

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JULY 3, 1919.

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STAMPS, LAST WAR COMMODITY TO GO UP, FIRST DOWN

AFTER JULY 1, 2-CENT ADHESIVE SUPPLANTS 3-CENTER ON LETTERS.

Washington, June 28.—While most of the war prices show a tendency to remain with us indefinitely, postage is about to return to the rates of the days before the war. Letter postage was one of the last commodities to go up and it is one of the first to be returned to a pre-war basis.

After July 1 the purple physiognomy of George Washington will give place on the bulk of our letters to the cheaper pink engraving of the first president. Purple stamps have become familiar to the country in the past year and a half. Billions of them have been printed and used in that time, and we have left over in the bureau of engraving and printing 300,000,000 which is quite enough to last us two years when the 2-cent stamp is the standard of letter postage.

When it comes to 1 and 2-cent stamps, however, we are not so well supplied. The 2,000,000 2-cent stamps ready for sale now will keep letter writers supplied only for the next four months, according to post office estimates. In the meantime the bureau of engraving will be working ahead on more 2's, and it may have to work at night to meet the expected demand for 1's.

The reign of the purple stamp was terminated by the appearance of a victory stamp commemorating the successful outcome of the war. The victory stamp is also a purple 3-cent stamp, but instead of the profile of Washington, it shows a standing figure of Liberty victorious, bearing the scale of justice and a sword. Back of Liberty are the flags of Great Britain, Belgium, the United States, Italy and France.

The victory stamps were sent out to the postmasters three months ago. Only 100,000,000 were printed, that is, not quite enough to allow one apiece for every person in the United States.

The purple stamp, which 18 months ago aroused so much protest and apprehension, has accomplished its purpose, in that it put into the treasury approximately \$110,000,000 to be turned into uniforms and munitions of war. Of the 3 cents paid for every purple stamp, 1 cent went towards war bills.

If you consider that a modern dreadnaught costs about \$8,000,000, you can get some idea of what the postage tax did toward advancing the war. As it was pointed out at the beginning of the 3-cent postage era, "five 3-cent stamps bought represent 5 cents tax, and 5 cents will buy a bullet."

When the postage tax loomed on the horizon, it was predicted widely that the amount of mail carried would fall off because people would refuse to, or could not pay the tax on letters. If anybody stopped writing letters because of the extra cent, the post office department never noticed it. More mail was handled by the postal service than ever before, for over 3,000,000 men were away from home in the army service, and thousands of others were away on civilian war work.

Besides contributing towards the war bills, the stamp tax helped to make the post office department self-supporting, through the sale of extra 1-cent stamps. Alexander M. Dockery, who is the third assistant postmaster general, and in charge of the post office finances, says that "during the present administration, except for the year 1915 the post office department has been self-sustaining. For over 30 years before that there had been an annual deficit of \$2,900,000 to \$17,000,000, which had to be made up by congressional appropriation."

The change from a deficit to a surplus, Mr. Dockery ascribes to economy and revenues. The post office stopped being self-sustaining 35 years ago when the change was made from a 3-cent to a 2-cent rate on first class domestic postage. Whether the postal service will lose its present status as one of the few self-supporting government departments when the 2-cent letter rate is again in force, Mr. Dockery refused to predict.

Postmaster General Burleson stated that he did not want a surplus in the postal department. "I want intelligent economy practiced," said Mr. Burleson. "I want the highest standard of efficiency maintained, and, of course, if we can make it self-sup-

porting then I want to do that, but I do not desire a surplus—because I know a large surplus would afford an attractive field for exploitation of all those selfish interests that would immediately reach out for that surplus."

The postal surplus of the past few years has been largely due to the economy mentioned by Mr. Dockery. Stamp canceling machines long ago pronounced too antiquated for use have been brought out of storage and made serviceable by overhauling and the addition of the newer attachments. Paper is another line along which the administration has attacked waste. A paper saving campaign is continually waged in the postal service, and waste paper that used to be thrown away is now baled and sold.

The department's newest experiment with economy is a coin-actuated stamp-vending machine. Scores of such machines have been tried out at various times in post office history, and not one ever survived the test of practical use. The invention under consideration now is a machine rather like a small steel card catalogue case. When in order it sells five 1-cent stamps for a nickel, five 2-cent stamps for a dime and a 1-cent stamp for a penny. It also makes change to the extent of giving up three 3-cent stamps and a penny for a dime. Lead or other fake coins it detects and returns.

This machine, like so many of its predecessors, worked perfectly for a day and a half. Then it lay idle for several days until it could be repaired. The temperamental tendency on the part of stamp-vending machines has so far been their doom. A really practical machine of this sort would undoubtedly be of value to the postmaster, but only as an auxiliary, to be used when the office is crowded, or when the post office is closed.

The order which goes into effect July 1 provides that "thereafter the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class shall be the same as the rate in force October 2, 1917."

