, Grapeland.
21. J. M. Cunningham, Grapeland.
22. George Ivey, Percilla.
23. J. L. Rice, Crockett.
24. Morgan Wall, Grapeland.
25. George Tatum, Crockett.
26. H. B. Monday, Lovelady.
27. T. E. Callier, Crockett.
28. H. M. Robinson, Lovelady.
29. E. Woolem, Crockett.
30. C. O. Murray, Lovelady.
31. J. J. Lowe, Crockett.
32. A. West, Crockett.
33. George Moore, Augusta.
34. Jimmie Caskey, Grapeland.
35. A. S. Hallmark, Kennard.
36. H. B. Sellman, Crockett.
37. Avery Lovelady, Lovelady.
38. A. H. Henderson, Augusta.
39. J. B. Callier, Crockett.
40. Ford Newman, Grapeland.

Kitchen Shower.

Featuring the Valentine motif in all details the kitchen shower given on Monday afternoon by Miss Gladys Harrison in honor of Miss Aline Foster, whose approaching marriage to Mr. Chas. P. Jones, which will occur March 13, was a delightful event. Festoons and chains of hearts were placed in all available points of the pleasant rooms. Incandescents were hooded in red heart-shaped shades, and cupids and kewpies and other emblems were in profusion wherever space afforded. The home was fragrant with narcissus in cut glass bowls and baskets in attractive placings, and the charming hostess entertained the guests in a pleasing manner with her music—instrumental and vocal. Master Jacob Dudley Woodson rolled a red wheelbarrow into the room, laden with useful articles for the kitchen; and, halting before Miss Foster, announced "This is what St. Valentine sends you."

A delicious salad course, featuring the motif of the date, was served at an appropriate time. The honoree gave a toast to all her friends present, assuring them of a hearty welcome to her new home not so far away. The hostess was assisted by her mother, Mrs. J. T. Harrison, and sister, Mrs. Carl Murray of Lovelady. A Guest.

Salesmen Wanted.

Extraordinary good proposition to offer good reliable stock salesmen. 508 Stewart Building, Houston, Texas. 2t.

REGULAR SESSION TO END MARCH 21

No Special Session Until Later, Is Announced After Conference.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 24.—The regular session of the thirty-sixth legislature will end about March 21 and there will be no special session until plans made in the governor's office are followed. This was the purport of an agreement reached in a conference in the executive office between Governor Hobby and several members of the house and senate headed by Speaker Thomason.

It was the opinion of the governor that the members might work a week at \$2 per day, to finish important bills now on the calendar, and he would call them on June 16. An understanding was reached to that effect and Speaker Thomason said today that he expects the addition and adoption of a resolution calling for sine die adjournment on Friday, March 21. The \$5 per diem pay ends on March 14. That would be one week at \$2 per day.

Under the law forty days are required to canvass the returns of a state election in Texas. As soon as the state canvassing board completes its labors the results on constitutional amendments are certified to the governor and where adoption occurs the executive issues his proclamation proclaiming the result of the election. Three important constitutional amendments are to be voted on May 24; prohibition, woman suffrage and the governor's plan for state aid to enable the landless to obtain rural homes and to improve same. The last will require legislative action to vitalize it, following its adoption.

At the conference Governor Hobby said the special session probably to convene on Monday, June 16, could devote the first two weeks to passing the four general appropriation bills. By that time the forty days will have passed and the result of the May 24 elections on the three constitutional amendments officially proclaimed and the legislature be in a position to pass enabling acts the latter part of the session.

The prohibition and equal suffrage amendments require no further action at the hands of the legislature, though it may decide to amplify them in some way, such as to change poll tax payments. The land for the landless amendment must have further legislative attention in order to become effective. It is for that reason that the governor expects to call the session in June so that the new amendment, if adopted, can be made effective at the earliest possible moment.

Less than four weeks of legislative days remain of the session, according to the foregoing plan, and it is expected there will be a mad rush from now on to pass bills.

Petit Jurors.

The following named petit jurors for the second week of district court are to appear Monday morning, March 31, at 10 o'clock:

1. John Markham, Crockett.
2. E. W. McCullar, Lovelady.
3. J. W. Daniels, Crockett.
4. T. E. Covington, Percilla.
5. Harry Long, Grapeland.
6. O. Caskey, Grapeland.
7. J. C. Kleckley, Crockett.

8. Joe Matlock, Crockett.
9. Percy Leaverton, Grapeland.
10. W. R. Henry, Porter Springs.
11. G. W. Hallmark, Crockett.
12. J. R. Beeson, Grapeland.
13. P. H. Parker, Grapeland.
14. J. D. Perkins, Augusta.
15. E. T. Ozier, Crockett.
16. Dave Bennett, Crockett.
17. Ed Little, Weldon.
18. Jim Wilcox, Creek.
19. T. C. Cruse, Crockett.
20. Burton Dickey, Percilla.
21. J. W. Howard, Grapeland.
22. A. M. Decuir, Crockett.
23. M. F. Barnes, Percilla.
24. Jim Oliver, Porter Springs.
25. A. E. Hollingsworth, Weldon.
26. W. E. Monzingo, Lovelady.
27. Linie Ellisor, Crockett.
28. B. H. Brister, Crockett.
29. Richard Spence, Grapeland.
30. A. P. Bolch, Crockett.
31. W. N. Irwin, Grapeland.
32. Sam Cohen, Ratcliff.
33. D. M. Jones, Percilla.
34. C. H. Morrow, Lovelady.
35. R. C. Spinks, Crockett.
36. J. F. Fulmer, Grapeland.
37. J. P. Barnhill, Crockett.
38. C. O. Morrow, Lovelady.
39. O. W. Davis, Grapeland.
40. P. S. Christopher, Crockett.

Petit Jurors.

The following named petit jurors for the third week of district court are to appear Monday morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock:

1. R. L. Weeks, Crockett.
2. Hill Huff, Grapeland.
3. Carl Porter, Porter Springs.
4. Arch Baker, Crockett.
5. Charles Fuller, Crockett.
6. E. G. Vickers, Crockett.
7. J. H. Smith, Crockett.
8. J. Wylie Moore, Crockett.
9. D. M. Ham, Lovelady.
10. W. L. Lawson, Lovelady.
11. J. M. Hallmark, Creek.
12. Joe L. Arledge, Crockett.
13. Eugene Fowler, Grapeland.
14. C. W. LeGory, Crockett.
15. D. R. Baker, Crockett.
16. J. R. Kilgore, Ratcliff.
17. W. J. Sexton, Crockett.
18. Chas. Daniels, Percilla.
19. D. L. Owens, Grapeland.
20. O. E. Hairston, Lovelady.
21. H. H. Griffin, Crockett.
22. B. B. Warfield, Crockett.
23. A. E. Buffington, Pennington.
24. Lewis Herod, Grapeland.
25. J. M. Sheridan, Augusta.
26. Buck Thomas, Grapeland.
27. C. H. Dominy, Pennington.
28. John W. Skipper, Lovelady.
29. H. L. Burton, Porter Springs.
30. T. J. Waller, Crockett.
31. Charlie Arnold, Pennington.
32. R. V. Harrelson, Lovelady.
33. John Scarborough, Augusta.
34. C. M. Baughtman, Crockett.
35. M. B. Ellis, Grapeland.
36. P. E. Tunstall, Crockett.
37. J. P. Rains, Crockett.
38. John W. Baker, Crockett.
39. J. D. Beavers, Crockett.
40. J. R. Smith, Grapeland.

Sweet Potato Plant.

The finance committee made a partial canvass of the town on Tuesday of this week and received such a cordial welcome that there seems to be no doubt but what all of the stock will be subscribed. It is proposed to build a plant that will hold ten thousand bushels as a starter and later build additional units as fast as required.

It is known that a number of farmers are anxious to take some of this stock, and as the country roads are so bad that it will be hard to reach them it is hoped such parties will leave their subscriptions at commercial club.

TEXAS TROOPS TO LEAVE GERMANY

Ninetieth Division Will Come Home by Way of the Rhine and Holland.

Coblenz, Feb. 24.—The approximate dates of departure for home of two national guard and two national army divisions comprising half the American army of occupation were announced Monday at third army headquarters.

The 32d division and the 42d or "Rainbow" division will leave about April 15 and the 89th and 90th divisions of the national army during June.

According to the plans the places of the departing divisions will be taken by three regular army divisions. The force of occupation will then consist of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh divisions of regulars.

Details for the departure of the men by way of the Rhine and Holland are being worked out.

The 32d division is made up of men from Michigan and Wisconsin. The 42d division comprises national guardsmen from all sections of the union. The 89th division was recruited in Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and the 90th division in Texas and Oklahoma.

Petit Jurors.

The following named petit jurors for the fifth week of district court are to appear Monday morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock:

1. B. L. Satterwhite, Crockett.
2. C. D. Towery, Crockett.
3. J. C. Wooters, Crockett.
4. B. L. West, Lovelady.
5. J. T. McCelvey, Crockett.
6. Richard Satterwhite, Lovelady.
7. J. H. Collins, Lovelady.
8. W. T. Dauphin, Lovelady.
9. J. V. Anderson, Grapeland.
10. H. H. Robinson, Weldon.
11. C. E. Robbins, Crockett.
12. C. E. Lively, Grapeland.
13. Charlie Lancaster, Crockett.
14. Claude Lundy, Creek.
15. G. W. Langham, Grapeland.
16. W. K. Conner, Ratcliff.
17. Price Brown, Grapeland.
18. S. H. Platt, Crockett.
19. G. T. Walton, Grapeland.
20. S. T. Allee, Crockett.
21. J. L. Jordan, Crockett.
22. J. W. Furr, Percilla.
23. D. G. Moore, Crockett.
24. J. S. Hammonds, Augusta.
25. W. C. Tullis, Weldon.
26. Cleveland Rains, Crockett.
27. W. A. Sowers, Lovelady.
28. J. R. Thornton, Pennington.
29. W. L. Fox, Grapeland.
30. Geed McLean, Crockett.
31. Willie Brown, Crockett.
32. J. E. Keen, Grapeland.
33. A. N. Edens, Grapeland.
34. Dave Thompson, Crockett.
35. W. H. Holcomb Jr., Augusta.
36. W. D. McMillian, Weldon.
37. F. L. Hiroms, Augusta.
38. W. M. Beeson, Grapeland.
39. W. E. Kerr, Grapeland.
40. A. Thomason, Weldon.

Some Postscripts.

According to British estimates the United Kingdom has 9400 square miles of deposits of peat suitable for fuel.

To handle cargoes of grain at whatever port a ship may land in England suction-unloading apparatus has been mounted on two railway cars.

With the ice in a compartment above the shelves a revolving refrigerator that resembles a once popular style of book case has been invented.

Health Insurance for Your Horses

You can't absolutely guard your horse against contagion, but you can so build up his system that he will be able to resist the attacks of disease.

DR. HESS'S STOCK TONIC

will regulate the bowels, purify the blood, and tone up the system generally, making the organs perform their functions perfectly. Price—25 cents to \$2.25.

It's a Tonic your Horses need
at this season.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

Prompt Service Store—Two Phones: 47 and 140

We - Practice - Professional - Pharmacy

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

See Arnold Brothers for V.-C. fertilizers. tf.

For Rent—A 6-room residence. Apply to W. C. Shivers. tf.

Homer West is at home on a brief furlough from the navy.

E. D. Foster was a business visitor to Houston last week.

Jesse White of Ennis is visiting Dr. J. L. Heard and family.

Mrs. Matt Welch and little son visited in Palestine last week.

Chas. P. Jones of Houston arrived Thursday and returned Monday.

V. O. Musick of Grapeland has returned from the Fort Sill, Ok., artillery school.

Judge Henry McConnell of Haskell is spending a few days with relatives here.

Burton Hardware Company can furnish you high grade garden tools of all kinds. tf.

Miss Fay Moore of Palestine spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Omogene Heard.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude C. O'Neal of Lancaster are spending the week with friends here.

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

I have on the tracks 84 tons of Camp Logan fertilizer. tf. Ed Douglas.

Eight hundred yards best grade canvassing for sale cheap. It. J. C. Millar.

Remember we will pay you highest prices for your eggs. It. C. L. Manning & Co.

For Rent.

A house well located for a small family. S. F. Tenney. tf.

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

For larger crop yields use Swift's blood and bone fertilizer. A car load just received at A. B. Burton's. tf.

Pure Mebane Seed.

Pure Mebane cotton seed for sale at \$1.75 per bushel. See John Arrington or Albert Daniel. 4t.

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

Miss Ruth Hooper, a student of Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, is at home for a brief visit.

For Sale—Some twelve hundred or more square feet of roofing (second hand). Apply to W. B. Page. tf.

There is nothing better than the Oliver Implements. Full line now on display. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

I want to buy your produce. Top price paid for chickens, eggs and hides. tf. Johnson Arledge.

I have just unloaded a car of A-1 maize. Get my prices before buying. tf. Ed Douglas.

Car pure Mebane cotton seed now in stock. Get our prices before you buy. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

J. R. Howard has just unloaded several cars bright maize heads, and others coming. No damaged stuff handled. See him. 2t.*

A school benefit program will be given by the small pupils of Miss Otice McConnell Friday afternoon, February 28, at 3 o'clock.

Simmons' steel goods are considered the best. Garden plows, handled hoes, shovels, spades and forks at Burton Hardware Company's. tf.

Seed corn, cane, millett, rape, Sudan grass, Bermuda, pop corn, soy beans and all kinds of garden seeds and seed potatoes at Johnson Arledge's. tf.

