

The Crockett Courier.

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MOTTO: "QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JANUARY 11, 1917.

VOLUME XXVII—NO. 51

PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS CALLED

To Promote a New Era of Prosperity and Thrift by Enabling All the People to Enjoy Full Benefits Possible Under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Meeting to be held the last Saturday in January, at each county seat—10 a. m., January 27, 1917—under auspices American farm finance league.

The hour has struck for the American people to realize their new opportunity. A new era of thrift and prosperity is at hand.

It is rich in promise of progress—economic, social, spiritual.

It enables the poorest and the richest to acquire a "stake in the land."

It helps the farmer to own his own farm—to become proprietor instead of tenant, independent instead of dependent.

It safely and profitably employs the people's savings, no matter how small or large, in building up the agriculture and industry, manufacturing and commerce, of their own community.

It is the ripe fruition of America's century of cooperative thrift, and of 200 years of associated finance in Europe.

These brilliant possibilities are within the reach of every person and of each community. These possibilities are afforded by the federal farm loan act of 1916. As a means of help to self-help, it is the Great Charter of Rural Credits, Popular Savings and Thrift investment. The new system is now about to go into effect.

Therefore, by virtue of the universal interest in and benefits possible from the federal farm loan system, the American Farm Finance League hereby calls upon the people to gather in mass meeting at

the county seat or shire town of their respective counties at 10 a. m. on January 27, 1917, being the last Saturday in January, for the purpose of considering the Federal Farm Loan Act.

At such time and places, the people are urged to take such action as their wisdom may approve whereby both would-be borrowers and would-be investors may be enabled to enjoy fullest advantages of the new system. Each meeting also is invited to form a county branch of this league.

To facilitate the movement, the editor of the oldest newspaper at each county seat (if there be more than one), hereby is respectfully requested forthwith to ask a few leading citizens in the county—including the editors and heads of local or county agricultural, business and labor organizations, also any national farm loan association—to form themselves at once into a committee to arrange for hall, publicity and speakers. Further suggestions will be supplied free upon request to the undersigned. The Farm Loan Primer, and other circulars about the act, may be obtained free of cost by writing to Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C.

American Farm Finance League,
Herbert Myrick,
Chairman, Springfield, Mass.

Once More the Factory.

Our friends will recall that not long since we presented the farm as a factory unit that should receive more particular attention from the town people. Some of our merchants were calling for factories to be located in Crockett, and we undertook to explain how difficult it would be to induce prosperous manufacturing enterprises located in other sections to pull up and move to our town.

We took the position that "every farm is a factory" and only needs the right sort of encouragement

from the merchants in the shape of furnishing a market for surplus products to make it profitable to the owner and of substantial value to the community.

Now comes a communication from Professor P. G. Holden, director of the agricultural extension department of the International Harvester Company, and one of the very highest authorities of the day, exploiting this idea so forcibly that we have thought best to again present the matter, using some of the professor's pungent paragraphs to assist in doing so:

"The opportunity of the town lies in the country."

"No country can become richer than its lands."

"The purchasing power of any town is measured by the purchasing power of its trade territory."

This paragraph is undeniably true of an agricultural section like this, and empathizes the importance of co-operative work between merchant and farmer.

"The town is built on farm profits; on what farmers produce in excess of their home needs. In fact, towns are consumers, not real producers. Towns are the natural evolution and outgrowth of necessity; places to store and distribute the world's surplus products through the channels of commerce. There is but one road to permanent city building—that road leads to the farm."

Here is an unqualified endorsement of the basic plan of the Crockett Commercial Club campaign. The town people must help the farmer to raise the crops best suited to his land and then find a market for the surplus.

Mr. Merchant, let us put it up to you in this form so as to get your attention: Every farm is a factory working for you, provided you perform your full duty in helping to find a market for the surplus above what is needed for home consumption.

The following statements have a pertinent application to our immediate locality: Instead of grabbing business from each other we must realize that our opportunities lie hidden in the fertility of the soil. Towns and cities are beginning to

look to the country, out to the fields of growing corn, oats, peanuts, peas and cotton, supplemented with dairying and more poultry and live stock for their real prosperity.

Let us create wealth from our opportunities at home, as we have outlined heretofore, instead of trying to subtract it from other communities.

We must not forget that every farm is a factory, and that there are thousands of these factories right here in Houston county that need our best thought and co-operative effort to make them more productive. In a strictly agricultural section like this, these farm factories are the only sources from which the cities and towns can derive support. And this stubborn fact makes it imperative that the merchant, from a self-interested standpoint, should be vitally interested in the working of these factories, and this brings us around to the suggestions that have been repeatedly made in these columns to the effect that the merchants could not use their automobiles nor employ a portion of their time to better advantage than making frequent visits to these factories, carrying helpful suggestions to the operators and giving renewed assurance of timely assistance in marketing their products.

ATTORNEY GENERAL IS IN CHARGE OF PROBE.

Department of Justice May Bring Criminal Action as Result of Paper Inquiry.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Attorney General Gregory today took over the field of the federal trade commission's inquiry into the print-paper market with a view of determining whether there is a paper trust and of instituting civil and criminal proceedings against manufacturers or others who may have violated the anti-trust laws.

President Wilson is actively interested in recent disclosures of practices pursued in the production and distribution of print paper, and is understood to be following the inquiry closely.

A mass of complaints and testimony and a large number of secret reports from the commission's field force of investigators have been placed in the attorney general's hands.

For several weeks department of justice officials have been in consultation with the trade commission on the situation, and are understood to have under consideration the early institution of grand jury proceedings, at which indictments charging violation of the criminal section of the law will be asked.

The formal taking over of the inquiry by the department today was in response to a letter in which Secretary Bracken of the commission said:

"The commission is of the opinion that the inquiry has now reached a stage where the further co-operation of the department of justice would be advantageous."

The attorney general replied:

"The department will at once take up the matter, and to that end attorneys of the department will meet with the commission or with attorneys of the commission as may be desired, and go over the data already collected as a basis for de-

termining what further steps to take.

"I know, of course, from what has already been brought out, that a serious condition exists in this trade, and that any remedy which the law may afford should be applied at once."

Beyond asserting that the investigation and any action the department might take would be hastened as much as possible, Mr. Gregory declined to comment.

It is understood, however, that the department officials are prepared to institute speedily a dissolution suit against any manufacturers within federal jurisdiction who are believed to have conspired in restraint of trade or to effect a monopoly.

In addition department officials are understood to be preparing to ask for criminal indictments should analysis of the evidence warrant such action, and it is believed the criminal proceedings, if undertaken, would be pressed ahead of the civil proceedings.

Officials say they are handicapped by the fact that more than half of the print paper consumed in the United States is produced in Canada by manufacturers who would be outside the jurisdiction of American courts. This condition, however, would not apply to American agents of such manufacturer.

USERS OF ALCOHOL EASILY SUCCUMB TO PNEUMONIA.

New York Health Department Sent Out Circulars.

New York, January 6.—To combat the spread of bronchial diseases which have caused a large increase in the number of deaths during the last week the health department began Saturday the distribution throughout the city of thousands of circulars warning against the use of alcohol.

They say alcohol is one of the most powerful allies of pneumonia, and those who contract the disease and are users of alcohol are less likely to recover.

No. 4684 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT CROCKETT, IN THE STATE OF TEXAS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 27, 1916

RESOURCES.			
1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		\$473,401 05	
Total loans		\$473,401 05	
5. U. S. Bonds:			
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000 00	
Total U. S. bonds		100,000 00	
6. Bonds, securities, etc.:			
a Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	49,654 12		
Total bonds, securities, etc.	49,654 12		
8. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		6,000 00	
9. a Value of banking house (if unencumbered)	10,000 00		
11. Real estate owned other than banking house		5,878 30	
12. a Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	24,863 58		
b Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	150,598 07	175,461 65	
13. Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 12 or 20)		27,582 58	
16. a Outside checks and other cash items	257 30		
b Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	117 30	374 60	
17. Notes of other national banks		1,710 00	
18. Federal Reserve bank notes		1,740 00	
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		56,204 21	
21. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		5,000 00	
Total		\$913,006 51	
LIABILITIES			
23. Capital stock paid in		\$100,000 00	
24. Surplus fund		100,000 00	
25. a Undivided profits	\$ 30,241 82		
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	13,468 47	16,773 35	
26. Circulating notes outstanding		100,000 00	
31. Net amount due to banks and bankers (other than included in 29 or 30)		28,260 20	
Demand deposits:			
33. Individual deposits subject to check		416,574 55	
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		58,083 03	
35. Certified checks		5,418 08	
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		4,112 95	
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40	482,188 61		
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):			
41. Certificates of deposit	85,794 35		
Total of time deposits, Items 41, 42, and 43	85,794 35		
Total		\$913,006 51	

State of Texas, County of Houston, ss:
I, M. P. Jensen, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. P. JENSEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1917.
DAN P. CRADDOCK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. F. MOORE,
JOHN L. GORY,
ARCH BAKER,
Directors.

No. 8742 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT LOVELADY, IN THE STATE OF TEXAS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 27, 1916

RESOURCES			
1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		\$ 35,815 06	
Total loans		\$ 35,815 06	
2. Overdrafts, secured, \$	unsecured, \$394.03		394 03
5. U. S. BONDS:			
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		6,250 00	
Total U. S. bonds		6,250 00	
8. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		350 00	
10. Furniture and fixtures		1,858 00	
12. a Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	2,525 34		
b Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	87,391 13	90,116 67	
13. Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 12 or 20)		452 22	
16. a Outside checks and other cash items	900 00		
b Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	104 76	104 76	
17. Notes of other national banks		380 00	
18. Federal Reserve bank notes		1,000 00	
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		14,691 77	
21. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		312 50	
Total		\$133,525 61	
LIABILITIES			
23. Capital stock paid in		\$ 25,000 00	
24. Surplus fund		5,500 00	
25. a Undivided profits	3,490 18		
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	1,693 94	1,796 24	
26. Amount reserved for taxes accrued		275 00	
28. Circulating notes outstanding		6,250 00	
Demand deposits:			
33. Individual deposits subject to check		26,908 63	
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		3,204 70	
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40	100,113 33		
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):			
41. Certificates of deposit	14,591 04		
Total of time deposits, Items 41, 42 and 43	14,591 04		
Total		\$133,525 61	

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1917.
C. B. MOORE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. O. MONDAY,
J. L. ALBRIGHT,
G. L. MURRAY,
T. A. HARRISON,
Directors.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE IN BIENNIAL SESSION

WITHDRAWAL OF FOUR CANDIDATES IN SPEAKERSHIP RACE LEFT FULLER UNOPPOSED.

BOTH BRANCHES ORGANIZE

All Officers Named in Senate Caucus. Much Preliminary Work to Be Done Before Actual Business Begins.

Austin, Tex.—The thirty-fifth Texas legislature convened in regular session at noon Tuesday. There were many new senators and representatives sworn in, and then came the organization of each house. Much interest had centered in the race for speaker of the house, but this was brought to a climax Monday when, of the five candidates in the field, four announced their withdrawals, leaving the field clear to F. O. Fuller of Cold Spring, San Jacinto county.

George Mendell, Jr., of Travis was the first to leave the field, closely followed by W. M. Fly of Gonzales and James A. Florer of Dallas. French Spencer of Wise county did not decide to go out until later in the day. Dwight Lewelling, former member from Dallas, author of a statutory prohibition bill in the thirty-third legislature and a militant pro in the thirty-fourth, said Tuesday: "Fuller is a true prohibitionist and the pros of Texas are to be congratulated upon having won a real victory. He is for submission and it will carry in the house. I can not predict the outcome in the senate."

Early Monday the following came from the Spencer headquarters:

"Fly and Mendell have withdrawn. Fuller claims election. The principle involved is such that we can not do otherwise than continue in race. The ants have practically all gone to Fuller. Mendell himself announces for him as well as does his campaign manager, so our information goes. The one purpose of Mr. Spencer continuing is for the purpose of giving the people of Texas the information as to the activities of the saloon interests."

Mr. Mendell upon his withdrawal issued a statement thanking his friends and also said:

"To insure harmony in the legislature and to bring about the best results for our people, I decide to withdraw from the race and my friends are at liberty to support their choice for speaker."

"I hope the coming session will be as harmonious as the thirty-fourth has proved to be."

