

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JANUARY 17, 1918.

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ENFORCED SAVING OF FOOD IS PROBABLE

Extending of Anti-Hoarding Regulations to Homes Comes in Plans.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Enforced food conservation in restaurants and extension of anti-hoarding regulations, to make them apply to the household, are included in the plans of the food administration for creating a larger export surplus of food for the allies. This was revealed tonight in a statement by Food Administrator Hoover, setting forth that the allies are in need of an additional 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels of wheat and that they have asked America to double meat exports. Only by further saving, Mr. Hoover declared, can the food be shipped.

There is no need for rationing in America, is Mr. Hoover's opinion, and with the supplementary regulations there will be no shortages.

"It is true that the allies need from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels more American wheat," says the statement. "It is true we have already exported the surplus of last harvest over our normal consumption. The American people have saved a considerable amount estimated at from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels during the past five months and we are exporting this saving.

"We can not and will not export more than our savings, for our own people must also be fed. The allies have reduced the bread ration to their people sharply, the last few days, and if this lowered ration is to be maintained we must save more than hitherto.

"Every grain of wheat and every ounce of flour and bread saved now is exactly that amount supplied to some man, woman or child among the allies.

"Our forty-eight state food administrators have been in session in Washington the last few days devising, with us, a further program of saving which we will announce in a few days in which we count chiefly on public support."

HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

Time to Consider Paving Crockett's Business Streets.

That wind storm which continued all of Thursday of last week was surely a demonstration to business men and others who had to be on duty and use the streets, or attempt to use them, that will not soon be forgotten. The weather was mild, and ordinarily all of the store and office doors would have been open, but the cloud of dust and sand that prevailed not only compelled the doors to be closed but pedestrians could scarcely endure to be on the streets. People who were obliged to be out hurriedly dodged from point to point with their faces protected against the terrible condition of the atmosphere. The sand or dust filtered in through the cracks and crevices and deposited its destructive presence over stocks of goods, doing perceptible damage in spite of all efforts made for protection.

In addition to the sand and dust the air was filled with paper and general rubbish that is daily being placed in the streets without being placed in proper receptacles, but just swept out

over the curb to wait for the city garbage wagon to collect. Taken altogether it was an experience that made citizens who witnessed it ashamed of our home town and every stranger who happened to be in Crockett that day wonder how much longer we were going to do without paved and well kept streets that would make such disgusting and destructive experiences impossible. Did it never occur to you that the man who drives the city garbage wagon cuts a most ridiculous figure in handling a rake to gather the papers and other rubbish that careless merchants have just swept into the gutter? And did it never occur to you that if this rubbish had been deposited in a receptacle the driver could get over the ground in less than one-half the time it takes him now to do the work?

By Way of Comparison.

The secretary visited our neighboring city of Lufkin for the first time one day last fall and the first thing that attracted his attention and favorable comment was the beautifully paved streets and uniform grade of the sidewalks and the fact that not a scrap of paper or bit of trash was to be seen anywhere. In comparison to the conditions that prevail here at home it was a sight that instinctively caused one to ask the question, "Why can't we have these conditions in Crockett?" And we can and should have them without further delay. It is simply a matter of our citizens deciding that the time has arrived to do it. Now that the sewer system has been installed in the business section, it will not be necessary to tear up the streets again and permanent pavement can be laid without fear of its having to be disturbed on this account.

Home Industries Advocated.

Now that our people are prosperous and some are looking for new places to invest their money, why not consider establishing a modernly equipped brick manufacturing plant? We have an abundance of clay suitable for the best quality of building brick, worth \$15 per thousand shipped here, and the demand is such that several car loads a week are needed to supply it. From the further fact that these brick can be manufactured at a cost not to exceed \$4.50 per thousand it would seem as if the necessary capital could be easily obtained to start such an enterprise. Besides supplying our local market the product of a factory in Crockett could be shipped to cover a radius of a hundred miles or more. Where properly located and well managed brick making is one of the safest and best paving manufacturing businesses that can be undertaken. The product never spoils and is as "good as wheat in the bin," as any experienced brick maker will tell you.

Here is another fact in this connection: If brick is used for paving our streets, and they are going to be paved, why not make them right here at home? It takes shale clay to make vitrified paving brick, and some say we have it here in abundance. But if we haven't it we can economically treat common building brick with a process that makes them equal to the best shale brick for paving purposes. The secretary would like information in regard to deposits of shale clay. H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

Far from being its own reward, virtue is the reward of all abstainers, teetotalers and all other right-minded or left-handed people.

UNCLAIMED QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED

Postoffice Unable to Deliver to All Registrants—Liable to Penalties.

Following is a list of registrants whose questionnaires have been returned to the local board by the postoffice as unclaimed. Unless these registrants come in immediately, secure the questionnaires and properly fill them out, they will be subject to arrest, fine and imprisonment:

Joseph Warren, Crockett.
R. Quintenella, Lovelady.
I. Hernandez, Crockett.
Rufus A. Tatum, Ratcliff.
Sammy J. Warrick, Crockett.
A. Sifuent, Lovelady.
Oscar B. Tidwell, Weldon.
Jesse Reece, Ratcliff.
Bennie Simpson, Elkhart.
Eduardo Guerrero, Lovelady.
Wm. B. Cashman, Lovelady.
Verna L. Coatney, Ratcliff.
Severon Trevio, Crockett.
Ben F. Sneath, Volga.
Sylvanus Muchel, Volga.
Napoleon Griffin, Kennard.
Harred Mitchell, Crockett,
Route 3

Isaac Smith, Creek, Rt. 1.
Alfred Comer, Crockett.
Thoir Bodo, Crockett.
J. M. Diaz, Crockett.
R. F. Gaerolo, Lovelady.
Robt. T. Norvell, Ratcliff.
Ezry Mitchell, Crockett.
Payne Taylor, Grapeland.
F. Guierrez, Lovelady.
Javer Wagley, Kennard.
Clifford A. Dennis, Grapeland.
Thomas Lopez, Lovelady.
Marcus Hernandez, Lovelady.
Joe Marino, Ratcliff.
Pedro Rocha, Lovelady.
Felix Lopez, Lovelady.
Dan Dancer, Crockett.
Henry Munroe, Ratcliff.
Haywood Gamble, Ratcliff.
Renardo Arrio, Lovelady.
Juan Rodriguez, Lovelady.
Jose G. Fuentez, Lovelady.
Charlie Martin, Crockett.
Jno. Hy. Coulter, Crockett.
Willie Perry, Lovelady.
Liberado Andrado, Lovelady.
Dolphus Stevens, Crockett.
Etham Mitchell, Crockett.
Luis Cruz, Wootters.
Oscar Reese, Crockett.
Harvey Coulter, Crockett.
Juan Lopez, Lovelady.
Estaban Sate, Lovelady.
Jim Murchison, Crockett.
Newry Terry, Crockett.
Aygustine Marez, Lovelady.
Claud Hedgespeth, Ratcliff.
Pedro Cisneros, Lovelady.
Linn G. Pittman, Ratcliff.
Leigh Moore, Ratcliff.
A. H. Lloyd, Weches.
Thomas Sanhaz, Crockett.
Will Brown, Ratcliff.
Veto Marino, Ratcliff.
Nick Guarnere, Ratcliff.
Spencer Dibrell, Grapeland.
Ben O. Lockey, Crockett.
John Reece, Ratcliff.
Sam Johnson, Crockett.
Munroe Lackey, Kennard.
Robert Woods, Crockett.
Frank Terrel, Crockett.
Smith Williams, Crockett.
Ben Mitchell, Saron.
Jim Elam, Crockett.
George Williams, Crockett.
Sidney King, Crockett.
Arthur Dixon, Crockett.

Will Tubbs, Crockett.
John Thomas, Crockett.
Hosea Middleton, Crockett.
J. B. Fisher David, Crockett.
Jas. B. E. Wiley, Crockett.
John L. Chapman, Grapeland.
Clifton Evans, Grapeland.
John Washington, Crockett.
Major Collins, Weldon.
Abra Smith, Crockett.
Willis Larue, Crockett.
Arthur Roberts, Crockett.
Richard Washington, Crockett.

Anthony Cannon, Crockett.
Perry Reece, Crockett.
E. L. Brewton, Crockett.
Some of the above parties may be dead and some of them may have voluntarily enlisted in the army or navy. In either case it is made the duty of the parents or nearest relatives to advise the local board at Crockett, Texas, of the facts either in person or by affidavit.

By order of the local exemption board.

