

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JANUARY 2, 1919.

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FRANCE TO ADHERE TO WILSON'S POINTS

Foreign Minister Makes Public Announcement of Policy of Country.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Stephen Pichon, the foreign minister, said to the Associated Press today:

"You asked me in what spirit the French government is preparing to participate in the peace negotiations. It is agreeable and easy for me to reply that the ideal which sustained us during the war is guiding us effectually on the eve of peace. This defines our policy.

"We have been attacked; we want security. We have been despoiled; we want restitution. We have been devastated; we want reparation.

"But that which we ask for ourselves we demand for all, and hence are heartily in accord with President Wilson. We intend that peace in erasing the effects of the German crime shall bring to all peoples the certainty that this crime will not be renewed."

M. Pichon, while apparently greatly fatigued from the eighteen-hour session in the chamber of deputies yesterday, made these statements with great energy.

"In order to achieve this," he continued, "the world must be constituted on a new basis. The basic points you know. President Wilson has expressed them; we have adhered to them.

"Rumors of suspicious origin have attempted in the past two weeks to lead one to the belief that notable differences existed between the allies on the conception of peace. In order to dispel doubts and to bring forth the truth, I can not do better than to appropriate the words spoken in London by your president and to declare that the exchanges of views which have just taken place between him and the allied governments have proven the complete accord regarding the meaning and purpose of the duty for the accomplishment of which we have gathered.

"Together we have saved the world's democracy; together we will establish laws which will record in peace the immortal principles for which our soldiers died. The voices from the grave dictate our duty to the living and we are jointly and whole-heartedly ready to fulfill it."

With Our Subscribers.

The Courier editor has been taking a brief vacation since last issue and it is, therefore, hard for him to get "back into the harness again." He does not feel like writing anything this week, and there is nothing much to write about anyway. He is going to content himself and he hopes also his subscribers with the simple, usual and earnest

declaration of best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year for all.

Among those calling since last issue to renew or subscribe, or sending in their renewals and subscriptions, are the following Mrs. W. D. Jackson, Van Vleck, Texas.

L. C. Cannon, Kennard Rt. 1.
C. H. Click, Lovelady.
J. B. Ash, Creek Rt. 1.
John McPhail, Crockett.
J. M. O'Neil, Groveton.
Miss Fannie Mae Wall of Augusta for S. R. Wall, Eaton, Ind.
A. M. Rencher, Grapeland.
Mrs. H. W. Moore, Crockett.
D. J. Cater, San Antonio.
W. R. Petty, Crockett Rt. 3.
C. H. Jones, Crockett.
W. T. Bruton, Lovelady.
H. F. Craddock Jr., San Antonio.

Homer Beazley, Grapeland Route 4.

T. H. Stout, Pennington.
H. D. Whitehead, Pennington.
B. B. Warfield, Crockett.
W. T. Blakeway, Greenville.
J. G. Miller, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. C. B. Garrett, Crockett.
D. H. Rhoden, Crockett Rt. A.
Mrs. J. H. Painter, Crockett.
Lee Patterson, Crockett.
W. G. Creath, Crockett Rt. A.
N. H. Coon, Lovelady Rt. 2.
Johnson Terry (col.), Crockett Rt. 4.

Christmas Festivities.

A number of social affairs were given in Crockett during the holiday season. Notable among these was the party given on Wednesday evening by Miss Sue Denny, complimenting Misses Hazel and Besse Long of Kingston, Ohio. Another social affair of which the Ohio visitors were the honorees was the dinner party given by Mrs. C. L. Edmiston Thursday evening.

Miss Nodelle Jordan entertained a houseful of friends Thursday evening. Guests included school friends and other young friends home from college for the Christmas vacation. Girl friends were invited for a 6 o'clock luncheon and the young men were asked to come at 8:30 o'clock. The luncheon was beautifully served and the object of many complimentary remarks. A program of music on both piano and victrola followed the arrival of the young men and the holiday spirit was emphasized in other forms of entertainment. The decorations throughout the house were beautiful and in keeping with the spirit of the season. The number of pretty girls assembled was the object of many complimentary remarks and the hostess endeared herself to all by her charming manner of entertaining.

Wounded in Battle.

Sergeant O. E. Brennan of Ratcliff has been reported by the war department as wounded on the battlefield in France. Sergeant Brennan began his military training at Camp Travis, San Antonio, and was a member of the 90th Division unless transferred.

AMERICANS MUST SLEEP IN BEDS

PERSHING IS DETERMINED THAT SOLDIERS SHALL BE SERVED.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 29.—(New York Tribune.)—General Pershing, it was learned today, has issued orders that every doughboy in the army of occupation must sleep in a comfortable bed hereafter, regardless of circumstances. When the commander in chief inspected towns, villages and bridgehead areas a few days ago he found troops often billeted in one room, where many were sleeping on an ordinary blanket on the floor. A careful inspection of the occupied area has shown that there are enough beds, with a little shuffling of the civilian population; to provide everybody with comfortable snoring quarters.

Thus the humble doughboy is just beginning to learn to whom he owes the first white sheets in which he has slept for many months.

Heavy snowfall and freezing temperature invaded the Rhineland today, giving the fir-topped hills and pretty valleys an appearance of fairyland. Coasting and snowballing are becoming soldier recreations. I saw hundreds of soldiers today with red-cheeked, sturdy little German children, sharing the kids' sleds and seemingly enjoying the

fun as well as the little ones. In many cases they were paying for their rides down hill by hauling the kids up.

There was much indignation today at the headquarters of the American First Division, in the village of Montabauer. The arrival of a new batch of American mail brought one of America's leading magazines containing a story which credited the marines with the capture of Cantigny, the first village taken by American troops in the European war. Officers of the division asked the Tribune to correct the misstatement, repeating that Cantigny was taken by the Twenty-eighth Infantry, one of the first American infantry regiments to arrive in France, in June, 1917, as part of the First Division.

Lost Mule.

One brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 900 pounds, head and neck lighter color than body, switch of tail has been bobbed; last seen on H. H. Hallmark farm, ten miles east of Crockett. Finder notify Bert Arnold of Pennington, or Arnold Bros., Crockett, and receive \$10 reward. tf.

Automobile Tire.

Lost—Between Crockett and Antrim school house, 10 miles northwest from Grapeland, on Sunday evening, one Ajax tire, size 34x4, fastened on a rim, full of air and ready for use. If returned to J. L. Jordan, Crockett, he will pay a reward of \$5.00. It.*

URGE DEPORTATION OF ENEMY ALIENS

Department of Justice to Ask Legislation in Case of Those Interned.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Deportation of most of the 3,000 or 4,000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to Congress shortly by the department of justice.

Special legislation will be required for the deportations, and it was learned today the department will also ask for authority to prevent the re-entry of these men into this country later. Careful investigation convinces department of justice officials that the larger proportion of those interned should not be left in this country.

The number of enemy aliens interned in this country is understood to be between 3,000 and 4,000. Most of them are Germans, and a few are women. About half are understood to be men who served actively as German agents in the United States. These include trained propagandists, men involved in bomb plots early in the war and during America's neutrality, some who plotted directly against American shipping and the transportation of troops overseas.

There are also many men who were suspected of gathering information for transmission to Germany after the United States entered the war, but against whom specific proof could not be obtained.

Many of the prisoners are men with families in the United States and who have lived here for a number of years.

New Year's Dance.

Some of the young men of Crockett entertained with a New Year's dance Monday evening at Bromberg Hall. The affair was complimentary to the maids of Crockett and visitors. Monday evening was selected because of the availability of a good orchestra which could not be had Tuesday evening. The music was supplied by Thayer's dance orchestra of Houston. A program of twenty regular and four extra numbers was danced, each number receiving the third encore. The grand march was led by Mr. Chas. P. Jones of Houston with Miss Aline Foster of this city. Visiting maids included Miss Durelle Thomas of Dallas, Miss Florine Smither of Huntsville, Misses Hazel and Besse Long of Ohio, Miss Hillie Hart Johnson of Marlin and Miss Lura Mae Owens of Grapeland. Included in the married set were Mrs. J. F. Downes of Dallas and Mrs. Roger Wheelless of Shreveport. Twenty-six couples of Crockett's young people were present, chaperoned by twelve couples of Crockett's married set. The affair will long be remembered for its social enjoyments and splendid music.

QUALITY

H. G. PATTON

PRICE

Groceries and Feed

I WISH YOU ALL A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

We have resolved to continue our same plans and treatment of customers in 1919 as we did in 1918. You can trade at our store with the satisfaction that we sell one and all alike, and that our prices are cheaper than anyone's.

We Have Just Received a Shipment of Dynamite.

WE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PRICES FOR YOUR COMPARISON:

The very best grade flour, guaranteed the best, per sack	\$3.00
10-Pound buckets compound lard	2.45
Five bottles Garrett's snuff	1.15
Five pounds best grade green coffee, no faulty grains	1.00
Five bars toilet soap	.25
One hundred bars (1 case) laundry soap	5.50
Three sacks Bull Durham tobacco	.25

We carry a full line of feed at all times. Our prices are cheaper than any one's. Get our prices.

We Buy Liberty Bonds

H. G. PATTON

We Buy Liberty Bonds

New Year Greetings

—We extend to you and yours our sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. The business that has come to us during 1918 has, we assure you, been very much appreciated, and as we look forward to the coming of the new year we are filled with a feeling of greater optimism, by far, than that which we held at the opening of the year which has just drawn to a close.

—We ask for an opportunity to continue serving you during the year 1919, more liberally, if you will, than it has been our pleasure to serve you before.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

PROMPT SERVICE STORE

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Miss Grace Denny is visiting at Uvalde.

Lloyd Tucker of Garland was a visitor here this week.

Allen Ford of Madisonville was here Monday and Tuesday.

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

Miss Leita Cunyus visited at Huntsville Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Woodall of Sour Lake were here Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Valentine of Jacksonville visited here last week.

Collin Lochfield has returned from military school at A. & M. College.

Mrs. J. G. Miller left Saturday afternoon on her return to Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Jim Keating returned Saturday evening to her home in San Antonio.

Misses Gladys Harrison and Lucia Painter visited in Lovelady this week.

Mrs. H. G. Baronian and daughter, Miss Isabelle Baronian, of Patison were in our city to visit their relatives, Caprielian brothers.

Davis Denny was at home from Rice Institute for the Christmas vacation.

Take your laundry to John Millar for Ineeda Laundry and Dye Works at Houston. tf.

William McConnell is at home from Kelley Field, the aviation camp near San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Rigsby of San Antonio were among the visitors here last week.

Mrs. Roger Wheelers of Shreveport is visiting her mother, Mrs. B. E. Hail, near Crockett.

Miss Nannie Smith was at home from Baylor College, Belton, for the holiday season.

Wanted—to rent a part of my house to good family. tf. Mrs. M. E. Shivers.

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

Milliam Henry Beazley was among the boys at home from A. & M. College Christmas week.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Dan P. Craddock and little daughter of Galveston visited relatives here during the holidays.

Misses Hattie Stokes and Louine McLarty were visitors at Huntsville Saturday and Sunday.

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

Misses Maude McConnell and Mary Ellis, attending school at Houston, came home for the holiday season.

Miss Willie Adelaide Meriwether, teaching music at Grapeland, spent the holiday season at home.

See J. R. Howard for thoroughbred cherry-red Duroc pigs. Also half Berkshire and Duroc pigs, from \$5.00 up. tf.

Lost—On Lovelady road, between Crockett and Trinity, bunch of keys. Return to Times office and receive reward. 1t.*

John Langston, W. D. Hail, Mack McConnell, Earle Sallas and Edward McConnell are at home from A. & M. College.

Wounded in Action.

Private Claud Lakey of Grapeland is reported by the war department as wounded in action overseas.

Mr. P. Caprielian left Monday for a Houston sanitarium to secure special treatment. He had only recently returned from a Palestine sanitarium.

For Sale.

Underwood typewriter, standard keyboard, in first class condition, practically new. Price, \$70. 2t.* Mrs. J. T. Dawes.

For Sale.

Farm land, in lots of 50 to 350 acres, within 2½ miles of Crockett, lying on both sides of railroad. Address or call on W. B. Page. 2t.

For Sale.

Six-room residence, including three acres of ground, five blocks north of public square. Easy terms. Apply to Mrs. R. E. McConnell or A. B. Burton. tf.

I will teach a class in penmanship at the school building daily from 3:15 to 4 p. m. Rates, \$2.00 for term ending with the close of school. 1t.* Edith E. Harvey.

Laundry Notice.

I represent the Ineeda Laundry and Dye Works of Houston. Shipment will be made every Tuesday, returning at the end of the week. Please bring or send in your laundry on Monday. tf. John Millar.

Engagement Announced.

A bit of social news in Crockett that was received with interest was the announcement last week of the engagement of Miss Alline Foster of this city to Mr. Chas. P. Jones of Houston. The announcement was made at a social affair given by the sisters, Misses Alice and Virginia Foster. The wedding is not to take place until some time in the spring.

Married at Crockett.

Mr. Peyton Long McClenny of Galveston and Miss Mabel Lillian Bolton of Augusta were married at the Methodist parsonage in this city on Thursday, December 26, by Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, the former Methodist pastor at Crockett and who was spending the holidays here with friends. They left immediately for a brief honeymoon trip, after which they will be at home to their friends in Galveston. They begin married life with the best wishes of an extensive acquaintance and friendship.

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.

Lieutenant James Henley Mills of Maysville, S. C., a relative of Mrs. Tenney, spent Christmas day with the family of Rev. S. F. Tenney. Lieutenant Mills is in the medical corps of the army and stationed for the present at Camp Logan, Houston.

Our Local Poor.

While we are having many calls on our benevolence, let us not overlook the needs of the poor in our own community. The writer has had several cases of persons in urgent need of help to appeal to him. There is reason to believe there will be many more cases. The plan we started a few years ago of our united charities seems to be a good one. Judge A. A. Aldrich was chairman of our executive committee to look into the merits of cases applying for help. Mr. Keisling, of the State Bank, was treasurer of our United Charity Fund. What we urgently need now is money in that treasury. I hope many of our kind citizens will not forget to call and deposit with Mr. Keisling a good contribution for our own local poor.

The good book says "He that pitieth the poor, lendeth to the Lord." S. F. Tenney.

To the Insuring Public.

I have opened a General Insurance Agency with office over First National Bank, and am prepared to write fire, tornado and automobile insurance. I will carry other lines of insurance as soon as I can select my companies and secure the agency for same.—I have nearly ten years active experience in this business and feel that I know the fine points of insurance, especially fire insurance, as well as any local agent in the State. I expect to give my entire time to the insurance business alone, not making it a side line to some other business, and feel that I will be in position to give you the very best service possible. Any business intrusted to me will have prompt and careful attention, and assure you that your patronage will be greatly appreciated. Phone No. 268.

2t. Thos. B. Collins, Agent.

Try Courier advertisers.



Outlook Of The Southern Farmer

CHARLES A. WHITTLE,

Soil Improvement Committee, Atlanta, Ga.

Prosperity glows on the horizon of the Southern farmer's future—if he will raise big crops.

And the cry of a needy world rises, urging the Southern farmer to grow big crops of cotton and food. His obligation is to respond. He must fight on, for peace brings no armistice for the farm.

Cotton is the hope of the ragged world. War-torn countries are looking to the fields of the South for help. It will not be in vain. The Southern farmer will meet his responsibility.

Prices at which cotton crop will be sold will be such as will pay the farmer well, for the fact will remain that the world must have the cotton.

The food most needed in Europe is fat. Cotton seed, peanuts and soy beans of the South will find ready market for the oil or fats that they contain. Cattle, hogs and dairy products will continue to bring good prices because of the heavy live stock losses of Europe.

The Southern farmer should plan with an expectation of improving his labor condition, with the return of troops and the shutting down of ammunition factories.

Immediate Preparation.

Preparation for spring planting should go rapidly ahead. Seed, fertilizers and other farm supplies should be bought without delay. Materials on which the government has fixed prices will continue to be stabilized until they are consumed, so that there are no prospects of lower prices before spring planting.

Delay means to face shipping difficulties. The railroads are going to be overburdened with traffic for some time to come. They should be given abundant time.

TO THE AUTOMOBILE PUBLIC

On account of the increased cost of labor and material we are compelled to put our business on a Cash Basis on January 1, 1919. We expect to hire none but the best of mechanics and promise to give you the best of service. To do so we will collect each bill as it goes out of the shop, no matter who it may be. We are here to do the work in a satisfactory manner so do not get offended if we ask to have our money before you drive out which we will sure do if you start out without paying at the office, as every article is paid for by us as it is delivered. Thanking you for all past favors and asking a continuance of same this year.

We give you 20 percent off list price on Columbia Batteries—the BEST MADE.

CROCKETT MOTOR COMPANY

W. E. ROBERTSON

R. K. WILLIS

AMERICAN FLEET NOW ON REVIEW

HOME-COMING BATTLESHIPS ARE
REVIEWED IN HARBOR OF
NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 26.—Riding at anchor in the Hudson tonight were twenty-one superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, ships of the line, cruisers, destroyers and a host of smaller craft, the mightiest American armada ever assembled. Ten of the floating fortresses steamed into the harbor today after eighteen months' service overseas with Beatty's grand fleet. The others are the flower of the North Atlantic fleet. Grim guardians of a great nation, they symbolized that the United States has become the second naval power of the world.

In the teeth of a northwester, in the chill of a driving snowstorm, millions waited hours until the ten battleships of the homecoming armada appeared. This was New York's and the nation's tribute to the ships, far more eloquent than the greatest din of whistles, bells and human voices. The vocal welcome came later when the rugged, weatherbeaten tars who manned the ships debarked, and with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo at their head marched down Fifth avenue in the country's first great victory parade.

Wounded Soldiers Cheer.

Leading civilians in the cheering were wounded soldiers returned from France. With the memory of their own first anxious voyage still fresh in their minds, they paid unstinted tribute to brothers in arms who had guarded them across the Atlantic.

Passing in review before the secretary of the navy, before the statue of Liberty, the homecoming ships loomed suddenly out of the mist and rapidly disappeared. They seemed almost like phantom craft, grim, gray, majestic in their silent might. But as they dropped anchor the skies cleared away and they stood revealed in holiday attire, ablaze from stem to stern with multicolored pennants.

Moving at only ten knots an hour, the Arizona was the first dreadnought to pass the presidential yacht Mayflower, on whose bridge stood Mr. Daniels and Secretary of War Baker. With flags masted, sailors and marines manning the rails, the Arizona swept by, stripped for action. As she came abreast the Mayflower she thundered the salute of nineteen guns for the secretary of the navy and her hand struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." A moment and she had faded again into the mist, leaving only an impression of great gray sides and massive gun turrets crested with snow.

The Arizona's guns had not finished their salute when the Oklahoma began firing, and from then on the cannonading was continuous. In swift succession followed the Nevada and the Utah, flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, and then the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania, bearing Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. At two-minute intervals came the New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, and the Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida, with two kite balloons, towed by destroyers, completing the procession.

Twenty-Seven Countries to Be Represented in Peace Congress.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The personnel of

the peace congress gradually is taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the various countries' delegates will be announced and the delegates arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the new year.

A number of the main details of the composition of the congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the congress will be between 100 and 120. Twenty-seven countries will be represented by delegations, including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great powers—notably Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy—each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members, according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

Word has been received that the Belgian and Portuguese delegations soon will join the representatives of the United States, who thus far are the only members of the peace congress to arrive. The nonarrival of the others has been the subject of considerable surprise and adverse comment, the Americans taking the ground that they are here ready to proceed to business, but with the personnel of the congress not yet announced. It is understood that President Wilson's visit to England is likely to result in conveying quite definitely the view that it is highly desirable that the congress should be put into motion with the least possible delay.

While the personnel of few delegations has been announced, unofficial advices indicate the most of them will be formed substantially as follows:

Belgium—Paul Hymans, foreign minister; Emile Vandervelde, minister of justice; Baron Van den Heuvel, minister to the Vatican.

Portugal—Senhor Egas Moniz, Foreign Minister Espirito Santo Lima; Senhor Friere de Andrade, Senhor Santos Viga and Augusto Vasconcelos, minister of the colonies.

Brazil—Nilo Pecanha, foreign minister; Ruy Barbosa, Admiral Huet Baccellar and General Thompowsky.

Japan—Viscount Chinda, ambassador to Great Britain; Baron Matsui, ambassador to France, and two other delegates now on their way to Paris.

Serbia—Nikola Patchitch, premier; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch and Dr. Cumbitch. Greece—Premier Venizelos and M. Politis, foreign minister.

Italy—Premier Orlando; Baron Sonnino, foreign minister; Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, minister of military aid and war pensions; General Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian army; Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former chief of the naval staff.

Great Britain—David Lloyd George, prime minister; Arthur J. Balfour, foreign secretary; Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and George Nicoll Barnes, labor member of the war cabinet, and one other delegate who has not yet been designated. Lieutenant General J. G. Smuts and General Botha, representing South Africa, are expected to accompany the British delegation, in which probably also will be representatives of Canada, Australia and India.

France—M. Clemenceau, premier; Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, and three others who have not yet been announced, although the names of those mentioned as probable members include Leon Bourgeois, former premier; Jules Cambon, general secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs, and Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, or former Premier Aristide Briand.

The foregoing delegations comprise those of virtually all of the European countries which have taken part in the war except Roumania and the four enemy countries, whose delegates have not yet been announced. China will be represented by one person, probably the ambassador to France. Siam and Cuba and a number of South and Central American republics have not been heard from.

On the whole, the lists given above, though unofficial and subject to change, indicate that the delegations have been virtually formed and that they soon will be in a position to take up the work of the congress.

FOX NECKPIECE ALWAYS SMART



LOCATION OF ARMY OVERSEAS IS GIVEN

SEVERAL CHANGES IN COM-
MANDING OFFICERS MADE
RECENTLY.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The exact location of thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American army in France, Germany and Luxemburg as they were stationed on November 28 was announced today by the war department. Changes in commanding officers were shown as follows:

First Division, Major General E. F. McGlachlin; Third, Major General Robert L. Howze; Twenty-sixth, Major General Harry C. Hale; Thirty-second, Major General William Lassiter; Thirty-fifth, Major General Charles D. Rhodes (from Forty-second); Forty-second, Major General Clement A. F. Flagler; Eightieth, Major General Samuel D. Sturgis; Eighty-sixth, Major General Charles G. Ballou (from Ninety-second); Ninetieth, Major General Leroy S. Lyon (from Thirty-first); Ninety-second, Major General Charles M. Martin (from Eighty-sixth).

The Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-seventh divisions are temporarily without regularly detailed commanders.

Following are the locations: First Division, Canach, Luxemburg; Second, Modernach, Luxemburg; Third, Remich, Luxemburg; Fourth, Hayange, Germany; Fifth, Longuyon, France; Sixth, Ancrevillers; Seventh, Euvecin; Twenty-sixth, Montigny-le-Roi; Twenty-seventh, Corbie; Twenty-eighth, Heudicourt; Twenty-ninth, Bourbonne-les-Bains; Thirtieth, Lemans; Thirty-first, Lemans; Thirty-second, Consdorf, Luxemburg; Thirty-third, Troyon; Thirty-fourth, Lemans; Thirty-fifth, Lerauville; Thirty-sixth, Tronchoy; Thirty-seventh, Oostroose, Belgium; Thirty-eighth, Lemans; Forty-second, Mersch, Luxemburg; Seventy-seventh, Les Vignettes; Seventy-eighth, Semur; Seventy-ninth, Vacherauville; Eightieth, Ancy-le-Franc; Eighty-first, Wassy; Eighty-second, Prauthoy; Eighty-fourth, Lemans; Eighty-sixth, Lemans; Eighty-seventh, Foulain; Eighty-eighth, Lagny; Eighty-ninth, Dampicourt; Ninetieth, Marville; Ninety-first, Denterghem, Belgium; Ninety-second, Marvache.