A similar statement came from Mr. Fly.

Mr. Fuller, following the withdrawal of Mr. Mendell and Mr. Fly, said:

"I deeply appreciate the expression of confidence of the members of the legislature in my candidacy for speaker and when elected I shall do all in my power to conduct that office with the dignity and thoroughness it should have. I have already more than 100 votes pledged for my election and, therefore, state with confidence that only one ballot will be necessary to elect."

Following his withdrawal from the speakership contest Monday, Representative Spencer issued a statement reading as follows:

"My friends have just finished a conference at which it was the consensus of opinion that it is useless to continue in the race for speaker. They have been so loyal, so kind and so true that I can not find it in my heart to do other than be governed by their judgment. Each and every one has said they would vote and work for me to the last, but I realize that it would be on their part a hopeless task, though I know it would be also a labor of love."

"They have also decided that the principles for which we have stood can also be furthered by us out of the race, in which opinion I concur."

"I shall always be grateful for the generous and loyal support given me and expect to labor for the cause of the people in the ranks of the thirty-fifth legislature and hope I may be more useful by having made this effort."

In the senate interest Tuesday centered in the selection of a president pro tempore.

Officers selected for the senate are as follows: Secretary of the senate, John D. McCall, Conroe; assistant secretary, G. H. Boynton, Hamilton; journal clerk, R. M. Gilmore, Center; assistant journal clerks, O. Ridgway of Denton and Ralph Soap of Henderson; sergeant at arms, M. F. Hornbuckle, Morgan; assistant sergeant at arms, Captain Jack Crotty, Stephenville; clerk to sergeant at arms, J. A. Kenney, Dallas; doorkeeper, Z. A. McReynolds, Palestine; assistant doorkeeper, I. D. Egan, Houston; calendar

clerk, W. E. Conn, Fort Worth; assistant calendar clerk, W. C. Day, Houston; engrossing clerk, C. E. Gilbert, Bay City; assistant engrossing clerk, Mrs. Albert Stelfox, Austin; enrolling clerk, J. J. Albright, San Marcos; assistant enrolling clerk, Mrs. Birdie Cannon, Paris; chaplain, J. D. Morgan, Elgin; notarial clerk, Miss Mae Oliver, Longview; assistant notarial clerk, Mrs. E. C. Little, Houston; mailing clerk, Miss Hilda McLendon, Waco; library clerk, Miss Francis McMinds, Cleburne; postmaster, Mrs. Clyde Smith, Austin.

Troops May Use Railroad.

Columbus, N. M.—Artillery, infantry and quartermaster commands in Major General Pershing's punitive expedition may be brought to the border over the Mexican Northwestern railroad instead of overland from Colonia Dublan, Mexico, to Columbus.

The transportation of the less mobile forces over the Mexican railroad are being discussed as a possibility by army officers.

The officers at Columbus differ, however, as to the expediency of the arrangements at this time, and some of the officers at the field base believe that General Pershing will make the march from Colonia Dublan to the border as he did going into Mexico. Should arrangements be made for bringing the artillery, infantry and quartermaster commands to the border by train, only the cavalry and minor truck companies will come overland to the border.

Washington.—Interest in the Mexican situation remains centered on what action by President Wilson might follow his approval of the recommendation of the American members that conferences of the Mexican-American joint commission be brought to an end.

Dr. J. R. Mott, one of the American commissioners, carried to the Mexican members in New York Thursday a formal reply to the last communication from General Carranza, in which he again refused to ratify the protocol providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. If Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican group, and his colleagues, Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Pani, desire it, a last meeting will be held probably in Washington, merely for the expression of formalities incident to dissolution of the commission.

Arguments in "Leak" Probe.

Washington.—Through a bewildering maze of intimations and heated colloquies which turned the hearing into an uproar, the house rules committee wrestled for several hours Monday with Thomas W. Lawson of Boston without obtaining any definite information to substantiate the stories of a "leak" to Wall street in advance of the president's peace note. When the committee adjourned with Mr. Lawson's examination uncompleted a motion to cite him before the bar of the house for contempt because he refused to give names had been considered in executive session and taken under advisement.

Webb-Kenyon Law Constitutional.

Washington.—In the most sweeping of all decisions upholding prohibition laws, the supreme court Monday upheld as constitutional and valid the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting shipments of liquor from "wet" to "dry" states. It also sustained West Virginia's recent amendment to her law prohibiting importation in interstate commerce of liquor for personal use.

Carranza Consul Arrested.

New York.—The arrest by federal officers Wednesday of Juan T. Burns, consul general at New York for the de facto government of Mexico, disclosed an alleged conspiracy in which five Mexicans, including Burns, are charged in three indictments with shipping arms into Mexico in violation of President Wilson's embargo proclamation of October, 1915, and with evasion of customs regulations.

Presidential Messenger Chosen.

Austin, Tex.—In session at Austin Monday, the electoral college of Texas cast its full vote of twenty for Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States and for Thomas R. Marshall as vice president, and Lloyd P. Lochridge of Austin was elected official messenger to carry the ballot to Washington. Mr. Lochridge left Monday night on his mission.

Corpus Cases Are Reversed.

New Orleans, La.—The United States circuit court of appeals, sitting at New Orleans, Monday reversed the Corpus Christi election cases. These cases grew out of alleged irregularities in the primary election and general election of 1914, in Nueces county, out of which indictments were returned against forty-two persons.

Wheat Touches \$2 a Bushel.

Chicago, Ill.—For the first time war prices of wheat at Chicago touched this week a long predicted goal—\$2 a bushel. No. 2 red winter wheat for immediate delivery was sold at that price.

TEXAS NEWS

Duval West qualified last week as federal judge for the Western district of Texas.

Westfield citizens are working for the establishment of a canning plant at that place.

The Social Service Bureau of Houston has handled 306 tuberculosis cases during the past year.

A million and a half dollars will be spent by the Gulf Coast lines of Texas this year in improvements.

A large tract of land in Jackson county, owned by an Ocean Springs (Miss.) man, will be set out in pecan trees.

A Young Women's Business League will be organized in Houston to affiliate with the Young Men's Business League.

Leases and contracts have been signed permitting further investigations for oil on St. Josephs Island, near Rockport.

The Dublin city council has granted a 50-year franchise to a lighting and power company for a lighting system in Dublin.

The State democratic executive committee will meet on January 16 to elect successors to Paul Waples and E. B. Hendricks.

The court of criminal appeals of Texas has been called upon to pass upon the constitutionality of the local option pool hall law.

Miss Virginia Meade has been selected college dietitian for the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, following the resignation of Miss Ruth Ingham.

Mrs. Sam Buchanan of Bryan purchased a new automobile with buffalo nickels she saved the past year. There were 7,912 of them, weighing ninety pounds.

At a election in Austin last week a large majority of the voters favored allowing the Southwestern Telephone Company to absorb the independent company.

At a joint meeting of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club and the Texas Dairymen's Association at Fort Worth last week, tick eradication was the main subject discussed.

The Texas railroad commission has issued an order requiring the Santa Fe to provide an adequate depot building, with separate waiting rooms, at Keennan, a station on that road.

Governor Ferguson, Lieutenant Governor Hobby and Mayor Campbell of Houston will form a convention committee to go to New Orleans to help bring the Fruit Jobbers to Houston next year.

A monster rabbit drive was held a few days ago a few miles northwest of Luling, extending to the San Marcos river, in which about fifty men took part, and hundreds of jack rabbits were taken in.

A tract of thirty acres of land, valued at \$15,000, and located in the Highland Park section of El Paso, has been selected as the site for the new buildings of the Texas School of Mines. The site was donated.

Preliminary steps toward an industrial survey of Galveston for the specific purpose of determining the city's advantages and disadvantages were taken at the regular meeting of the Galveston-Commercial Association directorate held this week.

The total value of exports from the port of Galveston during the calendar year 1916 was \$252,506,823, according to official figures compiled at the custom house this week. This is an increase of \$33,835,132 over the total value of exports for 1915.

The commissioners court has granted the petition for a local option election to vote on the question of whether or not intoxicating liquors are to be sold in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Sixty-first school districts of Travis county, and set the date for January 25.

Texas Zionists have named Waco as the next convention city.

All executive officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Texas, were re-elected for 1917 at the first meeting this year of the board of directors Friday. They are R. L. Van Zandt, governor; J. W. Hoopes, vice governor; Lynn P. Talley, cashier; Sam R. Lawder, assistant cashier.

WILSON AND PRESS

PRESIDENT RESUMES WEEKLY CONFERENCES WITH THE CORRESPONDENTS.

THUS GIVES OUT HIS VIEWS

Chief Executive is Careful to Avoid the Possibility of Being Misquoted—Big Stories Sometimes Come From These Talks.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—President Wilson has resumed his once-a-week conferences with the newspaper men. Every Monday 45 or 50 Washington correspondents assemble at the White House to talk things over with the president and to publish some of the things that he says, provided he will let them.

It was a good while ago that Mr. Wilson called off the meetings with the newspaper men promising to resume them when it was possible so to do. The reason for the stopping of the interchanges between the president and the news gatherers was that Mr. Wilson felt he could not discuss foreign affairs, and as they were uppermost in the people's minds the conversation naturally would drift to them and it would be difficult to avoid reference thereto.

It is entirely probable now that the newspaper men will avoid asking any questions about foreign affairs which are in their nature too delicate for the president to answer. Other subjects, however, will be discussed thoroughly and even if the president does not wish his views on certain matters to be given out, his words will be a guide to the newspaper men and will prevent them from making possible errors of judgment when writing on the supposed attitude of the administration toward this question or that.

Careful About Being Quoted.

When the president is willing that his views on certain subjects shall be put on the wires at once he so signifies, but he frequently says he prefers it shall be said that the president views a certain matter in a certain light, rather than to put his words in quotation marks.

Occasionally, however, Mr. Wilson agrees to be quoted and then it is almost his invariable custom to ask the stenographer who is always at his elbow to take down what he has to say, to make manifold copies of it on the typewriter and to submit a copy to him for approval. In this way he avoids possible misquotation, although it can be said that rarely has the president of the United States had occasion to say that any of the correspondents have misconstrued his words or mistaken his meaning.

Sometimes a big story comes out of these newspaper conferences. About three and a half years ago the president in the middle of one of the talks with the newspaper men said: "There is an insidious lobby working in this city." It is proper to quote what he said because he allowed himself to be quoted at the time.

Instantly newspaper men said almost in chorus, "There is a big story in this, Mr. President, if you will allow us to quote you." He called in a stenographer and made the statement concerning lobbying methods in congress, a statement which resulted in the great lobby investigation in which the doings of some men were shown up in rather an unpleasant light.

National Press Club Flourishes.

President Wilson, cabinet officers and prominent men from all parts of the world will address the National Press club of this city before the winter has waned. This national organization of newspaper men, it is a pleasure to chronicle, is in a flourishing condition.

Once in a while a man likes to talk shop, and if those who have to listen may be believed, the once in a while comes often. The Press club of this town is just what its name signifies, a national organization.

Years ago there was a press club in Washington which went the way of death before it had attained many years of age and, it may be said without acrimony, before it could attain the age of entire discretion. It was succeeded after a lapse of considerable time by the present National Press club, which has been a success since its inception.

When it is said that the Washington organization is a national press club, the proof can be adduced by a glance at the list of active members and at that of the papers they represent. It is almost unnecessary to say that most of the Washington correspondents come from the towns in which are located the papers which they represent. In other words, here in Washington are gathered newspaper men who have done reportorial work in most of the big cities and in many of the smaller towns of the United States.

Looking at the list of active members and the papers represented, we jump within the space of a line or two from Greensboro, N. C., to Seattle, Wash., and from Birmingham, Ala., to Minneapolis, Minn. The towns which lie in between also, of course, are represented.

The National Press club in its rooms at the top of the Riggs building, acts as host every year to many of the most prominent men of the world. Its rooms have echoed the voices of royalty and semi-royalty, of democracy in its broad sense, of science, of travel, of exploration, of invention, of diplomacy, of politics and of journalism.

The rooms of the Press club include the great general room, with one of the most beautiful open fireplaces to be found in all the country. There is a commodious library with plenty of books. The restaurant is a model. There are a billiard and pool room, a card room, a writing room and a good-sized office for the necessary clerical force.

