

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JULY 18, 1918.

Volume XXIX—No. 26.

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"The United States as a nation has had the very good fortune that in the supreme crisis of her national history the men whom she most needed for inspiration and guidance have always appeared.

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Unless the Crockett parties who bought and resold the cars can make good the loss, Houston county purchasers will lose their money, as there is not much chance of getting it back at Houston. If the Crockett parties who bought and resold the cars are able to refund the money, they will stand a heavy loss, as they have already failed in their efforts to recover the money. It is said the cars were slightly used.

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Mrs. J. W. Pennington
Treasurer

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Woman's Christian Temperance Union

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Resolution adopted by the GALVESTON WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, endorsing JUDGE CLAY STONE BRIGGS for Congress.

Galveston, Texas, July 5th, 1918.

WHEREAS, the HONORABLE CLAY STONE BRIGGS, our fellow townsman, is a candidate for a seat in the UNITED STATES CONGRESS from this, the SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS; and

WHEREAS, JUDGE BRIGGS has been known to us for many years, during which time we have had the opportunity of knowing of his activities and efforts along the lines of prohibition and temperance, as well as his conduct as a citizen and public official; and

WHEREAS, we know that he has at all times been a believer in, and supporter of, clean politics and good government; an active supporter of Woman Suffrage and a moral and Christian citizen;

Now, Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, the WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION of Galveston, Texas, unanimously endorse JUDGE CLAY STONE BRIGGS as a candidate for CONGRESS from this, the SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS; and

We further commend him to the voters of this congressional district, and request and urge the members of this organization, as well as all the voters of this congressional district, who are in favor of clean politics and honest government, to give him their earnest support.

MRS. J. ALLEN NEWTON,
President.

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A true copy I certify,
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Summer Health Suggestions

Keep Cool.

Eat only such foods as agree with you.

Keep on hand a good remedy to combat sudden attacks of cholera morbus, etc.

Use insecticides to destroy germ-carrying insects such as flies and mosquitoes.

Drink cooling and satisfying beverages at our fountain.

Use our excellent ice cream for dessert.

Hang a hammock in some inviting spot around your home.

Don't worry about shopping—just phone us for things you'll need.

WE DELIVER—PHONES 47 AND 140.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY
PROMPT SERVICE STORE

Local News Items

666 cures Chills and Fever. 10t.

See Shivers Brothers for your fishing tackle. tf.

Weldon Craddock is at home from San Antonio.

666 contains no alcohol, arsenic, nor other poisonous drugs. 10t.

Top prices for poultry and eggs at Johnson's Arledge's. tf.

Village shoes for boys and girls at Shivers Brothers'. tf.

Fruit jars, all sizes at the right prices, at Shivers Brothers'. tf.

Miss Mary Ellis has returned from a visit to friends in Dallas.

A complete and up-to-date abstract. tf. Aldrich & Crook.

Glenn D. Birdwell of Overton spent Sunday with friends in Crockett.

Just received a car load of Owensboro wagons at Shivers Brothers'. tf.

A. B. Burton and family and Robert McConnell are visiting in Galveston.

O. W. Goolsbee of Oklahoma City is visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Delha Mildred Wootters has returned from her visit to San Antonio.

Drinks that are sure enough cold—Bevo and soda pop at Johnson Arledge's. tf.

Miss Ruth Warfield has returned from a visit to Mrs. Carl Murray at Lovelady.

Mrs. W. C. Lipscomb and Miss Bella Lipscomb have returned from their visit to Baird.

G. W. Orms of Timpson, representing the department of agriculture, was here Tuesday.

Judge R. W. Hall of Amarillo is visiting his daughter, the wife of a physician, at Pennington.

For service car or truck hauling phone 116 or 303. 2t. E. C. Satterwhite.

Miss Ruby Evans and Mr. Clifford Johnson of San Antonio are guests of Miss Katie Barbee.

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

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

666 cures Malarial Fever. 10t.

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Carleton & Berry have again opened up their tailoring department. Cleaning, pressing and all kinds of alterations taken care of in first class order. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. tf.

Mrs. T. W. Byers, Miss Clara Byers, Miss Jewell Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lynch of Madisonville and Miss Lila M. Eberhardt of Mineral Wells were guests in the home of Rev. and Mrs. Chas. U. McLarty Wednesday.

Judge Lewis Fisher of Galveston was here Friday and Saturday in the interest of Judge C. S. Briggs' candidacy for congress. Judge Fisher will be remembered as having carried Houston county in the last race for congress.

Mrs. O. C. Aldrich, wife of Lieutenant Aldrich of the 36th Division, U. S. N. G., is visiting relatives and friends here. Lieutenant Aldrich has been transferred with his division from Camp Bowie, Texas, to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia.

The Houston county boys of the 36th Division, formerly located at Camp Bowie, are now located at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., from which place they have been sending numerous cards and letters to relatives and friends here. They are well pleased with their new camp and think they will be sent over soon.

Hobby Speaks Saturday.
Governor Hobby will speak in Crockett Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. As an immense crowd is expected to be here to hear him, it will be advisable for those who want close-up seats to be on hand early. The tide has turned toward Hobby and all indications point to his being our next governor. Come and hear him for yourself and see for yourself whether he is fit to be your governor and our governor.

Again Visits Home.
Lieutenant James L. Lipscomb of Camp Grant, Ill., where the selective draft army of Illinois is trained, spent Sunday and Monday with his parents in Crockett. Lieutenant Lipscomb left Tuesday for Louisiana for the purpose of transferring an increment of negro soldiers to the Illinois training camp. He is assigned to the white division training at Camp Grant and expects to go over soon, but exchanged places with another lieutenant for the trip south in order that he might again visit home before going over.

Watch and Wait
For Dr. G. Ward Shelfer, member of the State Optometrical Association, also American Optical Association, to have your eyes examined and glasses fitted. He has been coming here for years and many of our best people are wearing glasses fitted by him with best results, as most people already know. Dr. Shelfer makes no trips out into the country and has no partners or agents. Phone us for his next date and appointment. Come to see us and bring your friends. Bishop Drug Company, 2t. Crockett, Texas.

Call for Volunteers.
The Local Exemption Board at Crockett will, until noon of July 23, 1918, receive applications for voluntary induction into the Spruce Division at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington, white men (qualified for either general or special military service) who are skilled in the following work:
5 Hook-on men.
100 Bucklers.
10 Band filers.
5 Head loaders.
25 Plainer trimmer men.
This is an exceptional opportunity for trained men within the draft age, and no volunteers will be accepted after July 23, 1918, at noon.

Money to Loan

We buy vendor lien notes—Loan Money on long time. Have been doing it for fourteen years with Houston county farmers. We can refer you to a host of farmers we have helped and they now own their farms clear. See us before placing a loan with anybody.

The Firm that Gives Personal Service to Farmers.

WARFIELD BROTHERS

Office North Side Public Square.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Protracted Meeting.

A protracted meeting will begin at Daniel school house on Friday night before the fourth Sunday in July. The meeting is to be conducted by Rev. D. B. Nelson of Elkhart. While it will be of the Christian denomination, all other denominations are invited to participate. Mr. Walter Driskell of Crockett will conduct singing on the fourth Sunday afternoon. Singers of all denominations are invited to assist in this meeting and to bring their friends.

Automobiles for Sale.

3 Super Six Hudson Automobiles for sale quick for cash or part cash, bankable notes for deferred payments.

1 Super-Six 7-passenger with Sedan top and summer top, 1917 model, good seat covers, repainted and engine in first class condition, runs as good as if it were new.

1 1918 Model 7-passenger special built with wire wheels, Khaki top, hand-made seat covers, painted battleship gray, runs and looks as well as the day it came from the factory.

1 Super-Six 1917 model 7-passenger, repainted, good as new in every respect and has only been run a few thousand miles.

If you are interested in buying a high class car at a bargain, write at once C. W. Boon, Jr., Tyler, Texas. 5t.

Houston County Women Voters.

Sixteen hundred and forty Houston county women have qualified by registration to vote in the coming primary election. Divided into voting precincts, the number is as follows:

Augusta	80
Antioch	20
Ash	16
Arbor	31
Belott	38
Crockett	542
Creek	35
Dodson	1
Daly	21
Daniel	19
Freeman	5
Grapeland	211
Holly	10
Kennard	63
Lovelady	192
Percilla	49
Porter Springs	31
Ratcliff	62
Shilo	27
Tadmor	1
Tyer's Store	22
Volga	33
Weches	34
Weldon	85
Creath	12
Total	1640

Revival Needed.

Following is a list of ladies who sewed at the Red Cross rooms: July 8, Mrs. C. C. Warfield; July 9, Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Mrs. Arnold; July 10, Mesdames Powell, C. H. Jones, S. E. Jensen, J. M. Ellis; July 11, Mrs. W. I. Kennedy; July 12, Mrs. W. H. Denny and Mrs. Jno. D. Morgan. The attendance has been very small for the past few weeks, and the good women of Crockett are urgently requested to try and give two hours of one day each week, either morning or afternoon, to help make hospital garments for our soldiers.

A new shipment of 200 hospital bed shirts has just been received, and should be made up as soon as possible. The sewing rooms are very comfortable. It would seem that a revival in Red Cross work were badly needed in Crockett if the work expected of us is to be accomplished.

Workers in the surgical dressing rooms are as follows: Wednesday, July 3, Mesdames Joe Adams, Jas. S. Shivers, Misses Kate Jensen, Iteele Powell and

Virginia Powell; 46 4x8 compresses made.

Friday, July 5, Mesdames B. B. Warfield, C. C. Warfield, S. L. Murchison, John LeGory, Thos. Collins, J. S. Wootters, Misses Mildred McGill and Minnie Craddock.

Tuesday, July 9, Mack Burton, Maude McConnell, Mary Spence, Virginia Powell, Nita Hatchell, Tommie Lacy, Clarite Elliott, Louise Lacy, Mary Denny, Inez Jones, Katie Chamberlain, Kate Jensen, Louine McLarty, Leita Cunyus, Louise Denny, Opal Johnson, Mary McLean, Leona Thomas; 153 4x8 compresses.

Wednesday, July 10, Cora Phillips, Iteele Powell, Lucy Roy DeuPree, Bettie Davis, Lizzie Lee Moore, Pearl Arnold, Jewell Francis, Mabel Hollingsworth, Liza McConnell, Ruth Warfield, Mesdames Jas. S. Shivers, Thos. Collins, S. L. Murchison; 140 4x8 compresses.

Votes at Ninety-One.

Mrs. I. A. Taylor, Crockett's honored citizen, is the oldest Houston county woman to register as a prerequisite to voting. Mrs. Taylor, who has passed her ninety-first year, registered last week. Mrs. Taylor is a niece of General Sam Houston. She well remembers her uncle, recalling the exchange of visits between the families when General Houston was living in Huntsville, where the old Houston homestead yet stands, and her own family were residents of Crockett. Mrs. Taylor has made it known that she will cast her first vote for Governor Hobby. Acting on its own volition and without conferring with any one on the subject, not even Mrs. Taylor, the Courier would suggest that Mrs. Taylor be given the best seat on the speaker's stand when Governor Hobby speaks here as a mark of respect for her honored age and ancestry. Sixty-eight of her ninety-one years have been spent in Houston county. We would also suggest that Mrs. Sallie C. Taylor of the Creek community, who is 90 years old and the second oldest woman to register, be given the other best seat on the speaker's stand. She, also, has expressed a desire to vote for Hobby. Governor Hobby would feel honored to have these good women so near him, and his friends would be glad of the opportunity of so honoring them in their advanced years.

Notice in Probate.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Texas.

You are hereby commanded to cite all persons interested in the welfare of James O. Corder, a minor, by publishing a copy of this notice in some weekly newspaper published in said Houston county once in each week for two successive weeks, prior to the return day hereof, to appear at the next regular term of the county court of Houston county, Texas, to be holden at the court house thereof, in the City of Crockett, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1918, the same being the 5th day of August, 1918, and contest, if they see proper to do so, the application of Robert L. Gaines, which has been filed in said court, for the guardianship of the estate of James O. Corder, a minor.

Herein fail not, but have you before said court, at the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Crockett, Texas, this 13th day of July, 1918.

(Seal) A. E. Owens,
Clerk of the County Court,
Houston County, Texas.
By W. D. Collins, Deputy. 2t.

HOBBY VICTORY IS NOW ASSURED

But Big Victory for Hobby Must Be Followed Up at Conventions.

Dallas, Texas, July 8.—With victory at the polls on July 27 assured, Hobby forces throughout the state are urged to secure full and fair representation on election boards, competent judges and clerks of undoubted probity at each polling place, and to effective participation in their respective precinct convention meetings.

"A victory at the polls, not backed up by a victory at the precinct conventions, would be a calamity," said Walter J. Crawford of Beaumont, writing to Governor Hobby's friends in Dallas. "This is extremely important and deserves careful attention. In the smaller places and in country districts the conventions are very frequently held at night. Every one entitled to vote is entitled to share in the precinct convention.

"Hobby forces are entitled to be represented at each voting box with election officials, supervisors and clerks, men and women. This representation should be secured by all means. The presence of one or more women at the polling places will encourage the women to enter and vote and relieve them of any possible embarrassment.

"These matters should receive attention at once. It is dangerous to delay. Every friend of good government, every man and woman who believes in making Texas a cleaner, a better state, freer than ever from all sorts of crime and evils, should join us in this movement, taking part in both the election and the primary conventions on July 27."

Ferguson's Record Ruining Ferguson.

Dallas, Texas, July 8.—James E. Ferguson can meet part of his promises to pay at the rate of from \$10 to \$20 a day. If he makes one speech a day all he will have to do will be to read to his audience the charges on which he was convicted, and he will receive credit for \$10; if he makes two speeches a day he may read them twice and get credit for \$20 of the amount he promised to pay the Dallas News for printing parts of his Franklin speech.

When speaking at Franklin the impeached governor observed a staff correspondent of the Galveston-Dallas News in the audience and grew incensed

A FAMILY MEDICINE

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

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

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

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

Theford's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Theford's, the original and genuine. B 78

at his taking notes. Thereupon he attacked the News for "not printing certain portions" of his remarks, and offered from "two bits a line to six bits a line," and even as much as \$2 a line, to have certain remarks printed. The remarks appeared the following morning in both the Dallas Morning News and the Galveston News.

The Evening Journal, published by the owners of the Galveston-Dallas News, said editorially on July 2: "According to Mr. Ferguson's offer, he owes the News a considerable sum of money, but it may be doubted that a bill will be presented.

"If, however, Mr. Ferguson really wants to discharge the obligation, we are willing to put him in the way of getting the money, in a way that will involve no secrecy, no promise 'written in blood.' Our offer is this: If Mr. Ferguson will read to his audiences the text of each of the ten articles of impeachment that were sustained, together with the number of votes sustaining them, we will pay him one dollar per article per reading. Isn't this fair enough?"

"We do this not merely to be accommodating, but also because we believe the articles themselves would be more informing to the audiences than are Mr. Ferguson's statements of them."