Texas Covered With Snow From One to Seven Inches.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 11.—Texas was covered with snow from El Paso on the west to Texarkana on the east and from the northern boundary to the gulf. The storm that started in Dallas Thursday night continued until 5 o'clock Friday morning, demoralizing street car and interurban traffic and greatly interfering with passenger trains. The snowfall in Dallas was 6.3 inches with the depth varying in different parts of the state from three to seven inches. The thermometer dropped to the zero point at many places and in some towns it extended from 1 to 4 degrees below. Beyond interfering with traffic conditions and bursting water pipes the local damage was not severe.

Zero weather was reported from Haskell with all trains delayed on account of snowdrifts, which were from four to five feet deep, extending a distance of 800 feet.

At Abilene wire communication was temporarily crippled and suffering was reported among live stock.

A three-inch snow at Walnut Springs will prove of great benefit to the grain crop. This section was also visited by a good rain preceding the snowstorm.

At Spur, in Dickens County, the blizzard was the worst in years and the thermometer stood around the zero point all day at Plainview. Live stock men did not expect any great damage to cattle.

Intense suffering among the people of Burkburnett was feared owing to a shortage of the coal supply. The snowstorm was the most severe in years and the fuel supply which had been at a minimum for several days was practically exhausted with little hope of any relief for several days.

From three to five inches of snow fell at San Angelo and the thermometer registered 1 above zero after a fall of 70 degrees. A severe duststorm followed the snow and the weather conditions were the worst in years.

Sleet and snow fall at Stephenville with temperature 2 above zero.

Six inches of snow fell at Hughes Springs, followed by sleet.

At Tyler the thermometer was 8 above zero with snow five inches deep. Omaha, in Morris County, was visited by six inches of snow.

Snowdrifts were piled up two or three feet deep at Temple and traffic badly damaged.

SIXTEEN PERSONS DEAD SEVENTEEN WOUNDED

In Railroad Accident — Coach Sideswipes Freight Engine.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 14.—The bodies of fifteen of the sixteen victims of Monday morning's Houston & Texas Central Railroad wreck near Hammond station reached here late Monday afternoon aboard a relief train that was sent from the city earlier in the day. The body of the other victim was taken from the scene of the wreck to his home in a nearby town.

Seven of the most seriously wounded were also brought to Houston for treatment in the railroad hospital here. Seventeen were injured.

The dead, all whites, are made up of three women, three children, the youngest about 2 years old; four soldiers, and six civilians. The bodies of nearly all of the dead are badly mangled, especially those of the civilians. Their heads are badly mashed, making it impossible to recognize their faces.

The two children died from steam burns.

An investigation shows that all of the dead were seated on one side of the chair car—the car that side-swiped the freight locomotive. When the chair car left the rail its steel side crumpled like so much earth, killing outright every passenger who happened to be in the path of debris. Those in the car who escaped the crash were subjected to the steam that had been released from the locomotive and as the result several were badly scalded.

At the time of the accident a heavy rain was falling. That, coupled with the cold weather made the rescue work more difficult, and added to the torture of the few survivors of the ill-fated coach.

According to those who were in the wreck the train going north was passing Hammond siding near Bremond when a brake beam fell after the engine, tender, baggage car and smoker had passed, throwing the switch. The car following the smoker was of steel construction and struck a freight engine standing on the siding, tearing out one side and breaking the steam pipes in the freight engine. The people in the steel coach and nearly all bodies show the effects of the steam.

Snowfall Reported in Old Mexico.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 11.—For the first time in twenty-two years the Laredo section of the country was carpeted with snow this morning, the fall aggregating four inches. This is the coldest weather recorded here in years. The mercury dropped from 58 degrees yesterday afternoon to 16 degrees above this morning. A blustery north wind prevailed during the night and about 11 o'clock last night sleet fell, being followed after midnight by snow which fell for several hours and was driven into crevices by the strong wind. A snowfall is also reported as far south as a hundred miles into Mexico. This is the third severe freeze in the Laredo section this winter, and it is feared that tender truck will suffer from the intense cold of today, especially lettuce and cabbage, but the great onion crop is not damaged. Farmers say it will take a day or two to determine the damage to tender truck. Another freeze with a temperature of from 12 to 20 degrees above zero is predicted for tonight.

OFFICER IS DEAD AS TRAGEDY AFTERMATH

Perpetrator of Robbery and Murders Indirectly Confesses and is Identified.

Camp Funston, Kan., Jan. 12.—With the positive identification of Captain Lewis J. Whistler as the man who killed four men and wounded a fifth in the army bank within the cantonment last night, the greatest part of the mystery surrounding the crime was removed. Identification of the body of Captain Whistler, who committed suicide in his office in the barracks this afternoon, was made by Kearney Wornall, the only one of the men attacked in the bank who escaped with his life.

The condition of Wornall, who it was feared at first had been fatally injured, improved throughout today, and his lucid intervals became longer, and it was decided tonight to subject the injured man to the ordeal of attempting to identify the officer who shot himself. Whistler's body was wheeled into the hospital beside Wornall's bed and the grewsome figure unshrouded.

"That's the man," was the laconic statement of Wornall as he sank back upon his bed with a groan.

The identification, coupled with the officer's suicide and the note he left stating that he had contemplated suicide for a long time, but never had a good reason, completed the certainty that Whistler was the slayer. "Yesterday I went out and made a reason," the note concluded.

The story of the crime, as revealed in fragmentary accounts by Wornall throughout the day and tonight indicates that Whistler was tempted by the large amounts he believed were in the army bank, that he counted the risks and weighed the possible gains and deliberately planned the robbery.

He borrowed two axes from a supply company yesterday morning and his approach to the lighted bank building where the men were preparing for the business of an army pay day was unnoticed. His knock brought C. Fuller Winters, vice president of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo., to the door. Pausing to see that none of the men in the room was armed, the captain entered and drew an automatic revolver and ordered all hands up. Faces were ordered to the wall and Wornall instructed to tie the hands of the others with ropes which Whistler produced and with putting gags in their mouths. Whistler himself then tied Wornall's hands. He stuffed what money he wanted into his pockets, separated the

bound men to prevent a rush as he went out the door and started to leave.

At that moment Winters turned to Wornall and said: "You recognize him, don't you, Wornall?"

Wornall replied he did and Whistler closed the door and returned.

"You think you know me, do you?" he said.

"I certainly do, you black scoundrel," Winters replied.

Without reply, Whistler produced an ax from beneath his overcoat and struck Winters in the back of the head. Then he turned on the horror-stricken witnesses, bound and helpless, and rained blow after blow upon them, killing Carl Ohleson, a laborer who slept in the bank, with the head of the ax. Wornall's turn was last, and the murderer apparently was beginning to fear his presence in the bank would be discovered, for his attack on the latter was less brutal. He struck several blows, however, and Wornall fell as though dead.

He recovered consciousness in a few minutes and succeeded in loosening his bonds and staggering out, where he was discovered by a sentry and taken to an infirmary.

FOURTEEN SPECIFIC THINGS ARE MENTIONED AS NECESSARY TO PEACE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—President Wilson today, in addressing congress, delivered a restatement of war aims, in agreement with the recent declaration of British Premier Lloyd George. The president presented a definite program for world peace. His program contained fourteen specific considerations:

One. Open covenants of peace without any private international understanding.

Two. Absolute freedom of the seas, in peace or war, except as they may be closed by international action.

Three. Removal of all barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions among the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Four. Guarantees for reductions of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Five. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon the principle that the people concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.

Six. Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russian political development.

Seven. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.

Eight. All French territory to be freed and restored and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.

Nine. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

Ten. The freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

Eleven. Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia, and international guarantees of the economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States.

Twelve. Secure sovereignty for Turkish portion of the Ottoman empire but with other nationalities under Turkey's rule assured security of life, and opportunity for autonomous development with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.

Thirteen. Establishment of an independent Polish state, including the territories inhabited by indisputable Polish populations, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.

Fourteen. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity of the large and small states alike.

President Wilson said he is willing to fight and continue to fight until the above is achieved, and he said such a program removed provocation for further war.

The president said we have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with the peace loving nations. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the people of the world instead of the place of mastery.

ARMY'S PAY ROLL BILLION A YEAR

Men Receive From \$30 to \$81 Per Month and Officers \$141.67 and Up.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The total pay of the United States army in December was approximately \$78,380,800, the committee on public information announced Thursday in the second of its series of statements on the pay of the army and navy and the operation of the war risk and insurance bureau. This is at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year.

The total does not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers provided for in the insurance act and paid through the war risk bureau.

Men serving in France are paid in French currency or by United States checks as they may elect, and all soldiers are paid at the end of each month or as soon thereafter as possible.

The base pay of enlisted men ranges from the \$30 a month received by a private on entering the service, to the \$81 per month received by senior grade quartermaster sergeants of the quartermaster's corps, band leaders, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade and master hospital sergeants.

