

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, OCTOBER 24, 1918.

Volume XXIX—No. 40.

Entered as Second Class Matter at Crockett Post-Office.

Subscription Price \$1.50 Per Annum, Payable at Crockett

POWERFUL DEFENSE BEHIND GERMANS

Three Lines Allies Must Hammer
Down to Get to Huns in
Their Home.

New York, Oct. 20.—Events of the past three months, involving the ebb of the German tide of invasion in France and Belgium, have emphasized the importance of the German defensive systems prepared by the foe for just the emergency that now confronts him. The allied world is now studying the war maps to determine how far the present German retirement may be expected to continue and what the entente armies may expect when they reach the front where the Germans will stand at bay. The German defense lines resemble a tree with three main branches. The trunk has its root at the Swiss frontier and continues north as far as Metz, where it divides into two branches. The westerly branch runs to the northwest as far as the Meuse River, where it separates, one limb crossing the Meuse and running westward after which it sweeps to the north on a long curve. The other follows the Meuse down as far as Namur, whence it runs to Brussels and Antwerp and thence to the Dutch frontier.

The branch that crosses the Meuse is the first that must be broken by the allies. In fact, recent British and Belgian victories in Belgian Flanders seem to have rendered a large part of this line untenable as a permanent defense position.

This line crosses the Meuse at Dun, goes through the Argonne forest and then follows the Aisne River as far as Reims, where it turns north and passes near Guise and Solesmes. It continues northward past Valenciennes and reaches the Scheldt at Conde. It runs along the Scheldt past Tournai and Ghent, where it turns to the eastward and reaches Antwerp. This is the "Hunding line."

Line of the Meuse.

The second line, known as the line of the Meuse, is established on the east bank of the Meuse River northward from Dun. It passes Sedan and Mezieres and enters Belgium just to the southwest of Dinant. At Namur it leaves the river and runs to Brussels, continuing on to Antwerp, where it joins the Hunding line and continues on to the Dutch frontier.

The third line is the original defense zone along the German frontier. South of Metz it is centered around the thirty-seven permanent forts about Strausburg. It runs over the high and precipitous hills on the Vosges Mountains and is several miles deep.

At Metz the Germans have constructed twenty-eight great forts, which are located as to command all approaches and capable of concentrating their fire on any one fort which happens to be entered by the allies.

Northwest of Metz is the great iron field of Briey. The importance of this iron deposit has compelled the Germans to convert the whole country there into a veritable fortress. This line runs along the boundary between France and Germany, bending to the northeast until it reaches the Luxembourg line.

If this belt should be pierced, the Germans may fall back to the Saarbrücken and Kaiserlautern regions, which are interspersed by rivers and high wooded hills, which lend themselves admirably to defensive operations.

The country along the Belgian frontier between Luxembourg and Holland is dominated by Coblenz, which Marshal Foch considers the key to Germany. In this area is Bonn, a fortress of the first class; Cologne, which is protected by a broad belt of intrenchments, and a series of strongholds running along the western side of the Rhine until that river passes into Holland.

Line of the Rhine.

Should the three lines mentioned be broken, or if the allies should break through between Metz and the Swiss frontier, the Germans would be compelled to fall back into Germany proper, or to the south, to cross the Rhine.

This historic river is really the western moat of the Teutonic castle. Its whole eastern bank is strongly fortified and would be capable of a protracted defense. This line of resistance begins at Lahr and runs down the Rhine through Offenbourg, Rastatt, where American prisoners of war are quartered; Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, Bendorf, Kalk, Densburg and Wesel.

In their retirement from their present positions the Germans will be able

to shorten their lines materially and thus increase the number of men available for resistance along their new fronts. The Hunding line is about seventy miles shorter than the Hindenburg system, which is now but a memory. The line of the Meuse would shorten the front by twenty miles more, while the Germans, if they should retire to their own frontier, would be able to still shorten their front by thirty-five miles.

This shortening of the line will be of tremendous importance in future operations by the allies. It would make up, to a large degree, for the heavy losses inflicted upon the Germans during the campaign of the past summer and give them manpower that would be a formidable barrier to an allied advance.

The Meuse, the Aisne and the Scheldt rivers and the canals in Belgium around Brussels and Antwerp will also be valuable adjuncts to the conduct of defensive fighting by the Germans. With the development of the tanks as an offensive weapon, a river as a first defense line adds tremendously to the strength of a position.

LIBERTY LOAN ADVERTISING

List of Crockett's Patriotic Business
and Professional Men Who Contributed
to Pushing the Loan.

Following is a list of Crockett's patriotic business and professional men who agreed to pay the amounts opposite their names to defray the expenses of advertising the Fourth Liberty Loan:

- Edmiston Brothers, \$10.00.
- Smith Brothers, \$10.00.
- W. G. Cartwright, \$5.00.
- Dan J. Kennedy, \$5.00.
- J. S. Cook, \$5.00.
- Crockett Grocery & Baking Company, \$5.00.
- J. W. Hall, \$5.00.
- T. D. Craddock, \$5.00.
- Johnson & McLean, \$5.00.
- Shivers Brothers, \$5.00.
- Crockett State Bank, \$5.00.
- Crockett Drug Co., \$5.00.
- W. V. Berry, \$5.00.
- James S. Shivers, \$5.00.
- A. B. Burton, \$5.00.
- B. B. Warfield, \$5.00.
- C. P. O'Bannon, \$5.00.
- H. F. Moore, \$5.00.
- J. W. Young, \$5.00.
- Smith-Murchison Hardware Company, \$5.00.
- Crockett Ice, Electric Light & Power Co., \$5.00.
- Bishop Drug Co., \$5.00.
- N. L. Asher, \$5.00.
- E. B. Stokes, \$5.00.
- Houston-Leon County Coal Company, \$5.00.
- Capriolan Bros., \$3.00.
- A. M. Carlton, \$2.50.
- H. J. Arledge & Co., \$2.50.
- Johnson Arledge, \$2.50.
- Tom Waller, \$2.50.
- W. V. McConnell, \$2.50.
- Arnold Brothers, \$2.50.
- E. Douglass, \$2.50.
- Baker & Castleberg, \$2.50.
- B. J. Mincher, \$2.50.
- Mrs. J. P. Hall, \$2.50.
- Mrs. S. M. Monzingo, \$2.50.
- Moore & Shivers, \$2.50.
- B. L. Satterwhite, \$2.50.
- H. J. Phillips, \$2.50.
- Daniel & Arrington, \$2.50.
- J. E. Towery, \$2.50.
- Bennett Brothers, \$2.00.
- Day & Night Garage, \$2.00.
- Moore & Beazley, \$2.00.
- Kent & Trube, \$2.00.
- J. D. Friend, \$2.00.
- M. Scarborough, \$2.00.
- B. F. Chamberlain, \$2.00.
- John Murray, \$2.00.
- Dan Baum, \$2.00.
- J. R. Harris, \$1.50.
- Mike Younas, \$1.50.
- W. A. R. Fgench, \$1.00.
- Dinty's Place, \$1.00.
- A. J. Pratt, \$1.00.
- Walter Driskell, \$1.00.
- A. C. Collins, \$1.00.
- G. D. McClain, \$1.00.
- H. L. Morrison, \$1.00.
- H. A. Fisher, \$1.00.
- R. K. Willis, \$1.00.
- W. E. Robertson, \$1.00.
- Earle Adams Jr., \$1.00.
- J. C. Millar, \$1.00.
- J. E. Monk, \$1.00.
- John D. Morgan, \$1.00.
- M. Bromberg, 50 cents.

Worth Remembering.

If children are thin and irritable try to get them to take plenty of olive oil or cream.

A sick person should never be awakened out of a good sleep to be given medicine.

Bananas are delicious if cut into quarters, dipped into corn flour and fried brown in fat.

DESIRE FOR PEACE GERMANY'S REPLY

All But Convincing that People Have
Taken Over the Reins of Berlin
Government.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Germany has replied to President Wilson with a note which, though no one is prepared to say it will lead the president even to continue exchanges on the subject of an armistice and peace, at least has served almost to bring convictions here that the people of Germany actually are taking the reins of government and sincerely desire peace on any terms the United States and the allies are willing to give.

There was no official intimation here tonight of the attitude of the president and probably there will be none until the official text of the new German communication has been received.

The president was in conference all evening with Secretary Lansing discussing the note as received by wireless earlier in the day.

Like the reply to the president's inquiries a week ago, this note was sent out from the German wireless stations and picked up in the allied countries many hours before the official text could move by cable. The official version probably will come tomorrow through the Swiss legation here.

As received by wireless the note is believed to be slightly garbled in the important sentences regarding conditions for the evacuation of invaded territory and for an armistice, but nevertheless it is regarded as an awkward attempt to meet the conditions laid down by President Wilson for consideration of an armistice.

And it makes the significant declaration that the government in Berlin no longer is responsible to a single arbitrary influence—the kaiser—but is supported by an overwhelming majority of the German people.

This declaration is supported by the statement that constitutional reforms are in progress, in accord with the determination of the people, under which no government can take or hold office without the confidence of the majority of the reichstag, elected by universal secret suffrage. It is accorded more consideration here because of confidential advices received only today indicating that the German middle class have resolved to have peace at any price, and if necessary are prepared to get rid of the kaiser, the crown prince and all military control.

Thus the belief is strengthened that the present note and those that have gone before are genuine efforts to obtain peace, and are conclusive merely because the Germans conducting the exchanges are seeking to bargain for something better than the unconditional surrender they are prepared to give if pushed to the wall. It is assumed also that they want to prepare gradually the German public for a realization of what has happened to their military machine and the war lord's dream of power, so as to avoid a complete collapse of government.

May Not Reply.

Diplomatic observers point out that the president is at liberty with perfect consistency to make no response at this time, but to await developments; to await the performance of the promises of the Germans not to torpedo passenger ships, their implied promise to work no more destruction during their retreat from Belgium and France than military necessity requires, and finally, to await further development of the political heaven that evidently is working toward the complete overthrow of military and autocratic power in the empire.

No one believes that an immediate cessation of hostilities is in sight. The opinion most generally held is that if Mr. Wilson decides to make a reply and if the entente governments agree, the only step possible at this time would be to sanction arrangements to be dictated by General Foch in the field for withdrawal of the Germans without further fighting. Such arrangements, of course, would be contingent upon guarantees of continued supremacy of the victorious allied armies and consequently virtually would mean surrender for the Germans.

The official view here so far has been that evacuation of invaded territory must be completed before there can be an armistice. Should President Wilson after consultation with the allies adhere to this view, the work of driving the Germans to and across their own borders would proceed, and the opportunity for fixing

details which the new note suggests "be brought about" would come only through a request from the German lines under a white flag on the battlefield.

MAY TAKE 2 WEEKS TO TABULATE SALES

OFFICIALS ESTIMATE 25,000,000
PEOPLE SUBSCRIBED TO
FOURTH LOAN.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Probably 25,000,000 or more individuals bought bonds of the fourth liberty loan, official reports reaching Washington today indicated. Because a large proportion of these filed their subscriptions during the last few days of the campaign it will be a task of many days to count the number of pledges and to compile reports from the entire country.

Definite figures and the total subscriptions to the loan were not available tonight, but officials were confident the \$6,000,000,000 war credit had been oversubscribed.

Banks have until next Thursday to tabulate their subscriptions and report. Treasury officials declared it might be as much as two weeks before the results for the whole country are known.

Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, announced today that telegraphic reports received by him from the various Indian reservations show the Indians in this country to have subscribed \$4,500,000. This brings the total subscriptions to the four loans to \$20,000,000.

GERMAN OPINION OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Declares Yankees Are "Quite Honorable"
and Do Not Fire on
Stretcher Bearers.

With the British Army in France, Oct. 20.—What the Germans think of American soldiers, with a few side remarks regarding the St. Mihiel operations, is disclosed in a confidential document, which has been captured by Americans fighting on the British front and which was signed by the chief intelligence officer of the 198th German army.

The document prefaced a discussion of the St. Mihiel attack by admitting that the number of Americans in reserve on that occasion was unknown. It then takes up the divisions which carried out the assault. It says the 1st, 2nd and 42nd are tried attack divisions; the 4th and 26th are fighting divisions which already proved their qualities in other parts of the front.

The 5th, 89th and 19th are described as divisions never identified in battle, but with some good experience in the line, and the 34th as in reserve.

The document then discusses the details of the operations, admitting that when the Americans reached Thiaucourt the entire St. Mihiel salient was rendered untenable and therefore its evacuation was ordered and the retreat carried out according to plan. A little further on, the order, which was distributed generally through the German army and was considered of a confidential nature, has this to say of the American soldier:

"He obviously is very much afraid of being taken prisoner. He defends himself violently to the last against danger and does not surrender. This seems to be the result of propaganda picturing cruel treatment if he falls into German hands.

"The American is expert in handling machine guns, is firm on the defensive and develops a strong power of resistance from his very numerous machine guns. The bearing of the infantry indicates slight military training. The artillery was at its best as long as it remained at its original positions during preparation for an attack. The methods of fire were good. It was very quick in getting on opportune targets, this apparently being due to the lavish employment of technical devices. Within a minimum period the Americans were able to furnish a well directed fire.

"Liaison between the infantry and artillery was perfect. When infantry ran into machine gun nests it immediately fell back and a new artillery preparation from accompanying batteries followed very promptly."

A sentence in the document says: "In general, it should be noted the American is quite honorable—he does not fire on stretcher bearers."

WHAT GERMANY PROPOSES

Berlin Accepts, in Principle, Terms
Laid Down by President of the
United States.

London, Oct. 21.—The text of the German note, as received by wireless, is as follows:

In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

The German government suggests to the president that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed life boats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

As a fundamental condition for peace the president prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies: Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government. The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle?) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the reichstag.

The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

The question of the president—with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear unequivocal manner and by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people. Self.

Fresh pork should always have some fresh acid fruit like stewed apples served with it.

When cleaning celery for the table save all the leaves—they are good for flavoring.

Bishop Drug Company's Prescription Department Is Modern to the Minute

—Our specialty is the proper compounding of prescriptions, therefore our stock contains everything that physicians in this community prescribe.

—All worthy new pharmaceuticals are stocked just as soon as they appear on the market. Physicians who are acquainted with our stock, equipment and methods invariably feel sure of best results from the medicines which they have prescribed, when they see our name on the bottle.

—It will pay you to be as particular as your physician regarding prescriptions.

Pure Drugs, Superior Service
Right Prices

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY
PROMPT SERVICE STORE

Local News Items

Miss Willie Barlow has returned from Dallas.

Ernest McLemore was here this week from Chappell Hill.

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

Get our prices on Red Rust Proof seed oats. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Miss Loraine Hanson of Mineral Wells is visiting her brother, C. H. Hanson.

Get our prices on Red Rust Proof seed oats. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

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

Now is the time to plant oats. We have a large supply on hand. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Miss Ruth Hooper left Wednesday for Huntsville to enter Sam Houston Normal Institute.

Now is the time to plant oats. We have a large supply on hand. tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Davis Denny was at home this week from Rice Institute on account of the influenza epidemic.

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

Dr. W. C. Lipscomb is attending the bedside of his daughter, Miss Bella Lipscomb, in Virginia.

Your next visit to Houston will be incomplete unless you visit W. C. Munn Company's Mammoth Store. 10t.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McConnell of Port Arthur were here to attend the funeral of their father, R. E. McConnell.