"The News is destined to go unpaid," said Fitzhugh F. Hill today. "Wild horses could not tear such a statement from 'Ukulele Jim.' He knows nothing in the world would so completely estrange his dwindling following as a knowledge of these charges. He never tells any one he was convicted of using \$5,600 state money to pay his own debts. He refuses to read the verdict of the senate that he guiltily placed first \$101,000, then caused \$60,000 and then \$250,000 of state money to be put in his bank, to his profit, while state employees could not cash their warrants at the treasury.

"He talks about the \$156,500, but fails to say the senate found his failure to account for it was official misconduct. He never refers to the adjutant general's fund, for diversion of which he was found guilty. Neither does he tell why it was the senate found him guilty of using the remission of one \$5,000 bond for Wilbur Allen when the money would have belonged to the people of Texas.

"In fact, it is the record that is ruining Ferguson. Its mere reading in public is the surest way to convince the people of Texas that the safety of the state depends on his overwhelming defeat, which is now within sight, and will materialize on July 27."

What Jim Is Saying.

Ferguson's speech in Corpus Christi was only a miserable tirade, aimed at orderly government. He told the same old anecdotes, the same old lies. He sought to arouse the people by an appeal to class prejudice. He put Judge Hamilton in the customary false light before his audience, ignoring the fact that Judge Hamilton, properly indignant over reiterated misstatements, wrote a letter to The Houston Post, utterly discrediting the vile intimations of which Ferguson was, and is, guilty. Again he went after the University of Texas, distorting the record, abusing the truth. From start to finish, his speech was the work of an underhanded demagogue, a slanderer and a puppet of passion.

Ferguson has never discredited the justness of impeachment. Ferguson has never taken up the charges which led to impeachment, one by one, and dealt with them rationally, according to the facts brought forth. Ferguson has never proved that he did not use money which belonged to other people; that he did not overstep the statutes or cloak private greed beneath public authority. Ferguson has never shown the origin of the \$156,500 he got from a mysterious source. Ferguson has never shown the origin of his present campaign fund. Another thing that he has not shown is, why the vote that stands hitched is for him; and

THE FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

How It Is Helping Houston County Farmers—Some New Features.

The Crockett Farm Loan Association, which is serving the entire county, is performing a most substantial service, as the figures that follow will testify:

One year ago at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Crockett Commercial Club it was decided to put the supporting influence of the club behind the movement to permanently establish a local association connected with the Federal Land Bank at Houston, through a charter granted by the Federal authority at Washington, so that the farmers of Houston county could secure this 5 1-2 percent long-time government money to enable them to own farm homes and become independent.

When it was announced that this action had been taken all the other associations that had been partially organized in the county dissolved and the applicants transferred their membership to the Crockett Association. Up to the present time loans have been secured to the amount of \$66,330 and the money has been received and paid to the applicants. Additional loans amounting to \$16,500 have been approved and will be paid as soon as the titles are perfected. Applications for \$10,100 have been filed, making a total business for the present year of \$100,930.

Substantial Benefits.

The first year's operations represent a saving of over four thousand dollars in annual interest alone, while the very small semi-annual payments extended over a period of thirty-five years, if desired, and which include a proportionate part of the principal, as well as the interest, creates a condition that practically guarantees the borrower against default and consequent loss of property.

Another interesting feature of this Federal Farm Loan arrangement, and one that has a most important bearing as regards economy to the borrower, is this: Now please listen. On the basis of paying off the loan in thirty-five years at 5 1-2 per cent interest, the additional amount above the interest is so small that it amounts to only one-half of one per cent. In other words, the semi-annual payments, including both principal and interest, only amount to six per cent. That is to say, the borrower is paying six per cent interest only, the principal never having to be paid. This is in case the loan runs for the full period of thirty-five years. As everyone knows, after five years the loan can be paid as rapidly as possible.

Compared With Other Loans.

The farmers of the south have been, prior to the creation of this Federal Land Bank system, borrowing money on comparatively short time and paying eight or ten per cent interest, with additional charges for renewals, and after they had paid this high rate for any number of years they still owed the principal. To better illustrate: A farmer borrows a thousand dollars on the old plan for thirty-five years at ten per cent. During this time he will have paid \$3500 and will still owe the principal of one thousand. Under the Federal Farm Loan plan he will have paid \$2100 and be out of debt, a difference in his favor of \$2400.

That All May Receive the Benefit.

Recently Mr. Fisher, the secretary-treasurer of the Crockett Farm Loan Association, received an urgent letter from the officers of the Federal Bank at

we do not recall where he has gone out of his way to explain the pro-German vote—the enemy vote that is for him almost to a man.—Corpus Christi Caller.

Houston, through which the loans are made, to the effect that the county records be examined at once and a list made of every farmer in the county who is borrowing money at eight or ten per cent and write him a letter explaining fully the advantages of this federal plan and to try and get him to borrow this cheap, long-time money from the government and pay off his present indebtedness, and in addition to reducing his interest charges nearly one half, place himself in a position of greater financial safety.

After thinking the matter over carefully and considering the large amount of work such a proceeding entailed and the cost for letter writing and postage, and having in mind all the time the necessity for exercising economy, and fully believing that the ground could be covered in a more effective manner through this department in our county papers, this method was decided upon. Now, therefore, let every farmer who is carrying a loan on his farm at an oppressive rate of interest or under conditions of time limitations that are burdensome, call or address the secretary with a view of learning more about this great work the government is willing to do for them. It only takes thirty days from the time the application is made before the money is available, provided there is no serious delay in perfecting the title. Come in the first time you are in Crockett, and let us talk the matter over. Plenty of ice water and an electric fan as added inducements.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

Looney Denies Alleged Ruling on Registration.

Austin, Texas, July 13.—Attorney General B. F. Looney Saturday issued the following statement: My attention has been called to the fact that this department is being quoted in different sections of the State as having ruled that women must fill out registration blanks in their own hand writing, but to whom nevertheless registration receipts have been issued could not legally vote. We have made no such ruling. We believe and so stated that the law contemplated that women should fill out these blanks in their own hand writing. If, however, registration receipts have been issued on blanks filled out for them to which they attached their signature we believe they should be permitted to vote nevertheless. This provision of the law requiring registrants to fill the blanks in their own hand writing is directory and before these votes could be nullified or thrown out it would have to appear that in fact the registrant was physically and mentally incapacitated to have performed this duty herself.

B. F. Looney, Attorney General.

Before confiding your secret to a friend it is well to remember that your friend has a friend and your friend's friend has a friend.

When Cupid visits Boston he discharges his bow and arrow and uses a bean shooter.

REGISTRANTS WHO ARE TO ENTRAIN

White Men Called for the Military Training Camp at San Antonio.

Following is a list of white registrants who are called for entrainment during the five day movement beginning July 22 and who will go to Camp Travis, the army training camp at San Antonio:

Order No. Name.

198	Willis Goodson.
221	Willis L. Smith.
242	Arland S. Gaine.
387	Bob Chandler.
442	Dan F. Hill.
604	Napoleon Griffin.
757	Elwood N. Allbright.
925	Tom J. Beavers.
943	Jim J. Cotton.
1039	Brit S. Mathews.
1104	Joe Long Wall.
1184	Neal Morris Long.
1221	B. F. Davis.
1222	Lacy B. High.
1376	James I. Shuptrine.
1469	John W. McConnell.
1529	Sam Ed Shiflet.
1646	Baylor Hallmark.
1671	Dudley Tramwell.
1687	Luther Sullivan.
1814	Lipscomb B. LeGory.
1828	Dan Gates.
1936	Mickle Cunningham.
1985	James Wiley Reynolds.
2008	Delmar Lundy.
2013	William Richard Matchett.
2039	George Henry Curry.
2048	Chester B. Spence.
2051	Sam Paul Jones.
2055	John Quincy Adams.
2056	Jake Dudley Glenn.
2084	Joe Ernest Kennedy.
2088	James Louis Pyle.
2093	Will H. Debruhl.
2094	Rufus Harvey English.
2102	A. Baker.
2104	Sam Griffin.
2109	Hathon Thornton.
2110	Bunk Smith.
2117	Benjamin Ewing Hall.

Only a loving mother can weep bitter tears over her lost child and then wield the slipper energetically when it returns.

Always remember, Tobin, that unless a man has money to burn he should not monkey with red hot racing tips.

DR. SAM'L A. MILLER

Practice Limited to Diseases of

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Office Over First National Bank Crockett, Texas

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED FOR DEFECTIVE VISION

RED CROSS RHEUMATIC REMEDY

The great advantage over other rheumatic medicines lies in the fact that it does not disturb the stomach. Many cases have been permanently cured by this remedy. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies sold and guaranteed only by

BAKER & CASTLEBERG

BLOOD IMPURITIES

May be quickly and safely counteracted by taking ADMIRINE TONIC SARSAPARILLA, which is an anti-malarial laxative, iron tonic, blood medicine, that purifies the blood, destroys the malaria germ and restores vitality and health. Try one bottle. GUARANTEED

Modern Plumbing

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

RED CROSS FAMILY REMEDIES

Many able Chemists and Doctors were called into service in perfecting this line of Red Cross Remedies.

This is an age of Specialists, and while one may have distinguished achievements to his credit in one particular line, another is excelling in something else. That very thing makes it possible for us to have a Red Cross Remedy for each ailment, and enables us to give the consumer more than we promise or charge for.

Each formula is compounded with as much care and precision as if our entire success depended upon that one Remedy. That's why NEURO-TONE repairs shattered nerves, and Red Cross STONE ROOT and BUCHU puts your kidneys in a normal and healthy condition.

Red Cross Remedies are not Patent Medicines. The formula is printed on each carton in plain English, so that you know what they are composed of and what you are taking. More than one hundred Red Cross Remedies and Toilet Preparations are sold and guaranteed only by

BAKER & CASTLEBERG

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL BILL VETOED

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT PROVISION—PRAISES PATRIOTISM OF FARMERS.

Washington, July 12.—In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, the president informed congress today that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The president said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country."

He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved "the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies."

Congress was further informed that the president did not believe such inelastic price provisions contained in the bill could be administered in a way that would be advantageous to the producer and consumer because they establish arbitrary levels independent of the normal market conditions. The administrative method in fixing prices, he said, has been entirely satisfactory and should be continued.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel, the president said, would increase the price of flour from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a barrel and would put an additional burden of \$387,000,000 this year upon the consumers. Such an increase in price, he said, would force a similar increase in Canada, thus enlarging the whole scale of financial operations in this country by the allied governments and affecting practically the entire world.

The house is expected to pass the bill tomorrow with the price-fixing amendment eliminated, leaving the guaranteed price at \$2.20 a bushel. Some senators from wheat-growing states were disposed to pass the bill over the president's veto, while others suggested that the wheat price amendment might be added to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill to which is attached the prohibition amendment.

The president's veto of the agricultural bill was his third in two weeks. The first disapproval was of the postoffice appropri-

ation bill because of a rider for government purchase of mail tubes in eight cities and the second was of the resolution authorizing the extension of time in which the government may relinquish short line railroads.

The president's message on the agricultural appropriation bill today follows:

"I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919,' but I feel constrained to do so because of my earnest dissent, from the point of view of principle as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 Northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel.

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do the arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulation by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner considering the complexity of the subject matter dealt with.

"It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon the production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proven to be unavoidable.

"Personally I do not believe the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy, namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 per barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$10.50 to \$12.50 at the mill, and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000.

"Such an increase in the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied governments would of course be obliged to make all of their purchases at the increased figure and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country, in which the government of the United States is directly assisting, would be thereby correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every industry in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties affecting practically the whole world, can not, I assume, have been in contemplation by the congress in passing this legislation.

"Woodrow Wilson."

Notice of Administratrix.

The State of Texas, to the sheriff or any constable of Houston county, Greeting:

Whereas, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1918, Francis E. Dean, administratrix of the estate of Wm. H. White deceased, filed in the county court of Houston county, Texas, her application for the partition and distribution of said estate, and for final discharge as administratrix of said estate, alleging that the children and descendants of said Wm. H. White, named below, are entitled to a share of said estate:

Therefore you are hereby commanded to summon and require the said children and descendants of the said Wm. H. White deceased, to-wit: Fannie Peck, Ella Sharp and her husband

John Sharp, Allie Coon and her husband Harmon Coon, Henry Nelson, Oscar Nelson, Willie A. Brookshire and her husband Homer A. Brookshire, Gus Nelson, Mrs. M. J. Simmons and husband Eugene Simmons, Florence E. McMains, Ada Chesser and husband Joe Chesser, Miss Carrie Hogue, Boon Hogue, Annie Hogue, Johnnie Hogue, Catherine Hogue, Helen Hogue, and Francis Hogue, Mrs. E. J. Woelfly, a widow, Mrs. M. M. Hancock, a widow, W. H. White, and Francis E. Dean, your administratrix, and all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear before said county court at the next term thereof, to be held at the court house of said Houston county, in Crockett on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1918, the same being the 5th day of August, 1918, then and there to show cause why such partition and distribution should not be made, and said administratrix finally discharged as such.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court on the said first day of the next term hereof this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at my office in the town of Crockett this the 5th day of July, 1918.

(seal) A. E. Owens,
Clerk County Court, Houston County, Texas.

By W. D. Collins, Deputy. 4t.

Special Tax for Maintenance of Public Schools and Furnishing Free Text Books.

House Joint Resolution No. 27. Proposing an amendment to Art. 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas by changing Sec. 3, providing for a thirty-five cent tax levy for the maintenance of the public schools of Texas, and providing free text books in public schools of the State of Texas, and making an appropriation therefor.

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

Section 1. That Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, be so changed as to read as follows (creating a new section 3):

Sec. 3. One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes and a poll tax of one (\$1.00) dollar on every male inhabitant of this State, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools; and, in addition hereto, there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem State tax of such an amount not to exceed thirty-five cents on the one hundred (\$100.00) dollar valuation, as, with the available school fund arising from all other sources, will be sufficient to maintain and support the public schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to set aside a sufficient amount out of the said tax to provide free text books for the use of children attending the public free schools of this State; provided, however, that should the limit of taxation herein named be insufficient, the deficit may be met by appropriation from the general funds of the State, and the Legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts by general or special law without the local notice required in other cases of special legislation; and all such school districts, whether created by general or special law, may embrace parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature shall be authorized to pass laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in all said districts, and for the management and control of the public school or schools of such district, whether such districts are composed of territory wholly within a county or

in parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts heretofore formed or hereafter formed, for the further maintenance of public free schools, and the erection and equipment of school buildings therein; provided, that a majority of the qualified property taxpaying voters of the district, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax, not to exceed in any one year fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the property subject to taxation in such district, but the limitation upon the amount of school district tax herein authorized shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns constituting separate and independent school districts.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1918, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for the levy of a special school tax for the maintenance of the public schools of the State and to provide free text books in the public schools of the State of Texas," and all those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for the levy of a special school tax for the maintenance of the public schools of the State, and to provide free text books in the public schools of the State of Texas."