Foreign Diplomats Work Hard.

Officials of the American department of state may think in these days of war that they are the hardest-worked men in Washington but if they do so think they are thinking beside the mark. There are certain foreigners in this town who know little sleep in these days when their countries are at war with one another.

The diplomatic list issued by the department of state gives the foreign ambassadors and ministers in Washington in the order of their rank of service. One of the foreigners the other day picking up the list, spoke of it as a "labor list." He was telling the truth in large part. As for himself, he has not seen a day's vacation in two years and a half and his working condition is that of seven or eight of his colleagues and of all the members of their staffs.

First in order, as he is in length of service in America, is J. J. Jusserand, the ambassador of France to the United States. Since August 1, 1914, Mr. Jusserand has been absent from Washington only on two or three occasions and these were occasions which called him forth to labor in other cities just as he has been laboring in Washington. He has been in America for almost fourteen years as the ambassador of his country. He, unquestionably, is the best-known diplomat personally now in America.

Next in rank to Mr. Jusserand is Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the ambassador from Germany. The count has been a representative of his country in the United States for eight years. The newspapers from time to time have given full accounts of the activities of the German ambassador. Enough has been written about him to show that his laboring hours are long. It is possible that he has had more perplexing and delicate duties to perform in the last two years and a half than have fallen to the lot of any other foreign ambassador.

The ambassador of Russia to the United States is George Bakhmeteff, master of the imperial court of Russia. It is perhaps worthy of note that each of the ambassadors thus far named has an American woman for his wife. Presumably it is right to call Madame Jusserand an American woman, although she was born in Paris, her father and mother both being Americans.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff has just completed the fifth year of his service in Washington. Like the first two ambassadors named he at present has a hard-working time of it. A friend of his said the other day that figuratively speaking there were as many trenches to be dug in Washington as on any front in Europe.

Spring Rice, Busy, Too.

Next in order of rank is Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, who has been in this country for a little more than three years, a period of time which, of course, includes the continuance of the present war in Europe. The duties of Sir Cecil have been as onerous as those of his colleague ambassadors. Like them he takes no vacation and almost constantly is at his post in the big embassy which belongs to the British government and which is situated on Connecticut avenue.

Sir Cecil, previous to his appointment as ambassador, had served in a junior diplomatic capacity in Washington. From here he went to Persia and then was changed to Washington.

The Italian ambassador, Count V. Machohi di Celleri, came to Washington after the outbreak of the war in Europe, but before his own country had entered into it. He shares the burdens of work of the other foreigners here present. Today there is no ambassador from Austria-Hungary in the United States, the hard work falling upon the counselor, Baron Erich Zwiadinek.

A new ambassador has just come from Japan, Mr. Almaro Sato. He speaks English fluently. Within a night or two he made an address at a dinner given by a famous club in Washington in which he showed that his wit is equal to that of any ambassador, occidental or oriental, who ever saw service in this city.

WOUNDS OF HORSES

Animal Is Often Stung by Swarm of Insects.

SINGLE STING NOT DANGEROUS

Nostrils May Be Closed as Result of Swelling and Possibly Cause Asphyxiation—Treatment for Burns and Scalds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poisoned wounds are the result of bites of snakes, rabid dogs, stings of bees, wasps, etc. A single sting is not dangerous, but an animal is often stung by a swarm of insects, when the chief danger occurs from the swelling produced. If stung about the head, the nostrils may be closed as a result of the swelling, causing labored breathing and possibly asphyxiation. Intoxication may be produced by the absorption of this poison and is manifested by staggering gait, spreading of the legs, paralysis of the muscles, difficult respiration, and a rise of temperature. Death may follow in five to ten hours.

Treatment.
Douse the animal with cold water and apply an alkaline liquid, such as soap-suds, bicarbonate of soda, or weak solution of ammonia. Internally give alcohol, ether, or camphor to strengthen the heart. In case of bites by rattlesnakes, moccasins, or other poisonous snakes, a painful swelling occurs about the bitten part, which is followed by labored breathing, weakness, retching, fever, and death from collapse. The animal usually recovers if it can be kept alive over the third day. In treating the animal, a tight ligature should be passed about the part above the wound to keep the poison from entering the general circulation. Wash out the wound thoroughly with antiseptics and then apply a caustic, such as silver nitrate, or burn with a hot instrument. A subcutaneous injection of one-fourth dram of one per cent solution of chromic acid above the wound is also beneficial. Cold water may be applied to the wound to combat the inflammation.

Bites of rabid dogs produce an infected wound, and the virus of rabies introduced in this manner should be removed or destroyed in the wound. Therefore produce considerable bleeding by incising the wound, wash out thoroughly with ten per cent solution of zinc chloride, and then apply caustics or the actual cautery. Horses thus bitten should be maintained under strict observation for the possible development of rabies during a period of at least three months, and if the disease appears, the horse should be killed immediately.

Burns and Scalds.
These wounds of domestic animals are, fortunately, of rare occurrence; however, when they do occur, if at all extensive, they prove to be quite troublesome and in many cases are fatal. They are classified in three degrees according to the severity of the burn: First degree, where there is a simple reddening of the skin; second degree, where there is a formation of vesicles, or blisters; third degree, where there is a complete destruction of vitality of the tissues, such as would occur in charring from direct contact with flames or from escaping steam. Besides the burns caused by flames and steam, there are other causative agents, such as chemicals (caustic, alkalis and acids), lightning stroke, and occasionally the broken trolley wires of electric railways. When a large surface of the skin is burned or scalded, the animal (if it does not die at once from shock) will soon show signs of fever—shivering, coldness of the extremities, weakness, restlessness, quick and feeble pulse, and labored breathing. No matter which agent is a factor in the production of burns, the

lesions are practically of the same nature. The extent and site of the burn should lead one in the determination and course of treatment. Burns of the shoulder and those about the region of the elbow or other parts where there is much movement of the tissues are grave, and, if at all extensive, treatment should not be attempted, but the immediate destruction of the animal is advised. A burn of the third degree, where there is a destruction of the vitality of large areas of tissue, even on parts not subject to much motion, is extremely tedious to treat; in fact, it is questionable whether the treatment and keep of the animal will ever be compensated for, even though recovery does take place; this, in any event, will require at least six or eight weeks. Burns caused by lightning stroke and trolley wires are liable to occur in irregular lines, and, unless death occurs at once, they generally are not serious.

Treatment.
Treatment should be prompt and effective. If the burns are extensive, the constitutional symptoms should be combated with whisky and milk and eggs or ammonia carbonate, strychnin, caffeine, and other stimulants to prevent shock. In the local treatment, to alleviate the pain, the application of cold water in some form and the hypodermic injection of morphine are recommended. In burns of the first degree, where there is only a superficial inflammation, lead carbonate (white lead) ointment is very good. Carron oil (lime-water and linseed oil, equal parts) is a standard remedy, but a liniment composed of linseed oil and lime-water each 200 parts, bicarbonate of soda 100 parts, and thymol 1 part, is perhaps better. The scorched surface should be covered with this liniment and then with a layer of borated gauze or absorbent cotton, to protect it from the air. The application should be frequently renewed. Carbolyated vaseline may be used in place of the above. In case the burn is more extensive, the following solution may be used: Picric acid 2 parts, alcohol 40 parts, water 400 parts. The lesion should be thoroughly cleansed with this solution used on absorbent cotton. The vesicles, if any appear, should be opened with a clean needle, allowing the skin to remain. Strips of gauze or absorbent cotton saturated with the solution should now be applied and renewed only occasionally. In burns of the second and third degrees more satisfactory results may be obtained with nonpoisonous, dry dressing powder, such as is used in ordinary open wounds, as tannic acid 8 parts and iodoform 1 part, or a salve made of this powder and a sufficient quantity of vaseline. When sloughing of the tissues takes place the wounds should be cleansed with a warm 3 per cent solution of carbolic acid, all loose fragments of tissue removed, and either a dry, antiseptic dressing powder or carbolyated vaseline ointment applied to exclude the air. Proud flesh should be controlled by the application of silver nitrate in the form of a caustic pencil.

Burns due to mineral acids may be treated by flushing the parts with a copious quantity of cold water or by the application of whiting or chalk. Either use a large quantity of water at the start or use the chalk first, then wash with water. If the irritant has been a caustic alkali, such as potash, lye, ammonia or soda, then vinegar should be the first application. Carron oil is a good general application for all burns for the first week; then this should be followed by the ordinary antiseptic wound dressings.

Trouble Is With Teeth.
If a horse is in poor condition and fails to respond to feed and care, there is usually something wrong with the teeth.

Poetry of Agriculture.
Horticulture has been called the poetry of agriculture, and so it is. It embraces the most beautiful features of country life.

ECONOMIC PASTURE ON FARM

Practical Data Should Be Secured as to Number of Acres Needed to Support One Head.

In many cases land is given over to use as pasture which will not support sufficient stock to make any reasonable return on the investment. Such land properly belongs in the category of nonproductive land, in that it makes no return commensurate with the interest on the money invested.

It should be borne in mind that the quality of the pasturage in relation to the land value is an important consideration in choosing a farm. For instance, what is economic pasture on land that is worth \$10 per acre might, on land valued at \$100 an acre, be decidedly uneconomic. This relation should be carefully studied in buying a farm with much pasture land. To determine whether pasture land is economic or not, practical data should be secured as to the number of acres necessary to support one head of stock and the interest on the value of the land in question.

current charge per head of the same kind of stock for a season's pasturage. Or the estimated value of the return in increased value of the stock or its products may be used for comparison. By this means the relative economy of pastures may be determined.

COLLAR SHOULD FIT SNUGLY

Contact Surface Should Be Smooth and Plastic—Crustations Should Be Removed Daily.

The horse collar should fit snugly. It should not pinch at the crest of the neck, and there should be room enough between the collar and lower part of the neck to admit the hand freely when not pulling.

The contact surface of the collar should be smooth and plastic and distributed over as much bearing surface as possible. The crustations that form on a collar should be removed daily.

Castrate all inferior or grade buck lambs early.

PREPARING SOIL FOR WHEAT

Quite as Much Depends on Preliminary Work for Best Development as on Use of Fertilizer.

Quite as much depends upon the proper preparation of the soil for the best development of plants as the use of fertilizers. A case in point is that of an intelligent Missouri farmer who lived in a section where the idea prevailed that wheat could not be profitably grown there. He had tried to raise wheat on his farm, in the old, rough way, and could get but ten or twelve bushels per acre. He visited the state experiment station at a time when a plot of ground was being prepared for wheat and became so impressed with their thorough methods of soil preparation that he prepared a field on his farm in the same way, and from this harvested a crop of 85 bushels of good wheat per acre, the only fertilizer used being stable manure.

TEST SEED WITHOUT CHARGE

Department of Agriculture and State Laboratories Will Perform Work for Farmers.

The seed laboratory of the United States department of agriculture, and also the seed laboratories of many of the experiment stations of the state colleges of agriculture, will make without charge tests of alfalfa seed and other seeds both for purity and germination. The test for purity determines the percentage of pure seed and weed seeds, including dodder.

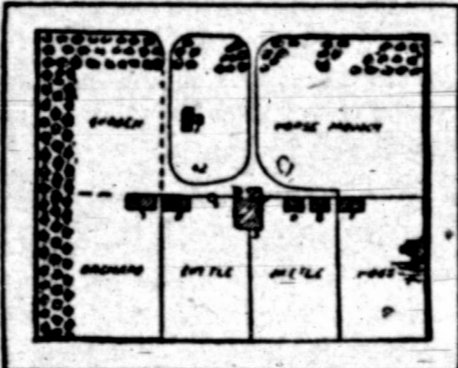
Samples sent to the department should be addressed to the Seed Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The name and address of the seller, the year and place of growth, the price paid, and the name and address of the sender of the seed should accompany the sample in so far as this information can be given.

MODEL PLAN FOR FARMSTEAD

Sketch Shows Suitable Arrangement of Building, Windbreaks, Etc., on Small Farm.

In response to a query The Farmer gives the following plan for placing buildings on a small farm:

We submit herewith a sketch showing a suitable arrangement for buildings, windbreaks, etc., on a farm that must face the north. A south or east



Plan for Farmstead—(1) House, (2) Well, (3) Poultry House, (4) Watering Trough, (5) Main Barn, (6) Machine Shed, (7) Hog House, (8) Corn Crib, (9) Granary.

face is very much to be preferred if it can be had. We believe it is better to have the farmstead next to the road, about half way from either corner, rather than to have it set back in the middle of the farm.

