

# The Crockett Courier.

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MOTTO: "QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, AUGUST 30, 1917.

VOLUME XXVIII—NO 32

## COLORED REGIMENT NOT COMING.

### Seventh Illinois Expects to Be Sent to France at Once.

Chicago, August 28.—Instead of departing for Camp Logan at Houston, Texas, this week, officers of the Seventh regiment anticipate orders from Washington that will take the regiment to an Eastern mobilization point. Thereafter the officers believe that the regiment will be transported to France as soon as transports are available.

That the Seventh is destined to be on the firing line soon was reported Tuesday following the farewell given the regiment in Grant park Monday night. It was the gossip of the regiment. What basis there was for the belief was not revealed, but all the men seemed certain they were going to see France immediately.

That the Seventh is in excellent trim is conceded in guard circles. The regiment saw much service on the border last year and ever since has kept up to a high standard. The men do not think they need the training at Camp Logan. They believe that with the training at their mobilization camp in the East and what they get back of the trenches in France will fit them in a jiffy for trench service.

Significance is seen in the fact that the Seventh was not among the Illinois units which Major General George Bell Jr., Camp Logan's commandant, has requested to be sent to Houston. The general specified the First and Third infantry, the Second field artillery and the First Engineers. As a result of the general's request these four units will be on their way in a few days it is believed.

### Lovelady News.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Norwood of Honey Grove, O. H. Norwood of Houston and W. H. Norwood of Cameron were guests of Mrs. Alex Hutchings last week.

Mrs. Joost of Palestine was a guest of Rev. and Mrs. Fulbright last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hale and children and Miss Ella Francis Mainer are visiting friends and relatives in Camilla.

Miss Emma Manson is in Houston.

Misses Earline and Carrie Belle Cochran are visiting relatives in Livingston and Camilla.

Wallace Johnson and sister, Miss Ruth Johnson, of Fullerton, La., were guests of Mrs. J. O. Monday last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruner Smith of Longview and Miss Jessie Turner of Warren, Ark., were guests of Mrs. J. O. Monday a few days last week.

Mrs. Rob Traylor of Cleveland was the guests of Mrs. H. E. Harris last week.

Mrs. Wyatt Driskill and children of Elkhart spent a few days here last week with Mrs. J. T. Hartt.

Mrs. R. T. Neal and children of Waco spent a few days with Mrs. Mattie Caton.

Mrs. Ada Hull and son, Jim, of Carthage were guests a few days last week of Mr. G. T. Lundy and family.

Tom Campbell Lawson and Raleigh Austin of Carthage were visitors in the Lundy home last week.

Mrs. T. B. Perry has returned from

an extended visit in Brookshire, Hearne and Palestine.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Murray, Mrs. J. M. Murray and Misses Agnes and Ardis Murray have returned from a month's stay in Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. G. G. Alexander and Miss Laurine Alexander of Houston were visitors here last week.

Mrs. Ben Burroughs and little daughter of Taylor are with Mrs. Mollie Burroughs.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Niisse left Friday night for Georgetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewall Browder of Trinity were in Lovelady last week.

Miss Allyne Frazier and Miss Roberta Gale spent a few days last week in Crockett with Mrs. S. M. Monzingo.

Dr. S. H. Moore of Houston was a guest Sunday of Postmaster and Mrs. C. B. Moore.

### Additional Army Exemptions.

Of the appeals taken to the district exemption board at Tyler, the local board has been notified of the following army exemptions:

W. H. Kellum, discharged until December 1, 1917.

Hiram Smith, discharged until December 1, 1917.

Chester E. Tims, discharged until December 1, 1917.

Charles Frederick Jones, discharged until December 1, 1917.

Hugh Steely, permanent discharge.

Walter Tines Mills, discharged until December 1, 1917.

C. W. Owens, discharged until December 1, 1917.

W. L. Smith, discharged until December 1, 1917.

H. S. Henderson, permanent discharge.

Bolton M. Bobbitt, discharged until December 1, 1917.

F. L. McDonald, permanent discharge.

J. H. Masters, discharged until December 1, 1917.

John Marshall, discharged until December 1, 1917.

Horace B. Moses, permanent discharge.

## NEGROES FOUND GUILTY TO BE SHOT.

### Members of Battalion Who Mutinied to Be Courtmartialed.

San Antonio, Texas, August 28.—Major General John W. Ruckman is due to arrive here Wednesday to take command of the Southern department, and subsequent to a report which is to be made by Colonel George C. Cress, department inspector, who is now at Columbus, it is believed that the court martial of the negro troops who participated in the mutiny at Houston, resulting in the death of 17 persons, will be ordered in a few days. Colonel Cress is in Columbus, N. M., taking statements from the negroes who were implicated. While army officers refuse to comment on the probable punishment to be meted out to those of the negroes who are found guilty of mutiny, it is the general belief that they will be disposed of by a firing squad.

Colonel Cress is supposed to return from Columbus the latter part of the week and submit a report of the evidence he gathered. Then General Ruckman will order the trials by court martial.

Orders were received Tuesday evening from Washington to keep Major K. S. Snow, commander of the negro battalion when the mutiny occurred, in the Southern department instead of sending him to Little Rock, Ark., as was previously ordered.

## NEGROES PLOTTED HOUSTON MASSACRE LONG IN ADVANCE.

### Two Hundred Black Soldiers Entered Compact to Kill at Least One White.

San Antonio, Texas, August 28.—Investigation of the murderous raid by negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Houston, in which seventeen lives were sacrificed and twenty-three wounded, has brought to light a compact among the blacks to kill many persons. The military

investigation being pursued by the army officers among the troops now at Columbus were mainly through several trusted members of the command, who would not enter the raiding expedition, shows that more than 200 of the troopers had sworn each to get one white man.

Charges, or, rather, complaints of ill-treatment on the part of white citizens and policemen were being made by the negro soldiers. Leaders in the raiding organization had planned three raiding parties to take separate routes through the city of Houston, with positive instructions that everyone should account for bringing at least one white citizen for every five shots fired. The plan miscarried in several details because about twenty-five members of the band weakened and would not join in the expedition, and two or three blacks who were to look after handing out the ammunition lost their nerve and even secreted a large quantity of cartridges out of reach of the soldier mob.

### Cotton Exporters Must Get License.

Washington, August 28.—Members of the Houston Cotton Exchange who have cotton for export will have to get it out of port before midnight, Wednesday, August 29, if they would ship it without first obtaining the necessary export license made obligatory by the president's order placing cotton on the embargo list.

According to explanation made by the export board to The Post correspondent, all applications for license for shipment of cotton to allied countries will have to be made by Texas exporters, Houston and other exporters in the state, at the branch office of the licensing board at New Orleans. All applications for permits to ship cotton to neutral nations will have to be made direct to the headquarters of the board at Washington. It is apparent that a close inspection is desired to be made of the applications for license to ship cotton to neutrals.

## APPROPRIATION PASSED BY HOUSE.

### Money to Run State University is Now Provided.

Austin, Texas, August 28.—At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening the house passed finally the university appropriation bill. As passed it is identically the same as it was when sent to the house by the senate and now needs only the signature of Acting Governor Hobby to become a law. The bill carries \$1,629,000.

The vote on final passage was 87 to 6, with four members present and not voting. Those voting against the measure were:

Bertram, Cox, Lindermann, Morris, Sholars and Thompson of Red River.

Present and not voting:

Bagby, Baker, Florer and McFarland.

During the afternoon the amendment offered which created the greatest stir was one by Bertram to provide that appropriations for the university or other State schools could not be used as long as there was a saloon within a radius of five miles.

With Cope in the chair, Dudley of El Paso made the point of order that the amendment was not germane, and it was sustained.

Bertram appealed from the ruling of the chair, but the chair was sustained.

### Germany Must Be Overthrown.

Chicago, August 27.—William J. Bryan, in Chicago for a Chautauqua address, declared today that peace can come only through the overthrow of Germany.

In travelling over the country he has found the desire to support the government in the war almost universal.

Mr. Bryan's statement follows in part:

My idea is that any dissension among us as to the prosecution of the war will have a tendency to prolong it and make it more costly in money and men. The more anyone favors peace, the more loyally he should support the government as the only means of hastening peace.

There can be but one end to the war—that is the overthrow of Germany. I find the desire to support the government practically universal.

"We shall, of course, win the war, whether Russia is able to hold her position or not. Any end except in our favor is inconceivable. If Russia is overwhelmed we shall merely have a new situation to cope with. But I have great faith in the ability of Kerensky, though I am not informed as to the difficulties he is facing.

"I am very glad congress conferred on the president as broad powers as it did. There is no fear of their being abused. I would even have had the law go farther and empower the president to protect the people from the greed of any group that tried to take advantage of them along any line."

### Wintry Weather in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., August 28.—Winter settled down in two sections of Colorado Tuesday, according to reports received here. Snow falling intermittently in the mountains near Ouray since August 10 reached that town Tuesday.

## H. G. Patton Daily Stands Guard Over the Purity of the Groceries Sold at the Bob White Grocery Store

Our motto is: "We Lower the Price, But Not the Quality." Three months ago the Bob White Grocery Store, with H. G. Patton, the youngest merchant in Houston county, as manager, opened its doors with only a small stock of goods. Today this same store is the largest exclusive grocery house in Crockett and is selling more groceries for cash than any other store in Crockett.

TO OUR PATRONS: We expect to sell you high class groceries and always save you money, as H. G. Patton did before his illness. WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS and we are going to get it, for we are going at it in a way that you can't help but buy from us. These prices are good until we change our mind:

Armour's White Cloud Compound Lard in bulk, per pound.....	19c	3 cans Red Top Axle Grease.....	25c
10-lb. bucket Armour's White Cloud Lard.....	\$1.90	3 packages Arm & Hammer Soda.....	25c
Armour's Best White Cooking Oil, gallon.....	\$1.45	2 cans Good Salmon.....	35c
10 lbs. Pure Cane Fine Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00	6 bars Fairbank's Soap.....	25c
Smoked Bacon, per pound.....	20c	11 lbs. Rice.....	\$1.00
6 lbs. Best Green Coffee.....	\$1.00	5 bottles Garrett's Snuff.....	\$1.10
5 lbs. Best Roasted Coffee.....	\$1.00	2 bottles Garrett's Snuff.....	45c
\$1.00 bucket Best Ground Coffee.....	75c	5 cans Prince Albert Tobacco.....	45c
		10 sacks Bull Durham Tobacco.....	45c

WE BUY FOR LESS

## Bob White Grocery Store

H. G. PATTON, MANAGER

SIXTH STORE IN PATTON BLOCK

WE SELL FOR LESS



## TEXAS ITEMS

The tax rolls of Galveston show property valued at \$42,133,646.

Work was started last week on the new \$100,000 dormitory at the College of Industrial Arts at Denton.

The county commissioners have fixed the county tax rate for Jackson county for 1917 at 65c on the \$100 valuation. This is an increase of 5c over last year.

The state fire insurance commission has announced the appointment of T. G. Barrow as chief rate clerk of the commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jeff Hughes.