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

Sec. 4. That the sum of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

(Note.—H. J. R. No. 27 passed the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote, yeas 108, nays 22; and passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 23, nays 4.)

Approved March 19, 1917.
(A true copy.) C. D. Mims,
Adv-4t. Acting Secretary of State.

Taking of Testimony in Criminal Cases.

House Joint Resolution No. 2. To amend Section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for certain rights of accused persons in criminal prosecutions, and the manner in which the case may be prosecuted, and providing for the procuring of the testimony of the witnesses for both defense and prosecution.

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

Section 1. That Section (10) of Article (1) of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended that the

same will read and hereafter be as follows:

Sec. (10). In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall have the right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him and to have a copy thereof. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself and shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel, or both, shall be confronted by the witnesses against him and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, except that when the witness resides outside of the State and the offense charged is a violation of any of the anti-trust laws of this State, the defendant and the State shall have the right to produce and have the evidence admitted by deposition, under such rules and laws as the Legislature may hereafter provide; and no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment and in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of this State at the next general election for State and county officers.

Sec. 3. The qualified electors for members of the Legislature shall vote upon said amendment at the said general election and at which election all persons favoring said amendment shall have written or printed on the ballot the following: "For amendment to Section 10, Article 1 of the Constitution, providing for prosecution of criminal cases by information, or indictment, and taking of testimony of witnesses by deposition, under certain circumstances," and those opposed to such amendment shall have written or printed on the ballot as follows: "Against the amendment to Section 10, Article 1 of the Constitution."

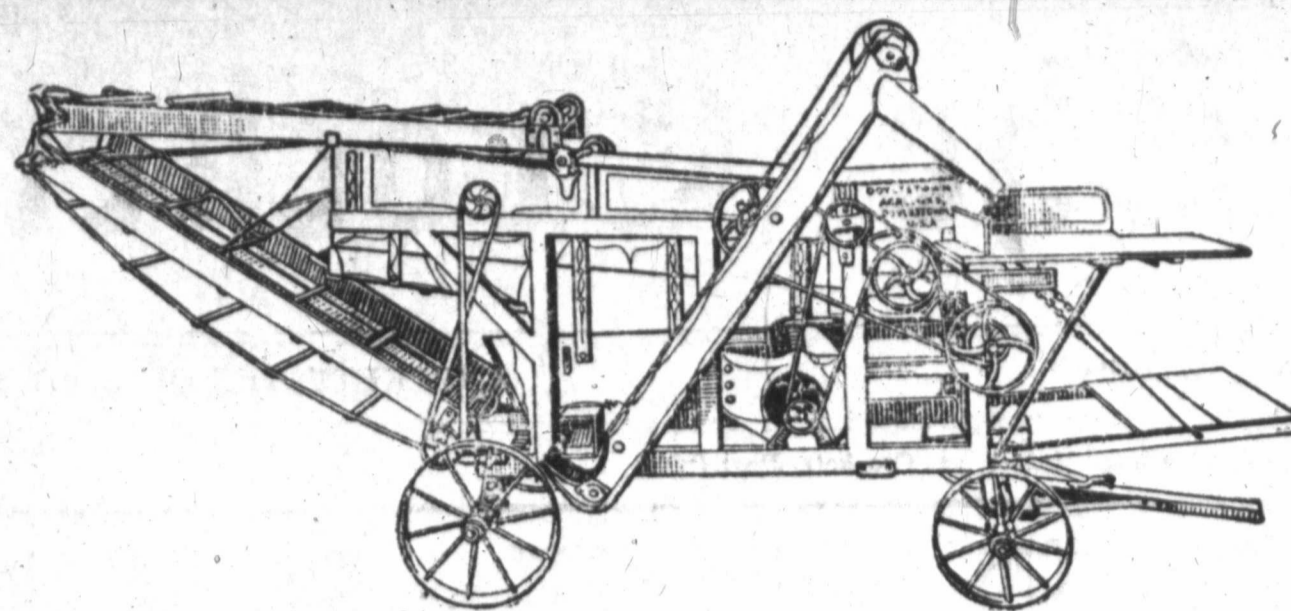
Sec. 4. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds of the State Treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated to pay the expense of publishing, proclamation, and election.

(Note.—H. J. R. No. 2 passed the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote, yeas 123, nays 4; and passed the Senate with amendments, by a two-thirds vote, yeas 21, nays 4; and the House concurred in Senate amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 123, nays 0.)

Approved March 10, 1917.
(A true copy.) C. D. Mims,
Adv-4t Acting Secretary of State

666 cures Headaches, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, or that tired aching feeling, due to Malaria or Colds. Fine Tonic. 10t.

When a man is beside himself with rage he is foolish to place confidence in his companion.



Cason, Monk & Company

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Factory Distributors of Peanut Pickers, Peanut Threshers, Oil and Gas Engines, Hay Presses, Mowers, Rakes, Cane Mills, Etc. Write for Catalogue, prices and terms.



A WOMAN'S BURDENS

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nerve which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in cases of "female complaints" and weaknesses. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical time of life; in bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, ulcerations, inflammation, and kindred ailments, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine put up without alcohol ingredients on wrapper. All druggists. Liquid or tablets. Tablets, 60 cents. Send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package.

MOODY, TEXAS.—"I gladly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the Lotion Tablets. I believe I would be in my grave if I had not used these medicines. I was so nervous I was a wreck; was not able to do my housework. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me. I had taken it but a day until my nerves were quieted down and I could sleep at night. I had not taken more than half a bottle before I noticed a marked improvement, so I continued. I then got stout and did as much work as five other women. I had a hurting in my side and a bearing-down, but the medicine put a stop to that. I am glad to recommend Doctor Pierce's medicines."—Mrs. GEORGIA BERRY.

White Liquid

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

White Cake

2 IN 1 White Shoe Dressing

for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

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HOBBY VICTORY IS NOW ASSURED

But Big Victory for Hobby Must Be Followed Up at Conventions.

Dallas, Texas, July 8.—With victory at the polls on July 27 assured, Hobby forces throughout the state are urged to secure full and fair representation on election boards, competent judges and clerks of undoubted probity at each polling place, and to effective participation in their respective precinct convention meetings.

"A victory at the polls, not backed up by a victory at the precinct conventions, would be a calamity," said Walter J. Crawford of Beaumont, writing to Governor Hobby's friends in Dallas. "This is extremely important and deserves careful attention. In the smaller places and in country districts the conventions are very frequently held at night. Every one entitled to vote is entitled to share in the precinct convention."

"Hobby forces are entitled to be represented at each voting box with election officials, supervisors and clerks, men and women. This representation should be secured by all means. The presence of one or more women at the polling places will encourage the women to enter and vote and relieve them of any possible embarrassment."

"These matters should receive attention at once. It is dangerous to delay. Every friend of good government, every man and woman who believes in making Texas a cleaner, a better state, freer than ever from all sorts of crime and evils, should join us in this movement, taking part in both the election and the primary conventions on July 27."

Ferguson's Record Ruining Ferguson.

Dallas, Texas, July 8.—James E. Ferguson can meet part of his promises to pay at the rate of from \$10 to \$20 a day. If he makes one speech a day all he will have to do will be to read to his audience the charges on which he was convicted, and he will receive credit for \$10; if he makes two speeches a day he may read them twice and get credit for \$20 of the amount he promised to pay the Dallas News for printing parts of his Franklin speech.

When speaking at Franklin the impeached governor observed a staff correspondent of the Galveston-Dallas News in the audience and grew incensed

A FAMILY MEDICINE

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

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

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

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

Theford's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Theford's, the original and genuine. **27**

at his taking notes. Thereupon he attacked the News for "not printing certain portions" of his remarks, and offered from "two bits a line to six bits a line," and even as much as \$2 a line, to have certain remarks printed. The remarks appeared the following morning in both the Dallas Morning News and the Galveston News.

The Evening Journal, published by the owners of the Galveston-Dallas News, said editorially on July 2: "According to Mr. Ferguson's offer, he owes the News a considerable sum of money, but it may be doubted that a bill will be presented."

"If, however, Mr. Ferguson really wants to discharge the obligation, we are willing to put him in the way of getting the money, in a way that will involve no secrecy, no promise 'written in blood.' Our offer is this: If Mr. Ferguson will read to his audiences the text of each of the ten articles of impeachment that were sustained, together with the number of votes sustaining them, we will pay him one dollar per article per reading. Isn't this fair enough?"

"We do this not merely to be accommodating, but also because we believe the articles themselves would be more informing to the audiences than are Mr. Ferguson's statements of them."

"The News is destined to go unpaid," said Fitzhugh F. Hill today. "Wild horses could not tear such a statement from 'Ukulele Jim.' He knows nothing in the world would so completely estrange his dwindling following as a knowledge of these charges. He never tells any one he was convicted of using \$5,600 state money to pay his own debts. He refuses to read the verdict of the senate that he guiltily placed first \$101,000, then caused \$60,000 and then \$250,000 of state money to be put in his bank, to his profit, while state employees could not cash their warrants at the treasury."

"He talks about the \$156,500, but fails to say the senate found his failure to account for it was official misconduct. He never refers to the adjutant general's fund, for diversion of which he was found guilty. Neither does he tell why it was the senate found him guilty of using the remission of one \$5,000 bond for Wilbur Allen when the money would have belonged to the people of Texas."

"In fact, it is the record that is ruining Ferguson. Its mere reading in public is the surest way to convince the people of Texas that the safety of the state depends on his overwhelming defeat, which is now within sight, and will materialize on July 27."

What Jim Is Saying.

Ferguson's speech in Corpus Christi was only a miserable tirade, aimed at orderly government. He told the same old anecdotes, the same old lies. He sought to arouse the people by an appeal to class prejudice. He put Judge Hamilton in the customary false light before his audience, ignoring the fact that Judge Hamilton, properly indignant over reiterated misstatements, wrote a letter to The Houston Post, utterly discrediting the vile intimations of which Ferguson was, and is, guilty. Again he went after the University of Texas, distorting the record, abusing the truth. From start to finish, his speech was the work of an underhanded demagogue, a slanderer and a puppet of passion.

Ferguson has never discredited the justness of impeachment. Ferguson has never taken up the charges which led to impeachment, one by one, and dealt with them rationally, according to the facts brought forth. Ferguson has never proved that he did not use money which belonged to other people; that he did not overstep the statutes or cloak private greed beneath public authority. Ferguson has never shown the origin of the \$156,500 he got from a mysterious source. Ferguson has never shown the origin of his present campaign fund. Another thing that he has not shown is, why the vote that stands hitched is for him; and

THE FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

How It Is Helping Houston County Farmers—Some New Features.

The Crockett Farm Loan Association, which is serving the entire county, is performing a most substantial service, as the figures that follow will testify:

One year ago at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Crockett Commercial Club it was decided to put the supporting influence of the club behind the movement to permanently establish a local association connected with the Federal Land Bank at Houston, through a charter granted by the Federal authority at Washington, so that the farmers of Houston county could secure this 5 1-2 percent long-time government money to enable them to own farm homes and become independent.

When it was announced that this action had been taken all the other associations that had been partially organized in the county dissolved and the applicants transferred their membership to the Crockett Association. Up to the present time loans have been secured to the amount of \$66,330 and the money has been received and paid to the applicants. Additional loans amounting to \$16,500 have been approved and will be paid as soon as the titles are perfected. Applications for \$10,100 have been filed, making a total business for the present year of \$100,930.

Substantial Benefits.

The first year's operations represent a saving of over four thousand dollars in annual interest alone, while the very small semi-annual payments extended over a period of thirty-five years, if desired, and which include a proportionate part of the principal, as well as the interest, creates a condition that practically guarantees the borrower against default and consequent loss of property.

Another interesting feature of this Federal Farm Loan arrangement, and one that has a most important bearing as regards economy to the borrower, is this: Now please listen. On the basis of paying off the loan in thirty-five years at 5 1-2 per cent interest, the additional amount above the interest is so small that it amounts to only one-half of one per cent. In other words, the semi-annual payments, including both principal and interest, only amount to six per cent. That is to say, the borrower is paying six per cent interest only, the principal never having to be paid. This is in case the loan runs for the full period of thirty-five years. As everyone knows, after five years the loan can be paid as rapidly as possible.

Compared With Other Loans.

The farmers of the south have been, prior to the creation of this Federal Land Bank system, borrowing money on comparatively short time and paying eight or ten per cent interest, with additional charges for renewals, and after they had paid this high rate for any number of years they still owed the principal. To better illustrate: A farmer borrows a thousand dollars on the old plan for thirty-five years at ten per cent. During this time he will have paid \$3500 and will still owe the principal of one thousand. Under the Federal Farm Loan plan he will have paid \$2100 and be out of debt, a difference in his favor of \$2400.

That All May Receive the Benefit.

Recently Mr. Fisher, the secretary-treasurer of the Crockett Farm Loan Association, received an urgent letter from the officers of the Federal Bank at

we do not recall where he has gone out of his way to explain the pro-German vote—the enemy vote that is for him almost to a man.—Corpus Christi Caller.

Houston, through which the loans are made, to the effect that the county records be examined at once and a list made of every farmer in the county who is borrowing money at eight or ten per cent and write him a letter explaining fully the advantages of this federal plan and to try and get him to borrow this cheap, long-time money from the government and pay off his present indebtedness, and in addition to reducing his interest charges nearly one half, place himself in a position of greater financial safety.

After thinking the matter over carefully and considering the large amount of work such a proceeding entailed and the cost for letter writing and postage, and having in mind all the time the necessity for exercising economy, and fully believing that the ground could be covered in a more effective manner through this department in our county papers, this method was decided upon. Now, therefore, let every farmer who is carrying a loan on his farm at an oppressive rate of interest or under conditions of time limitations that are burdensome, call or address the secretary with a view of learning more about this great work the government is willing to do for them. It only takes thirty days from the time the application is made before the money is available, provided there is no serious delay in perfecting the title. Come in the first time you are in Crockett, and let us talk the matter over. Plenty of ice water and an electric fan as added inducements.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

Looney Denies Alleged Ruling on Registration.

Austin, Texas, July 13.—Attorney General B. F. Looney Saturday issued the following statement: My attention has been called to the fact that this department is being quoted in different sections of the State as having ruled that women must fill out registration blanks in their own hand writing, but to whom nevertheless registration receipts have been issued could not legally vote. We have made no such ruling. We believe and so stated that the law contemplated that women should fill out these blanks in their own hand writing. If, however, registration receipts have been issued on blanks filled out for them to which they attached their signature we believe they should be permitted to vote nevertheless. This provision of the law requiring registrants to fill the blanks in their own hand writing is directory and before these votes could be nullified or thrown out it would have to appear that in fact the registrant was physically and mentally incapacitated to have performed this duty herself.

B. F. Looney, Attorney General.

Before confiding your secret to a friend it is well to remember that your friend has a friend and your friend's friend has a friend.