BEST PLACE FOR SEED CORN

Unused Room in House Where It Will Escape Severe Freezing and Keep Dry Is Favored.

Seed corn must be stored in a dry place where it is well enough protected to insure it from severe freezing. Lofts of stables are not always dry.

The best place to store seed corn is in an unused room in the house.

ICE NECESSARY FOR SUMMER

One-Half Ton Per Cow If Cream Is to Be Produced—Two Tons Per Cow If Milk Is Shipped.

Store one-half ton of ice per cow if cream is to be produced, and two tons per cow if whole milk is to be shipped. This quantity, if properly stored, should provide the ice necessary for dairy and household use for a year, making due allowance for melting.

Advantage of Poultryman.
As a general proposition the poultryman comes nearer getting the retail market price for his products than does the producer in any other branch of rural industry.

Silage for a Steer.
A cubic foot of silage weighs about 40 pounds. A 1,000-pound steer will eat about a cubic foot a day. Calculate from this how large your silo should be.

Well Fixed for Hogs.
The man who keeps cows is well fixed for raising hogs.

Secrets of Success in Hair Dressing



The secret of success in hairdressing lies in the accomplishment of graceful lines, no matter by what means, more than in any other particular. The artist in coiffures must study the head and face of his patron and with the resources he has at hand make the contour of the head graceful from every angle of view. A beautifully shaped head may look its best with the hair wrapped about it as closely as possible, so as not to interfere with its contour.

Often the hairdresser succeeds best by placing the hair high, but sometimes this arrangement will not do at all, and he must build the hair out on the crown or mass it at the nape of the neck. Nearly always waves and curls add a charm, but there are exceptions even to this rule.

A coiffure whose inspiration has

been handed down through centuries is built on classic lines, as shown in the accompanying picture. The hair is waved for it and brought over the forehead and out on the cheek in accordance with the vogue of the hour. A small knot at the back is surrounded by short curls, and a sparkling pin emphasizes them. A narrow headband of ribbon is a requisite of this lovely style. It might be in satin or velvet in any color, or a narrow-band of gold or silver, plain or jeweled. This is one of the coiffures which vie with others at the opera this season, where honors are not easy. For hairdressers are searching the past for ideas and turning out coiffures in many modes.

John B. Stovall

Liberal Lines in Coats



Train Is Growing.

The train is gradually growing wider and longer. From a mere panel of tulle or silk, attached to the shoulders and having no relation whatever to the frock, it has become incorporated with the skirt, or as a mantelike drapery of voluminous proportions.

In many instances the overskirt of a gown is extended at each side to form long points which trail behind like a double train when mildy walks. These points are trimmed with tassels or ornaments of metal or beads.

Dark Dresses or Suits.

Dark dresses or suits can be cleaned beautifully by this method: Boil a number of ivy-leaves until the water becomes almost black; when cold lay the clothes on a table and brush all over with the liquid, press with a hot iron.

Favorite Design.

The bluebird, emblem of hope, is a general favorite with needleworkers. It is worked in blue and makes a very attractive design.

Party Frocks for the Debutante



The feet of the new adventurer in social pleasures tread a path made more or less rosy according to the success of her party frocks. The pretty maid in the accompanying picture is suitably clothed, for her gown is just demure enough to suggest youth and just sparkling enough to express joy, and in every particular it fulfills its mission. It goes without saying that the mission of this, as of all other gowns, is first of all, to be becoming.

This frock is made of satin with an underskirt of net and lace and a bodice developed in the same materials. Silver threads gleam in the lace, and a narrow line of spangles edges the bottom of the overskirt and pointed bodice. Narrow silver braid outlines gay little baskets and bowknots, which it joins by weaving lines all about the overskirt of satin, and this note of silver is repeated in the slip-steps.

The underskirt of net is finished with two flounces of silver-run lace about the bottom. The wide scallops at the bottom of the overskirt reach only a little below the top of these flounces, and are defined by spangles. Except for a small pannier drape at each side the overskirt hangs in straight lines from the waist. For a short figure this drape would better be dispensed with.

An underbodice of net is gathered by two rows of shirring into a round neck and has elbow sleeves finished

with silver-run lace. The satin underbodice is merely a length of the material drawn about the figure and trimmed in a point at the front. Two rows of spangles define its lower edge.

About the top of the satin bodice and over the right shoulder there is a light drapery of tulle. Over the left shoulder a suspender of narrow velvet ribbon proves that it is the unexpected that happens in gowns as in other feminine affairs.

Julie Bottorally

The Fabric Glove.

With the exception of very formal afternoon wear, the fabric glove is without doubt in excellent standing for all occasions. Evening does not count, as not one woman in ten wears gloves with an evening gown. She has huge fur cuffs or pockets in her evening coat, into which she slips her ungloved hands. So it can be said without reservation, then, that for general utility wear fabric gloves are as correct as kid. They are being cut in excellent shapes, and come in such blending colors as fawn, mole and, of course, white. They are quite as expensive as the service kid glove, but can be washed and are better for the hands, it is said, than the tighter kid, which is apt to make the hands red from lack of circulation.

Bags Must Match Millinery



Simple Coiffures.

No fussy heads nowadays are permitted to the woman of the hour. Brushed straight back and round, and fixed upon the top with a knob, is a favorite coiffure. Of course, there are others, and those in which a sleek brushing is the principal feature seem smartest. These are really a careful arrangement of no arrangement. A compressed suggestion of Japan is also quite the thing in hair dressing. A loose Madonna hair arrangement is al-

ready in vogue, and a most becoming one it is when the hair has a kink in it, natural or seminatural. One woman who has just come over from France says that in Paris and Petrograd—note the combination—coiffures are becoming very elaborate and that they are much higher. So the artist in hair may hope.

Bishop Sleeve.

The bishop sleeve in many forms is perhaps used more than any other style at present.

TRAINING COLLIE DOGS

UNFAILING SOURCE OF HELP AND SATISFACTION TO FARMER.

First Essential in Breaking Animal for Any Purpose is to Teach Him to Mind—Pup Learns Quickly What is Wanted.

Upon farms where stock is kept, a well-broken collie dog is an unfailing source of help and satisfaction, while an unbroken, untrained dog is a continual nuisance. In handling stock with a dog, it is important that the dog be well-trained, and that great care be exercised while the animals are getting used to being managed by him.



Friend of Any Farmer.

When these two conditions are fulfilled it is surprising how easily and economically stock can be taken care of.

The first essential in breaking a dog for any purpose is to teach him to mind. Dogs are intelligent and affectionate animals and are usually gratified to do the will of their master. If possible, an animal should be broken to mind without fear of punishment. In breaking dogs to handle stock it is a great advantage to have stock that is used to being driven by a dog, upon which to break the puppy. Stock that is not used to a dog is often easily frightened, or it may fight the dog.

It is an excellent plan to have an older and well-broken dog to assist in the training, as dogs are imitative.

The puppy quickly learns what is wanted by association with the older dog. In training dogs avoid shouting. It is as easy to teach them to mind a single word or a whistle, and much more satisfactory, and remember that much more can be accomplished by kindness than harshness.

SHED TO STORE THE MANURE

Loss by Leaching When Exposed in Winter Amounts to Considerable Sum—Keep It Covered.

Chemical analysis made during five years at the Ohio experiment station show that barnyard manure loses about one-half its potassium, one-third its nitrogen and one-fourth its phosphorus when exposed to the weather for three winter months.

At prices prevailing before the European war the fertility constituents in a ton of manure would be worth about \$2. The loss by leaching three months would then amount to about 80 cents. At the present cost of potash the loss would be nearly \$2 from this material alone. A shed to store the manure should pay for itself this winter.

SHAPING UP A STRAW STACK

Few Minutes Spent in Cleaning Up Will Be Well Paid For—Straw is Valuable Property.

Every straw pile has quite a lot of straw strewn around the stack that will be covered up by snow and practically wasted if it is not taken care of. This straw is worth money, and a few hours put in shaping up the stack and picking up the scattered straw will be mighty well spent.

Fowls Need These.

The importance of keeping grit and oyster shell before the poultry at all times cannot be over-estimated and is especially important during the winter months.

Discouraging Feature.

Farming has many discouraging features, but so has every other business. Experience will prove that farming has no more disappointments than the others.

Feeds for Horses.

Different horses require different kinds of foods, the same as different people; study each horse and see what kind of food he does best on.

Storing Celery.

Celery should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated cellar. It is often stored in a cold frame, covered with boards and straw, to prevent freezing.

Lose Much to Save Little.

There are lots of men who lose a thousand-dollar apple crop just to save the price of a twenty-five-dollar spray pump.

KILLING WHITE GRUBS

Plowing in Late Fall and During Winter Will Help.

According to Their Life Cycles Pests Will Be Abundant Next Year, Causing Much Damage to Various Farm Crops.

Every effort should be made to prevent destruction by "white grubs," which, according to their life cycles, will be abundant in 1917 and 1918, causing damage to timothy and small grains in 1917 and to corn in 1918.

Late fall and winter plowing will destroy many of the hibernating cutworms as well as such insect pests as white grubs. This, therefore, should be practiced when earlier plowing is impracticable. Farm poultry trained to follow the plow are also a great value in destroying the pest, and hogs



White Grub and Parent Beetle.

that are allowed to pasture upon land that harbors cutworms will root up and devour great quantities of the insects.

In most cases the moths lay their eggs in the late summer or early fall in fields which are covered with grass or weeds. The worms hatch in a few weeks, feed upon this vegetation until cold weather, and then hibernate as partly-grown caterpillars. When the infested field is broken up and planted to corn or other wide-row crops in the spring, the worms are deprived of their natural food and are compelled to attack the newly-planted crop. They continue to consume an enormous amount of food until they have attained their full growth, and change to the pupal or resting stage in late June or early July.

ATTENTION TO COLT'S FEET

Uneven Growth Will Often Result in Misshapen Joints and Bones—Use Rasp and Nippers.

The colt's feet require attention. An uneven growth of the feet at this period will often result in misshapen bones and joints that will prove to be permanent injuries. If the colt will let you handle him at all it is easy to keep the feet correctly proportioned with nippers and a rasp; practice and observation will soon enable a man who has fair judgment to determine what trimming the feet of each colt need.

As a general rule the feet should be examined every six or eight weeks. If the colt's owner can't look after this matter himself he should obtain the services of someone who can, for it may mean the difference of fifty or one hundred dollars in the value of the animal later in life.

COMPOSTED MANURE IS GOOD

Better Than Well-Rotted Article and Very Much Cheaper—Is Well-Balanced Plant Food.

Composted manure is as good or better than the ordinary well-rotted article and very much cheaper because more can be saved and much less is wasted by being washed away or leaching into the soil while rotting. It is a better balanced plant food and does not produce so much leaf and vine instead of the fruit or roots for which most garden crops are grown.

Advantage of Silo.

Every farm should have a silo. All classes of live stock will eat and thrive on silage. The silo saves every particle of the food value of the succulent green corn.

Avoid Accidents.

Keep your coat and wristbands buttoned when working around saws, threshers, or any machinery with swift turning wheels or shafts. It may save accidents.

Currying a Cow Pays.

It pays to curry a cow—if she pays without currying. If she doesn't, it doesn't pay to curry her, or feed her either. We don't keep cows just for pets.

House for 100 Hens.

A house 20 by 20 will provide housing room and exercising space for 100 hens. A house less than 14 feet wide is not practical.

Menace to Sheep.

A narrow doorway or gateway is a menace to sheep that must be driven through it. Let all gates be wide.

POOR METHODS ARE COSTLY

Farmers and Jobbers Could Make \$2,000,000 More a Year if Modern Plans Were Adopted.

Kansas farmers and jobbers are paying a high price for carelessness and poor methods in handling and marketing eggs, according to F. E. Fox, assistant in poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The egg business in Kansas amounts to nearly \$30,000,000 annually. On this \$2,000,000 more could be made if farmers would realize the importance of proper methods in handling eggs and poultry," commented Mr. Fox.