The best estimate obtained on the De Witt county cotton crop is given at 10,000 bales. A record of 50,000 could have been again realized with a fair season and with the acreage planted.

Workmen are engaged in taking down the molasses tank of the West India Sugar Company, erected at Port Arthur two years ago, but never used. The tank has a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

The prairie land cotton of Texas will be all gathered in about ten days. The black land belt and the Brazos bottom is falling considerably short. The continued dry weather and hot winds have played havoc with the cotton crop in some sections of the state.

Hundreds of prospectors are going to East Texas now from the dry sections of the state looking for farms and lands on which to locate. The big crops produced this year all over East Texas and the cheapness of lands are largely responsible for the influx of homeseekers. Several farms have already been sold.

Interest in Gonzales county oil fields was given a decided impetus this week when a vein of dry gas was struck in the Cost oil field at a depth of 370 feet, and not far from the old well that created such a sensation several years ago. This gas will be put to work in drilling new wells for oil in that field.

Dipping of cattle as a fever tick preventive was inaugurated on Galveston Island this week, when thirty-one milch cows were sent through a vat erected by John Monshausen at his place on the island. The vat was built at a cost of about \$400. Members of the Galveston Island Cattle Men's Association were the owners of the animals dipped.

Taken as a whole, Texas has suffered from the drouth of this year in a larger measure than has occurred for a quarter of a century, in many counties the drouth being the most disastrous in history, according to information furnished the state department of agriculture. This information was gathered from a reliable source in each county, under date of August 20.

The state department of agriculture has received from R. C. Ledford of San Angelo a sample of syrup made from mesquite beans, and in a letter accompanying the sample Mr. Ledford makes the prediction that the mesquite bean industry will in course of time equal that of the peanut and cotton seed industries in Texas. A letter was also received by the department from T. G. Marks of Pride, Dawson county, in which he says he is experimenting with mesquite beans and has found that they make an excellent jelly.

Steamship freight rates between Galveston and seaports on the eastern coast will be raised 15 per cent on September 10, according to a notice received by the board of directors of the Texas Industrial Traffic League and discussed at its monthly executive meeting at Galveston this week. This means that rates which are now 90c on the 100 pounds first class from New York and other ports will be increased to 92c.

**Negro Battalions Leave Texas.**  
San Antonio, Tex.—As a result of Thursday's rioting in Houston and the earlier disturbances in Waco, Major General James Parker, commander of the Southern department, issued orders Friday for the return to Columbus, N. M., of the battalions of the Twenty-fourth Infantry (negro regiment) now on guard duty in the two Texas cities.

**Cotton Seed Prices Make Record.**  
Luling, Tex.—Luling cotton seed buyers paid \$71 per ton for seed Thursday.

## NEGRO REGULARS SLAY WHITES AT HOUSTON

SOLDIERS MUTINIED, FIRED UPON THEIR OFFICER AND SLAY MANY PEOPLE.

### WERE SENT TO NEW MEXICO

One Officer of Illinois Regiment Slain and Several Police and Civilians Are Killed and Wounded.

Houston, Tex.—Martial law in Houston, enforced because of the killing of seventeen persons during a raid on the city Thursday night by negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, ended Sunday night, after a conference between Major General George Bell, Jr., and Brigadier General John A. Hulen of the Texas National Guard. The negro soldiers were removed to Columbus, N. M.

Houston, Tex.—Seventeen white men, civilians, police officers and national guardsmen, were killed and more than a score of persons, men, women and children, were wounded in an outbreak Thursday night of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Houston to act as guards during the construction of Camp Logan, at which the Illinois National Guard will train.

Captain J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois Field Artillery, is among the dead, being killed when he tried to remonstrate with the negroes who were running rampant, firing their guns.

The outbreak is supposed to have originated in a difficulty which two negro soldiers had with police officers, who arrested them for disturbing the peace and sent them to the police station early in the afternoon. The firing began when an ambulance started through the section. They stopped the ambulance and, firing a volley, riddled it. It was this volley that wounded a 16-year-old white girl standing in her father's store.

Police reserves were sent out and were met by volleys from the negroes. Civilians went to the assistance of the police officers and firing continued for an hour and a half.

Firing started about 8 o'clock Thursday night and continued intermittently for more than an hour.

The city was placed under martial law by proclamation of Governor Ferguson.

The known dead: Captain J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois Field Artillery; Mounted Police Officer Ira D. Rainey, Mounted Police Officer Rufe Daniels, S. Satton, a barber; Earl Finley, A. R. Carsten, Fred E. Winkler, Police Officer Henry J. Meinke, Manuel Garedo, Mexican; E. A. Thompson, Hempstead; — Smith, proprietor of a shooting gallery; Horace Moody, mounted police officer; E. M. Jones, jitney driver; C. W. Wright, barber; M. D. Everton, Battery E, Texas National Guard; Bryant Watson, negro trooper; Vida Henry, negro sergeant, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The following wounded white persons are at various hospitals and sanitariums in the city: C. W. White, civil engineer, shot in right thigh, seriously wounded; G. W. Butcher, Cottage Grove, shot in left shoulder and in back, serious; Butcher was driving along in his buggy when he was shot; his horse being killed. W. A. Thompson, shot through right hip, condition serious; Willy Strong, negro soldier, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded; City Detective T. A. Binford, shot in the knee; Sam Salensky, badly hurt in automobile accident going to camp; J. Chapener, street car motorman, shot through stomach; unidentified white man, wounded in thigh and arm.

**General Hulen's Order.**  
All citizens will remain in their homes or usual places of business at once. No citizen not an officer will appear on the streets with arms. Parties will not assemble on the streets. Saloons will not be permitted to open. Places of business where arms and ammunition are sold, kept or stored will remain closed. Hulen.

**Order of the Mayor.**  
I call upon every citizen of Houston, white and colored, to preserve the peace, to go quietly about their business and to rest assured that there is going to be full inquiry and proper punishment for the crimes which have been committed. It is time for coolness and for careful avoidance of further trouble. It is no time for further excitement. The city is under martial law, a condition which is most regrettable; but it is necessary. There will be no further trouble if every citizen will carefully see to his own conduct. Incendiary speech is of no avail. The situation is well in hand—unless there be studied effort to cause more trouble.  
Dan M. Moody,  
Acting Mayor.

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Yet, they're Mild!**

Sure as you're a foot high. Sounds strange, because you never before smoked a mild cigarette that did that.

Yes, Chesterfields "reach home," they let you know you are smoking—they "Satisfy"!

Still, they're Mild!

A new blend of pure, natural imported and Domestic tobaccos—that's the answer. And the blend can't be copied.

Make Chesterfields your next buy.

*Logan & Sons, Inc.*

Wrapped in glassine paper—keeps them fresh.

20 for 10¢

*They "Satisfy!"—and yet they're Mild!*

### MEN OF DRAFT AGE ALLOWED TO ENLIST.

Until Registered Man Has Been Called for Examination He Is Free to Join Any Branch.

Washington, August 22.—Numerous requests have been received by the war department and members of congress from young men in Texas who are desirous of enlisting in some branch of the army or navy, but who have feared to do so because they are of the draft age and have registered and their numbers have been drawn and listed with the examining boards.

A ruling on this question was handed down by General Crowder, which is to the effect that such enlistments are proper, provided the person so enlisting has not been notified to appear before the examining board for examination.

The ruling is on the individual case of Roy C. Conway of Mission, Texas. He is between the ages of 21 and 31 and his registration number was well toward the bottom of the list and he felt sure that he would not be called for service in

the national army until the very last increments were ordered into the service. Therefore he is anxious to enlist in the Texas National Guard, but his enlistment was withheld because he was of conscript age.

General Crowder and the war department hold that he can enlist in the National Guard or any branch of the army or navy, provided he does so before he is called for examination by the conscript board for the purpose of ordering him into the national army. The same is true of all others of draft age who have not yet been called for service but who desire to enlist in some branch of the service.

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30 Million Acres \$1 to \$5 Per Acre

J. D. FREEMAN  
LOVEDADY, TEXAS

### Training Men and Women.

"It would seriously impair America's prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished. There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close. Young men who fall below the age of selective conscription and who do not enlist may feel that by pursuing their courses with earnestness and diligence they also are preparing themselves for valuable service to the nation. I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."—Woodrow Wilson.

### Study Veterinary Medicine.

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## PRICES OF COAL ARE FIXED BY PRESIDENT

Base Is Established at Which Fuel Must Be Sold Throughout the Country.

Washington—Bituminous coal prices were fixed by President Wilson Tuesday for every mine in the United States. Prices were set on cost of production estimates furnished by the federal trade commission after months of exhaustive investigation. The country is divided into twenty-nine districts, and every purchaser in a district will market his output at the same price.

Prices announced for run of mine coal in the large producing districts average slightly more than \$2. In a few districts they are below that figure and in Western territory they are higher. Washington state is highest with \$3.25.

The prices f. o. b. mines are as follows:

State	Run of mine	Pre-black or black	Size	Ings.
Pennsylvania	2.00	2.25	1	75
Maryland	2.90	2.25	1	75
West Virginia	2.90	2.25	1	75
West Virginia (New River)	2.15	2.40	1	90
Virginia	2.00	2.25	1	75
Ohio (thick vein)	2.05	2.25	1	75
Ohio (thin vein)	2.25	2.60	1	10
Kentucky	1.55	2.30	1	75
Kentucky (Jellico)	2.40	2.65	1	15
Alabama (big seam)	1.90	2.15	1	65
Alabama (Pratt, Jaeger and Corona)	2.15	2.40	1	90
Alabama (Cahaba and Black Creek)	2.40	2.65	1	15
Tennessee (eastern)	2.30	2.55	1	05
Tennessee (Jellico)	2.40	2.65	1	15
Indiana	1.95	2.20	1	70
Illinois	1.85	2.10	1	70
Illinois (third vein)	4.00	4.25	1	15
Arkansas	65	90	2	40
Iowa	70	95	2	45
Kansas	75	100	2	50
Missouri	70	95	2	45
Oklahoma	65	90	2	40
Texas	65	90	2	40
Colorado	70	95	2	45
Montana	70	95	2	45
New Mexico	60	85	2	35
Wyoming	60	85	2	35
Utah	65	90	2	40
Washington	3.25	3.50	1	00

The anthracite prices fixed are effective September 1, and virtually the same as those now charged at the mines under a voluntary agreement made by producers with the trade commission. The prices that may be charged jobbers, however, will reduce present costs sharply. Bituminous jobbers' profits, too, will be cut by the new price scale set for wholesale transactions.

The anthracite prices, effective September 1, range from \$4 to \$5 per ton (2,240 pounds) f. o. b. mines. Jobbers are allowed to add a profit of not more than 20c per ton for deliveries east of Buffalo and of not more than 30c west of Buffalo.

The jobbers' profit on bituminous is limited to 15c per ton of 2,000 pounds, wherever delivered.