Depot Divisions—Forty-first, St. Aignan; Eighty-third, Lamans; Seventy-sixth, St. Nazaire; Eighty-fifth, Toul; Eighty-ninth, St. Florent; Fortieth, Resigny.

Notable Tribute to America and Her President.

London, Dec. 26.—The great moment of President Wilson's first day in England was when he stood with the king and queen and Mrs. Wilson on the balcony of Buckingham palace Thursday facing a multitude which stretched down the Mall to the admiralty, half a mile distant, and overflowed St. James park on one side, and Green park on the other.

Only a corporal's guard could hear the president's brief speech, but the people who had demanded that he show himself, gave him a greeting more clamorous than any other guest of the nation has commanded within the memory of the oldest Londoners.

The president said: "I do not want to make a speech," he said, "but I do want to tell you how much I honor you men who have been wounded in this fight for freedom and to thank you all for the welcome you have so generously given me. I hope each and every one of you will come through safely to enjoy the fruits of the victory for which you so courageously fought."

The day's events constitute a tribute to the president of the United States which will be historic. The official ceremonies—a reception by the Dover corporation and the navy; the welcome at the station by the royal family, and the chief officials of the empire, and the state progress through the heart of London—were colored with touches of medieval pageantry, even to the crimson-coated beef eaters from the tower, bearing halberds, which the British people cherish.

That the central figure of the royal procession in quaint state carriages, attended by a military escort, and household officials, should be a civilian wearing a black coat and silk hat gave a flavor to the scene.

But this assembling of the people was spontaneous. That was the chief note of the day. There has been no time to erect stands, and windows were not advertised for rent. The people simply flocked in from all quarters afoot, in motors and other vehicles, carrying flags and their lunches, and standing for hours in the cold for a chance to get a sight of the president.

It was a gathering principally of the plain people; the others were in the country for the holiday. It was a diverse and picturesque throng such as few capitals can muster, with a large element of soldiers among whom the colonials and Americans seemed conspicuous and popular, a detachment of wounded from the hospitals,

attended by nurses, getting a large share of the cheers.

The popularity of the king and queen was again attested by the ovation given them while on their drive to the station to meet the president. Everyone agreed that London has never known another such demonstration, except on great national days when the British people have celebrated the inaugural of a new reign or a milestone in the old.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 people crowded the two miles of streets through which the state procession passed. These were canopied with flags and bunting, and amid the thudding of the saluting cannon, the president of the United States receiving a popular welcome almost unprecedented in history.

London was not satisfied with the tumultuous greeting accorded during the ceremonial drive to Buckingham palace, where the President and Mrs. Wilson are staying as the guests of the king and queen. Some 200,000 people, completely filling the huge semi-circular assembling place facing the palace, cheered incessantly until half an hour after the president's arrival, when he appeared on the balcony beside the king. They were followed by the queen, who waved a small American flag; Mrs. Wilson, who carried a Union Jack; Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. So prolonged and intense was the cheering that the president, showing great emotion, thanked in a few words the citizens of London for their great welcome.

Piano Recital.

Noteworthy among the holiday festivities was the piano recital given as a Red Cross benefit by Miss Besse Long at the home of Mrs. Corinne Corry. The program follows:

- (a) Nocturne—Chopin; (b) Valse—Schumann; (c) Nocturne—Chopin.
- Prelude—Rachmaminoff.
- (a) Kamennoi-Ostrow—Rubinstein; (b) Papillons (Butterflies)—Ole Olsen; (c) Love's Awakening—Moszkowski.
- Third Ballade—Chopin.
- (a) Liebestraum (Love's Dream)—Liszt; (b) Intermezzo en Octaves—Lescheltzky.

Miss Long displays qualities both intellectual and emotional and with a technic adequate to meet her demands and a musicianship of high order. She is able to present a program of widely varying character with decided interest and charm. It is hard to say whether she excels in heavy chord work or light delicate finger pianissimo. She was equally at ease in the fine singing style and rich ornamentation of the Chopin Nocturnes and the grand impassioned climaxes of the Ballade, compositions which for perfection of style remain unique in the literature of pianoforte music. The C minor Prelude is essentially Russian. Its rhythms are bold and full of savage life. Endlessly as it has been played it still remains a piece of profound meaning and effect. The composer won attention by its production and out of twenty-three others this is still the best known.

As long as the Kamennoi-Ostrow is included in music books will the memory of Rubinstein be kept green. The performer brought out the melody with her left hand and by vibratory pedal showed such a variety of beautiful shading as to make it one of her most delightful numbers. Love's Awakening is an old favorite of ours in Miss Long's hands. The expression in its answering phrases with tempo rubato discloses a waltz of piquant charm. Fine handling of the melody notes with a lovely clear cadenza mark a tender appeal in the Liebestraum. No training of the ear is needed to enjoy or to appreciate Liszt's music. The Octave study formed a brilliant close to this interesting program after which to insistent recalls the audience was favored with Liszt's transcription to Wagner's Song to the Evening Star.

A simple unaffected manner contributes to the pianist's warm personal influence, and her service rendered as player on this occasion was one that no student of music could afford to lose. Every bit of knowledge and experience adds to one's artistic stature.

Mrs. Corry's bountiful hospitality was as usual unsurpassed, and nothing wanting to make the event memorable.

Receipts to the Red Cross were liberal. E. W.

GERMANY WASHES HANDS OF RUSSIA

BERNSTORFF NOT IN FAVOR OF
HANDING KAISER OVER
TO ALLIES.

Paris, Dec. 25.—"All the belligerents have accepted President Wilson's fourteen points and the only question to be discussed is their interpretation," said Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, in giving his opinion of what Germany's attitude would be at the peace conference, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Matin.

"Germany," declared the count, "will keep to the president's program, which grants each people of an ethnical group the right to dispose of itself."

Asked if he thought the president's program would furnish the basis for a lasting peace, Count von Bernstorff said:

"It is the only one which can be proposed at present. At any rate, we shall support it."

When he was asked by the correspondent what attitude Germany would adopt toward the East, he replied:

"All the questions concerning the new states which have sprung up on the Russian frontier are the affairs of the allies. Let them disentangle things as best they can. We wash our hands of Russia. We are content to safeguard as far as possible the integrity of our territory, consulting at the same time the will of the populations."

Asked about the white book which Carl Kautsky is said to be preparing in Berlin, Count von Bernstorff said: "I don't think the book will reveal the individual responsibilities of the persons who directed Germany in 1914. It will rather show the collective faults of the regime. I do not favor handing over the Kaiser to the allies. A sovereign is not responsible for the policy of his government."

BLOUSE WITH paneled FRONT



A pretty blouse, among the new styles presented for fall, has a panel at the front that conceals its fastening. It is made of georgette crepe, with the shoulder yoke that has proved so becoming and is decorated with small beads. The sleeves are cut both with a flare and a close-fitting cuff.

FOR COLDS AND GRIPPE DOCTORS FIND REMEDY

Physicians and druggists are elated over the fact that they have at last found a genuine and dependable remedy for colds, sore throat, influenza and la grippe. For years they have depended chiefly upon the old style calomel, which is certainly fine, but unfortunately many people would not take it because of its nauseating and dangerous qualities.

Now that the pharmaceutical chemists have perfected a nausealess calomel, called "Calotabs" whose medical virtues are vastly improved, the doctors and druggists are claiming that Calotabs are the ideal remedy to abort a cold over night and cut short an attack of sore throat or la grippe. They are also finding it most effective as the first step in the treatment of 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 or your work and pleasure. The next morning your cold has vanished and your whole system is purified and refreshed. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages; price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees them by refunding the price if you are not delighted. Adv.

A FAMILY MEDICINE

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

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

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

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

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

CRITICS PREPARING GENERAL ATTACK

Certain Elements in Congress Sharpening Their Knives for Commander-in-Chief of Armies.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Opposition began to brew in congress Wednesday against legislation recommended by the war department to confer the rank of general and lieutenant general for life upon those now holding those grades temporarily.

The proposed legislation affects General Pershing, General March, General Bliss, Lieutenant General Liggett and Lieutenant General Bullard. They are holding their present ranks only temporarily and the purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend to them recognition for their services during the war.

There were indications that the measure may become the vehicle for the airing of army politics kept well under cover during the war. It was suggested that it might furnish an opportunity for bringing out the fact about the keeping of Major General Leonard Wood at home and the reason for the recall of Major General Clarence Edwards, while under fire with his division at the front. There are many other high army officers, held in esteem in congress who are smarting over the treatment they have received during the war and their cases may be held before the spot light when the measure comes up in the house or senate.

General Pershing as commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces, is responsible, of course, for the removal of officers from command at the front. It has never been officially stated that it was he who brought about the removal of General Wood from command of the 89th division on the eve of its sailing for France, but unofficially the responsibility has been laid at his door. The friends of General Wood, General Edwards and others may regard the presentation of the proposed legislation as a timely occasion for calling for a clearing up of the mystery surrounding the shelving and ditching of officers.

There is another phase to the opposition. There is a difference of opinion over an equitable division of honor among the commanding officers of the army. Some senators insist they can see no reason for bestowing such high rank upon General Bliss. Some think it would be unfair to confer higher honor upon Generals Bliss and March than upon Lieutenant Generals Liggett and Bullard, the leaders of the first and second armies, which did the bulk of the fighting.

Others are of the opinion that in apportioning the honors General Crowder, provost marshal general, who so successfully administered the draft, should not be left out. When an effort was made some months ago to make General Crowder a lieutenant general in recognition of his services the proposal kicked up such a fuss that General Crowder was compelled to write a letter asking congress to drop it. In the end it is feared the measure will become loaded to the gunwales with riders conferring honors upon every army officer who happens to have a friend or group of friends in congress.

EVERY FARMER A HOME OWNER

That sounds like an ambitious statement, and some will say at first blush that it is impossible of accomplishment. All will agree that if it can be brought about it would be the greatest achievement that can be seriously considered, and would easily make Houston county the most prosperous one in the state. What would that do for Crockett?

Let us start the new year with some definite objectives in view, like our boys in France always had when they went over the top. And in this connection it is well to remember they inevitably gained their objectives. So can we if we plan right and pull together.

Concentration and Persistence.

We shouldn't try to cover too much ground, but select a few special features that appear to be within our reach and go after them in a practical and persistent manner.

As agriculture is the basis of all our operations, the welfare of the farmer is our first consideration, and for him to be of material value to the community he must be permanently located. In other words, he must own the land he is cultivating. The reasons for this are so numerous and obvious that we do not think it necessary to repeat them at this time, and we feel safe in assuming that we are all agreed as to the desirability of bringing about this great transformation.

Already Well Started.

Yes, this movement is already well under way and it is being done with the help of the government through the Crockett Federal Farm Loan As-

sociation. Reference to this feature of the work has been made in these columns on two or three occasions, but the idea of extending the movement to cover the county did not occur to us until enough of transformations from tenant to home owner had been made to clearly demonstrate the practicability of making it unanimous, or at least so general that in a comparatively short time the farm tenant would be the exception rather than the rule.

To illustrate how simple the operation of being transformed from a tenant farmer to land owner, we will briefly outline the operation.

How the Change is Effected.

A renter who has a team and the necessary implements and is known to be industrious and honest can buy a farm of one of a number of land owners in this county by paying one half in cash and giving notes covering a period of five years for the other half. Suppose he buys a hundred acres, half of which is under cultivation and agrees to pay \$25 per acre. He secures through the farm loan bank, handled by the Crockett Commercial Club, without any charge for its services, one-half the amount, \$1250. This he pays to the owner of the land, and he gives him five notes of \$250 each one year apart, bearing 8 per cent interest. Now let us see how much he must make from that fifty acres above his living. The payment to the Federal land bank will not exceed \$80, and one note of \$250, with interest on the whole \$1250, will be \$350 more, making a total of \$430, or less than the present value of three bales of cotton. It must be understood the government requires a first mortgage on the entire property, and that the party selling must take a second mortgage to secure the balance due him. This is a perfectly safe thing to do under the conditions that exist, as the payments to the government are so very small for the first five years that the purchaser can easily take care of the other notes. In case the purchaser fails for any reason to make his payments, the seller can protect his interests by taking the property back and assuming the payments to the government.

To Protect Present Home Owners.

This same government aid can be secured by farmers who have already purchased homes by making a small cash payment and giving vendor lien notes bearing eight and ten percent interest. In many instances the situation is embarrassing, and danger of losing the property and all that has been paid thereon exists. In every case the interest rate is burdensome and the risk of disaster is present. These loans can all be refunded on a basis of five and a half percent interest with time of payment extended over a period of thirty-five years, if desired. Why should anyone thus situated carry this burden any longer?

The best authorities in the country unite in saying that this Federal Farm Loan act is the most helpful piece of legislation for the southern farmer that has ever been enacted, and all that is needed to make it perform the great mission that it is intended to fill is for the farmers themselves to reach out and accept its friendly offices. H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

HATS SUITED TO THE SCHOOL-GIRL



All the needs of the miss in her teens are considered in this group of hats. At the top is a model for general wear, of navy blue velvet trimmed with a generous sash of navy blue satin. The beads that finish off the brim and sash ends choose to be in cardinal red.

Below is a dress hat with a panne velvet crown and transparent brim edged with velvet. It has a heavy silk cord tied about the crown.

Nothing ever pleased its youthful wearers more than the "Blue Devil" tam that is posed so jauntily on young girls' heads. It is made in several colors and has a band of grosgrain ribbon about it, ending in a flat bow.

NOT TROOPS ENOUGH TO GUARD BORDER

When Peace Is Declared United States Will Have an Army of a Few Thousand Men.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Immediate legislation authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistment in the army and the repeal of provisions of the selective service act limiting enlistments to the period of the war was urged Thursday by Secretary Baker in a letter to Chairman Dent of the house military committee.

Without the legislation, Secretary Baker said, the army after the proclamation of peace, would not have sufficient forces to perform essential military duties, including the protecting of the Mexican border.

"This legislation is urgently necessary," he wrote, "because as soon after the proclamation of peace as the existing emergency will permit, those who have enlisted or been drafted to serve during the emergency, must all, in accordance with the law, be discharged. Demobilization of these men is now being rapidly made and it is expected soon to release them at a rate of over 30,000 a day, or 200,000 a week.

"The only men who will remain in the service are those enlisted in the Regular Army on or prior to April 1, 1917, and whose enlistments have not yet expired. This small number has been cut down by casualties and other vicissitudes until the entire military force of the United States that can be retained in the service will be absolutely inadequate and insufficient to perform such essential military duties as policing the Mexican border, garrisoning our insular possessions, manning the sea coast defenses of the United States, occupying permanent posts and garrisons and protecting the large amount of recently acquired government property and maintaining and operating the camps and cantonments in this country to which troops returned from overseas may be sent for prompt demobilization.

"Early passage of this legislation will enable the war department to replace by voluntary enlistment men drafted or enlisted for the emergency who can then be discharged from the service and returned to their homes and families."

A bill embodying the desired legislation will be introduced Friday.

ABOUT HOUSTON COUNTY BOYS

Lovelady, December 23, 1918.

Mr. W. W. Aiken, Crockett, Texas.

Dear Sir and Friend: I am enclosing you a letter from Lieut. Oliver C. Aldrich, also a clipping from the Trinity Tribune of Dec. 19th, from Miss Stella Jones of Trinity, Texas, who is in Red Cross service in France. The clipping will be explanatory and I will ask you to please publish letter and clipping, as I have not seen anything for quite a while in your paper from Oliver. Miss Jones also states of meeting one of your boys from Crockett, that was doing quite well, Caleb McPhail. Very respectfully, W. T. Bruton.

The Clipping.

Yesterday at Blois I met Oliver Aldrich from Crockett, who is well known to many Trinity people. We went through the Chateau du Blois in the same party, and he was wearing a much used overcoat, with a lot of holes in it. Two of his friends told us what caused them. It seems he was in a shell hole with a bunch of men, and a shell exploded near them, killing five boys, wounding three and cut all these holes in the overcoat without touching him.

The Letter.

November 14th, 1918.

Mr. W. T. Bruton, Lovelady, Texas.

My Dear Mr. Bruton: I have planned to write to you on numerous occasions but have always had something interfere. We were "busier'n an old hen with one chicken" preparing to lick the Germans for quite awhile after we reached here and my work took up just about 18 hours a day. Later we were busy 24 hours of the day actually administering the licking we'd been promising ourselves to give to the Bosche—Allemondes as they are called in French.

Now that the war is over, I want to write all about everything but there is so much to tell about the war and about France, too, that I hardly know where to begin. As you know, I was transferred away from the company of Houston county boys before we left Camp Bowie, and was put with a Houston company formerly known as the Houston Light Guard, and was in command of them all during the time we were on the front.

When we first went on the front we were placed in a support position and came under long range shell fire immediately, and the captain of our company was wounded and carried back to the hospital the first day, leaving me in command of the company as I was the senior officer pres-

ent. In fact next to the captain I was the senior officer in the company. We stayed on the front nearly 30 days and after the first three days there wasn't another officer in my company. I guess there isn't any use telling you anything about the hardships we endured for you know that war isn't fun and soldiers are naturally expected to encounter them. However, we pushed the Germans back about thirty-one kilometers—almost twenty miles—and when we were relieved and came out of the line I was just behind the company of Houston county boys. It was at night and too dark to tell who anybody was, but in the talking ahead of me I recognized the voice of Buck Berry, who, by the way, will be made a second lieutenant right away if it has not already happened, and they were all talking about Mr. Bruton and the barbecue you gave us on your ranch and the banquet you gave the boys at the Westbrook hotel later on while we were stationed at Camp Bowie. I had a long chat with the boys as we were all on the march pretty well all night getting back out of reach of the long range artillery for our rest. I think a rest camp is so called because you will remember them the rest of your life if you go to one. There is no rest to be had. It's just work and drill. The first three days we were on the front we were without water to drink and nearly four days without food so you can see that the boys are not feeling any much like hard work when they get back.

We have "toured France on foot." The boys all say they won't need a train or any other kind of conveyance when they get back; if they don't have over 40 or 50 miles to go they'll just walk.

I am on my way to a new place and don't know yet what my new address will be. I wish I did for I would like awfully well to hear from you. The war is over and I am in hopes I can come home real, real soon, and that I will get to see you and thank you again for the many favors and kindnesses you've shown me and the others, too.

I hope that you have every success and that before many months have passed I will get to see you and tell you in person about this country and my experiences over here. Kindest regards. Sincerely, Oliver C. Aldrich.

Announcement Party.

Miss Virginia Mae Foster extended invitations for a sewing party given by her sister, Mrs. Dudley Woodson, Saturday afternoon, three o'clock, December twenty-first. The lovely and cheerful home was made more so with the cheery Xmas decorations and the hearty greetings welcomed each at the door by the hostess and her sisters, Misses Alline and Virginia Mae Foster.

The guests "carried on" merrily with their Xmas sewing and all the while the busy bees were humming and enjoying each minute as it rolled by. But now we were presented with adorable little red heart booklets—the Old Santa smiling from each. An original poem reading down each first letter spelling "Hearts" was to be written therein by each guest, so there followed a competitive test of wits. Miss Ruth Warfield proved to be the poet of the party, tho' many were fine and were read aloud. To Miss Warfield, who had written a clever toast in rhyme to her hostess, was presented a piece of exquisite pink lingerie with dangling laces. Hidden in its recesses was a mysterious letter labelled "Stop, Look and Listen." Two little hearts were thereon entwined and on opening a splendid poem was found composed by "our own" talent, Mrs. Dudley Woodson, revealing the latest doings of Cupid in our midst:

"'Twas on an autumn day
The flowers had gone away
That a little maid whose name
I cannot say,
Came thru the pine grove sweet
And needles at her feet
Saw her blush beneath her
saucy bonnet gay.
By chance there passed that way
The Architect on that day
For chance (the rogue) brings
many hearts together,

"THE HOWARDS"

Table Board
\$25.00 per Month

Single dinners 50c
Sunday dinners 75c

The autumn leaves did agree
It was a sight to see
The Architect go "a-courting"
such fine weather.

The sun had gone to rest,
The birds were in their nest
All the little lambs were sleeping
in their fold;
In the tender twilight gray,
When "the two" came home that
day
Again the old sweet story had
been told."

Our beloved little friend, Alline, is to wed Mr. Charles P. Jones of Houston, March 13th, 1919. She was quite showered with expressions and demonstrations of love and good wishes. Alline is one of the most charming and attractive of our "Rosebud Garden of Girls."

Miss Marian Foster, assisted by some other maidens of her crowd, served most enticing refreshments. Tiny cut glass baskets tied with Xmas red maline bows held delicious ambrosia which was served with perfect angel food cake. Fortunate indeed were the many guests of this charming hospitality.

Second to None Among American Forces at the Front.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 19.—Governor Hobby today is in receipt of a note from Major General Henry T. Allen, commanding the Ninetieth Division, national army, American expeditionary forces in France, which was trained at Camp Travis, San Antonio, expressing congratulations upon the governor's election. General Allen also said in his note that he is sending the governor a memorandum "which in a few words will give you an estimate of the work accomplished by the Ninetieth Division and of its fine fighting spirit. You and the states of Texas and Oklahoma have a right to be proud of the wonderful results obtained by the division. I have no doubt but that in the occupation period it will show itself equally effective."

The note from General Allen is dated Nov. 17. The Ninetieth Division is a part of the army occupying German territory.

In the memorandum sent the governor appears the following telegram which was received under date of Sept. 16 from General Pershing, commander in chief:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful part taken by the officers and men of the First Corps in the first offensive of the First American Army on Sept. 12 and 13. The courageous dash and vigor of our troops has thrilled our countrymen and evoked the enthusiasm of our allies. Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their splendid work. I am proud of you all."

Cut Off Georgia's Supply of Whisky.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19.—Government agents who Thursday sealed up a cellar here which they claim contains a large amount of contraband liquor, say they have put a stop to the shipping of \$20,000 worth of whisky a month into Georgia. The liquor was shipped, according to the government men, in bottles imbedded in barrels of tar.

DR. SAM'L A. MILLER

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GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED FOR DEFECTIVE VISION

JOE BOYD, M. D.

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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

PROCLAMATION IS- SUED BY PERSHING

RULES GOVERNING GER- MANS IN OCCUPIED ZONE MADE KNOWN.

Coblenz, Friday, Dec. 27.—Rules for the guidance of inhabitants of regions occupied by American forces were issued today by General Pershing.

Except for minor and specific regulations the Americans have not interfered in local affairs up till today. Cafes have been open and theaters filled night after night. Newspapers until recently have published without restraint such articles as they desired, while crowds promenaded the streets until midnight, and even later. The Germans had come to believe that such conditions would continue, and while there were no serious incidents as a result of the tolerant rule of the Americans, it was deemed best to check any tendency toward abuse.

The regulations published today were signed by General James W. McAndrew, chief of staff, "by command of General Pershing." In drafting them an effort was made to avoid the inclusion of any rules which would merely humiliate the population or which savored of retaliation or revenge. They are intended simply to maintain good order.

Under the terms of the regulations the authorities will know the exact whereabouts of every individual, for each must carry an identification card and give notice of change of habitation. Householders must keep posted on their doors a list of the residents of their buildings, with their ages, nationality and occupations. All weapons and ammunition must be surrendered. The gathering of crowds is forbidden and no meetings except courts, schools, councils and religious services will be allowed without permission.