"This enormous loss is due to improper nesting and housing, improper feeding, improper care and handling of eggs on the farm, carelessness in hauling and shipping, and carelessness on the part of the merchant in marketing.

"Loss to the producer due to these causes is principally in the quality of the product, for which he receives a lower price. Loss to the consumer is in receiving eggs of poor quality, for which he pays more than they are worth."

LAYING QUALITY OF PULLETS

Purchase a Purebred Male and Stop Trying to Keep Flock of All Kinds and Colors.

The thinking poultryman realizes that the male is "half of the pen." The chickens have one father in common and may have separate mothers, so the male's vigor and personality is in every chick.

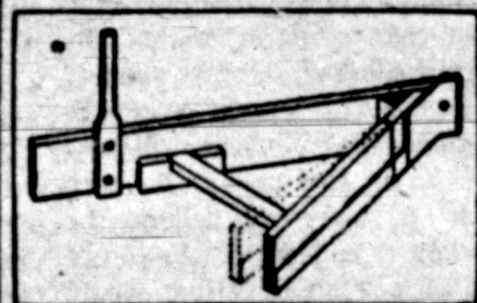
Get a purebred male. Stop this keeping a flock of all kinds and colors. Be careful to choose a male of real merit, bred with care and for a purpose.

Whichever of the two aims—eggs or meat—is the best with you, select for that purpose, but never forget that a well-bred cockerel, one bred from meat-producing and egg-laying ancestry, will decidedly improve the laying quality of the pullets, even if you are aiming and have chosen for the purpose of size.

CLEARING WALKS AND ROADS

Adjustable Scraper Is Useful for Many Kinds of Work on Farm During Winter Season.

My adjustable "V" scraper or crowder proves useful for many kinds of work, and especially in winter for clearing walks or roads of snow, says a writer in Missouri Valley Farmer. The sketch, I think, explains its construction fully. It is well to cover the prow with a piece of sheetiron. The



For Clearing Roads or Walks.

adjustable, or hinged side may be made like the other, in one solid, hingeless piece if you wish.

WELL-ROTTED MANURE BEST

Better for Gardens and Cheaper Than Commercial Fertilizers in These War Times.

Well-rotted manure is better than fresh manure for gardens. It is also cheaper than commercial fertilizers in these war times, when the supplies of some fertilizers are cut off by the blockade and the materials used in making others are very high in price because they are used in making explosives.

Useless Waste.

There are known to be 176 different kinds of insects that are more or less injurious to apple trees. There is not a single one of these that birds will not destroy.

Reduce Egg Production.

Egg reduction instead of production is a sure result if hens are housed in crowded, poorly placed, ill-lighted houses.

Comfortable Hen House.

A laying house must be a real home for the hens before they will undertake their domestic duty of egg laying.

Farming Without Manure.

Farming without the use of manures will sooner or later become a losing business and result in soil exhaustion.

Clean Milk Costs More.

It costs more to produce clean milk than dirty milk. The difference in cost is health insurance.

Cause of Mottled Butter.

Mottled butter is due largely to uneven distribution of salt.

THE SENATE APPROVES PRESIDENT'S PEACE NOTE

After Three Days of Lively Debate
the Senate Approves President
Wilson's Action.

Washington.—Approval of President Wilson's request for a statement of peace terms from the European belligerents was voted Friday by the senate at the conclusion of three days of stirring debate. Action came with dramatic suddenness when democratic leaders decided to accept a form of resolution that would not commit the senate to indorsement of the whole of the president's note, and ten republicans of the progressive group joined the majority in making the vote 48 to 17. Senator Martine of New Jersey was the only democrat to vote in the negative. Discussion of the subject had reached a climax during the day with a sensational declaration by Senator Lewis, chief spokesman for the democrats, replying to republican criticism of the president's course. Without referring directly to the submarine controversy, the senator said the United States could not keep out of the war if it continued, and that America would not again accept misconception of orders or zeal of an officer as an excuse for an injury to a citizen or property.

The chief objection urged against the original resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock was that it would indorse the president's offer to join in a movement to guarantee world peace and his declaration of the interest of the United States in small nations. Progressive republicans joined Senator Lodge and others in this contention.

The resolution adopted was proposed by Senator Jones, republican, of Washington, and was accepted by Senator Hitchcock as a substitute for his own. It resolves:

"That the senate approves and strongly indorses the request by the president in the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

BILL WOULD CREATE STATE COMMISSION ON HIGHWAYS

Good Roads Association Hold Meeting
and Drafts Proposal for Permanent
Highways.

Austin, Tex.—The legislative committee of the Texas Good Roads Association at a special meeting held Wednesday drafted a bill expressing the assent of the State of Texas to the provisions of an act of the sixty-fourth congress of the United States, approved July 11, 1916, providing for federal aid in the construction of post roads in the states of the union; authorizing the Texas highway commission to co-operate with the United States secretary of agriculture in the administration of the said act of congress, and declaring an emergency. Also a bill creating a department of the public service of the state, to be known as the state highway department, the administrative control of which shall be vested in the members of the state highway commission and the state highway engineer.

The commission is to consist of three members to be appointed by the governor. The chairman is to receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum and two advisory members are each to receive \$2,500 a year.

Attending the meeting was Howard Bland of Taylor, president of the Texas Good Roads Association; D. E. Colp of San Antonio, secretary of the association; John W. Warren of San Antonio, chairman of the legislative committee; Mayor Ed H. McCulston of Paris, Representative L. Tillotson of Sealy, Captain J. D. Fauntleroy, United States highway engineer in charge of the sixth district; George D. Marshall, United States highway engineer assigned to Texas; State Senator Walter D. Caldwell of Travis County and others.

New Apportionment Is Made.

Austin, Tex.—With the apportionment Wednesday of \$1 per capita by State Superintendent of Public Instruction W. F. Doughty for the present scholastic year is brought up to \$3 per capita, the largest for any corresponding period during the history of the Texas public schools.

Oklahoma Bandits Kill Two Possemen. Nowata, Okla.—Two members of a posse were killed and one fatally wounded as the result of a battle Saturday with a band of robbers eighteen miles northeast of Nowata. John Garretson and Marshall Bullock of Delaware were shot and killed and a son of Garretson was wounded. The bandits were camping in a ravine thickly surrounded by trees and shrubbery.

CLINKERS



ONE FUNERAL FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN KILLED IN STORM COMPULSORY ERADICATION OF TEXAS TICKS FAVORED

Interment Was Made in Little Cemetery
Near the Ill-Fated School
House.

McAlester, Okla.—The people of Vireton have buried their dead. Fifty slowly moving wagons, buggies and hacks wended their way to the little Ash Creek cemetery, a mile and a half west of the ill-fated school house, Saturday. The representatives of the sorrowing families gathered in the little burial spot, while from ten of the vehicles the bodies of the ten school children were lifted and carried to newly made graves.

One burial service was conducted, and those buried at the one public funeral were: Alta Warren, 18, and Verda Warren, 14, daughters of E. L. Warren; Merta Davis, 9, and Ollie Davis, 7, daughters of R. H. Davis; Elsie Perry, 14, and Raymond Perry, 8, daughter and son of B. F. Perry; Florence Rose, 16, and Jesse Rose, 8, daughter and son of John Rose; James Paddy, 13, son of J. W. Paddy; Budge Brummett, 6, son of R. D. Brummett. The bodies of the two Davis children were buried in one casket. The body of Etta Pendleton, 17, daughter of John Pendleton, was buried Friday. The bodies of Jesse Bristow, 17, and Lilly Bristow, 7, son and daughter of J. H. Bristow, and the body of Albert Dickinson, 6, son of Virgil Dickinson, were buried at Massey. The body of Flo McFall, 7, daughter of G. F. McFall, was buried at Featherstone.

The death of Florence Rose, which occurred Friday, raised the toll of the cyclone in the Vireton district to fifteen.

Muskogee, Okla.—Eleven school children were killed, four probably fatally hurt and eight seriously injured when a tornado wrecked the Vireton rural school house, thirteen miles northwest of McAlester, shortly before noon Thursday.

The school building, a Baptist Indian mission a quarter of a mile away, and four farmhouses are in ruins and a half dozen other farmhouses were lifted from their foundations in the wake of the storm, which swept a narrow path for a distance of six miles.

Money Paid for Schools.

Austin, Tex.—The State of Texas paid out approximately \$1,000,000 more last year for scholastic purposes than was collected, according to figures in the comptroller's department published this week. These figures compiled by the department show that during the fiscal year, September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916, there was collected as school tax the sum of \$5,876,926.30 and the apportionment based on a scholastic population of 1,160,000 was \$6,775,386, or a difference over and above collections of \$904,459.70. Estimated scholastic population for 1916-17 was 1,230,000 scholastics.

Nineteen States Now Are Dry.

Washington.—Prohibition laws January 1 were in effect in nineteen states, according to a survey of conditions made by the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church, a summary of which was made public Saturday. The nineteen prohibition states, according to the summary, are Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kansas, Maine, North Dakota, Iowa, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, Washington, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, Arizona and Arkansas, with laws approved and not yet effective in Michigan, South Dakota, Montana and Nebraska.

The Texas Jersey Cattle Club and Texas Dairymen's Association Pass Resolutions, Etc.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The joint sessions of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club and the Texas Dairy Men's Association adjourned Friday.

Dupont B. Lyon of Sherman was re-elected president of the Jersey Cattle Club; Walter Conley of Tyler was elected vice president; C. M. Evans of College Station was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and Frank Bobbit of Hillsboro and Walter Downs of McKinney were elected to places on the executive committee.

At the business session of the Dairy Men's Association President H. A. Clapp appointed J. H. Clutter of College Station as chairman of a committee to arrange for the all-dairy products banquet to be given in the new model dairy barn at the college next summer on the occasion of the farmers' congress.

Legislation for compulsory tick eradication, designed to eliminate the tick entirely from Texas, and effective not later than January 1, 1919, is called for in a resolution adopted.

In other resolutions the two organizations offer their services to any county having under consideration measures for the eradication of the tick.

By a margin of only one vote the convention adopted a resolution calling for legislation compelling the slaughter of tubercular cattle.

A resolution was adopted which asks the American Jersey Cattle Club to contribute prize money for the Texas State Fair demonstration and show rings for Jerseys in proportion to revenues received from Texas. It was pointed out that the national association had not contributed as liberally to the Texas Fair as they had to fairs in Iowa and Kentucky, where entries were no greater.

By another resolution the first Friday of the state fair was the date set for the judging of Jerseys and the following day set for the sale.

Resolutions indorsing the forthcoming "safe farming" campaign of the Texas Bankers' Association, the extension department of the A. and M. College, the Texas Industrial Congress, the University of Texas and the department of agriculture were adopted.

J. W. Ridgway of College Station was named as judge of Jerseys at the next national feeders and breeders show.

The Dairy Men's Association did not elect officers at the meeting, but will do so during its summer meeting at College Station.

Will Ask Emergency Appropriation.

Austin, Tex.—Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president of the University of Texas, will ask for an emergency appropriation of \$100,000 for the State School of Mines at El Paso. It is proposed to erect four buildings with the appropriation and with money received from the sale of the old site and the insurance on the building recently destroyed by fire. The buildings contemplated are an administration building, a dormitory, a mill and a chemical laboratory.

Mystery of Growth Solved.

Berkeley, Cal.—Scientists at the University of California have discovered the substance that produces growth in the human body, it was announced Monday. Tethelin is what they call it. It is located in the pituitary body at the base of the brain and, retarding or accelerating its functions, it may be possible, according to the Berkeley scientists, to control the stature of human beings.

OKLAHOMA STATE LEADS IN PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM

Texas Ranks Third for the Year With
26,000,000 Barrels and a Gain
of 8,500,000.

Washington.—The State of Oklahoma led in the production of petroleum for 1916 with 105,000,000 barrels, an increase of about 7,000,000 barrels, and Texas was third with a total production of 26,000,000 barrels, an increase of 8,500,000 barrels. Louisiana was fifth with a production of 15,800,000 barrels, a decrease of more than 2,000,000 barrels. The total production for the United States was 292,300,000 barrels, an increase of 11,196,000 barrels, which marked a high record.