Anthracite prices are fixed as follows:

White Ash—Broken, \$4.55; eggs, \$4.45; stove, \$4.70; chestnut, \$4.30; pea, \$4. Red Ash—Broken, \$4.75; egg, \$4.65; stove, \$4.90; chestnut, \$4.90; pea, \$4.10. Lykens Valley—Broken, \$5; egg, \$4.90; stove, \$5.30; chestnut, \$5.30; pea, \$4.35.

**Ferguson Granted Pardons.**  
Austin, Tex.—The records in the office of the secretary of state show that Governor Ferguson has recently been exercising the pardoning power. During the period dating from July 26 to August 24 the number of pardons, all of them conditional, granted by Governor Ferguson and filed in the state department was 141. Of these fifty-nine were filed between August 20 and August 24, approximately twenty of them having been filed on the day the house adopted the articles of impeachment.

**Allies Take Many Prisoners.**  
London.—The British, French, Italian and Russian have captured 167,780 war prisoners since April 8, when the 1917 campaign opened, according to a statement issued by the British war office.

**Hobby Resigns From Bank.**  
Washington.—Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas has resigned as secretary of the Federal Land bank at Houston and the resignation has been accepted.

## TYROL'S GIRL SOLDIER WOUNDED IN BATTLE

Copenhagen.—Victoria, Sanz of Meran, an eighteen-year-old Tyrolean girl who has been fighting in the trenches on the Italian front for the past two years, was seriously wounded in battle a few days ago, says a dispatch to a Berlin newspaper. She was operated on and later pronounced out of danger, although it was said she would be incapacitated for further service. The girl is the holder of a bronze medal for bravery and is on the list for further decoration.

## CUT OUT GLOOM WHEN YOU WRITE TO SAILORS

Chicago.—There's a vacant chair at the table, George, and we need your strong, broad shoulders—

If you have a boy in the navy eliminate such phrases from your next letter. Don't write them. They are dumdums to the jackies, says the Great Lakes Recruit, the monthly magazine published by the officers and jackies of the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill. In the August issue of the Recruit a campaign on "what to write your sailor," leads the editorial department.

The editorial says that "fully 80 per cent of the letters received by the sailors convey, instead of good cheer, a tale of woes and imaginary griefs, as: 'Mother's sick. Little Johnny's down with the measles, and dad has sprained his foot.'"

## NATIONAL GUARD TROOP MOVEMENT TO CAMPS

Ninety Per Cent Will Go September 5, 19 and October 3, While Rest Will Go at a Later Time.

Washington.—The date national guard troops are to move to their training camps in Texas, will be determined by the departmental commander at San Antonio, based upon reports received from the quartermaster in charge of camp construction. The movements will be entirely under the command of the department from which the troops are to move and the commander of the receiving department. Once the units are in camp they no longer are controlled by the commander of the department, but are wholly subject to orders from the commander of the camp, who is a major general.

The movement of national guard troops to training camps will be in increments so as to effect an orderly removal, thus obviating much of the confusion incident to the Mexican border mobilization.

The same procedure is to be followed with the national army. Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that 90 per cent of the drafted men will be moved from home stations in equal detachments September 5, September 19 and October 3. The remaining 10 per cent will not move until a date yet to be fixed. Originally the cantonments to which the national army is to go were planned to accommodate 650,000 men, but 30,000 more are contemplated in the first call. It is believed the supplies will not be ready for the new troops when they get to camps, but that the camp facilities will be completed. The new soldiers will probably have to drill in citizens' clothes for a short time. Texas and Oklahoma will furnish a total under the first call of 46,109, whereas the camp facilities at San Antonio will only accommodate about forty-three thousand.

## DOG IS LOCKED IN TOWER

Stops Clock and When Timekeeper Investigates He Finds Him Lying Against Pendulum.

Rome, Ga.—The big city clock in the 600-foot tower on College hill here was stopped by a dog.

When City Timekeeper Williamson went to wind the clock two days before, as he does every week, a dog followed him on the winding stairway and when the timekeeper left he did not notice that he had locked the dog in the clock when he closed the door that leads to it.

For two days, without water or food, the dog whined and barked 600 feet above the city, but, of course, was not heard.

Then people of the city looking at the clock saw that it had stopped, and someone notified the timekeeper, who went to see what was the matter. He saw the dog lying against the big pendulum, snarling savagely. A policeman brought the animal safely to earth. It was almost starved by its two days' fast, but has recovered.

**Great Musicians Loved Silence.**  
Among musicians taciturnity has always been prevalent, both Beethoven and Mozart being renowned among their friends for their long periods of silent thought and their dislike to the "chatter" of general conversation. Even Chopin, whose music would lead one to suppose him fond of people, was said to "love silence even better than music," while Wagner, except when discussing musical matters, was silent even to the point of actual rudeness.

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## SAVAGE TIRES

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### SAVAGE GRAPHITE TUBES

The only tubes that have graphite vulcanized into the surface. Prevents deterioration, sticking, friction and heating. Makes soapstone unnecessary. Lengthens life of tube.

## Why the Cattle Tick?

A business man in Houston county said to the government's local tick eradication expert:

"How does the cattle fever tick hurt me? I don't own a single cow, steer or calf. I should not worry."

The inspector said:

"Then your business is the only one in the county that is not affected by 'bring back.' You don't even care about 'go out.'"

"Don't get you," said the business man.

"All right; let's start at the business beginning. You will admit that a cattle raiser who makes more money from his cattle will have more money to spend in your store or through your agency. He will have more money to put in the local banks or to invest in real estate or other enterprises. The farmer's dollar is as good to you as any one's, isn't it?"

"Yep, but that 'bring back'?"

"Wait a minute. The fever ticks are killing hundreds of cattle in this county by giving them cattle fever. The ticks suck so much blood that cattle are too weak to survive winter weather. Ticks weaken cows so that they can not rear their calves properly in the spring. The cattle tick is back of much of the spring loss."

"Every animal that the ticks kill means one less for the cattle owner to ship to the stockyards and bring back good money to be spent in this county. This money doesn't help your business or make more sales or pay for more work in this county as long as it stays in Chicago or St. Louis."

"Ticks suck blood that ought to be making meat worth cents per pound at the yards. They keep beef cattle scrawny, thin and sickly. Fewer pounds to sell on the hoof. Fewer pounds to bring back so much a

pound to this county." "Seems to be something in that 'bring back,'" admitted the business man.

"There is a whole lot more to it," continued the inspector. "It costs more time, trouble and money to ship ticky cattle to market under the Federal quarantine rules."

"Ticky cattle are not in good condition. They bring back less per pound than free cattle."

"Ticky cattle must be kept in separate quarantine pens and cars. They can only be sold for immediate slaughter. They bring only what the packers care to offer. No matter what the price offered for feeders may be, ticky cattle can not be sold as feeders. The ticks cut off this competition. The packers' take-it-or-leave-it price, and not the feeders' offers determines how much ticky cattle are worth. Less per pound of 'bring back' for ticky cattle shipped from this county."

"And there is another big 'go out.' Cattle feed costs money. It yields a profit only when it is turned into

meat, fat, weight or milk. The cattle first turn the feed into blood. When the ticks get a lot of the blood made from feed, they waste that much feed. A lot of feed in Houston county is 'going out' into ticks and never becomes 'bring back' or even 'keep in.'"

"The bankers all know this, even if you do not. They hate to advance money on cattle when ticks are going to kill a lot of them and get a lot of blood and waste a lot of feed that ought to be turned into money to meet notes and mortgages. The farmer, dairyman and cattle raiser feel it whether they realize the cause or not. They are making less dollars from their cattle and have fewer dollars to spend and put to work in the business of Houston county."

"I'm sold," the business man admitted. "Ticks are distinctly my business. Put my name on the dotted line to fight ticks and increase the 'bring back' and lessen the 'go out.'"

"Ticks are your business, too, Mr. Business Man of Houston County, whatever your business may be."

## Dr. Sam'l A. Miller

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

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MALARIA-CHILLS & FEVER  
SAFEST-PUREST-BEST



## SEES NO REASON TO BE GLOOMY

Herbert Hoover Says Success in This War Is a Question of Resources.

## FOOD PROBLEM IS SOLVED

Spontaneous Volunteer Effort on Part of People Provides Great Stock of Food—American Women Respond Nobly in Great Crisis.

By HERBERT HOOVER.

Washington.—No one can rightly be gloomy over the outcome for the American people in this war. Success in this war is a question of resources, and the will and ability of the people to organize themselves to use their resources rightly and to endure. Many thinking people in America and throughout the whole world, have been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that Democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany. Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door. Aside from the remarkable assemblage of our army and financial resources, our people have already demonstrated their ability to mobilize, organize, endure and prepare voluntarily and efficiently in many directions and upon a mere word of inspiration.

### Food Supply Increased.

We entered the war four months ago, and it was announced by the president that one of the great problems of the war would be food; that we must prepare to increase and to save our foodstuffs for a year in advance, not only for ourselves, but for our allies as well. There has been no consequential national or local legislation, yet the greatest spontaneous volunteer effort ever made in history has provided us with a larger stock of food supply as a result of patriotic planting in every quarter, and waste is being eliminated out of every crack and cranny of our homes, and of our industries. This is being done without compulsion of the law, and by spontaneous effort and self-denial of the people. There have sprung up over night throughout the United States, in every city, county, village and state, definite and positive organizations, practical in their ends and unflagging in their efforts, which have the will to solve food-supply questions. No autocratic government could accomplish this. Germany accomplished less in twelve months than our people have done in four. The only need of our legislation and authority is to curb those who would profit by this volunteer movement. The proof of all this lies in the fact that our present prospects indicate an increase of production of cereals by \$50,000,000 bushels. Our farmers planted an increased acreage of wheat, but the weather has not responded for this product. Literally millions of new gardens have been planted or extended everywhere. We have the largest supply of vegetables in our history.

### Women Respond Nobly.

The wolf is at the door of Europe, and with all these surpluses, our stock of foodstuffs would still have been too little for the demand upon us during the coming year if our people had not responded to the call for wise and economical use of food and for the elimination of waste. The response not only in planting, but also in conservation has been of such spontaneous, magnificent order as to justify confident optimism in the ability of our people to prepare and to preserve. In the matter of our great surplus of perishables, because of our inability to ship these to our allies, a call was sent out from Washington asking that our people should consume the perishables during the summer and fall months in substitution for the great staples which should be held for the winter, and for shipment to our allies. They were asked to substitute corn for wheat and to conserve the waste of meat and fats by the use of substitutes. That this is being done is already evidenced by reports of dealers in cereals and in meats, which indicate a most remarkable decrease in demand for these commodities and an increased demand for substitutes. A call also was sent out asking that all perishables that could not be consumed should be preserved and stored. This fall, since the arrival of perishables in May, has been met by the response of millions of women in the country, not only in the matter of preserving in the household, but also by the creation of innumerable committees, clubs, demonstration trains and instructors provided by our educational institutions, making a complete system throughout the country. Although we are only half way through the canning season, we can begin to see magnificent re-

sults. It is obvious enough that the American woman has not lost the household arts of her pioneer mother.