Fertilize with High Grade Acid Phosphate. I have a car load and can supply you in any quantity and at right prices. tf. A. B. Burton.

For Rent.

Upper floor of my home, three bed rooms, large plunder room, closet and sleeping porch, \$15 a month. tf. Mrs. J. T. Dawes.

When it comes to a cook stove or range play safe by purchasing the celebrated Charter Oak. Strictly guaranteed and sold only by Burton Hardware Company. tf.

Dodge for Sale.

1918 model Dodge 5-passenger automobile, in A-1 condition, run 900 miles, for sale by A. E. Hubbard at Mary Allen Seminary. 1t.*

Plants for Sale.

Tomato plants for sale by R. E. Robert at 35 cents per hundred f. o. b. Latexo.

R. E. Robert,
Latexo, Texas.

2t.*

Messrs. H. F. Moore and A. M. Carlton, Hon. J. W. Young and County Judge Nat Patton left Sunday afternoon for St. Louis, where they go as delegates to the Mid-Continent Peace Conference.

Brooke-Morris Lumber Company announce to their farmer patrons that they have a Farm Record Book which helps to show how and what to keep record of for income tax report, free. Please call at their office for it. It.

Mr. B. F. Thomas was called to Troup last week by the death of his mother, which occurred in the family home at Troup. Mr. Thomas, who is the principal of the Crockett city schools, has many friends in Houston county who will learn with regret of his sad loss.

Lieutenant Murdock Denny arrived last week from Fortress Monroe, Va. Lieutenant Denny has just graduated as a second lieutenant of coast artillery and as a reserve officer. His friends are glad to note his success. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Denny of Crockett.

A New Store.

I have opened a grocery and feed store on west side of square, between Kent & Trube and W. V. McConnell, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Crockett and Houston county. Will keep on hand a full line of fresh fancy groceries, and will buy all kinds of country produce, hides and furs. Will have on hand constantly a supply of fresh Red Snapper fish, the best on the market. See me before you sell or buy. It.* R. E. McPhail.

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.

Baptist Revival.

Dr. Leavell of Houston is conducting an interesting and successful revival at the First Baptist church of Crockett. The services are well attended, those who are fortunate enough to attend feel well repaid for their time and lasting results are expected.

Fertilizers.

Increase your yields and insure a full crop by using only the best fertilizers. I have a car load each of High Grade Acid Phosphate, Swift's Blood and Bone and Swift's Diamond Special Compound. It will pay you to see me before selecting your fertilizer. tf. A. B. Burton.

A Good Revival.

Rev. M. A. Wheeler of Waxahachie, who has been recently elected missionary of the Neches River Baptist Association, has been in a revival meeting at Kennard, together with Rev. Baldwin, and gospel singer, J. A. Brown. Mr. Brown had with him his famous "Golden Harp." This instrument, together with his sweet voice, added much to the meeting.

There were fifteen conversions and eight joined the Baptist church for baptism. The people of Kennard are happy over the results of the meeting.

Missionary M. F. Wheeler will preach at Latexo next Saturday night and Sunday.

Home from the War.

Andrew Burk and Dewey Jones, both of Latexo, were here last week. Burk has recently returned from France, where he was a member of the 24th Division, the national guard division that trained at Deming, New Mexico. This division was made up largely of Minnesota boys. Jones is at home from the navy, with which he saw much active service during the war.

Married Sunday.

Mr. W. G. Creath and Mrs. Minnie Cherry were married Sunday evening at the home of Mr. Creath's brother, Mr. M. B. Creath, in the Creath community. The bride is one of the community's most highly esteemed women, while the bridegroom is one of the county's best known farmers and citizens. They have the best wishes of an extensive acquaintance and relationship.

Wilse Beeson Dead.

Mr. Wilse Beeson, 48 years old, died at his home in south Crockett at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning of last week. Mr. Beeson was among the county's most prominent farmers and a bachelor. He leaves four sisters and a brother, all residents of Crockett and vicinity, besides numerous friends, to mourn their loss. His church affiliations were with the Baptists, and the funeral services, which were held Friday afternoon, were conducted by the Baptist pastor.

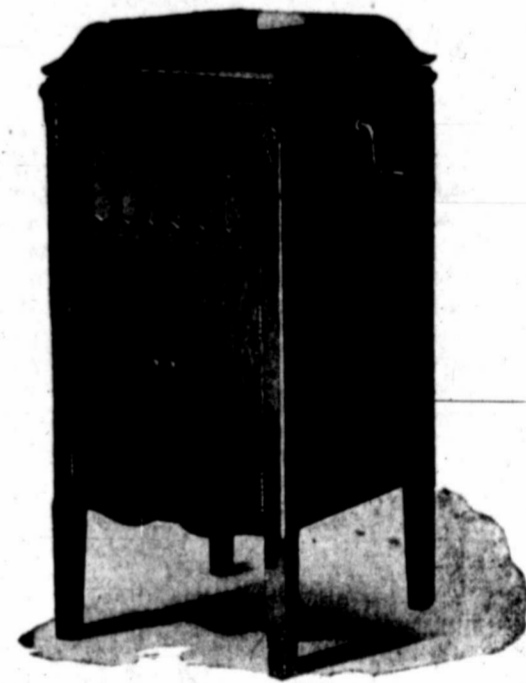
ANNOUNCEMENT

Your Welcome Awaits

In announcing the opening of our new and fully equipped Columbia Grafonola and Record Department, our first offering to you is a welcome and invitation to make our shop your music headquarters.

The Music You Want

Not only music, the whole world of music, but amusement comes to you on Columbia records. Grand opera and vaudeville, symphony orchestras and bands, the great singers of the world and the great instrumentalists; the worlds of dancing, singing, playing, opera and concert, as well as Educational and Children's music are all to be found in the Columbia record catalog and on records you will find here.



The Grafonola You Want

The long line of Columbia Grafonolas, including a really marvelous array of Period Designs, will give you the exact instrument you wish. The Columbia Grafonola is a sound reproducing instrument, with a history of infinite research, and an inflexible and painstaking effort to achieve perfection, as experiment and research develops it. The Grafonola today is an interpreter and reproducer of music, both human and instrumental, which has satisfied the greatest musicians and the keenest ears of critic and music lover alike.

The Service You Want

We wish you to make our Musical Department your own. Our stock and our salesmen will always be at your pleasure. Both our record supply and our service will be up-to-date at all times.

☞ We are ready for your patronage.

DEUPREE & WALLER, INC.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

STATE GETS 4TH OF ITS RIGHTFUL SUM IN TAXES

Rich Lands of Hunt Assessed at \$12 Per Acre, Poor Lands of Tarrant at \$29.

Austin, Feb. 20.—The assessed value of Texas for taxation purposes is \$3,000,000,000. If the wording of the constitution were followed, and the tax laws obeyed, the assessed value would be \$12,000,000,000.

This statement was made to the house yesterday by Representative Satterwhite of Carson County, who tried to get the legislature to appoint a commission to investigate defects in the tax system of the state.

The state is now receiving about \$10,000,000 annually from ad valorem taxes. Were the constitution and laws obeyed the state would receive about \$40,000,000 annually from that source, without an increase in the tax rate.

But some of the members opposed appointing any commission to investigate taxation methods in Texas. Some of them declared it wouldn't do any good, that the legislature years ago had investigated, but paid no attention to the investigation. Others declared there were no tax experts in the house to appoint on a commission, and some members didn't wish any investigation of any kind, because it might call attention to things that they would prefer to have kept quiet.

Scott of Jackson county said there was an organization in his county of persons who refused to assess their land under present conditions, because they didn't want to perjure themselves. The law requires that they make oath that their land is not worth more than they return it to the tax assessor for, and he said some citizens had just refused to perjure themselves and at the same time they couldn't afford to assess it at its real value when all the rest of the state was assessing at a partial value.

Other members read from the report of the state comptroller to show that the rich black lands of Hunt county are assessed at \$12 an acre, while the poor land of Tarrant county is assessed at an average of \$29 an acre. The land in Hunt county is worth from \$100 to \$200 an acre, while the land in Tarrant county is not worth a great deal more than it is assessed at.

They also read from the assessment rolls to show that in some counties cattle are assessed at as low as \$4 a head, while in others they are assessed at as much as \$60 a head. The same is true of all classes of property, and there are hardly two counties in the state who assess the same property at the same value. Yet the state levies all its ad valorem taxes on these assessments made by the counties.

Oil and Mineral Leases Should Be Taxed.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 21.—State Controller Henry B. Terrell today advised state and county assessors that oil, gas and mineral leases are subject to taxation and should be assessed. The assessors are urged by Controller Terrell to use all means in their power "to secure a just and equitable rendition of all such property in order that this class of property can be made to bear its just proportion of the burdens of the state." The controller has addressed the following to

the various state and county tax assessors:

"The discovery of oil in a number of counties throughout the state during the past year has brought about much activity in the business of leasing oil, gas and mineral privileges in many sections of the state. In proven territory, or adjacent thereto, leases represent millions of dollars, and often the largest operators are non-residents of this state and contribute nothing thereto. These leases are subject to taxation and should be assessed by state and county assessors. Therefore, you are urged to use all means in your power to secure a just and equitable rendition of all such property in order that this class of property can be made to bear its just proportion of the burdens of the state.

"In assessing leases of this kind the tax assessor, in taking such assessments, should give a description of the land covered by each lease, just the same as if he was assessing the land to the owner of same, and should value each lease separately, and the assessor should indorse on such assessment 'lease value only.' When leases are assessed as unrendered property, description should be given as in rendered assessments, and the taxes extended on the value of each lease separately.

"There is such a vast amount of wealth represented in the mineral deposits of Texas that I can not refrain from urging upon the assessors the importance of diligence on their part in this matter, in order that this wealth can be required to share its just proportion of the burdens of the government."

Citation by Publication.

The State of Texas, To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the unknown heirs of M. J. Chamar, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary Samora, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Levi W. Lawler, deceased, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the Third Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said Third Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Crockett, Texas, on the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1919, the same being the 24th day of March, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1919, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court as No. 5774, wherein J. H. Borchers is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of M. J. Chamar, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary Samora, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Levi W. Lawler, deceased, are defendants, and said petition alleging that plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described tracts of land situated in Houston County, Texas, same being a part of the M. J. Chamar League, and described as follows:

*FIRST TRACT containing 58 acres and beginning at the South East corner of the S. C. Hiroms' homestead tract, a Sweet Gum 10 in dia brs E 22 E 2 varas mkd X. Thence North 35 West with said East line 1302 varas a stake a B J 10 in dia brs N 40 1-2 W 2 8-10 varas mkd X. Thence South 55 West 268 varas stake a P O 6 in dia mkd X South 59 East 4 varas, Do 6 in dia brs S 52 W 2 1-2 varas. Thence South 35 East 1230 varas stake on North Bank Cane Bayou a Pin Oak 8 in dia brs 64 E 6 6-10 varas mkd X. Thence up the North Bank of Cane Bayou to the place of beginning; and

SECOND TRACT containing 2 acres and beginning at the North East cor-

Notice, Returned Soldiers and Employers

I HAVE THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS OPEN:

Twenty wage hands for general farm labor, \$2.25 per day and up.

Forty saw mill hands, \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day.

One farm hand, must be first class, \$30.00 per month and board.

One farm hand, must be single, \$50.00 per month and board.

One farm hand, to work on halves or for wages, must be strictly moral, top wages.

I ALSO HAVE THE FOLLOWING APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS:

White man, age 32, man of family and of good morals, wants position as office man or as overseer on large farm.

White man, two years experience as double entry book-keeper, five years in post office, can handle typewriter and adding machine and furnish Houston county references, wants position as office man.

☞ If you are interested in any of these propositions, see, write or 'phone A. E. Owens, County Clerk, Crockett, Texas, and say that you read this advertisement, which is being run free in the interest of labor, in the Crockett Courier.

UGHT TO FINANCE OWN ORGANIZATION

FIVE TEXANS VOTE AGAINST FURTHER GOVERNMENT RAILROAD OPERATION.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Of the 15 votes cast against the bill appropriating \$750,000,000 for the further government operation of the railroads of the country, five were cast by Texas representatives, namely, Mansfield, Black, Dies, Jones and Connally. Mansfield and Black gave out a formal statement indicating their reason for

opposing the huge appropriation. It reads in part: "The public treasury is in no condition to carry on indefinitely the policy of financing private industry out of public money. We supported the Reburn amendment to fix the time of relinquishing the railroads to be December 31, 1919. If such an amendment had been adopted the extent of the time of the government holding to a losing venture would have been fixed, and the amount of the government's commitments definitely limited. Such limitation would have afforded ample opportunity for all needed legislation before returning the roads to private ownership. The failure to adopt a fixed policy left the whole question of government commitments uncertain, to a possible extent of 21 months after the signing of the peace treaty, and we were unwilling to begin the precedent of financing the railroads out of the public funds for an indefinite length of time, now that the war is over."

Furthermore, they stated they were for the amendment by Representative Black to reduce the amount appropriated by the bill to \$381,000,000, which, added to the revolving fund of half a billion dollars in the previous act, was deemed ample to take care of the government's liability for the 1918 operation and would leave \$247,000,000 with the railroad administration as a working capital to take care of the deficit for 1919. They stated that the other \$369,000,000 proposed in the bill is for financing in the way of reorganization of the Boston and Maine similar to the reorganization of the New Haven out of the public money last year.

"It is time for the government to fix a definite date for return of the properties to private owners," says the statement, "and their owners and stockholders ought to finance their own reorganization as other private enterprises have to do."

