

The Crockett Courier.

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MOTTO: "QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 15, 1917.

VOLUME XXVIII—NO. 4

EXPLAINS ACTION IN HOLDING AMERICANS.

Formal Notification of Retention Made in Behalf of Germany.

Washington, February 12.—Formal notification of the retention in Germany of the seventy-two American sailors brought in as prisoners on the Prize ship Yarrowdale was given to the state department today by Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss minister here, acting for the German government, together with an inquiry as to the status of the crews of the German war-bound ships in American harbors.

Germany, Dr. Ritter said, had decided to hold the Yarrowdale prisoners until she had had definite assurance that German crews in American harbors would not be held or imprisoned.

This development, wholly unexpected, was amazing to the American government. Officials here had come to the conclusion that the early reports which had misled the German government as to the treatment of German crews here had been effectively dispelled by the forwarding of complete details.

As this included the presidential announcement that German ships would not be seized now nor in the event of war, and full information about the fair attitude of the government toward the German sailors, officials are wholly at a loss to know what kind of report could have so suddenly changed Germany's attitude.

A Public Reading Room.

Every well-balanced town needs a reading room comfortably equipped and supplied with current literature; a place where the public feels

at liberty to come at all times, and especially for the accommodation of strangers who come to town and have a little leisure between trains. In addition to the social and educational features of a reading room it is a good advertisement, being one of the advantages that make up the attractive assets of a community that appeal to the prospective new comer.

We have plenty of space in the commercial club rooms to set apart for the purpose, and it would appear to be the logical and proper place to locate it, as it would contribute to the effectiveness of the work the club is engaged in and no extra help would be required to care for it.

A library table, a few chairs and two or three rugs would constitute a sufficient furniture equipment to begin with.

Reading matter could be largely supplied from the club's resources and special donations from our public spirited citizens would easily take care of the balance.

All those in favor of the movement please stand up and be counted.

H. A. Fisher.

Rhodes Grass Seed.

The secretary has at last got the matter of purchasing a hundred pounds of this most valuable grass seed at seventy cents a pound, with express charges from Dallas, settled and is ready to hear from those who have placed their orders with him for a trial experience. Please come in promptly, gentlemen, and we can have the seed shipped at once so you can receive and sow it this month or the very first of next. The money must accompany the order.

H. A. Fisher,
Secretary.

DENY GERMANY ASKS U. S. TO AVOID WAR

It is Reiterated That There is No Thought of Changing Policy.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 13.—It is absolutely denied here that Germany in a note to the United States or through other mediums is inviting suggestions for the avoidance of actual war. It is reiterated that the imperial government is not permitting doubts in any quarters regarding the position actively assumed in the U-boat warfare and that there can be no talk or thought of recession from the program already being carried out.

In view of this, it is declared in authoritative circles that any further parley or exchange of notes with the United States may be dismissed as unwarranted and improbable.

We Have a Few,

The super-sensitive man or woman is a puzzling proposition for a community to handle.

The person of acute sensibility suffers slights where none are intended. He is forever imagining that his friends are not as cordial as they should be.

The sensitive man wears his feelings on his sleeves, as it were, and they are forever being ruffled by the passer-by.

If the extreme sensitiveness in our neighbor were a fault in the strictest sense of the word we would know how to deal with him. But it is not such a fault. It is purely the result of self-consciousness and is frequently found in persons of a warm hearted disposition. They have a cordial liking for their friends and are perhaps of an impulsive, ardent temperament. Their feelings find vent in an effusiveness that rarely meets with the response which they think it merits, and disappointment is the result.

The great trouble with the sensitive man is that he has not yet realized that all men are not built on the same plan as himself. He should remember that there are almost as many different natures as there are individuals, and each his own peculiar mannerisms and modes of expression.

A smile is simply the working of a certain set of facial muscles, and is just as easy to call up as is a frown. Courtesy and kindness are two of the noblest qualities of humanity, and are attained at the smallest price.

Give the super-sensitive person a smile when you meet him. He will feel better, so will you.—Huntsville Item.

Engross Malaria Measure.

Austin, Texas, February 13.—The principal debate in the house today was over the Strickland senate bill appropriating \$65,000 for two years for use in fighting malaria, hookworm, etc. The bill was passed to a third reading, largely by a combination of votes of members from extreme east Texas and west Texas. The former said their country has serious need of relief from malaria, hookworm, etc., if the expenditure of the money can give that relief, and the west Texans said that since east Texas helped give them \$100,000 for scalps of jack rabbits and wolves they certainly intend giving east Texas \$65,000 to rid it of malaria and hookworm.

A MEAT PACKING PLANT PROPOSED FOR CROCKETT

Pretty big proposition, you may say, for a town like this. Yes, it is all of that. Big in every sense of the word, but one of the most important industries that could be secured for Crockett and Houston county, and not an impossible financial undertaking by any means, provided our people will roll up their sleeves and go after it right. This is the way it appears to the writer, and here are some of the reasons for this opinion:

The secretary recently received a letter from the C. L. Brooks Engineering Company of Moultrie, Ga., a concern that makes a business of assisting to establish community packing houses in the south, and from the data furnished it has been very successful, and offers its services in helping to establish one here.

The company not only assists in the financial part of the enterprise, but erects the plant, furnishes an experienced manager and stays on the job until it is well-rooted and on a paying basis.

The following quotations are taken from some of the literature accompanying the correspondence:

"A packing plant sells its products all over the world; draws money from abroad and distributes to the farmers in the vicinity of the plant. Its value is in turning into cash the raw product that has not been salable heretofore in the south. In selling the animal on the farm, it also sells the products the animal eats—corn, hay, sweet potatoes, peanuts, peas, beans, grasses, etc. It not only sells these products, but in selling them through the animal they bring a higher price than if sold direct. Hence the packing house becomes the market for all products of the farm and therefore becomes the clearing house of the farm.

"With the market problem solved, diversification becomes a practical possibility. With practical diversification the fortune of the southern farmer is assured, and with the prosperity of the farmer comes the prosperity of the business man, for the farm is largely the original source of the south's income. The one-crop cotton system has made the southern farmer the poorest individual class in the United States. His income is only \$157 a year, gross; he is growing poorer each year, is actually piling up indebtedness on his farm, and there is no possible chance for him to pay his mortgage with the present system.

"Meat his made more millionaires in the United States than any other product. The profits in packing houses that have been successfully managed are from ten to fifty percent. Fewer packing houses have failed than any other industrial enterprises.

"There are many independent packing houses in the west. Minnesota has twenty-seven, Kansas twenty-three, Iowa eighteen, Illinois, Missouri and other western states have many, while there at present are only eleven packing houses in the south, and the south buys over three hundred million dollars worth of meat from the west every year."

Is not this a matter of sufficient importance to warrant a mass-meeting at the court house at an early day, just as soon as it can be properly advertised?

If it is decided to call such a meeting, a representative of the Brooks Engineering Company will attend and explain in detail the plan of operations, and all this will cost is his actual travelling expenses.

The secretary would like to receive word from all over the county, especially from the farmers, as to how this matter interests them, and hopes the responses will be prompt and numerous.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

IF YOUR ADVERTISING

IS RUN DOWN AND WEAK

OR

GIVE IT THE TONIC OF THE

ARTISTIC TYPOGRAPHY

TREATMENT WHICH IS NOT TOO TONIC FOR EVEN THE MOST DELICATE SUBJECTS

COURIER TYPOGRAPHY

AND PUBLICITY FILL THE PRESCRIPTION.

When You Do Business in Crockett

Do business right by doing business with Crockett's livest and most efficient business houses.

The names of these business houses will be found each week in

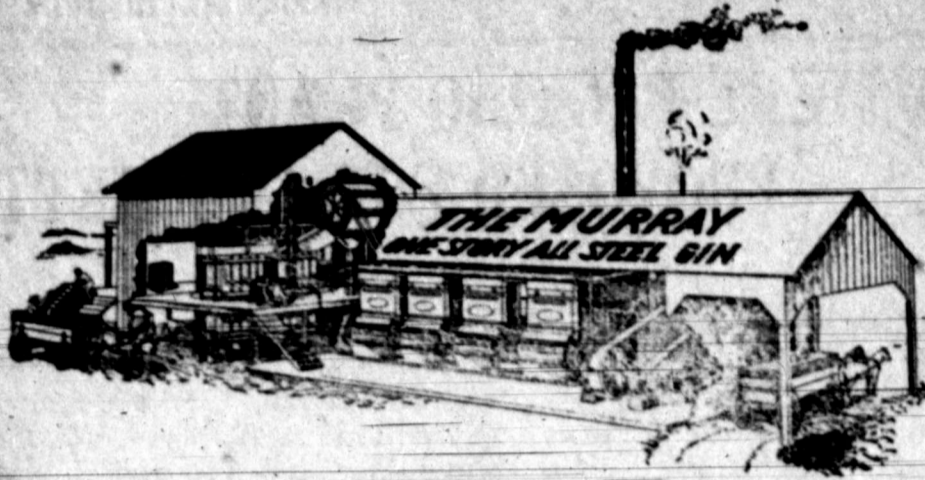
The Crockett Courier

Walter Connally & Co.