When Cupid visits Boston he discards his bow and arrow and uses a bean shooter.

REGISTRANTS WHO ARE TO ENTRAIN

White Men Called for the Military Training Camp at San Antonio.

Following is a list of white registrants who are called for entrainment during the five day movement beginning July 22 and who will go to Camp Travis, the army training camp at San Antonio:

Order No.	Name.
198	Willis Goodson.
221	Willis L. Smith.
242	Arland S. Gainey.
387	Bob Chandler.
442	Dan F. Hill.
604	Napoleon Griffin.
757	Elwood N. Allbright.
925	Tom J. Beavers.
943	Jim J. Cotton.
1039	Brit S. Mathews.
1104	Joe Long Wall.
1184	Neal Morris Long.
1221	B. F. Davis.
1222	Lacy B. High.
1376	James I. Shuptrine.
1469	John W. McConnell.
1529	Sam Ed Shiflet.
1646	Baylor Hallmark.
1671	Dudley Tramwell.
1687	Luther Sullivan.
1814	Lipscomb B. LeGory.
1828	Dan Gates.
1936	Mickle Cunningham.
1985	James Wiley Reynolds.
2008	Delmar Lundy.
2013	William Richard Matchett.
2039	George Henry Curry.
2048	Chester B. Spencer.
2051	Sam Paul Jones.
2055	John Quincy Adams.
2056	Jake Dudley Glenn.
2084	Joe Ernest Kennedy.
2088	James Louis Pyle.
2093	Will H. Debruhl.
2094	Rufus Harvey English.
2102	A. Baker.
2104	Sam Griffin.
2109	Hathon Thornton.
2110	Bunk Smith.
2117	Benjamin Ewing Hall.

Only a loving mother can weep bitter tears over her lost child and then wield the slipper energetically when it returns.

Always remember, Tobin, that unless a man has money to burn he should not monkey with red hot racing tips.

DR. SAM'L A. MILLER

Practice Limited to Diseases of

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Office Over First National Bank Crockett, Texas

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED FOR DEFECTIVE VISION

RED CROSS RHEUMATIC REMEDY

The great advantage over other rheumatic medicines lies in the fact that it does not disturb the stomach. Many cases have been permanently cured by this remedy. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies sold and guaranteed only by

BAKER & CASTLEBERG

BLOOD IMPURITIES

May be quickly and safely counteracted by taking ADMIRINE TONIC SARSAPARILLA, which is an anti-malarial laxative, iron tonic, blood medicine, that purifies the blood, destroys the malaria germ and restores vitality and health. Try one bottle. **GUARANTEED**

Modern Plumbing

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

RED CROSS FAMILY REMEDIES

Many able Chemists and Doctors were called into service in perfecting this line of Red Cross Remedies.

This is an age of Specialists, and while one may have distinguished achievements to his credit in one particular line, another is excelling in something else. That very thing makes it possible for us to have a Red Cross Remedy for each ailment, and enables us to give the consumer more than we promise or charge for.

Each formula is compounded with as much care and precision as if our entire success depended upon that one Remedy. That's why NEURO-TONE repairs shattered nerves, and Red Cross STONE ROOT and BUCHU puts your kidneys in a normal and healthy condition.

Red Cross Remedies are not Patent Medicines. The formula is printed on each carton in plain English, so that you know what they are composed of and what you are taking. More than one hundred Red Cross Remedies and Toilet Preparations are sold and guaranteed only by

BAKER & CASTLEBERG

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL BILL VETOED

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT PROVISION—PRAISES PATRIOTISM OF FARMERS.

Washington, July 12.—In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, the president informed congress today that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The president said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country."

He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved "the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies."

Congress was further informed that the president did not believe such inelastic price provisions contained in the bill could be administered in a way that would be advantageous to the producer and consumer because they establish arbitrary levels independent of the normal market conditions. The administrative method in fixing prices, he said, has been entirely satisfactory and should be continued.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel, the president said, would increase the price of flour from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a barrel and would put an additional burden of \$387,000,000 this year upon the consumers. Such an increase in price, he said, would force a similar increase in Canada, thus enlarging the whole scale of financial operations in this country by the allied governments and affecting practically the entire world.

The house is expected to pass the bill tomorrow with the price-fixing amendment eliminated, leaving the guaranteed price at \$2.20 a bushel. Some senators from wheat-growing states were disposed to pass the bill over the president's veto, while others suggested that the wheat price amendment might be added to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill to which is attached the prohibition amendment.

The president's veto of the agricultural bill was his third in two weeks. The first disapproval was of the postoffice appropri-

ation bill because of a rider for government purchase of mail tubes in eight cities and the second was of the resolution authorizing the extension of time in which the government may relinquish short line railroads.

The president's message on the agricultural appropriation bill today follows:

"I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919,' but I feel constrained to do so because of my earnest dissent, from the point of view of principle as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 Northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel.

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do the arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulation by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner considering the complexity of the subject matter dealt with.

"It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon the production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proven to be unavoidable.

"Personally I do not believe the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy, namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 per barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$10.50 to \$12.50 at the mill, and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000.

"Such an increase in the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied governments would of course be obliged to make all of their purchases at the increased figure and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country, in which the government of the United States is directly assisting, would be thereby correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every industry in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties affecting practically the whole world, can not, I assume, have been in contemplation by the congress in passing this legislation.

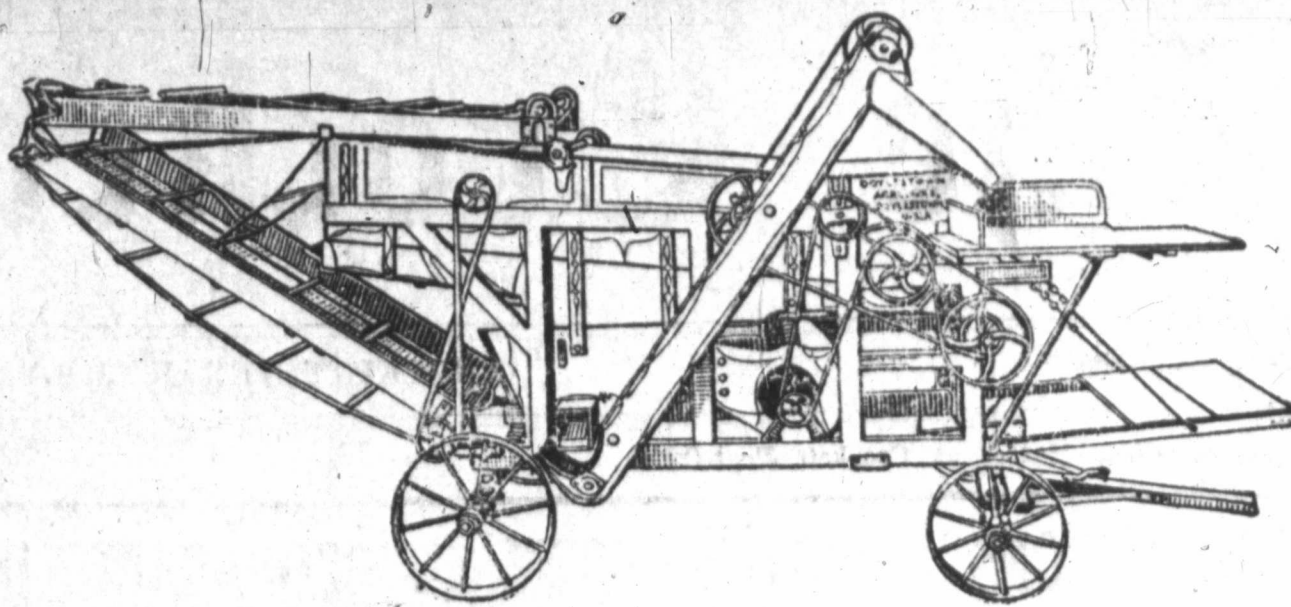
"Woodrow Wilson."

Notice of Administratrix.

The State of Texas, to the sheriff or any constable of Houston county, Greeting:

Whereas, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1918, Francis E. Dean, administratrix of the estate of Wm. H. White deceased, filed in the county court of Houston county, Texas, her application for the partition and distribution of said estate, and for final discharge as administratrix of said estate, alleging that the children and descendants of said Wm. H. White, named below, are entitled to a share of said estate:

Therefore you are hereby commanded to summon and require the said children and descendants of the said Wm. H. White deceased, to-wit: Fannie Peck, Ella Sharp and her husband



Cason, Monk & Company

Nacogdoches, Texas

Factory Distributors of Peanut Pickers, Peanut Threshers, Oil and Gas Engines, Hay Presses, Mowers, Rakes, Cane Mills, Etc. Write for Catalogue, prices and terms.

John Sharp, Allie Coon and her husband Harmon Coon, Henry Nelson, Oscar Nelson, Willie A. Brookshire and her husband Homer A. Brookshire, Gus Nelson, Mrs. M. J. Simmons and husband Eugene Simmons, Florence E. McMains, Ada Chesser and husband Joe Chesser, Miss Carrie Hogue, Boon Hogue, Annie Hogue, Johnnie Hogue, Catharine Hogue, Helen Hogue, and Francis Hogue, Mrs. E. J. Woelfly, a widow, Mrs. M. M. Hancock, a widow, W. H. White, and Francis E. Dean, your administratrix, and all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear before said county court at the next term thereof, to be held at the court house of said Houston county, in Crockett on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1918, the same being the 5th day of August, 1918, then and there to show cause why such partition and distribution should not be made, and said administratrix finally discharged as such.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court on the said first day of the next term hereof this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at my office in the town of Crockett this 5th day of July, 1918.

(seal) A. E. Owens,
Clerk County Court, Houston County, Texas.

By W. D. Collins, Deputy. 4t.

Special Tax for Maintenance of Public Schools and Furnishing Free Text Books.

House Joint Resolution No. 27.

Proposing an amendment to Art. 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas by changing Sec. 3, providing for a thirty-five cent tax levy for the maintenance of the public schools of Texas, and providing free text books in public schools of the State of Texas, and making an appropriation therefor.

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

Section 1. That Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, be so changed as to read as follows (creating a new section 3):

Sec. 3. One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes and a poll tax of one (\$1.00) dollar on every male inhabitant of this State, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools; and, in addition thereto, there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem State tax of such an amount not to exceed thirty-five cents on the one hundred (\$100.00) dollar valuation, as, with the available school fund arising from all other sources, will be sufficient to maintain and support the public schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to set aside a sufficient amount out of the said tax to provide free text books for the use of children attending the public free schools of this State; provided, however, that should the limit of taxation herein named be insufficient, the deficit may be met by appropriation from the general funds of the State, and the Legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts by general or special law without the local notice required in other cases of special legislation; and all such school districts, whether created by general or special law, may embrace parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature shall be authorized to pass laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in all said districts, and for the management and control of the public school or schools of such district, whether such districts are composed of territory wholly within a county or

in parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts heretofore formed or hereafter formed, for the further maintenance of public free schools, and the erection and equipment of school buildings therein; provided, that a majority of the qualified property taxpaying voters of the district, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax, not to exceed in any one year fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the property subject to taxation in such district, but the limitation upon the amount of school district tax herein authorized shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns constituting separate and independent school districts.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1918, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for the levy of a special school tax for the maintenance of the public schools of the State and to provide free text books in the public schools of the State of Texas," and all those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for the levy of a special school tax for the maintenance of the public schools of the State, and to provide free text books in the public schools of the State of Texas."

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

Sec. 4. That the sum of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

(Note.—H. J. R. No. 27 passed the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote, yeas 108, nays 22; and passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 23, nays 4.)

Approved March 19, 1917.
(A true copy.) C. D. Mims,
Adv-4t. Acting Secretary of State.

Taking of Testimony in Criminal Cases.

House Joint Resolution No. 2.

To amend Section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for certain rights of accused persons in criminal prosecutions, and the manner in which the case may be prosecuted, and providing for the procuring of the testimony of the witnesses for both defense and prosecution.

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

Section 1. That Section (10) of Article (1) of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended that the

same will read and hereafter be as follows:

Sec. (10). In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall have the right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him and to have a copy thereof. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself and shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel, or both, shall be confronted by the witnesses against him and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, except that when the witness resides outside of the State and the offense charged is a violation of any of the anti-trust laws of this State, the defendant and the State shall have the right to produce and have the evidence admitted by deposition, under such rules and laws as the Legislature may hereafter provide; and no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment and in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of this State at the next general election for State and county officers.

Sec. 3. The qualified electors for members of the Legislature shall vote upon said amendment at the said general election and at which election all persons favoring said amendment shall have written or printed on the ballot the following: "For amendment to Section 10, Article 1 of the Constitution, providing for prosecution of criminal cases by information, or indictment, and taking of testimony of witnesses by deposition, under certain circumstances," and those opposed to such amendment shall have written or printed on the ballot as follows: "Against the amendment to Section 10, Article 1 of the Constitution."

Sec. 4. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds of the State Treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated to pay the expense of publishing, proclamation, and election.

(Note.—H. J. R. No. 2 passed the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote, yeas 123, nays 4; and passed the Senate with amendments, by a two-thirds vote, yeas 21, nays 4; and the House concurred in Senate amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 123, nays 0.)

Approved March 10, 1917.
(A true copy.) C. D. Mims,
Adv-4t Acting Secretary of State

666 cures Headaches, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, or that tired aching feeling, due to Malaria or Colds. Fine Tonic. 10t.

When a man is beside himself with rage he is foolish to place confidence in his companion.



A WOMAN'S BURDENS

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nerve which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in cases of "female complaints" and weaknesses. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical time of life; in bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, ulcerations, inflammation, and kindred ailments, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine put up without alcohol—ingredients on wrapper. All druggists. Liquid or tablets. Tablets, 60 cents.

Send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package.

MOODY, TEXAS.—"I gladly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the Lotion Tablets. I believe I would be in my grave if I had not used these medicines. I was so nervous I was a wreck; was not able to do my housework. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me. I had taken it but a day until my nerves were quieted down and I could sleep at night. I had not taken more than half a bottle before I noticed a marked improvement, so I continued. I then got stout and did as much work as five other women. I had a hurting in my side and a bearing-down, but the medicine put a stop to that. I am glad to recommend Doctor Pierce's medicines."—Mrs. GEORGIA BERRY.

White Liquid

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

White Cake

2 IN 1 White Shoe Dressing

for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

W. F. HULLY CORPORATIONS LIMITED, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DID THE KAISER'S GOLD STOP HERE?

Or Was It Extended to Influence
Universities and Even
Governors.

New York, July 16.—Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice president and treasurer of the Mail and Express company, publisher of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested here Monday night in the office of Attorney General Lewis, charged with perjury in a report to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. He was held in \$35,000 bail when arraigned before the United States commissioner in the federal court Tuesday morning. Hearing on the case was set for July 23.

The warrant was issued by a federal commissioner upon the complaint of Attorney General Lewis, who had been conducting an investigation for some time into the affairs of the Mail.