Unless a definite policy is adopted as to return of the properties, similar appropriations will continue to come before congress.

ner of the aforesaid S. C. Hiroms survey a B J 6 in dia brs N 10 varas. Thence West with the North West line of same 86 yards to where said line intersects the North Boundary line of same. Thence South, East and North a sufficient distance so as to include the said two acres of land; plaintiff's original petition sets out in detail all of the deeds and other instruments under and by virtue of which plaintiff claims title to said land. Plaintiff alleges that he and those under whom he claims title to said land have been in the actual, continuous, peaceable and adverse possession thereof, cultivating, using and enjoying the same under deeds duly registered, paying all taxes due thereon for periods of five years and ten years, respectively, next before the filing of this suit, and plaintiff specially pleads the five and ten years Statutes of Limitation in bar of any claims asserted by the defendants to said land; plaintiff alleges that there is no title on record out of M. J. Chamar, the original grantee, of said property, which casts a cloud on plaintiff's title, and that the other and further claims of the defendants in and to said property are unknown to plaintiff. Plaintiff prays judgment for said land, removing all clouds therefrom, and for general and special relief. Herein fail not, and have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, Texas, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1919. V. B. Tunstall, Clerk, District Court, Houston County. By J. B. Stanton, Deputy. 4t.

OWS TO FINANCE OWN ORGANIZATION

FIVE TEXANS VOTE AGAINST FURTHER GOVERNMENT RAILROAD OPERATION.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Of the 15 votes cast against the bill appropriating \$750,000,000 for the further government operation of the railroads of the country, five were cast by Texas representatives, namely, Mansfield, Black, Dies, Jones and Connally. Mansfield and Black gave out a formal statement indicating their reason for

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CROCKETT MOTOR COMPANY

Service, Parts and COLUMBIA STORAGE BATTERIES

DRAWS FIRE OF EMINENT LAWYERS

FORMER ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL REGARDS AS IMPINGING HOME RULE.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Opposition to the prohibition constitutional amendment was voiced by James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States, in a Washington's birthday address delivered here.

Evolutionary changes in the life of the republic have made certain adaptations and amendments to the constitution necessary, he said, but he pointed out that a public sentiment must be kept alive to the fact that its basic laws must not be seriously impinged upon.

"It is not necessary," he said, "to sacrifice wholly the basic principles of the constitution—especially that of home rule, for if the principle of home rule be very seriously impinged upon it will inevitably lead to a spirit of civil strife and possibly ultimate disunity."

"Whatever our opinions may be as to statutory prohibition, no fair minded man can question that in the adoption of the 8th amendment, if indeed it has been legally adopted—the principle of home rule has suffered a serious, if not a fatal impairment. Nowhere in the constitution is there the slightest trace of a purpose on the part of the fathers to determine questions of individual morality or personal habit. In a country of 100,000,000 of people, inhabiting a vast continent which begins with the edge of the arctic and with the edge of the tropics and which is inhabited by men of many races and varying social standards, it is, in my judgment a hazardous experiment to impose by a rigid constitutional amendment a doubtful principle of morality, which, in my judgment, justly offends the pride of individual liberty."

Some Postscripts.

Machinery has been perfected by an Eastern railroad official with which two men can fill a box car with coal in ten minutes and open cars even more speedily.

A tool composed principally of flexible, rubber-covered fingers has been invented for removing and inserting electric bulbs in sockets difficult to reach.

This Is to Inform You

That the Crockett Vulcanizing Company is now ready to take care of your tire troubles. We have secured one of the very latest model vulcanizing plants and all work turned out will be strictly guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect. Plant located over Day and Night Garage on northwest corner of public square. Bring us your vulcanizing work.

Crockett Vulcanizing Company

J. Q. Allee, Manager Telephone 108

REPORT MUST BE MADE BY MARCH 15

Part Payment of Income Tax
Also Due on Or By that
Date, Is Law.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Within the next three weeks, or by March 15, every unmarried man or woman who earned \$1,000 or more in the calendar year of 1918 and every married person whose income amounted to \$2,000 or more must make a detailed report of his income to the federal revenue collector of his district. On or before March 15 the first installment of the income tax must be paid, one-fourth of the entire amount due, or all of it if the taxpayer chooses.

This means that millions of Americans must go to work at once to prepare their returns, and for the guidance of taxpayers, the internal revenue bureau has issued explicit instructions covering the preparation and filing of returns. This is the ABC of the procedure:

First get a tax return form from the revenue collector's office or from a bank. There are many kinds of these forms. If a person's income was below \$5,000, he should ask for the form especially intended for the smaller incomes. It might be advisable to get two or three of these forms, since one may be spoiled in the preparation. The form is a six-page printed sheet, with detailed instructions for reporting various items of income and for calculating the tax due. By following this form closely even an inexperienced person probably will have little difficulty, particularly if his source of income was not complicated, or if it was in wages or salary rather than in business transactions.

Tax Rate for Individuals.

The tax rate for most individuals is 6 per cent. For a single person this is imposed on the difference between the total net income for the year and \$1,000, the so-called exempted amount. For a married man, or for the heads of a family, the exemption is \$2,000 and the 6 per cent tax is imposed on the difference between that and the total income. There is provision for an additional exemption of \$200 for each child or other dependent person under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support. Thus a married man with one child or an aged parent would have an exemption of \$2,200 and would pay tax on the difference between this and his net income. A man with two children would have an exemption of \$2,400; three children, \$2,600, and so on. To illustrate the calculation of tax:

A single man with a net income last year of \$2,000 will be taxed \$60; income of \$3,000, tax \$120; income of \$4,000, tax \$180; income of \$5,000, tax \$240.

A married man without children and with an income of \$2,500 last year will pay a tax of \$30; income \$3,000, tax \$60; income of \$4,000, tax \$120; income of \$5,000, tax \$180.

The regular or normal tax is 12 per cent on incomes of more than \$5,000 in case of unmarried persons and more than \$6,000 in the case of married persons without children. In other words, the tax is double on incomes of \$4,000 more than the specified exemption. In addition, so-called surtaxes superimposed on the regular normal tax are assessed on net incomes of more than \$5,000, the additional rate being 1 per cent for the first \$1,000 above that sum, 2 per cent for the next \$2,000, 3 per cent for the next \$2,000 and 1 per cent increase for each additional \$2,000. But the 12 per cent rate and the surtaxes may be ignored by persons with incomes of less than \$5,000.

One-Fourth by March 15.

After the tax is figured, a person must count at least on pay-

ing one-fourth of the sum by March 15. The second installment of one-fourth is due June 15, the third quarter Sept. 15, and the last installment Dec. 15. Penalties are provided for failure to file on time or to pay the tax promptly, and tax officials welcome returns and payments before March 15. Payment in full by March 15 also will be welcomed on the ground that the government needs the money.

A husband and wife whose combined net income for 1918 amounted to \$2,000 or more must file a return either separately or jointly. If separate returns are filed, either may claim the personal exemption of \$2,000, or this exemption may be divided. Earnings of dependent children must be included as part of the income of the head of the family. If an unmarried person supports, either partially or wholly, a parent or some other relative or friend, not living in the same household, this person is not considered the head of the family and is therefore entitled only to the \$1,000 exemption. If the parent is wholly dependent, however, and lives in the taxpayer's household, this makes the unmarried person the "head of the family."

If, because of the special exemptions for children and dependents or because of the exemption of soldier's and sailor's pay, an unmarried person's income of more than \$1,000, or a married person's income of more than \$2,000 is found not to be taxable, this condition does not free the individual from filing a return. Thus many persons who do not have to pay a tax must file returns.

Head of Family.

A head of a family is described officially as "a person who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption."

The compensation in 1918 of a man in the military or naval service, either as an enlisted man or an officer, is wholly exempt from taxation, provided this did not exceed \$3,500. Income of soldiers or sailors from private sources is taxable, however, if it exceeds the exemptions.

In figuring net income, deductions may not be made for personal, family or living expenses.

The law does provide for a number of deductions, however, from gross income, and these are of interest mainly to men who have had a living out of business enterprises. These allowable deductions include the following items:

Expenses paid or incurred during 1918 in carrying on any trade or business, including rentals and a reasonable allowance for salaries.

Interest paid or accrued in 1918, except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of tax-exempt stocks or bonds.

Taxes paid or accrued, except income, war profits and excess profits taxes and those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to improve the value of the property.

Losses in business or trade, if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Losses in any transaction entered into for profit in some side line of business.

Losses of property not connected with the taxpayer's regular business if arising from fires, storms or other casualties, if not covered by insurance.

Allowance for Depreciation.

Worthless debts charged off during the year.

A reasonable allowance for depreciation of property used in business or trade.

A reasonable allowance for depletion, as well as depreciation, of property in the case of mines, oil and gas wells and other natural deposits.

Contributions to concerns operated exclusively for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, not in excess of 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income.

Amortization on buildings, machinery, equipment or other fa-

cilities constructed or acquired for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war.

The preceding items must be reported in the return and deducted according to the method set forth in the return blank form.

The following items are exempt from taxation and need not be included in the returns:

Proceeds of life insurance policies; returns on premium on life, endowment and annuity policies; gifts, bequests or inheritances (income from gifts is taxable, however); interest on bonds of any state, county or municipality; interest on farm bonds; interest on \$5,000 or less of liberty bonds and on larger amounts in certain cases provided by the bond act; payments on account of accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts.

Returns to Be Checked.

To detect inaccuracies or fraud in returns, the internal revenue bureau has instituted a system of checking returns with other reports required from all persons or interests which paid out \$1,000 or more to any individual during the year. The latter reports constitute the tax collecting machinery's "information at the source," which proved so valuable last year in preventing tax dodging.

In addition to income taxes, there is a multiplicity of other taxes to be assessed this year. Incorporated businesses are required to pay taxes on net incomes at the rate of 12 per cent, with an exemption of \$2,000. War profits and excess profits taxes are assessed against corporations only.

The revenue bureau has made a provision for accepting tentative estimates of incomes in cases where taxpayers are not able to figure accurately their incomes before March 15. In these cases, however, an installment

payment of one-fourth of the estimated amount is required on that date and tax officials will guard against any attempt to evade or minimize the tax payment then through setting an unreasonably low estimate.

Citation by Publication.

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Herein fail not, and have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1919. V. B. Tunstall, Clerk, District Court, Houston County. By J. B. Stanton, Deputy. 4t.

Worth Remembering.

The government of India has asked each of the provincial governments to make a survey of its water powers suitable for the production of electricity.

Good Farm Implements Make Farming Easy

There's all the difference in the world between a farm implement that is well designed, well balanced and well made, and one that is not.

But you don't have to worry about it if you buy implements here. We handle only those brands that have been proven best through years of use and experience.

Our stock includes a full line of the celebrated P. & O. implements, a limited supply of Kelley plows, Georgia stocks, and all the needed small tools for farm and garden work. Come in and look them over.

We also have a complete stock of the celebrated VIRGINIA-CAROLINA fertilizers—and, take it from us, there's none better.

ARNOLD BROTHERS

GROCERIES, FEED AND HARDWARE

YANKEE SOLDIERS HAVE NO EQUALS

COMMANDER OF 35TH DIVISION
ALSO DENIES SOME MORE
OF ALLEN'S CHARGES.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Praising the achievements of the American troops Major General Peter E. Traub, commander of the 35th division, told the senate military affairs subcommittee Saturday that the unseasoned replacements did as good work as the veteran units, and added that "as long as we have the kind of men in America that we had in this war the country need not fear any power or any combination of powers on earth."

General Traub denied charges made by officers which he had removed from commands that he favored regular army officers over National Guard officers. He told the committee that at the time Brigadier General C. I. Martin, adjutant general of Kansas, was relieved of his command, another brigadier general and three colonels, all regular army officers, were replaced. Replying to questions by members of the committee as to the equipment with which the 35th division entered the Argonne battle, the general said his troops had a complete supply of artillery and "all the necessities to overcome any obstacles whatever."

Not a single round fired by American artillery fell short, causing casualties in American forces, he said. Germans sometimes had control of the air in that sector, but the general asserted it would have required at least 50,000 airplanes to maintain aerial supremacy at all times. He denied there was a shortage of horses as great as Governor Allen claimed.

Wounded were kept at the front until night, he said, because that was better than to take them to the rear during the day fighting.

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

DENIES CHARGE OF LACK OF SUPPORT IN ARGONNE FIGHT

Commander of the 35th Division Told House Committee Everything Possible Was Done.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Major General Peter E. Traub, who commanded the 35th division in the battle of the Argonne, denied before the house rules committee today the charge of Governor Allen of Kansas that the men of the division, Missourians and Kansans, were sacrificed by failure of artillery support.

"We were up against three crack boche divisions," said the general, "but we advanced twelve and a half kilometers on a two or three-kilometer front, and held it. In the first three hours of the battle we had taken what the French had been up against for four years."

General Traub said the division's casualties in six days and nights of fighting were 500 killed and 4500 wounded.

"The Germans had been preparing for four years and they had every conceivable defense," he said. "There was a ridge filled with craters some 50 feet deep and the high ground at each side and in the rear was filled with a great defensive system."

Artillery Never Failed.

The general said the artillery support never failed when called for and that not half a dozen American shells fell into its own lines. He added that some times there were plenty of American airplanes along the 20-mile front and some times there were not; that artillery horses were not unfit for their work, but that there was a shortage of 1500 in the full complement and that wounded could be removed only at night because of the German fire.

General Traub compared General Grant's casualties at Cold Harbor in the civil war with those of the 35th division, saying General Grant lost 10,000 men and accomplished nothing. He described how the Germans wasted 300 shells in a vain effort to hit him when he was moving along the front lines.