Service pay for enlisted men, including noncommissioned officers ranging from \$3 to \$24 a month is allowed for continuous re-enlistments and in the coast artillery extra pay ranging from \$2 a month to \$9 a month is allowed men when on special assignments. Enlisted men in the signal corps while on duty which requires them to participate regularly in airplane flights, if they have the rating of aviation mechanics, receive 50 per cent increase in pay.

Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country, receive 20 per cent increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to June 1, 1917, when an act of congress increased for the period of the war the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from 8 per cent to 50 per cent. Enlisted men on detached duty where no army quarters are available are allowed \$15 per month to cover housing expenses and also suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.

Officers pay ranges from the \$141.67 initial pay received by a second lieutenant each month to the \$10,000 a year for general. Officers of the rank up to and including colonel receive an increase of 10 per cent known as longevity pay for each period of five years service, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. Brigadier generals, major generals, lieutenant generals and generals received no increase for continuous service, but all officers while on foreign service receive an increase of 10 per cent in their base pay and longevity.

All officers are entitled to be furnished private quarters with fuel and light, but if these can not be provided, the officers receive quarter allowances ranging from 24 a month for a second lieutenant to \$132 for a general, exclusive of allowances for heat and light.

Aviation officers of the signal corps or attached to that corps while on duty in which they participate regularly in aerial flights are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade ranging from 25 per cent for aviation officers to 75 per cent for military aviators.

For deeds of valor recognized by acts of congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit entitling them to an additional compensation of \$2 per month.

Both officers and enlisted men are retired at 75 per cent of the pay of the grade held at the time of retirement, enlisted men being entitled to retirement after 30 years service and they receive besides the pay \$15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances. Officers are retired when they reach the age of 64.

Pointed Paragraphs.

If you are sufficiently magnetic things are sure to come your way.

Strangely enough the hack driver can seldom afford to ride in one.

Many a musical would be an enjoyable affair if it wasn't for the music.

It takes nine tailors to make a man and one lawyer to bring a suit.

It is better to have tried and won than never to have tried at all.

The fellows who blow their own horns are naturally the ones who come to blows.

A woman sometimes sits up for her husband in order that she may sit down on him.

Copenhagen maintains a permanent exhibition of devices to protect workers from accidents.

Roofing!

AND GUTTERING OF THE RIGHT KIND
TINWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

All Work Guaranteed. Repair Work a Specialty. Telephone 120
Our Service is the Kind That Pleases

J. W. SMITH

WAR DEPARTMENT IS DEFENDED BY BAKER

No Country in World Has Ever Raised So Quickly So Large an Army.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Every phase of the war department's preparation for battle against Germany was outlined and defended by Secretary Baker Thursday before the senate military committee. He answered those who criticized the department during the committee's investigation with the assertion that no such army as that now under the American flag ever had been raised, equipped or trained so quickly and that never before had such provision been made for the comfort and health of an army.

The secretary read an exhaustive prepared statement when he took the stand and was not interrupted until it was concluded. Then questions began to fly from every side of the committee table, launching a cross-examination that was not concluded at adjournment Thursday night and probably will continue all day Friday.

Chairman Chamberlain and other committeemen wanted to know particularly about delays in furnishing machine guns and rifles, and much attention was devoted to the army's supply purchasing system.

Mr. Baker admitted there had been some mistakes and delays, but declared that all fighting men in France were equipped and armed and that all sent over would be. He took full responsibility for delay in approving a machine gun, holding that the value of the Browning gun now developed was worth it. He also said the superior weapon obtained by having the British Enfield rifle rechambered for American ammunition compensated for the delay there.

More than 1,500,000 Americans are under arms, Secretary Baker said, and an army of substantial size already is in France ready for active service.

Members of the committee were frank in their disapproval of the secret purchasing system of the department. They did not shake Mr. Baker's support of it, however. He insisted that it was essential to guard against publicity concerning plants engaged in war work.

Notice in Probate.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

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

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published once each week for a period of ten days before the return day hereof, in a newspaper of general circulation, which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year in said Houston county, a copy of the following notice:

The State of Texas.

To all Persons interested in the Estate of Mrs. Helen W. Nunn, deceased.

Mrs. Corinne N. Corry and D. A. Nunn have filed an application in the County Court of Houston County, on the 5th day of January, 1918, to probate the last will and testament of Mrs. Helen W. Nunn in accordance with the terms and provisions thereof, which said application will be heard by said Court on the 4th day of February, 1918, at the court house of said county, in Crockett, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and answer said application, should they desire to do so.

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

Witness my hand and official seal, at Crockett, Texas, this 5th day of January, 1918.

A. E. Owens, Clerk, County Court, Houston County, Texas.

By W. D. Collins, Deputy. 2t
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Crockett, Texas

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\$6 to \$10 Per Acre
Fifth Cash, Balance 10 Equal Annual Payments, 6 Per Cent.

50 Million Acres

\$1 to \$5 Per Acre

J. D. FREEMAN
Lovelady, Texas.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Houston.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Houston County, on the 8th day of January, 1918, by John D. Morgan, Clerk of said court, for the sum of one hundred and forty-three dollars and costs of suit, under a judgment in favor of G. W. Shaver, in a certain cause in said court, No. 6584, and styled G. W. Shaver vs. Ira Murdock et al., placed in my hands for service, I, R. J. Spence as Sheriff of Houston county, Texas, did, on the 8th day of January, 1918, levy on certain Real Estate situated in Houston county, Texas, described as follows, to-wit:

Situated in Houston county, Texas, about 10 1-2 miles North of Crockett, being a part of the S. Bennett headright and described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the west line of said Bennett survey at S. W. corner of Wm. Bennett land. Thence East 793 varas. Thence South 797 varas to N. E. corner of block 3. Thence west 793 varas to W. B. line of Bennett survey. Thence North 797 varas to place of beginning, containing 112 acres, more or less.

100 acres off the South end of said tract will first be offered for sale and if it fails to sell for enough to satisfy said judgment and costs in full then the remaining 12 acres off the North end will be sold.

And levied upon as the property of Ira Murdock and J. R. Dickey, and that on the first Tuesday in February, 1918, the same being the 5th day of said month, at the court house door of Houston county, in the city of Crockett, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said order of sale, I will sell above described real estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said Ira Murdock and J. R. Dickey.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper published in Houston County.

Witness my hand, this 8th day of January, 1918.

R. J. Spence, Sheriff,
St. Houston County, Texas.

Mothers of Texas, Prepare!

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, and when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances. Many women in Texas would testify just as do the following:

HOUSTON HEIGHTS, TEXAS.—"My mother used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She was in very ill health, was all run down and it seemed like she could not get anything to do her any good until she took this medicine. It did her more good than anything she tried and I am always willing to recommend it to friends who need a fine tonic."—MRS. JULIA STINSON.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—"I can recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to any woman suffering from woman's trouble or nervousness. I was very nervous and losing weight so fast I became alarmed over my condition. I could not do any housework. A friend told me about the 'Favorite Prescription' so I tried it and began gaining in weight at once."—MRS. LIZZIE EPPERSON, 1220 Gould Avenue.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret remedy for all the ingredients are printed on the wrapper.

All druggists. Liquid or tablets. Tablets, 60 cents. Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cts. for trial package.



SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Smaller Vote Develops for The Measure Than Was Expected.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Woman suffrage by federal constitutional amendment won in the house tonight with exactly the required number of affirmative votes.

While members in their seats and throngs in the galleries waited with eager interest, the house adopted by a vote of 274 to 136 a resolution providing for submission to the states of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for national enfranchisement of woman. But for the promise of Speaker Clark to cast his vote from the chair for the resolution if it was needed, the change of a single vote to the opposition would have meant defeat. Republican Leader Mann, who came from a Baltimore hospital, where he has been under treatment ever since congress convened, and Representative Sims of Tennessee, just out of a sick bed and hardly able to walk to his seat, brought the votes which settled the issue.

The house hardly had adjourned before the suffrage champions began their fight for a favorable action on the senate side of the capital. Recent polls there have indicated that the necessary two-thirds' vote could not be mustered, but encouraged by the house victory and counting upon the influence of President Wilson who came to their support last night, the suffragists hope to bring the senate into line so as to have the amendment before state legislatures during the coming year. They feel sure of at least forcing a vote in the senate before the present session ends.

Advocates of the amendment had been supremely confident of the result in the house after President Wilson advised the members who called upon him last night to support it. They were so confident that the close vote was received with amazement and some of the opponents were almost as much surprised.

When the first roll call was finished unofficial counts put the result in doubt, and before the speaker could make an announcement there was a demand for a recapitulation. Then the name of each member and the way he was recorded was read.