### Will Supply the Deficiency.

Our American canners will this year produce about 1,700,000,000 cans of fruit and vegetables. Our government and the allies will require about 200,000,000 of these cans. The returns we have from various state organizations based upon the results obtained for the first half of the season indicate that the American women will preserve 200,000,000 jars and cans of fruit and vegetables this year, and will thus

supply any deficiency called for by the armies.

A few days ago we sent out a call to the women of the country that they sign a pledge to us to accept our suggestions as to substitutes and waste-elimination in their homes, so far as their circumstances would permit. Already we have over 2,000,000 home pledges en route to Washington, Philadelphia leading with 250,000. St. Louis, for example, has had over 150 mass meetings of women in arranging the enrollment. There are 2,400 organized women in Virginia making a house-to-house canvass. We shall have the millions of homes in the United States enrolled as members of the food administration, joining us in volunteer regulation within sixty days. This in response to a simple request and with no extended organization on our part, but in reliance upon the support of the women's committee of the council of national defense, state councils of defense, the multitude of existing women's organizations and the strong support of all the churches and fraternal organizations of the country. As soon as we can formulate the voluntary regulations we shall ask for similar pledges from every public eating place and every trade in the country.

The elimination of waste in the country has been most gratifying. The best index of this saving is in garbage returns from our large cities. We have returns for the month of June from cities aggregating a population of 15,000,000, showing a reduction of their garbage by 32 per cent below the month of June last year. These figures are a tribute to the energy of American women, not only in the work of their households, but in the organization of public opinion for the elimination of waste.

### Spells Germany's Doom.

If we make a broad survey of the country, we find every state spontaneously creating a definite and active food organization presided over by capable and devoted men and women who are sacrificing every interest in this national service. We find a well-considered and well-defined organization of subcommittees (on the various phases of food production and conservation), and we see these re-duplicated by sub-organizations in counties and municipalities. This is the organization of democracy, and this is positive proof that at the call of national duty our people will rise, and rise overnight, to the real defense of their faith. I feel sure that the superior intelligence of our people, their capacity for self-denial and their will to persevere, will prove a wall that will withstand the best efforts of the Germans for the next five years, if it be necessary.

Even though the situation in Europe may be gloomy today, no American who has knowledge of the results already obtained in every direction need have one atom of fear that democracy will not defend itself in these United States.

I recall that shortly before we joined the war, I had a conversation with a prominent German official who had spent some time in the United States, and who had a much deeper appreciation than most Germans of what America's entry in the war would mean. His final remark to me after a long discussion was: "I do not fear the American soldiers because they cannot arrive in time; what I fear is the intelligence and devotion of 100,000,000 of original minds and people trained to a faith in individual initiative. The day that these people, now so materialistic in outward appearance, are stirred spiritually, that day is the day of Germany's doom."

## HOOSIERS PLAN TO AID SOLDIERS BY BIG FUND

Richmond, Ind.—The citizens of Wayne county, through the county council of defense, expect to raise a large fund for the benefit of the soldiers called to the colors of the United States. Under plans being developed financial aid will be given in meeting premiums on insurance, that may not have been invalidated by reason of military service; payment of taxes owed by soldiers; and other financial assistance that will be needed. The plan is to meet problems larger than giving aid merely in the manner of comfort kits, little luxuries and the like.

## GUARDING ARMIES AGAINST DISEASE

Leaders in the American Medical Profession Co-Operate in This Work.

## PUBLICITY BIG SAFEGUARD

Mistakes of the Spanish-American War Will Be Avoided—Standardization of Medical Supplies Is Being Accomplished.

Washington.—Tribute to the eagerness with which the medical profession has responded to the problems of caring for United States military forces in the field was given in an interview by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, chairman of the committee on medical surgery of the medical section of the council of national defense. All the best medical thought has been given the committee to aid in solving new difficulties incidental to sending so many men into service.

"The trained physician knows that unless certain precautions are taken," Doctor Martin said, "dangerous epidemics, such as typhoid fever or meningitis, are almost certain to occur in the army camps, striking often with the most surprising suddenness. The less is heard of the medical branch of an army the more efficient it is, because usually when much is said about it the comment is of a very unpleasant character."

Declaring publicity is going to be the big safeguard against mistakes similar to those made in the Spanish-American war, Doctor Martin continued:

"The work of safeguarding the health of the army and navy could not be in better hands than it is right now. In the Best of Hands.

"The general medical board of the council of national defense, composed of the country's biggest medical men, including the surgeon generals of the army and navy, has served as a clearing house of professional opinion and has brought to the solution of the questions at hand in reconstructed form the best medical thought of the nation. On the board are such men as Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. William J. and Charles H. Mayo, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan, Dr. John M. T. Finney and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Frederick A. Besley of Northwestern, Dr. George W. Crile of Western Reserve and Dr. Charles E. Kahke of Bairemaum college, to mention only a few. Through frequent conferences with these men the surgeon generals themselves, occupied constantly with administrative tasks, have been able to gain new points of view and gain a detached perspective in looking at their problems from time to time.

"During the last months the work of the medical section has been directed in three main channels. The most comprehensive has been keeping in touch in an advisory capacity in the work of the several divisions of control of the government and the civilian population—the medical corps of the army and navy, the public health service, the Red Cross and the work with the civilian and munition workers.

"Besides this work of keeping general oversight over all branches of the public medical service, the committee has concerned itself deeply with the problems of personnel and supplies. The personnel problem has not been solved, but it is possible to say that the section has been of great service in putting the government departments in touch with the kind of men they need. To take advantage of carefully laid plans we must have in their administration only physicians with the vision and the professional training needed to carry them out, both for active service at the front and in the concentration camps back at the rear. The medical service must be filled with men of the broadest gauge, of the standard already set by its present personnel, and we must depend on the profession between now and the first of September to furnish of its best even more generously than in the past. The question of planning for health now seems somewhat academic. When the army is mobilized it will be vital.

### Medical Profession Doing Its Duty.

"The supply problem, which is cared for by Doctor Simpson, who sits in with the general munitions board, has been another source of difficulty in which the medical section has co-operated with the medical divisions of the army and navy. Faced at the beginning with a shortage, due to the country's previous almost exclusive dependence on Germany for its medical supplies, we have had both to arrange for taking care of civilian hospitals and private practice and at the same time to build up additional sources to meet the vast needs of the new army. Through constant conferences with manufacturers and close attention to

detail, especially standardization of products, this work is in a fair way toward accomplishment. There will be no serious dearth.

"The country can rest assured that everything of which the American medical profession is capable has been done to prepare for taking care of its new troops."

Some European railroads are experimenting with electric locomotive headlights so mounted that engineers can direct their rays in any desired direction.

## GERMAN SHIPPING IS REVIVED

Kaiser's Vessels Are Now Carrying Coal From Rotterdam to Scandinavia.

Rotterdam, Netherlands.—A revival in German shipping is the latest curious feature of Rotterdam's water traffic. No fewer than 14 German steamships arrived in port within 48 hours a few days ago. Their occupation is perhaps still more strange, for, coming in ballast, they are engaged in carrying German coal at Rotterdam, and carrying it to German and Swedish ports.

The coal is mostly brought down the Rhine in barges, the object achieved by this latest move being a lightening of the overburdened German railways, where, on top of the pressure of war's demands, has come the shortage of rolling stock due to the increased wear and tear resulting from lack of sufficient lubricating oil.

The new idea was first tested. One or two vessels laid up at Rotterdam in loading German coal at Rotterdam, Hugging the coast, they arrived safely at Emden. Then an occasional German ship arrived to take a cargo of coal. The experiment proved successful.

## FROM WAR SHIRKER TO HERO

Remarkable Career of Henry Bellamore, Once Rampant English Pacifist.

London.—Conscientious objector, shirker, volunteer soldier and now one of England's dead heroes—that is the war career of Henry Bellamore.

When war came, Bellamore called it the devil's invention. He fought against conscription on conscientious grounds, preferring jail to the battlefield.

"If I ever see a wounded soldier fall with his crutches, I won't help him up again," said Bellamore. This so aroused his neighbors at Bath that they burned him in effigy.

A few weeks later he experienced a change of heart. Though exempted from the army, he volunteered. Soon he was the most popular soldier in his regiment, the duke of Cornwall's light infantry.

Recently the former conscientious objector was killed in action.

## PLAN SUIT FOR BOTH SEXES

British Consider Means of Simplifying Production—Men Willing to Have Showdown.

London.—Mere man is willing to wear semimilitary breeches and other "rational" clothing if women will wear 'em, too. Then, the man-person figures, neither sex will be apt to do any tittering over the shape of the other's legs.

English tailors have devised a uniform for civilian wear with the hope of simplifying clothes production.

It consists of tunic, slightly military, breeches resembling those worn by the cavalry, puttees or stockings, and cap.

Many persons, men and women, showed alarm over the suggested uniform and were promptly accused of hiding bow-legs, knock-knees and absent calves. The owners of shapely underpinnings, especially the men, are perfectly willing to have a showdown.

## DEANS CLASSED AS LUXURIES

\$350,000 Spent on Them Yearly in England Called Waste by Bishop of London.

London.—Deans of the Church of England, or rather of the cathedrals of England, are luxuries and should be abolished, in the opinion of Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, bishop of London, who declared that the \$350,000 spent yearly on deans is wasted money.

"It is with no disrespect that I say it," he declared, "but I believe that the whole idea of a dean being at the head of a cathedral and the bishop having no right whatever in his see is an uncatholic thing. In some cathedrals a bishop cannot even preach without the leave of the dean and chapter. There are excellent men among them, but the money spent yearly is more needed for the bishops of the new dioceses which are required."

## TELLS HORRORS OF AUSTRIAN CAMPS

Roumanian, Who Escaped, Says Men Were Starved, Kicked and Chained.

## HUMAN BONES FOR SOUP

Prisoners Often Inhumanly Punished for Eating Seeds Given Them to Sow—Italian Prisoners Are Treated Worse.

Rome.—A Roumanian soldier, Toma Haralam, taken prisoner by the Austrians last September during the Roumanian invasion of Transylvania, has just succeeded in escaping to the Italian lines on the Carso. The following is his story in all its simplicity and horror:

"As soon as I was taken prisoner in a wood near Basso I was brought before a German officer, who examined me. I refused to answer his questions and betray my country, so he handed me over to an Austrian sergeant, who kicked me without mercy. I was left absolutely without any food, not a piece of bread or a drink of water, for three days, and then taken with many other prisoners to a concentration camp in Hungary on the River Leytha, where 20,000 prisoners of war, Russians, Italians and Roumanians, were confined.

"We were literally starved. Our rations consisted of five ounces of bad bread and a handful of boiled beans daily, with a small piece of meat every week. The men died like flies, both from insufficient nourishment and from cold, as the Austrians took away our uniforms and warm underwear, as well as our boots, and gave us in exchange the castoff uniforms and torn boots of their first line troops.

"We all had to work, generally in the fields, and as we ate the seed given us to sow or the raw turnips and potatoes we had to plant often we were punished by being tied to a pole with our arms raised for hours or else chained to the ground. The Italian prisoners were treated worst of all and systematically beaten by the Austrians.