This means that post cards and postal cards again carry 1-cent stamps instead of 2's. The government distinguishes between these two kinds of mail by defining a postal card as a card issued by the government with the stamp printed on it, and a post card as a card printed by a private firm to which a stamp must be affixed.

Government postal cards bearing a 2-cent stamp can be exchanged for their value in stamps or 1-cent postal cards up to August 1. The same provision of exchange applies to the 3-cent government envelopes, but no 3-cent stamps will be redeemed, as these can still be used on letters weighing over one-half ounce and on packages. The post office department states that no postal cards or stamped envelopes will be redeemed in cash.

TRINITY RESOLUTIONS

Honorable Ben H. Powell, Chairman.

We, your committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions in regard to the project of making the Trinity river navigable from its mouth up as far as it is feasible to do so, submit the following:

It is unfortunate that the work which has already been done on this river was not begun at its mouth instead of its head—as it has been aptly put, a clear case of the "tail wagging the dog."

If the five locks and dams constructed on the upper river had been put in on the lower part of the river the conclusion is irresistible that we would now have boats plying up and down the river with cargoes of lumber, hardwood timber, live stock, all kinds of farm products, gravel, lignite and possibly oil and other things.

The fact that this river was navigable at one time as far up as Magnolia Landing in Anderson county during certain seasons of the year and the volume of water is as great now if not greater than then, leads us to the conclusion that it can be made navigable during all seasons of the

GERMAN ENVOYS ARE FIRST TO SIGN

Conditions of 1871 Exactly Reversed and the French Look on With Grim Satisfaction.

Versailles, June 28.—Germany and the allied and associated powers signed the peace terms here today in the same imperial hall where the Germans humbled the French so ignominiously forty-eight years ago.

This formally ended the world war, which lasted just thirty-seven days less than five years.

Today, the day of peace, is the fifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

The ceremony of signing the peace terms was brief. Premier Clemenceau called the session to order in the Hall of Mirrors of the Chateau of Versailles at 3:10 o'clock. The signing began when Dr. Hermann Mueller and Johannes Bell, the German signatories, affixed their names. Herr Mueller signed at 3:12 o'clock and Herr Bell at 3:13 o'clock. President Wilson, first of the allied delegates, signed a minute later. At 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded.

All the diplomats and members of their parties wore conventional civilian clothes. There were few of the fanciful uniforms in the great, seal-covered document signed to-day in contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871. There were present today grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They replaced the Prussian guardsmen of the previous ceremony and the Frenchmen today watched the ceremony with grim satisfaction.

The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. Today the disciples of Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly while the white marble statue of Minerva, Goddess of War, looked on.

Three incidents were emphasized by the smoothness with which the ceremony was conducted. The first of these was the failure of the Chinese delegation to sign. The second was the protest submitted by General Jan Christian Smuts, who declared the peace unsatisfactory.

The third, unknown to the general public, came from the Germans. When the program for the ceremony was shown to the German delegation Herr von Haimhausen of the German delegation went to Colonel Henri, French liaison officer, and protested. He said:

"We can not admit that the German delegates should enter the hall by a different door than the entente delegates; nor that military honors should be withheld. Had we known there would be such arrangements before, the delegates would not have come."

After a conference with the French foreign ministry it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors as the Germans left. Otherwise the program was not changed.

year by the construction of a few more locks and dams.

The fact that there are millions upon millions of feet of choice hardwood timber on and adjacent to this lower river, which can not be used to any great extent and is going to waste for want of transportation facilities, and the cost of getting the farm products and live stock grown on this lower river is so great (the only means being by wagon and foot) that we can not see the way clear of the future development of the resources on and near this river without relief in the way indicated.

The lands on this lower part of the river will average from one half to one bale of cotton per acre, and forty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, seasons being favorable, and other crops in proportion.

From the best information we can secure the former navigation of this river was not abandoned on account of the building of the railroad through this section, as the railroad is from 15 to 30 miles from the river, but was due to the effect of the Civil War,

PRESIDENT WILSON HOMEWARD VOYAGE

Thousands Congregate at Docks to See United States Executive and His Party Off.

Brest, June 29.—President Wilson, with the treaty with Germany signed, sailed from Brest today on his return to the United States. The U. S. S. George Washington, carrying the presidential party, steamed from the harbor at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The departure of the president from France caused little excitement in this port. The thousands gathered at the pier cheered but little. A procession of socialists, singing the "Internationale," debouched from the Rue Siam as the president walked across the pier. The president waved his silk hat to the paraders.

Amid Playing of Bands.

Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet of Brittany roses by Mrs. Josephine Lewis of Cincinnati, Ohio, representing the American Red Cross in France. Mrs. Wilson wore a navy blue tailored dress and a handsome but simple little hat, apparently the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix.