Tyler, Texas

MACHINERY

Our Motto: "Quality First."



We Sell the Celebrated Murray
All Steel Gin Machinery
The Only Absolutely Successful
Air Blast Outfit
Let Us Show You

Boilers, Engines, Saw and Shingle Mills, Corn Mills,
Gasoline and Oil Engines, Peanut Threshers, Hay
Presses, Feed Grinders and Machinery Supplies.

IF IT'S MACHINERY—WE HAVE IT
IF IT'S MACHINE SHOP WORK—We Can Do It

WALTER CONNALLY & COMPANY

Tyler, Texas

Attention Automobile Owners

We have decided to put a Vulcanizing Plant in Crockett, under the management of Mr. Kelly Willis. All work strictly cash, but guaranteed.

Tubes Vulcanized from 10c Up

Casings from 50c Up

U. S. Vulcanizing Co.

At Crockett Motor Co's. Garage

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. L. S. Harris, N. G.; Tom Aiken, secretary.



for CUT FLOWERS
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FUNERAL OFFERINGS
SERVICE PLUS COURTESY



"DAVE"

We have purchased the Tom Tunstall jack and he will make the season at Crockett. We believe this jack to be the best in East Texas. Call and see him.

Terms, \$12.50

Five dollars of which to be paid when service is rendered.

John D. Morgan T. R. Deupree

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.

STRICKLAND HEALTH BILL PASSES HOUSE; AIDS MANY COUNTIES

Carries With It Appropriations Sufficient to Carry On the Work.

Austin American.

If the house passes the Strickland health bill, which went through the senate with a whoop Thursday, the state health department will have available more than \$200,000 for combatting disease in east Texas. The bill appropriates \$25,000; \$25,000 more will be given by the counties and \$25,000 by the international health board, for the first year, while each will give \$45,000 the second year.

Dr. Collins, state health officer, drafted the bill that was introduced and engineered through the senate by Senator Strickland. In all there are 125 possible counties where the fund will have to be expended. In eighty-eight of these counties it is certain expenditures will be made. Dr. Collins said yesterday that it takes approximately \$800 for a health campaign. In the eighty-eight counties there are dozens of people affected with malaria, hookworm, typhoid, while many babies die annually of infant bowel ailments. The health money donated by the international health board can only be utilized in soil cleaning and sanitary work.

All of the money is expended in rural communities, none of it going to the cities. It is optional with the counties whether they wish to join the fund and receive the benefits of the work, for the counties must, under the provisions of the bill, contribute one-third of the money to be expended in that county.

"When you conduct a sanitary campaign of any sort," said Dr. Collins, "you are also combatting tuberculosis and pellegra, for they spring from insanitation and soil pollution."

A Market's the Thing.

Down at Henderson they have a trades day each month, which gives the farmers of Rusk county an opportunity, according to the Rusk County News, to dispose of their surplus cattle, horses, mules, eggs and poultry. In Longview we have established a market where the farmer can sell anything he can raise on the farm any day in the week except Sunday. The best way for any town to draw trade from the country is to have a good market for the farm products all the year round. The trade will follow. —Longview Times-Clarion.

Crockett People Helped.

Crockett people have discovered that one spoonful of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation at once. This remedy is well known as the appendicitis preventative. The Bishop Drug Company.—Adv.

B. F. DENT
Attorney-at-Law

Office in Courier Building
CROCKETT, TEXAS

PUBLICITY

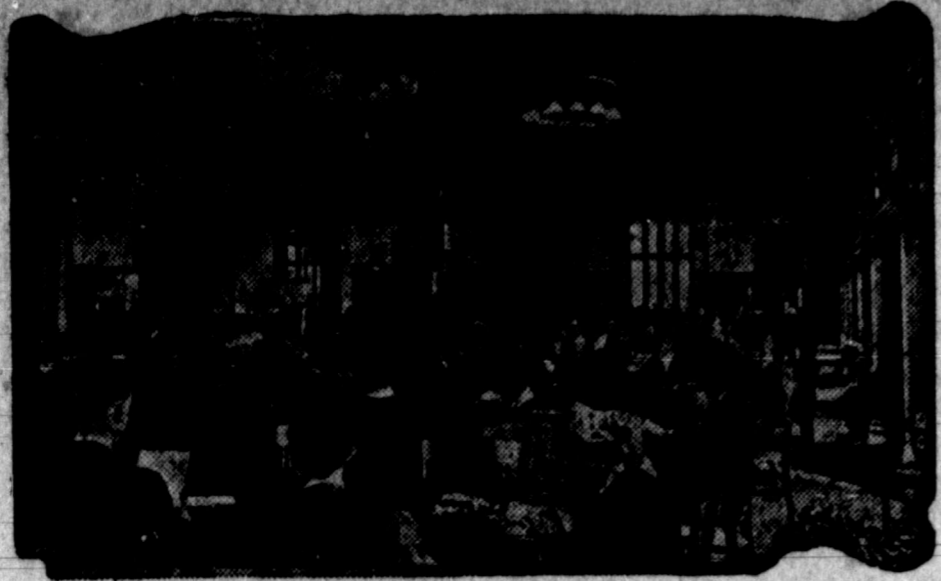
Is the Thing Advertisers Are Seeking

Now
Advertisers Know
It's a Fact That
Those Advertisements
Which Fail to Get
The Attention of
The Public
Cannot Sell
The Goods

Courier Advertisements

COMPEL ATTENTION
THROUGH FORCEFUL
ARREST OF THE

Public Eye



Portion of the Reading Room of the Library, University of Texas

WORK OF UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS Y. M. C. A.

Employment for 107 deserving students in the University of Texas was secured by the University Y. M. C. A. employment bureau during last session. In addition to this 226 odd jobs were secured.

The total value of the work done by these students was \$11,938.40.

Although by far the majority of the jobs secured go through this bureau, these figures by no means represent the amount of money earned by students while attending the University. A large number of them are student assistants who secure their appointment after the first year by reason of excellence of the work done as students in the year previous. Then there are a great many who secure work out in the city of Austin who find out about them of themselves and never apply to the Y. M. C. A. The figures on the Employment Bureau are interesting in that they represent pretty fairly the amount of assistance received at the University of Texas by students who come without means and entirely without friends or information concerning the conditions.

"Waiting on table" heads the list of employments. From this source alone students earned \$6567 during last session. "Choremen" ranked second and "Clerks" third.

Under the head of odd jobs, "Yard Work" was the most remunerative, there being \$103.05 earned in this manner. "House work", "cutting and carrying wood", "putting up stoves" and "distributing circulars" are some of the other items listed in the report of the Y. M. C. A. secretary.

A student who worked his way through the University last year writes to Mr. T. W. Currie, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Texas, "Any fellow with a good supply of grit and common sense can make his way through the University. I came here with only \$45, and with the help of the Y. M. C. A. have succeeded in making my way the first year. Every body is good to the man who is making his way."

Another student writes, "many prospective students say, 'I am going to enter the University as soon as I get money enough to pay my way.' When you get the money, perhaps you will not have the desire to go on to school. Why not come on and take a chance on the money proposition? There are hundreds of students making their expenses while they are in college. There are just two things necessary for you to do to make expenses while here: (1) Leave your name with the University Y. M. C. A.; (2) Work."

During the past year Mr. Currie received 214 applications

for employment from students. He secured places for them which netted the students during the year \$11,938.40. A boy or girl has to take a chance in coming to Austin to college with but little money, but the chance is worth taking.

Mr. Currie makes the following suggestions to men who desire to work their way through school: (1) Do not come to Austin more than five days before school opens. (2) No jobs are given before this time, and under no conditions will places be assigned before the applicant arrives. (3) We do not guarantee to find you a place to work. We will help you in every way possible. (4) Students should endeavor to bring \$75 or \$100 with them.