The incentive that caused the increase in 1916, according to a statement from the United States geological survey, include higher prices for oil at the wells, which encouraged drillers in all fields; a decrease in the Cushing pool of Oklahoma, which allowed the product of mid-continent fields access to the market, and a greatly increased demand for crude oil, expressing the needs of a large number of new refineries that were installed during the period of overproduction and low prices in 1914 and 1915. The principal centers of increase were in Estill and Allen counties, Kentucky; Butler county, Kansas; Carter county, Oklahoma, and Converse, Park and Natrona counties, Wyoming.

An increase in drilling activity throughout Central and Northern Texas, the discovery of a productive deep sand at Electra and the extension of the productive area at Burkburnett resulted in an appreciable increase in the petroleum output credited to this area. Wildcat activity resulted in promising discoveries of gas on the Hess and Edmondson ranches in Northern Palo Pinto county; of oil and gas near Caddo and Breckenridge, Stephens county, and of oil near Holliday, Archer county.

In Eastern Texas a wildcat test near Bethany, Panola county, was completed in July as a productive oil well of sufficient capacity to justify additional drilling in that locality.

The important developments in Northern Louisiana in 1916 include, in Caddo parish, the extension of productive territory in the Mooringsport district, south of Caddo Lake, to the south and west, and the completion of a number of prolific gas wells in the new district south of Shreveport; in De Soto parish, the discovery of an undefined area of promising oil production in the vicinity of Logansport, near the Texas boundary; in Red River parish, the discovery of the new oil territory in the Grand Bayou district, southwest of the Crichton field; in Bossier parish, the discovery of an important source of gas near Elm Grove, west of Lake Bistineau; and in Morehouse parish, the discovery of a gas field of promise a few miles southwest of Bastrop.

Humble easily retains first rank in activity and of production among the salt dome pools of the gulf coastal plains, despite a decided waning of the supply of oil obtained from its deep sands. Sour Lake was a steady contributor to the oil output of this region throughout the year. The completion late in October of a 5,000-barrel oil well at a depth of about 2,000 feet in the Goose Creek pool added largely to the output of this erratic pool, and made it the center of drilling activity at the end of 1916.

High average prices for gulf coast grades of oil in 1916 resulted in greater activity in all the pools than in 1915, and to this activity most of the oil pools responded with increased production.

Accidents Reach 4,737 Total.

Austin, Tex.—During December, 1916, the number of accidents reported to the Texas industrial accident board was 4,737, according to the monthly report of the board issued Friday. Eight fatal accidents were reported; number of claims filed, 755; amount of compensation paid out by insurance companies, \$39,332.09; amount of medical expenditures, doctors' bills, medicines and hospital fees paid by insurance companies, \$12,359.17; total amount of expenditures as made by insurance companies, \$51,691.26; total amount of expenses since the beginning of the present fiscal year, September 1, \$179,603.69.

Citrus Canker Fight Proceeds.

Washington.—Continuation of the fight against the citrus canker which threatens to destroy the citrus orchards of the South and Southwest is provided for in an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill adopted Friday by the house. The total appropriation is \$430,000, of which \$180,000 is immediately available, but the remainder only when duplicated by local interests. Citrus canker has threatened the orchards of the Texas coast country and those along the Rio Grande border.

ARMIES OF CENTRAL POWERS ADVANCE

THOUGH FURTHER PROGRESS IS
MADE, RUSSIANS AND ROUMAN-
IANS GIVE BATTLE AND GAIN.

MORE TOWNS ARE TAKEN

The British Gain German Trenches in
France While They Lose to the
Turks Near the Tigris—The
Russians Are Active.

Latest From War Fronts.

Although the Teutonic allies have made further advances in Roumania, both in their operation driving eastward from the mountain region and northward from Wallachia into Moldavia, the Russians and Roumanians at various points are giving them battle, and at several places have met with success.

Between Fokshani and Fundeni the Russians made a strong attack over a front of about sixteen miles. They gained ground near Obilecht, says the German war office, but elsewhere were repulsed with heavy casualties. The Petrograd official communication, however, says the Russians re-established their former position near Kapatme, northwest of Fokshani, made an advance in the vicinity of Rasputza Lake and in a surprise attack captured trenches to the northwest in the Oltuz Valley.

Admission is made by Petrograd that the Russians and Roumanians on the upper reaches of the Suchitza River retired before the advancing invaders, while Berlin says that between the Oltuz and Putna valleys the defenders were pushed back further toward the plains. Mount Adobesti was stormed by a German detachment and captured.

On the northern end of the Russian line in Courland the Russians launched strong attacks near Mittau, but were repulsed, suffering casualties and losing 1,300 men made prisoner, according to Berlin. Near Riga considerable fighting is still in progress.

In the other war theaters bombardments and small enterprises by reconnoitering and raiding parties have featured the fighting. Rome reports an advance of about 5.0 yards by the Italians near Hill 308 during a surprise attack. In Macedonia the British endeavored again to push forward their line near Lake Doiran, but failed, according to Berlin.

Along the hundred-mile front in Southeastern Moldavia the troops of the central powers are slowly pressing the retreating Russians and Roumanians back upon the line of the Sereth River. The Sereth has been reached by the troops of Field Marshal von Mackensen at two points between Fokshani and Galatz, the last Roumanian port on the Danube, and which is reported under the fire of German guns.

From the Urul Valley to Galatz the Austro-Germans have been successful at several points, and have compelled the Russians and Roumanians to retire before their attacks. At one point in the Urul Valley the Russians were victorious in a battle for the possession of a height. Heavy fighting is reported in the region of Sorela, in the Suchitza Valley, about ten miles inside the Moldavian frontier. South of the Trotus Valley the Austro-Germans in their latest advance have taken 300 prisoners.

In Southern Moldavia, Field Marshal von Mackensen followed up his capture of Braila with the occupation of five towns south of the Sereth and between Fokshani and Galatz. North of Braila, Petrograd admits that the Russians and Roumanians have retired across the Sereth.

North of the River Ancre in Northern France, British troops in a night attack entered a German advanced trench. Northeast of Verdun a German raid was made into the French lines. Artillery engagements are taking place at other points on this front.

An attack by a strong British force against Turkish positions near Inam Muhamed on the Tigris front was repulsed with heavy losses. Constant reports, and the British retired to their trenches. East of Hamadan in Persia the Turks repulsed a Russian attack with severe casualties. Near Sakkiz a Russian attack also was checked by the Turks.

The conference at Rome between members of the entente allied governments was brought to a close Sunday. It is announced that the conference established once again the complete unity of views of the allies on the various questions down for discussion and that the statesmen present will leave Rome with a strong resolution to introduce greater co-ordination in their efforts for the successful issue of the war.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from the 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 COURIER'S INVITATION.

The Courier invites every subscriber who is not paid now for a year or more in advance to take advantage of the present low subscription price before midnight of January 31. The Courier's subscription price is only a dollar a year before that time. After that time, for reasons heretofore given and which it is not necessary to review again, the subscription price of the Courier will be \$1.50 a year. It is conceded by all that a county newspaper at \$1.50 a year—less than 3 cents a week—is the cheapest purchasable commodity, considering the cost of production, on the market to-day. Newspaper experts estimate that at a dollar a year the price is considerably under the cost of production. Those who want to save money and buy a commodity that is now estimated by experts to be below the cost of production have until midnight of January 31 to do so. Money orders shown to have been made out before that time will be accepted on Courier subscription at the rate of a dollar a year. But it is better to act now than to wait and run the risk of overlooking an opportunity to effect a saving.

ELECTION INDIFFERENCE.

The Fort Worth Record says that "the smallness of the vote that is cast in general elections in Texas is the cause of considerable worry to the Houston Post." "More votes," the Post says, "were cast on November 7 in such states as North Carolina, Tennessee, Minnesota, New Jersey, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa than were cast in Texas, which has a much larger population than any of them." The Post seems to think the trouble lies mainly with the present election law and with the poll tax requirement. "But the real fault must lie deeper than that," says the Record. "The people seem to feel hopeless of accomplishing anything through their present political machinery. They seem to feel that the issues as presented to them are essentially unreal and that as between the candidates that offer for public office there is not very much choice. Simplification of the ballot and of the machinery of government should do some good." A writer in the Post says that "one cause of this election indifference is the poll tax. Strange that we boast of universal suffrage when it is conditioned at \$1.75." The Courier is of the belief that the smallness of the vote that is cast in general elections in Texas is caused by the preponderance of the vote that is cast by one of the two strong political parties in the state. If the republican vote were nearly equal in numbers to that of the democratic vote, there would be a larger vote cast by both parties in the general elections. These conclusions are based on the large vote cast in the primaries where the issues are not so one-sided and where the op-

posing candidates have presumably an equal chance of election. Many democrats see all issues settled in the primaries and see no necessity for voting in the general elections. Those states that have fewer voters than Texas, but cast more votes in the general elections, are states where the democratic and republican parties are more evenly divided. The large vote in Texas in the democratic primaries should be conclusive proof that the poll tax requirement is not responsible for the small vote in the general elections. Democrats are not opposed to the payment of a poll tax. It is a democratic law, passed by a democratic legislature, and one of its objects is to maintain the political supremacy of the white race.

WHITE CITIZENS IN RUSK COUNTY WHO DO NOT READ.

An agent for one of the Rusk county papers and one who has traveled extensively over a large portion of the county informs the writer that he has met a considerable number of men at the heads of families who do not subscribe for any sort of paper, magazine or periodical. Just how to reach these people and kindle the intellectual spark has been the problem from the days of Thomas Jefferson until now. Jefferson was a devout believer in democracy, and fully realized that unless the masses were enlightened it would be impossible to maintain a government ruled by the people. Hence, he was an intense advocate of popular education. The school teacher is doing a potential work in the land, covering all the territory possible with the funds at his command. The law providing for compulsory attendance at the school is going to accomplish much good. But it is going to require much time and patience to kindle a good, healthy, progressive, educational spirit in these homes where no papers or books are found. We doubt that any revival of learning can ever be created in these homes. But the problem of reaching the children in these homes is not one of impossible solution. Here is a field for the real reformer, for the men and women who want to invest their money in human elevation. In these communities the county superintendents of education should put forth their best efforts. Here the missionaries of the various religious denominations should send their ablest ministers. Here the publicists and politicians and statesmen should labor earnestly and wisely. Here the agricultural department of the state and nation should send their best men. Here the extension department of the State University and the A. & M. College should send their Johns the Baptists. These homes are not confined to Rusk county; they are really more numerous in many other counties than here.—R. T. Milner in the Rusk County News.

A Protest.

Twice Crockett has had a carnival to hold forth its exhibitions for some days. It was published that the said carnival was to pay our city a certain amount for the privilege of exhibiting, the said amount to go for improvements for our city fire department. Reports from persons in Crockett who claimed to know were to the effect that much connected with those exhibitions was of a character to leave impressions of an immoral nature. It was said large numbers attended those exhibitions. Thus the germs of evil were widely spread. Can Crockett afford this? Would it not be far better to have a special tax on our citizens to equip our fire department, or to raise a fund for the purpose by voluntary subscription? For one I must protest against

Crockett raising any more funds by trading with carnivals. I have reason to believe many of our citizens would join me in this protest. There came a letter from a highly respected lady in one of our Texas towns warning our people against the immoral nature of the said carnival. I am glad that the report comes in our daily papers that the city of Nacogdoches has decided it will allow no more carnivals to exhibit there.

A second protest I would make is against the so-called giving away of an automobile by the commercial club of Crockett—the giving away being to one person who holds the lucky number that draws the prize. Is not this a lottery? The person who wins the automobile has paid only a trifle for it—gets something for nothing. While our merchants probably have not thought of it in this way, yet does it not look like a very attractive scheme to make gambling popular? If the United States government has forbidden the lottery—not even allowing it to be advertised in our newspapers, or the tickets to be sent through the mails—and if our state has forbidden the slot machine in our stores, the guessing at the number of beans, etc., surely it is out of date—it is going backward in a moral point of view to introduce in this tempting form this game of chance—the so-called giving away of an automobile.

Probably the contest will be over before these lines are read. But surely many of the good citizens of our city and county will protest against a repetition of this game of chance.

Gambling is so demoralizing in its effects that our state and national governments have made the laws I have referred to, and have made laws against betting on elections, horse racing, etc. I hope our merchants will be content to draw trade only by methods that have no possible tendency to moral injury to the community.

I think I voice the sentiments of many of our citizens in these protests, and I have no motive except to make a suggestion for the moral welfare of our people.