Miss Nodelle Jordan, teaching at Antrim, near Elkhart, was at home with her parents here Saturday and Sunday.

Jack Barbee has gone to Dallas, where he has accepted employment with the Edison Phonograph Company.

Dan McConnell, who has been at Beaumont for some time, returned home for the funeral of R. E. McConnell Friday.

Mrs. A. H. Wootters and Miss Delha Mildred Wootters have returned from visiting in Dallas, their visit being shortened by the epidemic of influenza.

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

Dr. W. D. McCarty of Grapeland, who was reported very low of pneumonia last week, we are glad to state has recovered.

The commissioning of Dr. Sam Kennedy of Grapeland as a captain in the army medical corps is announced from Washington.

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

Make W. C. Munn Company's big store your headquarters while in Houston. Everything provided for your convenience. 10t.

Misses Sue Denny, Leona Thomas and Beth Lundy are at home from Texas University, Austin, on account of the prevailing epidemic.

Died of Disease.
The casualty list from France includes the name of Private Luke Robinson of Latexo as having died of disease.

Five business houses, including a drug store, a tailor shop, a restaurant, a hardware store and a barber shop, were closed a part of last week on account of the epidemic in Crockett.

Dr. Henry Link of Palestine was called to Crockett Sunday for consultation regarding the condition of the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bishop who has been seriously ill of typhoid fever for several weeks.

W. E. Baty of Palestine, division superintendent for the American Railways Express Company, is assisting the local office at Crockett during the absence of the agent, Mr. Scott, on account of illness.

Land for Sale.
Parties wanting to buy land for farms see M. Bromberg. His holdings represent all kinds of land suitable for any kind of farming, including a big tract on Trinity river. tf.

Stray Mare.
Gone from my place since last spring, a blue gray mare, about 7 years old, branded P45 on thigh. Will pay \$10 reward for recovery. W. H. Johnson, 4t.* Crockett Rt. 4.

For Sale—50 acres 14 miles west from Crockett; 10 acres hog pasture, balance in cultivation, small house and barn. Will sell for \$600; \$200 cash, balance easy terms at 8 per cent interest. tf. A. L. Prewit.

Charles Hamilton Dead.

Charles Hamilton, about 65 years old and living between Porter Springs and the Trinity river, died Tuesday morning and was buried at Porter Springs Wednesday. Mr. Hamilton was from one of the northern states.

Johnson Phillips Jr., Pat McConnell, T. F. Smith, Frank Foster and Weldon Craddock left Tuesday for A. & M. College, where they have enlisted in the naval officers' training school. They had been at home on account of the influenza epidemic.

Loan Quota Exceeded.

Houston county's quota in the Fourth Liberty Loan was exceeded by about \$25,000, the Courier is informed. Houston county has not only done her part in furnishing the men to fight the country's battles, but in furnishing the money to back them in the fighting.

Farm for Sale—375 acres land, 9 miles west from Crockett, 250 acres in cultivation, 80 acres hog pasture, balance cow pasture. All fenced. Three sets of improvements, large barn and other out houses. Will sell for \$22.50 per acre, \$2000 cash, balance easy terms at 8 per cent interest. tf. A. L. Prewit.

Pay Pledge Week.

Now comes the week set aside for the payment of War Savings Stamp pledges. The week designated is from to-day (Thursday) October 24 to Thursday, October 31, the last week in the month. Patriotic Americans are called upon to redeem their pledges and the call will not be in vain.

Deaths at Grapeland.

The Courier has heard of two funerals at Grapeland last week as a result of the influenza and pneumonia epidemic. One was Lee Darsey, 29 years old, and the other John Buckalew, a young man who died in one of the army training camps. Relatives of these young men have the sympathy of our people.

The Local Newspaper.

Experience has convinced health authorities everywhere that public health education is one of the most effective agencies with which to control the spread of disease in a community. Apart from the formal instruction in schools, there is no medium doing more to carry the message of public health education than the local newspaper.

Mrs. Steve Omilenor.

Mrs. Steve Omilenor, about 60 years old and of Bohemian family, died at the family home near Hurricane bayou Tuesday afternoon. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon and interment followed in Glenwood cemetery. Mrs. Omilenor leaves husband and family. She died of pneumonia, resulting from influenza.

Mrs. Allie Tansill.

Mrs. Allie Tansill died of influenza and pneumonia at the family home in Lovelady on Tuesday of last week. Funeral services were held Wednesday and interment followed in the Lovelady cemetery. Mrs. Tansill was Miss Allie Kennedy before marriage. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church and of the Lovelady public school faculty. There are many bowed heads and full hearts at the news of her death.

For Sale.

550 acres river bottom farm, 200 acres of the bottom land above overflow, 500 acres bottom land and 50 acres valley land, all under hog proof fence, fine spring and well water, three tenant houses; also 200 acres improved farm 3 miles of Crockett fronting graded road, 80 acres cleared, one new four room house, all under hog wire fence. This is a dark level land, 195 acres subject to cultivation; will make an ideal home.

J. W. Hail, Crockett, Texas.

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.

When you think of DRUGS and JEWELRY, think of US. We also fill prescriptions.

THE REXALL STORE

BAKER & CASTLEBERG, Proprietors.

Will Vinson Dead.

Will Vinson, a brother of Mrs. J. T. Harrison of Crockett, died of influenza and pneumonia at his home in Trinity Saturday. He was well-known and liked in Houston county, especially by the grocery trade, with which he had been the representative of a Houston wholesale house for many years. He leaves a family at Trinity.

The Country's Colors.

The I. & G. N. has painted one of its big passenger engines in the country's colors and has been running it over the different divisions during the last week or ten days. The engine went south on the Sunshine Special Saturday, returning north on the same train Sunday. It was run by the oldest engineer on the division, Mr. Routledge.

Miss Florence Henry.

Miss Florence Henry, 29 years old and from Los Angeles, Cal., died of influenza and pneumonia at Mary Allen Seminary Saturday. Miss Henry, who was one of the teachers at the seminary, was an active Christian worker and a member of the Presbyterian church. She was an orphan, had no brother or sister and had been at the seminary since September 28. Her co-workers say that she was devoted, self-sacrificing and faithful, and that she was laying her plans to go to China next year as a missionary. The remains were shipped to Los Angeles for interment.

Arthur Davis Dead.

Arthur Davis died at his home in Lovelady Monday afternoon of influenza and pneumonia. He leaves wife and two children. Funeral services were held Tuesday. Mr. Davis was doing a successful mercantile business at Lovelady and was in the enjoyment of a large acquaintance and friendship. His passing away brings sorrow to many hearts.

Dr. J. B. Turner Dead.

Dr. J. B. Turner died at his home in Lovelady Wednesday morning of the prevailing epidemic, influenza and pneumonia. Funeral services were held Thursday and interment in the Lovelady cemetery followed. Dr. Turner was born and reared in Groveton, but had been living in Lovelady a number of years. He was a son of Judge Turner of Lovelady. He leaves a family and numerous friends to mourn their loss.

Registered Hogs for Sale.

Goliath Pearce, twenty-month old boar, No. 285597, \$50.00; Sister Hood, 2-year-old sow, No. 648726, \$50.00; Dora Mc, 2-year-old sow, No. 685378, \$50.00; Ebony Lady, bred gilt, No. 687006, \$30.00; four pigs seven weeks old, \$10.00 each. All big type Poland China. All good clean stuff. Get prices from standard breeders and compare. J. H. Rosser, tf. R. 2, Crockett.

PHONE

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For
**High-Class
Auto
Repairing**

B. J. MINCHER

Dodge and Buick Service
TERMS CASH

TEXANS GIVEN WARM PRAISE

French General Commends 36th Division in Official Order for Sterling Valor.

London, Oct. 19.—Four American divisions, two brigaded with the French army and two with the Fourth British army, have added new luster to the achievement of American arms in France and have drawn forth official praise from General Haig and General Naul, in command of the French army.

A Texas division, the 36th, made up of Texas and Oklahoma National Guard troops, from Camp Bowie, is one of the divisions that has added a glorious page to American military annals in its brilliant exploits in the Champagne, where it was brigaded with the French. The other divisions mentioned are the Second, which went into battle with the Texas and Oklahoma troops and the 27th and 30th Divisions which co-operated with the British in recent offensives.

The Texas and Oklahoma troops had their first baptism of fire when they entered the battle in the Champagne, and withstood a vicious counter attack by the Germans without flinching. General Naul, commander of the 21st French Army Corps, with which the 36th was brigaded, says of it in a special order:

"The 36th Division, a recent formation and as yet incompletely organized, was ordered into the line on the night of October 6-7 to relieve, under conditions particularly delicate, the Second Division and to dislodge the enemy from the crests north of St. Etienne and throw him back to the Aisne. Although being under fire for the first time, the young soldiers of General Smith, rivalling in their combative spirit and tenacity the old and valiant regiments of General Lejuene, accomplished all the tasks set for them."

A special communication devoted to the exploits of the 27th and 30th says:

"During the course of the past three weeks, the 27th and 30th Divisions of the Second American Army co-operating with the Fourth British Army have participated with great gallantry and success in three or more offensives and a number of lesser attacks."

"In the past three days the two divisions have fought their way forward to the high ground west of the Sambre-Oise Canal, repulsing many counter attacks and advancing five miles. They took 5000 prisoners and many guns."

Retiring Armies Must Turn and Fight When They Reach New Lines.

Washington, Oct. 18.—While the German retirement on the Belgium coast has glittering possibilities, military opinion here is forced to the conclusion that what is in progress is a well-ordered and executed withdrawal probably upon prepared positions. The fact that reports from other portions of the front, notably from the Lille area and the sector southeast of Laon, also tell of retirements, gives the movement indications of a general withdrawal, but as yet no official information has come to indicate where the line upon which the enemy will attempt to stand has been established.

Army officials can take no notice of the numerous reports of an impending complete capitulation in seeking the explanation of the German maneuvers in the field. They can ascribe these operations to very definite and well-developed plans of the German general staff. It was said tonight that the enemy probably has begun the second phase of the withdrawal he has been compelled to undertake as a result of unwavering pressure by Marshal Foch all along the battle line. Lacking the reserves with which to make a stand on an extended front, it is to be assumed that he is falling back to a much shortened line where he can show greater resisting powers.

There is reason to believe, however, that under the hammering of the allied and American armies the German high command has been compelled to make a compromise. Instead of holding on to the front lines until the new front was in complete readiness, it is regarded as highly probable that the advanced positions are being abandoned barely in time to avoid encirclement and the retirement being made to defenses not fully equipped and certainly not manned with extensive reserves. If such is the case, the retiring armies must turn and fight again when they reach the new lines. The rapidity of the allied pursuit in each case gives no opportunity for rest or organization.

The genius of the German general staff is plainly shown, officers say, in the skill with which the withdrawal has been conducted thus far and it is still evident that well-ordered movement is forcing enemy forces out of the Belgian coast. The situation there is hazy in many respects, however, due to the swiftly changing nature of the lines. Pursuing cavalry may upset the whole German schedule and large captures result.

The freeing of the Belgian coast will have little effect on the submarine situation, but may be of the greatest indirect value in furnishing the allied forces with new bases from which to operate anti-submarine patrols. The German U-boat flotillas

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Again the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the nation that the winning of the war is an essential investment. The money that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish masters of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first unhesitatingly dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended.

Woodrow Wilson

on the Flanders front have been a thing of the past since the harbors were blocked by the British naval forces, which undoubtedly had a share in convincing the enemy high command of the wisdom of quitting that territory.

Texas Division is Behind Lines. Washington, Oct. 17.—Brigadier General Roy V. Hoffman, formerly of Oklahoma, who has just returned from France, reports that the 36th Division, comprising the old National Guard of Texas, has been stationed at Bar-Sur-Oure. This is some 60 miles back of the front lines and the men had not been in action when General Hoffman visited their camp.

He said the impression prevailed that it would be several months before they could be sufficiently outfitted for active service. The 90th Division, General Hoffman says, was in the Argonne and has seen action.

Eleventh Reserve District Over Top. Dallas, Texas, Oct. 19.—The Eleventh Federal Reserve District has gone over the top for the fourth Liberty Loan with subscriptions in excess of its \$126,000,000 quota, according to a statement made by J. W. Hoopes of the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas, late Saturday night.

Telegraphic reports from all parts of the Eleventh district show that during the past few days of the campaign subscriptions assuring the district of attaining its quota have come in.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE

Associated Press Report.—The text of the note handed the Swedish minister follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant, in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am now instructed by the president to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:

The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government he can not entertain the present suggestion of that government because of certain events of utmost importance, which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States. Among the 14 terms of peace which the president formulated at that time, occurred the following:

"The peoples of Austro-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development." Since that sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United

States, the government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czechoslovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and that the Czechoslovak national council is a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czechoslovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere "autonomy" of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judge of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

"Robert Lansing."

In announcing his reply, Secretary Lansing also made public the official text of the Austro-Hungarian note. It follows:

(Translation.) "Excellency. "Legation of Sweden, Washington, D. C., October 7, 1918.—By order of my government I have the honor confidentially to transmit herewith to you the following communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the President of the United States of America: "The Austro-Hungarian monarchy,

WILSON BLAZES LIBERTY'S PATH

Note to Austria-Hungary Declares Peace Decision Rests With Peoples of Dual Empire.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has now placed in the hands of the Teuton peoples full responsibility for bringing peace.

Striking over the heads, first of the Hohenzollerns and now of the Hapsburgs, the president has pointed the way to the enemy people for ending the war.

And even as he refused to deal with the German kaiser's government, so today he shows he is through with the Hapsburgs so long as they attempt to continue to hold under the crown nationalities demanding their independence. It is within the choice of the German people themselves, he wrote in his "decision" to the German government, to break the military autocracy which controls them and hampers peace.

Today in his reply to Austria the president declares the "peoples" of the oppressed nationalities of the dual monarchies "shall be the judge of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and destiny."

Thus in adhering strictly to the distinction he always has noted between the Teuton rulers and their peoples, he seeks to have these peoples demonstrate his judgment has been correct.

His answer to Austria, refusing to accept now her request for peace negotiations, is expected to fan the flame of revolt which has started in Bohemia and is spreading throughout the Northern Slav states. The Czechoslovaks have their independence, and the nationalistic aims of the Poles and Jugo-Slavs have been recognized by the allies. Hungary demands autonomy.

which has waged always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship, the President of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea, and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the 14 points of the message of President Wilson to congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation and in which the viewpoint declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken in account. "Be pleased to accept, etc.,

"W. A. Ekengren. "His Excellency, Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, United States. "Washington."

Letter from a Colored Preacher.

Dear Editor:—Please allow me a space in your paper to say, we feel safe to say, that we are living under a free government. When the Lord, referring to Ish. 28:16-17, saying, "Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone," we believe that was this great government. God bless it because it is a free one.

We know this war is great, but we, as American citizens, see no failure. We come with our Thrift Stamps, Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps.

When our president looked around him and saw one hundred and ten million men saying to him that we are rearing to go, God bless him for appealing to a religious world, and when the religious world heard his appeal, we at once answered him through the Judges 11:35-36, by saying "Lord give us the victory," and we will see to it that free democracy will be spread over the broad world.

We Americans, white and colored soldiers, are going to present our bodies as a living sacrifice, as Rom. 12:1-2. I also said in the closing of my sermon on the 5th of this month, "Let us hold up the arms of this government and not allow mud to touch this flag, and by so doing we will hear the song from the lips of our great president, as he sings with power, 'I am glad to know that he loves me so.'" Great God, I am satisfied. (Signed) Ed Burnett.