The attorney general charged that Rumely purchased the stock of the Mail and Express company in June, 1915, from Henry L. Stoddard, and that in doing so he acted on behalf of the imperial German government.

Over Million in Deal.

The attorney general charged that the German government paid to Rumely in several transactions connected with the purchase of the Mail \$1,361,000. The payments, it was alleged, were concealed until their details were discovered by investigators for the department of justice and the New York state attorney general.

In an announcement of the arrest of Doctor Rumely Attorney General Lewis declared that the money was paid to Rumely from deposits of the German government standing in the name of Doctor Albert, or Albert and Von Bernstorff, jointly, in this city. The total so far traced, he added, is \$1,361,000.

Two years ago the New York Times and the Providence Journal printed statements to the effect that the Mail had been bought with German money furnished by Doctor Albert.

How Money Was Paid.

The transfers of money, Mr. Lewis said, were concealed in this manner.

"Albert procured various banks where the German government had accounts to issue cashier's checks to the order of one Walter Lyon, a member of the former Wall street firm of Renskorf, Lyon & Co. This firm in turn paid the money over to Rumely or to the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation, which had been organized by Rumely for the purposes of the transaction.

"In some cases Albert drew the money in cash and delivered it to the attorneys of the embassy, Messrs. Hays, Kaufman and Lindheim, who took the cash to Renskorf, Lyon & Co. They in turn made payments to Rumely.

"In one transaction \$75,000 in bills was handled in this manner. Rumely then drew his notes to the order of Walter Lyon, covering the transfer in money and pledged stock in the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation to secure the loans.

Custodian Is Misled.

"Doctor Rumely in his report to the alien property custodian made no disclosure of his relations with Albert or Von Bernstorff or the imperial German government. Instead he reported that he owed \$100,000 to Herman Sielcken, now deceased, upon a note, and he also reported that the notes which he had given Renskorf, Lyon & Co., accompanied by a pledge of the stock of the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation, had been surrendered to him in exchange for the \$100,000 note in September, 1917. In other words, by giving his note for \$100,000 he had obtained a return of notes aggregating in excess of \$1,300,000 and stock representing a con-

trolling interest in the Evening Mail.

"Time and time again, when I have asked Doctor Rumely where his money came from, in view of the rumors which were abroad, he gave me his word of honor every dollar of it came from American citizens who were in business in this country, but were of German parentage. He insisted that up to the time of our entering the war all that he wanted to do was to be fair to Germany, as against England."

FIRST FIELD ARMY OF U. S. IN FRANCE

OVER MILLION MEN IN LINE
OF RESISTANCE TO GER-
MAN ADVANCE.

Washington, July 13.—Reduction by one-half of the time estimated to put America's first field army in France was disclosed today with the formal announcement by General March, chief of staff, that three full army corps had been organized by General Pershing and that the number of soldiers sent overseas now numbered more than 1,100,000.

The eighteen divisions composing the corps, consisting of five regular, nine national guard and four national army divisional units, probably will compose the first army, which with supplemental army troops, such as heavy artillery, will total a million men.

Instead of one field army January 1, 1919, as originally planned, it now appears probable two such units will be operating in France by then. The great project of establishing the American army as the right flank of the battle front will be in sight.

General March said organization of the first field army had not yet been completed. The formation of the three corps and his announcement as to troop movements in France made the American military program clear.

Each army corps contains from 225,000 to 250,000 men. Major General Hunter Liggett temporarily commands the first corps; the other two commanders have not been selected, but when the corps commanders are finally selected they will have the rank of lieutenant generals.

Besides this, the chief of staff disclosed important information of the exact troops which go to make up the corps. This information never has been given before to the people at home.


The rate of transportation of troops for July, General March said, was keeping up with previous months. More than 90,000 troops were transported last week alone. The most important developments of the week, the chief of staff pointed out, had been in the Albanian theater of war. There is no indication at the war department of when the next German thrust will come on the western front, but all the allied commanders are confident of their ability to withstand it.

Activities along the various fronts have been of minor character during the last week, General March said.

The most striking advance has been in Albania, where, aided by British and Italian monitors operating from the sea, a general advance over a crescent-shaped sector of eighty miles in length has been made, the advance being twenty-two miles at the deepest point. The former crescent into the allied line there has been wiped out and a straight line substituted. The advance was carried out largely by Italian troops, General March said, but they were assisted on the right flank by French.

In announcing the organization of the army corps, General March gives the following details:

The first army corps comprises the following: First Division regulars, commanded by Major General Robert L. Bullard; Second Division regulars, Major



To Club Women. A Suggestion for Thrift

Buy Wisely—Buy the Best

Buy a known quality, a product with the imprint of the manufacturer, a standard article by which others are measured.

Buy Queen Quality Shoes
The Famous Footwear for Women

This means money invested in dependable footwear—shapely, graceful shoes, that with proper care and usage retain their graceful shape and beautiful finish to the last day's wearing.

Queen Quality Shoes, with the trademark stamped on them, carry a Double Guarantee, that of the maker and that of the store. What more could you desire?

Queen Quality Shoes for 1918.

JAMES S. SHIVERS

Crockett's Big Store.

General Omar Bundy; Twenty-sixth national guards, Major General Clarence R. Edwards; Forty-second national guard (Rainbow), Major General Charles E. Monohr; Forty-first national guard (Sunset), Major General Hunter Liggett; Thirty-second national guard (Michigan and Wisconsin troops), Major General W. G. Haan.

Second corps: Seventy-seventh national army (New York troops), Major General George B. Duncan; Thirty-fifth national guard (Kansas and Missouri troops), Major General William M. Wright; Eighty-second national army (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee), Major General William E. Burnham; Thirtieth national guard (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia troops), Major General George W. Read; Twenty-eighth national guard (Pennsylvania troops), Major General C. H. Muir; Fourth Division of regulars, Major General George H. Cameron.

Third corps: Third Division regulars, Major General Joel E. Dickman; Fifth Division regulars, Major General John E. McMahan; Seventy-eighth national army (Delaware and New York troops), Major General J. M. McRae; Eightieth Division national army, Major General Adelbert Cronkhite; Thirty-third national guard (Illinois troops), Major General George Bell Jr.; Twenty-seventh national guard, (New York troops), Major General John F. O'Ryan.

Commanders for the army corps are only temporary, General March said, the policy of the war department being to wait until the various major generals have had experience in handling the corps units before making permanent selections.

Appointments as lieutenant generals will go to the officers selected for the permanent details.

A pink tea is one of the things that make a married man paint things red.

666 cures by removing the cause.

OUR FORMER STATE SENATOR TOWNSEND

ENDORSES JUDGE C. M. CURETON FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To the Men and Women Voters of Houston County:

Next in importance to the election of a governor this year is the election of an attorney general. The office should be filled by a thoroughly equipped lawyer of experience, ability and integrity, and one whose sympathies are entirely in accord with the great moral forces now sweeping over Texas.

The attorney general is the chief law officer of the state. His duties are to counsel and advise the county, district and state officers, to construe the laws, to represent the state in the higher courts in certain cases, wherein the state is a party, and to approve all bond issues. Besides these duties, he has many others to perform, too numerous to mention here.

The many wholesome laws passed by the recent session of the legislature, including the several prohibition laws, will avail the people but little if such laws are not correctly construed by the attorney general and rigidly enforced. Past experience has taught that the lax enforcement of laws eventually brings about their repeal, therefore it is of the utmost importance at this time to elect an attorney general in sympathy with these laws and ideals. Judge Cureton meets these requirements. He has been the first assistant attorney general for the past five years, knows the business of the office from actual experience, and is deserving of promotion; besides he is an experienced lawyer of great ability, able to cope with the very

best lawyers of the state. He has always favored prohibition and woman suffrage.

I cheerfully commend Judge C. M. Cureton to my Houston county friends as a man worthy in every respect of their confidence and active support. Investigate his record and you will become one of his supporters.

W. J. Townsend,
Former State Senator 13th
Senatorial District. 1t.
(Advertisement.)

Rural Carrier Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the county of Houston to be held at Crockett on August 10, 1918, to fill the position of rural carrier at Lovelady and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices in the above-mentioned county.

During the continuance of the present war the commission will, in accordance with the request of the post office department, admit women to rural carrier examinations upon the same conditions as men.

JOE BOYD, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office Hours:
9:00 to 11:00 a. m., 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
I. & G. N. Hospital:
7:00 to 9:00 a. m.

Link Building, Palestine, Texas

YOU will not have the best if you fail to get **EUCALINE** for Malaria, Chills and Fever. The general tonic properties restores strength and vitality to the weakened body. Guaranteed. Price 60c

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.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war.....

Ferguson said in one of his speeches that Hobby parted his hair in the middle. And Hobby replied that whatever might be the verdict as to his hair, it could not be said that he had parted the State from its money.—R. T. Milner.

The young man who depends on a living by working "here and there" is up against a hard proposition. It is better to be holding a steady job at two-bits a day than it is to work irregular at one dollar per day. The world is begging for skilled labor—steady men who are willing to work—and do not ask "how much are you going to give me" before taking the job. Get a steady job, young man. The time is coming when you will regret it if you do not.—Rusk County News.

There is neither blow, bluster nor bombast about that fellow Hobby. He is merely going about over the State and telling the people in an honest, honorable and upright manner just what has been accomplished by the legislature in the interest of society, humanity and the welfare of Texas as a whole, and at the same time answering most effectively some of the slurs and insinuations cast at him by the opposition. Governor Hobby is indeed making a most dignified campaign and his speeches are having effect on the real thinking people of Texas. Of course they are not having any effect on those fellows who declare that they would vote for Ferguson if he had stolen the big State capitol and carried it to Temple with him.—Lufkin News.

FERGUSON AND THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The German-American alliance, which was chartered by our government, showed by the record of investigation in congress that its purpose was to Germanize the American schools and universities and to maintain the German citizenship of the United States; Germanize our schools and universities as the first step to spread the continued propaganda for the compulsory teaching of German in the public schools against Anglo-Saxons and in the interest of the kaiser, it being a branch of the pan-German alliance of Germany, the association of the junker class of that country. The testimony before congress showed that this organization was interested in the election of James E. Ferguson in 1914. It further showed that it was interested also in assisting the

brewers' association to raise money. It spent \$50,000,000 in the United States. It appropriated \$650,000 to be spent in Texas. It was under the control of the German Herr Dr. Hexamer, president of the league in America, whom the kaiser said was worthy of high decorations at his hand "who may justly be termed by my grace the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States." The evidence connects Governor Ferguson with doing the very things the Germans desired to be done: First, get charge of the colleges, teach German above all things and put German allies in possession of our schools and universities. It is said among other things, "If the German who intends to remain there does not become a citizen he has no vote at the election nor influence of any kind of the conduct of the national political affairs; he must become an American citizen; he is permitted, however, and can and ought in heart, thought, nature and act to remain a German."

Ferguson began his fight on the University of Texas. He sought to have Dr. Keasby made the university president instead of Dr. Vinson. Dr. Keasby is a German and is now editing German papers and propaganda.

Ferguson, at a mass meeting in Dallas on April 10, 1917, opposed boldly the patriotic measure of our government of the selective draft, the greatest and most important legislation to secure an army to defend our country against the German cruelty and their kultur. A resolution was introduced to indorse the measure proposed by President Wilson and to send to congress. Patriotic speeches were made amidst thunderous applause and over the contest of Ferguson the resolution was sent. Thereupon Ferguson sent to John Garner, representative from Texas, a telegram declaring against the measure, which telegram was read by Garner in congress and is a matter of record.

Ferguson, carrying out the principles set forth in the German-American Alliance, sought to control the university and failing in that he has kept up a cruel and consistent arraignment of our university ever since and no one knew the real motive until this German propaganda was exposed in congress and the charter which congress granted was forfeited and annulled.

Significant is the fact that two days after that speech on April 12 Ferguson placed \$25,000 in currency in Littlefield's bank to his credit and on the 13th placed \$25,000 more in currency in Littlefield's bank to the credit of a Houston bank. Thereupon Littlefield remarked to his cashier: "Where in the h— did the man get all that money?"

Another Ferguson Bluff.

I have been informed that Ferguson supporters in Madison county are charging in substance that I refused to meet Ferguson in debate when he spoke in Madisonville on June 29, and with regard to this I desire to say through the press, that neither Ferguson nor any of his supporters directly or indirectly invited or challenged me to meet him upon that occasion. Mr. Ferguson has refused to divide time this far in the campaign, and still refuses to do so, as is well known. This was his appointment, and not in my home town, and I therefore did not feel at liberty to go to Madisonville and intrude myself upon the meeting by undertaking to speak after he had concluded.

I take this method of publicly denouncing the charge made by Ferguson in Madisonville and elsewhere that there was a conspiracy entered into by twenty-one to twenty-four members of the senate to convict him in advance of the trial. There was no meeting of any kind whatsoever, nor understanding of any kind whatsoever among the members of the senate to render a verdict of guilty against Mr. Ferguson, and he has not the slightest foundation for making this charge.

A vast majority of the members of both houses of the legislature were personally very

friendly to Mr. Ferguson before the disclosures of his official delinquencies were made, and at least eleven members of the senate had been his warm political supporters in both of his campaigns, and more than two thirds of both houses were his political supporters in the campaign of 1916.

Mr. Ferguson stated also in his Madisonville speech that the reason why he refused to disclose the source of the \$156,500 loan, was that the legislature was prying into his private business, that therefore the friends who let him have this money did not want their connection with the matter made known, and out of deference to their wishes he made the promise not to disclose the source from which he received the money.

Now the official record of the impeachment trial shows that Ferguson admitted under oath that he used about \$50,000 of this money some time before any suggestion was made of an investigation by the legislature, and that he received this money thirty to sixty days before he used it, so that his present excuse that the secrecy agreement was made because of a threatened legislative investigation is exploded by his own admission while on the witness stand during his trial before the senate. Nor can he deny that the day after he made the anti-draft speech in Dallas he deposited \$25,000 in currency in an Austin bank, and on the following day he deposited \$25,000 in currency for his credit in a Houston bank.

Nor did Mr. Ferguson in his Madisonville speech deny nor has he elsewhere undertaken to deny, or explain, the following facts which were established by the most overwhelming evidence, and indeed upon confessions made by him upon the witness stand during his trial in the senate that:

- 1. After taking the oath to see that the laws were impartially enforced, he himself induced the officers of the Temple State bank, in violation of the law, to make loans to him in excess of the combined capital and surplus of said bank.
2. That he had taken State money from banks and trust companies yielding 3-1-2 to 5 per cent interest, and had placed it in banks which paid no interest to the State, and a part of it in his own bank, the Temple State bank.
3. That there was appropriated State money to pay his own note and interest in the sum of \$5600.
4. That he had diverted \$3000 adjutant general's money which he collected in Washington, and had put in an Austin bank to the credit of his account as governor.
5. That he had diverted and

misapplied approximately \$800 King's Trail money which was in his hands as governor, as a trust fund.