STUDENTS COME FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The students of the University of Texas for the session of 1915-1916 came from 196 different counties in Texas, from 29 states, and from 8 foreign countries. 115 students registered from outside of Texas; Louisiana sent 14; New Mexico 10; Oklahoma, 10; Illinois, 6; Mississippi, 6; New York, 5; Tennessee, 5; Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 5; and smaller numbers from other states. Austria, Bohemia, Brazil, Denmark, Hawaii, Mexico, Panama, and Persia were represented in the student body. Omitting Travis County, Bexar County led with 159 students; Dallas came next with 122; then followed Tarrant with 74; Harris, 66; Bell, 51; Galveston, 49; McLennan, 46; Johnson, 40; Grayson, 36; Smith, 35; El Paso, 33. The following counties sent between twenty and thirty students: Anderson, Bastrop, Burnet, Caldwell, DeWitt, Ellis, Harrison, Hays, Hill, Jefferson, Milam, Navarro, Tom Green, Williamson. Counties sending between ten and twenty students were Angelina, Austin, Bee, Bosque, Brown, Collin, Coryell, Denton, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fort Bend, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hale, Hamilton, Houston, Hunt, Jones, Lamar, Lampasas, Limestone, Nacogdoches, Nolan, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Parker, Potter, Robertson, Runnels, Rusk, Taylor, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Washington, Webb, Wichita, Wilson, Wood.

As would be expected, a very large majority of the students in the University of Texas are native born. Of the 2724 students registered the past year 2333 are native Texans. 52 were born in foreign countries, 12 having been born in Mexico and 10 in Germany. Other foreign countries represented are Austria, Brazil, China, Denmark, England, France and Russia. 40 of the students were born in Missouri, 31 in Alabama, 29 in Tennessee, 28 in Illinois, 28 in Louisiana, 27 in Mississippi, 20 in Arkansas, 19 in Iowa, 15 in Ohio, 14 in Georgia, 14 in Indiana, 14 in Kansas, 14 in Kentucky, 14 in Oklahoma, 10 in New York, and small numbers in about twenty other states.

PRESIDENT VINSON MAKES STATEMENT

"Let me say at the outset that I am not opposed to the policy of having the sons and daughters of rich men in the University of Texas. In my judgment, there are far too few of this class of Texas boys and girls patronizing this institution. Figures recently compiled reveal the interesting fact that each year some 3,000 Texas students are registered in schools beyond the confines of this state. We may reasonably say that this figure represents to a large extent the boys and girls who go from the homes of well-to-do people of Texas for their education. It is a great pity that the sons and daughters of our rich men and women are educated altogether out of that environment in which their lives for the most part must be lived after graduation. They lose tremendously. We also lose. It is an economic problem. If the expenditures abroad of each of these students are placed at only \$500 per annum, it means that something like a million and a half dollars are annually paid to institutions outside of Texas for educational advantages which the state does not afford, or at least for advantages which some of our people feel cannot be obtained at home. But, when all of this is said, it still remains true that both from the standpoint of policy and from the standpoint of practice, the University of Texas is gaged to the requirements of the poor man, and not to the abilities of the rich man. It is a fact of tremendous significance that during the past session more than fifty per cent of the men students of this University were dependent upon themselves for the expenses of their education. This money was made either before coming to the University or while in attendance at the University. Out of the entire student body, both men and women, more than forty-two per cent paid their own expenses in the University either in whole or in part during the past session; and these self-supporting students earned during that session the total sum of \$16,000 while carrying on their University studies. Certainly the fees charged by the University itself do not demand riches for their payment, as these, including all student activities, may be paid for with the small sum of thirty dollars per year."

MORE FARMERS ENROLLED AT UNIVERSITY

As usual, in the occupations represented by the parents of students in the University of Texas, farmers are in the lead. Another notable fact is the number of widows sending their children to the University, there being last session 269. Some of the principal occupations for the year 1915-1916 are as follows: Farmers, 466; merchants, 261; lawyers, 201; doctors, 149; ranchmen and stockmen, 128; teachers, 92; real estate dealers, 87; bankers, 74; railroad men, 61; clerks and salesmen, 70; ministers, 51; drummers, 48; contractors, 38; insurance agents, 35; lumbermen, 33; druggists, 32; cotton buyers, 26; county, city and federal officers, 33; engineers, 26; grocers, 20; newspaper men, 20; carpenters,



IF WE PAY EACH OTHER ALL GAIN

FARM LOAN ACT.

V. Its Effect on Farm Tenancy.

(By Frank R. Wilson, federal loan bureau, Washington, D. C.)

Students of American agriculture have been greatly concerned over the remarkable increase in farm tenancy.

Years ago when land was plentiful and cheap, tenantry was almost unknown. The man who wanted to farm simply went out and purchased cheap land or settled on government land. Practically all of the land was farmed by owners.

When the supply of cheap land became exhausted and most of the land occupied, there was no longer an outlet for the increasing number of landless farmers. Consequently, those who wished to engage in the business were compelled to dicker with those who already held title to the lands. Farm land ownership now represents billions of dollars in land values which constitute a positive bar to the getting of farm homes by landless farmers.

The question is frequently asked, "If the farm loan act provides cheaper money for land purchase, will it not make it easier for some men to get credit to monopolize land, increase land values, make it harder for the tenant farmer, and perpetuate and broaden the tenant system?"

Only for Actual Farmers.

The answer is that the privilege of borrowing under the farm loan act is denied the landlord and the speculator. Furthermore, the size of the loans is limited to \$10,000 to check the tendency toward too large farms and land monopoly.

So, it will be seen that the farm loan act gives to the rich no additional advantage in buying land, but does give an added advantage to the landless. It exerts its financial pressure, and will always do so, in favor of actual working-farmer ownership and against absentee landlordism or the holding of lands out of use for speculative purposes.

But it has been frequently asked how a credit system that lends only up to 50 per cent of the value of the land enables the tenant to buy a farm if the tenant has not saved the other 50 per cent.

To this man the avenue for acquiring the other 50 per cent is the second mortgage, given either to the original owner of the land or to a private money-lending agency. Financial men predict that under the farm loan system the second mortgage will take on a new value.

Good for Both Parties.

The tenant who wants to buy land indicates what land he intends to purchase when he joins the farm loan association. Then when he gets his loan up to 50 per cent of the value he pays that down to the original owner of the land. Then he executes a second mortgage to the original owner, this mortgage to come due, say, in ten years. The first mortgage under the amortization plan will be gradually reduced each year and the required payments thereunder will be so small as not to menace the ultimate security of the second mortgage. This will be an advantageous arrangement for both parties.

The original owner will get a 50 per cent cash payment for his land, which is more than he would ordinarily get in a real estate transaction. The tenant will find that, unless he has paid an unduly high price for his land, his annual payments to retire both his first and second mortgages will not be as great as the rent previously paid.

In some of the states second mortgage banks are already being formed by private individuals to lend money to landless people of proper character who want to buy farms and who have not saved the 50 per cent as a nest egg. It is believed by financiers that men with farming ability and integrity will not have difficulty in getting the proposition financed. It depends altogether on the character of the borrower.

and mechanics, 20; oil men, 15; manufacturers, 15; housekeepers, 12; bookkeepers, 10; boarding housekeepers, 11; dentists, 9; stenographers, 8; dairymen, 8; speculators, 6; musicians, 6; restaurant keepers, 5.

Other occupations, the total of which number 118, are barbers, tailors, ginners, dressmakers, laundrymen, blacksmiths, chemists, shoemakers, architects, grain dealers, quarrymen, milliners, photographers, firemen, butchers, gardeners, motormen, tinsmith, hatter, bricklayers, draymen, potters, fuel dealers, sidewalk inspectors, silo builders, Y. M. C. A. secretary, optician, sawfiler, liveryman, auto dealers, track foreman.

Among the 2729 students in the long session of the University of Texas, 1915-1916, the Methodist church was represented by 847 affiliates; the Baptist, 496; Presbyterian, 396; Episcopal, 254; Christian, 233; Catholic, 99; Jewish, 71; Lutheran, 52; Congregational, 22; Church of Christ, 19; Christian Science, 16; Evangelical, 9; Unitarian, 5; Moravian, 3.