Burnett was arrested at Crockett under a Lake Charles, La., charge of desertion.

Influenza Has Hit 200,000 Persons in Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 18.—There are 200,000 cases of influenza in Buenos Aires. The medical authorities say that the disease is not Spanish influenza.

Several of the newspapers of the city announce that they will be forced to suspend because of the depletion in the ranks of their employees. Four hundred employees of the central post-office and 1,500 clerks in one department store and one-half of the policemen of the city are ill.

Reports received from Chile indicate that an extremely grave epidemic exists there, with a large percentage of deaths.

If you don't like to have cocoa stick to the inside of the double boiler, butter the boiler.

DREAM OF INVADING ENGLAND IS ENDED

Zeebrugge Falls to Allies and Enemy Line Southward Is Gradually Giving Way.

By Associated Press.—The Belgian coast again is Belgian. Germany's dream of an invasion of England across the North Sea from Calais is ended.

Belgian Flanders is fast being evacuated by the enemy, and his line from the Belgian frontier to the Meuse River gradually is giving way under the attacks of the British, French and American armies which are demanding to be served with victory.

A haven of safety in a shorter and more compact line is being sought by the Germans in order to escape annihilation by their foes. Everywhere they are being whipped. But seemingly they are still far from defeat.

In Belgium the enemy is giving ground hastily in order to bring his armies safely out of the trap which menaces them; but from the French frontier to the Meuse River he still is fighting desperately to hold back the lower jaw of the great Foch pincer from closing in a great converging movement and entrapping in its maw the German fighting force in its entirety. And thus far he has successfully, through the use of picked troops and machine gunners who know defeat only in death, warded off the culminating blow.

Zeebrugge, Germany's second great submarine base on the North Sea, has gone the way of Ostend. The flag of Belgium once more flies over it. To the south Bruges has been evacuated and Turcoing, Roubaix and other towns have been delivered.

Out of the great sack between the North Sea and the Lys River the enemy is fleeing fast in an endeavor to prevent capture or internment in Holland. His hope is that he will be able to reach Antwerp and there reconstitute his line from the Dutch frontier through Antwerp and Namur to some point in the south, probably Sedan or Metz, and stabilize it, for the moment at least, to the Swiss frontier.

In France, east of Lille to Cambrai, the British slowly but surely are pressing forward despite supreme efforts of the enemy to hold them, blotting out the big salient which has Tournai as its northern and Valenciennes as its southern enemy-held bases.

To assure the collapse of this salient Field Marshal Haig, with whose forces are brigaded men from the United States, is driving hard along the Bohain-Le Cateau front in a maneuver which is meeting with success and throwing Valenciennes into a dangerous pocket.

To the south in the sack between the Oise and the Serre rivers north of Laon the Germans slowly are withdrawing toward Hirson, with the enemy impeding the allies' progress with strong rear guards. Likewise in Champagne the Germans are offering strong resistance against the French and Americans in their attempt to drive northward toward Mezieres and Sedan. The French, nevertheless, have been able to cross the Aisne river near Vouziers and thus have made more secure the positions of the Franco-American forces in the valley of the Aire at Grand Pre.

To the east the Americans on both sides of the Meuse River are slowly going forward. Between the great wooded bastion and the Meuse picked troops have chosen to defend the blow northward toward Sedan. All the ground that is being won is being valiantly defended to the last.

In the Macedonian theatre the Greeks are now in full possession of Greek Macedonia. Albania is fast being cleared of the enemy and in Serbia the Teutonic allied forces have been driven thirty miles north of Nish. In Syria the victorious forces of General Allenby now are meeting with scant resistance.

Sixty-Odd American Planes Raid German Lines.

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 18.—More than 60 American bombing aviators Friday attacked Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of the American lines at Grand Pre. Escorting planes downed 10 German machines.

This is said to have been the largest enterprise yet carried out by an all-American flying force.

More than four tons of bombs were dropped by the American air forces, the bombers paying particular attention to Bayonville, where a concentration of German troops had been reported. Buzancy received its share owing to its importance as a railroad town and the supply depots there. In the region of Bayonville 20 Fokkers attempted to drive off the Americans who kept the upper hand everywhere.

The Americans also bombed Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clerly-Grand, Aincreville and Imecourt, each of these towns being either a German supply point or an army unit headquarters. Different observers reported explosions with great clouds of smoke in Bayonville, Remonville and Imecourt. The aviators took advantage of the first clear weather in three days, the expedition starting soon after midday.

In the region of Buzancy, 16 Fokkers endeavored to head off the Am-

ericans but scouts drove them off, permitting the bombers to accomplish their mission. In the region of Verpel, a nery boche single handed attempted to attack the bombers, but was quickly downed.

At various points German airman attempted to hinder the Americans with the result that at least 10 of them were sent down crashing, two of these behind the American lines. Several American pursuit planes, escorting the bombing machines, blocked one German from returning to his own lines and drove him down in the direction of St. Mihiel. One of the American aviators sent a German down near Bayonville.

The expedition consisted of four squadrons of bombers, two squadrons of pursuit planes which attacked German infantry; two squadrons of scouts flying at an altitude of 1000 meters to protect the bombers; two squadrons of scouts, flying at from 2000 to 3000 meters, and two squadrons flying at 4500 meters to protect the bombers. The bombing machines flew at 4000 meters.

One American plane, damaged during the flight, landed north of Briucelles, which was in No Man's Land. The aviator was injured but American infantry rescued him despite German machine gun fire. The aviator is in a field hospital but his wound is not serious. Another machine is missing but is believed to have landed within the American lines.

The afternoon was somewhat cloudy. The expedition apparently was a big surprise to the Germans.

CACTUS DIVISION AT CAMP TRAVIS

Camp Travis, Texas, Oct. 21.—Offering a chance to gratify patriotism, sentiment and service in one act, Brigadier Gen. George H. Estes, commanding officer of the Cactus Division, has issued a request for cactus to be utilized as symbols and in beautifying the grounds of the great army cantonment at Camp Travis, Texas, where the division is now training.

In furtherance of the cactus idea, General Estes is planning to have Camp Travis decorated throughout with the native herbage. Walks are to be bordered with cactus, cactus will be grown in window boxes and other places where it will serve as ornamentation. For this purpose the adjacent territory will be scoured for rare species. The soldiers would not have to go far from their barracks to obtain a large supply of the ordinary kind, but in various parts of Texas and Oklahoma are to be found rarer and more attractive varieties. Their shipment to Camp Travis will be appreciated.

However, to prevent a deluge of any one kind and to prevent shipments going astray, those who help supply the division with the coveted plants are asked to write to the camp publicity office at Camp Travis, giving a description of the variety for gift and how much can be secured. Instructions for shipment then will be sent.

When, bristling with bayonets, the khaki-clad Cactus Division goes dashing into action, beside the Stars and Stripes will float a banner bearing the counterpart of the suggestive Texas cactus and the significant motto: "Nolla Me Tangere." And it will not take an advanced student of latin to translate this motto into its English equivalent—"Touch Me Not." Like the "Cactus" designation for the 18th Division, this motto has been selected by Brig. Gen. George H. Estes. General Estes also proposes that the division shall have its individual marching song.

He is just Private Blankenship, but the donning of the khaki the other day by this veteran Baptist minister from Higgins, Texas, created more than a ripple at Camp Travis. Had he come into the service with a commission awaiting his coming, it would not have been such an event. But he came looking for no soft spot to light upon, not anticipating personal glories—simply because he had given everything except himself to the cause of liberty and he would not be satisfied until he had laid his all on the altar.

While Camp Travis perhaps has inducted more men into the service than any other camp in the United States, having transformed thousands of civilians into soldiers every month, Rev. Marion L. Blankenship tops them all for age and it is believed that he is the oldest volunteer private in the United States army today. "He wanted to get into the infantry and shoulder a rifle, but they told him he could not, that he was too old. A robust body, six feet tall and weighing 180 pounds could not pass him into the ranks of combatant troops, for there is only one branch of the service that will accept a man just ninety days under 56 years of age. That branch is the quartermasters' department, and while disappointed that he himself could not take up a rifle, he found consolation in the knowledge that his admittance to the quartermasters department would release one more husky youth who could take his place in the firing line.

Parsley, cloves and cayenne pepper are needed to make many palatable macaroni and cheese combinations.

Things are seldom what they seem. Imagination is the ruler of the world.

The first sign of wear and tear should bring out the mending basket.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE AND NON-ESSENTIALS

Further Restrictions Imposed on Ice Cream Manufacturers and Candy Makers.

The November and December allotment of sugar for Texas does not provide for the further carrying of ice cream manufacture as essential. The allotment of ice cream makers for November and December will be 25 per cent per month of the average monthly consumption during July, August and September of 1917. The allotment of sugar to Texas by the food administration for November and December respectively is 12,500,000 pounds.

The allotment for Texas during July was 18,000,000 pounds, August 13,230,000 pounds, September 14,700,000 (with the addition of 2,000,000 pounds extra for preserving needs).

Soft drink manufacturers, which include bottlers, soda fountains, etc., are only allowed 25 per cent per month of the average monthly use during July, August and September of 1917.

Candy manufacturers are allowed 50 per cent of their average monthly use for July to December inclusive of 1916, and for July to December, 1917, inclusive.

In numerous instances patriotic householders can not understand why they are requested to cut their consumption of sugar to two-pounds per person per month when apparently bottlers, candy manufacturers and soda fountains are obtaining sugar in what seem unlimited quantities. The food administration wishes it thoroughly understood that all manufacturers of non-essentials are controlled by the food administration and in the case of the bottlers, soda fountains and ice cream manufacturers they are only allowed 25 per cent of the amount of sugar they consumed during the period set forth above.

On account of the great use of various sweetening substitutes practically all manufacturers have been able to keep up their output, supplying all demands made upon them for non-essentials. The consumer, however, who patronizes the various soda fountains can rest assured that the non-essential drinks where continued will contain at least 75 per cent sugar substitutes. By this the food administration does not wish to imply that the substitutes used are unwholesome. They are not. Bottlers have been able to obtain various corn syrups, honey, maple sugar and other substitutes.

With reference to ice cream manufacturers the food administration announces that while heretofore they were allowed sufficient sugar to take care of their requirements, the reason for a change in allotment is due to a change in the program of the conservation of dairy products. At the time almost full measure of sugar was allowed to the ice cream manufacturers the food administration was endeavoring to protect the dairy interests in order to bring about an increased production of milk and to care for the surplus which was difficult of marketing during the spring and summer.

On account of cooler weather and the lessening milk supply the food administration has been compelled to reverse its program in reference to ice cream manufacturers, believing that it is more necessary to get the milk to the householders in liquid rather than iced form, and also because it has a greater nutritive value in the liquid form.

It has been brought to the attention of the sugar division that some representatives of jobbers have been informing their trade that they could sell sugar in larger quantities than the two and five-pound packages. This is in error and the two and five-pound package rule must remain in force until such order is changed by Food Administrator Peden.

A Pound of Paper Wasted Represents Three of Coal.

The following suggestions are made through the Baltimore News regarding the saving made in the conservation of paper and just what that saving means when expressed in terms of other commodities:

The ingredients which go to make up the paper you use are required for war purposes. Each pound of paper wasted represents, for instance, the wastage of three pounds of coal. Would you throw a lump of coal away as often as you cast aside a piece of paper?

The newspapers are obeying the government's request to conserve paper. Their readers can do their bit by not throwing away old papers after they have read them, but by selling them to the junk man instead. They can be used in the manufacture of other grades of paper.

If you know that sulphur, caustic soda, or chlorine were needed by the government for war materials, would you willfully waste them? All these articles are used in the manufacture of paper; throwing it away is wasting war material.

You would not throw away a good basket after you had carried home one day's marketing in it; yet this would be scarcely less thoughtless than to throw away paper bags after making the same use of them. Every paper

TEXAS COTTON PALACE EXPOSITION

THE GREATEST LIVE STOCK and AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN THE SOUTH

The United States Government has sent many carloads of Agricultural and Live stock Exhibits to the

Cotton Palace Exposition

for this year's Fair, and have granted

Special Railroad Rates to you to attend

Realizing that the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition would be the only big Fair to be held in Texas this year the Government has centered all its exhibits in Waco on the Cotton Palace grounds in the many buildings.

"A Win the War Exhibition from Start to Finish."

The Government has also sent to Waco 14 car loads of Allied War Exhibits, taken from the battle fields of France, Italy, England and the United States.

Free Vaudeville and Plenty of Entertainment.

WACO
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bag saved is the equivalent of another bag made—and the government needs the time, money and labor which that entails.

Did you ever think of the bonfire as giving aid to the Germans? It does, nevertheless, every bit of paper burned means that a certain amount of energy, labor, capital and fuel must be diverted from the government's war effort to replace it. Every scrap saved means a corresponding saving for the government.

Newspapers all over the country have had to raise their prices because of the high cost of print paper. Unless strict economy in the use of paper is exercised by every one, there is no guarantee that its price will not force the newspapers to make further advances.

High Wages to Cease After the War.

"The present period is one of abnormal prosperity for the wage earner," writes Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in Everybody's Magazine for September. "Mechanics who formerly earned \$4 to \$5 a day have increased their earnings to \$8 and \$9 a day, and the standards of living have been keyed up to this income. The big question to consider is, will the people who have been enjoying the advance due to war conditions be able to adjust their standards of living rapidly to meet new conditions? It will mean a serious readjustment in many cases and the sudden change is likely to cause hardships unless proper preparations are made.

"It is unfair to workers to let them imagine that the present scale of wages can continue, for, under this delusion, the proper measures of economy and thrift are likely to be ignored. Far better to consider the situation at once and plan ways to meet it.

"It is a duty to wage earners to make them understand the situation that is likely to confront them, so that they will not have to face it totally unprepared. No better antidote to the hardships of such readjustments exists than widespread thrift and economy, and if wage earners understand the situation they will be called upon to face, it will be but one more argument in favor of the economy urged by the government."

Three tablespoonfuls of vegetable oil or a small piece of fat and lean corned beef can replace salt pork in baked beans.

FOR COLDS AND GRIPPE FOLLOW DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Ask any physician or druggist and he will tell you that the first step in the treatment of a cold, cough, influenza or gripe should invariably be "a brisk calomel purgative, preferably the nausealess calomel, called Calotabs." This alone is often sufficient to break up a severe cold over night, or cut short an attack of gripe and possibly prevent pneumonia.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water, that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasures or work. Next morning your cold has vanished and your entire system is purified and refreshed. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages; price thirty-five cents. Recommended and guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Price refunded if you are not delighted. Adv.

Camp Bowie Commander is Victim of Spanish Influenza.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 18.—Colonel Albert L. Hall of the Fiftieth Artillery Regiment and commanding Camp Bowie until stricken with influenza more than a week ago, succumbed to pneumonia at the base hospital at Camp Bowie at 3:15 o'clock this morning.

Colonel Hall had been stationed at Camp Bowie for about one month and had been in command of the camp but a very short time. He is survived by his wife and 7-year-old son, Louis. The body will be forwarded to Indianapolis, his former home, tomorrow night for burial. A military escort will accompany the body. Colonel Hall was 36 years old.

Active command of Camp Bowie was taken over today by Brigadier General Harold A. Howard.

Wipe the top of the stove off after using, with a damp newspaper and you will save much time spent in blacking.