"What the American public ought to be doing," he declared, "is singing psalms to the American soldiers who brought the boche to the dust, and there is no question but that the American soldier did it. It was wonderful work, marvelously well done by the wonderful men our country sent over there."

"Our mission was to win the war and we did the job," continued General Traub when he was interrupted by Representative Cantrill of Kentucky, who said that criticism had come from civilians for "political purposes." General Traub said he did not object to criticism, except that "it must make the parents of the dead, wounded and the sick think the suffering that their dear ones underwent was needless."

"Everything in God's world that could be done was done," the general added.

Representative Campbell of Kansas pointed out that criticism had not been made of the officers or men, but of the lack of material.

"That is 'not well founded,'" answered

A FAMILY MEDICINE

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

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

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

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

Theford's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Theford's, the original and genuine. 279

ed the general. In daytime during the battle, General Traub said that one might look over the battlefield and hardly see a soldier because they were hidden in the ground to escape the fire of the Germans.

"The boche never hesitated to waste hundreds of shells on a single individual," he declared.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN RAILROAD CONDUCT

FORT WORTH ATTORNEY ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, Feb. 20.—One of the most vigorous arraignments of the railroad administration that has been heard by the senate interstate commerce commission since it began hearings on the question of government ownership of the railways was spoken Thursday by Judge S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, attorney for the National Livestock association and the Cattle Raisers association. He began his remarks by demanding that congress institute an investigation of the railway administration. He declared no greater service could be rendered the country by congress. "There has been a riot of extravagance," he said, "which would amaze and astound the people if they knew of it." In increasing wages, he declared that men had been paid money as wages which they knew they were not entitled and that they had given the money to the Red Cross rather than keep it. He pointed to the immense fund congress had voted to the railroad administration less than a year ago and said they were now calling for another \$700,000,000 as a "revolving fund."

This demand was made upon congress, he declared, in spite of the fact that freight rates had been advanced 30 per cent.

Turning from his charge of waste and extravagance, he said the administration is not paying just claims, but is permitting them to pile up for the future. He charged that the claims for losses in perishables would exceed the revenues of the government operated lines. He told the committee Director General McAduff had issued orders setting aside court decisions and claimed the right to review and set aside judgments in claim cases, even the judgments of the supreme court. He said the Texas court of appeals had followed the lead of the district court of St. Louis in upholding this order of the director general.

Judge Cowan said the farmers and shippers want the roads turned back to private ownership, since there is now no redress for shippers. The railroad administration, he says, exercises supreme power in instituting rates since the interstate commerce commission is denied the right to suspend them. Under the present system he said there are no penalties provided nor any remedies available to make the roads do anything nor to furnish any sort of service.

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V. B. Tunstall, Clerk, District Court, Houston County.

By J. B. Stanton, Deputy. 4t.

A notable increase in colds and sore throats in London has been attributed by physicians to the prevalence of automobile exhaust gases in the city's atmosphere.

Farmers, Figure! FERTILIZE!

Owing to high prices, we are making farmers closest figures on fertilizer we have ever made and it will pay you to see us before buying, or compare others' analysis and prices with the following, which we offer as long as our supply lasts:

	Phosphoric Acid Percent	Nitrogen Percent	Potash Percent	Price
Crockett Phosphate Meal Mixture	11	1.65	0	\$40.00
Crockett Compound	9	3.50	1	\$55.00
Crockett 16 percent Acid Phosphate, 200-lb. sacks	16	0	0	\$30.00
Crockett 16 percent Acid Phosphate, 100-lb. sacks	16	0	0	\$31.00

The above will save you from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per ton and give you better goods.

We have a few sacks of peanut meal for sale.

Houston County Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Prohibiting the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

House Joint Resolution No. 1. A resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Texas, by amending Article 16, Section 20 thereof by striking out and repealing said section and substituting in lieu thereof a new Section 20, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, barter or exchange in the State of Texas of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication, or any other intoxicant whatever, except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes, and providing that the Legislature shall enact laws to enforce this section; providing that until the Legislature shall prescribe other or different regulations on the subject the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters, capable of producing intoxication, or any other intoxicant whatever, for medicinal purposes shall be made only in cases of actual sickness, and then only upon prescription of a regular practicing physician, subject to certain regulations with reference to the same; providing that this amendment shall be self-operative, and until the Legislature shall provide other or different penalties, the violation of any part of this constitutional provision shall be deemed a felony punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for a term of years specified, without the benefit of any law providing for suspended sentence; conferring authority upon the District Courts and judges thereof, under their equity powers, to issue upon suit of the Attorney General injunctions against infractions or threatened infractions of any part of this constitutional provision; providing that, without affecting the provisions herein, intoxicating liquors are declared to be subject to the general police power of this State; declaring that the Legislature shall have power to pass any additional prohibitory laws in aid thereof which it may deem advisable; fixing the time for the election for the adoption or rejection of said proposed constitutional amendment and prescribing certain rules and regulations with reference to the same; declaring that the provisions of the General Election Law shall govern in all respects as to qualification of electors and method of holding the election and in all other respects where applicable; directing proclamation for the election and making certain provisions

for the election and ballots thereof and method of voting; prescribing certain duties for the Governor of the State; and making an appropriation to carry out this resolution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by striking out and repealing Section 20 thereof and substituting in lieu of said Section 20 the following:

Sec. 20. (a) The manufacture, sale, barter and exchange in the State of Texas, of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication, or any other intoxicant whatever except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes, are each and all hereby prohibited.

The Legislature shall enact laws to enforce this section.

(b) Until the Legislature shall prescribe other or different regulations on the subject, the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or medicated bitters, capable of producing intoxication, or any other intoxicant whatever, for medicinal purposes shall be made only in cases of actual sickness, and then only upon the prescription of a regular practicing physician, subject to the regulations applicable to sales under prescriptions in prohibited territory by virtue of Article 598, Chapter 7, Title 11, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas.

(c) This amendment is self-operative, and until the Legislature shall prescribe other or different penalties, any person, acting for himself or in behalf of another, or in behalf of any partnership, corporation or association of persons, who shall, after the adoption of this constitutional provision shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, upon conviction in a prosecution commenced, carried on and concluded in the manner prescribed by law in cases of felonies, be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a period of time not less than one year nor more than five years, without the benefit of any law provided for suspended sentence. And the district courts and the judges thereof, under their equity powers, shall have the authority to issue, upon suit of the Attorney General, injunctions against infractions or threatened infractions of any part of this constitutional provision.

(d) Without affecting the provisions herein, intoxicating liquors are declared to be subject to the general police power of the State; and the Legislature shall have the power to pass any additional prohibitory laws, or laws in aid thereof, which it may

deem advisable. (e) Liability for violating any liquor laws in force at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall not be affected by this amendment, and all remedies, civil and criminal, for such violations shall be preserved.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in May, being the twenty-fourth day thereof, A. D. 1919. At said election, the vote shall be by official ballot, which shall have printed or written at the top thereof in plain letters the words, "Official Ballot." Said ballot shall have also written or printed thereon the words, "For Prohibition," and the words, "Against Prohibition."

All voters favoring said proposed amendment shall erase the words "Against Prohibition" by making a mark through the same, and those opposing it shall erase the words, "For Prohibition," by making a mark through the same.

If a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be "For Prohibition," said amendment shall be declared adopted. If a majority of the votes shall be "Against Prohibition," said amendment shall be lost, and so declared.

All the provisions of the General Election Laws as amended and in force at the time of said election is held shall govern in all respects as to the qualifications of the electors, the method of holding such election, and all other respects, so far as such election laws can be made applicable.

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have the same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 4. The sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation and election.

Geo. F. Howard,
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.) 4t.

American Troops Are Reported in Berlin; Quartered in Hotels.

London, Feb. 20.—American troops have arrived in Berlin and been quartered in different hotels, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen, quoting the Extrablatt's Berlin correspondent. The troops are said to belong to the "113th New York regiment," and their duty will be the protection of expected transports of food.

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.

OUR COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR

Following are the names of the Houston county boys who have given their lives in the service of our country:

John B. Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ellis, died in the service November 29, 1917. Member of E Company, 143d Infantry, 36th Division.

Archie Poole, son of Mrs. V. V. Barclay, died in the service November 29, 1917. Member of E Company, 143rd Infantry, 36th Division.

Albert D. Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray, died in the service December 1, 1917. Member of H Company, 143d Infantry, 36th Division.

Henry Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson, died in the service March 26, 1918. Member of A Company, 345th Battalion, National Army.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Brailsford, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brailsford, fell in battle June 6, 1918. Member of 96th Company, 6th Regiment of Marines, 2nd Division.

Shade Carlton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carlton, fell in battle August 1, 1918. Member of D Company, 47th Infantry (regular army).

James O. Ritchie, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Ritchie, fell in battle September 12, 1918. Member of A Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Barker T. LaRue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Babe LaRue, fell in battle September 13, 1918. Member of E Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Lacy High, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. High, died in the service October 10, 1918. Member of training company, National Army, Camp Bowie.

Corporal Wyatt N. Creath, son of W. G. Creath, died in the service October 14, 1918. Member of C Company, 85th Infantry, 18th Division.

Clifford A. Dennis, son of Mr. John A. Dennis, died in France October 18, 1918. Member of G Company, 143rd Infantry, 36th Division.

William R. Matchett, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Matchett, died in the service October 21, 1918. Member of L Company, 131st Infantry, 31st Division.

Norman Richards, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Richards, fell in battle November 4, 1918. Member of I Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Corporal Thomas H. Sempore, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Sempore, died November 14 of wounds received in action. Member of E Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

EIGHTEEN YEARS OLDER THAN GEO. WASHINGTON.

During the year 1917 I traveled many miles on the historic road laid out in 1714 by Saint Denis. This road started at Natchitoches, on the Red River, in Louisiana, and led to the north-eastern regions of Mexico, its terminus being Santa Fe, New Mexico. This famous highway known as the "old San Antonio and Nacogdoches road," crossed the Sabine into Texas some twelve or fifteen miles east of Milam, the old county seat of Sabine county, passed through East Texas Red Land Belt, crossed the Trinity river southwest of Crockett, thence continuing in a southwesterly direction, crossing the Brazos near the present town of Bryan, and crossed the Colorado several miles below Austin.

It was called the San Antonio and Nacogdoches road over here in East Texas, and the Nacogdoches and San Antonio road in the West. Nacogdoches and San Antonio were the largest and most important towns

from a commercial standpoint on the road and their inhabitants were exclusively Indians.

This celebrated highway whose history is one of thrilling interest was established eighteen years before George Washington was born, at a time when Queen Anne was passing forever from the earth, and when George I came to the throne; he, the first of the Hanover family, so ignorant of the English language that he could not speak a word of it. Louis XIV, King of France, was dying of old age, and the lad who was to succeed him was but a few years old. John Wesley was a small boy; Methodism was unknown. The last male descendant in Spain of the Great Emperor Charles V had died, and the once powerful monarchy, weakened from various causes, had fallen to pieces, and the "War of the Spanish Succession" had ended; and in this very year that we are talking about, 1714, the treaties of Utrecht and Ransadt were signed.

Who was Saint Denis? As I traveled over this road, passing the ruins of Milam, mixing and mingling with the sturdy citizens of San Augustine, Nacogdoches and Alto, some times twenty and thirty feet below the original surface of the earth, as I traveled from town to town, the erosions of two hundred years, I often found myself asking the question: "What manner of man was Saint Denis?" Who were the people who came and wrought here in the bucolic days of the long past?

Saint Denis, we are told, was a young man of noble birth, a French Canadian, daring, adventuresome, and bent on fortune and conquest. He was popular with his own people and a favorite of the Indians. They called him Big Foot. His mission was to open up the vast country between Louisiana and Mexico for commerce, to establish trading posts with the

Indians along the highway, and to enter into permanent business relations with the Spaniards. He went as far as St. John on the Rio Grande, fell in love with a beautiful young woman, the commandant's daughter, and was married to her. His experience with the Spaniards was disastrous. They looked with suspicion upon him, arrested him, put him in prison, from which he escaped and returned to Louisiana. He made the second trip, was again imprisoned, but through the influence of his wife's friends he was released and returned to Mobile, which was a French town. From him the Friars learned of the various Indian settlements along the road, and thus, in 1715, they established missions along the road, including San Augustine. Though Saint Denis failed in his great scheme to bring about trade relations between the French and the Spaniards, he marked out a highway which was the marvel of the age, and which, to use the language of Yoakum, was "for a hundred and forty years, the great highway of travel for pleasure and business, for plunder and war."

Never was there a road that led through a fairer or more interesting land, or a more congenial climate. Noble forests and vast prairies abounding in innumerable streams, were ever present. Game, such as deer, turkey and fish, constituted a great natural museum from one end to the other of this road.

"Why did Saint Denis select this route?" has been asked a thousand times by the students of Texas history.

A knowledge of the country, its topography, fertility of soil, and all their concomitants answer the question. The variation of a mile from its established course would, in hundreds of cases, been fraught with inconveniences, and in some instances, with peril. In the first place, Saint Denis was "making," as the drummers say, as many of the Indian towns as practicable. The Indian towns were built in the most naturally favored sections of the country. Where the grass grew the highest, where the streams were the most plentiful there the Indians built and flourished. The Indian's destiny was along lines of least resistance. Draw a line from Red River in Louisiana to the Rio Grande, passing the ancient Indian villages of that country, and you will have on that line nature's largest and most numerous supplies for the comfort and happiness of man in his primitive state. Not only were the natural supplies the most bountiful, but the river crossings offered the least danger, mountains and marshes were circum-

vented, and even the fords across large creeks were sought out with particular care and foresight. And to this day travel over this road offers the least obstructions of any other road in Eastern Texas.