The University Y. M. C. A. is housed in a building costing \$100,000, more than half of the men students of the University doing active work in this Association. The Y. W. C. A. also has a strong organization. 1157 of the University students enrolled pursued studies in the Bible. 33 former University students are either already missionaries in the foreign field or are engaged in preparation for that work. The Christian, the Episcopal and the Catholic Churches have erected special buildings for the use of the students, while the Methodist and Baptist churches have large church buildings adjacent to the campus. Provision has been made by the Methodist Church for the employment of a man to devote his entire time to giving Bible instructions

AN ANCIENT SYSTEM

A hundred years ago money was scarce. Banks were scarce. Wealthy neighbors, there were none. There was no parcel post. There were no magazines, few books, no catalogues, no national advertising campaigns.

Storekeepers had to be bankers, accommodate customers who had no money till crops matured, extend credit and add the cost to the price of goods.

Times have changed. Conditions of merchandizing have changed— even more than conditions of farming, and not one thing is now done on the well-managed farm as it was done 20 years ago. Even bossy cuts silage or chop while compressed air does the milking.

Merchants have no source of profit except quick turns of their stock of goods. If the stock is stopped by either friendship or enmity and quick turns are prevented profits become losses and tradesmen find it increasingly hard to make a decent living out of their service to their friends and neighbors.

Square up every outstanding account. Money lending institutions can sell the use of money far cheaper than merchants can sell the use of their stocks. Cut every string that holds back the stream of prosperity. Get away from the ancient system that has hurt more than ninety out of every hundred men who have started in commercial enterprises.

I'LL PAY MY BILLS SO YOU CAN PAY YOURS

BE SURE TO PAY UP

To promote good feeling among your neighbors and acquaintances, hunt up those whom you owe money and square the account during Pay-Up Week. Don't wait on the other fellow. See him first—and liquidate.

Afterward, meet your obligations the first day of each month. If you owe more than you can pay all at one throw, pay what you can. Let your creditors know that you haven't forgotten your debts. It's only fair to them—and it's valuable to you. You are a fortunate man if your credit is A No. 1.

Pay-Up! Pay-Up! Pay-Up!

CLEAR THE SLATE

In earlier days it was common for buyers to say to the store keeper, "Put it on the slate," which happened to be the usual ledger for keeping accounts. When the customer got hold of some money he would come in and say, more or less cheerfully, "Clear the slate," and the account was wiped out with cash in hand.

"Clear the slate" is the slogan of immense practical worth. Men who walk the streets with the consciousness that they owe no man anything, show it in their walk. Their knees don't sag. Their chins don't drop. Their shoulders are up, chins up, heads up, and they look the world in the face without a notion of dodging anybody. A nation made up of citizens who made it a business to keep the slate clear could quickly lead the world in the business of being free men.

Old "E. H. H." Was Right About It.

The late Edward H. Harriman, wizard of finance, once said: "I never particularly considered a man who is worth a million. The man I like to talk to, the man I like to do business with, is the man who can go out and borrow a couple of hundred thousand dollars any time he wants it."

There's a book of wisdom in that saying. It means that in the business world credit is the one big thing. Once a man loses his credit in business he has a hard time to succeed. He pays the penalty in other ways. There may come an opportunity for an enlargement of his enterprise. There may come a chance to get goods cheaper for cash. If he stands right at the bank he can borrow. If he stands right with his neighbors he can borrow from them. Get the point?

If you have been a laggard in your payments you are giving your credit a black eye. We are going to have a Pay-Up Week in this community. Boost your credit, make your friendships solid, enjoy that light-hearted feeling, by paying your bills during Pay-Up Week. Everybody else is going to do the same thing, and the whole affair is going to clear the fog from the conscience of many a man and woman hereabouts.

"I'LL PAY MY BILLS SO YOU CAN PAY YOURS."

SUNSHINE

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

If you are undecided as to what business to go into—go into the Sunshine business. It pays big profits. You know how physical Sunshine affects you—how it makes your day pleasant and cheerful and puts health, zest and vigor into your system. Sunshine in your Soul—Sunshine in your Heart and Sunshine in your Face is of an infinitely higher order, because you can take it into the darkest corners of your day and there will be light.

Distribute Sunshine. The Sunshine spirit in you will not only transform your entire day but it will go far to transform the entire days of everyone that comes within the radius of your Sunshine. You are cheered and inspired every time you pass a man or woman on the street with Sunshine streaming out from their countenance and very attitude. To go into an office where there is Sunshine; to go into a home where there is Sunshine; to meet people and talk with them with Sunshine radiating from them—you cannot possibly come in contact with a finer inspiration.

Distribute Sunshine. Sunshine is a thing made up within us. It cannot be bought and it cannot help but be in you in great quantities if you eliminate from your thinking and from your working the things that shut off Sunshine—Anger, Regret for things that can't be helped, Wrong Viewpoints, Worry, Hatred, Envy, Jealousies. Get these things out of your system—give the Sunshine a chance and your value to yourself and other people will grow and grow. Go into the Sunshine business.

Robertson Davis

FARM LOAN ACT.

VI. Its Social and Economic Effect.

(By Frank R. Wilson, federal loan bureau, Washington, D. C.)

The main points of the federal farm loan act have been set forth in the preceding installments. The reader will readily see that this act is a new thing in this country, and is liable to have an important effect on our social and financial life.

Let us briefly suggest some of its possible effects:

The rapidly increasing cost of living has of late given American thinkers a great deal of uneasiness. The fact is everywhere recognized that our city population has been increasing more rapidly than the rural population. Every day there are some more mouths to feed, but there is only a slowly increased acreage upon which this food is produced. Two important facts are therefore patent:

First, more farms must be established to provide homes for more producers, and, second, the land under cultivation must be farmed more carefully and with more and better equipment to meet the growing demand for food.

The farm loan act will have a strong influence toward a realization of both of these ideals.

Will Reduce Tenantry. Farm tenantry is a curse whose worst effects are lowered fertility and inefficient farm methods. The tenant is not a normal farmer. The transient nature of his living makes maximum production impossible. He is often not a meat producer, because he is not on one farm long enough to build up a herd of live stock. He is a grain farmer, and a grain farmer is a sapper of fertility. He is engaged in the pastime of hauling the fertility of his landlord's soil to market. With approxi-

mately one-half of the farm lands of the country in the hands of tenants, America is cashing in her land fertility at an amazing rate.

The farm loan act has for one of its important purposes the placing of land into the hands of owners who will farm it with the inspiration that comes from ownership. The owner of land treats it so as to conserve its fertility. He is a permanent fixture in the neighborhood. He markets his crop through his live stock, returning the fertility to the soil. A nation of land owners means a nation with a constantly increasing capacity to produce food for its people.

But the farm loan act will do more for agriculture than merely supplying cheap money. The act actually specifies how the money borrowed shall be spent. It says that unless used to pay debts, it shall be spent on things that will contribute to more production on the same acreage. So the farm loan act means a higher and better type of agriculture.

Will Stimulate Co-Operation.

But some students of the act believe its greatest contribution will be the stimulation to the practice of co-operation. Co-operation is its basic fact. Farmers are required to get together into groups to secure its benefits. When they put their mortgages together for the sake of getting cheaper money, they will also form the habit of co-operating in other problems of common interest. Who knows but that these co-operative associations may become the business and social units of farm society?

The financial saving to the farmers of America would alone be enough to justify this enactment. On a volume of four billion dollars our farmers are paying now nearly 9 per cent annually, all of which is a tax on all the people because it limits consumption by handicapping the producer. If this rate should be reduced by 4 per cent it would mean an actual annual saving of \$160,000,000. But this estimate of the money to be saved does not take into consideration the fact that the normal volume of farm loan business will greatly increase with an advantageous interest rate.

The success of the farm loan banking system is now up to the farmers themselves. They have been given the co-operative machinery to finance themselves without profit to any individuals. They have been given the machinery for governing their own financial institutions and maintaining control of them. So carefully is their ownership guarded, no matter who buys stock in the federal land banks, that eventually none but the farmers may have voting power.

Yes, the federal farm loan act is somewhat revolutionary. It upsets all past practices in farm finance. It puts the interests of the majority above the interest of the few. It gives the under dog a chance. It writes "Humanity First" across the ledger of modern business.

Frankly Admitted.

"Do you enjoy grand opera?" "I might," replied Mr. Cumrox, "if in talking about it I weren't obliged to use words that I can't pronounce and don't understand."

GOOD LOSERS

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

Sometimes those who Fall—Win. There is something big and fine and inspiring about a Good Loser.

No one ever Wins all the time. The three hundred brave men at the pass of Thermopylae who saw certain failure rushing fast upon them into their death, never flinched, never faltered—but Lost—finally to Win on into the centuries—and to inspire millions to big deeds and big sacrifices.