For lunch, leftover oatmeal may be mixed with sliced boiled apples molded, fried and rolled in granulated sugar.

LILLE IS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH

Last Bastion of Hun Line—Haig Starts New Drive—Associated Press Report.

British Headquarters in Flanders, Oct. 17.—The Germans, on leaving Lille, which was captured today by British forces, did not set fire to the buildings in the city or cause any explosions.

Allied pressure on all sides of the salient, of which Lille was the center, compelled the enemy to give up the city, the largest town of France captured by the Germans, and for four years an important unit of the enemy defense system.

The fall of Lille to the allies takes from the Germans the last of their great bastions, which for four years held up the enemy defensive system from the North Sea to Switzerland. Cambrai, Laon and St. Quentin have been given up in the last few weeks and now Lille completes the list.

Lille, or Lisle, as the name of the town is otherwise spelled, is one of the great fortresses guarding the French frontier. The old forts and citadel, however, were built so many years ago that their worth in modern warfare is doubtful.

The city was taken by the enemy in his first rush into France and until within the last four weeks it never had been threatened greatly by the allies.

The fall of Lille comes almost simultaneously with the launching of an offensive by Field Marshal Haig against the new German defenses south of Valenciennes.

His troops today are storming forward south of the Le Cateau, across Selle River, where they were halted late last week.

In Flanders, the allies have gained important new successes, while from the Oise to the Meuse the allied pressure is maintained strongly. In the angle north of Laon the Germans apparently are retiring from between the Oise and Serre rivers.

Since the beginning of the week there has been little heavy fighting in the area southeast of Cambrai, where the British and Americans made such rapid strides last week after the capture of Cambrai. The Germans resisted strongly on the line of the Selle and it is these defenses that the British and probably the Americans under the same command are assaulting.

South of Bohain, the southern end of the attacking front, French troops are reported in contact with the Germans along the whole Oise-Serre front. This undoubtedly means the Germans are retiring from the awkward angle between the two rivers in continuation of the withdrawal movement from the Laon massif.

On a front of more than 30 miles in Flanders, the Belgians, French and British continue to push forward vigorously. Courtrai and Thourout, important railway junctions on the flanks of the attacking front, have fallen to the Belgians and British, while in the center the French have taken Lichtervelde and Ardoye. Courtrai probably is the most important of the rail centers feeding the Lille area. Thourout is 12 miles south of Bruges.

On both sides of the Meuse the Americans maintained their pressure which resulted Wednesday in the cap-

ture of important ground north and northeast of the Argonne Forest. East of the river the Americans have gained high ground.

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

Keep Away From Crowds if You Want to Stay Clear of Influenza.

In response to a request for definite advice concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service has authorized the following statement:

The disease now spreading over this country is highly catching and may invade your community and attack you and your family unless you are very careful.

Influenza is a crowd disease. Therefore keep out of crowds as much as possible.

Influenza probably spreads mostly by inhaling some of the tiny droplets of germ-laden mucus sprayed into the air when ignorant or careless persons sneeze or cough without using a handkerchief. Therefore cover up each cough and sneeze.

Influenza is probably spread also by the filthy habit of spitting on sidewalks, street cars and other public places. Therefore do not spit on the floor or sidewalk.

Influenza is probably spread also by the use of common drinking cups and the use of common towels in public places. Therefore shun the common drinking cup and the roller towel in public places.

If you feel sick and believe you have Spanish influenza, go to bed and send for the doctor. This is important. Don't get up too soon; your heart feels tired as your legs and needs rest.

In all health matters follow your doctor's advice, and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers.

All that has been said above about Spanish influenza is true also of colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis. Do your part to keep them away.

How Can "Spanish Influenza" Be Recognized.

There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of "Spanish influenza" can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly "bloodshot," or "congested," as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

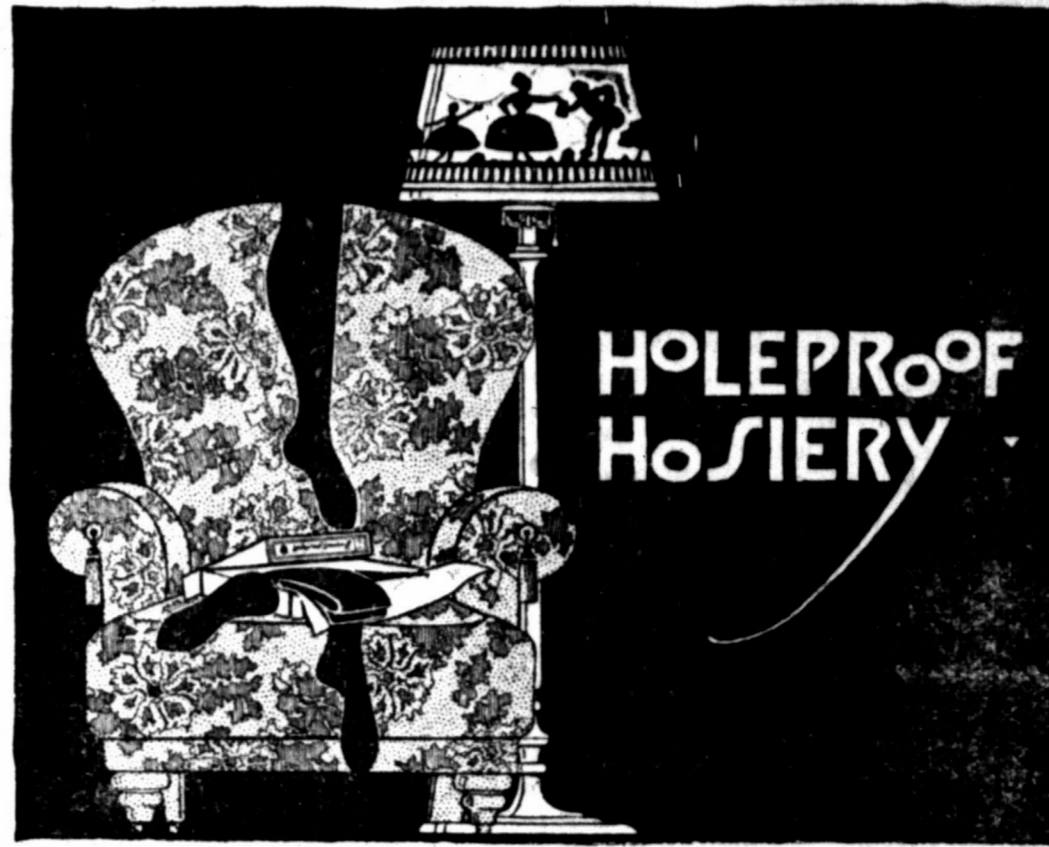
Ships Are Needed; Warning Is Given Texas Yards.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 18.—A warning to the workers in all Texas shipyards against relaxing their efforts in the out today by telegraph by Chairman E. M. Hurley and was given out by the state council of defense here.

"No ship workers will make the mistake of thinking the war is nearly over," Mr. Hurley wired. "America has just begun to fight. In the coming months our long preparation on the battle line and in the shipyards will yield results. Ship workers know the need for continued record-breaking. Every ton of shipping delivered now is needed to carry our boys to France. Every ton now means force to the utmost to really win the war next spring. Don't go by the war map. That still needs a lot of changing and the enemy still needs a lot of licking. Tonnage will win the war and bring permanent peace."

Epidemic Serious in Mexico.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Oct. 19.—Mexico is paying a heavy toll of lives to influenza and pneumonia, where the poorer classes, half clad and poorly nourished, are unable to obtain even a semblance of medical attention. In Torreón alone more than 1500 deaths have occurred in the last few days. Other cities are also in the grip of the epidemic.



The Thrift Hose for the Whole Family

Think of the comfort of always having perfect Hosiery—soft, neatly fitting, splendid wearing. When you buy Holeproofs that is just what you get.

Holeproof Hose have been bought by millions of people for many years. That fact alone is proof enough of extraordinary value.

Have you ever thought what you may be missing by going without this brand? Have you heard of a better hose?

The thing to do is to try it. But see that it's genuine Holeproof Hose with the "Holeproof" trademark on the box.

We have just received an immense shipment of Holeproof Hosiery for men, women and children, in silk, silk faced and lisle.

Holeproof Hosiery sold exclusively by us in Crockett.

James S. Shivers

HUN ARMY IN BELGIUM SMASHED

Paris, Oct. 17.—The whole of the German army, under command of General von Arnim, is in retreat from the North Sea to the region of Lille, having been beaten back and overthrown by the allied attacks today. The retirement is assuming the proportions of a rout. Seventeen divisions comprise the army of Von Arnim.

Military observers here believe that General von Arnim will have extreme difficulty in extricating himself from the position. It is held that he remained too long against all strategic and military laws, when he was outflanked and virtually surrounded.

Resistance by the Germans is crumbling all along the battle front, except in the region of the Argonne and Northern Champagne. The American troops, under Generals Liggett, Cameron and Bullard, and French troops under General Gourard, are engaged in desperate fighting.

The Prussian Guards, ceding ground inch by inch, are dying but not surrendering, in an effort to save their right wing.

Yanks Outwit Huns and Take Argonne Town.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 18.—The capture of Grand Pre by General Pershing's forces was accomplished under terrific hardships and with a heroism not hinted at in the brief official announcement of the taking of this stronghold of the Germans north of the Argonne Forest.

The Americans took the town primarily by outwitting the enemy by attacking without artillery preparation, which the Germans had expected; by wading the River Aire at four points instead of building bridges; by struggling through almost impassable mud step by step until suddenly on top of the amazed Germans, and by driving them into a retreat after hand-to-hand fighting.

The Americans had moved to a point within a short distance of Grand Pre and the Germans had destroyed the bridges over the shallow Aire as they retreated. The enemy obviously expected an artillery fire to preface any further attack, for his surprise was unfeigned when the Americans smashed into his positions. The American attack began at 6 o'clock in the morning. The men moved forward in the shelter of the forest, reaching the Aire at four

points agreed upon, where the stream could be forded.

Without attracting the attention of the Germans, the Americans then waded into the cold water, which reached to their waists and even higher, and pushed across the stream.

On the northern bank they found broad mud flats, into which they sank half way to their knees. The Germans by this time had discovered their approach and opened a bitter machine gun fire, but the Americans pushed steadily on. Beyond the mud banks, which were crossed slowly and with the greatest difficulty, the Americans found the Germans and closed with them in a desperate bayonet hand-to-hand fight. Rifles often were used as clubs and each man struggled to down his individual opponent.

At 11 o'clock the Americans had completely overcome the enemy, had driven him into the woods north of Grand Pre and were in possession of the important railroad.

Texas Already Observes Rules on Food Saving.

The 12 general orders issued by the United States food administration for the governing of all public eating places becomes effective the morning of October 21. A failure to conform to any of the orders by eating places will be regarded by the food administration as a wasteful practice forbidden by section 4 of the food control act of August, 1917, and will be so dealt with by the enforcement division.

Administrator Peden urges the public to accept the new rules as a conservation measure and a military necessity and to make it easier for the public eating places in complying by cheerfully accepting the few changes which are to take place.

After all, Mr. Peden points out, Texas does not have to make many changes to comply with the orders, as the state for many months had interpreted the spirit of the orders and had applied them.

The orders called for a cutting out of the "fol-de-rol" in service which had added so much to overhead expenses, conserving in the use of plates, glasses and silverware and using one plate wherever possible in the service of food.

Bread is served only in restricted quantities, and when courses are served only after the first course has been served. Only one kind of meat may be served at a meal. Bread and bacon are eliminated as a garniture. Butter is limited to half an ounce to a patron. Sugar is not to be served save on request, and the maximum to a patron at a meal will be one teaspoonful. Double cream is entirely eliminated.

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

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

Mobilize Texas Cavalry—December 8.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 19.—Plans are now in progress for the mobilization of the two brigades of Texas Cavalry on December 8, at which time the training school at Camp Stanley, near Leon Springs for officers of these two brigades will terminate. It has not as yet been announced whether or not the two brigades will mobilize at one place or one at Houston and the other at Dallas, these places being the headquarters of these two brigades; the one commanded by Brigadier General J. F. Wolters at Houston and the other by Brigadier General R. H. McDill at Dallas. After mobilization these two units will be subject to assignment by the war department, but before going into service it is planned to have a period of intensive training.

It is now a question of a very short time before the entire brigade of infantry of the Texas National Guard will also be federalized, federal recognition already having been extended to Ninth and Tenth regiments and recognition of the Eighth Infantry is expected to come from Washington in a short time. There will then be another period of waiting until this brigade is designated for draft and ordered to mobilize.

If you are fortunate enough to have a piece of hand-spun linen treasure it like gold.

Why Suffer?

Mrs. J. A. Cox, of Alderson, W. Va., writes: "My daughter . . . suffered terribly. She could not turn in bed . . . the doctors gave her up, and we brought her home to die. She had suffered so much at . . . time. Having heard of Cardui, we got it for her."

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"In a few days, she began to improve," Mrs. Cox continues, "and had no trouble at . . . Cardui cured her, and we sing its praises everywhere." We receive many thousands of similar letters every year, telling of the good Cardui has done for women who suffer from complaints so common to their sex. It should do you good, too. Try Cardui. E-77

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.....

YOU'D STARTLE YOUR TAILOR

If, when you wanted a suit of clothes, you asked him to submit a bid in competition with a dozen other tailors. "Why," he would say, "this is ridiculous. This man knows what kind of a suit of clothes I give him. He knows he can depend on the quality of the material, the make, the fit. He knows me, and has proved my work. Some fellow around the corner may underbid me—but what will he deliver?"

You don't buy tailoring that way. No man does. You know your tailor, you rely on him, you trust him, you give him your work just as long as he turns out good work at prices that are fair.

Do you buy your printing as intelligently? Do you make it your business to find a good printer, as you do a good tailor, and then rely on his experience, his ability, his judgment?

Men who do, get good printing. Men who buy printing here and there, wherever the price is shaved closest, are the ones who have printing worries.

FORMER EPIDEMICS.

"There have been seven other widespread epidemics of influenza in the United States and the effect has been comparatively the same in each instance and has been attended by the same panicky feeling on the part of the public," said Captain Howard J. Cole, U. S. A., at the Raleigh last night. Captain Cole has made a study of pests and plagues. "The first was in 1762 and the others in 1782, 1787, 1803, 1833, 1837 and in 1845. These epidemics seem to have originated in Asia and traveled westward through Europe and on to the United States."

"Scientific inquiry to ascertain the cause of this remarkable ailment has been conducted almost unnecessarily for more than 100 years and many theories have been advanced. By some it has been held to depend upon some telluric and climatic conditions, but the occurrences of the disease ravages down through the century in all sorts of climate negatives this theory.

"Back in the Seventeenth century the Italians ascribed the mysterious malady to the influenza of the stars, and hence the name 'influenza,' by which it has subsequently been known.

"The best authorities show that during all the epidemics the disease asserted itself in the same manner—suddenly with all the characteristics of a severe cold. At first there are chills and rigors, then distressing headaches and tightness across the forehead, watering eyes, sneezing, coughing and disturbances of the digestive system.

"Never before in the history of the epidemics has the death toll been so heavy, but now the congestion is greater in the cities."—Washington Post.

CASH AND CREDIT.