I traveled over the most of this road between the Sabine and Trinity rivers, and as I was often far to its north, and then south to the Gulf, having crossed it at dozens of places, I had occasion to study carefully the topography of the country as well as its marvelous natural advantages which it held out to the wild man as well as to the tame man; and as I observed the wonderful skill and knowledge displayed in the selection of the route, I was thoroughly convinced that it was no haphazard enterprise, but that Saint Denis followed the well-beaten paths of the Indians—paths which they had trod for hundreds of years. And it is a route which no condition of weather rendered impassable, or inconvenienced the passengers, because never-failing springs and creeks and the most desirable camping sites were at close intervals and selected with that scrutiny which men of the forest alone possessed. It would have required Saint-Denis years' of reconnoitering and exploitation to have selected a route so perfect naturally as this one. He was guided by neither compass nor star, but by the foot-prints of nature's noblest wild man, who knew the forests and the prairies as the husbandman knows his garden.—R. T. Milner in Rusk County News.

DANCING.

A minister writes in to say that the government has asked the preachers to sermonize on the subject of health, i. e., social hygiene. "It is a well known fact, even to the casual observer," writes the ministerial correspondent, "that modern dancing contributes largely to loose living, etc." Therefore will State Press please write "a series of articles" condemnatory of the dances. The answer, in all kindness, is no. In the first place, State Press wouldn't like to undertake a series of articles on any subject, partly because he isn't as industrious as all that, and partly because he probably would run out of soap before he finished his second installment. Also S. P. feels impelled to say he doesn't agree with the correspondent concerning the dangers of the "modern dance." There is a great deal of unhealthy and insincere nonsense about that sort of thing, brother. There are coarse dances and coarse dancers, of course, but some of the coarsest men S. P. has ever known couldn't dance a step, never spent two minutes in a ballroom, and never paid a cent to a fiddler. Dancing is a well-nigh universal pastime, and, naturally, not a few of those who go wrong find it convenient to ascribe their wrongness to the dance, it being both popular and convenient to do so. Young people like to dance. It is natural for them to dance. If they are of honorable intentions, of respectable tendencies, of proper deportment, they will dance properly—and be a good deal safer, if they are girls, in a conventional ballroom than in an unchaperoned automobile in the dark of the moon. Mothers who danced when they were girls in nearly every case wish their daughters to dance. If the dance were as dreadful a menace as it is sometimes represented, these mothers would bid their children shun it as if it were a disease. The mothers who have danced know a great deal more about it than ministers who haven't danced, if S. P. may be permitted to say so; and as long as mothers—mothers being a wise tribe—not only permit but encourage their children to dance, State Press will accept them as safe leaders in the matter. Of course some dancing is offensive to every refined instinct. The pornographic showmen capitalized physical grace all too often and offered it as an exhibit. But showmen of low minds have corrupted about everything they could lay hands on—and many of them do not pretend to be able to dance themselves. Sometimes it looks as if the churchmen who essay to oppose the dance are insincere. They excuse it when they admit that they can not successfully combat it. But if they can not successfully combat it, their nonsuccess must be significant of the fundamental soundness of the dance. An acknowledged and commonly accepted wrong can be defeated. If it can not be defeated there is something right about it somewhere.—Galveston News.

Citation by Publication.

The State of Texas,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of
Houston County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the unknown heirs of M. J. Chamar, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary Samora, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Levi W. Lawler, deceased, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the Third Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said Third Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Crockett, Texas, on the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1919, the same being the 24th day of March, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1919, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court as No. 5774, wherein J. H. Borchers is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of M. J. Chamar, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary Samora, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Levi W. Lawler, deceased, are defendants, and said petition alleging that plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described tracts of land situated in Houston County, Texas, same being a part of the M. J. Chamar League, and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT containing 58 acres and beginning at the South East corner of the S. C. Hiroms' homestead tract, a Sweet Gum 10 in dia brs E 22 E 2 varas mkd X. Thence North 35 West with said East line 1302 varas a stake a B J 10 in dia brs N 40 1-2 W 2 8-10 varas mkd X. Thence South 55 West 268 varas stake a P O 6 in dia mkd X South 59 East 4 varas, Do 6 in dia brs S 52 W 2 1-2 varas. Thence South 35 East 1230 varas stake on North Bank Cane Bayou a Pin Oak 8 in dia brs 64 E 6 6-10 varas mkd X. Thence up the North Bank of Cane Bayou to the place of beginning; and

SECOND TRACT containing 2 acres and beginning at the North East corner of the aforesaid S. C. Hiroms survey a B J 6 in dia brs N 10 varas. Thence West with the North West line of same 86 yards to where said line intersects the North Boundary line of same. Thence South, East and North a sufficient distance so as to include the said two acres of land; plaintiff's original petition sets out in detail all of the deeds and other instruments under and by virtue of which plaintiff claims title to said land.

Plaintiff alleges that he and those under whom he claims title to said land have been in the actual, continuous, peaceable and adverse possession thereof, cultivating, using and enjoying the same under deeds duly registered, paying all taxes due thereon for periods of five years and ten years, respectively, next before the filing of this suit, and plaintiff specially pleads the five and ten years Statutes of Limitation in bar of any claims asserted by the defendants to said land; plaintiff alleges that there is no title on record out of M. J. Chamar, the original grantee, of said property, which casts a cloud on plaintiff's title, and that the other and further claims of the defendants in and to said property are unknown to plaintiff.

Plaintiff prays judgment for said land, removing all clouds therefrom, and for general and special relief.

Herein fail not, and have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, Texas, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1919. V. B. Tunstall,
Clerk, District Court, Houston County.
By J. B. Stanton, Deputy. 4t.

Citation by Publication.

The State of Texas,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of
Houston County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the unknown heirs of H. W. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Mary Hall, unknown heirs of Agnes Ballard, unknown heirs of M. F. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Harmon Bozeman, unknown heirs of J. H. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Thos. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Edward Bozeman, unknown heirs of Katie Q. or Catherine I. Bozeman, and Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Agnes Ballard, M. F. Bozeman, Harmon Bozeman, J. H. Bozeman, Thos. Bozeman, Edward Bozeman, Katie Q. or Catherine I. Bozeman, J. M. Jordan and wife, M. L. Jordan, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the Third Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said Third Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Crockett, Texas, on the fourth Monday in March, A. D.

BEST PREVENTIVE FOR INFLUENZA IS ACTIVE LIVER

Calotabs, the Nauseless Calomel that
Is Free from Danger of Salivation,
Is the Ideal Laxative for Colds and
Flu.

Keep your liver active, your system purified and your digestive organs in perfect working order. That is the advice of physicians as to how to avoid influenza and serious complications. At the first sign of a cold or sore throat, take a Calotab, the perfected calomel that is free from the nauseating and salivating qualities of the old style calomel, and whose medicinal properties are vastly improved.

One Calotab at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No nausea, nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasure, or work. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified and you are feeling fine, with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees Calotabs by offering to refund the price if you are not delighted with them. (Adv.)

1919, the same being the 24th day of March, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1919, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court as No. 5775, wherein J. H. Borchers is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of H. W. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Mary Hall, unknown heirs of Agnes Ballard, unknown heirs of M. F. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Harmon Bozeman, unknown heirs of J. H. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Thos. Bozeman, unknown heirs of Edward Bozeman, unknown heirs of Katie Q. or Catherine I. Bozeman, and Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Agnes Ballard, M. F. Bozeman, Harmon Bozeman, J. H. Bozeman, Thos. Bozeman, Edward Bozeman, Katie Q. or Catherine I. Bozeman, J. M. Jordan and wife, M. L. Jordan, are defendants, and said petition alleging that plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described tract of land situated in Houston county, Texas, same being a part of the H. W. Bozeman survey, and described as follows: Beginning at the North West corner of a 50 4-10 acre tract on the Bozeman and Chamar line a Hickory 8 in mkd X brs N 84 1-2 E 1 1-2 varas, a R O brs N 20 E 5 vrs. Thence South 35 1-2 East 400 varas pass corner at 846 varas to a Ping mkd X for corner. Thence South 54 West 170 varas to North West corner of a 12 7-10 acre tract. Thence South 58 1-4 East with said tract 452 varas to stake for corner. Thence North 54 East 90 varas pass corner at 924 varas to stake for corner a Hickory mkd X for witness tree. Thence North 35 West 410 varas to P O mkd X for corner. Thence South 54 West 224 varas roek for corner. Thence North 35 1-2 West 846 varas to corner on the Chamar and Bozeman league line R O 16 in mkd X brs N 8 1-2 E 4 1-5 vrs Do S 10 E 1 4-5 vrs. Thence south 54 West 712 varas to place of beginning; plaintiff's original petition sets out in detail all of the deeds and other instruments under and by virtue of which plaintiff claims title to said land.

Plaintiff alleges that he and those under whom he claims title to said land have been in the actual, continuous, peaceable and adverse possession thereof, cultivating, using and enjoying the same under deeds duly registered, paying all taxes due thereon for periods of five and ten years, respectively, next before the filing of this suit, and plaintiff specially pleads the five and ten years Statutes of Limitation in bar of any claims asserted by the defendants to said land; plaintiff alleges that there is no title on record out of H. W. Bozeman, the original grantee, of said property, and that plaintiff does not know that the parties purporting to convey same are either the heirs of H. W. Bozeman or the sole and only heirs of H. W. Bozeman, which casts a cloud on plaintiff's title; plaintiff alleges that the deed from J. M. Jordan and wife to W. J. Barteo conveying a part of said land does not specifically name the wife in either the body of the deed or certificate of acknowledgment, although the wife signs the same, which casts a cloud on plaintiff's title, and that the other and further claims of the defendants in and to said property are unknown to plaintiff.

Plaintiff prays judgment for said land, removing all clouds therefrom, and for general and special relief.

Herein fail not, and have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, Texas, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1919. V. B. Tunstall,
Clerk, District Court, Houston County.
By J. B. Stanton, Deputy. 4t.

GREAT MISSIONARY PROGRAM OUTLINED

A BRIEF STATEMENT IS ISSUED TO THE METHODISTS OF HOUSTON COUNTY.

The Methodist Church, South, has outlined a great missionary program. In fact, the two Methodisms, North and South, are co-operating in the work, but each has its separate work. Put in few words, the two branches of this church plan to raise \$115,000,000 for missions, home and foreign, in the next five years, the Southern branch to raise \$35,000,000 of this amount and the other branch the balance.

This is the most far-reaching "missionary movement" the world ever saw, both in its conception and in the program mapped out for its execution.

Perhaps some will say, "It looks big." Certainly, but this is a day of big things. The old "nickel plan" of spreading the gospel will soon exist only in memory, and then without much credit to the churches. It is doubtful if the world would ever be evangelized under the old system, and this movement looks to nothing short of such evangelization.

The world-war has taught us what can be accomplished in the way of "big" things, and it shows that it takes money to do them. Millions and billions have been expended to make the world "safe for democracy," but it has been done.

Then, if this can be done along political lines, why can it not be done, and why should it not, along lines of morality, religion and Christianity? It is unnecessary to ask which is the more important of the two. Even the infidel can answer that, and Christians know without having to be asked. The answer is self-evident, and there is no room for argument. If this be so, then the only question is this: Are we going to do it?

Methodists are not in the habit of failing to accomplish anything they undertake to do. They have undertaken to succeed in this mighty scheme of world-redemption, and they are not going to fail. All that is necessary is for all Methodists to do their duty and the fight is won.

And while the scheme is a big one, yet it is simple and easy. To illustrate, and show what Methodists of Houston county are called on to do, let us have the exact figures. Here they are: The church at Crockett is to raise \$6,453, or \$1290.60 a year. Be-lott Circuit shall raise \$2038, or \$407.60 a year. Grapeland and Lovelady \$2513, or \$502.60 a year. Latexo Circuit \$882, or \$176.40 a year.

From the foregoing it will be seen

that the job is not so "big" as it looks. All that is required is for each church to make assessments on the members sufficient to cover the amount to be raised during each of the five years, and then collect the assessments, and the work is accomplished. It is clear that the sum each is to pay will be small—so small that all can pay it without hardship on any one.

In the circuits the amounts should be prorated among the churches in the circuit, and Grapeland and Lovelady should divide the responsibility, all to be made on an equitable and fair basis. Want of space forbids a further detailed statement, but members will be enlightened in these details by their pastors, public speakers, literature and a host of "three-minute men." Each church organization is to have a number of these "minute men," whose duty it will be to bring this very important question before the church at such times and in such manner as may be thought best. Later on the names of the local chairmen and the "minute men" will be furnished each church organization, these to be named by the pastors and their names sent to me. It has been suggested that the "lay leader" be named as "local chairman," but this is a mere suggestion. Each organization can use its own judgment in this matter.

It is to be hoped that no organization will be found derelict in pushing this program to a complete success. It can be done. It will be done with the proper effort, prompted by the proper spirit. This movement is not merely "financial." If it were so it would fail, and ought to fail. But its very life is spiritual, and its mightiest force is "intercession," which is only another word for prayer. Then comes "stewardship," the meaning of which is service and sacrifice. And these, joined with industry in promoting the plan and the enlightenment of the people as to its full meaning, will bring victory just as sure as this is done. A call is here and now made upon the entire Methodist church of Houston county to take hold of this matter and push it to a most happy consummation. J. W. Madden, Chairman Publicity Bureau, Navasota District.

Notice by Publication.

The State of Texas, County of Houston. In Probate Court.