### Sent to Italian Front.

"Orders reached our camp in January that 1,000 Roumanian prisoners were to be sent to work on the Italian front. I was among the thousand picked men. We were all young and strong, comparatively speaking, of course, as the starvation diet had weakened us. We were divided into four sections of 250 men each and sent to different localities. My section was sent to Komen under the command of an Austrian sub-lieutenant and 30 territorials. We worked at building a railway together with 2,000 Russian prisoners.

"Our food was worse and less than that we had in camp, as we got 4 cents a day pay and were supposed to spend it on food, although bread cost a dollar a loaf. As we were ravenously hungry because we had to work hard we were compelled to rummage among the garbage for food and even ate rats and mice. We also got bones, human bones they were sometimes, which we boiled to make soup. In 25 days 30 men out of the 250 in my section died from hunger, exhaustion and exposure. Five men committed suicide, three attempted to escape and were shot.

"On January 22 my comrade, Niku Cratia, and I decided to escape. We walked for three days in the direction of the Italian lines with nothing to eat, but we finally reached the ruins of a village where we found a pigsty. We took shelter here and found some potato peelings and turnips, which we ate.

### His Comrade Dies.

"The cold was intense. We reached another village completely in ruins and we could hear the Italian guns very near. We could not find anything to eat and my comrade was more dead than alive. We slept during the day and when night came on I tried to arouse my comrade, but he was dead.

"Just then I distinctly heard the characteristic sound of machine gunfire and I knew I was near the first line trenches. I decided to go on and after two hours I crossed or rather crawled through the Austrian lines. I already felt free, but I had to get over the wire entanglements and crawl over such a long stretch of ground that I thought I had made a mistake and that the Austrian trench I left behind me was merely a support position. As I hesitated what to do a voice came out of the darkness: 'Alt! Chi va la?' (Halt, who goes there?)

"I understood what the words meant, so I stood up and shouted: 'Romun! Romun!' And when the Italians saw me I could see the astonishment in their faces. I did not look human. They pulled me up and carried me inside their trench. They gave me coffee, wine and bread."



# FERGUSON SUSPENDED; HOBBY NOW GOVERNOR

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES FORMALLY FILED AGAINST THE GOVERNOR IN SENATE.

## FILED TWENTY-ONE CHARGES

Were Adopted One By One in the House—Lon Smith of Henderson Now Acting Lieutenant Governor.

Austin, Tex.—On Friday twenty-one articles of impeachment against Governor James E. Ferguson were filed in the senate by the committee of nine of the house, and at that time Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby became acting governor, pending the trial of these impeachment charges in the senate. Governor Ferguson sat in the house during the roll calls and debate, also in the senate when the house committee of nine appeared and Chairman Bledsoe formally read to the senate notification of the house preferring articles of impeachment.

The senate, by resolution, fixed the date for commencing the impeachment trial Wednesday morning.

The twenty-one articles of impeachment against Governor Ferguson were reported to the house Friday by the special committee or board of managers, named during the forenoon by Chairman Fly of the committee of the whole, and to which board Mr. Fly was later added by resolution of the house. It is composed of Representatives Bledsoe, chairman; Bryan, Woods, Thomason of El Paso, McMillin, Haidusek, Murrell, Spencer of Wise, Cope and Fly.

The articles were adopted by the house one by one, each article receiving a majority ranging all the way from seven to thirty-eight votes. Finally the entire articles of impeachment as a whole were adopted by the house by a vote of 74 to 45.

After the house had adopted the articles as a whole, Chief Clerk Bob Barker, acting under instructions, proceeded to the senate to notify that body of the desire of the house special committee or board of managers to file the articles of impeachment. The senate at once adopted a resolution offered by Senator Lattimore that the senate would be ready to receive the articles at once, and that Wednesday, August 29, at 10 a. m., would be the time for commencing the trial. The secretary of the senate, John D. McCall, then notified the house of the action of the senate; Chairman Bledsoe of the special committee requested permission for that committee to retire (this permission being necessary as the house was under call), the permission being granted the committee proceeded to the senate chamber, and, addressing President Pro Tem Lon A. Smith, who occupied the chair during the entire evening session of the senate, Chairman Bledsoe read the following:

"To the Senate of the State of Texas: Mr. President—In accordance with the resolution adopted by the house of representatives of the thirty-fifth legislature of the State of Texas on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1917, we (a committee appointed for that purpose), appear before your honorable body and in the name of the house of representatives, and the people of the State of Texas, do hereby impeach Hon. Jas. E. Ferguson, governor of the State of Texas, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and for a violation of the constitution and laws of the state, and of his oath of office.

"We further inform your honorable body that the house of representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same. We therefore request that the senate take order for the appearance of the said Jas. E. Ferguson to answer to said impeachment, and to set a day and adopt rules for the hearing of the cause.

"This committee has been appointed by the house as a board of managers to conduct the prosecution.

W. S. Bledsoe, Chairman; Bryan, Woods, Thomason of El Paso, McMillin, Haidusek, Murrell, Spencer of Wise, Cope and Fly."

"The report will be filed with the secretary of the senate," announced President Pro Tem Smith. This, for the time, disposes of the matter.

Senator Smith, as president pro tem of the senate, automatically becomes acting lieutenant governor, as Lieutenant Governor Hobby becomes acting governor.

Only three of the twenty-one articles of impeachment were debated in the house before being adopted. These were the first article with regard to the charging of the \$5,600 note against the Canyon City Normal fund, which article was adopted 34 to 50; the eleventh article with regard to the \$154,500 matter, which article was adopted, 67 to 60 (the closest vote received by any article), and article 15, regarding the veto of the university appropriation, which article was adopted 65 to 51. With these exceptions

each article was adopted without discussion.

Austin, Tex.—The house at 6:45 o'clock Thursday evening adopted by a vote of 82 to 51 the recommendation of the committee of the whole that impeachment charges be preferred against Governor James E. Ferguson, and that William Fly, chairman of the committee of the whole, appoint a committee of nine to act as a board of managers to prepare articles of impeachment, to present them to the house for approval and, if adopted, to prefer and present them to the senate with the evidence in support of the charges.

This action was taken following a day of speechmaking in the house, sitting as a committee of the whole to hear the charges against the governor preferred by Speaker F. O. Fuller.

The resolution was introduced by W. H. Bledsoe and follows:

"Austin, Tex., Aug. 23, 1917.—Be it resolved by the committee of the whole, That this committee now rise, report back to the house that it has heard evidence touching the charges of official misconduct presented against James E. Ferguson, governor of Texas, and this committee is of the opinion that impeachment charges should be pronounced against him in the senate of Texas. Be it further resolved, That inasmuch as Hon. F. O. Fuller, speaker of the house, made and filed the charges upon which the investigation was based, that Hon. W. M. Fly, chairman of the committee of the whole house, appoint a committee of nine to act as a board of managers to prepare the articles of impeachment, to present them to the house for their approval, and, if adopted, to prefer and present them to the senate of Texas. And in addition thereto, said committee shall present before the senate of Texas the evidence in support of said charges."

Representative Tillotson offered a substitute, as follows:

"Resolved, That it be the sense of the committee that at the conclusion of testimony and argument of counsel the committee proceed to the consideration of each of the charges separately in their order, at the conclusion of which a vote be taken upon the charge, and that after all of the charges embraced in the impeachment proceedings shall have been voted upon in committee of the whole, the committee rise and report its findings upon the several charges to the house."

A motion to table the substitute was entertained. The resolution was again read and the substitute was read.

R. L. Carlock's motion to recess until morning was turned down.

The motion to table the substitute was adopted on roll call by 69 to 65. Mr. Bledsoe instantly moved the previous question; his motion was seconded by Mr. Cope and debate was cut off.

W. T. Bagby, floor leader for the governor's forces, appealed for fair play. The chair read the rule that on the previous question there shall be no debate, and Mr. Bagby stated that he rose to a point of order on the submission by the chairman of the previous question at this time without debate.

Mr. Bagby was interrupted by Mr. Cope under a parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Bagby declared that his side "stood squarely on the constitution and attempted no tricks of parliamentary law practiced so successfully by his opponents."

The previous question was ordered by the vote of 69 ayes to 65 noes on roll call, as follows:

Ayes—Fuller, Baker, Beard, Beasley, Bedell, Blackmon, Blalock, Bledsoe, Burton of Rusk, Butler, Bryant, Cadenhead, Canales, Clark, Cope, Crudgington, Davis of Dallas, Davis of Grimes, Davis of Van Zandt, Dudley, Estes, Florer, Haidusek, Hawkins, Hudspeth, Johnson, Lacey, McComb, McCoy, McDowra, McMillin, Meador, Mendell, Metcalfe, Murrell, Neill, Raiden, Reeves, Richards, Robertson, Rogers, Russell, Sackett, Sentell, Seawright, Smith of Bastrop, Smith of Hopkins, Smith of Scurry, Spencer of Wise, Stewart, Templeton, Terrell, Thomas, Thomason of El Paso, Thompson of Hunt, Tinson, Tinner, Traylor, Upchurch, Veatch, Williford, Wilson, Woods, Yantis. Total, 69.

Noes—Bagby, Beason, Bell, Bertram, Blackburn, Bland, Brown, Bryan, Burton of Tarrant, Carlock, Cates, Cox, De Bogory, Denton, Dodd, Dunnam, Fairchilds, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Fly, Greenwood, Hardy, Harris, Hartman, Hill, Holland, Jones, Laas, Laney, Lange, Lanier, Lee, Lindemann, Lowe of McMullen, Low of Washington, McFarland, Martin, Miller of Austin, Miller of Dallas, Monday, Moore, Morris, Nichols, Nordhaus, O'Brien, Parks, Pope, Roemer, Sallas, Scheelstinger, Schlosshan, Scholl, Sholars, Spradley, Strayhorn, Swope, Taylor, Thomason of Nacogdoches, Thompson of Red River, Tillotson, Tschoepe, Walker, White, Williams of McLennan, Woodul. Total, 65.

Mr. Bagby asked that the vote be verified, which was ordered and the result was announced as 69 ayes and 65 noes.

By viva voce vote the senate Thursday

adopted the committee resolution asking W. P. Allen to resign as regent of the University of Texas. Previous to the vote Mr. Clark asserted that he had never heard of any promises made by Mr. Allen and that they certainly were not communicated to the executive session and used as a basis for his confirmation. He moved to table the resolutions, which motion was lost, 5 to 18. It was then adopted.

The resolution as finally adopted was considerably toned down from the way it had been originally drafted.

### SENDING MAIL TO THE SOLDIERS

How Letters for the Boys in the National Army Camps Should Be Addressed.

Washington.—Before long several thousand young men will be in the various cantonment camps of the National army, and their relatives and other friends will wish to write to them. In order to expedite the delivery of their mail and give the boys the best service possible, the postoffice officials instruct their correspondents, if they know in advance the company and regiment to which the soldier is assigned, to address mail according to this sample:

PRIVATE JOHN JONES,  
A Company, First Infantry,  
Camp Dodge, Iowa.