Quannah Observer: It is mighty mean to patronize a merchant who will trust you until you get so far in debt to him that you are ashamed to see him, and then go and spend your cash somewhere else, and where you could not get credit; but there are people who do. The honorable way would be to spend your cash with the merchant who trusted you, even if you never expected to square up the old account.

Unless the customer's credit was believed to be good the merchant would not sell him except for cash. Therefore the merchant is half to blame for the credit business. And if a man whose credit is not good gives his credit account to the credit merchant the latter has no right to complain if the customer's cash business goes to the cash merchant. Presumptively the profit accruing to the credit merchant equals (if it does not exceed) that accruing to the cash merchant. The bottom fact is that the customer should be perfectly free to buy where he pleases. This is "free trade" as applied to the individual instead of the Nation. Moreover, there is no harm in discouraging credit business. There is too much of it. An easy credit makes for extravagance and high prices. Every family should learn to pay cash, and when that is inconvenient, to do without. No man of average income who permits monthly bills to pile up can ever hope to accumulate a competency. If nothing is saved nothing is gained, and any idea to the effect that the will to save something out of what one earns is a manifestation of sordidness or the mercenary spirit, therefore unlovely, is a foolish and harmful falsehood. People who haven't enough "sordidness" to wish themselves in possession of a savings bank account, or some other kind of surplus, are not to be admired for such an attitude. Rather they deserve a reprimand.—State Press.

THE PUBLICISTS.

Clarendon News: The News, like every other newspaper in the Nation, receives from seventy-five to one hundred pieces of Government mail every week, and we are able to use less than one-twentieth of it.

Every little movement has a press agent of its own. In order to keep busy, the press agent must dig up facts or fancies pertinent to his assignment and get them printed and forwarded to the names on his mailing list. The newspaper directories afford him access to the publishers, and he plies the editors with "publicity matter" superabundantly. Of course the editor can't use a fifteenth part of the contributions they receive, notwithstanding many such contributions are in fact interesting and worthy of publication. A great deal of labor and material are employed in these activities, and most of it goes to waste. The newspaper publishers, first of all considerations, have to earn enough money to pay their help and settle for their print paper, besides their numerous other onerous expenses. If they give their space too freely to government or semi-government publicity, their readers quit reading, and if they leave out advertisements in order to print propaganda their necessary revenue is diminished. As the margin between income and outgo is always slim, and must be watched day by day or week by week in order to turn a profit at the end of the year, the publishers must be cautious in the division of their space. Being patriotic, every American publisher would be glad to devote more of his space to the so-called "war-winning matter," but if the publisher goes broke he doesn't help win the war, whereas, if he remains solvent he may, in some part, help win it. The publicity agent is overdoing it. The publishers can digest but a minute portion of what is being fed to them.—Galveston News.

Some of the editors seem disposed to complain mildly because of the fact that the government has asked them to reduce the consumption of newsprint paper and at the same time asks that they run the government matter. We do not like to hear the complaint. The facts are, the government has practically assured us that we will have enough paper to keep us going on the limited basis, and this sounds good to us. While the boys are sacrificing life and limb on the firing line over yonder, we are not going to criticize any restriction made or complain of anything short of being put out of business entirely.

One pint of lard weighs one pound.

CAPITAL AND WAR BURDENS.

Mr. Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of the great financial authorities of New York, finds considerable fault with the apportionment of war burdens by the war revenue bill as passed by the house and considered by the senate up to the present time.

Mr. Kahn's chief objection, generally stated, is that capital is to be loaded with too great a proportion of the burden, if the income and profits taxes remain as the house fixed them, the point being that the coffers of wealth may become so depleted as to interfere with capital discharging its war functions fully.

Mr. Kahn would lighten on capital and lay heavier burdens on consumption.

Mr. Kahn also believes that there is a tendency in apportioning the war burdens to discriminate between the sections, meaning that the highly developed, thickly populated and wealthy industrial and financial centers of the North are assessed too great a proportion of the burdens.

Mr. Kahn is a great financier, but, like many others of his neighborhood, he has little sense of numbers or conditions in estimating tax burdens.

Mr. Kahn can't understand how New York city should be assessed so large a share of war loans. He seems to think that the financial institutions of New York are local; that the South, Middle West or West have no interest in them.

It doesn't occur to him that the oil wealth of New York city as it exists in the fortunes of many multi-millionaires, are created in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, California, Kansas and Oklahoma; or that much of the sugar wealth is created in Louisiana and the West; that its iron and steel fortunes are created in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Alabama; that nearly every great industry or fortune whose profits or increment reach New York are created somewhere else.

As a bank is a credit and money center for thousands of individual depositors, so New York city is a credit and money center for thousands of communities of the forty-eight States and foreign countries.

The money the government needs for war purposes must come from the several localities of the country according to the money the localities may have.

And it must come from the men who have the money according to the quantity of money they have. There is no other way.

Suppose Mr. Kahn's plan for loading consumption with great burdens were adopted. The inevitable result would be a general rise in wages, attended by a general rise in prices. And very likely in the end the consequence would be a forcible liquidation of war debts with the fortunes which were permitted to share in the expenses of the war.

If Mr. Kahn has not learned the peril of erecting difficult or impossible barriers between the man who toils and the food, raiment, shelter and medicine that he and his family must have, he has studied political economy in a school that utterly failed to anticipate the problems of this period.—Houston Post.

The government is trying by every means in its power to tell the people throughout the country that the holiday season must not be permitted to interfere with the one great objective that is uppermost in the minds of all patriotic Americans—the winning of the war. It is naturally a human failure to put off the things that should be done until the last moment and because of this the holiday shipping and shopping has always crowded the stores during the last few weeks before Christmas and likewise has congested every kind of transportation. Every patriot will interpret this appeal of Uncle Sam's as a personal request to do everything he can to lengthen the holiday season so that the usual last day rush will not be experienced and the usual congestion avoided this year.

A wise advertising manager once said: "Allow me to have a quarter, half or full-page talk with the readers of the home newspaper every week—every week, I said—and I do not care who is president of the United States, I will get the business. It takes constant and careful appeal to the common sense of the newspaper readers—they will do the rest." Advertising under no conditions should be permitted to miss an issue if the business man hopes to hold his trade, for there

is always some one also looking for the business that the merchant does not want—the business that he does not advertise to get.

Texas Soldiers Write Brilliant Chapter of American Participation.

With the American Forces North of Rheims, Wednesday, Oct. 16.—Perhaps the most glorious page of American military history in this war has just been concluded in the Champagne battle, in which two divisions of United States troops—the Second and Thirty-sixth—have done their made-quietly heralded part of forcing back the German hordes facing the city of Rheims.

The work of the Americans was more notable because of the American division—the Thirty-sixth—entered the terrific battle at an important point. Although new to fighting and without ever having encountered shell fire before the division withstood the most bitter German counter attack without flinching. The efforts of the two units were so noteworthy that they were praised publicly in an order issued by General Naul, in command of the Twenty-first French Army Corps, with which the Americans were brigaded.

The general said: "On Oct. 3 the Second American Division, having arrived during the night in the sector of the Twenty-first Army Corps, attacked the fortified crest of Blanc Mont and captured it in a few hours despite the desperate resistance of the enemy. In the following days it made an extended advance on the slopes to the north.

Work of Thirty-Sixth.—"The Thirty-sixth Division, a recent formation and as yet incompletely organized, was ordered into the line on the night of Oct. 6-7 to relieve, under conditions particularly delicate, the Second Division and to dislodge the enemy from the crests north of St. Etienne and throw him back of the Aisne. Although being under fire for the first time the young soldiers of General Smith, rivaling in their combative spirit and tenacity the old and valiant regiments of General Lejeune, accomplished all the tasks set for them.

"To all the general commanding the army corps is happy to address the most cordial expression of his recognition and his best wishes for future service, but the past is proof of the future."

The history of the Champagne battle, which freed Rheims, shows the sensational part played by the Americans. While the French were held up by strong German defensive positions, the American Second Division attacked on a two mile-front west of Somme-Py, broke through the enemy positions and rapidly advanced a distance of five and one-half miles, capturing the formidable heights of Blanc Mont and Medeah farm. This rapid advance turned the German positions into the mountain region east of Rheims and forced them to make a rapid retreat.

The attack of the Second Division was preceded by the preliminary clearing up of the German first and second lines which were protected by wires. This operation was accomplished in a few hours. A general attack was launched on the morning of Oct. 3. The Americans swept away all resistance and pushed ahead speedily. They found that on the left flank the German line, known as the Essen trench was pouring in an enfilading fire from machine guns. Although this trench lay in the sector to the left the Americans sent over detachments and soon conquered it.

Observer Was Mistaken.

So rapid was the advance of the Second Division that the Americans had reached the German observatory on Blanc Mont before the German command in the rear knew what had happened. The observer on duty in the tower saw a large number of Americans approaching. Knowing that the Germans had planned a strong counter attack for the same morning he wrote a message to his headquarters commenting on the progress of the German counter attack since large numbers of Americans could be seen coming to the rear. He was captured before he could send the message.

During the day of Oct. 3 the Americans made two advances of more than two miles each. The first was to

Shoulders All Baking Cares

When CALUMET comes in, all baking troubles take quick leave. You go right ahead and mix up baking materials, for biscuits—cakes—anything without fear of uncertainty. Calumet makes you forget failure.

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

is the most popular because it does give most perfect results. It has the biggest demand because it is the most dependable. The fact that it is the biggest seller proves that it is the best. A trial will convince you that there is none just as good. Buy again—if you are not satisfied take it back and get your money back.

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

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

**HIGHEST QUALITY
HIGHEST AWARDS**

Blanc Mont and Medeah farm and the second to the bank of the River Aisne, in front of St. Etienne. They advanced so far there was great danger of their being cut off and encircled. A French division was put in to straighten out the line. Its attack on the morning of Oct. 4 was retarded by enemy gas. But on Oct. 5 the line was advanced to include the St. Etienne-Orfeuill road.

The Thirty-sixth Division is made up of national guard boys of Texas and Oklahoma and was trained at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth.

"Flu" Epidemic in New York Abates.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza in Greater New York has reached its crest and with the number of new cases daily decreasing health authorities are preparing to cope with the resultant cases of pneumonia.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, today said that in a few days he believes there would be a marked decline in new cases of influenza and that he expects the pneumonia cases to increase.

A total of 4875 cases of influenza was reported today. This was over a hundred cases less than yesterday's total. New cases of pneumonia today totaled 645, against 358 yesterday.

In view of the abatement of the influenza wave, Health Commissioner Copeland has abandoned the contemplated drastic action of prohibiting public meetings and closing schools, theatres and other amusement places.

Be sure that the oven is evenly hot before baking a pie and you need not be afraid of a soggy undercrust.

A feather bed is an excellent thing to choke a fire with if it has not made much headway.

THE CALL TO ACTION

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS AND PASTES. FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES. PRESERVE THE LEATHER.

The F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS, LIMITED, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stop That Cough

With a bottle of our

White Pine and Tar Compound

Pleasant to take and gives immediate relief.

CROCKETT DRUG COMPANY

The House of Service

Local News Items

Lester Click Dead.

Lester Click, son of Mr. J. N. Click, a prominent farmer living near Lovelady, died of influenza and pneumonia at the family home on Tuesday of last week. Funeral services were held Wednesday and interment in the Lovelady cemetery followed. Mr. Click was in the prime of life, ambitious and hopeful of the future. Those bereaved have the sympathy of the community.

Sam Leediker Dead.

Sam Leediker, one of Houston county's prominent citizens, died at his home at Cut Thursday morning. Funeral services were held Friday. Mr. Leediker was in middle life and a man of family, and a career of future usefulness was shortened by his demise. He died of the prevailing epidemic, influenza and pneumonia. Besides his immediate family, many friends and relatives are left to mourn his passing.

Marriage Licenses.

Recent issuances of marriage license have been as follows:

- Hugh Brown and Lola De-Moss.
- Will Sherman and Sylvia Thompson.
- George Sammons and Georgia Liggett.
- Lamb Brusard and Mrs. Emmie Carr.
- Robert Tillis and Edna Bennett.
- Robert J. Warren and Maggie D. Hines.
- Delbert Mask and Mary Moore.
- Richard Parker and Bessie Smith.
- John L. Sims and Ina Sims.

William R. Matchett Dead.

William R. Matchett, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Matchett, living east of Crockett, died in the base hospital at Camp Mills, N. J., Monday evening, as announced in a telegram to Mrs. Matchett Tuesday morning.

William R. Matchett enlisted in the army at Camp Travis, San Antonio, and was sent to Camp Wheeler, Georgia, for his military training, where he became a member of Company L of the 123 Infantry of the 31 Division. The 31st Division, a national guard division, finishing its training at Camp Wheeler, was sent to Camp Mills, presumably to soon see overseas service. At Camp Mills William R. Matchett was overtaken by that dreaded malady, influenza, and pneumonia developed. The father was telegraphed Saturday and

left that afternoon for Camp Mills, arriving there Monday night to find that the life of his son had just passed out. The remains should reach Crockett by the end of this week.

William R. Matchett was well liked by all who were fortunate enough to know him and had prepared well to give a good accounting of himself in the service of his country. Saddened hearts and bowed heads await the return of all that remains of a faithful soldier boy.

Expert Meat Cutter.

We wish to announce to the public of Crockett that we have been able to procure the services of Mr. Gus Merchant, formerly of Houston, an expert meat cutter and a first-class man in every respect. Mr. Merchant is well-experienced in his line of business and knows how to cut meat to the very best advantage. The public is respectfully asked to give Mr. Merchant a trial and satisfactory meat cuts are guaranteed, as we butcher none but the very best of meat animals. New sanitary regulations are being inaugurated in our market and the buying public may be assured of the very best in everything when patronizing us.

2t. Arnold Brothers.

District Court News.

All cases set for trial in the district court this week were postponed by the court on account of the influenza epidemic.

Divorces were granted during the first week of district court as follows:

- Jim Kennard vs. Lizzie Kennard.
- Mary Coleman vs. W. Coleman.
- Luna Sims vs. John L. Sims.
- Ed Reece vs. Jessie Reece.
- Isaac Williams vs. Lizzie Williams.
- Birdie Colter vs. Eddie Colter.
- Willie Ratcliff vs. Sallie Ratcliff.
- Amy Carr vs. Alex Carr.
- Berthuna Rhodes vs. Dave Rhodes.
- John O. Fears vs. Della Fears.
- Andrew Ford vs. Parthenia Ford.
- Lizzie McGill vs. Houston McGill.
- Lizzie Braker vs. Green Braker.
- Allie King vs. Martin King.
- Will Jones vs. Julia Ann Jones.
- Will Sherman vs. Isabella Sherman.
- E. Tannehill vs. D. Tannehill; maiden name, Eddie Downes, restored.
- J. Lee vs. O. Lee.
- Sam Robinson vs. M. Robinson.
- E. Green vs. S. Green.
- W. Robinson vs. L. Robinson.

Martin Scarborough Dead.

Martin Scarborough died late Wednesday afternoon, October 16, of influenza and pneumonia. Practically a young man and apparently robust in constitution, he was cut down at the beginning of a life of usefulness to his family, to his country and to himself. Martin was a good man and a good citizen. He had spent more than half his life in Crockett and by his manly conduct had endeared himself to our people. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church. He was born at or near Slocum in Anderson county, coming to Crockett and engaging in business soon after his marriage. He leaves a wife and a small son, besides many relatives and friends in Cherokee, Anderson and Houston counties, to mourn his death. His remains were laid to rest in Glenwood cemetery at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Walter Driskell Dead.