The State of Texas, To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper of general circulation published in said county, at least once a week for twenty consecutive days before the return day hereof, the following notice:

The State of Texas, To All Persons Interested in the Estate of W. L. Barbee, deceased:

Whereas, Guy Cater, administrator of the estate of W. L. Barbee, deceased, has filed with this court an exhibit showing the condition of said estate, and with said exhibit has filed application to sell a part of the real property belonging to said estate, which real property is described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being situated in the county of Houston, State of Texas, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Robert Parker's N. W. corner on the Moses Gregg league on branch a pin oak 12 in. dia. mkd. X. Thence N. 1495 vrs. to Bussell's N. E. corner a red oak 20 in. dia. brs. S. 6 W. 9 2-5 vrs. a post oak 16 in. dia. brs. S. 25 E. 9 2-5 vrs. Thence S. 62 1-2 E. 1085 vrs. to stake a post oak 30 in. dia. brs. S. 82 W. 6 vrs., another 14 in. dia. brs. S. 29 E. 4 3-5 vrs. Thence S. 1 1-2 E. 1210 vrs. to the creek a red oak 24 in. dia. brs. N. 29 E 5 2-5 vrs., another 30 in. dia. brs. N. 62 W. 5 2-5 vrs. Thence up said creek to mouth of branch. Thence up said branch with meanders of each on general course of N. 78 1-4 W. 1014 vrs. to the beginning, containing 232 acres of land out of the Moses Gregg survey, abstract No. 36, which said proceeding will be heard by said Court on the 5th day of May, 1919, at the Court House of said County, in Crockett, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and answer said proceeding, should they desire to do so.

Herein fail not, but have you before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Crockett, Texas, this 17th day of February, 1919. A. E. Owens, Clerk, County Court, Houston County, Texas. 3t.

The Bell Telephone Company Is Fined \$11,500 for Enforcing New Rates.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Feb. 20.—Fines of \$11,500 were assessed against the Southwestern Bell Telephone company by the corporation commission late Thursday afternoon for alleged contempt in putting into effect rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson. The fines are \$500 a day for every day the rates have been in effect.

Vehicles like light automobiles, but lacking motors, are used in some Swiss mountain resorts for a sport on the lines of tobogganing in snowless seasons.

Turn to the next column.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Providing for and Relating to Equal Suffrage.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 7.

Proposing to amend Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas so that it shall hereafter, in substance, provide that every person, male or female, subject to no constitutional disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall reside in this State one year next preceding an election and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector; provided electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence; declaring that the electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes; providing that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before he or she shall offer to vote at any election in this State and hold a receipt showing that poll tax has been paid before the first day of February next preceding such election; declaring that if said voter shall have lost or misplaced such tax receipt, he or she shall be entitled to vote, upon making affidavit that such tax receipt has been lost, which affidavit must be in writing and left with the judge of the election. And declaring that all laws now on the statutes relating to qualified voters and governing and regulating elections shall apply to male and female voters alike; and all laws relating to elections shall remain in full force and effect until changed or modified by the Legislature, and declaring that this amendment to the Constitution shall be self-enacting.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1.—That Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so that hereafter said section shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 2. Every person, male or female, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector; and all electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence; provided, that electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes; and provided further, that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before he or she offers to vote at any election in this State and hold a receipt showing such poll tax paid before the first day of February next preceding such election. Or if said voter shall have lost or misplaced said tax receipt, he or she shall be entitled to vote upon making affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths that such tax receipt has been lost. Such affidavit shall be made in writing and left with the judge of the election. All laws now on the statutes of this State relating to and governing and regulating both male and female voters, and shall be in effect until such statutes are changed or amended by the Legislature. And this amendment to the Constitution shall be self-enacting without the necessity of further legislation.

Section 3. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held for such purpose on the fourth Saturday in May, A. D. 1919, the same being the twenty-fourth day of said month; at said election, the votes shall be placed on an official ballot which shall have printed or written thereon the words, "For the amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing qualifications for male and female voters," and also the words, "Against the amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing qualifications for male and female voters." All voters favoring this proposed constitutional amendment shall erase the words "Against the amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas," and those opposing it shall erase the words, "For the amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing qualifications for male and female voters," which said erasures shall be made by making a mark with a pencil, or pen through said words. All ballots cast, as above provided, shall be counted as cast for or against a proposed amendment, and if a majority shall be declared adopted; if a majority of the votes cast shall be against the amendment, said amendment shall be lost. All provisions of the general election laws, as amended and enforced at the time said election is held, shall govern in all respects as to the qualifications of the electors, the method of holding such elections, and in all other respects so far as such election laws can be made ap-

WRIGLEYS

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Always the best buy for the price

The greatest five-cents worth of beneficial refreshment possible to get.



The Flavor Lasts

Sec. 4. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for such election and have same published as required by the Constitution and Laws of this State.

Sec. 5. The sum of Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election. Geo. F. Howard, Secretary of State.

(A true copy.)

Citation by Publication.

The State of Texas, To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon George Parhams Jr. by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be held at the Court House of said Houston County, in the town of Crockett, on the 7th Monday after the 1st Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 24th day of March, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1918, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 7733, wherein Daisy Parhams is Plaintiff, and George Parhams Jr. is Defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff is an actual bona fide inhabitant of Texas and County of Houston and has resided in said State for more than twelve months and said County for more than six months prior to the filing of suit. That plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married in Limestone county, Texas, on 1st day of August, 1914, and lived together as man and wife until the 17th day of March, 1915. That during said time plaintiff treated her said husband with kindness and attention and managed his household affairs with prudence and economy, but that defendant began a course of harsh and cruel treatment, cursing and abusing her and fighting her and on last named date his conduct became so cruel that she could no longer live with him and rendered their further living together as man and wife insupportable. Plaintiff prays for citation, that proof be heard and that she have a decree granting her a divorce and for general and specific relief.

Herein Fail Not, but have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, V. B. Tunstall, Clerk of the District Court of Houston County. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, this the 29th day of January, A. D. 1919. V. B. Tunstall, Clerk, 4t District Court, Houston County.

Citation by Publication.

The State of Texas, To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Della Mae Ross by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be held at the Court House of said Houston County, in the town of Crockett, on the 7th Monday after the 1st Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 24th day of March, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1919, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 7777, wherein G. O. Ross is Plaintiff, and Della Mae Ross is Defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff is an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas and said Houston County and has resided in said County and State for a period of more than twelve months next preceding the filing of this suit. That the residence of defendant is unknown. That plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married in Trinity county, Texas, on July 5, 1914, and lived together as man and wife until November 17, 1914, at which time defendant left the bed and board of plaintiff with the intention of abandonment, since which time they have neither lived or cohabited together as man and wife and that more than three years have elapsed since said abandonment. Plaintiff prays for citation, that proof be heard and for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony and for general and special relief in law and in equity.

Herein Fail Not, but have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, V. B. Tunstall, Clerk of the District Court of Houston County. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, this the 29th day of January, A. D. 1919. V. B. Tunstall, Clerk, 4t District Court, Houston County.

A floor hinge and check for double swinging doors has been patented that prevents them slamming back and returns them to their proper position gradually.

S-O-M-E Goodies!

—the kind that melt in your mouth—light, fluffy, tender cakes, biscuits and doughnuts that just keep you hanging 'round the pantry—all made with

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

the safest, purest, most economical kind. Try it—drive away bake-day failures.

You save when you buy it. You save when you use it. Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U.S. Food Authorities.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

MADE BY THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO

CAMP CONDITIONS OF 36TH DIVISION

Representative Blanton Reads Report of Assistant Chief of Staff.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The camping conditions of the Thirty-sixth Division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma national guard members, were brought before the house of representatives in a speech by Representative T. L. Blanton of Texas, who incorporated in the Congressional Record the statement by R. E. Johnson of Burnet, Tex., in line with that printed in The News several days ago. Mr. Blanton said he was making the criticism in the hope that the war department would take some definite and immediate steps to see that these soldiers were given every comfort.

"I am in favor of this congress taking some steps to see that a private in the army can make proper complaint to his congressman," said Mr. Blanton. "If he can not look to his representative to whom can he look? His representative is the only person on God's green earth to whom he can look for redress of any wrong and I hope that the war department will take some action with respect to the Thirty-sixth Division."

Mr. Blanton read a letter from Major General Jervey, assistant chief of staff, touching the camp conditions of the division, which said in part:

"It is true that the billeting accommodations in the area now occupied by the Thirty-sixth Division are not as extensive as those in some other areas, and it is true that an application to the French to add a fairly large town to this area was disapproved by them for reasons which appeared correct. There are many reasons connected with French internal administration which fix the limits of the billeting areas and their character depends entirely on the section of the country in which they are located. It has not been the practice for divisions to continually remain in one area and no injustice or unnecessary hardship is inflicted on any division.

"The mud can not be denied. It is everywhere. A mild winter with incessant rain and dampness has made the ground soft. The villages have no sidewalks and even on the hard paved roads a slime of thin mud remains throughout the winter. Steps were taken at the headquarters of the corps to which the Thirty-sixth Division belongs to procure 'duck-boards' to lay on the ground in the muddiest places, by sending trucks to the depots of supply, and even far forward to the abandoned trenches, but no amount of 'duck-boards' can adequately combat the mud nuisance.

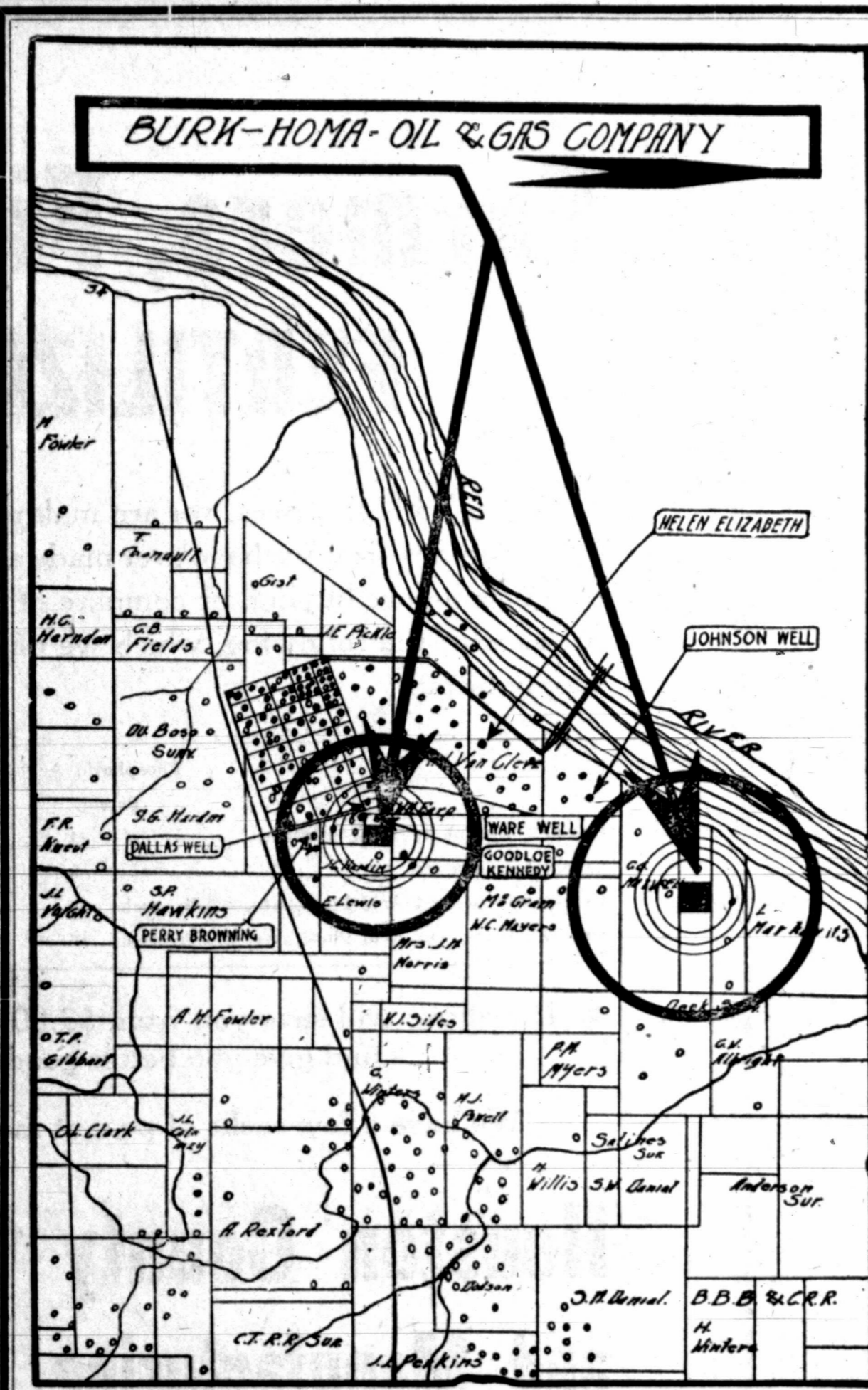
"Such sickness as exists is chiefly attributable to the continued dampness and lack of sunshine. It is true that barns and outhouses are used from necessity, as billets. The report that men are required to sleep in chickenhouses conveys an exaggerated impression. Life in French villages is very primitive, steaming manure piles are in the streets, and at the front door of the houses, which are overrun with chickens that have access to many buildings. Some buildings might appear to be chickenhouses that actually are not.

"In the matter of 'cooties' every effort is made by encouraging bathing and the use of delousing machines to keep the men free from such vermin, which, of course, exist, though not to such extent in the areas as at the front.