S. F. Tenney.

Queer Names of Flowers.

The names of some of our prettiest flowers are so queer that they seem amusing to us. Nasturtium, for example, comes from the Latin word meaning "twisted nose." Verbena is from the Latin for "twig," and lavender is derived from the Latin word lavare, to wash, and is really the same word as "laundry." Lavender probably got its name because it is put away with newly washed clothes.

Cornflower undoubtedly gets its name because it grows among the rows of corn. Goldilocks looks like a little yellow head. Honeysuckle is one of the sweetest blossoms and one of the easiest from which bees get their honey.

Anemone is our "wind flower." Its name comes from the Latin word anemos, which means "wind," and the anemone is really a wind flower, growing best in exposed, windy places. Orchid is named for the Greek word orchis, which means "bag." Orchids always have curious little bags.—Kansas City Star.

Saved by a Cookbook.

There is a story of a man, desperately ill, who, having passed the crisis of his ailment, needed only, so the doctors asserted, an incentive to recover. He had dire misfortunes and had lost all interest in living. Neither his business nor his motorcar nor his children nor his wife sufficed to lure him back to the trials of temporal existence. Then some inspired relative thought of the cookbook. She put it into the hands of the sick man as he lay withering on his pillow. He turned it over languidly; then he fluttered the pages with transparent fingers. Presently he asked to be propped up in bed. Before long he was whispering fervidly of what he was going to eat when he got well—those pig hocks with dumplings, hot waffles and strup, schnitt-bohen with sour sauce. What were rissoles and ramekins and bannocks? And why had he never known about toad in the hole? These were the sentiments that wooed him back to life.—New York Mail.

ATTENTION GINNERS

Hereafter we will sell our gin machinery direct to users instead of through dealers.

Our representative in your territory is Mr. E. C. Moore, postoffice box No. 424, Tyler, Texas.

If you are in the market for ginning machinery, communicate with him or write to

Continental Gin Company

Dallas, Texas

Manufacturers of Munger, Pratt, Winship
Ginning Machinery

STREET CAR CONDUCTOR DIED LEAVING \$500,000 FORTUNE

Wage Earner Devised Code for Accumulation of Riches.

Chicago, Ill., January 6.—Henry Torborg died here Saturday leaving a fortune of \$500,000, most of it accumulated during the last 40 years while conductor on a street car of the Blue Island avenue line. He was 73 years old and died while at work.

Torborg came to Chicago a young man and invested his savings of 15 years in real estate. He got a job with the street car company, continued to save and to invest in outlying property. The growth of the city to a population of 2,500,000 tells the story of the growth of his fortune. Two sons inherit the fortune.

Torborg had a number of sayings, among them these:

"Good spenders may be good fellows, but a bank account needs no friends."

"Never pay for having work done that you can do yourself."

"Make your vacations pile up your dividends."

"The man who stops work is like the old mill out of use; he falls to pieces."

As You View the World.

The world in which a man lives shapes itself chiefly by the way in which he looks at it, and so it proves different to different men. To one it is barren, dull and superficial; to another rich, interesting and full of meaning. On hearing of the interesting events which have happened in the course of a man's experience many people will wish that similar things had happened in their lives, too, completely forgetting that they should be envious rather of the mental aptitude which lent these events the significance they possess when he describes them. To a man of genius they were interesting adventures, but to the dull perceptions of an ordinary individual they would have been stale, everyday occurrences.—Schopenhauer.

Clever Plants.

The cleverness of some plants is indisputable. A sundew, or fly eater, deceived by a piece of chalk, seized it in its tendrils, but upon discovering the fraud immediately withdrew them. A fly, held just out of its reach, did not tempt it to move, but as soon as it was brought a little nearer the plant prepared to take possession of it. Darwin showed that a begonia had a habit of searching for a hole to insert its tendrils into and even of withdrawing the tendrils to insert it in another hole if the first proved unsuitable.

Nor is this power of selecting confined to any particular class. Climbers like the lianas will refuse to coil round a branch not strong enough to bear their weight.

C. W. MOORE

General

Merchandise

In the Building Formerly Occupied by F. H. Hill
on West Side Square

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

No Connection With
Moore & Shivers, Inc.

Feelin' "Grippy?"

We have a remedy for la grippe, general depression and fever associated with influenzal colds—and it is a good one.

Rexall Grippe Pills
25 Cents the Box

The Rexall Store

Phone Two-Four

Local News Items

Big Crowd Wednesday.

An immense crowd, said by many to be the biggest since the day of the hanging, was in Crockett Wednesday. The attraction was the awarding of an automobile by the Crockett Commercial Club. Merchants report a big business day.

County Demonstration Work.

The commissioners' court, in session this week, voted to allow the half of the salary of a demonstration agent, the national government to pay the other half. The amount appropriated is \$750 by the county, the national government appropriating an equal amount. A practical farm demonstrator will be put into the field at once.

Cattle Tick to Be Banished.

The commissioners' court on Monday of this week took the initial steps that if properly followed up will result in freeing this county of the Texas fever tick and removing the quarantine restrictions that will mean thousands of dollars to our people annually and greatly encourage the raising of better stock.

Properly constructed dipping vats in each community and all the stock in that community dipped every two weeks is the plan of operations that will result in freeing the county of ticks within one year. To get the campaign started the county was asked to pay one-half the expense of four vats in each commissioner's precinct, making sixteen in all, the amount for each vat to be sixty-five dollars, the other half to be paid by the farmers in each community that would use them.

The court unanimously voted to do this, making a total expenditure of \$1040. Thus this great movement was put in motion, and Houston county started on the road to better things in dairying and stock raising generally. H. A. Fisher.

Mrs. Mary J. Lansford.

At her home at Porter Springs, Mrs. Mary J. Lansford died on Tuesday, January 2, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Lansford was born April 5, 1846, and was therefore 70 years old. She was a native of Georgia, but came to Texas when quite a young woman and after marriage to M. E. Lansford, whom she leaves. Besides husband, five sons—I. B. Lansford, E. M. Lansford, C. G. Lansford, J. C. Lansford and George Lansford—and two daughters, Mrs. S. A. Cook and Mrs. B. F. Wolfley are left.

Mrs. Lansford spent the most of her life in Houston county and in the Porter Springs neighborhood where her children were reared. She was a most estimable woman and her many virtues were conceded by all who knew her. She was supremely devoted to her family, and her neighbors say that a better woman never lived. She was almost a life-time member of the Baptist church, joining when very young and living always a consistent Christian life.

In the death of this good woman

the family has lost a faithful and devoted wife and mother, the community one of its most loyal friends and the church a devotee to its every requirement. That sorrow should come to those she loved so well is but natural, but, as a friend says, "they can find every consolation for all their suffering in the beautiful and Christly life she lived." Let her loved ones find solace in this and so live as to emulate her beautiful life and, in the words of the friend, "finally meet her in the great beyond."

Crockett Couple Married.

At noon on Wednesday of last week, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. James Langston, in this city, Mr. T. E. Callier and Miss Freda Langston were united in marriage by Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, pastor of the First Methodist church of Crockett. Mr. and Mrs. Callier left immediately on the southbound Sunshine Special for Houston, where they enjoyed the honeymoon until Friday afternoon, returning to Crockett on the evening train.

Mr. and Mrs. Callier are now at home to their friends at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Langston, on Myrtle street. They have been the recipients of many congratulations, good wishes and other tokens of friendship.

The bride was reared in Crockett and educated largely in the city's public schools, finishing in the Sam Houston Normal last year. She is a young woman of exceptional worth and attainments.

The bridegroom is a son of E. M. Callier, one of Houston county's best known citizens. He is one of Crockett's most promising young business men and in the enjoyment of a large and strong friendship. Mr. and Mrs. Callier have the best wishes of our people.

Local Farm Loan Association.

In response to our invitation, a number of farmers called at the Commercial Club rooms last Saturday afternoon, and fifteen of them signed the articles of association and jointly made application for loans aggregating \$25,750.

As the law requires that at least ten farmers desiring to borrow \$20,000 or more are necessary to form a local association, it will be seen that the members are now ready to organize and begin the preliminary work leading up to securing the money.

Saturday, January 13, at 2 p. m., at the commercial club rooms, those who have signed and made application, or those who may do so in the meantime or at that meeting, are requested to meet and complete the organization, and it is necessary that every one should be present.

There is no limit to the number of farmers who may join this association, or a number of additional associations can be formed in the county, all the details being looked after and attended to by the secretary-treasurer of this first one; or each can have its own secretary-treasurer.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

FOOD AND FEED CROPS ARE URGED BY CLARENCE OUSLEY.

College Station, Texas, January 7.—Now that we have turned into the new year and are beginning to think of crops for 1917, it is well to make a reckoning of the cotton situation.

With the same acreage as in 1916 and with ideal weather the South can easily produce 16,000,000 bales. Such a crop might not be so disastrous as the big crop of 1914, because we will enter the next season in a condition of approximate exhaustion of cotton, but 16-cent cotton now is buying no more bread, meat, clothing, shoes, harness and plows than 9-cent cotton bought two years ago.

It is within the power of the South's strong men of commerce and agriculture, by the exercise of the influence of intelligence to stiffen the market for the remainder of our crop of 1916 and to make sure profitable prices for the crop of 1917. Without the exercise of intelligence it is easily possible for us to slip back to where we were two years ago. Even if peace should come before the next crop is sold, the impoverishment of Europe must still be reckoned with, and the increment of peace dry goods might not exceed the decrease of war powder.

On the other hand, it is hardly possible to raise more food and feed than the world will buy at a profitable price. In fact, if we raise our food and feed we take out the best insurance of a profitable price for cotton. If we do not raise it, even 20-cent cotton will not buy it and leave a margin of profit on the year's business. That is about the only certainty I can perceive in this year of war storms or trade reprisals or both. Clarence Ousley.

Cunning of a Cat.

A cat once had the misfortune to break one of its forelegs and was carefully tended by its owner. One of the members of the family, a kind hearted old woman, was especially kind to the animal and gave it numerous extra delicacies. In due time the cat recovered, but it had the wit to see the connection between its broken leg and the solicitude of the woman and accordingly concealed the fact. When unobserved it ran about like any other cat, but on the approach of the tender hearted woman immediately began limping on three legs.

Giant Monument to a Child.

Mount Grace, in Warwick, Mass., seems to be in a way a giant monument to a little child. According to tradition, the Indians captured a Mrs. Rowlinson and her child. As the party were passing through the woods on their way to Canada the child died and was buried at the foot of the mountain. The child's name was Grace, and the mountain has been Mount Grace ever since.—Exchange.

During the Honeymoon.

"I weigh 130 pounds. How much do you weigh, Mr. Sweetey?"
"Together with my wife exactly 250 pounds."
"And you alone?"
"I don't know that. We are always weighed together."—Fleegende Blaetter

Seeing Double.

He—Why did you fail to recognize me in the street today? She—I didn't see you. He—That's strange. I saw you twice. She—Oh, that probably accounts for it. I never notice a man when he is in that condition.—London Telegraph.

Politeness.

"Politeness pays."
"So they say. I think the profits run mostly to deferred dividends."—Pittsburgh Post.

Constancy of purpose is certainly one of the secrets of success.

He Succeeded.

"Is that Eddie Jones, the artist, with an automobile? I never thought he would succeed."
"He succeeded to a million dollars from his grandmother."—Puck.

Summed Up.

Knicker—Of what does a shad consist? Bocker—A backbone, a wishbone, a funny bone and then some.—Chicago Herald.

Nothing is more simple than greatness. Indeed, to be simple is to be great.—Emerson.

Knox & Thompson

Manufacturers of

Four-Inch Sawed Shingles

TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF SHILOH

Sap Shingles - \$2.50 per Thousand
Heart Shingles - \$3.50 per Thousand

No. 774

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE

First Guaranty State Bank

At Weldon, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1916, published in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper printed and published at Crockett, State of Texas, on the 11th day of January, 1917:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts, personal or col-	
lateral	\$ 10,707 58
Loans, real estate	1,500 00
Overdrafts	64 22
Certificate of Deposits with Banks	5,925 00
Real Estate (banking house)	3,965 00
Other Real Estate	565 50
Furniture and Fixtures	2,073 85
Due from Approved Reserve Agents, net	24,741 13
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	
subject to check, net	22,201 99
Cash Items	106 70
Currency	2,893 00
Specie	915 91
Interest in Depositors Guaranty Fund	423 62
Other Resources as follows:	
Assessed to Guaranty Fund	13 62
Total	\$ 74,335 03

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 10,000 00
Surplus Fund	38 85
Undivided Profits, net	2,431 99
Individual Deposits, subject to check	25,920 02
Time Certificates of Deposit	5,786 00
Cashier's Checks	158 17
Total	\$ 74,335 03

State of Texas, County of Houston.