Announcement of the vote was

—No. 774—

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of the

First Guaranty State Bank

AT WELDON,

State of Texas, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1917, published in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper printed and published at Crockett, State of Texas, on the 17th day of January, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral.....	\$61,365.16
Loans, real estate.....	1,782.00
Overdrafts.....	212.51
Real Estate (banking house)	2,700.00
Other Real Estate.....	350.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,800.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents, net.....	31,310.91
Cash Items.....	37.35
Currency.....	8,167.00
Specie.....	204.60
Interest and Assessment Depositor's Guaranty Fund.....	612.42
Total.....	\$108,541.95

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$10,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	2,500.00
Undivided Profits, net.....	2,316.15
Individual Deposits, subject to check.....	91,912.95
Time Certificates of Deposit.....	1,535.00
Cashier's Checks.....	277.85
Total.....	\$108,541.95

State of Texas, County of Houston: We, Jacob Embry, as president, and Wy. H. Mangum, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JACOB EMBRY, President.
Wy. H. MANGUM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of January, 1918.

(seal) J. F. ROSAMOND,
Notary Public, Houston Co., Texas.

Correct-Attest: W. D. JAMES,
J. T. ETHEREDGE,
GEO. C. EMBRY,
Directors.

greeted with wild applause and cheers. Women in the galleries literally fell upon each others' necks, kissing and embracing and shouting "Glory hallelujah!" The resolution as adopted was as follows:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women. Resolved by the senate and house, etc., two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, namely:

Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Section 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

Every attempt made to amend this language was beaten. Representative Gard of Ohio tried unsuccessfully to put on it the same limitation carried by the prohibition amendment, that it must be ratified by the states within seven years from the date of its submission. Representative Moores of Indiana sought to have a referendum or special report on it in each state required. The Gard amendment was rejected 159 to 246 and the Moores amendment 131 to 272.

When the final vote came on the resolution Representative Austin of Tennessee challenged the vote of Representative Dominick of South Carolina who appeared late in roll call and said he had not heard his name called. Mr. Dominick told the speaker he was in the hall and listening and did not hear his name called. His vote was recorded.

The speaker watched the vote, prepared to cast his own into the breach if necessary. "One more negative vote," he explained afterward as he chuckled over the victory, "would have changed the situation and the amendment resolution would have been lost, in which event I would have directed the clerk to call my name and that would have been sufficient to carry it."

Of the total membership of 435 there were 410 members who voted. Their lineup follows:

For the resolution: Democrats 104, republicans 165, miscellaneous 5; total 274.
Against the resolution: Democrats 102, republicans 33, progressive 1; total 136.

Prison System Bought More Land.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 7.—Since the subcommittee which has been investigating the prison system of the State visited the State prison farms and institutions and returned to Austin to formulate its report to the central legislative investigating committee, two bodies of leased land on which the leases had expired have been purchased by the prison commission in Brazoria county adjunct to lands already owned by the State. This statement will be made in the report being prepared by Senator J. C. McNealus of the prison commission to the central committee in the near future, the senator said Monday afternoon.

One of these tracts of land consists of 3827 acres purchased from Branch T. Masterson and the other of 3500 acres was bought from Bassett Blakely. Only 2000 acres of this new purchase now is under cultivation, the senator's report says.

These purchases, the report says, make the total of the land owned by the prison system 64,000, about 50 per cent of which is under cultivation. The bonded interest bearing debt on the lands owned by the prison system now is between \$850,000 and \$900,000, Mr. McNealus' report says.

The report adds that the system still has, "in addition to all the above," approximately 30,000 acres, making approximately 90,000 owned and leased in the prison system.

WANTS TO ORGANIZE DIVISION OF CAVALRY

Governor Asks Permission of Secretary of War to Protect Border.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—Governor Hobby has asked the secretary of war for authority to raise a division of cavalry of 30,000 men for Mexican border patrol in this state and Congressman Blanton of Texas has presented a bill to that effect in congress, notice of its introduction having come to the governor today by telegraph. The governor has advised all Texas congressmen of the situation and their support has been solicited. The recent serious border raids prompted the governor to act.

According to Governor Hobby's plans the division of cavalry would be raised in this state and mustered into the federal service but would not be subject to duty abroad unless there should be a great crisis. It would contain men out of the draft age principally between 31 and 45 years. This division would relieve the regular troops now on border duty and permit their use "over there." It transpires that Governor Hobby presented the matter to Major General W. C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, at a recent conference in Fort Worth, and General Gorgas agreed to personally bring it to the attention of Secretary Newton D. Baker.

Under the Hobby plan the division will be entirely voluntary and would be mustered into the regular army. The governor thinks this a wise precaution and in his letter adds: "I believe I could obtain a very fine guard among the best class of men in Texas between the ages of 31 to 45 for border duty—men who are anxious to do service and who would arrange their affairs so their families could get along while they are absent on the border, but who do not feel sufficiently able to leave their families to go across the ocean."

Another paragraph of the governor's letter to the secretary of war reads as follows:

"My judgment is that the Mexican border situation is growing more perilous all the time, and also if any invasion is attempted by Germany the Mexican border is what should be given the greatest attention, because the invasion would likely come that way. Therefore, to organize such a guard, officered by men who know about and are familiar with the border situation, would be a wise measure of precaution, and besides it would relieve the regular army soldiers who are stationed on the border, and provide that much more military service abroad."

From Camp Travis.

War as it is fought in this day and time makes demands upon callings that are as prosaic as it is possible to call to mind. The job of making previous training fit into the needs of the hour is one that demands the display of tact, diplomacy and constant vigilance. The army uses talent and skill, brawn and muscle in enormous quantities. The man who is detailed to keep sanitary the camps where the soldiers live is doing his full part to make the world safe for democracy and is entitled to just as much credit as any soldier in the cause for freedom.

While war means destruction, destruction can be made complete, in a martial way, only through construction of the forces that are used to such an end. Constructive training, therefore, as well as intensive training as given practically every man of the selected draft now at Camp Travis. When peace comes and the boomings of war are heard no more, peace and civilization will reap profits from much of the training that the soldiers of the National Army are now receiving.

Soldiers will become citizens better fitted to meet the responsibilities that good citizens must ever shoulder. Men who entered the Army without a trade, or a fixed calling, will as a result of the instruction they are now receiving return to their peaceful

pursuits equipped to create wealth from raw material. They will be able to aid commerce, to build enduringly, to think orderly, to act quickly and to perform quickly. Soldiering in other words, is no longer a one idea profession. Rather it is like a great power plant, with every piece of machinery kept in perfect condition, each piece functioning with precision making for maximum results.

The army, for instance, will teach thousands of young men telegraphy. Thousands of others will learn of electricity in other ways. They will be able to operate telephone exchanges, to manage light plants, to harness the very air so that it will serve the purposes of mankind. Others will return to civil pursuits trained to be machinists of the better kind; others will be harness makers and saddlers. The study and advantage that follow a knowledge of topography, will come to those who learn map making, while irrigation companies in the future will not look in vain for competent help to manage and conduct such enterprises, if they seek out those who today are soldiers in the great cause.

But the greatest good to the future that thus far has come from the army training is the physical upbuild of the men of the selected draft. Chests are no longer sunken, but reflect the lung expansion that outdoor exercise has caused to take place. Lassitude and inertia have been routed by the red corpuscles that have been stored in the blood by healthful living. Eyes that were ashen have become bright and minds that were slow have been quickened by the work that has already been done at Camp Travis.

Just a few words about the Houston county boys in Co. E, 360th Inf.

We have just returned from Camp Bullis where we had target practice. They all did good shooting and seemed to enjoy being out at the range as it is somewhat different from the barracks.

The quarantine has been lifted and the boys that are real good can go to San Antonio occasionally and look at the street cars and other things that move around. Of course some of us



The Pirate-

"Sh! What would happen to me if I were your kid? Well, if you're not acquainted with Calumet Baking Powder you don't know what a good excuse I have. I Can't Help Helping Myself—they're so good! Good for me too, because Calumet Baking Powder is wholesome and easily digested.

Millions of mothers use

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

because of its purity—because it always gives best results and is economical in cost and use."

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You save when you buy it. You save when you use it.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS



stay here to wash dishes and entertain the cooks.

The Houston county boys are doing alright in every way and seem to be willing to go where they are needed at any time.

Ransom Brannen.

One pocket for umbrellas and another for overshoes are combined in a bag that can be hung on a wall

GILT-EDGE ADVERTISING

Advertising in The Crockett Courier is "gilt-edge" for several reasons.

The Courier is a newspaper of the highest class.

It is read closely by the well-to-do men and women who are liberal buyers.

Its standing and reputation are such as to make its advertising columns most effective.

It gives results to others and it will do the same for you if you wish to increase your business.

Consistent Advertising Brings Results.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

CONSIDER THE CANDIDATE.

The present year has brought with it the opportunity vouchsafed to the sovereignty voters of Texas and of Angelina county to again elect their public servants for another two years. The selection of these men will include all officers from governor down the line to constable of the little precinct in which you live.