"In regard to the men getting home, it has been the fixed policy of the war department to refrain from interfering with General Pershing, who is given a free hand in designating the troops to return. This action is necessary because of the many problems still confronting him overseas and were the war department to embarrass him in the solution of these problems, the result might be detrimental to the welfare of the country at large. General Pershing has not yet designated the Thirty-sixth Division for return."

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution, Giving the Legislature Power to Give or Lend, or Authorize the Giving or Lending, of the Credit of the State for the Purpose of Assisting Citizens, Heads of Families, to Acquire or Improve Their Homes.

House Joint Resolution No. 19. To amend Section 50, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, to provide that the Legislature shall have power to give or lend, or authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting citizens who are heads of families to acquire or improve their homes; authorizing the State to acquire, improve, sell or lease real estate or assist such citizens to acquire or improve their homes upon terms and conditions prescribed by the Legislature; authorizing the Legislature to create such agencies as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section; providing that obligations created under this section shall never be taxed; and providing that the Legislature shall have authority to pro-



COUPON

BURK RANGER OIL EXCHANGE Fort Worth, Texas

1501 Main St.

Enclosed find \$_____ in payment of _____ shares (par value \$1.00) in Burk Homa Oil & Gas Co. It is understood stock is fully paid and non-assessable and that it will participate in all the company now owns or may hereafter acquire.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Make all checks payable to N. E. Bowden, Trustee. No subscription accepted for less than Ten Shares.

PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE

BURK RANGER OIL EXCHANGE

1501 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas Reliable Representatives Desired in Each Town

vide a method of securing any deferred payments for lands purchased hereunder, and that such obligations shall be secured in addition to the usual liens by an annual assessment collected as a tax against the land; and providing that the Legislature shall have no power to relieve any person from any obligation entered into under this provision or any statute enacted thereunder; and providing for the classification of lands acquired under this Act, and limiting acreage sold to any one person whose lands are classed as agricultural.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 50 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended that the same will read and hereafter be as follows: Sec. 50. The Legislature shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State in aid of or to any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the State in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities, present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation, whatsoever, except that the Legislature shall have the power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting native-born or naturalized citizens who are heads of families and who will become in good faith actual occupants, to acquire or improve their homes; and for this purpose the State is authorized to acquire, improve, sell or lease real estate or assist such citizens to acquire or improve their homes upon such terms and conditions and in such manner and subject to such limitations as the Legislature

may from time to time prescribe. Provided that no land shall be acquired by the State under the terms of this amendment to the Constitution until the said lands are examined, and the value of said lands is appraised and ascertained as to its actual value for agricultural purposes, by a commission hereby authorized, composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Land Commissioner, Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer; and their report shall be available to all prospective land purchasers. The Legislature shall have authority to create by law such agencies as may be deemed necessary to effect the purposes of the Act. Obligations created under this section shall never be taxed, and the Legislature shall have authority to provide a method of securing deferred payments for lands purchased hereunder, and in addition to the usual liens may secure the same by an annual assessment collected as a tax against the land; provided, however, the Legislature shall have no power to relieve any person from any obligation entered into with the State under this provision or any statute enacted hereunder. The terms of this Act shall not apply, or be extended to any person who is not a bona fide resident citizen of the State of Texas and who has not been such citizen at least two years prior to the extension of such aid, nor shall the terms of this Act ever be applied to any lands outside of the State of Texas. Provided further that all land acquired by the State under the provisions of this section for which the State may lend its credit shall be classed as agricultural lands or otherwise, and if classed as agricultural lands, then no more than 200 acres shall be sold to any one person under the provisions herein.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitution-

al amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State of Texas at an election to be held throughout the State on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1919, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "For the amendment to Section 50, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the Legislature shall have power to give or lend or authorize the giving or lending of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting citizens who are heads of families to acquire or improve their homes," and all those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment to Section 50, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the Legislature shall have power to give or lend or authorize the giving or lending of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting citizens who are heads of families to acquire or improve their homes."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Sec. 4. That the sum of \$5000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election. George F. Howard, Secretary of State.

(Attest: A true copy.) 4t.

To soften wall paper for removal from walls an Indianapolis inventor has patented a steam jet which gets its steam from heating radiators through a rubber tube.

AMERICAN TROOPS BY END OF SUMMER

Use of Allied Vessels and Navy Warships Secured, Says War Department.

Washington, Feb. 20.—All the American troops in France can be returned to the United States before the end of next summer it was announced today by the war department.

"The army troop fleet has never had a carrying capacity in excess of 116,000 a month," the department states. "The allies transported 56 per cent of our entire force. When the armistice was signed the allies withdrew their troop ships to take care of their own problems of repatriation, leaving the army with a fleet whose carrying capacity under winter conditions was approximately 85,000 a month. Negotiations were opened with the allied governments and neutral shipping interests," and "the army is now obtaining capacity of 30,000 a month from the British and 20,000 from other allies and the neutrals. These capacities, it is said, will be further increased.

The use of navy warships also was secured, inquiries initiated regarding the use of liners and the policy instituted of converting large and suitable cargo transports into troop ships.

An inch of rain falling on an acre of ground would fill 600 forty-five-gallon barrels and weigh more than 110 tons.

QUICK ACTION!

BURK HOMA OIL & GAS CO.

CERTIFICATES WILL BE ISSUED SAME DAY CHECKS ARE RECEIVED.

An unincorporated joint stock association, with a capital of \$75,000.00 of the par value of \$1.00 per share; said Association is formed for the purpose of drilling an oil and gas well upon said above tract of land to the depth of 2,000 feet or what is known as the Fowler sand, unless oil or gas is found in paying quantities at a lesser depth.

In addition to the above, the Company has a contract with the Goodloe-Kennedy Company for the drilling of two wells on their property on a strip of land 130x330 feet off a five acre tract known as the Goodloe-Kennedy lease hold property, and being out of the Welch survey; said well will be drilled by the Burk Homa Oil & Gas Company on a 50-50 basis; the first well is to begin within twenty days from February 5th, 1919, and if oil and gas is found in paying quantities the Burk Homa Oil & Gas Company will receive one half of production from said well; and will begin drilling of a second well on the said Goodloe-Kennedy property within 15 days from and after the completion of the first well; and if the first well proves to be a non-producing well, then the Burk Homa Oil & Gas Company is relieved from drilling the second well and will then begin drilling upon the five acres upon which it owns a lease; and in event that the said two wells prove to be producing wells, then the Burk Homa Oil & Gas Company, immediately after the completion of said wells, begins drilling operations upon its own property, the five acres above mentioned; that said lease on the five acres provides for one-eighth royalty.

The capital stock of said company shall be used for the drilling of the two wells upon of the Goodloe-Kennedy tract, and payment of the lease upon the five acres, and promotion. The stock of said company is payable at the time subscription is made, and the money to be deposited for the present in the National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls, Texas, and will later be transferred to the American National Bank.

10 Shares	-----	\$ 10.00
25 Shares	-----	\$ 25.00
50 Shares	-----	\$ 50.00
100 Shares	-----	\$100.00
200 Shares	-----	\$200.00
500 Shares	-----	\$500.00

Minimum Ten Shares.

B. H. POWELL.....President, Oklahoma Capitalist.
S. S. WRAY.....Vice President.
N. E. BOWDEN.....Secretary-Treasurer, Oil Operator.
MCDORMAN.....Director, Ardmore, Okla., Oil Operator.
L. J. Simmons, Director, Wichita Falls, Tex., Oil Operator.

This Goodloe-Kennedy lease lies within 100 to 500 feet of the largest producing oil wells in the wonder-field—500 to 1200 barrels.

After the drilling of the two wells on the Goodloe-Kennedy 130x330, we will pay out to stockholders in the form of dividends 50 per cent of the earnings each month, keeping fifty per cent in the treasury to develop our five-acre tract, thereby increasing said dividends.

BILL PROVIDES HEAVY PENALTIES

RETURNS MUST BE FILED ON OR
BEFORE MARCH 15. IN-
COME TAX DUE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Work on the collection of \$6,000,000,000 has begun by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This is the estimated yield of the new revenue bill. The income tax provisions of the act reach the pocket-book of every single person in the United States whose net income for 1918 was \$1,000, or more, and of every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more. Persons whose net income equalled or exceeded these amounts, according to their marital status, must file a return of income with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they live on or before March 15.

Here is what will happen to them if they don't: for failure to file a return on time, a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent of the amount of tax due.

For "willfully refusing" to make a return on time, a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both.

For making a false or fraudulent return, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax evaded.

For failure to pay the tax on time, a fine of not more than \$10,000 and an additional assessment of 5 per cent of the amount of tax unpaid, plus 1 per cent interest for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

In addition to the \$1,000 and \$2,000 personal exemptions, taxpayers are allowed an exemption of \$200 for each person dependent upon them for chief support if such person is under eighteen years of age and incapable of self-support. Under the 1917 act, this exemption was allowed only for each dependent "child." The head of a family—one who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption—is entitled to all exemptions allowed a married person.

The normal rate of tax under the new act is 6 per cent of the first \$4000 of net income above the exemptions, and 12 per cent of the net income in excess of \$4000. Incomes in excess of \$5000 are subject also to a surtax ranging from 1 per cent of the amount of the net income between \$5000 and \$6000 to 65 per cent of the net income above \$1,000,000.

Payment of the tax may be made in full at the time of filing return or in four installments, on or before March 15, on or before June 15, on or before September 15, and on or before December 15.

Revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to aid taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices may be ascertained by inquiring at offices of collectors of internal revenue, post-offices and banks. Failure to see these officers, however, does not relieve the taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay his tax within the time specified by law. In this case taxpayers must seek the government, not the government the taxpayer.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 13.

A resolution to amend Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as follows: Strike out the words "Four Thousands," found in the third line of Section 5, and insert in lieu thereof the words "Ten Thousand," and adding after the word "furniture" the words, "and this clause shall be self-enacting," and making an appropriation to pay necessary expenses hereof.

Be it Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section No. 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as hereafter to read as follows:

Section 5. Article IV. Governor's Salary and Mansion.—He shall at stated times receive as compensation for his service an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and no more, and shall have the use and occupation of the Governor's Mansion, fixtures and furniture, and this clause shall be self-enacting.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in May, A. D. 1919, same being the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1919, and the Governor of this State is hereby directed to make the necessary proclamation for said election and to have the same duly published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. Said election shall be held under and in accordance with the general election laws of the State and the official ballot shall have printed or written thereon in plain letters the words, "Official Ballot," and also the words, "For the amendment to Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas in regard to the salary of the Governor of the

State of Texas," and also the words, "Against the amendment to Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas in regard to the salary of the Governor of the State of Texas."

All voters favoring such amendment shall erase, by making a mark through the words "Against the amendment to Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas in regard to the salary of the Governor of the State of Texas," and all voters opposing such amendment shall erase by making a mark through the words "For the amendment to Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas in regard to the salary of the Governor of the State of Texas." If a majority of the votes cast shall be "For the amendment to Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas in regard to the salary of the Governor of the State of Texas," said amendment shall be declared adopted. If a majority of the votes cast shall be "Against the amendment to Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas in regard to the salary of the Governor of the State of Texas," said amendment shall be lost and shall be so declared.

Sec. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary to cover the necessary expenses attached to the proclamation and publication of this amendment, and the Governor shall issue the necessary proclamation and cause the same to be duly published.

George F. Howard,
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.) 4t.

MEXICAN OFFICERS EXECUTE THIEVES

Summary Action Is Taken to Stop
Outlaws From Crossing the
Rio Grande.

Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 20.—Protection on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande for outlaws, stock thieves and others, who seek refuge there after committing crimes on the American side of the river, has come to an end. Five summary executions of thieves discovered "with the goods" have occurred within the past few days and Mexican authorities in Matamoros announced Thursday that the campaign will not end until the outlawry which has been the prime cause of border troubles has been permanently stopped.

The campaign is being conducted under the direction of Governor Andres Osuna of the state of Tamaulipas, who has organized a system of state police that operates along the lines of the Texas rangers. Most of the executions were almost within a stone's throw of the Rio Grande on the Mexican side.

In one case a party of these police found a man riding a horse answering the description of one stolen from an American border ranch. The horse with rider was led to a tree, a rope was tied about the man's neck, the other end to a tree and the horse was driven from under. The man was left dangling. All those executed had been previously warned.

The executions have thrown consternation among American slackers of Mexican blood who have been existing on the Mexican side and they are reported returning to the American side. Fourteen are said to have crossed in one party. An American negro, an honorably discharged soldier, Thursday brought his brother here and turned him over to the military authorities. The brother fled to Mexico after registering and has just returned.

Notice by Publication.

The State of Texas, County of Houston. In Probate Court.

The State of Texas,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published, in a newspaper of general circulation published in said county, at least once a week for three consecutive weeks before the return day hereof, the following notice:

The State of Texas,

To All Persons Interested in the Welfare of John R. King, a Minor:

On the 1st day of June, 1918, Walker King, guardian of the estate of said John R. King, a minor, filed in the County Court, Houston County, his annual account showing the condition of said minor's estate, which said proceeding will be heard by said Court on the 5th day of May, 1919, at the Court House of said County, in Crockett, at which time all persons interested in said minor's welfare are required to appear and answer said proceeding, should they desire to do so.

Herein fail not, but have you before said Court, on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Crockett, Texas, this 21st day of February, 1919.

A. E. Owens, Clerk,
County Court, Houston County, Texas.
By W. D. Collins, Deputy.

Harbingers of Spring



With Mr. Robin Redbreast comes the season's newest suggestions in fetching spring fashions in apparel for the well-dressed woman.