We, Alex Thompson as president, and J. P. Mann as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

ALEX THOMPSON, President.

J. P. MANN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1917. J. F. ROSAMOND, Notary Public, Houston County, Texas.

Correct—Attest: JACOB EMBRY, J. T. ETHEREDGE, W. D. JAMES, Directors.

Power Propelled Vehicles.

Experiments in power propelled vehicles date back to 1770, when Joseph Cugnot, a French engineer, built the first automobile. He constructed a steam automobile that hauled two and one-half tons three miles per hour, and this vehicle is still preserved in form of a model in France. In 1802 the first practical steam automobile was built by Richard Trevithick of England, using a crank shaft for the first time and driving by gears from the engine to the road wheels. In 1821 Julius Griffiths of England gave us the first comfortable steam vehicle, the first vehicle to have a coach design of body, with seats carried on springs, as we know them today. In 1831 Summers & Ogilvie of England built a three wheel tubular boiler and two cylinder engine, which attained a speed of thirty-two miles per hour. The first motor vehicle to regularly carry passengers for hire was built by Walter Hancock of England in 1834. The motive power was steam.—New York Times.

"The Widow's Mite."

Lord John Russell's diminutive stature earned him other nicknames besides the inevitable "Johnny." The neatest is the one recorded by Creevey, which was bestowed by some wag upon him when he married the widow of the second Lord Ribblesdale—"The Widow's Mite."

John Russell was a frail and delicate child from the first, but his physique cannot have been helped by the hardship of his school days. He had to be taken away from Westminster because he could not stand the fagging and unwholesome food. And before that came a private school at Sunbury, where, as he recalled in later life, he found the mutton fat so intolerable that he dropped it under the table. But the master, a clergyman, made him sweep it up off the dusty floor and eat it, dirt and all.—London Chronicle.

ANOTHER VICTORY for the MAXWELL CARS

ONE of the features of the Virginia State Fair, held at Richmond recently, was a free-for-all gasoline economy test. The entries included Maxwell, Overland, Scripps-Booth, Cadillac, Chalmers, Chandler, Hudson, Buick, Kline, Saxon, two Oaklands. As a result of the test, two loving cups, symbolic of First Prize, now adorn the salesrooms of our Branch Office in Richmond.

A half gallon of gasoline was allotted each car, and the Maxwell covered 13 3/4 miles on this supply, a greater distance than that covered by any other car. It was just such a test that we have wanted. Of course you know a challenge was posted in Detroit papers to manufacturers of cars selling at \$1,000 or under to participate in a competitive test, either for speed or economy. We had no takers. But we proved Maxwell supremacy in this test.

There is no question as to the authenticity of the verdict. The showing at the Virginia State Fair is final, and the results official.

Maxwell Motor Comp'y, Inc.

Detroit, Mich.

Crockett Motor Company

LOCAL DEALERS

The Testimony

THOUSANDS of prescriptions placed on our files during nineteen-sixteen testify as to the confidence that physicians and the general public have in our ability to render

Superior Prescription Service

We specialize in this department of our business and keep right up to date in equipment and methods.

A better stock of prescription drugs cannot be found anywhere.

You are insured quality, accuracy and reasonable prices.

For prompt service phone 47 or 140.

Bishop Drug Company

THE PROMPT SERVICE STORE

Local News.

New films at the Rexall Store.
Hot and cold drinks at "Dinty's Place." It.
Get your plow tools from Jas. S. Shivers & Co. tf.
New magazines every day at the Rexall Store. It.
Break your cold or la grippe with a few doses of 666. 50-13t.
A complete, up-to-date abstract tf-adv Aldrich & Crook.
Rub-My-Tism — Antiseptic, relieves rheumatism, sprains, neuralgia, etc. 50-13t.
Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Daniel announce the arrival of a daughter Sunday night.
Mrs. Everett Douglas has the thanks of the Courier for her subscription renewal.
We have a complete line of the Oliver chilled plow tools now on hand. Jas. S. Shivers & Co.
Misses Lois and Beryl McConnell of Haskell are visiting Misses Otice and Maude McConnell.
If you buy a mule, buy a good one that's broke. We have what you want. Jas. S. Shivers & Co.
Messrs. C. L. and F. G. Edmiston were called to Dallas Monday evening by the serious illness of a relative.
Mules, all broke and ready for work, three to seven years old, for cash or on credit.
tf. Jas. S. Shivers & Co.

The Texas Company of Houston—the big Texas oil company—is among the Courier's new subscribers for 1917.

A full line of cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos at "Dinty's Place." You can always find your favorite smoke there. It.

J. G. Beasley and John LeGory are among those who have extended their subscriptions into 1918 since last issue.

Oliver chilled plows, middle bursters, stalk cutters, planters, in fact everything in farming implements, at Jas. S. Shivers & Co's. tf.

Lewis Davis is a colored subscriber taking advantage of the Courier's present low subscription price by making an advance renewal.

Buy what you need in farming implements now before the enormous advance in price goes into effect. tf. Jas. S. Shivers & Co.

Automobile No. 336, a Ford touring car, has been registered by T. G. Gossett Jr. of Crockett, and No. 337, a Buick touring car, by B. L. Satterwhife of Crockett.

A bargain if taken at once—one 7-passenger Studebaker car, in first-class condition. Cash or terms. tf. R. T. Kent, Grapeland. Farmers' Union Phone No. 5.

The Growth

Of our business is most noticeable in our prescription end of it. Many patrons are phoning us to call for their prescriptions. You do not know how we appreciate it. Let more people favor us this way. tf. Crockett Drug Company.

Money to Loan.

The First National Bank of Crockett has money to loan to good farmers on well secured chattel mortgages. 52-4t.

Mrs. A. A. Aldrich entertained at her home on Thursday afternoon with a "Koffer Kletch" honoring Mrs. John B. Peyton of Trinity and Misses Bess and Miriam Partlow of Liberty.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Asher and son will leave Saturday on the Sunshine Special for St. Louis. Mr. Asher will go to buy goods and Mrs. Asher to visit relatives and friends in St. Louis.

Mrs. A. H. Wootters, Mrs. D. C. Kennedy, Miss Delha Mildred Wootters and Miss Hattie Stokes returned Saturday evening from a visit to friends in Houston, going and returning by automobile.

New Automobile for Sale.

I offer for sale at a reduced price the Chevrolet 5-passenger automobile awarded by the Crockett Commercial Club on January 10.

Mrs. I. W. Sweet.

Little Folks

We have a limited number of balloons and will give one with each five-cent purchase of school supplies as long as they last. tf. Crockett Drug Company.

Lost or Stolen—A Scotch collie pup, about five months old. Will pay reward for return or information leading to recovery.

tf. T. L. Hairston, at McLean Drug Company's.

County Commissioner J. W. McHenry of Ratcliff was among callers at this office Saturday—calling to extend his subscription into 1918. County Superintendent J. N. Snell is also among those who have renewed Courier subscriptions for another year.

Lost.

One solid red Jersey cow about 10 years old, horns curved to front of head, no mark or brand. Last seen on Kennard road about five miles from town. Reward for return or information leading to recovery. tf. C. L. Edmiston.

Shingle your house just once during your lifetime. Washington Red Cedar shingles are the kind. We have a new car of extra fine quality and invite you to inspect them. Also have a large supply of Cypress Clippers. Prices lowest obtainable.

tf. Brooke-Morris Lumber Co.

This New Year

Means much to us. We are looking forward to a larger clientele. You, Mr. Customer, who never think of us, it would make us feel mighty grateful if you would fifty-fifty on the drug part of your business. Give us a call once in awhile. We appreciate your patronage.

tf. Crockett Drug Company.

A sister of Mrs. John Harris of this city, Mrs. Boger Turner of Henderson, was operated on for appendicitis in a Palestine sanitarium last week. Mrs. Harris and Mr. Turner were present at the operation. On Saturday Mr. Turner was stricken with appendicitis and was operated on in the same sanitarium, but unknown to his wife, Saturday evening. Both patients are reported to be recovering with rapidity.

Depository Notice.

Notice is given that the commissioners' court of Houston county, Texas, at its next regular February term of the said court, will receive sealed bids from any banking corporation or association as depository for handling the county funds for the two years next, and the highest rate of interest they will allow on daily balances.

E. Winfree, County Judge, 3t. Houston County, Texas.

Real Estate and Loans.

We have real estate for sale and we would like to examine any vendor lien notes you may have for sale.

CALL ON US AT OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Warfield Bros.

Office North Side Public Square.

CROCKETT, TEXAS

Sure, We Are Right!

Even to giving away the right ticket in the automobile contest. We are still right in saying that your stationery is the first intimation of your message, and its correctness will not be questioned if you use Symphony Lawn. Sold only at

The Rexall Store

Phone Two-Four

Money to Loan.

The First National Bank of Crockett has money to loan to good farmers on well secured chattel mortgages. 52-4t.

Shingle your house just once during your lifetime. Washington Red Cedar shingles are the kind. We have a new car of extra fine quality and invite you to inspect them. Also have a large supply of Cypress Clippers. Prices lowest obtainable.

tf. Brooke-Morris Lumber Co.

Service

Means a great deal these cold, disagreeable days. Mr. or Mrs. Customer, you can stay in your warm and comfortable room and phone to the Crockett Drug Company for your needs and our long arm of service will fill your wants. Try us next time. We need your business to extend our service.

tf. Crockett Drug Company.

Mrs. Florence Howell, wife of Dr. William Howell of Dallas and the only aunt of Messrs. C. L. and F. G. Edmiston of Crockett, died at her home in Dallas Monday night. The funeral was held in Dallas Wednesday afternoon and was attended from Crockett by the Messrs. Edmiston. Mrs. Howell lived in Crockett many years ago, before her marriage to Dr. Howell, and is pleasantly remembered by our older people, who now regret to learn of her death.

Shingle your house just once during your lifetime. Washington Red Cedar shingles are the kind. We have a new car of extra fine quality and invite you to inspect them. Also have a large supply of Cypress Clippers. Prices lowest obtainable.

tf. Brooke-Morris Lumber Co.

Crockett Farm Loan Association.

A local association with the above title was organized at the commercial club rooms Saturday afternoon, January 13, with the following officers:

President, George Brailsford; vice-president, P. D. Austin; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Fisher.

Board of Directors: George Brailsford, L. A. Hollis, Albert Douglass, P. D. Austin, A. D. Bowman, J. K. Jones, J. T. Simmons.

Loan Committee: Stell Sharp, P. D. Austin, J. M. Ford.

Twenty-four members have joined the association and made application for loans amounting to \$34,700.

The next meeting of the association is set for Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and a full attendance is especially desired, as all must sign new application blanks. New members can join at this meeting.

Surprise for Crockett.

The simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka, the appendicitis preventative, surprises Crockett. It draws so much foul matter from the system that one spoonful relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation at once. The Bishop Drug Co.—Adv.

LODGE DIRECTORY

CROCKETT LODGE, NO. 901, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meets every Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock. Members urged to attend, visitors welcomed. J. N. Snell, N. G.; Tom Aiken, secretary.

500 Farms

\$6 to \$10 Per Acre

Fifth Cash, Balance 10 Equal Annual Payments, 6 Per Cent.

50 Million Acres

\$1 to \$5 Per Acre

J. D. FREEMAN
LOVEDADY, TEXAS

Notwithstanding

The fact we are somewhat torn up putting in a new front to the building, we are still doing some business and will duly appreciate more.

I Thank You

C. W. MOORE

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

Gunter Hotel

San Antonio, Texas

Absolutely Fireproof, Modern, European—Rates \$1 to \$3 per day.

A HOTEL BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE

Official Headquarters T. P. A. and A. A. A. Ass'n. Percy Tyrrell, Manager