The people are informed that a military court will punish any attacking or impeding of American soldiers or officers and those who destroy or injure property belonging to or used by the army, or "who commit any act whatever injurious to the American army."

The custom of soldiers trading or selling chocolate or soap to the Germans is forbidden by the rules.

Text of Proclamation.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Every person above the age of 12 must carry at all times an identification card bearing his signature and age. Such card will, when issued, be stamped by the appropriate civil official. Notification of change of address must be immediately made to the appropriate civil official and indorsed by him on the identification card. The head of each household must keep posted on the outer door of the building a list showing the name, nationality, sex, age and occupation of every person of the household."

"Circulation will be controlled by the American authorities. The burgomaster, under the direction of the American authorities, will regulate travel within the districts occupied by Americans and he will be held responsible for strict compliance with all regulations. Authority to leave the American zone will be granted only by a division or higher commander.

"The carrying of arms or deadly weapons is forbidden except by the local police. Every person in possession of arms or ammunition of any kind must deliver them to the American authorities at such time or place as may be appointed. A receipt for each weapon will be given at the time of delivery.

"The sale or gift of all alcoholic drinks except light wine and beer is forbidden. The sale or gift of light wine and beer is prohibited except from 11 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m.

and from 5 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. These orders respecting drinks render the offender liable, in addition to other punishment, to confiscation of his stock and the closing of his business.

Gatherings Forbidden.

"All gatherings of crowds is forbidden. No meeting or assembly of persons shall take place without authority from the local military commander. Sessions of courts, councils and schools, as well as religious services, may be held as usual.

"A copy of each newspaper or other publication will be delivered to the local military commander immediately upon issue and the appearance of any matter reflecting upon or injurious to the American military government will render the publication liable to suspension or suppression. Excepting the periodical press, no printed matter will be published without permission from the local military authorities.

"Mail is subject to censorship by the American military authorities. The use of the telegraph and long-distance telephone is forbidden except by permission from the local military commander. The use of aerial wireless apparatus is forbidden and all private telephone or telegraphic apparatus, ground or aerial wireless apparatus must be reported to the military commander at once. No person may, without authority from the local military commander, transmit any message or communication to any person outside the territory occupied by American troops except through the post-office."

Miss Stella Jones and the Boys in France.

The following letter from Miss Stella Jones to the Trinity Tribune will be read with widespread interest by her many friends, here and elsewhere, all of whom are prouder of this girl—Trinity's own Miss Stella—than language can express. She is engaged in Red Cross work, and has been in France about four months. Her letter follows:

November 18, 1918.

Trinity Tribune,

Trinity, Texas, U. S. A.

Dear Friends:—I'm now getting the Tribune regularly, and don't know to whom I'm indebted, but whoever it is, I can't begin to thank you. Since my letter appeared in the Tribune, I've had letters from many of my friends and the boys over here, and they are much appreciated.

I'm writing this letter to the Tribune, and am going to ask you to publish it for the benefit of the Trinity people. I have had a bad case of the "flu," narrowly missing pneumonia, and after two weeks in bed, was sent to Orleans on convalescent leave. I have a very good girl friend there, who is a hospital searcher, whose duty it is to search for the missing boys, or find what become of them. When I arrived in Orleans, I found that more than half of the boys there were from Texas, and many of them East Texas boys from the 143rd infantry. I found a lot of boys from Crockett, Caleb McPhaill being one of them, who is related to the Trinity McPhaills.

Monday night on the street I ran across Burl Tanner, who was passing through the town on a truck train. I certainly was glad to see him. Yesterday at Blois I met Oliver Aldrich from Crockett, who is well known to many Trinity people. We went through the Chateau du Blois in the same party, and he was wearing a much used overcoat, with a lot of holes in it. Two of his friends told us what caused them. It seems he was in a shell hole with a bunch of men, and a shell exploded near them, killing five boys, wounding three and cut all these holes in the overcoat without touching him. It was certainly a narrow escape. Everybody I've met over here look very well indeed, but everybody wants to go home.

One of the boys told me Capt.

Thompson was sent to a staff officers school. Quite a compliment, c'est pas?

The real purpose of this letter is to let the people at home know how splendid their boys are. The Texas divisions were put in the Argonne drive, which is quite a compliment, and they certainly covered themselves with glory. They are the bravest and grittiest bunch I ever ran across. The nurses and doctors at the hospital are foolishly fond of them because they are such MEN, and I can't say enough about how wonderful they were on the field. Of course, many of them didn't come back, for they say the Argonne drive took the greatest toll of lives, but I want to say right now that any family that lost a boy contributed a HERO to the greatest cause since the world was created.

I wish I had the language of all the wonderful orators of all time; and then I wouldn't have words to tell you what I think of our American boys and the Texans in particular.

My friend had told the boys that a Texas girl was coming, and the minute I would stick my head in a ward they would just mob me. Many of the boys have not seen an American girl to talk to since coming over, and after going through that inferno on the front, they are tearful with gratitude to see an American woman. I think I had meals with every outfit in the hospital, and my tongue is fully an inch shorter than it was when I left here.

Orleans is to be evacuated as soon as boys are able to travel back to the states or to their regiments. However, it will take two or three months. They were so pleased to see me down there that the A. R. C. Captain asked me to come back and work and when he found I was willing, he wrote strong letters to Paris, with a result that I'm to enter recreation hut work, and have been given the Orleans hut. I am to be directrice of the hut.

Will have two women assistants. They have a big hall where they have moving pictures, boxing matches and concerts, a small kitchen, a writing room and a library, also a small canteen. My work will consist of planning entertainments for this 2600-bed hospital, and attend to the executive work connected therewith. My brain is seething with plans, and I can't tell you how grateful I am to have served my four months in an office and be free to get out and really do something for the boys, and to think that it should be our own Texas boys quite overcomes me. When we come over as clerical worker you are required to stay in the office three months, and are then free to do whatever you wish. Everybody wants to get out to work with the boys, of course. I have enjoyed working with the Children's Bureau very much, and have recently been made assistant secretary of the bureau, which is third in command, but I'm wild with joy to know I'm going into the other work. Orleans is located in about the center of France, and it isn't as cold as Paris.

I want to stress the importance of writing to the boys, and writing cheerful letters. Tell them you're proud of them and are backing them up, and above all, make them cheerful. Leave out the part about financial and other kinds of worries. The boy couldn't help you, and it only takes the heart out of him to know something is going wrong and he can't alter it. Tell your troubles to the Red Cross and "carry on" when you write to the fighters. The chaplain told me the other day he wanted me to visit with him two badly wounded Texans, who were likely to die. I went to see one of them (Honey Grove boy) who had his leg amputated the other day, nothing at all serious. He has no one at home, father, mother or sister, and says nobody in the world cared whether he lives or dies. He was doing

wonderfully well until they amputated his leg, and then he commenced to study about what a cripple would do alone, and he simply decided he didn't want to live. I said every encouraging thing I could think of, but I had reached him too late, and the morning I left he was dying. On the other hand, I went to see the other one, and it was a miracle he didn't die. A shell exploded behind him, and he was wounded in over twenty places, bad wounds. He lies on his face all the time, and suffers a lot. He is a Polk county boy, Alton LaRoe, and when he found I knew a lot of people he did, I never saw anybody pick up so. He has the most wonderful spirit I ever saw in my life, and he has excited the admiration of the whole hospital by his plucky fight to get well.

NEW STYLES IN GIRLS' COATS



If the general effect of its style is good and the material of which it is made reliable, there is not much more to be required of the fall coat for young girls. The season calls for quiet colors—blue, green, brown along with blue, green and black and white mixtures. The convertible collar of fur or fur fabric and a narrow belt are almost invariably present.

Start the New Year right!

At the advent of this New Year we wish for you—

Health enough to make work a pleasure.
Wealth enough to support your needs.
Strength enough to battle with difficulties and overcome them.
Grace enough to confess your sins and forsake them.
Patience enough to toil until some good is accomplished.
Charity enough that shall see some good in your neighbor.
Cheerfulness enough that shall make others glad.
And hope that shall remove all anxious fears concerning the future.

☞ We thank you for past favors and solicit a continuance of your good will and patronage during the coming year.

JAMES S. SHIVERS
Crockett's Big Store

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.

OUR COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR

Following are the names of the Houston county boys who have given their lives in the service of our country:

John B. Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ellis, died in the service November 29, 1917. Member of E Company, 143d Infantry, 36th Division.

Albert D. Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray, died in the service December 1, 1917. Member of H Company, 143d Infantry, 36th Division.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Brailsford, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brailsford, fell in battle June 6, 1918. Member of Company C, 126th Regiment of Marines, 2nd Division.

Shade Carlton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carlton, fell in battle August 1, 1918. Member of D Company, 47th Infantry (regular army.)

James O. Ritchie, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Ritchie, fell in battle September 12, 1918. Member of A Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Barker T. LaRue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Babe LaRue, fell in battle September 13, 1918. Member of E Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Corporal Wyatt N. Creath, son of W. G. Creath, died in the service October 14, 1918. Member of C Company, 85th Infantry, 18th Division.

William R. Matchett, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Matchett, died in the service October 21, 1918. Member of L Company, 131st Infantry, 31st Division.

Norman Richards, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Richards, fell in battle November 4, 1918. Member of I Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Corporal Thomas H. Sepmoree, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Sepmoree, died November 14 of wounds received in action. Member of E Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:

"God is not dead; nor doth he sleep!
The wrong shall fall,
The right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"
—Longfellow.

THERE WAS A MAN.

There was a man who fancied that by driving good and fast
He'd get his car across the track
before the train came past;
He'd miss the engine by an inch
and make the train hands sore
There was a man who fancied this:
"There isn't any more."—Selected.

There was a man who fancied that he'd "pass" our good advice,
He'd get his business o'er the top
but would not advertise.
He'd just keep mum and play along,
and win at last some how.
There was a man who fancied that:
He's out of business now.

THINGS ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPECTED.

Briefly stated, and let us be brief, Crockett's chief accomplishment for the year 1918 was the magnificent school building of which we are all so proud. Now, that the old year has passed and the new is upon us, let us set about the task of a chief accomplishment for 1919. There are several things that have been already suggested and are prominent in the public mind. The chiefest of these are the plans for preserving the deeds of the boys who have fallen in our country's service, the paving of the public square, the improv-

ing of sidewalks and the improvement of the public roads. Let every citizen who has an interest in the county seat bestir himself as he has never done before and not rest until some of these things are accomplished for the good year 1919.

SOUNDS WARNING ON DOUBTFUL SECURITIES.

The capital issues committee of the treasury, the government's war agency for the suppression of unessential security issues, has announced that it would suspend activities on Dec. 31 and remain inactive until dissolved unless called back into service by developments.

Accompanying the announcement were warnings to the public both from the committee and Secretary Glass of the necessity for continued strict economy and against worthless securities. The committee stated its intention of making a supplementary report to congress recommending a law to prevent impositions upon the investing public and Secretary Glass said he would ask the present congress to enact such legislation immediately. To illustrate the extent of the menace, the committee said schools were being established to teach salesmen fraudulent promotion.

Charles S. Hamlin, chairman, made this statement for the committee:

"While legitimate business may safely be left to work out its own problems, the capital issues committee feels that it would be unfaithful to its responsibilities if it failed to warn the public respecting the enormous losses sustained by the nation through the sale of worthless and fraudulent securities. In the opinion of the committee the sale of such securities should be restrained in times of peace as well as in war and strongly urges that congress establish adequate machinery to put a stop to this traffic.

"The extent of the menace, due to the issue of such securities, to the holders of government bonds is revealed by the fact that schools are being established in some parts of the country to drill salesmen in the art of persuading investors to subscribe for unmeritorious or worthless securities. This can only be prevented by legislation vesting in some duly constituted public agency full power to restrain the offering of fraudulent or worthless securities.

"The capital issues committee warns the public and earnestly directs the attention of congress to the problem. It is the intention of the committee to make a supplementary report to congress recommending a law to prevent these existing abuses and such impositions upon the investing public."

The committee will maintain its offices in Washington until further notice.

Secretary Glass' statement said in part:

"My chief misgiving in accepting the action of the committee arises out of the need the committee has frequently expressed, and importance of which has become increasingly obvious of protecting the public investor against the flood of worthless or doubtful securities which threaten the market when the restrictions are removed, and present conditions emphasize the importance of obtaining emergency legislation as speedily as possible so as to be able to cope effectively with this evil.

"I intend to ask congress immediately for legislation that will check the traffic in worthless securities while imposing no undue restrictions upon the financing of legitimate business and shall urge that it be made effective before the close of present session."

HOW OUR MARINES SAVED PARIS.

No story of the war is more thrilling than that of the victory of the American marines around Chateau-Thierry, which Secretary Daniels retells so vividly in his report. Columns have been written about the heroic stand of the Second American Division, including the Fifth and Second Marine regiments and the Sixth Marine Machine Gun Battalion, and the subsequent battles of Belleau Wood and Bovesches, in which the Germans were first turned back from Paris and started for the Rhine. Only recently, however, have we been able clearly to appraise these victories at their true value.

It has frequently been asserted that

the Americans, and particularly the marines, saved Paris in those critical June days. While most of us were willing to pay all homage to the heroes of Belleau Wood, there has been a natural reserve in accepting this statement at its face value. With the information now at hand such reserve is no longer justified. It can now be stated with all confidence that the actual facts bear out the early reports and that in all human probability the Germans would have reached Paris but for the wonderful victory scored by a bare handful of marines just north of the Marne.

If we recall the situation the miracle is understandable. The greatest German offensive was that which reached nearly to Amiens and all but separated the British and French armies. The second drive toward Calais in the north was dangerous but far less successful. Then came the Marne offensive, which was in some respects the most successful of all. After storming the Chemin des Dames, the enemy pushed on to the Marne with amazing and alarming ease. Once that river was reached at Chateau-Thierry he turned southwest toward Paris with the obvious intention of finishing the task that was left incomplete in 1914 and again in March of this year.

This does not mean the the Germans hoped to march directly to Paris from Chateau-Thierry. They had no such plan or hope. Instead, their purpose in turning southwest and west was to link up the Marne salient, thus flanking all the high ground along the Oise and preparing a new jumping-off place which would bring them within a few miles of Paris. Had they advanced to Meaux, half way between Chateau-Thierry and Paris, the French capital would have been under fire, not only of the supercannon, but of mobile artillery with which the Huns were well supplied.

The Second American Division prevented this. There were at the time no other troops to stop the Huns here. Had the advance continued for a few hours more nothing could have saved Paris. Once the Germans had straightened their line from the Somme to the Marne the channel ports as well as Paris would have been menaced as never before. The subsequent German drives toward Compiègne and the last great effort on the Marne would have been unnecessary, and all the enemy resources would have been concentrated on the Paris front.

The marines alone stopped the Hun. So much is sure now. There remains another big question. Having turned the tide in June and proved that the American army could be depended upon, the Americans became the chief factor in deciding Marshal Foch to counter attack on July 18, when the marines and the First and Second divisions again took the lead. If the confidence of General Pershing in his men enabled him to induce Foch to make this counter drive on the Soissons front, Pershing must be credited with initiating the battle that won the war this year. There are plenty of stories to this effect flying around. We would like to get the truth. Americans do not want undue credit for their part in the war, but no credit should be withheld from the American fighters or their leaders.—Galveston News.

No newspaper is entirely efficient until it helps put across the message it carries. When it hinders that message; when its lack of character conveys negative impressions, the efficiency of that newspaper is low. A neutral paper, with no outstanding quality, is but moderately efficient, for though it carries the words, it fails to carry the spirit of the message.

Italy's Loss of Men in the War Estimated at 2,800,000.

New York, Dec. 26.—Italy's losses in killed, wounded, dead of disease, disabled, missing and prisoners aggregate 2,800,000, according to Colonel Ugo Pizzarello of the Italian army, who arrived here recently on a mission for his government.

Disease alone took a death toll of 300,000 men in the war zone, he said, while the number of killed was 500,000, and the wounded, missing and prisoners, 2,000,000.

During One Week 7,468 Sick and Wounded Soldiers Arrive.

Washington, Dec. 26.—During the week ended Dec. 20, 7,468 wounded and sick soldiers were landed in the United States from the American expeditionary forces. The surgeon general's report today shows that 5,828 were landed at New York and 1,640 at Newport News.

EDITORIALS BY HON. R. T. MILNER.

Much has been written on both sides of the Atlantic in praise of the courage and daring of the American soldiers, and it will ever be a source of pride that they faltered not in the face of danger. True courage is hard to define and hard to discover in the absence of danger. The quiet, modest, unobtrusive boy, as a rule, is a braver man than the demonstrative fellow. If all the truth along the fighting line were disclosed it would show that a larger per cent of officers shrank in the midst of danger than privates. Indeed we have yet to hear of a private in the American army who ran from the enemy. An army officer, a major, in a letter published recently mentioned the fact that he knew of several officers including majors and colonels who could not stand the fighting ordeal. No doubt these were men whose advantages at home were above the average, and they entered officers training camps at the beginning of the war believing that an officer's chance of living through a battle had advantages over a private. They were looking for easy places, and when the real test of what it takes to constitute a man presented itself, they failed and were sent home humiliated, mortified, disgraced. If there had never been a battle to try them out, they would have gotten by as the saying goes. And so it goes throughout the vicissitudes of civil life; the brave, courageous men reach the goal, or die in the effort, while the coward remains at the rear, far from the danger line, looking for an easy place.

This advice so freely given to the soldiers to go back to the land is all right, because advice is a costless article. But the soldiers will do as they please. Some will go back to the farms, and others will go elsewhere. Most of the boys will do as other people do, go where they can make the most money. The United States are producing more farm crops now than the world will need when the European nations get back to normal conditions. The United States need more of our young manhood in those pursuits which foreigners filled before the war, such as running factories, shipbuilding, and carrying our products to foreign lands. If all these fellows who are yelling: "Back to the land," would go there themselves, stopping in East Texas, they will find a cordial welcome, and if they will work after they get here, they can be assured of a living. But we serve notice on them right now that they must work, as we want no deadheads here.

A great deal of solicitude is manifested by our statesmen, so called, over the soldiers. They seem to think that they will need to go on the farms, and ways are being devised to set apart large domains for their use. Now, the statesmen need not worry about the boys. They will take care of themselves, and some of them will, to their credit and their country's honor, fill the places that these so-called statesmen are now filling. But the thing that concerns us most, and it is a matter the soldiers will think about, is this: What are we going to do with the thousands and thousands of fellows who slipped into fat jobs at Washington and other places by reason of the war? How would it do to send them "back to the land," or to some useful employment in private life, and if these places must be maintained, fill them with the wounded soldiers?

The farmers are losing, losing money on their cotton by not taking care of it. Thousands and still thousands of bales are out in all the weather that comes. When, please tell us

when, will our good, kind-hearted farmers learn to take care of their hard-earned property?

The Germans no longer pretend to deny that they were responsible for the war, but each fellow shifts the sin upon his neighbor. Bill Hohenzollern is said to be writing out a full and complete statement of the facts in the case. Billy, likely, will implicate "Gott" in the scheme.—Rusk County News.

NEVER TOO OLD TO ADVERTISE.

There are now appearing in the newspapers and magazines a series of illustrated advertisements put out by a well-known mercantile house that was established in 1723. They deal with phases of the company's business which are not generally known to the purchasing public, showing the methods of collecting the raw material, the adventurous life of its agents, episodes in remote lands, etc., all of which are interesting because they possess the charm of novelty.

Reference is made to the matter here not because such advertising is new, of course, it is not, but because this long-established institution, lacking only five years of being two centuries old, feels that it is well worth while to keep its name constantly before the public. New competitors are constantly rising, and only by meeting changed conditions in the spirit of the day can the old timer hold his own.

This is a point which should not be lost upon any line of business. Age carries with it no great privilege in trade, but must hustle to keep the place it has won. Advertising, well-managed, is a prodigious help in this direction. If this famous old house, dating from 1723, before Washington was born, finds printers' ink essential to its prosperity, how much more important must such an aid be to the individual, firm or corporation that is in the first flush of youth!

A HAT FOR EVERY FACE



AMONG THE NEW FUR WRAPS



Greetings

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

A Happy New Year to all and our sincere thanks for the friendship and support you have given us during the year past. May we all look forward to a happier year to come, with many of the unsettled conditions of the world made right, with a hope for health and happiness, with a thought for those less fortunate than ourselves. We do, indeed, wish you all a Happy New Year. We do, indeed, thank you for your wonderful friendship during the past year. We shall hope for a continuation of same and in return agree to do our best part towards making your drug store trading pleasant and profitable to you.

Crockett Drug Company
The House of Service.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

John and Smith Wootters were at home from college for the holiday season.

Milton and Arthur Thomas were among the Crockett boys home for the holidays.

W. E. Earnest from Colorado City has accepted a position with the coal mine company.

Miss Sarah Mac Crook came home from Baylor College, Belton, to spend Christmas.

Lieutenant W. B. Cook of Washington was among the recent visitors in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Weimer of Ratcliff spent the holidays at Anahuac, Chambers county.

For Rent.
A 6-room house in west Crockett. Apply to W. C. Shivers. tf.

Bring or send your laundry to me. Shipment made every Tuesday. tf. John Millar.

Miss Nita Hatchell, attending college at Denton, spent the holidays with her parents in Crockett.

LeGray Atmar of Ellington Field, the aviation camp near Houston, spent his Christmas furlough with his parents in Crockett.

John Spence has been appointed by the city council as city attorney to fill the unexpired term of Earle Porter Adams, who was elected county attorney.

Edgar Douglass was a visitor at Houston last week.

H. P. Malloy of Palestine was a visitor here this week.

Mrs. W. G. Carwright is visiting the old home at Kerens.

Mose Bromberg of the Brownsville country was here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinks McLarty of Galveston were here Christmas.

Chas. P. Jones of Houston was among Crockett visitors this week.

Grady McConnell of Camp Travis was here for the holiday season.

Lee Wagner and J. D. Friend were among visitors to Houston last week.

Miss Jeannette Scott of Houston is the guest of Mrs. Byrde E. Wootters.

Miss Jewell Parker of Lovelady visited relatives and friends here this week.

Stephen Denny was at home from Rice University for the holiday vacation.

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

Our foremost thoughts at this season are of our indebtedness to the friends who have made the past year a most successful one for us, and it is with a deep sense of gratitude that we hope the New Year favors you with your heart's greatest desire.

John C. Millar
Tailor and Men's Outfitter

Mrs. J. F. Downes of Dallas visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Warfield, in Crockett this week.

Ben Hail has returned from the army camp at Deming, N. M., having received an honorable discharge.

Thos. B. Collins has opened up a general insurance business in Crockett since returning from Santa Fe, N. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Harrison and Miss Fay Harrison of New Orleans visited relatives and friends here this week.

Misses Sarah Mac Crook, Mary Spence and Nodelle Jordan were guests at a dinner party in Grapeland Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hume Johnston of Houston took Christmas dinner with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Howard, in this city.

Severely Wounded.

Private Tom Fowler of Weldon has been reported by the war department as severely wounded in action.

Miss Durelle Thomas of Dallas and Misses Florine Smither and Cecile Gibbs of Huntsville were guests of Miss Leita Cunyus for the New Year festivities.

Money in Hogs.

One of our citizens, T. J. Satterwhite, sold one one day last week three hogs, at eleven months old, for \$138.60 on foot.

Miss Mattie Dell Barnhill, a student of the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Barnhill.

For Sale.

Weaned pigs from registered Duroc Jersey dam, Sunnybrook Linda, No. 566958; sire, State Fair Model 2nd, No. 206441. tf. B. R. Purcell.