If the company and regiment are not known, the mail should be addressed thus:

PRIVATE JOHN JONES,  
of Minnesota,  
Camp Dodge, Iowa.

When all troops are organized the mail for each man will be distributed direct to his company and regiment. Until then it will be delivered through his state section.

### Production of Coastal Oil Fields.

Houston, Tex.—Nineteen wells completed with initial production totaling 9,000 barrels of oil, made up the results of operation in the various oil fields of the gulf coast country during the past week. With the exception of Goose Creek, there was very little doing in the coastal country, Humble failing to report a single producing completion, for the first time in years.

### Nine French Ships Sunk.

Paris.—In the week ended August 19 five French steamships of 1,600 tons or more were sunk by mines or submarines, according to the weekly official report. Four vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk.

### Louisianans Go to Leon Springs.

New Orleans, La.—Three hundred and seventy-four Louisiana men left Saturday for Leon Springs, Texas, to enter the second officers' training camp.

### Neutrals Will Get Food.

Washington.—Belgians will get food quickly and neutrals will have some of their wants supplied through an arrangement entered into Saturday by the food commission and the governments of the neutral European countries.

### Petrograd Factories Burned.

Petrograd.—Three factories in the southeastern portion of the city were burned Sunday as a result of an explosion. One hundred and twenty persons were killed or injured.

### Work Before Congress This Week.

Washington.—This week's program of congress promises to be one of the most important of the war session. A decision by the senate on how far wealth shall be conscripted in the war tax bill, passage by the house of the \$11,538,000,000 new war credit bill and the soldiers and sailors' insurance measure and the launching of a new deficiency appropriation bill aggregating between \$4,500,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000, are among the things to be done.

### Mississippi Cotton Seed Men Meet.

New Orleans, La.—Mississippi cotton seed crushers met Friday in executive session Friday to devise means of determining how much linters the United States government would want and what price it would pay, also to consider creating Western markets for cotton seed meal and cake, now that the neutral markets of Europe are closed to these products and that over 90,000 tons are lying on the docks unable to reach points of destination.

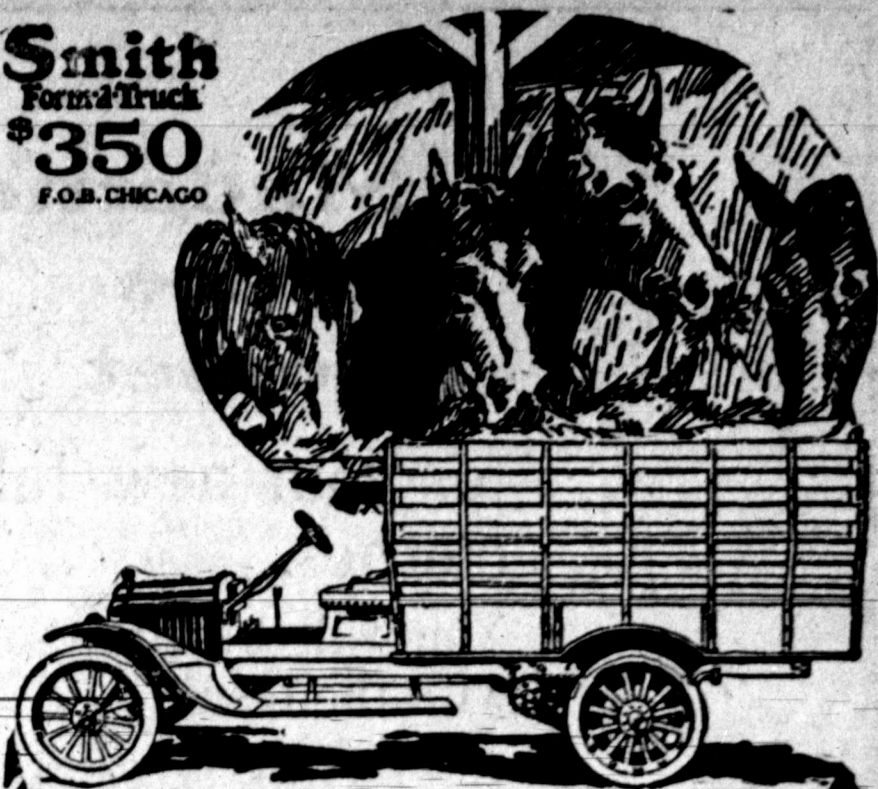
### Fear Shortage in Gasoline.

Washington.—Dangers that the country's increasing military and naval demands for gasoline and other petroleum products may not be filled because of lack of equipment for drilling new wells has been brought to the attention of the council of national defense by the bureau of mines.

### Austrians Preparing to Leave Trieste.

London.—The Austrians are moving everything of value from Trieste to Vienna and other inland places.

Smith  
Form-a-Truck  
\$350  
F.O.B. CHICAGO



## Saves Expense—Pays for Itself

The saving you can make by getting rid of extra horses will pay for Smith Form-a-Truck, and the low cost of operating Smith Form-a-Truck after you have bought it will put real dollars into your pockets steadily.

You can take 25c out of every dollar you are spending for hauling now and figure that this will pay the cost of hauling with Smith Form-a-Truck.

You can figure 12 to 18 miles per gallon of gasoline—6,000 to 8,000 miles per set of tires, and know just about what Smith Form-a-Truck really costs to run. These are the records that are being established by ranchmen.

In addition to this saving, you can figure three hours out of every four that you spend on the road driving horses, and call this time saved. Spend it with your family or doing farm work.

Any way you look at it, it is worth something to you.

And count on the fact that bad, rainy weather or muddy roads will not tie up your hauling when you use Smith Form-a-Truck.

If every day you drove to town with Smith Form-a-Truck you would find from \$5 to \$8 extra in your pocket when you got back, you would not hesitate a minute in buying. This is what Smith Form-a-Truck really does, only it does it in the saving it effects, counted up at the end of the year.

### Use Any One of Six Chassis

Using any one of six chassis, Smith Form-a-Truck combines with any Ford, Maxwell, Dodge Bros., Buick, Chevrolet or Overland chassis to make a fully guaranteed one ton truck. It gives you real truck construction that will stand up under the hardest hauling you could ever do.

### When You Are in Town Drop in

See Smith Form-a-Truck. It will pay you well.

EAST TEXAS MOTOR COMPANY

# Round Trip Tickets At Reduced Rates

ON SALE DAILY TO

Aransas Pass	Marlin	Port Lavaca
Brownsville	Mineral Wells	Port O'Connor
Corpus Christi	Palacios	Rockport
Freeport		Seadrift

—VIA—

SUPER  
DINING  
CAR  
SERVICE

# I. & G. N.

STANDARD  
SLEEPERS  
ON NIGHT  
TRAINS

Look for Early Announcement of Popular Excursion to

# GALVESTON

Summer Tourist Tickets to Northern and Eastern Resorts on Sale Daily Commencing May 15

LONG LIMITS—LIBERAL STOPOVERS

NEWLY BALLASTED ROADBEDS—FAST SCHEDULES

For Travel Information See Nearest I. & G. N. Ticket Agent, or Address

D. J. PRICE

General Passenger Agent  
Houston, Texas

# Try Courier Advertisers





Try a—  
**Madame  
Grace  
Corset**

for your new fall  
clothes.

You will be pleased  
with the result.

A model for every figure.

**The Vogue Millinery**

**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.

**TRIBUTE TO THE SOLDIER.**

Bob Ingersoll was regarded as one of the greatest word painters the world ever produced. He must have had a real look into the future and penned the lines below to fit this particular occasion:

"We cover the graves of the heroic dead with flowers. The past rises before me, as it were, like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sounds of preparations—the music of the boisterous drums, the silver voices of heroic bugles. We see thousands of assemblages and hear the appeals of orators; we see the pale cheeks of women and the flushed faces of the men, and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are the great army of freedom. We see them part with those they love. Some

are walking for the last time in quiet woody places with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradles, kissing babies that are asleep. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to their hearts again and again, and saying nothing; and some are talking with wives and endeavoring with brave words spoken in the old tones to drive from their hearts the awful fear. We see them part. We see the wife standing in the door with the babe in her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing; at the turn of the road a hand waves—she answers by holding high in her arms the child. He is gone—and forever.

"We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the grand music of war—marching down the streets of great cities, through the towns and across the prairies, down to the fields of glory, to do and to die for their eternal right. We go with them, one and all. We are by their side on all the gory fields, in all the hospitals of pain, on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storms and under the quiet stars. We are with them in ravines running with blood, and in the furrows of fields. We are with them between contending hosts, unable to move; wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by balls and torn with shells in the trenches, in forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge where men become iron with nerves of steel. We are with them in the

prisons of hatred and famine, but human speech can never tell what they endured. We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief.

"These heroes are dead. They sleep under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of the sunshine or the storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death. I have one sentiment for the soldier living and dead—cheers for the living, tears for the dead."

**Serves Where Most Needed.**

W. B. Cook, former agricultural demonstrator for Houston county, has applied for entrance as a student at Camp Funston, the officers' training camp. Under a former ruling of the war department, Mr. Cook believed that he would be denied service in the army because already being in the employment of the government. Owing to a later interpretation of the rule he discovered that he was not exempt from army service. He immediately resigned his position as farm demonstrator and left for the training camp at Leon Springs. Being an A. & M. graduate and having received training in the military branch of the A. & M., it is believed that he will have no trouble in getting into the second officers' training school, although it has been announced that the camp is full. Mr. Cook leaves many friends behind him in Houston county who wish for his success in any endeavor in which he may engage. He has never sought exemption from serving his country, but has been waiting to see in what branch of governmental service he is most needed. It having been decided that the army needs him most, he goes to serve in a new capacity with the same earnestness of purpose that characterized his efforts in a former capacity—that of Houston county farm demonstrator.

**Army Takes Double Vaccination.**

That part of the army stationed temporarily at Crockett, Company L, Fifth Texas Infantry, besides undergoing physical examination for, the United States Army Wednesday, took the double vaccination against typhoid and smallpox. As a result so many of them were suffering from sore arms Thursday that no drill was had. The company is now ready for the Fort Worth training camp. When it gets into the training camp and is reorganized into a unit of the U. S. Army, it will lose its identity as a national guard company. It will not be known for a few days whether any of the company will be dropped on account of physical disqualification.

**LEGISLATURE WILL CONVENE IN EXTRA SESSION FRIDAY.**

**Acting Governor Hobby Calls Special Session of the Legislature.**

Austin, Texas, August 29.—Acting Governor Hobby Wednesday called a third special session of the legislature to meet at 10 a. m. Friday, the day after adjournment of the second called session.

The second special session of the legislature will adjourn sine die.

**Lost Horse.**

One black horse, named Diamond, with one white hind foot, no brand. About 9 years old, about 15½ hands high. Left home the 26th of August. Finder will deliver him to me or S. T. Allee at Crockett if.

**ACTIVE IN WAR WORK**



Marchioness of Londonderry in the uniform of colonel of England's Woman Volunteer reserves. The members of the reserves are taught signaling, dispatch riding, telegraphing, motoring and camp cooking; to be ready in the event of an invasion of England from land, sea, or air.