Walter Driskell died at his home in this city Friday afternoon of the prevailing epidemic, influenza and pneumonia, after an illness of about a week's duration. Funeral services were held Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock and interment in Glenwood cemetery followed.

Walter Driskell was a son of Mr. W. L. Driskell of Lovelady. He was born and reared in the Holly community east of Lovelady and married when young. Coming from Lovelady to Crockett a number of years ago, he engaged in business and was enjoying a successful trade when overtaken by the fearful malady and cut off in the prime of life from the promise of future success.

He was a member of the Christian church and of the Masonic lodge. He came of a sturdy stock and was a good, upright citizen. By his death a sorrowing widow and four children are bereft of a loving and dutiful husband and father. These have the sympathy of our people.

Mrs. Mary Sue Mangum.

Mrs. Mary Sue Mangum, wife of J. F. Mangum, died of influenza and pneumonia at the family home in this city Sunday night. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and interment followed in Glenwood cemetery. Mrs. Mangum was an active member of the Baptist church and the services were conducted by the Baptist pastor, Rev. L. L. Sams.

Before her marriage to Mr. J. F. Mangum, now county attorney, Mrs. Mangum was Miss Susie Cloud, whose mother is yet living and who was present at the bedside of the daughter when death came. Mrs. Mangum had a large circle of friends whose hearts are saddened by her untimely death.

Besides the mother there is left to mourn their loss the devoted husband and four young children—to mourn the loss of a trusting wife and loving mother. There is left to mourn also the loss of a sister, Mrs. Ben Janes of this city and Messrs. Will and Clay Cloud, living east of Crockett. The bereaved relatives have the sympathy and condolence of all our people.

R. E. McConnell Dead.

Mr. R. E. McConnell died at his home in this city at 1:30 o'clock Friday morning. His death was due to influenza, pneumonia and other complications. Having been in declining health for years, the ravages of the disease soon made inroads on his constitution that could not be overcome by medicine and the skill of the physician.

Mr. McConnell was one of Crockett's most prominent and popular citizens. Generous to a fault, he never knew what it was to deny any friend a favor. Born, reared and educated in Crockett, the friends of his boyhood were still his friends until the last day.

Early in life he engaged in business in the town of his birth and his business thrived for a number of years. But of late years, on account of failing

We Offer the Following Special Prices for Saturday:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Wheat Bran, per sack..... | \$2.40 |
| Corn Chops, per sack..... | 3.85 |
| Feed Oats, per bushel..... | 1.00 |
| Seed Oats, per bushel..... | 1.12 |
| Prairie Hay, large bales, per bale... | 1.35 |

And many other items in proportion.

Come to see us.

Arnold Brothers

GROCERIES AND FEED.

health, he had been reducing his business with the view of retiring.

When a young man he was united in marriage with Miss Maude Cone, daughter of a former Crockett citizen, long since deceased. By his death there is left a widow and two daughters, Misses Otice and Maude McConnell; also two sons, Cyrus and Robert McConnell. He is survived also by his mother, Mrs. John McConnell, and four brothers, Messrs. W. V., J. A., Dan and Henry McConnell, the latter of Haskell. All are residents of Crockett except Judge McConnell. There is also left a sister, Mrs. A. B. Burton.

Mr. McConnell was a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic lodge. Funeral services were conducted by the Masons Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, interment following in Glenwood cemetery. As a fitting testimony to the love and esteem in which the deceased was held, the newly made grave was banked high with the choicest of flowers. Rev. Chas. U. McLarty officiated as minister.

Sandwiches should have only one piece of bread buttered, the other spread with filling.

See that none of the gates on your place sag—time is wasted in opening such gates.

Captain B. B. Arrington Dead.

Captain B. B. Arrington died at his home in this city early Sunday afternoon at an advanced age. Captain Arrington had been in declining health for several years and his death was therefore not altogether unexpected. He leaves the devoted wife and two daughters, Misses Bunnie and Lee Arrington; two sons, Ben and John Arrington. The bereft wife is a sister of Dr. John B. Smith, the well known, but retired, Crockett physician.

Captain Arrington was affiliated in membership with the Presbyterian church and the Masonic lodge. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon by Rev. S. F. Tenney and interment, under the auspices of the Masonic lodge, followed in Glenwood cemetery.

Captain Arrington was one of Crockett's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens. He was a veteran of the war between the states and it was often related of him that no more valiant knight of the south's cause served in that long and historic struggle. He is gathered to the reward of the comrades who have passed before.

Oat bannocks are the oldest form of bread, and still one of the best.

YOUR DOLLAR

Do you always kiss your dollar good-bye when you exchange it for an article?

You should if you don't spend it economically.

Your dollar unwisely spent is lost.

Your dollar not taken good care of will not take care of you. Let us make your dollar serve you best.

Caprielian Brothers

Groceries and Feed.

"The Store Where Your Dollars Go Farther"

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

With Our Subscribers.

Callers at the Courier office report no improvement in the influenza epidemic. They believe, however, that the crest has been reached and that a marked improvement will soon be evident.

A new order has been issued by the war industries board and that is that newspapers, to be classed as essential industries, must devote not less than three-fourths of their space to war matter. A newspaper cannot be run for any other purpose during the war and be considered an essential industry.

Editors of newspapers were some time ago placed on their honor by the government as censors of what they should publish regarding the war. Editors were advised to watch carefully their columns to avoid the creeping in of anything that would give information, aid or comfort to the enemy.

The Courier is gladly cooperating with the government in all things pertaining to the war, and all demands are cheerfully accepted and in the same spirit adopted.

Subscribers calling to renew or sending in their renewals and subscriptions since last issue are as follows:

Lieutenant R. R. Baker, Camp Meade, Md.

Lee Rich, Crockett Rt. A.

Davis Denny, Rice Institute.

William H. Beazley, College Station.

J. A. Berry, Lovelady Rt. 3.

Elbert Betts, Camp Bowie.

Dr. W. D. McCarty, Grape-land.

W. T. Craig, Augusta Rt. 1.

C. F. Peterson, Crockett Rt. 1.

D. McCullough (col.), Crockett Rt. 4.

A. J. Givens (col.), Kennard Route 3.

M. P. Warfield (col.), Grape-land Rt. 2.

Commissioned Officers' School.

Main Barracks,
San Francisco, Cal.,
October 17, 1918.

Editor Courier:

We sailors are entertained most royally out here. Dances are given for us almost every night.

We have been quarantined for almost a month now on account of Spanish influenza. The lid was put on about three days before a single case appeared over in the city, so we have had none here on the island. We are receiving prophylactics for it just the same. I guess we will be puncture proof after awhile, as we are shot for everything.

I have completed the gunners' school here, coming out rated as third-class gunner's mate, and now am in the commissioned officers' school, which when finished will rate me as an ensign.

Wishing you much success in your business, I am yours truly,
E. D. Foster.

Students' Army Training Corps.

S. A. T. C. Barracks,
Denton, Texas,
October 20, 1918.

Editor Courier:

I am in the S. A. T. C. of the North Texas State Normal, and as this is Sunday morning and a blue time for a boy lying around the barracks, with no church services to attend, or anywhere else to go, thought I would drop a line or two to a dear old home paper. I read all of them every week, and must say I do enjoy them.

I have had an attack of the "Spanish Flu," and, "believe me, neighbor," it is not the least bit good company. Was confined to the hospital for two weeks, and have been in quarters for the past week. I have been away from home four weeks, and have reported to classes only two days, and have not been to drill a single day. You might imagine that is a gloomy outlook for me. I am now on "Duty C." That means to report to classes

MOST IMPORTANT SCHOOL AMENDMENT

To the Voters of Houston County:

I desire to call to your attention a matter of unusual importance, which is coming up for decision at the general election in November. I refer to the proposed Amendment to the State Constitution, Article VII, Section 3, to be voted on, providing for free text-books for the children in the common schools of this state.

The advantages embodied in the provisions of this bill must be obvious to every friend of public education. Free text books are regarded as an essential element of any free school system. The measure is not only popular among the leading educators of Texas, but is favored by our political leaders as well, it having been endorsed by the Democratic Convention in Waco, September 4. The matter of furnishing free text-books in schools is in no sense an experiment; many States have enacted similar laws while many cities have adopted the practice wholly or in part.

We must all concede that the school is the most potent agency in the world today controlling the destinies of mankind. Victory, when it finally comes, will make the world safe for democracy. The Russian Revolutionists sought liberty and free government, but their pathetic ignorance and lack of training and enlightenment have thus far cheated them of these desirable blessings.

Every measure enacted for the improvement of public education but strengthens the foundation of our democracy for which our sons are today battling beyond the seas.

Let every loyal citizen ponder well the destinies bound up in this decision to be rendered on election day, and vote this amendment. Very respectfully,

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

only; but remember, I also report to mess formation, the time everyone longs for.

You should be here to see us boys (about one hundred in number) go into the mess hall. We have to form in line, and march in and get cup, plate, knife, fork and spoon. Perhaps you have heard the expression of things "rattling like a mule in a tin stable." This surely reminds me of that expression.

You should see how these north and west Texas boys look at Hall and myself when we tell them where we live. We are the only boys from that section. They have the idea that a person can not live there without being sick nearly all the time. Some of them declare they would not live there, if given the whole county. But listen to the lad's reply. I tell them I would like nowhere else, for that is the place to enjoy life; and when we S. A. T. C. boys get Kaiser Bill's scalp, I'm going back there to live and die.

For amusement in the barracks, we have several good songsters, and a guitar and violin. They play and sing lots of songs I was used to hearing at home, and you can imagine that would make us think of home once more. We shall get us a piano soon, and then everything will be as "keen as frog hair."

I must say it was a sad shock to hear of the death of our dear friend and soldier boy, Wyatt N. Creath. He died in the service of our country, and his death is mourned by all patriots who knew him. We boys and girls from Belott extend our deepest sympathy to his father and dear little sisters and brother.

Here's my best regards to all friends at home.

George E. Kelley.

What poor, defenseless creatures women would be if they couldn't cry.

Table scraps are more useful fed to hens than to a worthless dog.



Pay W. S. S. Pledge Week October 24-31



It's your time to charge the Hun lines. That W. S. S. pledge you made is due and payable to the United States Government

October 24-31

All the banks and postoffices in the country have the Stamps ready for you. Their services are yours in Uncle Sam's service.

ARCH BAKER,
Chairman W. S. S. Committee.

In Memory of Wyatt N. Creath.

Camp Travis, Texas,
Company C, 85th Inf.,
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1918.

Mr. W. G. Creath,
Crockett, Texas.

Dear Sir—I am writing you this eve in regard to the death of your son, Private, First Class, Wyatt N. Creath, who died of pneumonia at the base hospital, Camp Travis, Texas, on the morning of October 14, 1918. It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we inform you of the sudden taking away of Private, First Class, Creath.

I, myself, have not been with the organization long, nor have I known your son very long since my connection with the company, but I can state that, and it is the opinion of both the company officers and all men of this command, he possessed the rare qualities that go toward making a true soldier and gentleman.

Private Creath was beloved by every man in his company, and his officers were quick to note and realize that in him they had a man they could trust and depend on, and one who no doubt would have had a bright future in the military world.

He was cheerful, always willing to do any duty whatsoever assigned him, and was an example of faithfulness to duty and strict attention to his military work at all times. I cannot express too highly the esteem in which he was held by all men with whom he was associated, especially the older members of the company, and with whom he was associated and served in the 19th infantry.

His gentlemanly ways and his sterling qualities were as an incentive to other men with whom he was associated, and in his death we know we have lost a member who would have risen high in his chosen profession. He took all tasks allotted to him in a serious light, and they were always certain to be carried out to the best of his ability.

It is quite true that he was not

given the opportunity to fight side by side with his comrades on the battlefields of Europe, yet he made the "supreme sacrifice," and is as much a hero as though he had fought and died for the cause of Liberty "Over There." Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to his family, relatives and all his friends, and we shall always cherish the memory of your son, and know that in his death we have suffered a loss which will be irreparable. Sincerely,
E. M. Giles,
First Lt., 85th Inf.,
adv. Commanding Company.

Ferguson Takes Up Notes Aggregating \$150,000.

Belton, Texas, Oct. 18.—A deed has been placed on the records of the county conveying eight tracts of land from James E. Ferguson, joined by his wife, Miriam A. Ferguson, to Q. U. Watson, for which the consideration is given as \$10 cash paid by said Q. U. Watson, and the further cancellation and delivery of three promissory notes, one dated February 22, 1917, payable August 22, 1919; one under date of April 12, 1917, payable April 19, 1919; the other dated April 24, 1917, due and payable April 24, 1919. Each of the notes was for \$50,000, bearing 5 per cent interest.

Clean nests will insure clean eggs.

IS YOUR BEDROOM COZY?

That spot in which most folks are born and die, that haven where they find rest and intimacy between those two great journeys certainly should be as comfortable, convenient and inviting as taste and weans will permit.

WE SPECIALIZE

in bedroom furnishings. Our beds are designed for solid, old-fashioned comfort. Our wardrobes, dressing tables, chiffoniers, dressers, clothes chests, and the like, are sure to strike your fancy. And prices?—It is an economy to trade with us.

DEUPREE & WALLER, Inc.

Furniture and Undertaking.

GERMANS MASSED IN FRONT OF AMERICANS

General March Gives Idea of Resistance to Be Met by United States Soldiers.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The German defense lines on the most vital sector in France—the Argonne-Meuse front—are beginning to crack under the strain of steady pressure by French and American troops. An early breaking of the German resistance and the advances of the French and American armies on a wide front toward the great trunk railway which is the immediate objective of allied operations is predicted by many officers here.

Official statements indicating that new German divisions are being poured into this sector clearly show the anxiety of the German high command over the situation. General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, commenting today on the military situation, brought out very clearly the efforts the enemy is making to meet the American advance.

"In front of our own troops in the Argonne," he said, "a very large mass of German troops has been concentrated, since it is imperative for the enemy to protect the railroad line which runs from Mezieres to Metz."

General March pointed out that the front held between the Oise and Meuse by the allies roughly parallels this great railway system throughout its length and threatens it at all points.

From other sources it was learned today that more than thirty German divisions have been identified in the narrow sector immediately northwest of Verdun, where American and French forces continue to work their way slowly forward despite bitter resistance and strongly fortified enemy positions.

The French have obtained a flanking position on the east bank of the Aisne River, in the western outskirts of the forest of Argonne, while to the east of the Meuse the operations of American troops indicate that the line is being extended and straightened in preparation for a wide assault when the enemy defenses have been sufficiently reduced. There is good reason to believe that some part of the Second American Army is holding this eastern extension of the Verdun front.

Bears Relation to Meuse.

At no other point on the whole western front, with the exception of the center arch of the line from the Serre to the region of Valenciennes, are the German forces massed in strength comparable to that being employed on the Meuse, since the enemy can not spare reserves from the center in the face of the drive to back up his hard-pressed left flank. It is this, coupled with the improving tactical situation in the Argonne, that leads observers here to anticipate the beginning at any time of a new drive on the Meuse front.

General March announced that five American corps and division commanders who have been actively engaged in France are returning home on the recommendations of General Pershing to take important assignments here. They are Major Generals Omar Bundy, who organized and commanded the Fifth Army Corps and who will go to command Camp Pike, Ark.; Clarence B. Edwards, who took to

France the Twenty-sixth (New England National Guard) Division, and who will be assigned to command Camp Lee, Va.; John E. McMahon, who commanded the Fifth (regular) Division and will be assigned to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; George H. Cameron, who commanded the First and Fourth (regular) divisions and later the Second Army Corps, new assignment not announced, and Beaumont S. Buck, recently awarded the distinguished service cross for gallantry in action, at which time he was wounded, new assignment not announced.