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.

Abstract Your Land Titles

And let us do the work for you. We have a complete abstract of all the land titles of this county down to NOW.

Madden & Denny,
Crockett, Texas.

Severely Wounded.

Private George Tolbert of Weldon and Private Lewis W. McPherson of Grapeland are reported by the war department as severely wounded on the battlefield in France. Private Tolbert began his military training with the 90th Division at Camp Travis, San Antonio, while Private McPherson began his with the 36th at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth.

Earle Lunceford Dead.

Earle Lunceford, a Crockett boy who has been living in Houston lately, died of heart failure last Sunday in Houston. The remains were brought to Crockett Sunday night and interred in Glenwood cemetery Monday morning. Funeral services were conducted from the residence of Mrs. George Calhoun in west Crockett at 11 o'clock. Earle is remembered in Crockett as a young man of exemplary habits and his death is deeply regretted.

We Can Save You Money On Implements

Come in and let us show you our line of implements consisting of Stalk Cutters, Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Section Harrows, Riding and Walking Planters, Breaking Plows, Georgia Stocks, Middle Bursters, Garden Plows, etc.

We are exclusive agents for the P. & O. line of implements, and there are none better. We advise you to supply your needs now as the next shipment will likely be higher.

Arnold Brothers
GROCERIES AND FEED.

Organizer to Hold Farmers' Institutes.

Mr. J. E. Edmondson, assistant organizer of Farmers' Institutes for the State Department of Agriculture, will hold a farmers' institute at each of the following places:

Conroe, January 6, 2 p. m.
Trinity, January 7, 2 p. m.
Crockett, January 8, 2 p. m.
Jacksonville, Janu'y 9, 2 p. m.
Lufkin, January 10, 2 p. m.
Nacogdoches, Jan. 11, 2 p. m.
Timpson, January 13, 2 p. m.
Center, January 14, 2 p. m.
Teneha, January 15, 2 p. m.
Carthage, January 16, 2 p. m.
Overton, January 17, 2 p. m.
Henderson, January 18, 2 p. m.

Special attention will be given to the importance of farmers organizing to protect their interest in the readjustment of prices after the war.

We specially invite the Council of Defense, the Food Administration, the press, the industrial department of the railroads, the business men, the school superintendents and all agricultural organizations to cooperate in getting out a large

attendance to hear these valuable lectures.

Come and help us. Ladies are especially invited.

Fred W. Davis,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Buffet Luncheon.

Miss Delha Mildred Wootters entertained a few of her young girl friends Christmas day with a buffet luncheon. The dainty repast was beautifully served. The charming young hostess was most graciously assisted by her mother, Mrs. Byrde E. Wootters. For this occasion the Wootters home took on an air of Christmas cheer, and a most delightful time is reported by the guests.

Blizzard Hits Panhandle and North Texas.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 31.—A severe blizzard covered the northwest part of the State Tuesday. The thermometer in Fort Worth fell from 63 degrees Monday afternoon to 23 degrees Tuesday morning. During the day the mercury hovered around the 36 degree mark, going slightly lower during the night. It is predicted that Wednesday will be cold without rain. Half an inch of rain fell late Monday night and during the day Tuesday. It was 8 degrees above zero at Amarillo.

May the New Year Bring Joy, Happiness and Prosperity to each and every one of our patrons and friends. :: :: ::

NINETEEN-NINETEEN RESOLUTION

Resolve that during the coming year you will buy your groceries from the house that makes a specialty of handling anything and everything necessary to economical living and conservation. This is the original economy store. We handle goods of every grade except a poor grade. Start the new year right, by buying from the house that consults your interest as well as its own.

Caprielian Brothers
Groceries and Feed—Phone 52.
THE HOUSE OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

GROVETON BOY WRITES OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

France, Nov. 24, 1918.

Dr. J. A. Stovall,
Groveton, Texas.

Dear Father:

France is a very beautiful country and all contrary accounts are those narrated by a dough-boy, for to a man on foot it don't look near as pretty as it would by truck. Therein lies the difference. When I was hiking I cursed "Sunny France" every day and would say that I hadn't seen my shadow since I have been here. We started out last Monday and all of the days except two have been ones of ideal weather. It is very cold over here now but has not snowed yet. Every morning the frost is all over the ground and looks like snow. We are in a mountainous country now and every day when we start out early in the morning one couldn't wish for a prettier scene than to just look at the large hills and the surrounding country. I think we are just a little further north than I have ever spent a winter before and I am longing for the good old town of Groveton, Texas, and that good old home with the fireplace and plenty of good pine knots. There is a rumor out, but not official, that we will lay over tomorrow at this place for a rest. I am sure hoping that we do for everyone needs the rest so badly. The towns that we have been going through are all small ones and usually the Regimental Headquarters and the unlettered units (Headquarters Co., M. G. Co., Supply Co. and San. Det.) occupy one town and the other units are scattered out in the other villages. The villages are so close together that one is really only a continuation of the other. There are no country people. If you ever see a house in the country it is just a home of some wealthy Frenchman. The people all live in the villages and go from there out to their farms and work of various kinds. They have some of the best stock in France that I have ever seen. The cows, sheep and all are just as fast as can be. This country is great for fruits, too. I have seen one vineyard right after another as far as the eye can reach. There is no wonder that there is so much wine and spirits in France. They can make all of the stuff like that they want and can sell just as much as they like. It is all open to the American soldier, and let me say right now that I would bet there is less drunkenness in France right now than there is in the United States. It is a very rare occasion to see an American soldier with too much. It is not hard to get and naturally everyone soon got tired of it. They have about tapered down now to a "morning's morning" and "night caps." It is very nice to get up in the morning and walk out and get a small glass of cognac, rum, or something like that, and then when you start to bed to take a little "nip."

The bunch I am with don't drink to an excess. We spend our spare francs eating. Every day when we hit a town it is one man's duty out of the bunch to go get some old lady to fix meals for eight men. They will cook

a real good meal of French fried potatoes, chicken, rabbit, salad, and anything you want for just two or three francs. There are no cafes or restaurants in these small towns and the French are so tied down that you can't buy anything when you hit a store. Lots of times we get to a place where there is a Y. M. C. A., Sales Commissary, Red Cross or something like that, and then we stock up with tobacco, chocolate and such things as we may care to buy. One can not speak too highly of the Red Cross. They have treated us like I could not imagine a soldier could be treated. The people of Texas and America who donated to the Red Cross did the greatest deed they could do towards helping a thing along. The first time I ran into a Red Cross outfit was the night we came off of the front line. We were so tired we could hardly stand up and our crowd went up over the P. C. to go to sleep and one of the members came down stairs for something and ran into a couple of representatives of the Red Cross. They asked the boys if we would care to have something to eat and if so to come on down stairs into their room. We went down and one of the men made a big warm fire and gave us a vessel to make hot chocolate in, and luckily we had a soda dispenser in our crowd and he made some that was certainly good. They had all kinds of can goods and turned us loose on the lot. They then gave us all kinds of tobacco and cigarettes. (Note—They gave it to us. They didn't sell it.) Can you imagine any other outfit giving a soldier anything? Well, that is the Red Cross. I can't say enough in praise of it. The people then found out that there were more soldiers coming and they sent down to the Wigwam and got the ladies down there to prepare hot chocolate for an entire company. I am about to write a whole letter on the Red Cross, so had better start another paragraph.

The French have some very peculiar customs. I guess that is why they seem so different from our people. It don't seem like they do anything like we do. Their trains are the funniest looking things. The engines look something like our East Texas "doodlers," and the cars have wheels with spokes in them and are about half as large as ours. Their wagons only have two wheels and the people lead the horses rather than drive them. If they work two horses they put one in front of the other and lead the front horse. You never see them working four, and very seldom see them with three. Their country roads would make our "highways" look like new-cut roads. All of them ride bicycles, too. It is funny to see a big healthy American soldier pushing a bicycle up a hill and then see an old gray-haired man or woman ride by him like a streak of wind. You can see an old clay house and from the outside you would not think but what it was a barn, and if you would walk in perhaps you would see the nicest parlor you ever sat foot in, and on the other had it might be a barnyard or wine room you were walking into. The people are kindness itself to the soldiers. When we hit a town we rustle for beds. They will fix a bed for us if they have room and it is taken by an officer. You know all the soldiers are billeted with

the French populace over here. Well, the other day a boy went in to get a bed and they led him into a parlor. He said it was just as nice a parlor as he ever sat foot in, had a nice victrola and all kinds of nice fixtures but said he didn't see a bed and began asking questions about it. The old lady pulled something on the wall and the nicest kind of a bed came sliding out. The beds have ticks on them (I mean goose-hair) about two feet thick. I have had the good fortune to sleep in several since we have been here and can say that they are some beds.

Your son,
David,
Corp. Hqs. Co., 143rd Infantry.

War Clouds Hover Over Ireland; Clash Near.

London, Dec. 31.—The situation in Ireland is causing grave anxiety to those who are in touch with that country and startling developments are looked for at any moment. Sinn Fein will make most of the sensational victories it achieved outside of Ulster. Seventy-three Sinn Fein members will meet in Dublin and constitute themselves a national assembly. They will appoint a president and proclaim the independence of the Irish republic.

The national assembly will begin to legislate at once and issue a proclamation. An attempt will be made to levy taxes and all attempts to collect imperial revenue will be resisted. Missions will be sent to foreign countries and the actions of an independ-

ent state will be initiated in every possible way.

Of course this means inevitable collision with the large British force now in Ireland. This is exactly what the Sinn Feiners are playing for. They are prepared for considerable sacrifice of life so long as fighting takes

place. When the allied conferences and peace congress are being held they will endeavor to send a mission to both these gatherings and will demand admission as an independent state fighting for the right of self-determination against British tyranny.

What You've Made 1918 Mean to Us---

We've gradually gotten away from the old idea of having "customers"—those who came and bought and forgot—and have striven for "friends," who should come to shop because of their confidence in us, who should remember with pleasure every business dealing with us.

—For business to us means more than buying and selling. It means serving.

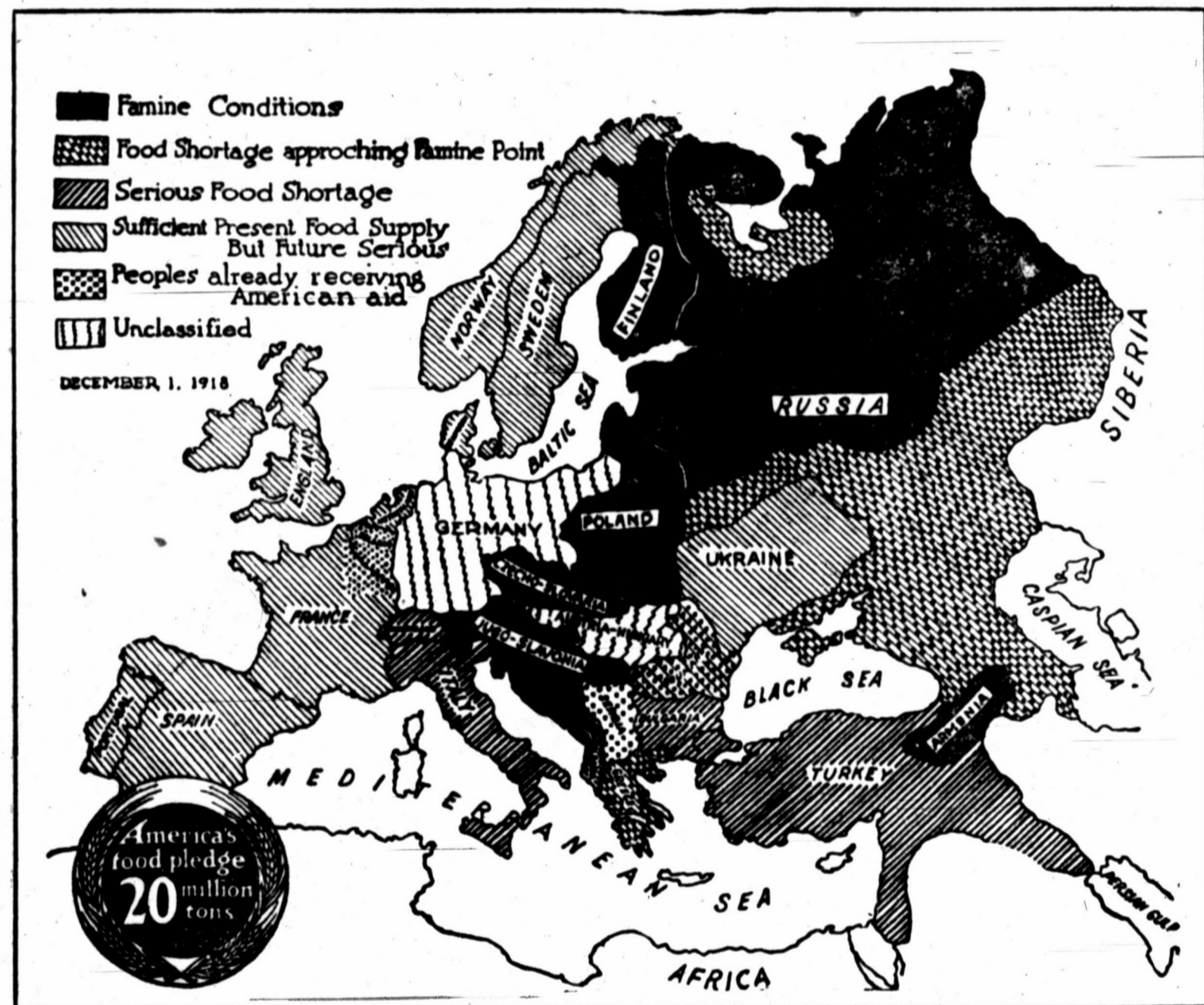
—And you, in this last year, have made it possible for us to look back and count this a year when our friends have multiplied greatly—a year in which we have been able to take a stride forward in service.

For this we thank you sincerely, and for the year to come we wish you unbounded happiness and prosperity.

BAKER & CASTLEBERG

THE REXALL STORE

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population. Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

DEMobilIZATION NEARS FINAL STAGE

CHIEF OF STAFF ANNOUNCES
THAT COMBAT DIVISIONS
ARE TO BE RETURNED.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Demobilization of the army is approaching its final phases with the breaking up of the combat divisions in this country and the issuance of orders for early return of the first three fighting divisions from France.

General March, chief of staff, announced today that General Pershing had designated the Thirtieth, and Thirty-seventh (national guard), and the Ninety-first (national army) divisions for early return, while in the home training camps 40,500 men of the combat divisions heretofore held intact had been ordered discharged.

The three divisions overseas with the headquarters troops of Major General Read's second corps, also designated for return, total 83,000 men. General March said that including these divisions the total number of men available for discharge was 1,379,000 and that 40,491 officers and 630,369 men had been mustered out up to yesterday.

The chief of staff also disclosed that the war department was preparing to take into the regular army under the proposed reorganization plan those reserve and temporary officers whose records during the war show them to be fitted for professional military life.

In reply to an inquiry regarding persistent reports that batteries B and D, 150th Field Artillery, Forty-second Division, has been practically wiped out in action, General March said Major General Charles T. Mencher, former commander of the Forty-second, who is now in Washington, had stated specifically that such reports were unfounded. These units, he said, had not suffered any unusually heavy losses.

General March requested that attention be called to the fact that the war risk insurance bureau is an adjunct of the treasury department and does not come under the war department. He said his personal mail was flooded with inquiries regarding insurance.

COMMERCIAL CLUB AND THE NEW YEAR

Do the people of Crockett realize that it will be three years this coming March since the present Commercial Club organization was put in motion? And that with very few exceptions, all of the merchants, doctors and lawyers have steadfastly remained as contributing members and express general satisfaction with the results obtained.

This fact proves conclusively the existence of a desire for better things and a willingness to support a movement headed in that direction.

The support referred to has been financial only and of a limited nature, but sufficient to indicate the sentiment of the community and to hold the organization together.

This fact of being able to hold the membership in tact for so long a period should act as an incentive for still greater efforts for the future, especially as the year upon which we have just entered is probably going to be one of the most important in the history of our country.

A Prosperous Year.

All conditions indicate that 1919 is to be an exceptionally prosperous year, especially for agriculture, and as we have nothing but the products of the soil to depend upon we should be earnestly interested and willing to support any movement calculated to assist in producing a greater quantity and a better quality of farm products.

We are constantly being told that the demand for food is much greater now than during the war and will continue so for a year at least, and farmers are being urged with greater persistency than ever to increase the output, and it is clearly the duty of those living in the cities and towns to help in every way at their command to bring this about.

The Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

The government and state departments of agriculture have, for some years, employed the boys' and girls'

club medium for encouraging more and better soil cultivation, and with most excellent results. This year this club work is to be pushed stronger than ever, and through the effort of the Crockett Commercial Club to increase the interest of the boys and girls of Houston county in this work, is where the residents of the towns can contribute valuable assistance.

As stated before in these columns, it is the intention of the Club to make a recanvas of the town for more members and an increase in the size of the monthly payments, for the purpose of creating a surplus with which to offer a series of cash and other prizes for the winners in these contests. The amount of these prizes need not be very large individually but distributed all over the county by school districts should be very effective. The reader will say that means a pretty big undertaking, involving much hard, systematic work. That is quite true but we have a county agent who is paid by the government and the county and one who has had much experience in this field of endeavor, and a most enthusiastic and successful worker. While Mr. Lancaster is a new man and only been with us a short time he is rapidly getting hold of the situation and making acquaintances and friends daily. So anxious is the department that directs his labors that the boys and girls-club work be extended, Mr. Lancaster is promised all the extra help he may need in extending these organizations to every school district in the county. In fact one assistant has already been here and spent several days in company with Mr. Lancaster in visiting schools and organizing clubs.

Live Stock for Premiums.

It has been suggested that registered live stock be offered as prizes in these boys and girls club contests. With a little thought it will be readily seen how very attractive this feature would prove to the contestants. Many merchants would offer articles of value in addition to contributing cash for prizes. The field presents an almost limitless avenue for interesting events in connection with this, the grandest movement our people can possibly engage in, that of increasing the quantity and quality of our farm output.

Several Big Trades Days.

There will be corn, cotton, peanut, sorghum, pig, poultry and cattle clubs, in which the girls can participate in addition to the girls canning clubs, and the awarding of prizes in each class can be made the occasion for a big trades holiday in Crockett if the matter is enthusiastically entered into and properly handled. Men and women of Crockett, doesn't this matter interest you?

Every Farmer a Home Owner.

This is the other big feature that the Commercial Club proposes to exploit the present year, and every year thereafter until the tenant farmer in Houston county will be so scarce as to be lonesome. This work which is being carried on by the Club through supporting the Crockett Federal Land Bank Association, is already making rapid strides in this great reformation. Scarcely a day passes but one or more tenants make inquiry and ask for blank applications to apply for enough of this five and a half percent money to start them on the road to becoming owners of the land they are cultivating. As stated before, there is no limit to the amount of money available for this purpose, also for refunding indebtedness against farm homes that is now drawing eight or ten percent interest. When in Crockett make a point to call at the club rooms to have the secretary explain the details, and learn how very easy it is to become a home owner instead of a renter.

While these two projects are to be the principal ones pushed by the club this year, every other feature that will help make the farmers more prosperous, will be given due attention.

H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

Worth Remembering.

Serve potatoes in an uncovered dish.

Very young carrots do not require soaking.

Apple sauce should accompany all pork dishes.

Salads help very decidedly to simplify a meal.

Flatirons should be well washed, dried and waxed.

With your next pumpkin pie serve a tart jelly.

Less bluing is needed if the clothing is well rinsed.

PLANS ARE TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE

Secretary Baker Intimates That Number of Cantonment Sites May Be Permanently Acquired.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary of War Baker in stating Thursday that he intended to seek the views of congress on the question of purchasing the land on which some army cantonments are located, would not disclose what training camp sites had been recommended by the general staff for permanent retention.

He said specifically, however, that the disposition of the flying fields was not involved. He said the war department thought some of the camps should be made permanent and that it would cost about \$12,000,000 to acquire the sites already approved for this purpose. Secretary Baker expects to take up the matter when he appears before the house military committee.

The secretary indicated that the program had no relation to recommendations that may be made at some future time with respect to the permanent military policy. Since there is to be a military establishment in any case, he said, the acquisition of several of the cantonment sites would be of benefit to the service. He added that they could be used for summer mobilization or for divisional or even larger maneuvers, as existing permanent facilities for the army do not provide any post where quarters or grounds are extensive enough for these purposes.

Within the next few days, Mr. Baker said, the army war college will complete the army re-organization bill upon which it has been working, and he will then seek hearings before the military committee to take up the proposals. It is now understood that

the war college bill embodies the general staff and departmental organization plans in addition to the necessary legislative provisions under which tables of organization for the Regular Army can be issued, but there is nothing to indicate that that goes beyond the Regular Army or touches the question of permanent military policy. It has been held at the war department that this can not be proposed until proceedings at Versailles have gone far enough to show what military force it would be wise for the United States to have always available for quick mobilization.

Many auxiliary services and units were created during the war for which there is no authority in the regular military statutes. The new act will give opportunity for those to be given permanent status and also will state the views of the army itself as to the stress to be laid upon such new branches of the military establishment as the air service. Incidentally the whole question of the future of the army air service, whether it is to continue as a separate branch or to be again amalgamated with the signal corps, will be taken up, and it is anticipated that while the aerial forces will not be again placed under any arm of the service, radical changes in the existing emergency organization will be proposed.

With the presentation of the reorganization bill, the congressional committees will be told of the detailed expenditures to be made under the appropriations already submitted. These provide for a Regular Army of 500,000 men, roughly, but the estimates do not show the importance that is to be attached hereafter to such service as the tank corps, artillery, aircraft, transportation corps, chemical warfare service or any other allied branch of the army.

Salesman Wanted to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary or commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Notice in Probate—Writ.

The State of Texas,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of
Houston County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause the following notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year preceding the date of the notice in the county of Houston, State of Texas, and you shall cause said notice to be printed at least once each week for the period of twenty days exclusive of the first day of publication before the return day hereof:

NOTICE.

The State of Texas,
To all Persons interested in the
estate of Cora John, deceased:

Wirt N. Wood, administrator of the estate of Cora John, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Houston County, an application for the sale of the following described real estate, at private sale for cash, to-wit: Ten acres of land, situated in Houston County, Texas, about 18 miles East of Crockett, being a part of the John Box league, and being the former homestead of J. D. John, and being the same land conveyed by T. M. Sherman to J. D. John by deed dated December 5th, 1892, and recorded in volume 80 page 401 of Houston County deed records, which will be heard on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1919, at the Court House thereof, in the city of Crockett, at which time all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said application, if they see proper.

Herein fail not, under penalty of the law, and of this writ make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of office, in the City of Crockett, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1919.

Attest: A. E. Owens,
Clerk County Court, Houston County.
By W. D. Collins, Deputy. St.

Warmth is essential for old people. Embroideries should always be ironed on the wrong side.



Revised Prices

The assurance of material for quantity production of Buick cars enables the Buick Motor Company to establish the following prices on the various Buick models, effective January first, 1919.

These prices will not be changed during our present dealers' selling agreements.

Three Passenger Open Model H-Six-44	-	\$1495
Five Passenger Open Model H-Six-45	-	1495
Four Passenger Closed Model H-Six-46	-	1985
Five Passenger Closed Model H-Six-47	-	2195
Seven Passenger Open Model H-Six-49	-	1785
Seven Passenger Closed Model H-Six-50	-	2585

Buick Motor Company, Flint, Michigan
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

East Texas Motor Co.
Crockett, Texas

C. P. O'Bannon's Annual January Sale

To Start Saturday, January 11, 1919, and Last 13 Days

Closing Saturday Night, January 25, 1919

All fall and winter goods must be closed out in order to make room for the new spring goods that have already commenced to arrive.