Lady Londonderry is wife of one of England's richest peers. She is one of the most beautiful women in England's court circles, and from the beginning of the war has been foremost in stimulating interest and enthusiasm in war work to aid the government, and in charities caring for those affected by the war.

**COLLEGE GIRLS AS GUARDS**

**Government Finds They Give Capable Service in America's National Parks.**

Estes Park, Colo.—Women "nature guards" is the latest innovation in the administration of America's national parks. The guards are cultured college girls, whose duty it is to accompany camping parties through the great natural playgrounds and give interesting talks on the trees and flowers, as well as the birds and animals of the region. Any camper may obtain the services of these girl teachers of nature lore for a nominal charge.

The first park to have such guards is the Rocky Mountain National park, of which Estes Park village is the principal gateway. Four young women already have passed the rigid federal examinations and have been appointed by Supervisor L. C. Way of the park. They have been swamped with applications for their services.

**HOLD COURT DURING AIR RAID**

**London Judges Hear Evidence While Bombs Are Exploding in Nearby Streets.**

London.—While bombs rained in the streets nearby and a hundred guns roared at the sky, judges, counsel and witnesses in London courts went right along with the dull job of boiling down evidence into justice.

Rose Witten, a pretty girl of seventeen, stayed in the witness box in one court and gave her evidence in a little louder tone to be heard above the bombs.

"You need not continue if you are frightened," said the judge to Miss Witten.

"I'm not frightened," she replied. "Let's go on with the story."

Before continuing the case the justice appealed to all in the courtroom to "die like Englishmen" if they must die.

**Eighteen British Boats Sunk.**

London.—The number of British merchantmen sunk by submarines or mines in the last week was only slightly larger than the previous week, when a considerable falling off was noted. According to the official statement, fifteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk, and three vessels of less than 1,600 tons.

**War Costs \$1,000,000 Per Hour.**

Washington.—War expenditures of the United States, including allied loans, have mounted during August to more than \$24,000,000 every twenty-four hours. The figures, minus \$100,000,000 just loaned to Russia, are contained in a treasury statement.

**\$1 Enough for Marrying.**

Petersburg, Ind.—County Assessor Rev. John McKinney married a couple from the country the other day and was asked by the bridegroom what the charge was. He was told that a clergyman accepted whatever was given him. The bridegroom said: "Let's go and smoke." The crowd tittered. The bride whispered something to the husband. He gave her \$1.50. She handed it to the minister. He returned 80 cents of it with thanks.

**HAS AN ANCIENT GROUNDHOG**

**Dalton, Ky., Man Owns an Animal That is Aged Enough to Retire.**

Madisonville, Ky.—Ezzie Sisk of Dalton is the owner of a groundhog that is now old enough to retire to private life. About twenty years ago Mr. Sisk's son, Sam, found a young groundhog pig, took it home and that fall it hibernated. It came out next spring and soon was missing.

Sight had been lost of the animal, but about two months ago the same hog turned up again and went to the same quarters where it was reared, and is still with the family. Mr. Sisk says there is no doubt that it is the very same groundhog that strayed off from home a number of years ago. It is gentle and seems to have made up its mind to die among its former friends.

**Italian Drive Continues.**

With the dominating height of Monte Santo securely in their possession the Italians are continuing their drive of the Austrians eastward over the Bainsizza Plateau, notwithstanding the violent resistance the enemy is offering with infantry, machine guns and light artillery. Daily the number of prisoners taken by the Italians—both officers and men—is mounting, the latest report showing that 600 officers and 23,000 men have definitely been rendered noncombatants for the remainder of the war.

**The Danger of Lying in Bed.**

Lack of muscular exercise is the first result of lying in bed. As a result the appetite is weakened, the digestion and circulation slows down and the muscles of the stomach and abdomen cease to act upon the intestinal mass. When the body is in a recumbent position the heart works with the least expenditure of effort and the least fatigue and the circulation and the functional activity are decreased. But unless the subject is exceptionally vigorous all the benefits are counterbalanced by dangers. In bed the subject is shut away from fresh air and sunlight. The result of that deprivation is a condition similar to anaemia. But the supreme menace to the weak or the aged confined to bed is the clogging of the pulmonary circulation, an action which frequently results in passive congestion of both sides of the lungs. For this reason the simple fracture of a bone may be the cause of death, because when the patient lies in bed there is no movement of the muscles to act as an incentive to deep breathing.

**Ye Bad Boys in Church.**

In Salem in 1878 it was ordered by the town that "all ye boyes of ye towne are appointed to sitt upon three paire of stairs in ye meeting house, and William Lord is appointed to look after ye boyes upon ye pulpit stairs." In Stratford the tithing man was ordered to "watch over youths of disorderly carriage and see they behave themselves comelie and use such raps and blows as is in his discretion meet." In Durham any misbehaving boy was punished publicly after the service was over. We would nowadays scarcely seat twenty or thirty active boys together in church if we wished them to be models of attention and dignified behavior, but after the boys' seats were removed from the pulpit stairs they were all turned in together in a "boys' pew" in the gallery.

**Fireproof Writing.**

Documents written on paper made from asbestos fiber, with inks prepared from the nitrates of iron and cobalt, have withstood a red heat for two hours without being damaged in any way. No damage resulted until the intensity of the heat was exposed in it for ten hours. It is expected that further experimentation and study will result in the perfection of a paper and ink practically indestructible by fire.

**The Word "Slave."**

The word "slave" is a word of brilliant historical antecedents. Its original, the Russian "slava," means glory and is the title of that race which includes the Russian people. But when the Germans reduced hosts of the Slavs to servitude their name, from malice or accident, as Gibbon says, became synonymous with "servile."

**How It Happened.**

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the boss.  
"I didn't leave it. It left me."  
"Rather strange, I should say."  
"Not at all. I worked in an ammunition factory."—Indianapolis Star.

**A Crab.**

"They say that what we eat makes us what we are."  
"Then old Flubdub must have lived upon a steady diet of crab meat all his life."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

**BRING YOUR COTTON TO THE BIG GIN**

I have arranged with Mr. John E. Monk, who is an experienced gin man, to have charge of my gin this season. The equipment has been thoroughly overhauled and we are prepared to give you the best service possible.

**GINNING, 50 CENTS A HUNDRED**

We use the very best three-pound bagging and will pay you the highest market price for your seed. We thank you for your patronage in the past and respectfully ask that you bring us your cotton this year.

**W. V. BERRY**  
CROCKETT, TEXAS



## Is Your Fall Hat Puzzling You?

We have the answer in our stock



Come in and see the many new models that we are now showing.

No matter what style you wish—if it is new—we are showing it, and you will find that all our hats are very economically priced.

If possible, we suggest you come in today and try on a few new hats. There's no urging to buy in this store.

## The Vogue Millinery

### Local News Items

#### Company L, Fifth Texas Infantry.

The officers and men of Company L, Fifth Texas Infantry, the Houston county organization encamped at Crockett, are still here and will be here until the end of the week and then perhaps longer. Under instructions from headquarters, they are awaiting federal examination and inspection, which is scheduled for Thursday (today). This federal examination and inspection is preparatory to entrance into the United States Army. Having automatically passed under the regulations of the U. S. Army, they are in name and in fact yet Company L, Fifth Texas Infantry, a national guard or state militia organization. When the Houston county company is given a U. S. Army designation, it will lose its identity as a company of the Texas Infantry, but will continue to be known as a former national guard organization of volunteers and will be second, along with all former national guard organizations, to go into active service, the regular or standing U. S. Army having gone first. The National Army (drafted by selection for the period of the war) being the last to go into training, will be the last to go into active service.

Company L will be subject to call into the U. S. Army training camp for former national guardsmen of Texas and Oklahoma, Camp Bowie at Fort Worth, any time after Thursday. There being no negro organizations in the Texas and Oklahoma national guards, the Fort Worth camp will be one of the few exclusively white camps in the country. There are negroes in the Illinois national guards to train at Houston and perhaps in the Michigan national guards to train at Waco. Negroes in the drafted army of Texas and Oklahoma will train at San Antonio. The draft army of Illinois will train in Illinois and that of Michigan at Battle Creek.

#### Young People's Auxiliary.

The Young People's Auxiliary of the Baptist church was entertained in the home of Mrs. J. A. Bricker Monday afternoon, August 27.

The auxiliary has two divisions—the Blues and the Reds. The division having the best record of attendance for two months was to be entertained by the other. The Reds won, so they were the guests of

#### Mrs. Bricker and the Blues.

We gathered in the parlor where minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The roll was called by secretary, a report was read by treasurer and a talk made by the president. Forty-seven chapters in the Bible were reported read during the week. This finished the business meeting.

We gathered in the yard for games, after which we were served first with watermelon and later with ice cream and cake.

Those present at this enjoyable affair were:

Blues—Mrs. J. A. Bricker, Misses Ruby Davison, Opal Bynum, Louise Mincher, Mae Martin, Berta Brooks, Opal Mincher, Frances Calhoun, Selma Griffin, Ura Griffin, Florence Arledge.

The Reds who were present were: Mrs. Earl P. Adams, Misses Ruby Bynum, Florence Satterwhite, Ola Satterwhite, Julia Mae Deaton, Pauline Mincher, Mary Younas, Lizzie Younas, Worth Allee, Vera Bynum, Stella Mildred Younas, Elizabeth Griffin, Josephine Edmiston, Archie Mae Satterwhite and Otis Griffin.

About 6:30 o'clock we bade Mrs. Bricker goodbye, thanking her for a very pleasant afternoon.

Ruby Bynum, Secretary.

#### More War Exemptions.

The local exemption board has received the following additional exemptions from army service from the district board at Tyler:

Luther Roper, permanent discharge.

William B. Smith, permanent discharge.

Earl David, permanent discharge.

W. H. Kellum, permanent discharge.

Hiram Smith, discharged until December 1, 1917.

Schultz Jones, discharged until December 1, 1917.

Will Carr, permanent discharge.

John J. Willis, permanent discharge.

Wendell Anderson, permanent discharge.

On account of the large number of discharges by the district board, the local board may have to make another call.

#### Lost on the Peak.

Rescuers reached Estes Park Tuesday with George Furman of Loveland, Colo., who became lost on a peak near there Sunday and suffered considerably from cold before help reached him.

#### Buy Furniture Now.

In 1914 cotton sold for 6 and 7 cents a pound, and now it is 20 and better a pound. If you will compare the prices of furniture you will not find over a ten per cent advance, and in many cases no advance at all—so now is the time for you to get the best value for your money. We have a large stock of furniture that is no higher than three years ago, but all that we have to buy will be from 25 to 50 per cent higher, so now is the time to buy while you can get the best goods and prices. We have decided to hold our old prices as long as our old stock lasts. Iron beds, dressers, washstands, chairs, chiffoniers, china closets, wardrobes and all staple goods are right.

We are pleased to announce that we have a line of high grade talking machines that are of the best quality and tone, with binding guarantees, and will play all makes of disc records. Cabinet machines at \$42.50, with ten records—and another machine that usually sells for \$150 to \$225 each, for \$62.50. All we ask is that you call and inspect them and be convinced.