The candidates are already announcing pretty freely for the various offices, in some counties more than others, but long before the primary election each particular subdivision of the State will have its full quota of candidates, and old Angelina will be no exception to the rule. The campaign, however, will not warm up to fever heat until late in the spring when the thrifty farmer is about up with his work. It is then that they will begin making the rounds in bunches. Picnics, Sunday singings, barbecues and other neighborhood amusements will be planned to bring the people together in order that the candidates may have an opportunity of laying their claims before the voters in public speeches. And it is in such times as these when the campaign begins to warm up, that The News wishes to speak and appeal to the people in behalf of the men who are offering for the various positions to be filled.

Every reader of The News is more or less familiar with the habit which prevails during election year of working the candidates for donations for various and sundry purposes. It is not infrequently the case that some fellow will take it into his mind to pull off a picnic, or perhaps there is a community barbecue planned. In either case the first thought is to ask the candidates for donations to pay the expenses of same, or a great part thereof. More churches are built or repaired during campaign year than any other time. The number of people in needy circumstances is wonderfully increased about election time, and the candidate, in addition to paying the necessary expenses of a campaign and taking long chances on election, is solicited and expected to help out most liberally in all these things. In other words, they seem to be regarded as so many bloated bond holders, "with money to burn," when in fact and in truth many of them are barely able to meet the actual expenses incurred in the campaign, while in some instances right here in our home county candidates have been known to borrow money for that particular purpose. Other individuals will make a practice of borrowing money from those seeking votes, or worse still, ask the candidate to "go his security at the bank for a small loan." Nine times out of ten the fellow who is thus accommodated never pays the note.

This practice has been going from bad to worse until the burden of running for office, even a small county office, has become so great that the salary for the first year will barely reimburse the successful candidate for the money expended in the campaign.

Now, a word about the candidates. For the most part they are the best set of fellows in the world, always ready to help out in a worthy cause, whether running for office or attending to their private affairs. But they are just plain people with perhaps no income except from their daily toil. When they become candidates it means that they must lose two or three months' time in making the campaign. During these months their incomes cease to come in, and besides they are already burdened with the actual ex-

penses of the campaign. This year the war is on. They have been solicited to become members of the Red Cross and have done so. Many of them have invested in Liberty Bonds. Others have made equally great sacrifices in order to win the war. Other sacrifices will have to be made as the war progresses. Not one of us will escape. In view of these facts, The News appeals in all earnestness to the people to have more consideration for the men who are running for office. If solicited to make a donation for the public amusement they will feel compelled to do so, when in fact they are, or at least many of them, financially unable to make the sacrifice. They are all good fellows, every one of them, and should be treated with the same consideration that you would ask for yourself. Consider the candidate, folks, as he comes into your community to ask your support.—Lufkin News.

THE ADVERTISED TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY.

Have you ever stopped to consider the real significance TO YOU of the trade-mark or brand name on the package or label of the article you buy at the store?

Have you ever stopped to think that the presence of an advertised trade-mark on a can of pork and beans, for example, is a guarantee that these beans are of good quality?

This must be true else the advertising would defeat its own purpose. The trade-mark, being a mark of identification, is as much a means of rejection as of selection.

That is, if the article so identified proves unsatisfactory, you are enabled by the trade-mark to avoid it a second time.

Manifestly, a manufacturer could not afford to put a brand name or trade-mark on an unsatisfactory product. People would not buy it a second time and he would run himself out of business almost immediately.

A manufacturer backs a branded product by his reputation. Therefore, he cannot afford to stake his reputation on any product that is not good.

It is only when he puts on the market a satisfactory product, one which people will like and call for a second time, that he can afford to put the mark of identification upon it.

But when he has such a product, he wants people to know that it is his. Every package he sells then helps to build a reputation for him and his goods.

Advertised, trade-marked goods then are most apt to be GOOD GOODS.

The advertised trade-mark is your guarantee of quality. — Farm and Ranch.

TAKING LIBERTY LOAN BONDS IN TRADE.

"I hope the merchants of the country, upon a more careful consideration of the subject, will discontinue their efforts to sell merchandise and take Liberty Loan Bonds in payment," says Secretary McAdoo.

The secretary states that he has no doubt that merchants offering to take Liberty Loan Bonds in exchange for merchandise are actuated by patriotic motives, but that such transactions tend to defeat a primary object of the bond sales, as they discourage thrift and increase expenditures. Bonds so taken in exchange in most cases are immediately sold in the open market, which tends to suppress the market price and adversely affects sales of future issues.

The strongest efforts are made by the treasury department to have these government bonds purchased for permanent investment by the people and paid for out of savings, thus not only providing funds for the government, but effecting conservation of labor and material; exchanging them for merchandise therefore defeats this purpose.

FROM THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

Newspaper space has been made to serve an almost innumerable variety of uses; it has sold Liberty Bonds, has brought the claims of politicians to the people's attention, has been for years upon years the medium through which merchants directed attention to their wares and prices, and railroads to their accommodations and schedules. But in all these years seldom, if ever before, was it used, by anybody who had something to sell to ask the people not to buy. However, at last it has reached even that degree of usefulness; the railroads are asking the public to travel as little as possi-

ble these holiday times. The Southern Railway company has used space in the Morning News to appeal earnestly "to the traveling public not to attempt a trip during the Christmas holidays except there be urgent necessity, to the end that those that must travel may do so with a minimum of inconvenience." There is both a patriotic and a wise business motive behind the appeal, but this is plain to everyone. The unusual feature of the Southern railway's use of newspaper space—a use which the Pennsylvania and other railroads, too, have made—is that the public is asked not to travel for pleasure, not to make holiday trips unless necessity directs, that is, not to buy what the Southern has to sell unless there is urgent need. Recognition of the value of newspaper space could hardly go further.

PRODUCERS VS. PIFFLERS.

There is a county in Wisconsin with about 23,000 population. The name of the county is Green. The people are all dairy farmers, and in an area of twenty-four miles square they have 160 cheese factories, three creameries and three condenseries, which paid them last year nearly \$4,000,000 for their dairy production.—Terrell Transcript.

In other words, the people of Green County, Wisconsin, are producers. They get up early in the morning and milk the cows, then spend the day in working up their raw material into merchantable forms. Probably there are few whiners in Green County—few persons of leisure with penchants for writing "revolutionary" drivel calculated to make the busy men and women of Green County believe some vampire is holding them in slavery and abstracting their substance, perhaps in the form of "parasite rent."—Galveston News.

A STATEMENT BY WOODROW WILSON

President Tells Why He Was Forced to Take Over the Railroads.

I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so. This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation system of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control. The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the government in this all important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize. Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings.

Several roads which were willing and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffered from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them the full authority of the government must be substituted. The government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

The public interest must be first served, and in addition the financial interests of the government and the financial interests of the railroads must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railroads need not, then, interfere with the borrowings of the government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage.

Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems. Immediately upon the reassembling of congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given: First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government; and second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917; and I am entirely confident that the congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment.

The secretary of war and I are agreed that, all the circumstances be-

THE CROCKETT COURIER enters its 29th year with the next issue.

This ought to mean to the firm who wants to spend its money to the best advantage that this publication is dependable and has a field all its own.

It also means that The Crockett Courier has a clientele that is dependable and that no other publication can take its place.

These two elements constitute the safeguard for its advertisers.

ing taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as secretary of the treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements. The government of the United States is the only great government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do anything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration it would certainly have been ac-

complished; but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor, now that it is demonstrated, and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it.

Some Postscripts.

An arrow has been painted on the back of a new glove for automobile drivers to aid them in signalling.

Several varieties of grass that grow prolifically in India have been found to make excellent paper pulp.

Seaweed, chemically treated, fire-proofed and made into pads, forms a new material for soundproofing walls.

No. 4684. Reserve Dist. No. 11.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Crockett, in the State of Texas, at the Close of Business on December 31, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	\$637,562.35	
Total loans		\$637,562.35
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00	
Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		100,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent	50,209.00	50,209.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	54,563.08	54,563.08
Total bonds, securities, etc.		54,563.08
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		6,000.00
Value of banking house	10,000.00	
Equity in banking house		10,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		7,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		68,647.30
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		466,192.26
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		19,123.20
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18	553,962.76	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		3,039.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		5,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due		8,178.90
Other assets, if any: War Savings Stamps		898.00
Total		\$1,436,415.74

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00	
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits	138.20	138.20
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		8,041.70
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		5,000.00
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		1,122.53
Circulating notes outstanding		99,400.00
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 30 or 31)		105,267.48
Total of items 31 and 32	105,267.48	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		684,478.73
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for borrowed money)		180,593.17
Certified checks		7,500.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		21,163.83
Dividends unpaid		12,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40		905,735.73
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		111,710.10
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 41, 42, 43, and 44		111,710.10
Total		\$1,436,415.74

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1918.
J. G. BEASLEY,
(seal) Notary Public.