PRICES THAT YOU WILL FIND IN THE STAPLES DEPARTMENT DURING OUR JANUARY SALE.

27-inch Bleached Domestic, January Sale price, per yard	15c
36-inch Bleached Domestic, January Sale price, per yard	25c
27-in Brown Domestic, January Sale price per yard	25c
30-inch Brown Domestic, January Sale price per yard	20c
36-inch Brown Domestic, January Sale price per yard	25c
Good heavy Brown Cotton Flannel, January Sale price, per yard	18c
Good heavy Brown Cotton Flannel, January Sale price, per yard	25c
One lot Colored Outings, January Sale price per yard	25c
One lot extra heavy Shirts, January Sale price, per yard	28c
One lot Dress Gingham, extra special in our January Sale, per yard	18c
One lot Dress Gingham, extra special in our January Sale, per yard	25c
Bed tick, extra special in our January Sale, per yard	20c

SHOES.

One lot Ladies' Shoes in small size, worth up to \$4.00 per pair, in our January Sale	\$1.98
One lot Ladies' Cloth-top Shoes in button and lace, all sizes, in our January Sale	\$2.50
One lot Men's Work Shoes, in our January Sale, per pair	\$2.50
One lot Men's Dress Shoes, button or lace, all sizes, January Sale price, per pair	\$1.98
Boys' Shoes from	\$2.00 up
All Ladies' Ready-to-Wear to be closed out at cost.	
Ladies' Vests and Pants, in our January Sale, per garment	50c
Men's Overshirts, from	\$1 48 up
Men's and Women's Black Hose, in our January Sale	15c

COMFORTS AND BLANKETS.

One lot Comforts in our January Sale for	\$2.98
One lot Comforts, extra heavy, in our January Sale, for	\$4.98
One lot Blankets in our January Sale	\$1.48
One lot Blankets in our January Sale	\$3.50
One lot Colored Percales, in our January Sale at	
	20c
Five spools cotton, in our January Sale	25c
Men's Work Pants, in our January Sale, per pair	\$1.98
One lot Boys' Corduroy Pants, in our January Sale, per pair	\$1.98
One lot Men's Corduroy Pants to be closed out for	\$3.98
One lot Men's Corduroy Suits to be closed out for	\$10.00
Men's Ribbed Underwear, in our January Sale, per garment	75c

C. P. O'BANNON
MILLINERY AND EVERYTHING ELSE YOU WEAR

TWO GREAT FLEETS TO BE ESTABLISHED

ONE WILL HAVE BASE IN THE ATLANTIC AND OTHER IN THE PACIFIC.

Washington, Jan. 1.—To keep the navy "fit and on its toes" two great fleets, one based on the Pacific coast and the other on the Atlantic coast, will be established by next summer with war games and joint maneuvers as a part of a regular program of training.

Secretary Daniels, in explaining his plans to the house naval committee today, said that after every war there is a tendency for the navy to retrograde and that the fleet division has been determined upon to prevent any slump. The plan, he said, has received the "enthusiastic indorsement" of Admiral William S. Benson, chief of operations, who is now in Europe with the peace delegation.

"An admiral who can stay long enough to stir up ambition, will be placed in command of each fleet," Mr. Daniels said, "and all officers will be kept on their ships for two years." In effect the secretary added, "there will be a war between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, which will so stimulate the keenness that it will make the men feel they are in actual war."

Mr. Daniels did not indicate to the committee how many ships will be in each fleet. It is assured, however, that there will be an equal distribution of the capital ships, most of which heretofore have been kept on the Atlantic coast. During joint maneuvers, the combined fleet will visit each coast so as to give the people on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard an opportunity to see the full naval force.

Mr. Daniels also told the committee that during peace times the submarine bases at San Diego, Cal.; Key West, Fla., and New London, Conn., and the air defense stations at San Diego and Pensacola, Fla., will be retained. The principal stations for

seamen in the East will be at Chicago, Hampton Roads and Newport, R. I. Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson plan to visit the Pacific coast next summer to study conditions there with a view to recommending extension of navy yards, while other officials will visit Eastern yards for the same purpose. In this connection, the secretary recommended that congress wait until its next session before providing funds for additions to the yards as the present plants can care for both fleets for some time.

Plan Greatest of National Guards for Texas.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 2.—Plans for the organization of the largest and most efficient National Guard in the United States, are being outlined by the adjutant general's department of Texas, it was announced Thursday by B. R. Webb, lieutenant colonel in the Ninth Texas cavalry and a prominent leader in the new Texas National Guard. It is proposed to organize the new National Guard on a basis of four brigades, which will be consolidated into a single division with a major general in command.

Lieutenant Colonel Webb also announced that Major General John A. Hulien, now overseas as a bigade commander with the 36th division, would very likely be named as the first major general of the reorganized Texas National Guard. The divisional system, which is being followed by Adjutant General Harley in the formation of the new State guard is copied after the divisional plan now being used in New York and other Northeastern States.

It is planned to mobilize a full brigade of the new National Guard out of the old State guard units now overseas with the 36th division. When the Panther division is brought back from overseas and mustered out of federal service, its members will automatically return to civilian life, but the adjutant general is planning to create a crack brigade of National Guardsmen from this unit, which has received the benefit of many months' actual training and overseas service.

Almond fondant is an interesting basis for almond-topped candies.

MILLIONS SPENT; FOUR SHIPS BUILT

Three of the Vessels Constructed Were Turned Out by the Hog Island Yards.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Only four ships have been delivered by the three great government fabricated ship building plants, Charles Piez, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, said Thursday in testifying before the senate commerce committee. Difficulties in constructing the yards and in obtaining material were largely responsible for the delays, the witness said.

Three of the ships have come from the Hog Island yards, Mr. Piez testified, and the fourth from the Submarine Boat corporation plant at Port Newark, N. J., which should have delivered 124 vessels by last December 7.

The Mercantile Ship Building corporation at Bristol, Pa., has not yet delivered a ship, he said, although under its contract 24 should have been completed by December 7. The Hog Island yard delivered its third ship Thursday and has launched 12 others, the committee was told.

Before resuming its inquiry, the committee adopted a resolution by Senator Nelson of Minnesota extending its investigation to include a survey of the progress of all government merchant ship building.

Under the resolution the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation would be required to furnish a statement showing the number of ship yards where ships for the government are being or are to be built or contracted for, together with the capacity of the yards and the amounts contributed by the government for their construction, if any, and the number of ships each has completed or launched. The committee also asked for the expenditures made from all money appropriated by congress for ships, and whether any of the vessels completed for the fleet corporation have been used in carrying men or

munitions to or from Europe.

Questioned about the Hog Island yard, Mr. Piez told the committee that because of a change in the management of the American International Ship Building corporation, contractors on the Hog Island project, the fleet corporation had decided that it would be unwise for the government to take over management of the yard at this time. Under the new arrangement Matt Brush, formerly a vice president of the American International corporation, heads the American International Ship Building corporation, and other changes in the executive officers have been made.

Mr. Piez said the government eventually should exercise its option on the Hog Island yard and take over management of the plant.

The Hog Island yard, the witness declared, has been the Mecca for representatives of all nations visiting the United States and generally they have expressed admiration for it. He said the plant eventually would become a big producer.

"I feel most distinctly that it was a great asset to have the Hog Island yard in reserve, just as it is a great asset to have a large army in reserve," said Mr. Piez. "It has been a very great moral factor in our successful prosecution of the war."

Hohenzollern Prince Praises American Army.

With the American Army of Occupation, Monday, Dec. 30.—In a talk recently with an American army officer, Prince Carl of Hohenzollern, lieutenant general and commander of the 38th Landwehr brigade, who now is living in the area occupied by the Americans, said that in all his 32 years experience in the army, he never had seen anywhere soldiers of better discipline or who behaved better than the Americans.

The prince, who is a member of a nonreigning house of the Hohenzollern family, according to the American officer, appeared not to realize the indignation created in the United States through the sinking of the Lusitania, and expressed surprise when he was told that celebrations were reported to have taken place in Ger-

RAW MATERIALS WILL BE ALLOWED

Other Modifications of Armistice Terms Granted by Commander-in-Chief of the Allies.

London, Jan. 2 (British Wireless Service) — German appeals against suspension by the allies of intercourse between the part of German territory occupied by the allied armies and the rest of Germany have been taken into consideration at the headquarters of Marshal Foch at Luxembourg. A German delegation has been received at the marshal's headquarters and has been informed that as far as military exigencies permit, the appeals have been granted.

According to an arrangement reached with the German government, the Germans bind themselves to furnish to the occupied zone during the armistice as much fuel as was sent there in the third quarter of 1918, and also such machinery and spare parts as may be required by industries in the occupied region.

In return the allies will appoint a commissioner to arrange for certain quantities of raw materials to be sent across the Rhine into Germany. This will prevent unemployment which otherwise might have resulted, for example in the iron smelting districts of Essen and Dortmund, whose supply of iron ore from the Lorraine and Saar regions had been suspended since the armistice.

In addition the British military government at Cologne announces that, beginning January 1, importations of foodstuffs, raw materials and expressly authorized manufactured articles from unoccupied Germany are permitted into the territory occupied by the British troops.

many and medals awarded to the submarine crew when the big Cunard liner was sent to the bottom. The prince said that personally he disapproved of submarine warfare and bombing by means of airplane.

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JANUARY 2, 1919.

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FRANCE TO ADHERE TO WILSON'S POINTS

Foreign Minister Makes Public Announcement of Policy of Country.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Stephen Pichon, the foreign minister, said to the Associated Press today:

"You asked me in what spirit the French government is preparing to participate in the peace negotiations. It is agreeable and easy for me to reply that the ideal which sustained us during the war is guiding us effectually on the eve of peace. This defines our policy.

"We have been attacked; we want security. We have been despoiled; we want restitution. We have been devastated; we want reparation.

"But that which we ask for ourselves we demand for all, and hence are heartily in accord with President Wilson. We intend that peace in erasing the effects of the German crime shall bring to all peoples the certainty that this crime will not be renewed."

M. Pichon, while apparently greatly fatigued from the eighteen-hour session in the chamber of deputies yesterday, made these statements with great energy.

"In order to achieve this," he continued, "the world must be constituted on a new basis. The basic points you know. President Wilson has expressed them; we have adhered to them.

"Rumors of suspicious origin have attempted in the past two weeks to lead one to the belief that notable differences existed between the allies on the conception of peace. In order to dispel doubts and to bring forth the truth, I can not do better than to appropriate the words spoken in London by your president and to declare that the exchanges of views which have just taken place between him and the allied governments have proven the complete accord regarding the meaning and purpose of the duty for the accomplishment of which we have gathered.

"Together we have saved the world's democracy; together we will establish laws which will record in peace the immortal principles for which our soldiers died. The voices from the grave dictate our duty to the living and we are jointly and whole-heartedly ready to fulfill it."

With Our Subscribers.

The Courier editor has been taking a brief vacation since last issue and it is, therefore, hard for him to get "back into the harness again." He does not feel like writing anything this week, and there is nothing much to write about anyway. He is going to content himself and he hopes also his subscribers with the simple, usual and earnest

declaration of best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year for all.

Among those calling since last issue to renew or subscribe, or sending in their renewals and subscriptions, are the following: Mrs. W. D. Jackson, Van Vleck, Texas.

L. C. Cannon, Kennard Rt. 1. C. H. Click, Lovelady. J. B. Ash, Creek Rt. 1. John McPhail, Crockett. J. M. O'Neil, Groveton. Miss Fannie Mae Wall of Augusta for S. R. Wall, Eaton, Ind. A. M. Rencher, Grapeland. Mrs. H. W. Moore, Crockett. D. J. Cater, San Antonio. W. R. Petty, Crockett Rt. 3. C. H. Jones, Crockett. W. T. Bruton, Lovelady. H. F. Craddock Jr., San Antonio.

Homer Beazley, Grapeland Route 4.

T. H. Stout, Pennington. H. D. Whitehead, Pennington. B. B. Warfield, Crockett. W. T. Blakeway, Greenville. J. G. Miller, Baltimore, Md. Rev. C. B. Garrett, Crockett. D. H. Rhoden, Crockett Rt. A. Mrs. J. H. Painter, Crockett. Lee Patterson, Crockett. W. G. Creath, Crockett Rt. A. N. H. Coon, Lovelady Rt. 2. Johnson Terry (col.), Crockett Rt. 4.

Christmas Festivities.

A number of social affairs were given in Crockett during the holiday season. Notable among these was the party given on Wednesday evening by Miss Sue Denny, complimenting Misses Hazel and Besse Long of Kingston, Ohio. Another social affair of which the Ohio visitors were the honorees was the dinner party given by Mrs. C. L. Edmiston Thursday evening.

Miss Nodelle Jordan entertained a houseful of friends Thursday evening. Guests included school friends and other young friends, home from college for the Christmas vacation. Girl friends were invited for a 6 o'clock luncheon and the young men were asked to come at 8:30 o'clock. The luncheon was beautifully served and the object of many complimentary remarks. A program of music on both piano and victrola followed the arrival of the young men and the holiday spirit was emphasized in other forms of entertainment. The decorations throughout the house were beautiful and in keeping with the spirit of the season. The number of pretty girls assembled was the object of many complimentary remarks and the hostess endeared herself to all by her charming manner of entertaining.

Wounded in Battle.

Sergeant O. E. Brennan of Ratcliff has been reported by the war department as wounded on the battlefield in France. Sergeant Brennan began his military training at Camp Travis, San Antonio, and was a member of the 90th Division unless transferred.

AMERICANS MUST SLEEP IN BEDS

PERSHING IS DETERMINED THAT SOLDIERS SHALL BE SERVED.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 29.—(New York Tribune.)—General Pershing, it was learned today, has issued orders that every doughboy in the army of occupation must sleep in a comfortable bed hereafter, regardless of circumstances. When the commander in chief inspected towns, villages and bridgehead areas a few days ago he found troops often billeted in one room, where many were sleeping on an ordinary blanket on the floor. A careful inspection of the occupied area has shown that there are enough beds, with a little shuffling of the civilian population, to provide everybody with comfortable snoring quarters.

Thus the humble doughboy is just beginning to learn to whom he owes the first white sheets in which he has slept for many months.

Heavy snowfall and freezing temperature invaded the Rhineland today, giving the fir-topped hills and pretty valleys an appearance of fairyland. Coasting and snowballing are becoming soldier recreations. I saw hundreds of soldiers today with red-cheeked, sturdy little German children, sharing the kids' sleds and seemingly enjoying the

fun as well as the little ones. In many cases they were paying for their rides down hill by hauling the kids up.

There was much indignation today at the headquarters of the American First Division, in the village of Montabaouer. The arrival of a new batch of American mail brought one of America's leading magazines containing a story which credited the marines with the capture of Cantigny, the first village taken by American troops in the European war. Officers of the division asked the Tribune to correct the misstatement, repeating that Cantigny was taken by the Twenty-eighth Infantry, one of the first American infantry regiments to arrive in France, in June, 1917, as part of the First Division.

Lost Mule.

One brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 900 pounds, head and neck lighter color than body, switch of tail has been hobbled; last seen on H. H. Hallmark farm, ten miles east of Crockett. Finder notify Bert Arnold of Pennington, or Arnold Bros., Crockett, and receive \$10 reward. tf.

Automobile Tire.

Lost—Between Crockett and Antrim school house, 10 miles northwest from Grapeland, on Sunday evening, one Ajax tire, size 34x4, fastened on a rim, full of air and ready for use. If returned to J. L. Jordan, Crockett, he will pay a reward of \$5.00. 1t.*

URGE DEPORTATION OF ENEMY ALIENS

Department of Justice to Ask Legislation in Case of Those Interned.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Deportation of most of the 3,000 or 4,000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to congress shortly by the department of justice.

Special legislation will be required for the deportations, and it was learned today the department will also ask for authority to prevent the re-entry of these men into this country later. Careful investigation convinces department of justice officials that the larger proportion of those interned should not be left in this country.

The number of enemy aliens interned in this country is understood to be between 3,000 and 4,000. Most of them are Germans, and a few are women. About half are understood to be men who served actively as German agents in the United States. These include trained propagandists, men involved in bomb plots early in the war and during America's neutrality, some who plotted directly against American shipping and the transportation of troops overseas.

There are also many men who were suspected of gathering information for transmission to Germany after the United States entered the war, but against whom specific proof could not be obtained.

Many of the prisoners are men with families in the United States and who have lived here for a number of years.

New Year's Dance.

Some of the young men of Crockett entertained with a New Year's dance Monday evening at Bromberg Hall. The affair was complimentary to the maids of Crockett and visitors. Monday evening was selected because of the availability of a good orchestra which could not be had Tuesday evening. The music was supplied by Thayer's dance orchestra of Houston. A program of twenty regular and four extra numbers was danced, each number receiving the third encore. The grand march was led by Mr. Chas. P. Jones of Houston with Miss Aline Foster of this city. Visiting maids included Miss Durelle Thomas of Dallas, Miss Florine Smither of Huntsville, Misses Hazel and Besse Long of Ohio, Miss Hillie Hart Johnson of Marlin and Miss Lura Mae Owens of Grapeland. Included in the married set were Mrs. J. F. Downes of Dallas and Mrs. Roger Wheelless of Shreveport. Twenty-six couples of Crockett's young people were present, chaperoned by twelve couples of Crockett's married set. The affair will long be remembered for its social enjoyments and splendid music.

QUALITY

H. G. PATTON

PRICE

Groceries and Feed

I WISH YOU ALL A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

We have resolved to continue our same plans and treatment of customers in 1919 as we did in 1918. You can trade at our store with the satisfaction that we sell one and all alike, and that our prices are cheaper than anyone's.

We Have Just Received a Shipment of Dynamite.

WE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PRICES FOR YOUR COMPARISON:

The very best grade flour, guaranteed the best, per sack	\$3.00
10-Pound buckets compound lard	2.45
Five bottles Garrett's snuff	1.15
Five pounds best grade green coffee, no faulty grains	1.00
Five bars toilet soap	.25
One hundred bars (1 case) laundry soap	5.50
Three sacks Bull Durham tobacco	.25

We carry a full line of feed at all times. Our prices are cheaper than any one's. Get our prices.

We Buy Liberty Bonds

H. G. PATTON

We Buy Liberty Bonds

New Year Greetings

—We extend to you and yours our sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. The business that has come to us during 1918 has, we assure you, been very much appreciated, and as we look forward to the coming of the new year we are filled with a feeling of greater optimism, by far, than that which we held at the opening of the year which has just drawn to a close.

—We ask for an opportunity to continue serving you during the year 1919, more liberally, if you will, than it has been our pleasure to serve you before.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY
PROMPT SERVICE STORE

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Miss Grace Denny is visiting at Uvalde.

Lloyd Tucker of Garland was a visitor here this week.

Allen Ford of Madisonville was here Monday and Tuesday.

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

Miss Leita Cunyus visited at Huntsville Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Woodall of Sour Lake were here Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Valentine of Jacksonville visited here last week.

Collin Lochfield has returned from military school at A. & M. College.

Mrs. J. G. Miller left Saturday afternoon on her return to Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Jim Keating returned Saturday evening to her home in San Antonio.

Misses Gladys Harrison and Lucia Painter visited in Lovelady this week.

Mrs. H. G. Baronian and daughter, Miss Isabelle Baronian, of Patison were in our city to visit their relatives, Capriellan brothers.

Davis Denny was at home from Rice Institute for the Christmas vacation.

Take your laundry to John Millar for Ineeda Laundry and Dye Works at Houston. tf.

William McConnell is at home from Kelley Field, the aviation camp near San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Rigsby of San Antonio were among the visitors here last week.

Mrs. Roger Wheelers of Shreveport is visiting her mother, Mrs. B. E. Hail, near Crockett.

Miss Nannie Smith was at home from Baylor College, Belton, for the holiday season.

Wanted—to rent a part of my house to good family. tf. Mrs. M. E. Shivers.

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

Milliam Henry Beazley was among the boys at home from A. & M. College Christmas week.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Dan P. Craddock and little daughter of Galveston visited relatives here during the holidays.

Misses Hattie Stokes and Louine McLarty were visitors at Huntsville Saturday and Sunday.

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

Misses Maude McConnell and Mary Ellis, attending school at Houston, came home for the holiday season.

Miss Willie Adelaide Meriwether, teaching music at Grapeland, spent the holiday season at home.

See J. R. Howard for thoroughbred cherry-red Duroc pigs. Also half Berkshire and Duroc pigs, from \$5.00 up. tf.

Lost—On Lovelady road, between Crockett and Trinity, bunch of keys. Return to Times office and receive reward. 1t.*

John Langston, W. D. Hail, Mack McConnell, Earle Sallas and Edward McConnell are at home from A. & M. College.

Wounded in Action.
Private Claud Lakey of Grapeland is reported by the war department as wounded in action overseas.

Mr. P. Capriellan left Monday for a Houston sanitarium to secure special treatment. He had only recently returned from a Palestine sanitarium.

For Sale.
Underwood typewriter, standard keyboard, in first class condition, practically new. Price, \$70. 2t.* Mrs. J. T. Dawes.

For Sale.
Farm land, in lots of 50 to 350 acres, within 2½ miles of Crockett, lying on both sides of railroad. Address or call on W. B. Page. 2t.

For Sale.
Six-room residence, including three acres of ground, five blocks north of public square. Easy terms. Apply to Mrs. R. E. McConnell or A. B. Burton. tf.

I will teach a class in penmanship at the school building daily from 3:15 to 4 p. m. Rates, \$2.00 for term ending with the close of school. 1t.* Edith E. Harvey.

Laundry Notice.
I represent the Ineeda Laundry and Dye Works of Houston. Shipment will be made every Tuesday, returning at the end of the week. Please bring or send in your laundry on Monday. tf. John Millar.

Engagement Announced.
A bit of social news in Crockett that was received with interest was the announcement last week of the engagement of Miss Alline Foster of this city to Mr. Chas. P. Jones of Houston. The announcement was made at a social affair given by the sisters, Misses Alice and Virginia Foster. The wedding is not to take place until some time in the spring.

Married at Crockett.
Mr. Peyton Long McClenny of Galveston and Miss Mabel Lillian Bolton of Augusta were married at the Methodist parsonage in this city on Thursday, December 26, by Rev. Chas. U. McLarty, the former Methodist pastor at Crockett and who was spending the holidays here with friends. They left immediately for a brief honeymoon trip, after which they will be at home to their friends in Galveston. They begin married life with the best wishes of an extensive acquaintance and friendship.

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.

Lieutenant James Henley Mills of Maysville, S. C., a relative of Mrs. Tenney, spent Christmas day with the family of Rev. S. F. Tenney. Lieutenant Mills is in the medical corps of the army and stationed for the present at Camp Logan, Houston.

Our Local Poor.
While we are having many calls on our benevolence, let us not overlook the needs of the poor in our own community. The writer has had several cases of persons in urgent need of help to appeal to him. There is reason to believe there will be many more cases. The plan we started a few years ago of our united charities seems to be a good one. Judge A. A. Aldrich was chairman of our executive committee to look into the merits of cases applying for help. Mr. Keisling, of the State Bank, was treasurer of our United Charity Fund. What we urgently need now is money in that treasury. I hope many of our kind citizens will not forget to call and deposit with Mr. Keisling a good contribution for our own local poor.