No one ever Wins all the time. But the fields of battle can never corner the heroic Actions of the World. The Everyday has her Victories, her Heroes and Heroines—in the Home, at the Office—everywhere. And here it is that we daily applaud the Good Losers as well as the Winners. For—

No one ever Wins all the time. Baseball is one of the greatest sports of all times. Poor in something is the man or woman who does not appreciate this game. Daily, as fine a bunch of Good Losers as ever pictured a Natural History, is revealed on the baseball Diamond. One of the finest examples in all Baseball of a Good Loser is the great pitcher, Christy Mathewson, formerly of New York Giants, and now of the Cincinnati Reds. He is one pitcher that every spectator always likes to see win. For when he Loses—he is a Good Loser. He always takes his medicine with a Smile, thereby making Character alongside Baseball History.

No one ever Wins all the time. So, be a Good Loser always. Smile it out, and Grit it out. Your chance will come again. Perhaps the very next time you will be a Winner. You surely will be if you are a Good Loser now.

Robertson Davis

Help Build Up This Community by Paying Your Bills So That Other Folks Can Pay Theirs.

None will deny that willful indebtedness is wrong. Nothing will hurt a man's standing in the community more than the habit of contracting small debts and letting them run on indefinitely. It is the little things, after all, that are the real test of character.

There are very few persons unable to pay almost at once the little debts they owe. When they neglect these debts they put themselves in the class with the fellow who won't pay—and few of us desire to be in the "He-Won't-Pay-His-Honest-Debts" class.

We are going to have a Pay-Up Week in this community. In order to promote friendship, good feeling, business credit, be one of the folks that settle all bills during this period. You will be better off—even if you have to economize sharply for a short time afterward—those you pay will be better off because you will help them meet their bills, and the whole community will profit.

Start the habit during Pay-Up Week of paying your bills promptly. Such a habit will establish greater credit for you. Why, any banker will tell you a man doesn't have to be wealthy to secure a loan when he needs it. The poor man who has the reputation of paying what he owes has a better credit at the bank than the man who has greater resources but won't Pay Up. Remember the Slogan—

"I'LL PAY MY BILLS SO YOU CAN PAY YOURS"

WHAT SERVICE MEANS

Write that word high in all thinking and planning and work. It is the slogan every true American citizen must square up to. It is not true merely because he said it but President Wilson said recently what is tremendously true:

"The course of this nation is marked out clearly for the next decade at least. What we shall do after that depends upon what we will do to, but for the next ten years America must be in position to help other nations."

The first step in reaching that position of service is to do the plain duty we owe to each other—to pay our bills so all other men can pay theirs, to square up all our accounts with cash or discount paper, and declare a new and popular emancipation of everybody from every floating obligation and unsecured debt.

A state-wide movement for Pay-Up Week simply means that every citizen will do his duty, his first duty to his

fellow citizens. Simple fairness and the spirit of a square deal impels men to free their creditors from being unable to use their own funds or the personal embarrassment of pressing their neighbors for a settlement of unpaid bills, for a settlement which lets them get from banks on discounts the money which must be paid sooner or later.

Make it a matter of personal honor, of loyalty to the community, of state pride, to put our state away to the front among the states now at work in popularizing a general movement for passing prosperity around to the last man to whom money or fixed service is due.

Every loyal citizen, merchant, baker, farmer, manufacturer, professional servant, clerical employee—all who labor with hand or brain can join in making Pay-Up Week a memorable occasion. All can get the idea, talk the idea, boost the idea, promote the only true basis of real prosperity, and make the idea accomplished fact.

"I'll Pay My Bills So You Can Pay Yours."

FARM LOAN ACT.

I. The Co-Operative Banking System Established Under It.

(By Frank R. Wilson, federal loan bureau, Washington, D. C.)

The federal farm loan act, adopted in June, 1916, and signed by President Woodrow Wilson shortly after, creates a comprehensive, co-operative banking system to lend money to farmers and prospective farmers for purposes of land purchase, farm development, and the refunding of indebtedness.

The system consists of two main divisions; a money-assembling agency, through which the accumulation and savings of the country are gathered in, and a money-lending agency, through which this money is distributed for agricultural uses.

The farm loan act, in brief, pools the farm mortgages of the nation; issues a collateral trust security against these pooled mortgages, and sells these securities in the open market.

The establishment of this co-operative banking system was made necessary by reason of the fact that banks in most parts of the United States have not possessed the facilities to properly take care of farm loans because these loans required too long a time to run; because interest rates to farmers have been too high, ranging from 5 per cent per annum to 5 per cent per month; and because private money-lending agencies had not realized the reflex advantages to themselves of a long time, amortized loan to the farmers.

Machinery for Its Application. The machinery provided in the application of the farm loan act has three main divisions:

First—The federal farm loan board in Washington, D. C., composed of the secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, chairman ex officio; George W. Norris, farm loan commissioner; Herbert Quick, Capt. W. S. A. Smith and Charles E. Lobdell.

Second—The 12 federal loan banks throughout the United States.

Third—The national farm loan associations, each composed of ten or more farmer-borrowers, which associations secure loans for their members from the federal land banks.

The federal farm loan board is in charge of the entire system. Its first important duty was to divide the country into 12 bank districts and locate one federal land bank in each. This board also provides the banks with temporary governing boards during the process of growth. Later a system of co-operative self-government will be

inaugurated under which the associations of farmers will direct these big financial institutions, under the supervision of the federal farm loan board.

Each of the 12 federal land banks starts business with a paid-up capital of \$750,000, subscribed by the government, if private investors do not subscribe it within 30 days after the books are opened. These banks have the right to lend to national farm loan associations up to 20 times the capital stock of the banks. The lending capacity of these banks is automatically increased by requiring the farm loan associations to reinvest in the capital stock of the banks one-twentieth of the amount their members borrow. Thus the capital stock of the banks increases in the same ratio as their loans. The banks acquire additional money for lending by selling their own bonds to investors.

Without Profit to Individuals. When a bank lends money and takes first mortgages on farms in exchange, it issues bonds against these mortgages and sells the bonds to produce more money to lend.

The bonds issued by one bank are secured by the assets of all the banks operating under this system, and the rate of interest on the bonds is adjusted by supply and demand. The rate of interest charged to members of farm loan associations for money which they borrow from the banks, cannot exceed by more than 1 per cent the rate of interest paid on the bonds. This margin is provided to pay the cost of operating the banks. So, if the bonds sell at 4 per cent and the cost of operating is 1 per cent, the interest rate to the farmer-borrowers will be 5 per cent. If the cost is held down to one-half of one per cent, the interest rate to the farmers would be 4½ per cent.

So, briefly, the members of the associations of farmers borrow from the banks; the banks issue bonds against the farm mortgages and borrow money from investors; the farmers invest an amount equal to one-twentieth of the amount they borrow, in order to provide an increasing capital for the banks, and the whole process is done under governmental supervision and without profit to any individual.

Faint Heart.

"She had a hard time finding a piece of mistletoe to hang in her parlor." "Gee! She is too pretty and charming to need mistletoe!" "Sure she is. It's the fellow who calls upon her that needs it."

Think!

The biggest successes in the business field today---the men doing the most business and making the greatest profits---are the fellows who are going after business most vigorously. It is a case of energy with "pep" in it. In a word, successful men keep everlastingly at it in seeking business and this, coupled with efficient service, begets more business, like unto the accumulation of the rolling snowball. Do you know of a marked success among your business acquaintances who sits around and waits for something to turn up? Do they not all work, work, work to obtain supplies and do they not repeat the same intelligent effort at the selling end? If they have something to sell do they not go after the buyers?

To go after business means to advertise, to let your customers know what you have to offer. Are you out after 1917 business in advance, are you in the ranks with the great procession of aggressive, successful men with an end in view, with a well defined policy marked out not alone for the present but especially for the future; or are you drifting aimlessly with the driftwood down the stream?

Now Is the Time!

The Courier Is the Medium!

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.

A bill amending the anti-pass law was this week introduced in the house of representatives, providing for certain state officials to travel on passes. An amendment to include members of the legislature was proposed. The author of the bill objected and proposed to withdraw his bill, but the house voted him down and passed the bill. The bill has not appeared in the senate.