Correct-Attest: H. F. MOORE,
JNO. LEGORY,
JAS. S. SHIVERS,
Directors.

**3000 MEN WANT TO
SERVE AS OFFICERS**

**But, So Far, One Lone Person
Has Asked to Become
Private.**

Houston Post Bureau, Austin, Texas, Jan. 13.—Rumors of new fighting units to be organized in Texas have brought to the State departments concerned with such organization applications for commissions so numerous as to necessitate the employment of additional clerks and stenographers to care for that business alone.

Three thousand Texans want to be officers—but so far only one lone individual has applied for a job as private in the new Texas army. And it is necessary for some State employe to waste the time and money of the taxpayer in telling each of those 3,000 men in each of about three letters that Texas is not now engaged in organizing any new army units.

State officials estimate that the telegram from Washington relating to the proposal to organize a Texas brigade of cavalry for service on the border and published in the Post of Saturday will cost the State not less than \$600 in postage and time of employes. And the brigade of cavalry can not be organized until a bill is gotten through congress and receives the sanction of the president. At the closest, such legislation will require three to six months—and thousands of Texans will spend a part of that time in appealing to State authorities for a commission in the new organization.

Four stenographers are now caring for this business. Four more will be needed if the applications increase in numbers as they are expected to. And already there are applications on file from four times the number of men who will be needed for officers. In fact, the government may insist that retired army officers serve in that cavalry unit when it is organized. In that case not a single one of these volunteers will be accepted.

But the lone private will have no difficulty in securing a job in the ranks, and it is now suggested that men between the ages of 31 and 45 who wish to protect the border of Texas as a private soldier in the ranks may

—NO. 163—

Official Statement of the Financial
Condition of the

Crockett State Bank

at Crockett,

State of Texas, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1917, published in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper printed and published at Crockett, State of Texas, on the 17th day of January, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$205,535.95
Loans, real estate	40,029.63
Overdrafts	697.60
Bonds and Stocks	5,668.00
Real estate (banking house)	7,000.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents, net	124,122.77
Cash Items	4,238.99
Currency	12,638.00
Specie	5,867.90
Interest and Assessment Depositors' Guaranty Fund	3,472.95
Other Resources: Bills of Exchange	75,000.25
Total	\$484,272.04
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund	30,000.00
Undivided Profits, net	1,819.17
Due to Banks and Bankers, subject to check, net	18,815.28
Individual Deposits, subject to check	320,346.55
Time Certificates of Deposit	54,463.99
Other Liabilities: Reserved for taxes and Dividends Unpaid	8,827.05
Total	\$484,272.04

State of Texas, County of Houston. We, W. H. Denny, as president, and D. O. Kiessling, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. H. DENNY, President.
D. O. KIESSLING, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1918. (seal) A. A. ALDRICH,
Notary Public, Houston County, Tex.

Correct—Attest:
B. L. SATTERWHITE,
W. A. NORRIS,
E. T. OZIER,
Directors.

file their applications. To the prospective officers just a hint: You are merely wasting the State's time and money.

**T. N. G. IS BEING
ABSORBED RAPIDLY**

**Eighteen Officers Have Been
Sent to Spartansburg
Camp.**

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 11.—One more step towards elimination of the old Texas National Guard and making the armies of the United States as one solid organization was taken here this week when, on orders from the war department, 18 officers, some of whom had been with the troops for many years, were transferred to Camp Wadsworth at Spartansburg, S. C. The 18 left the latter part of this week and will report to Major General Guy Karleton for assignment to different organizations there.

Those leaving Camp Bowie included one colonel, two majors and 15 captains, who have been here since camp was established last September. The list follows: Colonel D. F. Delameter of Caldwell, formerly commanding the 2nd Texas infantry, and who saw much border service; Major Davis E. Decker of Quanah, Texas, an attorney, State legislator and who helped organize the 7th Texas infantry; Major W. W. Nelms of Dallas, formerly a judge there, and who helped to form the 6th Texas infantry; Captain Christopher Beavens of Houston, formerly commanding Company E of the 5th Texas infantry; Captain George C. Wurzbach of Orange, formerly commanding Company H of the 1st Texas infantry; Captain Oscar Dewees of San Antonio, formerly commanding Company F of the 1st Texas infantry; Captain Charles J. Seeber of Kerrville, formerly commanding Company D of the 1st Texas infantry; Captain Howard Woodall of San Marcos, formerly commanding Company I of the 1st Texas infantry; Captain James L. Anderson of Kirbyville, formerly commanding Company H of the 5th Texas infantry; Captain Henry A. Baker, of Vernon, formerly commanding Company E of the 7th Texas infantry; Captain James E. Colley of El Paso, formerly commanding Company A of the 1st Texas infantry; Captain Clyde Graham of Crowell, formerly commanding headquarters company, 7th Texas infantry; Captain William H. Pierson of Greenville, formerly commanding Company E of the 4th Texas infantry; Captain Nathan H. Phillips of Groveton, formerly commanding Company K of the 5th Texas infantry; Captain Charles W. Richards, formerly commanding Company I, 6th Texas infantry; Captain James E. Wiley of Quanah, formerly commanding company D of the 7th Texas infantry; Captain James C. Wright of Weatherford, formerly commanding Company E, 4th Texas infantry. No former artillery or cavalry officers were transferred.

The officers presented themselves at the base hospital for physical examination before being permitted to leave. Seventy-five enlisted men chosen from various organizations at Camp Bowie of their proficiency in French were dispatched at the same time to Camp Green, North Carolina, where they will be attached to a headquarters regiment intended for immediate service in France. The men, with travel rations, left in high glee in charge of Captain Oscar Dewees of San Antonio. These are the first enlisted men to leave for France since last September when the Texas motor truck train left to join the Rainbow division.

The transportation problems of this country will be less acute as a result of the training now being given in the Army. Literally thousands and tens of thousands of young men are becoming familiar with internal combustion engines and tractors propelled by gasoline and other volatile fluids. The automobilist of the future who finds his "choo-choo" won't chug-chug will play in good fortune if an ex-soldier should happen along,

THE
BIG
STORE

Jas. S. Shivers

THE
BIG
STORE

"Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate, and sleep. Do it all courageously. We have a victory to win."

—Hoover.

We find we have a few Ladies' Coats, Coat Suits, and Dresses we are able to sell you at a big saving rather than carry them over another season. If you want to save several dollars it might be well for you to call and look our stock over.

THE
BIG
STORE

Jas. S. Shivers

THE
BIG
STORE

**VARIOUS TRAINING
SCHOOLS STARTED**

**Negroes Won't Be Trained With
Other Embryo Officers.**

Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 14.—Brigade and regimental gas defense schools will be started at the 90th division during the last part of January. A school which will instruct the officers and soldiers in order that they may become proficient to teach the other men is to commence at once. Five officers and three non-commissioned officers from the 179th brigade, and an equal number from the 180th brigade will receive instruction. In addition the following named organizations will each send six officers and three "noncoms" to the school: 165th field artillery, 165th depot brigade and the 315th trains. As is the case always, the best material and those who have shown proficiency along this line of work will be selected.

A school for packers and teamsters for men of the 90th division who wish to qualify in this line of work will be started on January 16. The school will be located at Camp Travis at remount station No. 2 and will be in charge of Major R. F. Migdalski. As students will be 25 men from the medical department and one man from each of the divergent companies, batteries and other organizations which go to make up the large units at Camp Travis. The school will cover a period of two months' time.

A number of negro soldiers from the 165th depot brigade have applied for admission to the 90th division training school for officers. It is stated that if accepted, they will probably be sent to the school provided for colored reserve corps officers, now being held at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y. The definite statement was made that they would not be placed with the

white candidates now training at Camp Travis.

The applications of the negroes have been forwarded to Washington. As yet no action has been taken by the department, as applications have been sent in only a few days. It is claimed the negroes did not understand the date on which applications should have been in the hands of company commanders. The colored men ask consideration of their applications now. The date for consideration of their applications has not yet been fixed, but will be soon. At the 90th division headquarters it was stated the student officers school was planned for 50 candidates, and the school has its full quota of men. Should any additional students be admitted, especially colored ones who would require separate quarters, mess and training, the present quarters would be inadequate. The action of the war department in these cases will probably be known in a few days.

**Hobby Campaign to Be Started
in Dallas.**

Beaumont, Texas, Jan. 12.—A conference has been called of friends and supporters of Governor Hobby to be held in Dallas on Saturday, January 19, at 10 a. m.