The good book says "He that pitieth the poor, lendeth to the Lord." S. F. Tenney.

To the Insuring Public.
I have opened a General Insurance Agency with office over First National Bank, and am prepared to write fire, tornado and automobile insurance. I will carry other lines of insurance as soon as I can select my companies and secure the agency for same. I have nearly ten years active experience in this business and feel that I know the fine points of insurance, especially fire insurance, as well as any local agent in the State. I expect to give my entire time to the insurance business alone, not making it a side line to some other business, and feel that I will be in position to give you the very best service possible. Any business intrusted to me will have prompt and careful attention, and assure you that your patronage will be greatly appreciated. Phone No. 268. 2t. Thos. B. Collins, Agent.

Try Courier advertisers.



Outlook Of The Southern Farmer

CHARLES A. WHITTLE,

Soil Improvement Committee, Atlanta, Ga.

Prosperity glows on the horizon of the Southern farmer's future—if he will raise big crops.

And the cry of a needy world rises, urging the Southern farmer to grow big crops of cotton and food. His obligation is to respond. He must fight on, for peace brings no armistice for the farm.

Cotton is the hope of the ragged world. War-torn countries are looking to the fields of the South for help. It will not be in vain. The Southern farmer will meet his responsibility.

Prices at which cotton crop will be sold will be such as will pay the farmer well, for the fact will remain that the world must have the cotton.

The food most needed in Europe is fat. Cotton seed, peanuts and soy beans of the South will find ready market for the oil or fats that they contain. Cattle, hogs and dairy products will continue to bring good prices because of the heavy live stock losses of Europe.

The Southern farmer should plan with an expectation of improving his labor condition, with the return of troops and the shutting down of ammunition factories.

Immediate Preparation.

Preparation for spring planting should go rapidly ahead. Seed, fertilizers and other farm supplies should be bought without delay. Materials on which the government has fixed prices will continue to be stabilized until they are consumed, so that there are no prospects of lower prices before spring planting.

Delay means to face shipping difficulties. The railroads are going to be overburdened with traffic for some time to come. They should be given abundant time.

TO THE AUTOMOBILE PUBLIC

On account of the increased cost of labor and material we are compelled to put our business on a Cash Basis on January 1, 1919. We expect to hire none but the best of mechanics and promise to give you the best of service. To do so we will collect each bill as it goes out of the shop, no matter who it may be. We are here to do the work in a satisfactory manner so do not get offended if we ask to have our money before you drive out which we will sure do if you start out without paying at the office, as every article is paid for by us as it is delivered. Thanking you for all past favors and asking a continuance of same this year.

We give you 20 percent off list price on Columbia Batteries—the BEST MADE.

CROCKETT MOTOR COMPANY

W. E. ROBERTSON

R. K. WILLIS

AMERICAN FLEET NOW ON REVIEW

HOME-COMING BATTLESHIPS ARE
REVIEWED IN HARBOR OF
NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 26.—Riding at anchor in the Hudson tonight were twenty-one super-dreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, ships of the line, cruisers, destroyers and a host of smaller craft, the mightiest American armada ever assembled. Ten of the floating fortresses steamed into the harbor today after eighteen months' service overseas with Beatty's grand fleet. The others are the flower of the North Atlantic fleet. Grim guardians of a great nation, they symbolized that the United States has become the second naval power of the world.

In the teeth of a northwester, in the chill of a driving snowstorm, millions waited hours until the ten battleships of the homecoming armada appeared. This was New York's and the nation's tribute to the ships, far more eloquent than the greatest din of whistles, bells and human voices. The vocal welcome came later when the rugged, weatherbeaten tars who manned the ships debarked, and with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo at their head marched down Fifth avenue in the country's first great victory parade.

Wounded Soldiers Cheer.

Leading civilians in the cheering were wounded soldiers returned from France. With the memory of their own first anxious voyage still fresh in their minds, they paid unstinted tribute to brothers in arms who had guarded them across the Atlantic.

Passing in review before the secretary of the navy, before the statue of Liberty, the homecoming ships loomed suddenly out of the mist and rapidly disappeared. They seemed almost like phantom craft, grim, gray, majestic in their silent might. But as they dropped anchor the skies cleared away and they stood revealed in holiday attire, ablaze from stem to stern with multicolored pennants.

Moving at only ten knots an hour, the Arizona was the first dreadnought to pass the presidential yacht Mayflower, on whose bridge stood Mr. Daniels and Secretary of War Baker. With flags masted, sailors and marines manning the rails, the Arizona swept by, stripped for action. As she came abreast the Mayflower she thundered the salute of nineteen guns for the secretary of the navy and her band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." A moment and she had faded again into the mist, leaving only an impression of great gray sides and massive gun turrets crested with snow.

The Arizona's guns had not finished their salute when the Oklahoma began firing, and from then on the cannonading was continuous. In swift succession followed the Nevada and the Utah, flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, and then the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania, bearing Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. At two-minute intervals came the New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, and the Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida, with two kite balloons, towed by destroyers, completing the procession.

Twenty-Seven Countries to Be Represented in Peace Congress.
Paris, Dec. 26.—The personnel of

A FAMILY MEDICINE

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

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

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

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

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

the peace congress gradually is taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the various countries' delegates will be announced and the delegates arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the new year.

A number of the main details of the composition of the congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the congress will be between 100 and 120. Twenty-seven countries will be represented by delegations, including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great powers—notably Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy—each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members, according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

Word has been received that the Belgian and Portuguese delegations soon will join the representatives of the United States, who thus far are the only members of the peace congress to arrive. The nonarrival of the others has been the subject of considerable surprise and adverse comment, the Americans taking the ground that they are here ready to proceed to business, but with the personnel of the congress not yet announced. It is understood that President Wilson's visit to England is likely to result in conveying quite definitely the view that it is highly desirable that the congress should be put into motion with the least possible delay.

While the personnel of few delegations has been announced, unofficial advices indicate the most of them will be formed substantially as follows:

Belgium—Paul Hymans, foreign minister; Emile Vanderveelde, minister of justice; Baron Van den Heuvel, minister to the Vatican.

Portugal—Senhor Egas Moniz, Foreign Minister Espirito Santo Lima; Senhor Friere de Andrade, Senhor Santos Viga and Augusto Vasconcellos, minister of the colonies.

Brazil—Nilo Pecanha, foreign minister; Ruy Barbosa, Admiral Huet Baccelar and General Thompowsky.

Japan—Viscount Chinda, ambassador to Great Britain; Baron Matsui, ambassador to France, and two other delegates now on their way to Paris.

Serbia—Nikola Patchitch, premier; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch and Dr. Cumbitch.

Greece—Premier Venizelos and M. Politis, foreign minister.

Italy—Premier Orlando; Baron Sonnino, foreign minister; Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, minister of military aid and war pensions; General Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian army; Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former chief of the naval staff.

Great Britain—David Lloyd George, prime minister; Arthur J. Balfour, foreign secretary; Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and George Nicoll Barnes, labor member of the war cabinet, and one other delegate who has not yet been designated.

Lieutenant General J. G. Smuts and General Botha, representing South Africa, are expected to accompany the British delegation, in which probably also will be representatives of Canada, Australia and India.

France—M. Clemenceau, premier; Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, and three others who have not yet been announced, although the names of those mentioned as probable members include Leon Bourgeois, former premier; Jules Cambon, general secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs, and Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, or former Premier Aristide Briand.

The foregoing delegations comprise those of virtually all of the European countries which have taken part in the war except Roumania and the four enemy countries, whose delegates have not yet been announced. China will be represented by one person, probably the ambassador to France. Siam and Cuba and a number of South and Central American republics have not been heard from. On the whole, the lists given above, though fanciful and subject to change, indicate that the delegations have been virtually formed and that they soon will be in a position to take up the work of the congress.

FOX NECKPIECE ALWAYS SMART



LOCATION OF ARMY OVERSEAS IS GIVEN

SEVERAL CHANGES IN COM-
MANDING OFFICERS MADE
RECENTLY.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The exact location of thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American army in France, Germany and Luxemburg as they were stationed on November 28 was announced today by the war department. Changes in commanding officers were shown as follows:

First Division, Major General E. F. McGlachin; Third, Major General Robert L. Howze; Twenty-sixth, Major General Harry C. Hale; Thirty-second, Major General William Lassiter; Thirty-fifth, Major General Charles D. Rhodes (from Forty-second); Forty-second, Major General Clement A. F. Flagler; Eightieth, Major General Samuel D. Sturgis; Eighty-sixth, Major General Charles G. Ballou (from Ninety-second); Ninetieth, Major General Leroy S. Lyon (from Thirty-first); Ninety-second, Major General Charles M. Martin (from Eighty-sixth).

The Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-seventh divisions are temporarily without regularly detailed commanders.

Following are the locations: First Division, Canach, Luxemburg; Second, Modernach, Luxemburg; Third, Remich, Luxemburg; Fourth, Hayange, Germany; Fifth, Longuyon, France; Sixth, Ancrevillers; Seventh, Euvecin; Twenty-sixth, Montigny-le-Roi; Twenty-seventh, Corbie; Twenty-eighth, Heudicourt; Twenty-ninth, Bourbonne-les-Bains; Thirtieth, Lemans; Thirty-first, Lemans; Thirty-second, Consdorf, Luxemburg; Thirty-third, Troyon; Thirty-fourth, Lemans; Thirty-fifth, Lerauville; Thirty-sixth, Tronchoy; Thirty-seventh, Oosteroose, Belgium; Thirty-eighth, Lemans; Forty-second, Mersch, Luxemburg; Seventy-seventh, Les Vignettes; Seventy-eighth, Semur; Seventy-ninth, Vacherauville; Eightieth, Ancy-le-Franc; Eighty-first, Wassy; Eighty-second, Prauthoy; Eighty-fourth, Lemans; Eighty-sixth, Lemans; Eighty-seventh, Foulain; Eighty-eighth, Lagny; Eighty-ninth, Dampicourt; Ninetieth, Marville; Ninety-first, Denterghem, Belgium; Ninety-second, Marvache.

Depot Divisions—Forty-first, St. Aignan; Eighty-third, Lamans; Seventy-sixth, St. Nazaire; Eighty-fifth, Toul; Eighty-ninth, St. Florent; Fortieth, Resigny.

Notable Tribute to America and Her President.

London, Dec. 26.—The great moment of President Wilson's first day in England was when he stood with the king and queen and Mrs. Wilson on the balcony of Buckingham palace Thursday facing a multitude which stretched down the Mall to the admiralty, half a mile distant, and overflowed St. James park on one side, and Green park on the other.

Only a corporal's guard could hear the president's brief speech, but the people who had demanded that he show himself, gave him a greeting more clamorous than any other guest of the nation has commanded within the memory of the oldest Londoners.

The president said: "I do not want to make a speech," he said, "but I do want to tell you how much I honor you men who have been wounded in this fight for freedom and to thank you all for the welcome you have so generously given me. I hope each and every one of you will come through safely to enjoy the fruits of the victory for which you so courageously fought."

The day's events constitute a tribute to the president of the United States which will be historic. The official ceremonies—a reception by the Dover corporation and the navy; the welcome at the station by the royal family, and the chief officials of the empire, and the state progress through the heart of London—were colored with touches of medieval pageantry, even to the crimsoncoated beef eaters from the tower, bearing halberds, which the British people cherish.

That the central figure of the royal procession in quaint state carriages, attended by a military escort, and household officials, should be a civilian wearing a black coat and silk hat gave a flavor to the scene.

But this assembling of the people was spontaneous. That was the chief note of the day. There has been no time to erect stands, and windows were not advertised for rent. The people simply flocked in from all quarters afoot, in motors and other vehicles, carrying flags and their luncheons, and standing for hours in the cold for a chance to get a sight of the president.

It was a gathering principally of the plain people; the others were in the country for the holiday. It was a diverse and picturesque throng such as few capitals can muster, with a large element of soldiers among whom the colonials and Americans seemed conspicuous and popular, a detachment of wounded from the hospitals,

attended by nurses, getting a large share of the cheers.

The popularity of the king and queen was again attested by the ovation given them while on their drive to the station to meet the president. Everyone agreed that London has never known another such demonstration, except on great national days when the British people have celebrated the inaugural of a new reign or a milestone in the old.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 people crowded the two miles of streets through which the state procession passed. These were canopied with flags and bunting, and amid the thudding of the saluting cannon, the president of the United States receiving a popular welcome almost unprecedented in history.

London was not satisfied with the tumultuous greeting accorded during the ceremonial drive to Buckingham palace, where the President and Mrs. Wilson are staying as the guests of the king and queen. Some 200,000 people, completely filling the huge semi-circular assembling place facing the palace, cheered incessantly until half an hour after the president's arrival, when he appeared on the balcony beside the king. They were followed by the queen, who waved a small American flag; Mrs. Wilson, who carried a Union Jack; Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. So prolonged and intense was the cheering that the president, showing great emotion, thanked in a few words the citizens of London for their great welcome.

Piano Recital.

Noteworthy among the holiday festivities was the piano recital given as a Red Cross benefit by Miss Besse Long at the home of Mrs. Corinne Corry. The program follows:

- (a) Nocturne—Chopin; (b) Valse—Schumann; (c) Nocturne—Chopin.
- Prelude—Rachmaninoff.
- (a) Kamennoi-Ostrow—Rubinstein; (b) Papillons (Butterflies)—Ole Olsen; (c) Love's Awakening—Moszkowski.
- Third Ballade—Chopin.
- (a) Liebestram (Love's Dream)—Liszt; (b) Intermezzo en Octaves—Lescheltzky.

Miss Long displays qualities both intellectual and emotional and with a technic adequate to meet her demands and a musicianship of high order. She is able to present a program of widely varying character with decided interest and charm. It is hard to say whether she excels in heavy chord work or light delicate finger pianissimo. She was equally at ease in the fine singing style and rich ornamentation of the Chopin Nocturnes and the grand impassioned climaxes of the Ballade, compositions which for perfection of style remain unique in the literature of pianoforte music. The C minor Prelude is essentially Russian. Its rhythms are bold and full of savage life. Endlessly as it has been played it still remains a piece of profound meaning and effect. The composer won attention by its production and out of twenty-three others this is still the best known.

As long as the Kamennoi-Ostrow is included in music books will the memory of Rubinstein be kept green. The performer brought out the melody with her left hand and by vibratory pedal showed such a variety of beautiful shading as to make it one of her most delightful numbers. Love's Awakening is an old favorite of ours in Miss Long's hands. The expression in its answering phrases with tempo rubato discloses a waltz of piquant charm. Fine handling of the melody notes with a lovely clear cadenza mark a tender appeal in the Liebestram. No training of the ear is needed to enjoy or to appreciate Liszt's music. The Octave study formed a brilliant close to this interesting program after which to insistent recalls the audience was favored with Liszt's transcription to Wagner's Song to the Evening Star.

A simple unaffected manner contributes to the pianist's warm personal influence, and her service rendered as player on this occasion was one that no student of music could afford to lose. Every bit of knowledge and experience adds to one's artistic stature.

Mrs. Corry's bountiful hospitality was as usual unsurpassed, and nothing wanting to make the event memorable.

Receipts to the Red Cross were liberal. E. W.

GERMANY WASHES HANDS OF RUSSIA

BERNSTORFF NOT IN FAVOR OF
HANDING KAISER OVER
TO ALLIES.

Paris, Dec. 25.—"All the belligerents have accepted President Wilson's fourteen points and the only question to be discussed is their interpretation," said Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, in giving his opinion of what Germany's attitude would be at the peace conference, according to the Geneva correspondent of the *Matin*.

"Germany," declared the count, "will keep to the president's program, which grants each people of an ethnical group the right to dispose of itself."

Asked if he thought the president's program would furnish the basis for a lasting peace, Count von Bernstorff said:

"It is the only one which can be proposed at present. At any rate, we shall support it."

When he was asked by the correspondent what attitude Germany would adopt toward the East, he replied:

"All the questions concerning the new states which have sprung up on the Russian frontier are the affairs of the allies. Let them disentangle things as best they can. We wash our hands of Russia. We are content to safeguard as far as possible the integrity of our territory, consulting at the same time the will of the populations."

Asked about the white book which Carl Kautsky is said to be preparing in Berlin, Count von Bernstorff said:

"I don't think the book will reveal the individual responsibilities of the persons who directed Germany in 1914. It will rather show the collective faults of the regime. I do not favor handing over the kaiser to the allies. A sovereign is not responsible for the policy of his government."

BLOUSE WITH paneled FRONT



A pretty blouse, among the new styles presented for fall, has a panel at the front that conceals its fastening. It is made of georgette crepe, with the shoulder yoke that has proved so becoming and is decorated with small beads. The sleeves are cut both with a flare and a close-fitting cuff.

FOR COLDS AND GRIPPE DOCTORS FIND REMEDY

Physicians and druggists are elated over the fact that they have at last found a genuine and dependable remedy for colds, sore throat, influenza and la grippe. For years they have depended chiefly upon the old style calomel, which is certainly fine, but unfortunately many people would not take it because of its nauseating and dangerous qualities.

Now that the pharmaceutical chemists have perfected a nauseless calomel, called "Calotabs" whose medical virtues are vastly improved, the doctors and druggists are claiming that Calotabs are the ideal remedy to abort a cold over night and cut short an attack of sore throat or la grippe. They are also finding it most effective as the first step in the treatment of 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 or your work and pleasure. The next morning your cold has vanished and your whole system is purified and refreshed. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages; price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees them by refunding the price if you are not delighted. Adv.

CRITICS PREPARING GENERAL ATTACK

Certain Elements in Congress Sharpening Their Knives for Commander-in-Chief of Armies.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Opposition began to brew in congress Wednesday against legislation recommended by the war department to confer the rank of general and lieutenant general for life upon those now holding those grades temporarily.

The proposed legislation affects General Pershing, General March, General Bliss, Lieutenant General Liggett and Lieutenant General Bullard. They are holding their present ranks only temporarily and the purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend to them recognition for their services during the war.

There were indications that the measure may become the vehicle for the airing of army politics kept well under cover during the war. It was suggested that it might furnish an opportunity for bringing out the fact about the keeping of Major General Leonard Wood at home and the reason for the recall of Major General Clarence Edwards, while under fire with his division at the front. There are many other high army officers, held in esteem in congress who are smarting over the treatment they have received during the war and their cases may be held before the spot light when the measure comes up in the house or senate.

General Pershing as commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces, is responsible, of course, for the removal of officers from command at the front. It has never been officially stated that it was he who brought about the removal of General Wood from command of the 89th division on the eve of its sailing for France, but unofficially the responsibility has been laid at his door. The friends of General Wood, General Edwards and others may regard the presentation of the proposed legislation as a timely occasion for calling for a clearing up of the mystery surrounding the shelving and ditching of officers.

There is another phase to the opposition. There is a difference of opinion over an equitable division of honor among the commanding officers of the army. Some senators insist they can see no reason for bestowing such high rank upon General Bliss. Some think it would be unfair to confer higher honor upon General Bliss and March than upon Lieutenant Generals Liggett and Bullard, the leaders of the first and second armies, which did the bulk of the fighting.

Others are of the opinion that in apportioning the honors General Crowder, provost marshal general, who so successfully administered the draft, should not be left out. When an effort was made some months ago to make General Crowder a lieutenant general in recognition of his services the proposal kicked up such a fuss that General Crowder was compelled to write a letter asking congress to drop it. In the end it is feared the measure will become loaded to the gunwales with riders conferring honors upon every army officer who happens to have a friend or group of friends in congress.

EVERY FARMER A HOME OWNER

That sounds like an ambitious statement, and some will say at first blush that it is impossible of accomplishment. All will agree that if it can be brought about it would be the greatest achievement that can be seriously considered, and would easily make Houston county the most prosperous one in the state. What would that do for Crockett?

Let us start the new year with some definite objectives in view, like our boys in France always had when they went over the top. And in this connection it is well to remember they inevitably gained their objectives. So can we if we plan right and pull together.

Concentration and Persistence.

We shouldn't try to cover too much ground, but select a few special features that appear to be within our reach and go after them in a practical and persistent manner.

As agriculture is the basis of all our operations, the welfare of the farmer is our first consideration, and for him to be of material value to the community he must be permanently located. In other words, he must own the land he is cultivating. The reasons for this are so numerous and obvious that we do not think it necessary to repeat them at this time, and we feel safe in assuming that we are all agreed as to the desirability of bringing about this great transformation.

Already Well Started.

Yes, this movement is already well under way and it is being done with the help of the government through the Crockett Federal Farm Loan As-

sociation. Reference to this feature of the work has been made in these columns on two or three occasions, but the idea of extending the movement to cover the county did not occur to us until enough of transformations from tenant to home owner had been made to clearly demonstrate the practicability of making it unanimous, or at least so general that in a comparatively short time the farm tenant would be the exception rather than the rule.

To illustrate how simple the operation of being transformed from a tenant farmer to land owner, we will briefly outline the operation.

How the Change is Effected.

A renter who has a team and the necessary implements and is known to be industrious and honest can buy a farm of one of a number of land owners in this county by paying one half in cash and giving notes covering a period of five years for the other half. Suppose he buys a hundred acres, half of which is under cultivation and agrees to pay \$25 per acre. He secures through the farm loan bank, handled by the Crockett Commercial Club, without any charge for its services, one-half the amount, \$1250. This he pays to the owner of the land, and he gives him five notes of \$250 each one year apart, bearing 8 per cent interest. Now let us see how much he must make from that fifty acres above his living. The payment to the Federal land bank will not exceed \$80, and one note of \$250, with interest on the whole \$1250, will be \$350 more, making a total of \$430, or less than the present value of three bales of cotton. It must be understood the government requires a first mortgage on the entire property, and that the party selling must take a second mortgage to secure the balance due him. This is a perfectly safe thing to do under the conditions that exist, as the payments to the government are so very small for the first five years that the purchaser can easily take care of the other notes. In case the purchaser fails for any reason to make his payments, the seller can protect his interests by taking the property back and assuming the payments to the government.

To Protect Present Home Owners.

This same government aid can be secured by farmers who have already purchased homes by making a small cash payment and giving vendor lien notes bearing eight and ten percent interest. In many instances the situation is embarrassing, and danger of losing the property and all that has been paid thereon exists. In every case the interest rate is burdensome and the risk of disaster is present. These loans can all be refunded on a basis of five and a half percent interest with time of payment extended over a period of thirty-five years, if desired. Why should anyone thus situated carry this burden any longer? The best authorities in the county unite in saying that this Federal Farm Loan act is the most helpful piece of legislation for the southern farmer that has ever been enacted, and all that is needed to make it perform the great mission that it is intended to fill is for the farmers themselves to reach out and accept its friendly offers. H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

HATS SUITED TO THE SCHOOL-GIRL



All the needs of the miss in her teens are considered in this group of hats. At the top is a model for general wear, of navy blue velvet trimmed with a generous sash of navy blue satin. The bands that finish off the brim and sash ends choose to be in cardinal red.

Below is a dress hat with a panne velvet crown and transparent brim edged with velvet. It has a heavy silk cord tied about the crown.

Nothing ever pleased its youthful wearers more than the "Blue Devil" tam that is posed so jauntily on young girls' heads. It is made in several colors and has a band of grosgrain ribbon about it, ending in a flat bow.

NOT TROOPS ENOUGH TO GUARD BORDER

When Peace is Declared United States Will Have an Army of a Few Thousand Men.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Immediate legislation authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistment in the army and the repeal of provisions of the selective service act limiting enlistments to the period of the war was urged Thursday by Secretary Baker in a letter to Chairman Dent of the house military committee.