6. That he had diverted and misapplied the balance of the flood sufferers' fund placed in his hands by Governor Colquitt.—W. L. Dean, Huntsville, Texas.

The Charges Are True.

To the Houston Post:—Can you let the people of East Texas have the facts and that right away through your columns about the truth or falsity of reports from South Texas? It is reported that some of the big counties of South Texas voted in the primary for Ferguson in 1916 and then went for Hughes, republican for president, in the regular election in the fall, and that boxes, in other counties in that section of the State did the same. Many of our men favorable to Mr. Hobby for the democratic nomination make statements to that effect, and they are denied emphatically by the followers of Ferguson. We don't want to make any claims adverse to Mr. Ferguson that are untrue; the good Lord knows the facts are enough, and if these reports are based on mere talk let us drop them.

It is probable that some democratic leader from South Texas will take steps to have the desired information published in the Post so that our East Texas folks can be enlightened.

It is hard to believe that we have citizens in any county in this state posing as democrats who have so little regard for party pledges and so little appreciation of the suffrage rights given to them in this free land as to be guilty of the infamous double dealing and dishonest practice charged. If it develops that the reports are true the democrats of other parts of the state should also be duly advised if the party authorities are taking any steps to safeguard our primary on the twenty-seventh. The democrats of East Texas are anxious to have proper information through the Post without delay. I have been through a number of East Texas counties and know that this is a burning question and should be settled. If it is true our forces are entitled to use it; if it is not it should be dropped. Ed L. Cuthbert, Jacksonville, Texas.

Editor's Note.—The charges are true with regard to a number of counties, and the Post called attention to the fact some time ago. It was conspicuously true of Washington county, but the county committee there has prescribed a test which will prevent it this year. The test there requires that a voter, if challenged, shall be made to swear that he voted for President Wil-

REALIZING THE DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING A RECEPTION COMMITTEE FROM THE VAST NUMBER OF HOBBY SUPPORTERS IN THIS COUNTY WITHOUT SOME APPARENT DISCRIMINATIONS, THOSE IN CHARGE OF GOVERNOR HOBBY'S ENTERTAINMENT UPON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO CROCKETT NEXT SATURDAY, THE 20TH, DESIRE AND URGE THAT EACH MAN AND WOMAN SUPPORTER CONSTITUTE HIMSELF OR HERSELF A MEMBER OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE AND JOIN THEM IN EXTENDING REAL OLD HOUSTON COUNTY HOSPITALITY TO THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

HOBBY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

(Advertisement.)

son two years ago. This ought to be the test in all of the counties. None but thorough democrats should be permitted to vote in democratic primaries.

Asked to Hold Cotton Till Fair Price Is Made.

Austin, Texas, July 11.—The following was given out Thursday by W. B. Yearly, cotton expert of the State agricultural department:

"The cotton States advisory marketing board, composed of the commissioners of agriculture, presidents of farmers unions and heads of market bureaus of the State agricultural departments of the cotton states, are receiving reports from farmers on the labor and other costs of producing the 1918 cotton crop. This work is preparatory to announcing the price at which this crop should be sold, as soon as the United States government estimate of the crop is given out, the first of August.

"The recommendation by the above named organization of the price for which the farmers shall be requested to hold cotton will be based upon the government estimate of the crop, and the cost as reported by the farmers. It is hoped by the cotton states advisory marketing board, that farmers picking cotton prior to the forthcoming report, will hold it pending such report.

"As this work is being done by state authority of the various southern states, based upon cost reports from the cotton fields and crop estimate by the United States government, all interested in a fair price for cotton, based upon business principles, will do all they can to uphold the price to be recommended."

San Antonio Airman Helped to Down Hun Aviator.

With the American Army in France, July 11.—American pursuit planes Thursday interrupted German observation and photograph work behind the American lines. Lieutenant Edgar Tobin of San Antonio, Texas, and Edgar Jones of Chicago attacked a biplane over Flirey at an altitude of 3000 yards. They dived after him four times, down to a thousand yards, when he fell over the Thiaccourt.

Lieutenant Charles T. Merrick of Eldora, Ia., attacked another biplane north of Flirey. The German went sliding down on his wing and was reported later by another American flyer as having fallen in flames.

Pursuit planes also attacked the enemy's observation balloons which were hastily pulled down.

It is easier for some butchers to get six hams out of a hog than it is to get one truthful word out of some men.

There wouldn't be much room at the top if those who reach it were half as big as they thought they were.

CANDY

"a little bit better"

Not only a little bit better, but really the **Best**. The leading productions of the leading candy makers of the country. The name **NORRIS** alone supports all claims for deliciousness in candy. All size boxes at regular prices.

CROCKETT DRUG COMPANY

THE HOUSE OF SERVICE
Crockett, Texas

Local News Items

Distinguished Visitor.

Crockett is to have a distinguished visitor Friday in the person of Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, who comes here to inspect the local organization of state militia, known as the cavalry company. Colonel Lee comes from a race of distinguished army officers. His grandfather was the brother of General Robert E. Lee and his father was General Fitzhugh Lee, famous in the annals of the Confederacy and noted for his valor in the Spanish-American war, and for whose bravery during the latter war he was promoted from major general to lieutenant general. Colonel Lee himself has seen 21 years of life in the army as an officer. Graduating from West Point in 1897, he has been in the service ever since, serving through the Spanish-American war and the Phillipine insurrection. Colonel Lee had a year in a French cavalry school and was a member of the 29th French dragons, a famous unit of cavalry. Cavalry work is Colonel Lee's specialty, and for that reason he has been sent to inspect the Texas cavalry. He was a member of General Funston's staff and had served six years on the staff of Colonel Roosevelt. It is said that Colonel Lee bears a striking resemblance to his great uncle, General Robert E. Lee. Following the inspection of the local troop, Colonel Lee will return to his command, which is the training of the 304th U. S. Cavalry at Leon Springs, near San Antonio.

It is not believed by students of the situation that the local cavalry company—a state militia organization—will be federalized soon. The federal government has its hands full in taking care of the draft army and it is not believed that the government will be able to take over any state militia organizations, such as the local troop, in the near future. It is believed that the Texas cavalry is now being inspected in order that the cavalry may be federalized should it be needed for the Mexican border, which does not now seem imminent.

German Subs Are Hemmed In by Mines.

London, July 11.—Speaking in London Thursday, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, said that mines gradually were hemming in the submarines, which now had less freedom and he was glad to say there were fewer of them.

In referring to the great mine fields which were notable restricting the submarines Sir

Eric said they stretched from Norway to the north coast of Scotland. There was a barrage across the straits of Dover, he added, and mines in Heligoland bight. Some of the fastest and best craft of the navy which certainly should be ranked as the corps d'elite had gone in to the bight at night to lay them.

Occasionally an enemy submarine tries to break through the Dover barrage.

Sir Eric Geddes was speaking at the opening of an exhibition of naval war pictures. He said it was impossible to photograph or to tell all that the British navy was doing. He told his audience, however, of some of the achievements of the submarine chasers.

Where to Get Auto Licenses.

A new law, providing for payment of motor vehicle license fees to county collectors, instead of to the state highway department went into effect July 3.

This act provides that all applicants for registration and licenses or transfer thereof of motor vehicle or motorcycle, manufacturers or dealers therein, and chauffeurs heretofore filed with the state highway department shall in the future be filed with the county collector of taxes in the county of residence of the applicant.

Upon the filing of an application the applicant shall pay to the tax collector the amount required by law, for which amount the tax collector shall issue a receipt in triplicate, one copy of which shall be presented to the applicant for license, one copy sent to the state highway department and one copy kept among the records of the local office.

The law provides for the distribution of seals, etc., and allows a commission of one-half of one per cent of the amount collected as remuneration for the work.

Crowder Called for 1800 More Texas Men.

Austin, Texas, July 13.—A general call for 1800 men from Texas was received Saturday by the Texas selective draft department from Provost Marshal General Crowder. The men are to be sent to the army camp at Deming, N. M., the entrainment to begin August 5. Three calls were also received for a total of 900 grammar school graduates to be sent to Camp Mabry near Austin, of which 300 are to entrain August 1, 300 on August 15 and 300 on August 29. The men are to be given special occupational training to fit them for army service. Another call received Saturday was for 154 negro grammar school graduates to be sent to Prairie View Normal on August 15.

666 cures Bilious Fever. 10t.

NEGROES GOING INTO TRAINING

A Hundred Who Left on July 17 for the Military Training Camp at San Antonio.

Following is the list of negroes who left at 8:15 p. m. Wednesday, July 17, for Camp Travis, the military training camp at San Antonio. A crowd beyond estimation in size, both white and colored, was present to see these boys off:

Order No.	Name
79	Neujustice Price.
277	Mac Bledsoe.
566	Cleveland Robertson.
600	Warren Baldwin.
620	Ed Helm.
645	Hugh Herod.
705	Wesley Hicks.
772	F. L. Hicks.
773	Alvis Ross.
785	John Williams.
810	Rufus Vitto.
990	Jamon Williams.
1055	Anthony Williams.
1123	Hervey McCowan.
1161	Riley Mask.
1233	Dallas Spillars.
1285	Kid Larue.
1492	Arthur Williams.
1503	Alfred Ellis.
1532	Robt. Lee Graves.
1569	Sambo Ellis.
1578	Edgar Hayden.
1613	Earl Smith.
1660	Charley Sheffield.
1678	Luther Cary.
1750	Miller Demby.
1761	Anthony Murphy.
1770	Londra Jones.
1795	Clarence Patton.
1806	Leonard Bayne.
1810	Harrison Fobbs.
1826	Hall Wilson.
1817	Sam Johnson.
1843	Amos Gilmore.
1862	B. B. Blake.
1864	Paris Baker.
1869	Mal Cooper.
1884	Will Coma Lockett.
1886	Smith Williams.
1889	Elmore McCarter.
1890	Charlie Duren.
1899	Jesse King.
1907	Sam E. Singletary.
1917	Luther Madison.
1919	Martin Dickerson.
1938	Geo. Williams.
1944	Levy Taylor.
1948	Henry Still.
1957	Knowledge L. Scott.
1966	Earl Denman.
1970	Charlie Mask.
1973	Will Tubbs.
1994	William Harrison Hughes.
1996	Wadley Elam.
2006	Webster Herod.
2011	Hosea Wooten.
2014	Carl Black.
2019	Samuel Dennis.
2034	Ollie Demeritt.
2045	Madison Green.
2047	Ross Dupree.
2053	J. B. Fisher David.
2057	David Ford.
2059	Walter Hayes Evans.
2070	H. W. Woods.
2071	Gabriel Allen.
2077	Ellis Williams.
2096	Louis Norman.
2111	Jesse Taylor.
2121	John Leonard.
2138	Isham Washington.
2142	Joe Gilmore.
2143	Ike Williams.
2152	Brady Barrs.
2155	Jeff Davis.
2157	Philip Burrell.
2172	Skyler Davis.
2189	Moses Dailey.
2190	Wurt Truss.
2191	Clifton Evans.
2233	Gordon N. Conners.
2236	Sam White.
2239	Ernest Williams.
2246	Elder Louis.
2264	Ira Walker.
2290	Daniel Ringo.
2291	Eddie Coulter.
2300	John Silkett.
2341	Arthur Lewis.
2348	George Singletary.
2364	Ed Clark.
2366	Johnnie Moore.
2368	Robert Warrick.
2388	Isaac Toliver.
2414	Willie Van Buren.
2417	Malchia Hackett.
2418	Levin Coleman.
629	Payne Singletary.
566½	Edgar Demby.
	Burse Price.

Work at Camp Bowie Scored.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 11.—Captain Farrington, construction quartermaster at Camp Bowie, received a telegram Thursday from General Marshall, construction quartermaster of the United States army at Washington, the text of which indicates that the construction department is very much displeased with the progress of the city's work in completing the new sewer system.

In order to spur the city officials in charge of the work to greater efforts, General Marshall has decreed that the sending of new draft increments to Camp Bowie depends entirely on the completion of the system.

Our Goods Are Fresh

Our trade is constantly increasing, and our stock is increasing to meet the growing demands. This means a constantly changing and always fresh stock.

Nowhere on earth does cleanliness count more than in a grocery store, where everything is handled. Realizing this we maintain a perfectly sanitary condition. If a clean store, clean products, choicest of quality and if the right prices appeal to you, then buy your groceries here.

Arnold Brothers

AUTO DELIVERY

TELEPHONE 270

CROCKETT MEN ARE EXONERATED

No Intention to Aid in Defrauding by Parties Who Engaged in Automobile Transactions.

Mr. John Brooks has returned from Houston where he has been engaged in an effort to get back the money paid out by Houston county people for stolen Ford automobiles. He has so far failed in recovering any part of the money, but has secured a promise from Collins & Simpson, the garage men who sold him the Fords, that they will reimburse him in a reasonably short time.

While Mr. Brooks was in Houston the captain of detectives, Mr. W. F. Kessler, who had the assistance of Mr. Brooks in locating the stolen cars in Houston county, gave Mr. Brooks a letter which exonerates him and all other parties in Houston county of any wrong-doing in connection with these automobile transactions. Captain Kessler was here in person and his letter follows:

City of Houston, Texas.
Police Department.
July 16, 1918.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that all parties of Houston county connected with the sale of a number of Ford automobiles out of Houston, Texas, which have been proved to be stolen, have shown conclusively to the police department of Houston, Texas, that they were innocent of any fraudulent connection with said cars, and that they came into possession of same through what to them appeared to be honest purchases, paying cash for each car.

Further, that they have rendered this department all assistance in their power to locate the stolen cars and the guilty parties, and largely through their assistance the guilty parties have been apprehended, especially through Mr. J. A. Brooks. Respectfully,

W. F. Kessler,
Captain of Detectives.

Collins & Simpson,
High-Class Automobile Repairing,

Houston, Texas, July 16, 1918.

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that Mr. Jno. A. Brooks of Crockett has, during June and July of 1918, bought several Ford cars from me, all of which I am informed he sold in Houston county. Since the sale of said cars it has developed that said cars were stolen cars. These cars were sold by me on commission for

RECEPTION FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS

General Wolters, Colonel Lee and Lieutenant Vaughan Guests at Reception in This City.

Brigadier General Jacob F. Wolters of the Texas Cavalry, Colonel Fitzhugh Lee of the U. S. Cavalry and First Lieutenant Vaughan will be distinguished guests of Crockett this (Thursday) evening. They are coming to inspect, but not to federalize, as some seem to think, the local troop of Texas cavalry.

General Wolters, Colonel Lee and Lieutenant Vaughan will be tendered a reception in the home of Mayor and Mrs. J. H. Painter this (Thursday) evening from 9 until 11 o'clock. Friday at noon a lunch will be served the distinguished visitors by Mrs. J. H. Painter. Mrs. Painter will have the assistance of members of the Crockett chapter of the U. D. C. in receiving the guests who call to pay their respects to the city's visitors.

those whom I thought were the owners, and by me in good faith sold to Mr. Brooks. I know that Mr. Brooks did not know said cars had been stolen, nor did he have any reason to anticipate that they were stolen. I am, and was then, engaged in the garage business in Houston and often sold cars for other people, one of those sold to Mr. Brooks being all right and by the owner. I am now endeavoring to reimburse Mr. Brooks for all the money he paid me and in a reasonably short time will pay it all.
It Adv. H. M. Collins Jr.