This is to be the preliminary meeting for the purpose of organization of the campaign to be made for him throughout the State and all good democrats, without respect to past differences or factional affiliations and who are in sympathy with the purposes of the meeting, are cordially invited to be present.

It is up to the people of Texas to restore the State government to that plane of usefulness and to those standards of integrity once so proudly boasted by all loyal Texans, and it is believed that in the person of Governor Hobby the instrument can and will be found for such purpose. Walter J. Crawford.

**LONG TERMS GIVEN
TWO NEW SOLDIERS**

**Refused to Obey and Attacked
a Sergeant at Travis.**

Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 13.—Two soldiers at Camp Travis have been convicted by a general court martial. They are Privates Eugene Scoby and Samuel Williams. They were convicted of violating the sixty-fifth article of war, and specifically with refusing to obey "a lawful order of First Sergeant Cecil B. Marshall of the 17th company, 5th battalion, 165th depot brigade," and "willfully assaulting Sergeant Marshall by striking him in the face, and striking and kicking him on the body with their fists and feet."

The two soldiers were convicted and Scoby was sentenced to be discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to serve 10 years at hard labor in military prison. Williams was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and five years in prison. General Johnson reduced the sentence of Scoby to five years and that of Williams to two years. Privates Andrew Shannon and Mack Collins, tried on the same charges, were acquitted. It is stated that Sergeant Marshall was badly beaten and has not yet fully recovered from the injuries he received at the hands of the men convicted.

Some Postscripts.

A martyr is a man whose wife has a lot of poor relatives.

A little forththought goes farther than much afterthought.

Buying experience is very much like paying doctor's bills.

A truthful man can't see any fun in going on a fishing trip.

Bolivia is to have its first mill for the production of woolen and cotton textiles and yarns.

When a man gives advice that doesn't pan out his friends are not apt to let him forget it.

A chemical process for making salt proof against dampness has been patented by a Virginian.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

For County Judge

NAT PATTON

For Sheriff

P. T. (Preston) LIVELY

For Tax Assessor

WILL McLEAN

For County Treasurer

MIKE McCARTY

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT FEES.

The following will be the customary fees for announcing for office in Houston county this year:

For congress, \$20.00.

For district judge, \$12.00.

For district attorney, \$12.00.

For state senate, \$10.00.

For representative, \$6.00.

For county offices, \$6.00.

For county commissioner, \$3.

For justice of the peace, \$3.

For constable, \$3.00.

The former rule of cash at the time of announcing will be adhered to.

THE OWNERS UNEASY.

We are told that the railroad executives are preparing an address to congress, in behalf of the owners of the systems, requesting that government control be limited to the period of the war.

That, of course, was the original idea when the government took control.

The present congress, however, can speak only for the duration of its own life.

If the war outlives the present congress, the next congress will have jurisdiction for awhile, and probably its successor.

What is apparent now is that the railroad executives have observed with more or less anxiety the first impression made upon the public mind by the taking over of railroad control by the government.

It started, just as might have been expected, the considerable socialistic element of the population into a clamor for permanent control and ownership, and the impression is now gaining ground that it will require a struggle, indeed, for the owners to regain their property.

Ordinarily, it would seem that prudent socialists might at least wait until the actual result of the government control could be observed, but they are willing to go right along and have the government take over the lines without waiting for experience

to demonstrate the wisdom or folly of the policy.

And, for awhile, it seemed as if the owners of the lines were quite willing for the government to take over their property at a reasonable figure, but government control had not been underway twenty-four hours before ownership advocates were saying: "Of course, the railroad securities are inflated; we will just fix the value of the property and issue new securities on the basis of actual values."

Then the executives began to see things in a new light. The ownership advocates have not in view the compensating of the railroad owners upon any basis other than an arbitrary appraisal of values. Many would solve the problem by the easier process of confiscation, upon the theory that the roads are owned by the rich and it is impossible to be too severe with the rich.—Houston Post.

WAR REVIEW.

All the fighting areas are held firmly in the grasp of winter. Only routine work has been carried on through last week, with light casualties and no advantages on either side. The principal point of interest has been Brest-Litovsk, where the Russians and the Teutons are endeavoring to reach a peace agreement. The Russian delegates have held out so far against the demands of the Germans for territorial aggression under the disguise of "self-determination of peoples." That certain portions of the occupied Russian territories would "determine" to become German under conditions as they exist there is well understood by the Russians, as well as the rest of the world, and Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik foreign minister, is insisting upon the withdrawal of the German armies from those territories as a preliminary to the population's making choice of its future status. This the Germans and Austrians decline, well knowing that without coercion the involved populations would not consent to Germanization. Of course, there is little reason to expect that Trotsky will remain true to his declared position. He is determined to make peace, according to the best signs, and his objections are probably designed to keep him in as favorable a light as possible. Having thrown away his country's defenses and opened the roads to the invader, he and his party have no chance to resist. Russia, already ruined, must accept whatever conditions are offered, and, viewing the situation in such a light, the Germans' demands are rather astonishing for their moderation. There is nothing to prevent the incorporation of Petrograd in the German Empire. But of course the present peace settlement is subject to revision in case of German defeat in the west. And that the war is to go on for at least another year is universally accepted. The Germans and Austrians and Bulgarians are all bent upon conquest, and there is nothing for the Western powers to do but grant it or continue the war. They have no idea of granting it.—Galveston News.

Guided by hand but moved and operated by a gasoline engine, a machine invented by a New Jersey man will spade up ground, break the clods with forks, open a furrow, plant seed, cover it and pack the earth again.

Crop Prospects Brightened.

Farmers report that Friday's snow storm has mellowed the ground and brightened farming prospects to such an extent that all are cheerful. Various reports as to the depth of the snow are brought in. Some reports are that the snow fell to a depth of seven inches on a level and that drifts as high as three feet were encountered. After deducting for exaggeration, all reports indicate that it was the heaviest snowfall for many years. Due to the high wind and dryness of the snow, the drifts were such that the actual or average depth could not be measured with accuracy. But the depth was sufficient to mellow the ground for the plow, and the rain that followed has enhanced the general outlook to an extent not easy to calculate.

Alabama Ferry.

The county commissioners, in regular session this week, allowed \$250, or as much of that sum as is necessary, for the maintenance of a ferry at Alabama Crossing on the Trinity river west of Crockett. The appropriation is contingent on Leon county allowing an equal amount. Citizens from both sides of the river appeared before the court in the interest of the ferry. Those from beyond the river promised \$250 from Leon county. The ferry would be of great assistance to the people of both counties, both to those who live near the river and to those who live nearer the county seats, as there is considerable travelling and trading between the two counties.

Try Our Rexall Mentholine Balm

It's fine this cold weather for colds, croup, chapped hands and face and a thousand and one other things.

The Rexall Store

BAKER & CASTLEBERG, Proprietors.

Chicago Buried by Snow With All Trains Canceled.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12.—Railroads entering Chicago abandoned all attempts to operate trains today. The lashing below-zero wind made it impossible for workmen to make any headway at all in their efforts to clear the switch intersections of the snow. Scores of passenger trains were reported stalled in drifts throughout the Central West.

Attempts to move freight were abandoned early. Passenger trains were kept running for a time, as they could be moved with two engines on the front pulling and one pushing in the rear. Snow plows were ordered out, with three engines behind them, but their work was futile. The wind piled the drifts in back of them as fast as they could push it from the tracks ahead.

As conditions became worse toward nightfall the railways abandoned all attempts even to keep their lines clear and concentrated their efforts on the relief of passengers marooned on their trains along their lines from 25 to 100 miles from the city. No distress was reported among these victims of the blizzard, as most of the trains car-

ried dining cars and a plentiful supply of fuel. At night the usual crowds of travelers assembled at the railway stations in Chicago, and being unable to get trains or hotel accommodations hundreds spent the night in the stations sleeping on their baggage. At the Illinois Central station the railway officials threw open fifteen sleeping cars for women and children.

Quarterly Conference.

The first quarterly conference for Crockett will be held by our presiding elder, Brother J. Ed Morgan, Sunday night. A full attendance of officials is urgently requested. All the members and all of our friends are invited to be present.

Brother Morgan will preach Sunday night. A spiritual feast is in store for all of us. Shall we not all pray for, and expect, a time of refreshing from on high? There is nothing of more importance.

Chas. U. McLarty.

Operated by a water motor, an elevator has been invented for moving heavy objects up and down stairs in residences.

One for Advertisers

Charles M. Schwab said in a Loretto address: "The man who stops advertising because it's war time makes a great mistake. War time or peace time, advertising pays. War time or peace time the story of the duck and the hen holds good.

"When a duck, you know, lays an egg, she just lays it and waddles off. That's all.

"But when a hen lays an egg, she makes a racket over it fit to raise the dead.