Without the legislation, Secretary Baker said, the army after the proclamation of peace, would not have sufficient forces to perform essential military duties, including the protecting of the Mexican border.

"This legislation is urgently necessary," he wrote, "because as soon after the proclamation of peace as the existing emergency will permit, those who have enlisted or been drafted to serve during the emergency, must all, in accordance with the law, be discharged. Demobilization of these men is now being rapidly made and it is expected soon to release them at a rate of over 30,000 a day, or 200,000 a week.

"The only men who will remain in the service are those enlisted in the Regular Army on or prior to April 1, 1917, and whose enlistments have not yet expired. This small number has been cut down by casualties and other vicissitudes until the entire military force of the United States that can be retained in the service will be absolutely inadequate and insufficient to perform such essential military duties as policing the Mexican border, garrisoning our insular possessions, manning the sea coast defenses of the United States, occupying permanent posts and garrisons and protecting the large amount of recently acquired government property and maintaining and operating the camps and cantonments in this country to which troops returned from overseas may be sent for prompt demobilization.

"Early passage of this legislation will enable the war department to replace by voluntary enlistment men drafted or enlisted for the emergency who can then be discharged from the service and returned to their homes and families."

A bill embodying the desired legislation will be introduced Friday.

ABOUT HOUSTON COUNTY BOYS

Lovelady, December 23, 1918. Mr. W. W. Aiken, Crockett, Texas.

Dear Sir and Friend: I am enclosing you a letter from Lieut. Oliver C. Aldrich, also a clipping from the Trinity Tribune of Dec. 19th, from Miss Stella Jones of Trinity, Texas, who is in Red Cross service in France. The clipping will be explanatory and I will ask you to please publish letter and clipping, as I have not seen anything for quite a while in your paper from Oliver. Miss Jones also states of meeting one of your boys from Crockett, that was doing quite well, Caleb McPhail. Very respectfully, W. T. Bruton.

The Clipping.

Yesterday at Blois I met Oliver Aldrich from Crockett, who is well known to many Trinity people. We went through the Chateau du Blois in the same party, and he was wearing a much used overcoat, with a lot of holes in it. Two of his friends told us what caused them. It seems he was in a shell hole with a bunch of men, and a shell exploded near them, killing five boys, wounding three and cut all these holes in the overcoat without touching him.

The Letter.

November 14th, 1918. Mr. W. T. Bruton, Lovelady, Texas. My Dear Mr. Bruton: I have planned to write to you on numerous occasions but have always had something interfere. We were "busier'n an old hen with one chicken" preparing to lick the Germans for quite awhile after we reached here and my work took up just about 18 hours a day. Later we were busy 24 hours of the day—actually administering the licking we'd been promising ourselves to give to the Bosche—Allemondes as they are called in French.

Now that the war is over, I want to write all about everything but there is so much to tell about the war and about France, too, that I hardly know where to begin. As you know, I was transferred away from the company of Houston county boys before we left Camp Bowie, and was put with a Houston county company formerly known as the Houston Light Guard, and was in command of them all during the time we were on the front.

When we first went on the front we were placed in a support position and came under long range shell fire immediately, and the captain of our company was wounded and carried back to the hospital the first day, leaving me in command of the company as I was the senior officer pres-

"THE HOWARDS"

Table Board
\$25.00 per Month

Single dinners	50c
Sunday dinners	75c

In fact next to the captain I was the senior officer in the company. We stayed on the front nearly 30 days and after the first three days there wasn't another officer in my company. I guess there isn't any use telling you anything about the hardships we endured for you know that war isn't fun and soldiers are naturally expected to encounter them. However, we pushed the Germans back about thirty-one kilometers—almost twenty miles—and when we were relieved and came out of the line I was just behind the company of Houston county boys. It was at night and too dark to tell who anybody was, but in the talking ahead of me I recognized the voice of Buck Berry, who, by the way, will be made a second lieutenant right away if it has not already happened, and they were all talking about Mr. Bruton and the barbecue you gave us on your ranch and the banquet you gave the boys at the Westbrook hotel later on while we were stationed at Camp Bowie. I had a long chat with the boys as we were all on the march pretty well all night getting back out of reach of the long range artillery for our rest. I think a rest camp is so called because you will remember them the rest of your life if you go to one. There is no rest to be had. It's just work and drill. The first three days we were on the front we were without water to drink and nearly four days without food so you can see that the boys are not feeling any much like hard work when they get back.

We have "toured France on foot." The boys all say they won't need a train or any other kind of conveyance when they get back; if they don't have over 40 or 50 miles to go they'll just walk.

I am on my way to a new place and don't know yet what my new address will be. I wish I did for I would like awfully well to hear from you. The war is over and I am in hopes I can come home real, real soon, and that I will get to see you and thank you again for the many favors and kindnesses you've shown me and the others, too.

I hope that you have every success and that before many months have passed I will get to see you and tell you in person about this country and my experiences over here. Kindest regards. Sincerely, Oliver C. Aldrich.

Announcement Party.

Miss Virginia Mae Foster extended invitations for a sewing party given by her sister, Mrs. Dudley Woodson, Saturday afternoon, three o'clock, December twenty-first. The lovely and cheerful home was made more so with the cheery Xmas decorations and the hearty greetings welcomed each at the door by the hostess and her sisters, Misses Alline and Virginia Mae Foster.

The guests "carried on" merrily with their Xmas sewing and all the while the busy bees were humming and enjoying each minute as it rolled by. But now we were presented with adorable little red heart booklets—the Old Santa smiling from each. An original poem reading down each first letter spelling "Hearts" was to be written therein by each guest, so there followed a competitive test of wits. Miss Ruth Warfield proved to be the poet of the party, tho' many were fine and were read aloud. To Miss Warfield, who had written a clever toast in rhyme to her hostess, was presented a piece of exquisite pink lingerie with dangling laces. Hidden in its recesses was a mysterious letter labelled "Stop, Look and Listen." Two little hearts were thereon entwined and on opening a splendid poem was found composed by "our own" talent, Mrs. Dudley Woodson, revealing the latest doings of Cupid in our midst:

"'Twas on an autumn day
The flowers had gone away
That a little maid whose name
I cannot say,
Came thru the pine grove sweet
And needles at her feet
Saw her blush beneath her
saucy bonnet gay.

By chance there passed that way
The Architect on that day
For chance (the rogue) brings
many hearts together,

The autumn leaves did agree
It was a sight to see
The Architect got "a-courting"
such fine weather.

The sun had gone to rest,
The birds were in their nest
All the little lambs were sleeping
in their fold;
In the tender twilight gray,
When "the two" came home that
day
Again the old sweet story had
been told."

Our beloved little friend, Alline, is to wed Mr. Charles P. Jones of Houston, March 13th, 1919. She was quite showered with expressions and demonstrations of love and good wishes. Alline is one of the most charming and attractive of our "Rosebud Garden of Girls."

Miss Marian Foster, assisted by some other maidens of her crowd, served most enticing refreshments. Tiny cut glass baskets tied with Xmas red maline bows held delicious ambrosia which was served with perfect angel food cake. Fortunate indeed were the many guests of this charming hospitality.

Second to None Among American Forces at the Front.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 19.—Governor Hobby today is in receipt of a note from Major General Henry T. Allen, commanding the Ninetieth Division, national army, American expeditionary forces in France, which was trained at Camp Travis, San Antonio, expressing congratulations upon the governor's election. General Allen also said in his note that he is sending the governor a memorandum "which in a few words will give you an estimate of the work accomplished by the Ninetieth Division and of its fine fighting spirit. You and the states of Texas and Oklahoma have a right to be proud of the wonderful results obtained by the division. I have no doubt but that in the occupation period it will show itself equally effective."

The note from General Allen is dated Nov. 17. The Ninetieth Division is a part of the army occupying German territory. In the memorandum sent the governor appears the following telegram which was received under date of Sept. 16 from General Pershing, commander in chief:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful part taken by the officers and men of the First Corps in the first offensive of the First American Army on Sept. 12 and 13. The courageous dash and vigor of our troops has thrilled our countrymen and evoked the enthusiasm of our allies. Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their splendid work. I am proud of you all."

Cut Off Georgia's Supply of Whisky.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19.—Government agents who Thursday sealed up a cellar here which they claim contains a large amount of contraband liquor, say they have put a stop to the shipping of \$20,000 worth of whisky a month into Georgia. The liquor was shipped, according to the government men, in bottles imbedded in barrels of tar.

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

Greetings

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

A Happy New Year to all and our sincere thanks for the friendship and support you have given us during the year past. May we all look forward to a happier year to come, with many of the unsettled conditions of the world made right, with a hope for health and happiness, with a thought for those less fortunate than ourselves. We do, indeed, wish you all a Happy New Year. We do, indeed, thank you for your wonderful friendship during the past year. We shall hope for a continuation of same and in return agree to do our best part towards making your drug store trading pleasant and profitable to you.

Crockett Drug Company
The House of Service.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Edgar Douglass was a visitor at Houston last week.

H. P. Malloy of Palestine was a visitor here this week.

Mrs. W. G. Carwright is visiting the old home at Kerens.

Mose Bromberg of the Brownsville country was here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinks McLarty of Galveston were here Christmas.

Chas. P. Jones of Houston was among Crockett visitors this week.

Grady McConnell of Camp Travis was here for the holiday season.

Lee Wagner and J. D. Friend were among visitors to Houston last week.

Miss Jeannette Scott of Houston is the guest of Mrs. Byrde E. Wootters.

Miss Jewell Parker of Lovelady visited relatives and friends here this week.

Stephen Denny was at home from Rice University for the holiday vacation.

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

John and Smith Wootters were at home from college for the holiday season.

Milton and Arthur Thomas were among the Crockett boys home for the holidays.

W. E. Earnest from Colorado City has accepted a position with the coal mine company.

Miss Sarah Mac Crook came home from Baylor College, Belton, to spend Christmas.

Lieutenant W. B. Cook of Washington was among the recent visitors in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Weimer of Ratcliff spent the holidays at Anahuac, Chambers county.

For Rent.

A 6-room house in west Crockett. Apply to W. C. Shivers. tf.

Bring or send your laundry to me. Shipment made every Tuesday. tf. John Millar.

Miss Nita Hatchell, attending college at Denton, spent the holidays with her parents in Crockett.

LeGray Atmar of Ellington Field, the aviation camp near Houston, spent his Christmas furlough with his parents in Crockett.

John Spence has been appointed by the city council as city attorney to fill the unexpired term of Earle Porter Adams, who was elected county attorney.

Mrs. J. F. Downes of Dallas visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Warfield, in Crockett this week.

Ben Hail has returned from the army camp at Deming, N. M., having received an honorable discharge.

Thos. B. Collins has opened up a general insurance business in Crockett since returning from Santa Fe, N. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Harrison and Miss Fay Harrison of New Orleans visited relatives and friends here this week.

Misses Sarah Mac Crook, Mary Spence and Nodelle Jordan were guests at a dinner party in Grapeland Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hume Johnston of Houston took Christmas dinner with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Howard, in this city.

Severely Wounded.

Private Tom Fowler of Weldon has been reported by the war department as severely wounded in action.

Miss Durelle Thomas of Dallas and Misses Florine Smither and Cecile Gibbs of Huntsville were guests of Miss Leita Cunyus for the New Year festivities.

Money in Hogs.

One of our citizens, T. J. Satterwhite, sold one one day last week three hogs, at eleven months old, for \$138.60 on foot.

Miss Mattie Dell Barnhill, a student of the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Barnhill.

For Sale.

Weaned pigs from registered Duroc Jersey dam, Sunnybrook Linda, No. 566958; sire, State Fair Model 2nd, No. 206441. tf. B. R. Purcell.

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.

Abstract Your Land Titles

And let us do the work for you. We have a complete abstract of all the land titles of this county down to NOW.

Madden & Denny,
Crockett, Texas.

Severely Wounded.

Private George Tolbert of Weldon and Private Lewis W. McPherson of Grapeland are reported by the war department as severely wounded on the battlefield in France. Private Tolbert began his military training with the 90th Division at Camp Travis, San Antonio, while Private McPherson began his with the 36th at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth.

Earle Lunceford Dead.

Earle Lunceford, a Crockett boy who has been living in Houston lately, died of heart failure last Sunday in Houston. The remains were brought to Crockett Sunday night and interred in Glenwood cemetery Monday morning. Funeral services were conducted from the residence of Mrs. George Calhoun in west Crockett at 11 o'clock. Earle is remembered in Crockett as a young man of exemplary habits and his death is deeply regretted.

We Can Save You Money On Implements

Come in and let us show you our line of implements consisting of Stalk Cutters, Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Section Harrows, Riding and Walking Planters, Breaking Plows, Georgia Stocks, Middle Bursters, Garden Plows, etc.

We are exclusive agents for the P. & O. line of implements, and there are none better. We advise you to supply your needs now as the next shipment will likely be higher.

Arnold Brothers

GROCERIES AND FEED.

Organizer to Hold Farmers' Institutes.

Mr. J. E. Edmondson, assistant organizer of Farmers' Institutes for the State Department of Agriculture, will hold a farmers' institute at each of the following places:

- Conroe, January 6, 2 p. m.
- Trinity, January 7, 2 p. m.
- Crockett, January 8, 2 p. m.
- Jacksonville, Jan'y 9, 2 p. m.
- Lufkin, January 10, 2 p. m.
- Nacogdoches, Jan. 11, 2 p. m.
- Timpson, January 13, 2 p. m.
- Center, January 14, 2 p. m.
- Teneha, January 15, 2 p. m.
- Carthage, January 16, 2 p. m.
- Overton, January 17, 2 p. m.
- Henderson, January 18, 2 p. m.

Special attention will be given to the importance of farmers organizing to protect their interest in the readjustment of prices after the war.

We specially invite the Council of Defense, the Food Administration, the press, the industrial department of the railroads, the business men, the school superintendents and all agricultural organizations to cooperate in getting out a large

attendance to hear these valuable lectures.

Come and help us. Ladies are especially invited.

Fred W. Davis,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Buffet Luncheon.

Miss Delha Mildred Wootters entertained a few of her young girl friends Christmas day with a buffet luncheon. The dainty repast was beautifully served. The charming young hostess was most graciously assisted by her mother, Mrs. Byrde E. Wootters. For this occasion the Wootters home took on an air of Christmas cheer, and a most delightful time is reported by the guests.

Blizzard Hits Panhandle and North Texas.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 31.—A severe blizzard covered the northwest part of the State Tuesday. The thermometer in Fort Worth fell from 63 degrees Monday afternoon to 23 degrees Tuesday morning. During the day the mercury hovered around the 36 degree mark, going slightly lower during the night. It is predicted that Wednesday will be cold without rain. Half an inch of rain fell late Monday night and during the day Tuesday. It was 8 degrees above zero at Amarillo.

May the New Year Bring Joy, Happiness and Prosperity to each and every one of our patrons and friends. :: :: ::

NINETEEN-NINETEEN RESOLUTION

Resolve that during the coming year you will buy your groceries from the house that makes a specialty of handling anything and everything necessary to economical living and conservation. This is the original economy store. We handle goods of every grade except a poor grade. Start the new year right, by buying from the house that consults your interest as well as its own.

Caprielian Brothers

Groceries and Feed—Phone 52.
THE HOUSE OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Our foremost thoughts at this season are of our indebtedness to the friends who have made the past year a most successful one for us, and it is with a deep sense of gratitude that we hope the New Year favors you with your heart's greatest desire.

John C. Millar
Tailor and Men's Outfitter

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building
W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

GROVETON BOY WRITES OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

France, Nov. 24, 1918.

Dr. J. A. Stovall,
Groveton, Texas.

Dear Father:

France is a very beautiful country and all contrary accounts are those narrated by a dough-boy, for to a man on foot it don't look near as pretty as it would by truck. Therein lies the difference. When I was hiking I cursed "Sunny France" every day and would say that I hadn't seen my shadow since I have been here. We started out last Monday and all of the days except two have been ones of ideal weather. It is very cold over here now but has not snowed yet. Every morning the frost is all over the ground and looks like snow. We are in a mountainous country now and every day when we start out early in the morning one couldn't wish for a prettier scene than to just look at the large hills and the surrounding country. I think we are just a little further north than I have ever spent a winter before and I am longing for the good old town of Groveton, Texas, and that good old home with the fireplace and plenty of good pine knots. There is a rumor out, but not official, that we will lay over tomorrow at this place for a rest. I am sure hoping that we do for everyone needs the rest so badly. The towns that we have been going through are all small ones and usually the Regimental Headquarters and the unlettered units (Headquarters Co., M. G. Co., Supply Co. and San. Det.) occupy one town and the other units are scattered out in the other villages. The villages are so close together that one is really only a continuation of the other. There are no country people. If you ever see a house in the country it is just a home of some wealthy Frenchman. The people all live in the villages and go from there out to their farms and work of various kinds. They have some of the best stock in France that I have ever seen. The cows, sheep and all are just as fast as can be. This country is great for fruits, too. I have seen one vineyard right after another as far as the eye can reach. There is no wonder that there is so much wine and spirits in France. They can make all of the stuff like that they want and can sell just as much as they like. It is all open to the American soldier, and let me say right now that I would bet there is less drunkenness in France right now than there is in the United States. It is a very rare occasion to see an American soldier with too much. It is not hard to get and naturally everyone soon got tired of it. They have about tapered down now to a "morning's morning" and "night caps." It is very nice to get up in the morning and walk out and get a small glass of cognac, rum, or something like that, and then when you start to bed to take a little "nip."

The bunch I am with don't drink to an excess. We spend our spare francs eating. Every day when we hit a town it is one man's duty out of the bunch to go get some old lady to fix meals for eight men. They will cook

a real good meal of French fried potatoes, chicken, rabbit, salad, and anything you want for just two or three francs. There are no cafes or restaurants in these small towns and the French are so tied down that you can't buy anything when you hit a store. Lots of times we get to a place where there is a Y. M. C. A., Sales Commissary, Red Cross or something like that, and then we stock up with tobacco, chocolate and such things as we may care to buy. One can not speak too highly of the Red Cross. They have treated us like I could not imagine a soldier could be treated. The people of Texas and America who donated to the Red Cross did the greatest deed they could do towards helping a thing along. The first time I ran into a Red Cross outfit was the night we came off of the front line. We were so tired we could hardly stand up and our crowd went up over the P. C. to go to sleep and one of the members came down stairs for something and ran into a couple of representatives of the Red Cross. They asked the boys if we would care to have something to eat and if so to come on down stairs into their room. We went down and one of the men made a big warm fire and gave us a vessel to make hot chocolate in, and luckily we had a soda dispenser in our crowd and he made some that was certainly good. They had all kinds of can goods and turned us loose on the lot. They then gave us all kinds of tobacco and cigarettes. (Note—They gave it to us. They didn't sell it.) Can you imagine any other outfit giving a soldier anything? Well, that is the Red Cross. I can't say enough in praise of it. The people then found out that there were more soldiers coming and they sent down to the Wigwam and got the ladies down there to prepare hot chocolate for an entire company. I am about to write a whole letter on the Red Cross, so had better start another paragraph.

The French have some very peculiar customs. I guess that is why they seem so different from our people. It don't seem like they do anything like we do. Their trains are the funniest looking things. The engines look something like our East Texas "doodlers," and the cars have wheels with spokes in them and are about half as large as ours. Their wagons only have two wheels and the people lead the horses rather than drive them. If they work two horses they put one in front of the other and lead the front horse. You never see them working four, and very seldom see them with three. Their country roads would make our "highways" look like new-cut roads. All of them ride bicycles, too. It is funny to see a big healthy American soldier pushing a bicycle up a hill and then see an old gray-haired man or woman ride by him like a streak of wind. You can see an old clay house and from the outside you would not think but what it was a barn, and if you would walk in perhaps you would see the nicest parlor you ever sat foot in, and on the other had it might be a barnyard or wine room you were walking into. The people are kindness itself to the soldiers. When we hit a town we rustle for beds. They will fix a bed for us if they have room and it is taken by an officer. You know all the soldiers are billeted with

the French populace over here. Well, the other day a boy went in to get a bed and they led him into a parlor. He said it was just as nice a parlor as he ever sat foot in, had a nice victrola and all kinds of nice fixtures but said he didn't see a bed and began asking questions about it. The old lady pulled something on the wall and the nicest kind of a bed came sliding out. The beds have ticks on them (I mean goose-hair) about two feet thick. I have had the good fortune to sleep in several since we have been here and can say that they are some beds.

Your son,
David,
Corp. Hqs. Co., 143rd Infantry.

War Clouds Hover Over Ireland; Clash Near.

London, Dec. 31.—The situation in Ireland is causing grave anxiety to those who are in touch with that country and startling developments are looked for at any moment. Sinn Fein will make most of the sensational victories it achieved outside of Ulster. Seventy-three Sinn Fein members will meet in Dublin and constitute themselves a national assembly. They will appoint a president and proclaim the independence of the Irish republic.

The national assembly will begin to legislate at once and issue a proclamation. An attempt will be made to levy taxes and all attempts to collect imperial revenue will be resisted. Missions will be sent to foreign countries and the actions of an independ-

What You've Made 1918 Mean to Us---

We've gradually gotten away from the old idea of having "customers"—those who came and bought and forgot—and have striven for "friends," who should come to shop because of their confidence in us, who should remember with pleasure every business dealing with us.

—For business to us means more than buying and selling. It means serving.

—And you, in this last year, have made it possible for us to look back and count this a year when our friends have multiplied greatly—a year in which we have been able to take a stride forward in service.

For this we thank you sincerely, and for the year to come we wish you unbounded happiness and prosperity.

BAKER & CASTLEBERG

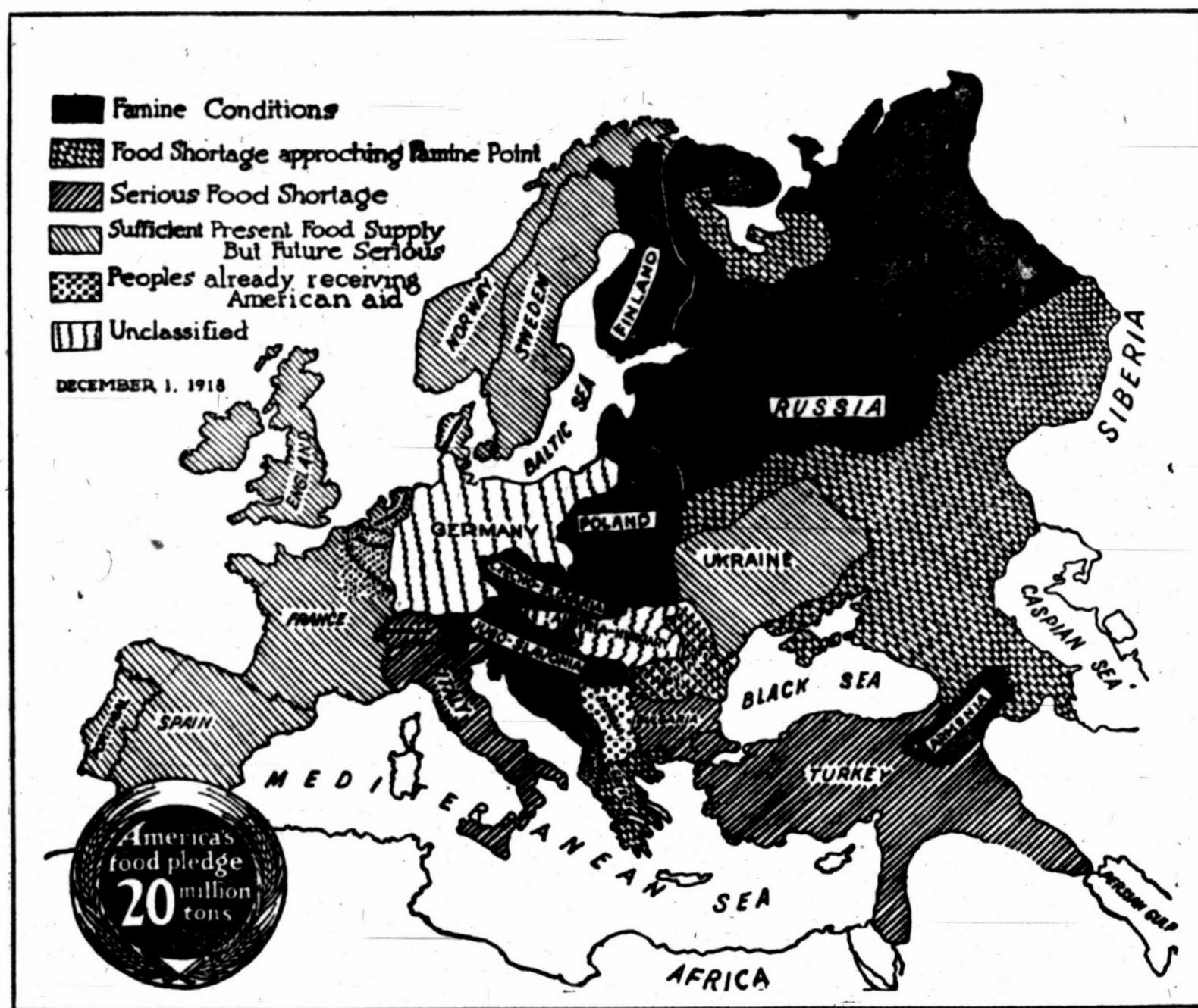
THE REXALL STORE

ent state will be initiated in every possible way.