As the days pass more and more of the new season's styles in Women's Tailored Suits, Dresses for every occasion, Outer-garments and rare novelties in Top Coats make their appearance in the garment section. We start the new season with the largest collection we have ever had.

The new season's outer-garments in greatest favor are Dolman's and Cape effects. Frocks attain a pre-war gayety and interest. There are many diversions in frockdom now, for all the old time interest in women's proper attire is with us again.

There is fresh enthusiasm with the introducing of the new styles as the season advances, giving to all of our latest arrivals in frocks a most royal welcome.

New Dresses are here for every occasion at all prices.

James S. Shivers

REPORT ON RANGERS INVESTIGATION READ

Force as Body Declared to Be Efficient and Needed for Police Service in State.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 19.—The report of the joint legislative committee which investigated the state ranger force was completed today and read in both the house and senate. No action was taken therein, it being ordered printed in the respective journals, and the house made it a special order for Thursday, Feb. 27. It was not set for a special order in the senate and can be called up any time. All members of the committee signed the report except Senator Williford, who was absent.

Succinctly stated, the report warmly commends Adjutant General Harley; attributes honest and conscientious motives to Representative Can-

ales; declares the ranger force is badly needed along the border; severely condemns some of the acts of certain rangers; avers murder was committed; asserts that certain rangers have been arbitrary and overbearing and should be dismissed from the service, and approves the dismissal of others.

VICTORY LOAN NOT BEEN ABANDONED

GLASS ANSWERS TELEGRAMS INDICATING MISAPPREHENSION OF STATUS.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Scores of telegrams reaching the treasury today indicated existence of a wide misapprehension that the victory liberty loan had been abandoned or modified materially—by decision of the house ways and means committee to authorize issuance of notes instead of bonds.

This prompted Secretary Glass to reiterate that the campaign would be held as planned. That it would begin April 21 or earlier, and that it would be popular in nature with the exception of selling the securities to millions of Americans of small means.

The secretary expressed strong confidence that the loan would be not only subscribed, but oversubscribed. Patriotic impulses of most citizens will prompt them to subscribe to the limit of their abilities, said the secretary, and business interests will give strong support for the additional reason that the financial and commercial soundness of the country depends upon the government's payment of its debts.

Mr. Glass said the treasury had not determined the denominations of the securities to be issued, but he intimated that they would be as small as \$50 as in past loans. The notes would carry no coupons and would mature within five years.

To help reduce the number of automobile parts an inventor has designed a tail lamp that also serves as a spare wheel hub and a license tag bracket.

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.

THE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP DANGER'S ILLUMINATED.

Georgetown, following the example of Houston, is resisting the effort of the postmaster general to increase the cost of its telephone service. The two cases are much alike. Georgetown, like Houston, has a contract with the telephone company, in the form of a franchise agreement, which forbids any increase in the rates without its assent. The telephone company, acting under direction of the postmaster general, has ordered an increase of rates, and the municipal authorities have refused to assent. And, like Houston, Georgetown has decided to appeal to the courts to protect it in the exercise of that right.

It is more than the right of contract that is thus driven to take sanctuary in the courts from the pursuit of the federal government. The right of local self-government is also thus put to flight, if not, too, the right of a community to have a voice in determining what taxes it shall pay; for, of course, the increased rates of service is, in a very substantial sense, an increase in the rate of taxation, and an officer of the government seeks to levy that increased tax without consulting those to be taxed and without any other moral authority than that growing out of the government's desire to escape the loss which threatened it as a result of having assumed control of the telephone properties. Franchises would be suspended if the postmaster general should succeed in doing what he has attempted. Whether they would be annulled and become inoperative when the government shall relinquish its control of the telephone properties is a question which only lawyers can answer. It is at least a question sufficient for the basis of a lawsuit, and there is reason to suspect that the telephone companies hope that it may be made to release them permanently from contracts which had become irksome.

Government ownership, of whatever utility, abridges and must abridge the right of local self-government, and this is especially true when it is a local telephone exchange of which the government acquires ownership. So much has always been evident to those who have given any thought to the matter. But many have favored government ownership without having troubled themselves much to think out its consequences. To these the postmaster general has rendered the highly valuable service of exposing those half-concealed consequences and dangers to their gaze. Perhaps he has rendered that service unwittingly, but he is not to be denied all thanks for having been so powerful an exponent of the evils of government ownership. He, as much if not more than any other man, has destroyed whatever danger existed that the country would commit itself to government ownership.—Galveston News.

MAKE THE PENNIES BIGGER.

When James Buchanan was president and tall beaver hats were in vogue; when gentlemen wore broad cravats and ladies wore hoop skirts, the pennies they tossed to children were as big as quarters. But the cart-wheel coppers your grandfather got for keeping his lace collar clean were not as big in buying power as the pennies of today.

A penny then might buy a pastry or ten of them take one to the fair, but your great-aunt and great-uncle

couldn't have gone to a movie at any price.

Your great-grandfather may have driven the fastest horse in the country and paid a tidy sum for it. But the price of a stable of thoroughbreds would not have bought him a flivver.

Sixty years ago the ladies could go shopping for dry goods and buy silks that would make you green with envy, linens that were linens and broadcloths that beggar description. But what their favorite store did not have they usually got along without.

You can pick up your daily newspaper and in fifteen minutes you can know what the different shops are offering in fabrics, patterns, varieties and qualities that great-grandmother never dreamed could be gathered together under any conditions.

Times have changed, and so have merchandise and business methods. One of the influences that has helped to bring about so much of change, that has helped to multiply opportunities and increased the spending size of our pennies is advertising.

Every merchant, every manufacturer, knows that advertising materially reduces selling costs by increasing the demand for the distribution of the products of hundreds of thousands of mills. Indeed many of the things we count today as necessities or simple luxuries could not be made and sold at their reasonable prices except as advertising has created a broad market for them, making millions of sales at little prices and little profits.

And so you owe very much to advertising. You owe much to the people of yesterday who have read and been influenced by past advertising and so have made possible the economies and varieties and wide distribution of merchandise that you enjoy.

You owe present advertising a thorough reading. A greater familiarity with advertising, with advertisers and advertised merchandise makes continually for the increasing size of your pennies.

From Corporal Walker.

January 17, 1919.

Co. E, 360th Infantry, American E. F., Graach, Germany.

Mr. T. S. Sepmoree.

Dear Friend:—Will take pleasure in answering your most welcome letter which came to me yesterday. Was glad to hear from you. These few lines leave me well at present and I hope you the same when this reaches you.

Well, Mr. Sepmoree, you ask me if your boy is dead. On November the first he was seriously wounded and was sent to the hospital, and the report came to our company commander that he was dead. Tommie was a mighty good soldier. He was liked by all his officers, and the boys, too. I was close by him when he got wounded the last time. Saw him when he was carried off the battle field on a stretcher.

Well, Mr. Sepmoree, I hope you all the happiness that wishes could spare, and is hoping that we will meet soon. As ever your soldier friend,

Cpl. G. P. Walker,

Co. E, 360 Inf., American Expeditionary Forces.

P. S.—Give my love to all my Houston county friends.

AND WORTH THE PRICE.

This story was printed the morning after election in the Newark Ledger.

Files Strange Expense List. John Wilson Totals up Election Costs and Is Still Happy.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2.—Although defeated for county commissioner in the recent primary, John Wilson apparently is quite happy. He met a lot of persons, made many friends, and on the whole it was a paying proposition.

Wilson's unique campaign expenditures statement filed today included the following items:

Lost 1,349 hours sleep thinking about the election. Lost two front teeth and a whole lot of hair in a personal encounter with an opponent. Donated one beef, four shoats, and five sheep to a county barbecue. Gave away two pairs of suspenders, four calico dresses, \$5 cash, and thirteen baby rattles. Kissed 126 babies. Kindled fourteen kitchen fires. Put up four stoves. Walked 4,076 miles. Shook hands with 9,508 persons. Told 10,101 lies, and talked enough to make, in print, 1,000 volumes. Attended sixteen revival meetings, and was baptized four different times by immersion and twice some other way. Contributed \$50 to foreign missions and made love to nine grass widows. Hugged forty-nine old maids. Got dog-bit thirty-nine times, and was defeated. Herbert L. Thowless.

Patronize Our Advertisers

**They are all
boosters and
deserve your
business**

The Crockett Courier

27,000 SOLDIERS ON WAY HOME

SEVEN VESSELS HAVE SAILED FROM FRANCE WITH MANY UNITS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Departure from France of 700 officers and 20,000 men of the army on seven vessels, including the battleship Michigan and cruiser Rochester, was announced Friday by the war department. The ships are due at Atlantic ports between February 25 and March 5.

Included among the men are the first units of the 27th (New York National Guard) division to start for home. They are coming on the French liner Rochambeau from Le Havre and are due at New York March 3.

The White Star liner Olympic should reach New York next Tuesday with 375 officers and 5312 men, most of whom compose units and detachments of the 92d (negro) division.

The largest unit is the complete 365th infantry. The ship also carries the 317th sanitary train, the 183d infantry brigade headquarters and the 317th mobile ordnance repair shop, all of the 92d division; detachments of the 350th field artillery, the 349th machine gun battalion and the 367th infantry; casual companies for Tennessee and one each for Texas and Illinois; base hospitals Nos. 37, 29 and 33; 50 casual officers and a large number of other casuals. Brigadier General Charles Gerhardt, commanding the 183d infantry brigade, also is aboard the Olympic.

The cruiser Rochester, also due at New York Tuesday, has aboard soldiers including the 467th areo squadron; a Texas casual company and mobile hospital No. 100.

The transport Buford is due at Newport News March 4 with casual companies for Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Tennessee and Texas and part of company M, 345th infantry, 87th division, for Camp Grant.

The transport Santa Marta is due March 5, port not given, with base hospitals Nos. 3 and 32 with casuals.

The transport Powhatan is due March 2, port not given, with officers and men, including the 66th coast artillery complete; detachments of the 47th coast artillery of the 87th division, and a number of sick and wounded and casuals.

The department also announced that quartermaster casual company No. 6,

the 113th field signal battalion of the 38th division and bakery company No. 333 had been assigned for early convey.

Notice by Publication.

The State of Texas, County of Houston. In Probate Court.

The State of Texas,

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper of general circulation published in said county, at least once a week for twenty consecutive days before the return day hereof, the following notice:

The State of Texas,

To All Persons Interested in the Estate of W. L. Barbee, deceased:

Whereas, Guy Cater, administrator of the estate of W. L. Barbee, deceased, has filed with this court an exhibit showing the condition of said estate, and with said exhibit has filed application to sell a part of the real property belonging to said estate, which real property is described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being situated in the county of Houston, State of Texas, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Robert Parker's N. W. corner on the Moses Gregg league on branch a pin oak 12 in. dia. mkd. X. Thence N. 1495 vrs. to Bussell's N. E. corner a red oak 20 in. dia. brs. S. 6 W. 9 2-5 vrs. a post oak 16 in. dia. brs. S. 25 E. 9 2-5 vrs. Thence S. 62 1-2 E. 1085 vrs. to stake a post oak 30 in. dia. brs. S. 82 W. 6 vrs., another 14 in. dia. brs. S. 29 E. 4 3-5 vrs. Thence S. 1 1-2 E. 1210 vrs. to the creek a red oak 24 in. dia. brs. N. 29 E 5 2-5 vrs., another 30 in. dia. brs. N. 62 W. 5 2-5 vrs. Thence up said creek to mouth of branch. Thence up said branch with meanders of each on general course of N. 78 1-4 W. 1014 vrs. to the beginning, containing 232 acres of land out of the Moses Gregg survey, abstract No. 36, which said proceeding will be heard by said Court on the 5th day of May, 1919, at the Court House of said County, in Crockett, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and answer said proceeding, should they desire to do so.

Herein fail not, but have you before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Crockett, Texas, this 17th day of February, 1919. A. E. Owens, Clerk, County Court, Houston County, Texas.

FLOW OF WHISKY ACROSS MICHIGAN BORDER STOPPED

STATE CONSTABULARY AND SPECIAL POLICE MASSES AGAINST RUM RUNNERS.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21.—Armed with a blanket injunction, State constabulary took the road again Friday to wage a more drastic war than ever before on rum runners, and 350 mounted police are now patrolling the southern border of the State in an effort to turn back smugglers from Ohio and Illinois.

The injunction, according to Attorney General Grossback, was in the sense of a riot act designed to fit the emergency created by the overthrow of the Damon act by the supreme court last Tuesday.

The program includes the posting of copies of the notice at various points along the border. Persons who persist in violating it will be arrested for contempt of court, and their liquor confiscated. Those who choose to abide by the injunction have no choice but to abandon their liquor before crossing the line.

In spite of the activity of federal agents in Toledo and the police in Detroit against the running of liquor between the two cities, thirsty Detroiters Friday continued their pilgrimage to the Ohio city. News of arrests in Toledo seemed not to affect the faithful, although the Toledo bound cars were not so congested as they were Thursday. Nevertheless all south-bound interurbans were packed with persons carrying the telltale suitcases.

A continuous stream of men and women flowed in and out of the office of District Attorney Kinname today seeking to reclaim liquor confiscated by the police. Some of them talked their way straight through the gates of the federal prisons and then talked themselves out the other side.

A conservative estimate places the value of liquor carried across the Ohio-Michigan border during the last three days at \$1,500,000. An official estimate placed the number of people traveling over stream and electric lines between Toledo and Detroit Thursday at 15,800. This does not include the string of automobiles estimated at an average of 75 per hour both day and night that made the 120-mile round trip.