Store phone, 75; T. J. Waller, 211; S. M. Monzingo, 79.

Deupree & Waller, Inc.

#### Hit by Sunshine Special.

The I. & G. N.'s fast Galveston and St. Louis train, the Sunshine Special, northbound, struck the wagon of the Crockett Steam Laundry Saturday afternoon. The wagon, driven by Major Sharp, was crossing the tracks in the south yard toward the oil mill. Neither the driver of the wagon or the driver of the engine could see the approach of the other on account of the cotton warehouse and platform west of the track at the crossing. The engineer had sounded the whistle, but Mr. Sharp either did not

## To Render Service

In keeping with the best traditions of the druggists' calling, always remembering our right to exist only as long as we are of real public service, and to do this on a reasonable margin of profit, is our creed.

## THE McLEAN DRUG COMPANY

THE REXALL STORE

hear the whistle or did not realize the rapidity of the train. He got almost across when the back end of his wagon was hit and demolished. The engineer had applied the brakes, and the train, although travelling at a rapid rate of speed, stopped almost within its length, the rear end stopping where the accident occurred. Mr. Sharp was picked up by passengers and trainmen and was taken in a passing automobile to Dr. W. W. Latham's office. He has numerous scalp and flesh wounds, but it is hoped that no internal injuries were received, although he is confined to his home from his injuries. While the wagon was half demolished, the mules, uninjured, found good grazing on a vacant lot near by. Mr. Sharp's friends hope to see him up in a few days.

The train was in charge of Conductor Turner and Engineer Nall.

#### Another Negro Killed.

Hal Reed, a negro farmer living southwest of Crockett, was shot and killed in his field in that section a week ago. The party doing the shooting was concealed and so far is unknown. County officials are investigating the murder and hope

to make arrests soon.

This killing, which was toward the Trinity river, follows closely on the heels of the killing a few weeks ago when Wayman Shuffer, a young negro farmer of the river country, lost his life and for which two young white men are under bond.

Shortly before that two negroes, one of them named Collins, were mysteriously hanged in the river country. The cause of the hanging and the hanging itself are yet a mystery.

It is reported in Crockett that the remainder of the Shuffer negro men have left the county in fear of their lives, leaving the crops for their women and children to gather.

The Courier does not like to give prominence to murders and the like, but there are too many of such things to go unnoticed.

We would much rather fill the Courier with honorable mention of the good things that are being done in Houston county.

When too much prominence is given the bad we lose sight of the good. Come to think of it, the bad constitutes only a small part anyway.

# BARGAINS

We want to close out a few USED CARS AT BARGAIN PRICES, as WE NEED MONEY. These cars have been overhauled, new parts put in where needed, are in first-class shape and GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. Any one of them is worth more than the money asked for same, and we invite the investigation of any prospective car buyer, who can secure a real bargain, a car that will satisfy, by acting quickly. We have in stock now one Hudson six cylinder and one Studebaker Six, both newly painted, new tops and in fine shape. Either will please a man wanting a fine car, and can be bought cheap. We also have touring cars in Dodge Brothers, Chevrolet, Overland and Ford models. Hurry, if you want a good car at a cheap price.

SPECIAL—We have an absolutely new Studebaker six cylinder automobile, listed at \$1350, which we offer at a bargain; also a Buick D-45 model, six cylinder, almost new, worth now \$1355, and will sell for \$950. These cars are exceptional opportunities, and we urge you to act quickly if interested.

CHEVROLET AUTOMOBILES are now worth \$685 at Crockett. We bought a few prior to the advance and, while they last, will sell at the old price of \$590. These are dandy little cars, fully equipped, and will please you. Come in and let us figure with you on a CHEVROLET—and demonstrate to you.

If you know a friend or neighbor that will likely be interested in an automobile, new or second-hand, you will confer a favor on both him and ourselves by suggesting that he get in touch with us and giving us his name. Respectfully,

## East Texas Motor Company



# Now for School

School opens September 17. If you expect your children to do good work, see that they start in with the right equipment. School supplies are the pupil's tools. It pays to get the necessary outfit early and avoid the rush which comes during the last few days before school opens.

## School Supplies

Our store is headquarters for everything pupils may require: Books, Tablets, Pencils, Pens, Crayons, Ink Erasers, Rulers, Composition Books, Drawing Material, etc. If it isn't convenient for you to come to the store, let the children come. We shall see that they receive every courtesy and attention.

## BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

THE PROMPT SERVICE STORE

### Local News.

F. G. Edmiston has returned from Virginia.

Mrs. Earle Adams Jr. is visiting in Galveston.

Bargains in tables—just a few left. See Duke & Ayres.

No. 666 will cure Malaria or Bilious Fever. It kills the germs. 17t.

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

Those who wanted rain are satisfied. The fall rains set in Sunday.

666 will cure Chills and Fever. The most speedy remedy we know.

The town seems lost without the military boys. Crockett sadly misses them.

The Courier is again printed on white paper, the kind that is hard to get.

Misses Sue Smith and Mary Aldrich have gone to Hartburg for the school term.

A. L. Hanna is a colored subscriber on Kennard Route 3 renewing for the Courier.

Miss Mary Lou Darsey of Grapeland was the guest of Miss Sarah Mac Crook Tuesday.

Mrs. Chas. J. DeWitt and son, Gill, of New Orleans are visiting Mrs. John D. Morgan.

To the teachers of Houston county: Be sure to come in and see our pretty styles in millinery while in Crockett next week. Hail & Wakefield.

Rev. S. F. Tenney is expecting to preach at Oakland Church Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Ladies, don't forget the date of Hail & Wakefield's first opening—Tuesday, September 11. It.

J. B. Warren of Ratcliff sends the Courier his subscription renewal and writes to "keep it coming."

Mrs. John D. Morgan has returned from Kennard and is stopping with Mrs. Lawrence Jordan.

Misses Leona Thomas and Hazel Parker left Saturday evening for Kidd-Key College, Sherman.

C. M. Ellis and family returned Friday from a two weeks' visit to San Angelo and San Antonio.

Studebaker roadster for sale cheap, at Lovelady. It. Chas. J. Niissle, Georgetown, Texas.

Clemon Morgan of Route 4 is among subscribers who have paid the Courier appreciated calls since last issue.

John Wootters, enlisted in the medical and sanitary department of the army, was at home for a visit the first of this week.

Mrs. Volney Streeter is among Courier subscription renewals. Mr. Streeter is at work on the aviation camp near San Antonio.

Mrs. Hyman Harrison and Miss Fay Harrison of Houston spent the past week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bromberg.

Ed Jones of Goree, Knox county, spent several days last week visiting his uncle, Mr. J. E. Dominy of Pennington, and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dominy of Crockett.

G. C. Ellisor of Route 6 called Saturday to renew his Courier subscription. He says he does not want to miss an issue.

Wanted to Rent—A five or six room cottage close in, or 3 rooms for light house keeping. Apply at Jas. S. Shivers & Co's. store. It.

Mr. T. A. Hays, who has not recovered from an appendicitis operation, has gone to John Sealey Hospital at Galveston for special treatment.

Arthur and Milton Thomas were at home Saturday and Sunday. Arthur has returned to Houston and Milton to Texas University, Austin.

George F. McCullar of Lovelady, member of the Fifth Texas Infantry medical and sanitary corps, was a visitor in Crockett Wednesday afternoon.

N. H. Buller of Route 5 called to renew his subscription and to say that he reads each issue of the Courier with interest, for all of which we thank him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cumby have returned to their home at Lancaster, Dallas county. Mr. Cumby, having had former military experience, has enlisted with the National Army.

#### Attention, Confederate Veterans.

You are requested to meet in my office Saturday evening at 2 o'clock, September 8, 1917, for special business. E. Winfree, Commander.

Mr. John Norton of the Ash community called Monday to renew his subscription and to say that he gave his profoundest approval to the Courier's policy of less crime publicity. He said the daily papers contain so much crime that the weekly press should address itself largely to matters more wholesome for the fireside.

## 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.

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## Dr. Sam'l A. Miller

Practice Limited to Diseases of

### EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

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GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED FOR DEFECTIVE VISION.

#### A Series of Entertainments.

Mr. Luther Eastham and Mr. Frank Edmiston, both of Texas, who attended the marriage of Miss Roberta Smith to Lieut. Witcher, returned to Texas the day after the wedding.

Mrs. Eastham, Mrs. Edmiston and Mrs. Robert Wootters, with their children, will remain for a short visit to their relatives in Virginia, where they are being cordially welcomed by a large circle of friends and relatives.—Culpeper Exponent.

## WATCH HOSPITAL

When it comes to Watch, Jewelry or Clock repairing, I lead—all others follow.

Spectacle repairing a specialty. Try me and be convinced. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. T. JONES, WATCHMAKER AT McLEAN DRUG COMPANY'S

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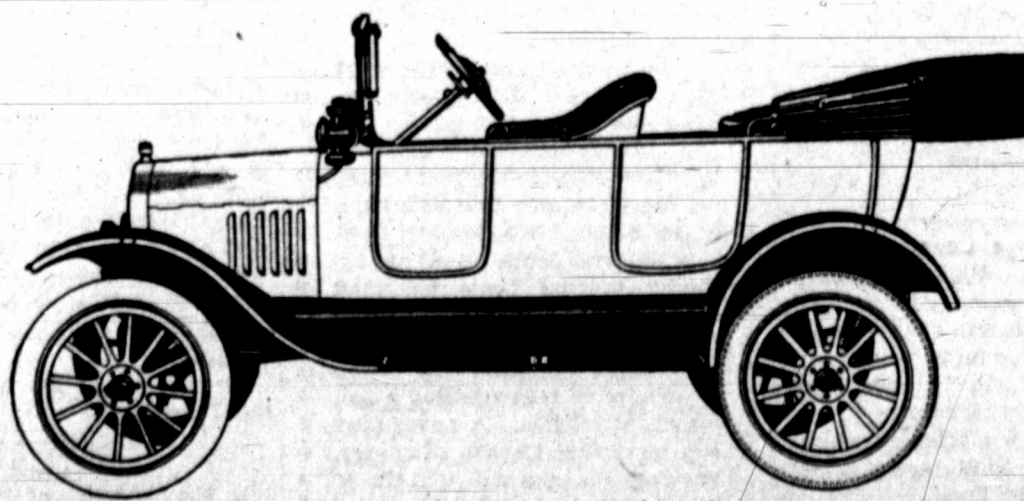
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Wherever Ford cars have pioneered, Ford service has kept pace. It is the factor which strengthens the personal relation between Ford owners and the Company. To get the best possible service from your Ford car, bring it here when it needs attention and get the benefit of Ford supervision throughout. We use the genuine Ford parts and give you the benefit of the regular standard Ford prices.

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## Crockett Lumber Company

Agent in Houston County



## A FIRST SHOWING

Of beautiful Fall Hats, of a smartness and style not to be excelled, on next Tuesday, September 11. The ladies of Crockett and Houston county cordially invited.

## Hail & Wakefield