Of course this means inevitable collision with the large British force now in Ireland. This is exactly what the Sinn Feiners are playing for. They are prepared for considerable sacrifice of life so long as fighting takes

place. When the allied conferences and peace congress are being held they will endeavor to send a mission to both these gatherings and will demand admission as an independent state fighting for the right of self-determination against British tyranny.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population. Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief. The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens. Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers. England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies. Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland. Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies. In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies. If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

PROCLAMATION IS SUED BY PERSHING

RULES GOVERNING GER- MANS IN OCCUPIED ZONE MADE KNOWN.

Coblenz, Friday, Dec. 27.—Rules for the guidance of inhabitants of regions occupied by American forces were issued today by General Pershing.

Except for minor and specific regulations the Americans have not interfered in local affairs up till today. Cafes have been open and theaters filled night after night. Newspapers until recently have published without restraint such articles as they desired, while crowds promenaded the streets until midnight, and even later. The Germans had come to believe that such conditions would continue, and while there were no serious incidents as a result of the tolerant rule of the Americans, it was deemed best to check any tendency toward abuse.

The regulations published today were signed by General James W. McAndrew, chief of staff, "by command of General Pershing." In drafting them an effort was made to avoid the inclusion of any rules which would merely humiliate the population or which savored of retaliation or revenge. They are intended simply to maintain good order.

Under the terms of the regulations the authorities will know the exact whereabouts of every individual, for each must carry an identification card and give notice of change of habitation. Householders must keep posted on their doors a list of the residents of their buildings, with their ages, nationality and occupations. All weapons and ammunition must be surrendered. The gathering of crowds is forbidden and no meetings except courts, schools, councils and religious services will be allowed without permission.

The people are informed that a military court will punish any attacking or impeding of American soldiers or officers and those who destroy or injure property belonging to or used by the army, or "who commit any act whatever injurious to the American army."

The custom of soldiers trading or selling chocolate or soap to the Germans is forbidden by the rules.

Text of Proclamation.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Every person above the age of 12 must carry at all times an identification card bearing his signature and age. Such card will, when issued, be stamped by the appropriate civil official. Notification of change of address must be immediately made to the appropriate civil official and indorsed by him on the identification card. The head of each household must keep posted on the outer door of the building a list showing the name, nationality, sex, age and occupation of every person of the household.

"Circulation will be controlled by the American authorities. The burgomaster, under the direction of the American authorities, will regulate travel within the districts occupied by Americans and he will be held responsible for strict compliance with all regulations. Authority to leave the American zone will be granted only by a division or higher commander.

"The carrying of arms or deadly weapons is forbidden except by the local police. Every person in possession of arms or ammunition of any kind must deliver them to the American authorities at such time or place as may be appointed. A receipt for each weapon will be given at the time of delivery.

"The sale or gift of all alcoholic drinks except light wine and beer is forbidden. The sale or gift of light wine and beer is prohibited except from 11 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m.

and from 5 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. These orders respecting drinks render the offender liable, in addition to other punishment, to confiscation of his stock and the closing of his business.

Gatherings Forbidden.

"All gatherings of crowds is forbidden. No meeting or assembly of persons shall take place without authority from the local military commander. Sessions of courts, councils and schools, as well as religious services, may be held as usual.

"A copy of each newspaper or other publication will be delivered to the local military commander immediately upon issue and the appearance of any matter reflecting upon or injurious to the American military government will render the publication liable to suspension or suppression. Excepting the periodical press, no printed matter will be published without permission from the local military authorities.

"Mail is subject to censorship by the American military authorities. The use of the telegraph and long-distance telephone is forbidden except by permission from the local military commander. The use of aerial wireless apparatus is forbidden and all private telephone or telegraphic apparatus, ground or aerial wireless apparatus must be reported to the military commander at once. No person may, without authority from the local military commander, transmit any message or communication to any person outside the territory occupied by American troops except through the post-office."

Miss Stella Jones and the Boys in France.

The following letter from Miss Stella Jones to the Trinity Tribune will be read with widespread interest by her many friends, here and elsewhere, all of whom are prouder of this girl—Trinity's own Miss Stella—than language can express. She is engaged in Red Cross work, and has been in France about four months. Her letter follows:

November 18, 1918.

Trinity Tribune,

Trinity, Texas, U. S. A.

Dear Friends:—I'm now getting the Tribune regularly, and don't know to whom I'm indebted, but whoever it is, I can't begin to thank you. Since my letter appeared in the Tribune, I've had letters from many of my friends and the boys over here, and they are much appreciated.

I'm writing this letter to the Tribune, and am going to ask you to publish it for the benefit of the Trinity people. I have had a bad case of the "flu," narrowly missing pneumonia, and after two weeks in bed, was sent to Orleans on convalescent leave. I have a very good girl friend there, who is a hospital searcher, whose duty it is to search for the missing boys, or find what become of them. When I arrived in Orleans, I found that more than half of the boys there were from Texas, and many of them East Texas boys from the 143rd infantry. I found a lot of boys from Crockett, Caleb McPhaill being one of them, who is related to the Trinity McPhaills. Monday night on the street I ran across Burl Tanner, who was passing through the town on a truck train. I certainly was glad to see him. Yesterday at Blois I met Oliver Aldrich from Crockett, who is well known to many Trinity people. We went through the Chateau du Blois in the same party, and he was wearing a much used overcoat, with a lot of holes in it. Two of his friends told us what caused them. It seems he was in a shell hole with a bunch of men, and a shell exploded near them, killing five boys, wounding three and cut all these holes in the overcoat without touching him. It was certainly a narrow escape. Everybody I've met over here look very well indeed, but everybody wants to go home. One of the boys told me Capt.

Thompson was sent to a staff officers school. Quite a compliment, 'nest pas!

The real purpose of this letter is to let the people at home know how splendid their boys are. The Texas divisions were put in the Argonne drive, which is quite a compliment, and they certainly covered themselves with glory. They are the bravest and grittiest bunch I ever ran across. The nurses and doctors at the hospital are foolishly fond of them because they are such MEN, and I can't say enough about how wonderful they were on the field. Of course, many of them didn't come back, for they say the Argonne drive took the greatest toll of lives, but I want to say right now that any family that lost a boy contributed a HERO to the greatest cause since the world was created.

I wish I had the language of all the wonderful orators of all time; and then I wouldn't have words to tell you what I think of our American boys and the Texans in particular.

My friend had told the boys that a Texas girl was coming, and the minute I would stick my head in a ward they would just mob me. Many of the boys have not seen an American girl to talk to since coming over, and after going through that inferno on the front, they are tearful with gratitude to see an American woman. I think I had meals with every outfit in the hospital, and my tongue is fully an inch shorter than it was when I left here.

Orleans is to be evacuated as soon as boys are able to travel back to the states or to their regiments. However, it will take two or three months. They were so pleased to see me down there that the A. R. C. Captain asked me to come back and work and when he found I was willing, he wrote strong letters to Paris, with a result that I'm to enter recreation hut work, and have been given the Orleans hut. I am to be directrice of the hut.

Will have two women assistants. They have a big hall where they have moving pictures, boxing matches and concerts, a small kitchen, a writing room and a library, also a small canteen. My work will consist of planning entertainments for this 2600-bed hospital, and attend to the executive work connected therewith. My brain is seething with plans, and I can't tell you how grateful I am to have served my four months in an office and be free to get out and really do something for the boys, and to think that it should be our own Texas boys quite overcomes me. When we come over as clerical worker you are required to stay in the office three months, and are then free to do whatever you wish. Everybody wants to get out to work with the boys, of course. I have enjoyed working with the Children's Bureau very much, and have recently been made assistant secretary of the bureau, which is third in command, but I'm wild with joy to know I'm going into the other work. Orleans is located in about the center of France, and it isn't as cold as Paris.

I want to stress the importance of writing to the boys, and writing cheerful letters. Tell them you're proud of them and are backing them up, and above all, make them cheerful. Leave out the part about financial and other kinds of worries. The boy couldn't help you, and it only takes the heart out of him to know something is going wrong and he can't alter it. Tell your troubles to the Red Cross and "carry on" when you write to the fighters. The chaplain told me the other day he wanted me to visit with him two badly wounded Texans, who were likely to die. I went to see one of them (Honey Grove boy) who had his leg amputated the other day, nothing at all serious. He has no one at home, father, mother or sister, and says nobody in the world cared whether he lives or dies. He was doing

wonderfully well until they amputated his leg, and then he commenced to study about what a cripple would do alone, and he simply decided he didn't want to live. I said every encouraging thing I could think of, but I had reached him too late, and the morning I left he was dying. On the other hand, I went to see the other one, and it was a miracle he didn't die. A shell exploded behind him, and he was wounded in over twenty places, bad wounds. He lies on his face all the time, and suffers a lot. He is a Polk county boy, Alton La-Roe, and when he found I knew a lot of people he did, I never saw anybody pick up so. He has the most wonderful spirit I ever saw in my life, and he has excited the admiration of the whole hospital by his plucky fight to get well.

NEW STYLES IN GIRLS' COATS



If the general effect of its style is good and the material of which it is made reliable, there is not much more to be required of the fall coat for young girls. The season calls for quiet colors—bleg, castor, brown along with blue, green and black and white mixtures. The convertible collar of fur or furs fabric and a narrow belt are almost invariably present.



Start the New Year right!

At the advent of this New Year we wish for you—

Health enough to make work a pleasure.

Wealth enough to support your needs.

Strength enough to battle with difficulties and overcome them.

Grace enough to confess your sins and forsake them.

Patience enough to toil until some good is accomplished.

Charity enough that shall see some good in your neighbor.

Cheerfulness enough that shall make others glad.

And hope that shall remove all anxious fears concerning the future.

☞ We thank you for past favors and solicit a continuance of your good will and patronage during the coming year.

JAMES S. SHIVERS

Crockett's Big Store

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.

OUR COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR

Following are the names of the Houston county boys who have given their lives in the service of our country:

John B. Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ellis, died in the service November 29, 1917. Member of E Company, 143d Infantry, 36th Division.

Albert D. Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray, died in the service December 1, 1917. Member of H Company, 143d Infantry, 36th Division.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Brailsford, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brailsford, fell in battle June 6, 1918. Member of Company C, 126th Regiment of Marines, 2nd Division.

Shade Carlton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carlton, fell in battle August 1, 1918. Member of D Company, 47th Infantry (regular army).

James O. Ritchie, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Ritchie, fell in battle September 12, 1918. Member of A Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Barker T. LaRue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Babe LeRue, fell in battle September 13, 1918. Member of E Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Corporal Wyatt N. Creath, son of W. G. Creath, died in the service October 14, 1918. Member of C Company, 85th Infantry, 18th Division.

William R. Matchett, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Matchett, died in the service October 21, 1918. Member of L Company, 131st Infantry, 31st Division.

Norman Richards, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Richards, fell in battle November 4, 1918. Member of I Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Corporal Thomas H. Sepmore, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Sepmore, died November 14 of wounds received in action. Member of E Company, 360th Infantry, 90th Division.

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:

"God is not dead; nor doth he sleep!
The wrong shall fail,
The right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"
—Longfellow.

THERE WAS A MAN.

There was a man who fancied that by driving good and fast he'd get his car across the track before the train came past; he'd miss the engine by an inch and make the train hands sore. There was a man who fancied this: there isn't any more.—Selected.

There was a man who fancied that he'd "pass" our good advice, he'd get his business o'er the top but would not advertise. He'd just keep mum and play along, and win at last some how. There was a man who fancied that: He's out of business now.

THINGS ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPECTED.

Briefly stated, and let us be brief, Crockett's chief accomplishment for the year 1918 was the magnificent school building of which we are all so proud. Now, that the old year has passed and the new is upon us, let us set about the task of a chief accomplishment for 1919. There are several things that have been already suggested and are prominent in the public mind. The chiefest of these are the plans for preserving the deeds of the boys who have fallen in our country's service, the paving of the public square, the improv-

ing of sidewalks and the improvement of the public roads. Let every citizen who has an interest in the county seat bestir himself as he has never done before and not rest until some of these things are accomplished for the good year 1919.

SOUNDS WARNING ON DOUBTFUL SECURITIES.

The capital issues committee of the treasury, the government's war agency for the suppression of unessential security issues, has announced that it would suspend activities on Dec. 31 and remain inactive until disservice unless called back into service by developments.

Accompanying the announcement were warnings to the public both from the committee and Secretary Glass of the necessity for continued strict economy and against worthless securities. The committee stated its intention of making a supplementary report to congress recommending a law to prevent impositions upon the investing public and Secretary Glass said he would ask the present congress to enact such legislation immediately. To illustrate the extent of the menace, the committee said schools were being established to teach salesmen fraudulent promotion. Charles S. Hamlin, chairman, made this statement for the committee:

"While legitimate business may safely be left to work out its own problems, the capital issues committee feels that it would be unfaithful to its responsibilities if it failed to warn the public respecting the enormous losses sustained by the nation through the sale of worthless and fraudulent securities. In the opinion of the committee the sale of such securities should be restrained in times of peace as well as in war and strongly urges that congress establish adequate machinery to put a stop to this traffic.

"The extent of the menace, due to the issue of such securities, to the holders of government bonds is revealed by the fact that schools are being established in some parts of the country to drill salesmen in the art of persuading investors to subscribe for unmeritorious or worthless securities. This can only be prevented by legislation vesting in some duly constituted public agency full power to restrain the offering of fraudulent or worthless securities.

"The capital issues committee warns the public and earnestly directs the attention of congress to the problem. It is the intention of the committee to make a supplementary report to congress recommending a law to prevent these existing abuses and such impositions upon the investing public."

The committee will maintain its offices in Washington until further notice.

Secretary Glass' statement said in part:

"My chief misgiving in accepting the action of the committee arises out of the need the committee has frequently expressed, and importance of which has become increasingly obvious of protecting the public investor against the flood of worthless or doubtful securities which threaten the market when the restrictions are removed, and present conditions emphasize the importance of obtaining emergency legislation as speedily as possible so as to be able to cope effectively with this evil.

"I intend to ask congress immediately for legislation that will check the traffic in worthless securities while imposing no undue restrictions upon the financing of legitimate business and shall urge that it be made effective before the close of present session."

HOW OUR MARINES SAVED PARIS.

No story of the war is more thrilling than that of the victory of the American marines around Chateau-Thierry, which Secretary Daniels retells so vividly in his report. Columns have been written about the heroic stand of the Second American Division, including the Fifth and Second Marine regiments and the Sixth Marine Machine Gun Battalion, and the subsequent battles of Belleau Wood and Bouresches, in which the Germans were first turned back from Paris and started for the Rhine. Only recently, however, have we been able clearly to appraise these victories at their true value.

It has frequently been asserted that

the Americans, and particularly the marines, saved Paris in those critical June days. While most of us were willing to pay all homage to the heroes of Belleau Wood, there has been a natural reserve in accepting this statement at its face value. With the information now at hand such reserve is no longer justified. It can now be stated with all confidence that the actual facts bear out the early reports and that in all human probability the Germans would have reached Paris but for the wonderful victory scored by a bare handful of marines just north of the Marne.

If we recall the situation the miracle is understandable. The greatest German offensive was that which reached nearly to Amiens and all but separated the British and French armies. The second drive toward Calais in the north was dangerous but far less successful. Then came the Marne offensive, which was in some respects the most successful of all. After storming the Chemin des Dames, the enemy pushed on to the Marne with amazing and alarming ease. Once that river was reached at Chateau-Thierry he turned southwest toward Paris with the obvious intention of finishing the task that was left incomplete in 1914 and again in March of this year.

This does not mean that the Germans hoped to march directly to Paris from Chateau-Thierry. They had no such plan or hope. Instead, their purpose in turning southwest and west was to link up the Marne salient, thus flanking all the high ground along the Oise and preparing a new jumping-off place which would bring them within a few miles of Paris. Had they advanced to Meaux, half way between Chateau-Thierry and Paris, the French capital would have been under fire, not only of the supercannon, but of mobile artillery with which the Huns were well supplied.

The Second American Division prevented this. There were at the time no other troops to stop the Huns here. Had the advance continued for a few hours more nothing could have saved Paris. Once the Germans had straightened their line from the Somme to the Marne the channel ports as well as Paris would have been menaced as never before. The subsequent German drives toward Compiègne and the last great effort on the Marne would have been unnecessary, and all the enemy resources would have been concentrated on the Paris front.

The marines alone stopped the Hun. So much is sure now. There remains another big question. Having turned the tide in June and proved that the American army could be depended upon, the Americans became the chief factor in deciding Marshal Foch to counter attack on July 18, when the marines and the First and Second divisions again took the lead. If the confidence of General Pershing in his men enabled him to induce Foch to make this counter drive on the Soissons front, Pershing must be credited with initiating the battle that won the war this year. There are plenty of stories to this effect flying around. We would like to get the truth. Americans do not want undue credit for their part in the war, but no credit should be withheld from the American fighters or their leaders.—Galveston News.

No newspaper is entirely efficient until it helps put across the message it carries. When it hinders that message; when its lack of character conveys negative impressions, the efficiency of that newspaper is low. A neutral paper, with no outstanding quality, is but moderately efficient, for though it carries the words, it fails to carry the spirit of the message.

Italy's Loss of Men in the War Estimated at 2,800,000.

New York, Dec. 26.—Italy's losses in killed, wounded, dead of disease, disabled, missing and prisoners aggregate 2,800,000, according to Colonel Ugo Pizzarello of the Italian army, who arrived here recently on a mission for his government.

Disease alone took a death toll of 300,000 men in the war zone, he said, while the number of killed was 500,000, and the wounded, missing and prisoners, 2,000,000.

During One Week 7,468 Sick and Wounded Soldiers Arrive.

Washington, Dec. 26.—During the week ended Dec. 20, 7,468 wounded and sick soldiers were landed in the United States from the American expeditionary forces. The surgeon general's report today shows that 5,828 were landed at New York and 1,640 at Newport News.

EDITORIALS BY HON. R. T. MILNER.

Much has been written on both sides of the Atlantic in praise of the courage and daring of the American soldiers, and it will ever be a source of pride that they faltered not in the face of danger. True courage is hard to define and hard to discover in the absence of danger. The quiet, modest, unobtrusive boy, as a rule, is a braver man than the demonstrative fellow. If all the truth along the fighting line were disclosed it would show that a larger per cent of officers shrank in the midst of danger than privates. Indeed we have yet to hear of a private in the American army who ran from the enemy. An army officer, a major, in a letter published recently mentioned the fact that he knew of several officers including majors and colonels who could not stand the fighting ordeal. No doubt these were men whose advantages at home were above the average, and they entered officers training camps at the beginning of the war believing that an officer's chance of living through a battle had advantages over a private. They were looking for easy places, and when the real test of what it takes to constitute a man presented itself, they failed and were sent home humiliated, mortified, disgraced. If there had never been a battle to try them out, they would have gotten by as the saying goes. And so it goes throughout the vicissitudes of civil life; the brave, courageous men reach the goal, or die in the effort, while the coward remains at the rear, far from the danger line, looking for an easy place.

This advice so freely given to the soldiers to go back to the land is all right, because advice is a costless article. But the soldiers will do as they please. Some will go back to the farms, and others will go elsewhere. Most of the boys will do as other people do, go where they can make the most money. The United States are producing more farm crops now than the world will need when the European nations get back to normal conditions. The United States need more of our young manhood in those pursuits which foreigners filled before the war, such as running factories, shipbuilding, and carrying our products to foreign lands. If all these fellows who are yelling: "Back to the land," would go there themselves, stopping in East Texas, they will find a cordial welcome, and if they will work after they get here, they can be assured of a living. But we serve notice on them right now that they must work, as we want no deadheads here.

A great deal of solicitude is manifested by our statesmen, so called, over the soldiers. They seem to think that they will need to go on the farms, and ways are being devised to set apart large domains for their use. Now, the statesmen need not worry about the boys. They will take care of themselves, and some of them will, to their credit and their country's honor, fill the places that these so-called statesmen are now filling. But the thing that concerns us most, and it is a matter the soldiers will think about, is this: What are we going to do with the thousands and thousands of fellows who slipped into fat jobs at Washington and other places by reason of the war? How would it do to send them "back to the land," or to some useful employment in private life, and if these places must be maintained, fill them with the wounded soldiers?

The farmers are losing, losing, losing money on their cotton by not taking care of it. Thousands and still thousands of bales are out in all the weather that comes. When, please tell us

when, will our good, kind-hearted farmers learn to take care of their hard-earned property?

The Germans no longer pretend to deny that they were responsible for the war, but each fellow shifts the sin upon his neighbor. Bill Hohenzollern is said to be writing out a full and complete statement of the facts in the case. Billy, likely, will implicate "Gott" in the scheme. —Rusk County News.

NEVER TOO OLD TO ADVERTISE.

There are now appearing in the newspapers and magazines a series of illustrated advertisements put out by a well-known mercantile house that was established in 1723. They deal with phases of the company's business which are not generally known to the purchasing public, showing the methods of collecting the raw material, the adventurous life of its agents, episodes in remote lands, etc., all of which are interesting because they possess the charm of novelty.

Reference is made to the matter here not because such advertising is new, of course, it is not, but because this long-established institution, lacking only five years of being two centuries old, feels that it is well worth while to keep its name constantly before the public. New competitors are constantly rising, and only by meeting changed conditions in the spirit of the day can the old timer hold his own.

This is a point which should not be lost upon any line of business. Age carries with it no great privilege in trade, but must hustle to keep the place it has won. Advertising, well-managed, is a prodigious help in this direction. If this famous old house, dating from 1723, before Washington was born, finds printers' ink essential to its prosperity, how much more important must such an aid be to the individual, firm or corporation that is in the first flush of youth!

A HAT FOR EVERY FACE



AMONG THE NEW FUR WRAPS