"The hen, gentlemen, ADVERTISES. Hence the demand for hens' eggs instead of ducks' eggs."

Phone 22

For Courier Ad. Man

Extra Special Prescription Service

Our motto has always been—"Better Prescription Service." We want our customers to have the very best possible. Ask your physician about our service. He understands how much every little advantage along this line is worth to his patient.

Our line of prescription drugs is large and fresh. The care and skill we practice guard you from the results of errors and incompetent compounding. You will find our service exceptional in every respect. Our prices are as low as good service can be had for anywhere.

LET US FILL YOUR NEXT PRESCRIPTION.

Crockett Drug Company

"THE HOUSE OF SERVICE"

Phone 91

Night Phone 94

Local News Items

Yourself and Government.

The money you give your Uncle Sam is spent in this country and returns to you. The money you spend for the essentials of life keeps men employed, prosperity alive and comes right back to you. Spend for yourself and your government.

Blood and Money.

You would not tie a cord around your arm and stop the circulation of your blood. You would paralyze your arm and start decay. Then do not tie a cord about your purse to stop the circulation of your money. You will paralyze business and invite panic, for which there is no cause.

Advertiser Promoted.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Certain-teed Products Corporation, St. Louis, Robt. M. Nelson, advertising manager, was elected secretary and treasurer to fill the vacancy created by the election of John

C. Collins to the position of vice president. Mr. Nelson is a graduate of Harvard College and has been connected with the Certain-teed Company since February, 1914.

Income Tax Man Here.

Mr. F. W. Skiles, representing the internal revenue department, is in Crockett to answer all questions regarding the income tax and has opened headquarters in the First National Bank. All persons subject to the income tax law should call on Mr. Skiles at once for any information desired. Many Houston county farmers, as well as town residents, are subject to pay an income tax, and the law provides a penalty for failure to make proper report. All unmarried men whose incomes for 1917 were a thousand dollars or more are liable to the tax and all married men whose incomes were two thousand dollars or more are liable. Mr. Skiles should be seen without further delay.

The world hates a pessimist as much as he hates himself.

BIG MINSTREL SHOW

To Be Given by Local K. of P. Lodge.

Monday night the Davy Crockett K. of P. Lodge will present its big minstrel show at the Queen Theatre, under direction of Henry Roquemore, well known director of local talent shows throughout the country. He being a professional director of ability.

The cast is made up of local talent, having the best artists of the city in the entertainment, thus assuring a howling success for the popular order, the Knights of Pythias.

The director carries all scenery, costumes and effects, and the show will introduce many new and bright features, with fifteen new song hits; in fact, it will be two hours of genuine entertainment for you Monday night, January 21, at the Queen Theatre. Reserved seats are selling fast at Bishop Drug Company's. Get yours NOW.

Train Schedule.

A change in passenger train schedule affecting Crockett was inaugurated Sunday. Under the new schedule the running time between Galveston, Houston, Crockett and St. Louis is lengthened, made necessary by the fact that passenger trains have been unable to make the former running time to and from St. Louis lately. An addition of from one to two hours has been made to all passenger schedules to and from St. Louis. The northbound Sunshine Special now comes at 3:03 p. m., an hour earlier, but arrives at St. Louis as formerly. The southbound Sunshine Special leaves St. Louis as formerly, but passes Crockett an hour later than under the old schedule. The new passenger schedule at Crockett is as follows:

Southbound—No. 3 at 11:02 a. m.; No. 1 (Sunshine Special) at 2:32 p. m., and No. 5, the midnight train, at 1:27 a. m.

Northbound—No. 8 at 12:50 p. m.; No. 2 (Sunshine Special) at 3:03 p. m., and No. 4 at 8:27 p. m.

Under the new schedule the dining car is discontinued between Palestine and Dodge, but operated between Houston and Crockett or Lovelady. Passengers who fail to get their dinner before leaving Palestine will not get any until the northbound train is met and the dining car shifted.

Col. Sheridan Dead.

Col. W. N. Sheridan, perhaps Houston county's oldest citizen, died at his home at Sheridan, in the northwestern part of the county, Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Col. Sheridan was in his ninety-second year. He was almost a native of Houston county, coming to this county when less than a year old.

He was the father of John R. Sheridan, a citizen of Crockett until removed by death a few years ago; also of Chas. E. Sheridan, now residing at Elkhart. Besides the son at Elkhart, three daughters who are yet living are left. Twice married, he outlived both wives.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the home of the deceased and interment followed in the private cemetery on the Sheridan estate. Mrs. J. R. Sheridan and family of Crockett attended the funeral.

Col. Sheridan was a member of the Christian church and the

services were conducted by the Christian pastor. Many friends and relatives gathered to attend the funeral.

Col. Sheridan always took a deep interest in the social, political and commercial affairs of the country. He was a leader in politics and a democrat of the old school. He was no less a leader in the affairs of the church and business worlds. His going marks the passing of a splendid citizen and pioneer.

Subscription Renewals.

Owing to the bad weather of the last week, only thirteen subscribers have called or sent in to renew their subscriptions or to subscribe since last report. These thirteen are appreciated just as much, however, as if their number were double or more, and they will please accept our thanks. Thirteen is our lucky number this week—we are lucky to get thirteen. They are as follows:

G. L. Murray, Lovelady.
Herman Rich, Lovelady.
Miss Fannie Goolsbee, Crockett.
Sidney Lively, Augusta.
G. C. Ellis, Route 5.
E. L. Brown, Timpson.
Dr. W. D. McCarty, Grapeland.

J. S. Reed, Route 3.
J. B. West, Route 2.
J. B. Troutman, Route 4.
W. V. Meek, Route 2.
Page Hale, Route 6.
G. W. Jackson (col.), Route 4.
Some of these have called to congratulate the Courier on its improvement and to say that this home paper is worth \$1.50 a year to them.

Coldest Spell in Many Years.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The coldest weather experienced in the United States since 1899 today extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast and from the lakes to the gulf. Zero temperatures were registered almost as far South as Birmingham, Alabama, while in North Dakota the thermometer registered 32 degrees below zero, and it was only 12 degrees higher in many parts of the Middle West.

Officers and Directors.

At the recent annual stockholders' meeting of the First National Bank of Crockett, directors as follows were re-elected: H. F. Moore, Arch Baker, M. P. Jensen, Donald G. Moore, James S. Shivers, Walter C. Teter and John LeGory. At the directors' meeting following, officers were elected as follows: H. F. Moore, president; Arch Baker, vice president; M. P. Jensen, cashier, and D. G. Moore, assistant cashier.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Crockett State Bank, the following directors were re-elected: W. H. Denny, H. J. Arledge, W. A. Norris, B. L. Satterwhite, D. O. Kiessling, Geo. W. Crook and E. T. Ozier. The directors elected the following officers: W. H. Denny, president; H. J. Arledge, vice president; D. O. Kiessling, cashier, and J. M. Ellis, assistant cashier.

Latexo Quarterly Conference.

Rev. J. Ed Morgan will hold the Latexo quarterly conference at Jones' Schoolhouse Friday night, Saturday and Sunday morning. The Jones' Schoolhouse Methodists have just finished an elegant and comfortable church building which is a credit to them and an ornament to their community. On the same pastoral charge material is being assembled at the old Shiloh campground to erect a building there. Rev. R. F. Hodges and his members are to be congratulated on their progressive spirit.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Alimony may be defined as first paid to the injured.
Always try to do your best, but not your friends.

By drawing a new toothed scraper across prints of butter small cone shaped portions are formed.

An Englishman is the inventor of a pitcher for wines with an ice compartment to cool its contents.

The Japanese government has established a factory for the production of carbolic acid from coal tar.

Switzerland will spend nearly \$4,000,000 for the further electrification of its railways the coming year. Some people are so constituted that they are never comfortable unless they are making others uncomfortable.

A FEW SPECIALS

That Will Appeal to the Economical Buyer

10 Pounds Best Rice for	\$1.00
6 Pounds Best Roasted Rio Coffee for	1.00
5 Pounds Best Roasted Peabury Coffee for	1.00
3 1-Pound cans Maxwell House Coffee for	1.00
6 Pounds Best Green Coffee for	1.00
5 Pounds Armour's or Swift's Compound Lard in buckets	1.15
10 Pounds Armour's or Swift's Compound Lard in buckets	2.25
Feed Oats, 5-bushel bags, per bushel	95c
Fatner Feed, mixed, 100-pound sacks	2.50
Nutraline, mixed feed, 100-pound sacks	2.85
Peanut Oil, in cans or bulk, per gallon	1.85
Geo. Singleton Pure Ribbon Cane Syrup, per gallon	90c

PLENTY OF "TEXAS QUEEN" FLOUR

Arnold Brothers

Auto Delivery.

Phone 270.