Senator Hudspeth introduced a bill creating a county from the eastern part of El Paso and proposing that the county be named for a popular west Texas senator. The point was made that only the memory of the dead should be honored in naming new counties. Some senator saw the place for a good joke and proposed that the county in that event be named Hudspeth. The bill went through with a whoop, over the vigorous objection of Senator Hudspeth, and the new county is to be known as Hudspeth, the result of a good joke at the expense of the senator who introduced the bill creating the county.

HEALTH BILL, PASSES SENATE.

Senator Strickland's state health bill has passed the senate with only four votes against it. The same bill is being pushed through the house by Representative Salias. It is claimed that the only way the malaria germ can be conveyed is from one person to another and that the only vehicle of conveyance is the mosquito. Under this measure the state health department would visit each county affected, with the view of inaugurating a campaign having for its end the de-

struction of the mosquito. Each county would be asked to contribute as much as the state toward such a campaign. The International Health Board has a standing offer to co-operate to the extent of any amount raised by both state and county, thus each county would get \$3.00 from other sources for every dollar donated. It is estimated that chills, fever, jaundice and other malarial diseases cost the white population of east Texas in doctor's bills, medicine, etc., \$14 per capita and the negroes \$7 per capita.

TODAY—NOT YESTERDAY.

If you made mistakes yesterday, forget them. No strength was ever built on continued regret. Today is the result of yesterday, but it is more important to remember that tomorrow is the result of today. The result of the action of today we can determine, but no amount of dwelling upon yesterday's regret will reshape today.

If we fell yesterday there is nothing to do today but to pick ourselves up, shake off the dust and start afresh. Rise above yesterday. It is hard work to hold up the head and live down a black yesterday, but the blacker the yesterday, the greater the need of rising above it, the higher the head must be held.

Yesterday has passed, let it rest in peace; don't keep dragging it out on parade. Do not waste energy on what can not be undone. Let yesterday alone.

GIVE ALL THE NEWS WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR.

The question of suppressing the news comes up in every newspaper office now and then. It is not uncommon for the people directly interested to desire that mention of matters in the courts and other cases of an unpleasant nature be kept out of the papers.

This question is met with so often that a definite policy finally grows up in every newspaper office.

One of three distinct courses may be followed:

First.—To publish everything that is rumored. Play up the scandals and enlarge upon alleged crimes. Most of the big cities have one or more newspapers in this class.

Second.—To handle the news in the interest of the newspaper's own friends. News can be tampered with, and important items may be suppressed. This policy is dominated by fear or hope of favor. If

long pursued it leads to the building up of a list of immunes and sometimes to a blacklist. It is a vicious policy and encourages crookedness. It is worse than the free lance, and such a newspaper is both unfair and unreliable. Fortunately we know of but few newspapers in this modern day which work on this policy.

Third.—To minimize the private scandals and overlook the spicy rumors, but to publish the news—news that is news—without fear or hope of favor regardless of who it refers to. This is the policy adopted by every conservative, reliable and reputable newspaper in the country and is the policy of the Courier.

More About a Publicity Law.

In commenting upon an article recently appearing in the columns of the News setting forth the necessity that exists for a publicity law, the esteemed Bryan Eagle adds the following comment:

City and county officials absolutely do not take the people into their confidence in the matter of finances as they should. The people want to know these things. They want to know the exact amount of money collected by the city and county and then they want an itemized statement of all expenditure. They want to know the sum total of their taxes and the sum total of what they get in return. The people understand this publicity will cost money, but they are perfectly willing to pay for it.

Right here the News wants to say that the officials are not to blame for the lack of publicity complained of, and the News intended to convey no such idea. So far as the News knows, the officials of this county have tracked the law in every instance. The fault is with the law, or rather the lack of a law, giving the public the information they are entitled to. Many injustices have been done both county and city officials by intelligent citizens who are not informed as to the expenditures of taxpayers' money by merely asserting that the people are not getting anything in return for their taxes and that the officials are grafting. Such assertions are made without the semblance of evidence to substantiate the charges, but they are made just the same, and often repeated so frequently that some people believe the charges actually true, and the talk of official graft becomes so strong that finally the character, reputation and standing of the official is not only brought into question, but absolutely ruined.

With the right kind of a publicity law every taxpayer in the county who cared enough for the welfare of his own family to subscribe for and read the county paper would know just how much money is handled by his county officials, just how much each receives in the way of compensation for his services; just how much is paid out and exactly what it is paid for. The people who are taxed to run the government are entitled to this information from every reasonable point of view; yet there is not one citizen in one thousand who knows these things.

The stockholders of every big corporation employing numbers of men to manage and conduct the affairs of that corporation have monthly, quarterly and yearly statements of all receipts and expenditures. They know just what business is being done, just how much money is being received from the various sources of revenue, and just how much each department is costing. The stockholders are the men who put their money back of such an enterprise, and if the men employed to conduct the affairs of the corporation were to refuse to make the statements mentioned above, there would not only be a suspicion of graft, but a thorough

WE SELL

Harrison's Paint

—for all purposes

It's Good Paint

The Rexall Store

PHONE TWO-FOUR

cleaning out, an auditing of the books and a new set of men placed in charge. Our county may well be considered a corporation, bigger, in fact, and wealthier than any corporation doing business within its borders. Each and every taxpayer is a stockholder in the county corporation. They put up their money to pay the officials and provide other expenditures necessary for the construction of roads, bridges, hospitals, jails, courthouses, maintain a list of paupers and so on down the line; yet under the law not existing they are required to keep on paying the taxes and wondering what is going with the money. And right here may we ask, is there any surprise that there is a kick against high tax rates? Is it any wonder that people are getting a socialistic turn of mind? Who can blame any taxpayer for wanting to know where his money goes and for what purpose?—Lufkin News.

Negotiations Cannot Now Be Had.

Washington, February 12.—The United States has flatly rejected Germany's offer to discuss differences between the two nations while the ruthless submarine campaign is in progress.

In a note today to the Swiss minister, who on Saturday presented orally the German proposal, Secretary Lansing said the United States does not feel it can enter into discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine war against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless the German government renews its assurances of the 4th of May (the Sussex note) and acts upon the assurances.

The state department made public the secretary's reply, together with a memorandum which, at Mr. Lansing's suggestion, Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, had prepared last night, setting down in writing the suggestion originally transmitted orally.

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

Women Teachers Have Good Reason For Dread of Tuberculosis.

That teachers are especially prone to tuberculosis is the statement made by the bureau of educational hygiene of the city of New York. This department says that this disease is 20 per cent more prevalent among teachers than among others of corresponding sex and age and that about half of all deaths among women teachers is caused by tuberculosis, and this in spite of the fact that teachers belong to a better hygienic grade than the general average.

Strenuous, nerve taxing work that causes physical exhaustion and nerve breakdown is given as the main cause. Terman states that "four hours of actual teaching represent about eight hours of ordinary office work." What is probably the second cause is lack of sufficient rest and regular exercise in the open air.

Speaking along this line, the state board of health says: "The wan, tired look that usually marks the teacher, especially about the close of school, is too often a condition of serious consequence. It may be just a 'tired, run-down condition' or a case of 'worn-out nerves' or both, but these are predisposing causes of tuberculosis as much or more than others."

"Unless the teacher is wise," says the board, "and as quickly as possible overcomes this tired feeling and regains her usual state of health and vigor she subjects herself to an open risk against tuberculosis as well as to other diseases."

"What the wise teacher will do is to avoid overwork and a nervous strain and see that she gets sufficient rest daily as well as daily exercise in the open air. This worn-out condition that is too often the beginning of a long, sad story is easy to prevent. To prevent it should be the teacher's first duty."

Diplomatic.

Young Man—So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister. Who comes after her? Small Brother—Nobody ain't come yet, but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her.—Exchange.

Too Rough.

"How did the girls' sparring match turn out?" "It was very brief. Mabel fainted and Gertrude fainted."—Exchange.

To please will always be the wish of benevolence; to be admired the constant aim of ambition.—Dr. Johnson.

The Vogue

Millinery

Cordially invites you to inspect the advance showing of new spring hats. We have the latest creations from Gage Bros. of Chicago, Samuel Ach of Cincinnati and others that are a delight to see. All shapes and colors, snappy and right up to the minute.