Draft Call Can Not Wait on Wheat Harvest

Washington, July 11.—In response to a request for postponement of the July draft call in the Northwest, where wheat is ready for harvest, Provost Marshal General Crowder, has informed the department of agriculture that the military program will not permit of delay in filling the monthly demand for drafted men.

Epigrammatic Wisdom.

The baseball umpire is his own hero.
Fine feathers make short-lived birds.
A swelled head indicates a contracted heart.
True love says nothing and swaps kisses.
Short-sighted men are usually close observers.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

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 Congress, Seventh District**
CLAY STONE BRIGGS
of Galveston County
W. L. HILL
of Walker County
- For Representative**
E. WINFREE
J. D. SALLAS
- For County Judge**
NAT PATTON
S. A. DENNY
- For County Attorney**
EARLE PORTER ADAMS
J. F. MANGUM
- For District Clerk**
V. B. (Barker) TUNSTALL
JOHN D. MORGAN
- For County Clerk**
ARTHUR E. OWENS
ALBERT S. MOORE
- For Sheriff**
P. T. (Preston) LIVELY
E. B. (Bud) HALE
R. J. (Bob) SPENCE
- For Tax Assessor**
WILL McLEAN
JOHN H. ELLIS
- For Tax Collector**
C. W. BUTLER Jr.
- For County Treasurer**
MIKE McCARTY
WILLIE ROBINSON
NEY SHERIDAN
- For Co. Supt. of Schools**
J. N. SNELL
J. H. ROSSER
- For Road Superintendent**
G. R. (Ross) MURCHISON
F. H. BAYNE
WILL CARSON
W. A. MANNING
- For Commissioner, Prec. No. 1**
J. S. (Sam) LONG
W. J. BRANCH
C. C. MORTIMER
- For Commissioner, Prec. No. 2**
J. C. ESTES
- For Commissioner, Prec. No. 3**
AARON SPEER
- For Commissioner, Prec. No. 4**
J. A. (Ab) BEATHARD
O. T. RATCLIFF
E. M. CALLIER
- For Justice Peace, Prec. No. 1**
C. R. STEPHENSON
J. D. (Jeff) SEXTON
- For Justice Peace, Prec. No. 4**
CAL BARBEE
- For Constable, Precinct No. 1**
J. H. (Jim) PATTON
C. R. McPHAIL
O. W. ELLISOR

Ferguson and his supporters are admitting defeat. They are not admitting it in so many words, but what they say has defeat stamped on its face and written between the lines. The next thing they do, they will be getting mad and then we will know they have given up. There is nothing left for the undecided but to climb into the Hobby band wagon.

It ought to be known wherever there is an aero training camp that at Crockett there is a good place for landing and starting. And if there is a good place for such aerial activities here it will soon become known to the boys who fly from camp to camp. Three airplanes recently went over Crockett looking for a landing place and were compelled to land in a rough, sweet potato patch in a neighboring town.

As is no doubt well remembered, the Courier did not support Ferguson in his first race for the governor's office. But during his first term as governor he seemed to make a fairly good executive, and the Courier, desiring to be absolutely fair to every man and thinking that perhaps after all it had had a wrong opinion of Ferguson, supported Ferguson in his second



JUDGE C. M. CURETON
For
Attorney-General

race for governor and was considered a Ferguson supporter all through the campaign. Now, subsequent events compel us to believe that Ferguson is just what we thought he was during his first campaign, and for that reason and for other reasons we are against him.

The Courier has been asked if it has refused or declined to publish any Ferguson political matter during the campaign. None has been offered the Courier for publication and none has been refused. If matter favorable to Ferguson had been offered the Courier for publication it would have been handled at the regular advertising rate just like any other political matter. But for reasons best known to the Ferguson campaign committee, none has been offered the Courier for publication.

As to who a candidate is going to vote for for a certain office should not be a qualification for that candidate's fitness. We have no case in mind, but suppose there should be three candidates running for a single office. Suppose one of them favors one of the candidates for governor and the other two are supporting the other candidate for governor. The candidate for governor who has the support of the single local candidate may be the inferior man in the race for governor and the candidate supporting him may be the inferior local candidate, but if he draws all of that vote, and the rest of the votes are divided between the other two local candidates, it will mean the election of the inferior local candidate. Now the Courier does not know of any local lineups of this kind, but we have heard of such alignments in other counties, and we want to go on record as being opposed to the selection of local candidates according to who they are going to vote for for governor or for any other high office. The best men should be selected for local offices regardless of how they stand on the governor's race.—Crockett Courier.

That is exactly the position the News has taken with respect to filling the local offices. The question should never be, "Is he for Ferguson, or is he for Hobby," but should be, "Is he honest, is he qualified to render the best possible service to the people of his county." A sacrifice of honesty and qualifications for partizanship is dangerous in the extreme and no good citizen should permit his partizanship to control absolutely in matters pertaining to the election of local officials. Vote for the best men and help to improve the service at home. When you, as a voter, have done this, then you have done your full duty to your family, to yourself and to your country and may rest easy.—Lufkin News.

A SAMPLE TICKET FOR THE ELECTION

Ticket Not to Be Voted, But for Information of Prospective Voters.

Following is the election ticket as it will be used in the coming primary, July 27. This ticket is only a sample of the official ballot and cannot be voted:

The Party Test.

I am a democrat and supported the nominees of the democratic party in the election of 1916, and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.

- For United States Senator**
MORRIS SHEPPARD
Bowie County.
- For Governor**
W. P. HOBBY
Jefferson County
J. E. FERGUSON
Bell County.
- For Lieutenant Governor**
T. W. DAVIDSON
Harrison County.
JOHN R. MOORE
Anderson County.
S. B. COWELL
Grayson County.
W. A. JOHNSON
Hall County.
JOHN M. HENDERSON
Morris County.
L. H. BAILEY
Harris County.
- For Chief Justice of Supreme Court**
NELSON PHILLIPS
Dallas County.
- For Associate Justice of Supreme Court**
THOS. B. GREENWOOD
Anderson County.
J. D. HARVEY
Harris County.
- For Associate Justice, Court of Criminal Appeals**
O. S. LATTIMORE
Tarrant County.
Wm. PIERSON
Hunt County.
F. B. MARTIN
Gregg County.
C. A. PIPPEN
Dallas County.
R. H. WARD
Bexar County.
- For State Treasurer**
JOHN W. BAKER
Crosby County.
J. M. EDWARDS
Runnels County.
- For Attorney General**
JOHN W. WOODS
Taylor County.
MARSHALL SPOONTS
Tarrant County.
C. M. CURETON
Bosque County.
- For Railroad Commissioner**
C. H. HURDLESTON
Tarrant County.
JOHN L. ANDREWS
Dallas County.
CLARENCE E. GILMORE
Van Zandt County.
- For Comptroller of Public Accounts**
H. B. TERRELL
McLennan County.
SAM H. GOODLETT
Travis County.
C. C. MAYFIELD
Erath County.
- For Commissioner of General Land Office**
J. T. ROBINSON
Morris County.
- For Commissioner of Agriculture**
H. A. HALBERT
Coleman County.
FRED W. DAVIS
Cooke County.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction**
BRANDON TRUSSELL
Wise County.
W. F. DOUGHTY
Falls County.
ANNIE WEBB BLANTON
Denton County.
- For Congress, 7th Congressional District**
W. L. HILL
Walker County.
CLAY STONE BRIGGS
Galveston County.
JEFF McLEMORE
Galveston County.
- For District Attorney, 3rd District**
BEN F. DENT
Houston County.
- For District Clerk**
BARKER TUNSTALL
JOHN D. MORGAN
- For Representative**
E. WINFREE
J. D. SALLAS
- For County Judge**
SAM H. DENNY
NAT PATTON
- For County Clerk**
A. E. OWENS
A. S. MOORE
- For County Attorney**
EARL P. ADAMS
J. F. MANGUM
- For County Treasurer**
MIKE McCARTY
WILLIE ROBINSON
NEY SHERIDAN
- For Tax Assessor**
WILL McLEAN
JOHN H. ELLIS

WE ARE STILL HEADQUARTERS
for Pure Drugs and Best Merchandise at
lowest possible prices.

THE REXALL STORE

BAKER & CASTLEBERG, Proprietors.

BIG GERMAN THRUST IS NARROWED DOWN

With Localized Action Now Sluggish on the Part of the Enemy.

Washington, July 17.—While official reports from Generals Pershing and Bliss were too belated to permit formal conclusions to be drawn today by military authorities here as to the situation along the front, where the German offensive was still beating against the American, French and Italian defenders, it was clear they read press advices as indicating the crisis was past and the enemy's plans frustrated.

Secretary Baker would not express an opinion as to what was to be expected in France. General March, chief of staff, deferred a midweek conference with newspaper correspondents on the grounds that his official advices would not permit him to go very far toward making clear to his hearers just what is transpiring at the front.

Apparently both Generals Pershing and Bliss are observing great caution in formulating their reports. Among officers generally it was obvious the battle was regarded as more than half won.

As press accounts and the brief official communiques from Paris and Berlin have so far disclosed the situation, the great thrust starting over a sweep of more than sixty miles, has been narrowed down in three days of fighting to only one active sector, where the enemy still was moving sluggishly at last accounts. Sharp counter assaults by Franco-American forces in this sector indicated, it was thought, that still further restriction of the active line was to be expected.

ATTENTION

MR. GINNER, SAW MILL MAN,
OR THE FELLOW WHO RUNS
ANY KIND OF MACHINERY:

WE ARE SUPPLIED WITH ALL
KINDS OF TRIMMINGS FOR
YOUR REPAIR WORK AND A
FULL LINE OF BELTING. CALL
AND LET US FIGURE WITH
YOU.

SMITH - MURCHISON
HARDWARE COMPANY

DID THE KAISER'S GOLD STOP HERE?

Or Was It Extended to Influence
Universities and Even
Governors.

New York, July 16.—Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice president and treasurer of the Mail and Express company, publisher of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested here Monday night in the office of Attorney General Lewis, charged with perjury in a report to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. He was held in \$35,000 bail when arraigned before the United States commissioner in the federal court Tuesday morning. Hearing on the case was set for July 23.

The warrant was issued by a federal commissioner upon the complaint of Attorney General Lewis, who had been conducting an investigation for some time into the affairs of the Mail.

The attorney general charged that Rumely purchased the stock of the Mail and Express company in June, 1915, from Henry L. Stoddard, and that in doing so he acted on behalf of the imperial German government.

Over Million in Deal.

The attorney general charged that the German government paid to Rumely in several transactions connected with the purchase of the Mail \$1,361,000. The payments, it was alleged, were concealed until their details were discovered by investigators for the department of justice and the New York state attorney general.

In an announcement of the arrest of Doctor Rumely Attorney General Lewis declared that the money was paid to Rumely from deposits of the German government standing in the name of Doctor Albert, or Albert and Von Bernstorff, jointly, in this city. The total so far traced, he added, is \$1,361,000.

Two years ago the New York Times and the Providence Journal printed statements to the effect that the Mail had been bought with German money furnished by Doctor Albert.

How Money Was Paid.

The transfers of money, Mr. Lewis said, were concealed in this manner.

"Albert procured various banks where the German government had accounts to issue cashier's checks to the order of one Walter Lyon, a member of the former Wall street firm of Renskorff, Lyon & Co. This firm in turn paid the money over to Rumely or to the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation, which had been organized by Rumely for the purposes of the transaction.

"In some cases Albert drew the money in cash and delivered it to the attorneys of the embassy, Messrs. Hays, Kaufman and Lindheim, who took the cash to Renskorff, Lyon & Co. They in turn made payments to Rumely.

"In one transaction \$75,000 in bills was handled in this manner. Rumely then drew his notes to the order of Walter Lyon, covering the transfer in money and pledged stock in the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation to secure the loans.

Custodian Is Misled.

"Doctor Rumely in his report to the alien property custodian made no disclosure of his relations with Albert or Von Bernstorff or the imperial German government. Instead he reported that he owed \$100,000 to Herman Sielcken, now deceased, upon a note, and he also reported that the notes which he had given Renskorff, Lyon & Co., accompanied by a pledge of the stock of the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation, had been surrendered to him in exchange for the \$100,000 note in September, 1917. In other words, by giving his note for \$100,000 he had obtained a return of notes aggregating in excess of \$1,300,000 and stock representing a con-

trolling interest in the Evening Mail.

"Time and time again, when I have asked Doctor Rumely where his money came from, in view of the rumors which were abroad, he gave me his word of honor every dollar of it came from American citizens who were in business in this country, but were of German parentage. He insisted that up to the time of our entering the war all that he wanted to do was to be fair to Germany, as against England."

FIRST FIELD ARMY OF U. S. IN FRANCE

OVER MILLION MEN IN LINE
OF RESISTANCE TO GERMAN ADVANCE.

Washington, July 13.—Reduction by one-half of the time estimated to put America's first field army in France was disclosed today with the formal announcement by General March, chief of staff, that three full army corps had been organized by General Pershing and that the number of soldiers sent overseas now numbered more than 1,100,000.

The eighteen divisions composing the corps, consisting of five regular, nine national guard and four national army divisional units, probably will compose the first army, which with supplemental army troops, such as heavy artillery, will total a million men.

Instead of one field army January 1, 1919, as originally planned, it now appears probable two such units will be operating in France by then. The great project of establishing the American army as the right flank of the battle front will be in sight.

General March said organization of the first field army had not yet been completed. The formation of the three corps and his announcement as to troop movements in France made the American military program clear.

Each army corps contains from 225,000 to 250,000 men. Major General Hunter Liggett temporarily commands the first corps; the other two commanders have not been selected, but when the corps commanders are finally selected they will have the rank of lieutenant generals.

Besides this, the chief of staff disclosed important information of the exact troops which go to make up the corps. This information never has been given before to the people at home.

The rate of transportation of troops for July, General March said, was keeping up with previous months. More than 90,000 troops were transported last week alone. The most important developments of the week, the chief of staff pointed out, had been in the Albanian theater of war. There is no indication at the war department of when the next German thrust will come on the western front, but all the allied commanders are confident of their ability to withstand it.

Activities along the various fronts have been of minor character during the last week, General March said.

The most striking advance has been in Albania, where, aided by British and Italian monitors operating from the sea, a general advance over a crescent-shaped sector of eighty miles in length has been made, the advance being twenty-two miles at the deepest point. The former crescent into the allied line there has been wiped out and a straight line substituted. The advance was carried out largely by Italian troops, General March said, but they were assisted on the right flank by French.