Major General George B. Duncan, who commanded the Seventy-seventh (New York National Army) Division will not be returned to the United States as previously announced. General March said General Duncan has recovered his health and will be returned to active duty.

Army Units Identified.

Identifying units operating with the British east of Cambrai, General March named the 106th Infantry and the 104th, 109th and 106th Machine Gun Battalions. The Fortieth (California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado) and the Eighty-third (Ohio and West Pennsylvania) divisions, General March said, are depot divisions and have not been in action, while the Eighty-fourth (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois) Division is now arriving in France.

In making these announcements General March laid great stress upon the fact that all the officers ordered home had done splendid work at the front and proved their ability on every occasion. He indicated that they were all men of more advanced years upon whom the strain of active campaigning bore heavily.

Reverting to the military situation, General March pointed out that the Franco-American line from the Meuse to the Oise stood virtually parallel to the great railway line north of the Belgian frontier and constituted a threat against that line throughout its entire length. Among American divisions on the line General March identified the Seventy-ninth (Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia), Eightieth (Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania), Thirty-third (Illinois), and the Eighty-second (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) as being east of the Meuse. West of the Meuse are the Seventy-sixth (New England and New York), Sixty-eighth (New York, New Jersey and Delaware), Seventy-seventh (New York City and vicinity), and Thirty-second (Michigan and Wisconsin).

STATEWIDE LAW IS HELD TO BE VOID

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS DECLARES PROHIBITION ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Austin, Texas, Oct. 23.—In an elaborate opinion by Associate Judge W. C. Morrow, a majority of the court of criminal appeals today held the statewide prohibition law unconstitutional and of no effect, ordering the discharge of Relator F. Meyer of San Antonio. Associate Judge Prendergast dissented and filed a brief document which he denominated an "earnest protest" against the decision of the court, giving notice that if the court persists in its position on motion for rehearing he will write more fully "showing the undoubted validity of said law."

Succinctly stated, Judge Morrow's opinion holds the statewide act void on the ground that it is in conflict with section 20, article 16, of the state constitution, which reads:

"The legislature shall at its first session enact a law whereby the voters of any county, justice precinct, town or city (or such subdivisions of a county as may be designated by the commissioners court of said county) may by a majority vote, determine from time to time whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within the prescribed limits."

With the voiding of the statewide law comes the return of the ten-mile zone law, which will continue prohibition in the territory within ten miles of all army camps, flying fields and shipyards in Texas. This means that San Antonio, Galveston, Houston, Beaumont, Fort Worth, El Paso, Del Rio, Eagle Pass and Wichita Falls will remain dry. Their status is not changed, except as to transportation of liquor. Under the state law it could be brought in for personal use, but under the zone law it can not be brought in at all. Intoxicating liquors are absolutely prohibited from the ten-mile circle under the now existing zone law. Its validity was previously upheld by a majority decision, with opinion by Judge Morrow. In that instance Judge Prendergast agreed with the writer. On this occasion Presiding Judge Davidson concurs.

Railroad Passengers in Canada Must Wear Influenza Masks.

Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 21.—All railroad passengers in Alberta must wear masks as a precautionary measure against the spread of Spanish influenza, the provincial board of health ruled today. Persons without masks will not be allowed to board trains.

BENSON AND HOUSE ARE NOW IN FRANCE

WAY CLEARED FOR BEGINNING OF DELIBERATIONS BY WAR COUNCIL.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Arrival in France of Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, and Admiral Benson, the highest ranking officer in the American navy, has cleared the way for beginning of such deliberations by the supreme war council at Versailles as may be necessary to frame the draft of an armistice to be submitted to Germany. The premiers of the allied countries, who make up the political element of the council, can be assembled on short notice, but it is presumed their presence will not be necessary until the military and naval members have completed their work.

It is said today in official quarters that Colonel House would not be a member of the council, at least for the present; that he simply is the eyes and ears of the president in Europe, charged with ascertaining the exact state of public and private feeling in regard to all matters connected with the war. Possessed of full knowledge of this nature, it is believed the president will be even better prepared than heretofore to deal with every phase of the complex problems that will arise as soon as negotiations for an armistice and peace are fully under way.

Individual views of the entente powers are certain to develop as to the action of President Wilson in boldly stating the war aims of the United States; in fact, it is understood that the president desires to have these disclosed at the earliest possible moment so that a united front on these questions might be presented to the common enemy by prior agreement among the countries fighting the central powers.

Colonel House will be in a position to learn these separate views and perhaps to reconcile apparently conflicting interests and desires through personal discussions.

Later Colonel House may take a place at the council table if President Wilson desires. The president has a vote in the council in the disposition of political matters, and it is regarded as possible that he may delegate this power to Colonel House. It has been suggested, however, that the use of the term "vote" in connection with the proceedings of the council is misleading. What is meant is rather a voice in the proceedings, for there is to be no voting in the ordinary sense—on question of majorities or minorities. The members are charged to broach freely for discussion any subjects they please, and if any line of action is deemed necessary each representative will notify his own government of the general sense of the council and it will be for the home government to give the necessary instructions for any change in policy.

Admiral Benson's status differs from that of Colonel House in that he presents himself at Versailles in his capacity as the ranking officer of the American navy, and consequently, probably, will be welcomed as an expert and authority by the technical members of the council. No one knows the extent of the powers with which he has been clothed by the president or Secretary Daniel, but it is assumed that he can give any orders necessary to carry out the naval phases of an armistice that is agreed upon, so far as it may be necessary to affect the American naval forces in European waters.

The official copies of President Wilson's latest response to the German notes, together with the correspondence incident thereto, making in all eleven separate communications, were not delivered by cable to the entente governments until today. Of course, London, Paris and Rome already were in possession of the unofficial text of the notes as received through the press and by radio, but these were not sufficient upon which to base official action.

Major Accidentally Shoots and Kills Self With Pistol.

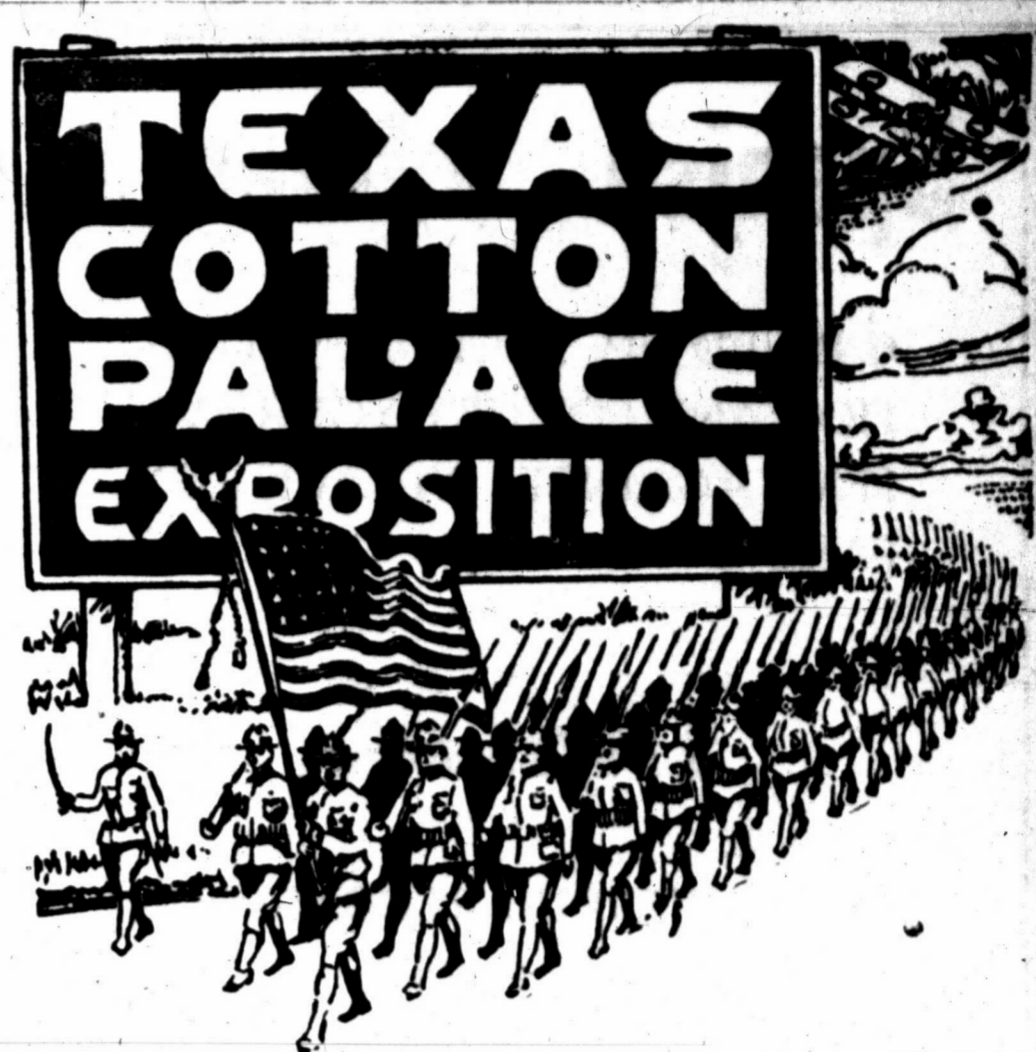
Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 25.—Major Alexander P. Cronkhite, son of Major General A. Cronkhite, in command of the Eightieth Division, now in France, accidentally shot himself here today with an automatic pistol, and died within two minutes. Major Cronkhite was in the 213th Engineers. The accident occurred on the pistol range.

Major Cronkhite had fired a shot at the target and turned to remark on the excellence of it. The words were no sooner spoken than the pistol in his hand was discharged, the ball entering his breast. He graduated from West Point in 1915.

Warning Issued Against Use of Alcohol in Influenza.

New York, Oct. 21.—A warning to Spanish influenza sufferers against the use of alcoholic beverages was issued tonight by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, who declared alcohol tended to increase the danger from the disease.

There is a period in the treatment of pneumonia, Dr. Copeland added, when the use of alcohol as a stimulant produces good results.



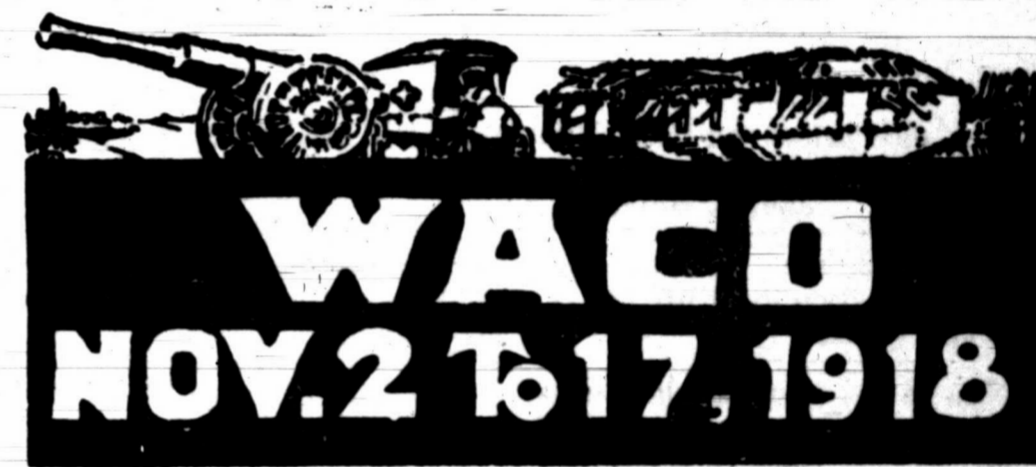
The Only Big Fair to be Held in Texas this Year!

and the Government has granted Special Rates on all Railroads to Waco During the Exposition Dates.

The Government has provided the Big Allied War Exhibit of fourteen solid car loads of War Trophies which is an exposition in itself, and in addition, the Government is sending many carloads of Agricultural and Livestock exhibits.

Come and see the Soldiers from Camp MacArthur in realistic war fare before the big New Grandstand, and the Automobile Races, and Aeroplane Flyers from Rich Field Aviation Camp.

The best Vaudeville in the World FREE in the Coliseum both afternoon and night.



TEXANS OF 90TH DIVISION PRAISED

In This Battle Texas Troops Cleared the Enemy From Twenty-Six Square Miles.

Washington, October 22.—Senator Sheppard has just received from France a copy of the words of praise sent to the Texas troops in the 90th division following their gallant work in the St. Mihiel salient last month by their commanding general, General U. G. McAlexander. This memorandum issued from headquarters on September 30 reads:

"The brigade commanders wish to praise in unmeasured terms the organizations of the brigades that have accomplished their missions since early morning, September 12, 1918. You have received your baptism of fire in a truly splendid manner, worthy of your people at home, and of the great States that you represent. In front of you the Germans had lines of defenses which they had constantly improved through a period of four years. These you broke and in a series of rapid operations made yourselves masters of over 26 square kilometers of enemy territory until checked by his second defensive system.

"No higher ideals have ever been fought for than those for which you fight. Your enemy has violated every law of God and man and has committed every atrocity of which his cruel mind could conceive. Close with him and let steel put an end to his self-styled campaign of frightfulness."

In a letter to Senator Sheppard enclosing the memorandum, the adjutant, E. H. Teall, says General William H. Johnston, who commanded at Camp Travis, has been assigned to another division. General McAlexander, who succeeded him, is declared to be carrying on in a splendid manner the work started by General Johnston.

Details of Armistice May Be Made Known in Short Time.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Although formulation of terms in answer to the request of the German government for an armistice and peace is regarded as a task difficult because of its im-

portance, the general opinion here is that little delay may be expected. That the supreme war council already has considered the problem is known. Exchange of opinion between Washington and the allied capitals has developed a common understanding upon which the armistice terms may be based.

It was considered not unlikely today that serious consideration of the form of the armistice to be offered Germany already is in progress. For that reason the details may be made known to Germany and the world within a comparatively short time.

That Germany might block the preparation of armistice plans by a note refusing to accept the terms outlined by President Wilson in his reply has not been regarded.

In some quarters the belief was reiterated today that Germany has not as yet reached the point in the decline of military strength where she would accept an armistice looking toward peace at any price. Increasing pressure by the German people to end the war before another winter sets in was considered by others as daily making it more difficult for the government to do other than allow the terms of an armistice to be laid down at least.

Details of an armistice can be arranged prior to the reaching of a complete agreement on terms of peace, it was pointed out, and such details may be announced while the basis of peace is being worked out.

Comment of London and Paris newspapers, reflecting the attitude of the peoples of England and France and in many cases that of officials on the reply of President Wilson, has been considered most satisfactory today by officials. Whatever doubts as to the attitude that would be taken by those countries on the action of the president in transmitting the German request has been removed entirely by a reading of the foreign comment.

Huns Evacuating Serbia, Montenegro and Albania.

London, Oct. 18.—The evacuation of the territory of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro by forces of the central powers has been begun, according to a dispatch from Vienna forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News Agency.

The allied troops in Serbia continue successfully their advance northward from Nish. A statement from the Serbian war office announces that the Serbs have captured Kruchevats, 30 miles northwest of Nish.

COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE

Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.

Gonzales, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Philpot, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It was right under my left rib. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days... I suffered this way for three years, and got to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go... I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. I just was unable to do a thing. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of our getting anything to help me.

One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonials I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle... I am now a well woman and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today. 78

LUDENDORFF, GER- MANY'S MASTER STRATEGIST, QUILTS

Man Who Boasted He Would Crush
France and England Before U. S.
Could Strike, Has Resigned.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—General Ludendorff, first quartermaster general of the German army, has resigned, says a telegram from Berlin. In accepting his resignation, the emperor has decreed that the lower Rhenish infantry regiment No. 39, of which General Ludendorff long had been commander, shall bear his name.

In the resignation of General Ludendorff, Germany loses what often has been described as her "military brain."

Unknown before the war, General Erich Ludendorff sprang into prominence in the fall of 1914 as chief-of-staff to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, then a general, in the operations against the Russians. When Von Hindenburg was given the chief command in August, 1916, Ludendorff was appointed first quartermaster general, but his position in reality has been chief-of-staff and collaborator with Von Hindenburg.

Soon after his appointment as first quartermaster general, Ludendorff began to be looked upon as the real "boss" of Germany and was recognized as the representative of the pan-Germans at great headquarters. It was Ludendorff who brought about the retirement of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and he was reputed to have been responsible for the appointment to the chancellorship of Michaelis and Von Hertling, both of whom were described as stop-gaps.

General Ludendorff was reported to have been the originator of the plan of the German offensive of 1918. The plan called for offensive operations on the western front which would split the British and French armies and compel the allies to beg for peace before the strength of the American army could be available to any great extent. It was planned that if the offensive failed then Germany would resort to a diplomatic campaign in order to secure peace.

Since the death of the German offensive and the successful offensive of Marshal Foch, reports from Germany have been to the effect that Ludendorff and Von Hindenburg were losing their popularity in Germany, both because peace did not result from the German attacks and because of the heavy casualties suffered by the Germans.

WORK OF GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS

Camp Travis, Texas, Oct. 28.—German propagandists again are seeking to cause dissatisfaction and heart aches among the thousands of homes in Texas and Oklahoma, and other sections of the country, from which men have gone forth to do their part in the present war. Insidious and venomous as the plans have been they have always been discovered in time to prevent them being successful.

Now comes the German and the German sympathizer with stories "from reliable people" as to the horrible conditions which have been found to exist in the hospitals and military training camps of the country. According to these people the men are given no attention, they are allowed to die of cold, or of hunger. They have been given no medicine or proper medical attention.

Then some subtle German mind conceived the idea of having doctors and nurses caught in the act of injecting influenza germs into the food of men in the camp. To make this more realistic they decided these men or women should be "shot at sunrise." Then they spread their stories in the hope of making people lose faith in the government and its efforts. This story was started in various sections of the country and has been attributed to practically every camp in the United States.

Added to this have been frequent telephone calls from anonymous parties to prominent Red Cross people in San Antonio and elsewhere alleging that men in camps were without cover, were without food, etc. These workers, often in the middle of the night, have hurried in cars to the places mentioned and found that their informant merely had been seeking to cause trouble.

It will be recalled that last winter when pneumonia broke out in the camps of the country that frequent rumors of a very similar nature were circulated. These were found to be false. Then it was charged ground glass had been found in food of soldiers at training camps. Again this proved false. Then the propagandists switched their efforts to flying camps and it was charged that engines had been tampered with, that wires and nuts on the wings had been loosened, that goggles had been issued of such nature as to make vision defective

and many aviators had been killed as a result.

Later came nation-wide charges that Red Cross garments issued to the soldiers by the Red Cross were being marketed generally at a price from fifty to seventy-five cents. This was an effort to discourage Red Cross knitters giving their time and money and assistance to the government. The government since has taken charge of all knitted garments and issues them as it does other clothing, requiring a strict accounting.

Now, with the soldiers of the United States carrying the Stars and Stripes through Germany's "impregnable lines," the propagandists are seeking to cause worry by circulation of reports of lax conditions in army camps. They have charged all manner of things which never have been proven. Parents, friends and relatives of men in the service have been the people attacked. Every effort has been made by the German sympathizers to cause dissatisfaction at home, to cause worry at home. Then letters naturally would go forward to the men and weaken their morale.

The latest efforts of the Germans in the United States have been directed toward parents of those whose loved ones are in camps. Fake letters have been sent consoling them in the loss of their sons, husbands or friends. Investigation proves the parties alleged to be dead, to be in good health. But the German believes he created a germ of dissatisfaction? He believes he lessened the willingness of the people to stand behind the government.

Parents, wives, children of the men in camps are warned to pay no attention to the constant rumors that are circulated but which are never printed as authentic in responsible newspapers. Beware of the people that tell of horrible conditions in army camps or elsewhere and can only charge it to "someone told me." When you hear such rumors do not pass them on. Brand them as false and help beat the German at his own game in the United States, just as your loved ones are defeating and beating him down by force of arms in Europe.

SPANISH INFLUENZA PRECAUTIONS.
Keep in mind that, like most contagious diseases, influenza is spread by contact; that is, by the transfer of the poison from one person to another. It is spread by sneezing, coughing and spitting, at which times the discharges from the nose and throat are scattered in the air.

Avoid crowds as much as possible, including moving picture theatres and other assembly halls. When feasible avoid crowded cars and stores.

When sneezing or coughing, place your handkerchief before your nose and mouth.

Make sure that you are properly clothed, in accordance with the varying changes in temperature, prevalent at this time of the year.

Fresh air is always good. Keep your bed room windows wide open, and secure as much sleep as possible.

Keep the digestive organs in good condition.

Drink water freely, but be sure that it is fresh.

Avoid common drinking cups, common towels and similar utensils.

Wash your hands frequently.

Use a mild antiseptic or a nose spray or a mouth gargle, especially if your throat is sore or there is a tendency to sneezing.

If you have a "cold" use utensils for your personal use exclusively, or if you are in contact with one so affected be careful not to handle utensils used by them.

Consult family physician at first onset of symptoms suggestive of influenza.

Spread this information as much as possible.

To be up to date these days your community should have an old-clothes clinic, the Department of Agriculture suggests. Not the amount you spend on clothes but the amount you save is the criterion by which you are judged in this year of war. The home demonstration agents usually hold the clinics, and old garments are brought, ripped, and made over by the women under their direction. This wool-conserving campaign in Iowa is particularly strong.

It is announced by President R. E. Vinson of the University of Texas that classes at that institution will not be resumed before Monday, November 4. This action was taken after conference by President Vinson with the local health authorities of Austin. The influenza epidemic among members of the S. A. T. C. and different military schools of the University shows steady improvement.

Of course you have been unable to dodge the fool man who insists upon talking about himself when you want to talk about yourself.

TEXAS IS ASKED TO FURNISH 5,200 MEN

Patriotism Is Keynote in Conference
of Officials of Employment Service.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 27.—With patriotism as its keynote the conference of organizers and examiners of the United States employment service and the public service reserve of Texas met in San Antonio today in the offices of Federal Director H. W. Lewis and discussed the vital necessity of supplying the demands of the United States government for labor in the institutions upon which hang the successful outcome of the war. Reports were made to the federal director from all of the organizers and examiners present.

Director Lewis urged upon the workers the imperative necessity of getting men behind the American soldiers at the front. Special stress was laid on the necessity of meeting the federal government's request that Texas meet the required quota of 5,200 unskilled workers for munitions plants, which the state is pledged to furnish on or before Nov. 20. To date 650 men have been obtained who have indicated a willingness to serve the country in essential war work, and Mr. Lewis has asked that the people of the state be impressed with the knowledge that men must volunteer at once to serve the nation's needs.

"Texas has never failed the nation," said the director, "and in this crisis I am sure the people will respond in true form to the call of our government."

There are plenty of men in non-essential work at this time who could serve ably in various capacities at munitions plants and shipyards. If these men will apply to the nearest office of the United States employment service they will be furnished with all information desired and if they are red-blooded, responsive men they will heed the call of the nation's necessity.

"The mission of the United States employment service is to serve employe and employer in like manner," continued the federal director, "and the interests of both worker and employer are carefully safeguarded by the government through its officials."

A general discussion of the work of the department occupied the afternoon meeting, at which ideas for the good of the service were discussed and a definite future program decided upon. The attitude of the federal service is exemplified by the statement that when the war is finally over only two kinds of people will remain in this country—those who helped to win and those who did not. Texans generally will be found in the former classification.

State Venereal Disease Law Upheld at Houston.

Houston, Texas, Oct. 19.—Judge William Masterson, Fifty-Fifth District Court, this afternoon remanded two women back to the municipal farm, now used for detaining those suffering with venereal diseases, where they are treated, after holding that the State law with reference to handling of persons with social diseases was constitutional, holding that in the two instances at issue Major J. M. Holt, City Health Officer, had performed his duty in accordance with the law and that the two women had been and are legally restrained.

The cases were brought into court through an application for habeas corpus brought at the instance of the mother of the two women, who are sisters. The women had been married to soldiers. Judge Masterson this morning refused to inquire into the case unless affidavit was made under oath that officials of the health department had violated the law in some manner. The pleadings were amended to include charges that the health department authorities had overstepped their authority.

The plaintiffs then placed on the stand a practicing physician, who testified that he did not believe that the two women were suffering from any social disease. Evidence was introduced by the city showing that both were suffering with a disease and it was shown that one woman would be released in about two weeks if cured. The other woman would have to be held longer. It was shown by testimony of police officials that both women are known to them and that evidence of wrongdoing on their part was at hand.

Acknowledgement of Work by Division Put on Record.

Washington, Oct. 26.—An acknowledgement of the work done by the Thirty-sixth Division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma national guard units, on the European battle front, was read into the congressional record Saturday by Representative B. R. Wilson of Texas. The following statement was read from the dispatches:

"Two American divisions have been publicly commended by General Maullin, commander of the Twenty-first French Army Corps. They are the Second, which distinguished itself at the Marne, and the Thirty-sixth of Texas. The latter had its baptism of fire in the battle a few days ago. The Second American Division drove a

deep salient into the German line east of the mountainous region of the Champagne, and forced a general German retreat. The Texas division followed up, winning a number of villages and driving back the Germans near Antigny. The French are deeply impressed especially by the brilliant showing of the Texas division."

"I am glad to call attention to this work of the Texans and Oklahomans," said Mr. Wilson. "It is composed of national guard from the two states and contains many full-blood and other degree Indians from the state to the north of us, which is the first instance brought to my notice of the Indian meeting the boche. Texans are always glad to be associated with men of such valor."

NEW LIBERTY LOAN TO BE NEXT SPRING

Date and Amount of Next Call Not
Decided but It Is Certain There
Will Be Another.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Long before the fourth liberty loan figures have been counted up, or the honor flags have been entirely distributed, or the money paid in, preparations have been started at the treasury for the fifth Liberty loan.

The date has not been determined, nor the amount, nor any other features. The only certain knowledge is that there will be another and it probably will come in the spring of 1919—in March or April. Whether present German maneuvers for peace are successful or not, the government by that time will need more billions to pay the war costs which can decrease only gradually, even if cessation of military effort should come.

So with this situation in mind, the loan organization of the treasury Tuesday had turned its attention to campaign plans for the next loan. It has been suggested that the honor flag, instead of bearing five bars, might carry the Roman numeral "V," standing not only for "five" but also for "victory."

Philosophy in Brief.

Better be not at all than not to be honest.

A call to arms: "John, take the baby."

Politeness often makes liars of honest men.

Kleptomaniacs draw the line at taking hints.

The traveller in the desert is a well wisher.

All women are fit subjects for dress-makers.

Nothing doing for others is the undoing of oneself.

As men of parts, actors are not in it with barbers.

When trouble calls it usually finds a man at home.

The midnight ghost is probably the dead of night.

A public speaker isn't necessarily a thief because he takes the floor.

The path to success is paved with good intentions that were carried out.

Time waits for no man, but men waste a lot of time waiting for women.

And sometimes a man gets married in order to have some one to believe his talk.

It's a pity some folks do not lose their tempers where they can not find them again.

Some folks are like clocks. They are going all the time, but never get anywhere.

A 98-cent clock has one advantage over a \$1,000,000 corporation; it's hands never strike.

Any man who is determined to enjoy life whether he does or not is a true optimist.

Never tell a girl that you love the ground she walks on unless she owns real estate.

Epigrammatic Wisdom.

Washed eggs do not retain their keeping qualities very well.

Celery should be left out as long as possible without freezing.

Make sauerkraut to save some of the cabbage for winter use.

Pumpkins keep better in dry atmosphere at about 50 degrees.

No man ever acquired a lasting brand of popularity by knocking.

All is well that ends according to your own diagram of the finish.

It's a waste of time to advertise for lost friendship or lost umbrellas.

Every man you meet is willing to admit that he was once a fool.

If it were not for politics a lot of lazy men would starve to death.

If a man really loves a woman she does not have to conceal her age.

Milkmen and dancing masters are often at a loss without their pumps.

An Irish philosopher says a great man is one who doesn't have to do the things he is compelled to do.

When a man and woman quarrel the man has an excuse, and the woman has her "excuse."

It's almost impossible for a woman to get into the pink of condition without the aid of a mirror.

Wise is the man who knows what is best worth knowing and does what is best worth doing.

Some men imagine that they were born great and later on achieved a fresh crop of greatness.

The lobster lays 4000 eggs a year. Go to the lobster, thou hen; consider her ways and get busy.

When a fellow boasts that he can't be bought it may be a sign that he hasn't been offered enough.

GERMANY AWAITS ALLIES' PROPOSALS ON ARMISTICE

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the president of the United States.

"The president is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a peoples' government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. "The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has described it in his proclamation. "Solf."

Major General Bundy May Be Commandant of Camp Pike.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 25.—It was learned here today that Major General Omar Bundy has been assigned as commandant of Camp Pike, succeeding Colonel Charles Miller, who has been in command since the departure for France of Major General Samuel D. Sturgis last June. Colonel Miller will remain at Camp Pike as commandant of the infantry central officers' training camp.

Major General Bundy recently returned from France, where he commanded the Second-Division of the American expeditionary army.

Thirty-Sixth Division, Now in France, Changes Its Name.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 18.—Word was received here Friday from Major Alvin M. Ousley, division adjutant of the 36 division now in France, stating that the name of the 36th division had been changed from the "Panther division" to the "Lone Star Division."

The 36th division is composed of officers and men from the Regular Army and the National Guards of Texas and Oklahoma and was trained in the state at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.

Contract Promoter Sentenced.

New York, Oct. 22.—Felix Gouled, a contract promoter, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in the manufacture of army raincoats, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the federal court here Tuesday.

Worth Remembering.

Alcohol removes grass stain.

Make apple butter from imperfect apples.

Vinegar can be made from fruit parings.

Grape juice may be put up without sugar.

Bulbs may be put into the ground in October.

Sweet potatoes keep best in a warm attic.

Let a simple salad form part of every meal.

Excellent cookies are made with peanut butter.

Every child needs a sweater suit for winter.

One good garment will outwear two poor ones.

Good oven holders are made of checked muslin.

Oatmeal makes a good thickening for soups.

Eggs when scrambled should be stirred constantly.

Even the fat of corned beef can be used in cooking.

Potatoes require a cool, dark bin for winter keeping.

Good home-made candy will save the children from craving trashy kinds.

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