It will be a pleasure to show you that the style and prices are right

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

Follow the Crowd to T. D. Craddock's "Smash-the-Price" Sale

<p>Ladies' Coats</p> <p>\$12.50 Coats for \$7.50 \$10.00 Coats for \$6.00 \$8.50 Coats for \$5.00 \$5.50 Coats for \$4.50 \$5.00 Coats for \$3.50</p> <p>Misses' Coats</p> <p>\$5.50 Coats for \$4.00 \$3.50 Coats for \$2.50</p> <p>Women's Ribbed Underwear</p> <p>\$1.25 Union Suits for 89c 75c Ribbed Vests for 45c 75c Ribbed Pants for 45c 35c Ribbed Vests for 25c</p> <p>Children's Underwear</p> <p>25c Undershirts for 15c 25c Pants for 15c 25c Infants' Shirts for 15c</p> <p>Staples</p> <p>Every one knows that staples are 50 to 65 per cent higher, but having bought early, months ago, it puts us in position to sell a lot of them at the old price.</p>	<p>Men's Suits</p> <p>\$15.00 Values for \$12.50 \$12.50 Values for \$10.00 \$10.00 Values for \$8.00</p> <p>Boys' Suits</p> <p>\$6.00 Values for \$4.50 \$5.50 Values for \$4.25 \$3.50 Values for \$3.00 \$3.00 Values for \$2.50</p> <p>Boys' Ribbed Underwear</p> <p>65c Union Suits for 45c 35c Undershirts for 20c 35c Drawers for 20c</p> <p>Men's Ribbed Underwear</p> <p>\$1.25 Union Suits for 95c \$1.25 Two-piece Suits for 95c</p> <p>Men's, Ladies' and Children's Hose</p> <p>This line we bought early, and that is why we can sell at the old prices. The market is 60 per cent higher than normal.</p>	<p>Dress Goods</p> <p>Some special bargains to offer. It's worth your while to see our line.</p> <p>Laces and Embroideries</p> <p>Special prices.</p> <p>Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats</p> <p>We are cheaper.</p> <p>Ladies' Shoes</p> <p>\$6.50 and \$5.00 Lace Boots, Soap Kid, special for \$4.50</p> <p>Men's Work Shoes</p> <p>Though 40 to 50 per cent higher, we are selling at the old prices.</p> <p>Sweaters</p> <p>Special in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Sweaters at half price.</p>	<p>Men's and Boys' Pants</p> <p>Will save you money in these lines.</p> <p>Farming Implements</p> <p>See us before you buy.</p> <p>Mitchell Wagons</p> <p>None better—will sell on easy terms.</p> <p>Groceries</p> <p>What we handle in this line is the best.</p> <p>Light Crust and A 1 Flour, sack \$2.50 Old Homestead and other brands, per sack \$2.40 Red Circle and Five Roses, sack \$2.25 Sugar, 12 pounds for \$1.00 Five pounds Chase & Sanborn's Coffee, in bulk, for \$1.00 Three-pound can Del Monte Apples, 25c value, for 20c Three-pound can Royal Red Brand Peaches, 25c value, for 17½c Best Blue Rose Head Rice, 16 lbs. \$1.00 Clairette Soap, 6 bars for 25c Fairy Soap, 6 bars for 25c Toilet Hard Water Soap, 7 bars 25c Good Luck Baking Powder 10c Ribbon Cane Syrup, gallon can 60c Two bottles Rooster Snuff for 35c</p>
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There are other things too numerous to mention we propose to give the public the benefit of as long as they last.

WE VERY RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE

Crockett
Texas

T. D. CRADDOCK

Crockett
Texas

Local News Items

The Courier wants every subscriber to make this office his club whenever he comes to town. We want to enroll his name as a member of the Courier Press Club. We want him to make his appointments to meet his friends here.

In the dance write-up last week some names were omitted by oversight. As no one has complained we are at a loss to know whether the omissions were construed in the nature of a favor or a slight. The omissions were prompted by neither favor nor slight, but were the result only of common, every-day oversight, and as all are guilty of this thing, little importance was no doubt attached.

The Courier's type department is now complete in every detail and especially in point of arrangement and selection. The proprietor has been working to this end for a number of years and has the satisfaction of seeing his efforts finally crowned with success. There is no printing from type face that the Courier job and ad. department cannot now do. We are also in position to handle specially ruled work.

Misses Lois and Beryl McConnell, who have been visiting relatives in Crockett during the last two weeks, will depart on Monday for their home in Haskell. They have been the recipients of many social courtesies during their brief visit in our little city—complimented with dinner parties, matinee parties, dances and other hospitalities—and their departure will bring to an end a season of social activity. The Crockett society set hopes for a speedy return of these attractive young maids.

One of the secrets of the good printing that goes out from the Courier office is in the use of only the best inks. Travelling men tell us that the Courier uses much higher grades of printing inks than is customary with the small printing houses. The Courier buys only the best and therefore renders a higher grade of service than can be ordinarily procured from some other printing houses.

No New Cases.

County Health Officer L. Meriwether informed the Courier editor Tuesday afternoon that no new cases of smallpox had been reported in Houston county and that the first eleven cases had been dismissed, leaving only two cases in quarantine, neither of which is in Crockett. The county and city health authorities have made a record in combatting the disease, sanitary methods and vaccination being the methods used largely.

Little Susie Carleton Berry, the three months old daughter of Mr. Henry J. Berry, died of whooping cough Tuesday night. This being the second time for death to enter the home of Mr. Berry within the last few months, it brings an unusual proportion of sadness. The little child's mother died at its birth. Funeral services were held Wednesday evening at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, the Methodist pastor, and interment followed in Glenwood cemetery. Sorrow is universally expressed by our people at this time.

Married at the Parsonage.

Mr. L. H. Gause and Mrs. Jessie Sharp were married at the residence of the Methodist pastor, Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, Thursday evening, the pastor performing the marriage rites. The bride, who was formerly

Mrs. James Sharp, is well and favorably known to our people. The bridegroom, Mr. Gause, has a position with the government at the lock and dam west of Crockett and has lived in this city, where he has accumulated friends, since the beginning of the government work on the river.

Ukelele Thrummers and Dancers.

As a headline musical attraction, the Royal Hawaiian Serenaders appeared at the Queen theater recently. At the conclusion of their appearance at the theater, the Hawaiian serenaders were engaged to play for a dance at Bromberg Hall.

This aggregation of vocalists and ukelele thrummers include some of the most famous musicians of the South Seas—Opeho, a wonderful instrumentalist; Kaleani, bass; Parrette, tenor; Largar, violinist, and another, who specialize on Hawaiian music of the catchy variety.

These five Hawaiian musicians, direct from their tropical clime, bringing with them their native romances, converted the Queen theater into a scene from the sunny southern isles, and Bromberg Hall, later, rang with such melody, such harmony, such real, natural music as we seldom have a chance to hear.

They brought with them the atmosphere of their Hawaiian homes—the grace, the picturesqueness, the lure and the fascination of the dance; and at Bromberg Hall they played and they sang, and the dancers danced and smiled, and smiled and danced—eyes and feet dancing, lips and souls smiling—until the first half of the night faded away with the melody of "Home, Sweet Home!"

Cadman Club Notes.

Mrs. Johnson Arledge was hostess Wednesday, February 7, to the

usual semi-monthly meeting of the Cadman Club.

The first business was the selection of a secretary to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Fisher Arledge, who withdrew from active membership in the club for lack of time. Her resignation was accepted with regret. Miss Bella Lipscomb was then elected as secretary.

Current events, all relating to our one big subject, music, was in response to roll call. Quite a few interesting bits of information were given. The Boston Grand Opera Company gave in Houston last week the brilliant opera, "Aida," which was of much interest to us. The president, Mrs. Dudley Woodson, called upon Miss Bella Lipscomb to read the story of "Aida." Miss

Wall gave us much information also about the opera. Miss Kathleen Hail read an excellent paper on the life of Puccini. Mrs. S. A. Fain gave Act I from the opera "Tosca," which is the present study of the club. Mrs. Fain and Mrs. S. L. Murchison played selections from the opera on the Victrola. This ended the always interesting meeting which will be followed by one with Mrs. C. L. Edmiston February 21.

Crockett People Helped.

Crockett people have discovered that one spoonful of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation at once. This remedy is well known as the appendicitis preventative. The Bishop Drug Company.—Adv.

Announcing the Arrival of New and Exclusive Styles in Spring Millinery

Mesdames Hail and Wakefield have returned from market with a splendid line of right up-to-the-minute hats, and cordially invite inspection of their stock.

These ladies, while new to the millinery business, need no introduction to the Crockett public, and with their usual efficiency intend to give the best possible service in their line of business.

They have with them Mrs. J. M. White of St. Louis, an expert milliner, and are prepared to meet any and all demands.