In announcing the organization of the army corps, General March gives the following details:

The first army corps comprises the following: First Division regulars, commanded by Major General Robert L. Bullard; Second Division regulars, Major

General Omar Bundy; Twenty-sixth national guards, Major General Clarence R. Edwards; Forty-second national guard (Rainbow), Major General Charles E. Monohr; Forty-first national guard (Sunset), Major General Hunter Liggett; Thirty-second national guard (Michigan and Wisconsin troops), Major General W. G. Haan.

Second corps: Seventy-seventh national army (New York troops), Major General George B. Duncan; Thirty-fifth national guard (Kansas and Missouri troops), Major General William M. Wright; Eighty-second national army (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee), Major General William E. Burnham; Thirtieth national guard (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia troops), Major General George W. Read; Twenty-eighth national guard (Pennsylvania troops), Major General C. H. Muir; Fourth Division of regulars, Major General George H. Cameron.

Third corps: Third Division regulars, Major General Joel E. Dickman; Fifth Division regulars, Major General John E. McMahan; Seventy-eighth national army (Delaware and New York troops), Major General J. M. McRae; Eightieth Division national army, Major General Adelbert Cronkhite; Thirty-third national guard (Illinois troops), Major General George Bell Jr.; Twenty-seventh national guard (New York troops), Major General John F. O'Ryan.

Commanders for the army corps are only temporary, General March said, the policy of the war department being to wait until the various major generals have had experience in handling the corps units before making permanent selections.

Appointments as lieutenant generals will go to the officers selected for the permanent details.

A pink tea is one of the things that make a married man paint things red.

666 cures by removing the cause.

Queen Quality
SHOES

To Club Women. A Suggestion for Thrift

Buy Wisely—Buy the Best

Buy a known quality, a product with the imprint of the manufacturer, a standard article by which others are measured.

Buy Queen Quality Shoes
The Famous Footwear for Women

This means money invested in dependable footwear—shapely, graceful shoes, that with proper care and usage retain their graceful shape and beautiful finish to the last day's wearing.

Queen Quality Shoes, with the trademark stamped on them, carry a Double Guarantee, that of the maker and that of the store. What more could you desire?

Queen Quality Shoes for 1918.

JAMES S. SHIVERS

Crockett's Big Store.

OUR FORMER STATE SENATOR TOWNSEND

ENDORSES JUDGE C. M. CURETON FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To the Men and Women Voters of Houston County:

Next in importance to the election of a governor this year is the election of an attorney general. The office should be filled by a thoroughly equipped lawyer of experience, ability and integrity, and one whose sympathies are entirely in accord with the great moral forces now sweeping over Texas.

The attorney general is the chief law officer of the state. His duties are to counsel and advise the county, district and state officers, to construe the laws, to represent the state in the higher courts in certain cases, wherein the state is a party, and to approve all bond issues. Besides these duties, he has many others to perform, too numerous to mention here.

The many wholesome laws passed by the recent session of the legislature, including the several prohibition laws, will avail the people but little if such laws are not correctly construed by the attorney general and rigidly enforced. Past experience has taught that the lax enforcement of laws eventually brings about their repeal, therefore it is of the utmost importance at this time to elect an attorney general in sympathy with these laws and ideals.

Judge Cureton meets these requirements. He has been the first assistant attorney general for the past five years, knows the business of the office from actual experience, and is deserving of promotion; besides he is an experienced lawyer of great ability, able to cope with the very

best lawyers of the state. He has always favored prohibition and woman suffrage.

I cheerfully commend Judge C. M. Cureton to my Houston county friends as a man worthy in every respect of their confidence and active support. Investigate his record and you will become one of his supporters.

W. J. Townsend,
Former State Senator 13th
Senatorial District. It.
(Advertisement.)

Rural Carrier Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the county of Houston to be held at Crockett on August 10, 1918, to fill the position of rural carrier at Lovelady and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices in the above-mentioned county.

During the continuance of the present war the commission will, in accordance with the request of the post office department, admit women to rural carrier examinations upon the same conditions as men.

JOE BOYD, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office Hours:
9:00 to 11:00 a. m., 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
I. & G. N. Hospital:
7:00 to 9:00 a. m.

Link Building, Palestine, Texas

YOU will not have the best if you fail to get **EUCALINE** for Malaria, Chills and Fever. The general tonic properties restores strength and vitality to the weakened body. Guaranteed. Price 60c

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.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war.....

Ferguson said in one of his speeches that Hobby parted his hair in the middle. And Hobby replied that whatever might be the verdict as to his hair, it could not be said that he had parted the State from its money.—R. T. Milner.

The young man who depends on a living by working "here and there" is up against a hard proposition. It is better to be holding a steady job at two-bits a day than it is to work irregular at one dollar per day. The world is begging for skilled labor—steady men who are willing to work—and do not ask "how much are you going to give me" before taking the job. Get a steady job, young man. The time is coming when you will regret it if you do not.—Rusk County News.

There is neither blow, bluster nor bombast about that fellow Hobby. He is merely going about over the State and telling the people in an honest, honorable and upright manner just what has been accomplished by the legislature in the interest of society, humanity and the welfare of Texas as a whole, and at the same time answering most effectively some of the slurs and insinuations cast at him by the opposition. Governor Hobby is indeed making a most dignified campaign and his speeches are having effect on the real thinking people of Texas. Of course they are not having any effect on those fellows who declare that they would vote for Ferguson if he had stolen the big State capitol and carried it to Temple with him.—Lufkin News.

FERGUSON AND THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The German-American alliance, which was chartered by our government, showed by the record of investigation in congress that its purpose was to Germanize the American schools and universities and to maintain the German citizenship of the United States; Germanize our schools and universities as the first step to spread the continued propaganda for the compulsory teaching of German in the public schools against Anglo-Saxons and in the interest of the kaiser, it being a branch of the pan-German alliance of Germany, the association of the junker class of that country. The testimony before congress showed that this organization was interested in the election of James E. Ferguson in 1914. It further showed that it was interested also in assisting the

brewers' association to raise money. It spent \$50,000,000 in the United States. It appropriated \$650,000 to be spent in Texas. It was under the control of the German Herr Dr. Hexamer, president of the league in America, whom the kaiser said was worthy of high decorations at his hand "who may justly be termed by my grace the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States." The evidence connects Governor Ferguson with doing the very things the Germans desired to be done: First, get charge of the colleges, teach German above all things and put German allies in possession of our schools and universities. It is said among other things, "If the German who intends to remain there does not become a citizen he has no vote at the election nor influence of any kind of the conduct of the national political affairs; he must become an American citizen; he is permitted, however, and can and ought in heart, thought, nature and act to remain a German."

Ferguson began his fight on the University of Texas. He sought to have Dr. Keasby made the university president instead of Dr. Vinson. Dr. Keasby is a German and is now editing German papers and propaganda.

Ferguson, at a mass meeting in Dallas on April 10, 1917, opposed boldly the patriotic measure of our government of the selective draft, the greatest and most important legislation to secure an army to defend our country against the German cruelty and their kultur. A resolution was introduced to indorse the measure proposed by President Wilson and to send to congress. Patriotic speeches were made amidst thunderous applause and over the contest of Ferguson the resolution was sent. Thereupon Ferguson sent to John Garner, representative from Texas, a telegram declaring against the measure, which telegram was read by Garner in congress and is a matter of record.

Ferguson, carrying out the principles set forth in the German-American Alliance, sought to control the university and failing in that he has kept up a cruel and consistent arraignment of our university ever since and no one knew the real motive until this German propaganda was exposed in congress and the charter which congress granted was forfeited and annulled.

Significant is the fact that two days after that speech on April 12 Ferguson placed \$25,000 in currency in Littlefield's bank to his credit and on the 13th placed \$25,000 more in currency in Littlefield's bank to the credit of a Houston bank. Thereupon Littlefield remarked to his cashier: "Where in the h— did the man get all that money?"

Another Ferguson Bluff.

I have been informed that Ferguson supporters in Madison county are charging in substance that I refused to meet Ferguson in debate when he spoke in Madisonville on June 29, and with regard to this I desire to say through the press, that neither Ferguson nor any of his supporters directly or indirectly invited or challenged me to meet him upon that occasion.

Mr. Ferguson has refused to divide time this far in the campaign, and still refuses to do so, as is well known. This was his appointment, and not in my home town, and I therefore did not feel at liberty to go to Madisonville and intrude myself upon the meeting by undertaking to speak after he had concluded.

I take this method of publicly denouncing the charge made by Ferguson in Madisonville and elsewhere that there was a conspiracy entered into by twenty-one to twenty-four members of the senate to convict him in advance of the trial. There was no meeting of any kind whatsoever, nor understanding of any kind whatsoever among the members of the senate to render a verdict of guilty against Mr. Ferguson, and he has not the slightest foundation for making this charge.

A vast majority of the members of both houses of the legislature were personally very

friendly to Mr. Ferguson before the disclosures of his official delinquencies were made, and at least eleven members of the senate had been his warm political supporters in both of his campaigns, and more than two thirds of both houses were his political supporters in the campaign of 1916.

Mr. Ferguson stated also in his Madisonville speech that the reason why he refused to disclose the source of the \$156,500 loan, was that the legislature was prying into his private business, that therefore the friends who let him have this money did not want their connection with the matter made known, and out of deference to their wishes he made the promise not to disclose the source from which he received the money.

Now the official record of the impeachment trial shows that Ferguson admitted under oath that he used about \$50,000 of this money some time before any suggestion was made of an investigation by the legislature, and that he received this money thirty to sixty days before he used it, so that his present excuse that the secrecy agreement was made because of a threatened legislative investigation is exploded by his own admission while on the witness stand during his trial before the senate. Nor can he deny that the day after he made the anti-draft speech in Dallas he deposited \$25,000 in currency in an Austin bank, and on the following day he deposited \$25,000 in currency for his credit in a Houston bank.

Nor did Mr. Ferguson in his Madisonville speech deny nor has he elsewhere undertaken to deny, or explain, the following facts which were established by the most overwhelming evidence, and indeed upon confessions made by him upon the witness stand during his trial in the senate that:

1. After taking the oath to see that the laws were impartially enforced, he himself induced the officers of the Temple State bank, in violation of the law, to make loans to him in excess of the combined capital and surplus of said bank.

2. That he had taken State money from banks and trust companies yielding 3 1-2 to 5 per cent interest, and had placed it in banks which paid no interest to the State, and a part of it in his own bank, the Temple State bank.

3. That there was appropriated State money to pay his own note and interest in the sum of \$5600.

4. That he had diverted \$3000 adjutant general's money which he collected in Washington, and had put in an Austin bank to the credit of his account as governor.

5. That he had diverted and

misapplied approximately \$800 King's Trail money which was in his hands as governor, as a trust fund.

6. That he had diverted and misapplied the balance of the flood sufferers' fund placed in his hands by Governor Colquitt.—W. L. Dean, Huntsville, Texas.

The Charges Are True.

To the Houston Post:

Can you let the people of East Texas have the facts and that right away through your columns about the truth or falsity of reports from South Texas? It is reported that some of the big counties of South Texas voted in the primary for Ferguson in 1916 and then went for Hughes, republican for president, in the regular election in the fall, and that boxes in other counties in that section of the State did the same. Many of our men favorable to Mr. Hobby for the democratic nomination make statements to that effect, and they are denied emphatically by the followers of Ferguson. We don't want to make any claims adverse to Mr. Ferguson that are untrue; the good Lord knows the facts are enough, and if these reports are based on mere wild talk let us drop them.

It is probable that some democratic leader from South Texas will take steps to have the desired information published in the Post so that our East Texas folks can be enlightened.

It is hard to believe that we have citizens in any county in this state posing as democrats who have so little regard for party pledges and so little appreciation of the suffrage rights given to them in this free land as to be guilty of the infamous double dealing and dishonest practice charged. If it develops that the reports are true the democrats of other parts of the state should also be duly advised if the party authorities are taking any steps to safeguard our primary on the twenty-seventh. The democrats of East Texas are anxious to have proper information through the Post without delay. I have been through a number of East Texas counties and know that this is a burning question and should be settled. If it is true our forces are entitled to use it; if it is not it should be dropped.

Ed L. Cuthbert.
Jacksonville, Texas.

Editor's Note.—The charges are true with regard to a number of counties, and the Post called attention to the fact some time ago. It was conspicuously true of Washington county, but the county committee there has prescribed a test which will prevent it this year. The test there requires that a voter, if challenged, shall be made to swear that he voted for President Wil-

REALIZING THE DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING A RECEPTION COMMITTEE FROM THE VAST NUMBER OF HOBBY SUPPORTERS IN THIS COUNTY WITHOUT SOME APPARENT DISCRIMINATIONS, THOSE IN CHARGE OF GOVERNOR HOBBY'S ENTERTAINMENT UPON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO CROCKETT NEXT SATURDAY, THE 20TH, DESIRE AND URGE THAT EACH MAN AND WOMAN SUPPORTER CONSTITUTE HIMSELF OR HERSELF A MEMBER OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE AND JOIN THEM IN EXTENDING REAL OLD HOUSTON COUNTY HOSPITALITY TO THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

HOBBY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

(Advertisement.)

son two years ago. This ought to be the test in all of the counties. None but thorough democrats should be permitted to vote in democratic primaries.

Asked to Hold Cotton Till Fair Price Is Made.

Austin, Texas, July 11.—The following was given out Thursday by W. B. Yeary, cotton expert of the State agricultural department:

"The cotton States advisory marketing board, composed of the commissioners of agriculture, presidents of farmers unions and heads of market bureaus of the State agricultural departments of the cotton states, are receiving reports from farmers on the labor and other costs of producing the 1918 cotton crop. This work is preparatory to announcing the price at which this crop should be sold, as soon as the United States government estimate of the crop is given out, the first of August.

"The recommendation by the above named organization of the price for which the farmers shall be requested to hold cotton will be based upon the government estimate of the crop, and the cost as reported by the farmers. It is hoped by the cotton states advisory marketing board, that farmers picking cotton prior to the forthcoming report, will hold it pending such report.

"As this work is being done by state authority of the various southern states, based upon cost reports from the cotton fields and crop estimate by the United States government, all interested in a fair price for cotton, based upon business principles, will do all they can to uphold the price to be recommended."

San Antonio Airman Helped to Down Hun Aviator.

With the American Army in France, July 11.—American pursuit planes Thursday interrupted German observation and photograph work behind the American lines. Lieutenant Edgar Tobin of San Antonio, Texas, and Edgar Jones of Chicago attacked a biplane over Flirey at an altitude of 3000 yards. They dived after him four times, down to a thousand yards, when he fell over the Thiaucourt.

Lieutenant Charles T. Merrick of Eldora, Ia., attacked another biplane north of Flirey. The German went sliding down on his wing and was reported later by another American flyer as having fallen in flames.

Pursuit planes also attacked the enemy's observation balloons which were hastily pulled down.

It is easier for some butchers to get six hams out of a hog than it is to get one truthful word out of some men.

There wouldn't be much room at the top if those who reach it were half as big as they thought they were.