**Come and Look at Their Stock
Before Buying**

It's an Economy Not an Expense

You know that people who are well fed and properly nourished are capable of doing the best work. The same is true of your horse.

Hesse's Stock Food

is very nourishing, as it supplies the vital elements of food so necessary to animals. Many stockmen and farmers in this community know the value of Hesse's Stock Food. If you are not familiar with it, we shall be glad to have you place a small trial order. Delivered by parcel post.

Seven Pounds for 65 Cents

Phone 47 or 140

Bishop Drug Company

THE PROMPT SERVICE STORE

Local News.

Daily papers at the Rexall News Stand. **It.**

Buy Planters' fertilizer from T. D. Craddock. **tf.**

H. F. Moore is on a business trip to Brownsville.

T. D. Craddock sells fertilizer that contains potash. **tf.**

Jas. S. Shivers & Co. have a few more mules for sale. **tf.**

Big car of fertilizer just arrived at T. D. Craddock's. **tf.**

Break your cold or la grippe with a few doses of 666. **50-13t.**

Peredix, the new tooth paste, 25 cents—The Rexall Store. **It.**

One pair small mules for sale cheap by Johnson Arledge. **tf.**

T. D. Craddock will sell four grades of Planters' fertilizer. **tf.**

A complete, up-to-date abstract **tf-adv Aldrich & Crook.**

Bring me your chickens and eggs. **tf. Johnson Arledge.**

T. D. Craddock will sell fertilizer with meal base and blood and bone base. **tf.**

Good advertising creates a want that is met only by good merchandising.

Let Taylor do your tailoring. Your measure taken at Dan J. Kennedy's. **tf.**

We have the Empress walking planters in stock, and also carry extra parts for same. **tf. Daniel & Burton.**

Mrs. H. L. Channell has returned from a visit to the old home in Kansas.

Hail & Wakefield expect a shipment of King-Bee hats soon. Watch for them. **It.**

J. E. Towery and E. D. Foster left for a brief visit to Houston Tuesday morning.

Rub-My-Tism — Antiseptic, relieves rheumatism, sprains, neuralgia, etc. **50-13t.**

Mrs. D. L. Johnson has returned from a visit to the old home at Marquez.

Dr. J. S. Wootters left Sunday for New Orleans to take a special course in medicine.

Miss Perlina Spence of Grapeland has returned from a visit to friends in Henderson.

Hail & Wakefield will have a showing of early spring hats soon. Watch for the date. **It.**

Cooking stoves—Buck's and Darling—complete line. Sold only in Crockett by Jas. S. Shivers & Co.

Have you bought that spring suit? If not, don't forget to look at that Taylor line at Dan J. Kennedy's.

For Rent.

All or part of a nine-room house. **tf. J. G. Beasley.**

A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in a Taylor-made suit. To measure at Dan J. Kennedy's.

Fertilizers are now being made, as usual, by the Oil Mill, as good as can be made. Buy them and keep your money at home. Help yourself and help home people. **3t.**

Mrs. Geo. W. Crook and Mrs. C. C. O'Neal were guests of Mrs. Geo. E. Darsey at Grapeland Monday evening.

Mrs. Joe Adams entertained Mrs. I. W. Sweet and guest, Miss Willie Wortham, at Elkhart lake this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Phillips of Coleman visited their father, A. W. Phillips, and family the first of this week.

Miss Violet Phillips was at home from the Sam Houston Normal Institute, Huntsville, Sunday and Monday.

The Oil Mill is now making horse feeds—better and cheaper than corn chops—"Milo-Mix" (Maize and Molasses.) **3t.**

Taylor-made clothes are the best in America for the money. Look the new spring line over at Dan J. Kennedy's. **tf.**

"Plan your work, then work your plan" and a profitable plan must include Courier advertising. Try the suggestion.

For Sale—A \$275 piano, practically new, for \$150, a third cash, the balance in installments. See Barker Tunstall. **tf. It.***

"You will find it a wise and provident plan to order your clothes from the Taylor man." To measure at Kennedy's. **tf.**

Miss Irene Henry of Mineola has arrived to superintend the millinery department of the Crockett Dry Goods Company.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society will be entertained with an indoor picnic by Mrs. H. F. Moore Thursday afternoon.

Only the best of fabrics are used in Taylor-made clothes, tailors of the better class. Dan J. Kennedy will measure you. **tf.**

Dr. R. E. Dillard has returned from New Orleans and we regret to learn that he is going to leave Weches to relocate elsewhere.

For Rent—Furnished rooms in Page flat. Electric lights and lavatory in each room. Also two office rooms. Phone 343. **It.*tf.**

Farm for Sale.

Six and one-half miles southwest of Crockett, containing 267 acres. Apply to Mrs. Julia Barbee. **tf.**

D. F. Frizzell, who lives east of Crockett, had his name enrolled in the Courier Press Club Wednesday by renewing his subscription.

We have the Empress walking planters in stock, and also carry extra parts for same. **tf. Daniel & Burton.**

The Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal and Country Gentleman should be in every home. **It. The Rexall News Stand.**

The commissioners' court, at its regular February term, selected the First National Bank of Crockett as a depository for county funds.

Don't forget me this year when you want any kind of seeds. If I haven't it, I can get it quick. **tf. Johnson Arledge.**

Mebane Cotton Seed.

Get them now. Most profitable seed to plant. Three bushels to the sack. **Jas. S. Shivers & Co.**

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.**

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.

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

Eggs for Setting.

Full blood Brown Leghorn eggs, 75 cents for 15—choice eggs. **tf. S. J. Moody.**

B. F. Chamberlain Jr., recently of the First National Bank of Plainview, has returned to Crockett for a brief visit with his parents and friends.

John W. Baker of Route 1 was among callers at this office Monday, and as a result the Courier Press Club has another member. We thank you.

The most fastidious ladies of Crockett need no longer feel that they must go to the city for their hats. They can find them at Hail & Wakefield's. **It.**

H. P. English of Kennard is another member of the Courier Press Club. His remittance was received last Thursday. Come to see us when in town. **tf.**

Miss Clarite Elliott, having fully recovered from her recent illness, will leave Monday afternoon to resume her studies in Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

Misses Lois and Beryl McConnell departed for Dallas and Haskell Monday evening. They were accompanied as far as Grapeland by a party of Crockett friends.

The best implements in the world are the "Oliver" plows, cultivators, stalk cutters and planters. **tf. Jas. S. Shivers & Co. Exclusive Agents for This Territory.**

S. A. Cook of Route 2 called Saturday to renew his subscription for the Courier. Mr. Cook has read every issue of this paper beginning with the first number, and, having acquired the habit, he says he cannot now do without it. The Courier could not do without its friends.

R. K. Smith of Route 5 is among the number remembering the Courier with their subscriptions since last issue. Mr. Smith's membership number in the Courier Press Club is 19.

For Rent—Farm one mile from Crockett, sixty acres in cultivation, good 6-room house; only first-class tenant will be considered. Apply to Mrs. Sue Smith or Smith Bros., Crockett, Texas. **tf.**

The Courier subscription of Mrs. F. M. Hicks of San Antonio has been renewed. Thus the Courier's Press Club membership grows and expands beyond the bounds of Houston county.

We have just received a car of the famous John Deere implements, consisting of section harrows, riding planters, walking planters, etc. See us before you buy. **tf. Daniel & Burton.**

Bible Society Meeting.

The pastors have agreed to hold the annual meeting of the Houston County Bible society at the Baptist church next Sunday night. **S. F. Tenney.**

For Sale or Exchange.

150 acres good land, timbered, 6 1/2 miles west of Crockett. Will sell all or a part—cheap if sold quick. **S. J. Moody, Crockett, Texas.**

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

IF YOUR ADVERTISING

IS RUN DOWN
AND WEAK

R

GIVE IT
THE TONIC
OF THE

ARTISTIC TYPOGRAPHY

TREATMENT

WHICH IS

NOT TOO TONIC

FOR EVEN

THE MOST DELICATE

SUBJECTS

COURIER TYPOGRAPHY

AND PUBLICITY

FILL THE PRESCRIPTION.

"Once

upon a time" a man had a dream, and in the dream he saw the two large letters, G. P. He told his friend it meant for him to GO PREACH, but his friend said it meant GO PLOW.

So if you are ready to GO PLOW see us first, as we have the plow, also the collar, hames, traces, lines, back band, bridle; in fact all you have to do is to furnish the horse and the man when you are ready to G. P. Yours truly,

C. W. MOORE.