The band of the Tenth Chasseurs played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the president descended the steps to the launch. As the launch went into the stream a company of marines and veterans of the Yser presented arms, while cries of "Vive Wilson!" "Vive Amerique!" "Vive la Paix!" arose.

Battleship Leads Way.

"This is America," were the president's words as he shook hands with Captain Edward McCauley aboard the George Washington.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the meal had just been completed when the George Washington began to make headway out of the harbor. The battleship Oklahoma led the way. The French destroyers Fanion and Carquers escorted the presidential squadron to the United States shant light. After saluting with their sirens and guns the French warships returned to Brest.

the plantations and farms on this river then being worked with slave labor and when the negroes were freed the planters abandoned their farms and thereafter sold them at a great sacrifice.

In those days the people did not understand how to protect themselves against malaria and it seems that but few white people could live on this river, but the negroes were not so susceptible to this malady and in consequence when the negroes left there was no labor to work the farms.

And whereas Honorable Clay Stone Briggs, congressman from this district, has interested himself in this project and is now endeavoring to secure from the Engineers Department at Washington a modification of its report, recommending the abandonment of the navigation project of the Trinity river as an entity and it behooves us to co-operate with him and render every assistance possible.

Now be it resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that we in-dorse in every respect the efforts of Congressman Briggs and agree upon our return home to get up and furnish him all data and information in regard to the commerce there would be on this river if made navigable as indicated by him, for in our judgment the navigation of this part of the river would mean the development of a section of this state, which for years has been neglected.

And we suggest that an inspection be made of the lower Trinity river by the Engineers Department and also by the Rivers and Harbors committee of congress in order that they may see the situation themselves as we see it.

Resolved further that it is the sense of this meeting that it is feasible to navigate with boats, the Trinity river from its mouth up to, and beyond a point where the International & Great Northern crosses the said river in Anderson county.

Resolved further from the information received it is the sense of this meeting that when navigation is secured on this river the commerce thereon will more than justify the expense of making it navigable.

D. A. Nunn, Chairman.
A. A. Aldrich,
G. M. Waller,
W. A. Bell,
W. L. Smither,
J. F. Richardson,
Committee.

DANIELS ORDERS SALUTE OF 21 GUNS IN HONOR OF PEACE

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON TAKES SIGNING OF TREATY CALMLY; BROOKLYN CELEBRATES.

Washington, June 28.—Secretary Daniels Saturday sent this message to all naval ships and stations:

"The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles ushers in the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem. 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth, peace, good will toward men.'"

"We are living the fulfillment of that prophecy. As a republic we are grateful to have borne a part in making straight and plain the path of permanent peace with justice to the world upon the receipt of news of signing of the treaty of peace, the most important document in the history of the world, every ship and shore station will fire a salute of 21 guns with the national ensign at each masthead.

(Signed) "Joseph Daniels."
Official Washington took the signing of the peace treaty calmly and quietly, in marked contrast to the riotous demonstration which greeted the announcement of the signing of the armistice.

Congress was wholly without demonstration. In the senate President Wilson's address to the American people was read by Senator Hitchcock, senior democrat of the foreign relations committee, but it passed without comment.

The house was not in session at the moment, not assembling until noon. The marine band serenading congress on the capital plaza was the only sign of celebration.

New York, June 28.—Brooklyn, "the city of churches," started the peace celebration by ringing church bells and blowing whistles.

Vast quantities of confetti, shredded newspapers and ticker tape, were scattered in the air from hundreds of office or downtown skyscrapers. Manhattan, lower Broadway and the vicinity of Wall Street for a time took on the appearance of being in a snow-storm.

WILSON STARTS ON TRIP HOMEWARD

Bids France Godspeed as Well as Good-by Upon His Departure.

Paris, June 28.—President Wilson left Paris for his homeward journey tonight. His train started from the Gare des Invalides for Brest at 9:45 o'clock.

President Wilson on the eve of his departure from France made the following statement:

"As I look back over the eventful months I have spent in France my memory is not of conferences and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are toward the people of America and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a nation which knows how to show us kindness with so much charm and so much open manifestation of what is in the heart.

"Deeply happy as I am at the prospect of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in her future confirmed; my thought enlarged by the privilege of association with her public men, conscious of more than one affectionate friendship formed and profoundly gratefully for unstinted hospitality and for countless kindnesses which have made me feel welcome and at home.

"I take the liberty of bidding France godspeed as well as good-by, and of expressing once more my abiding interest and entire confidence in her future.

"Woodrow Wilson."
The British government has decided to raise the board of agriculture to the status of a ministry, which will be charged with the care of agriculture in its widest sense.

I make, re-cover and do all repair work on

**AUTOMOBILE TOPS, BACKS
AND CUSHIONS**

Jno. R. Foster

The Crisis

The critical point in some dangerous illness is at hand. Physician, nurse and friends anxiously await results from the medicines that will decide whether the patient will recover or not.

What if the medicine is carelessly prepared from ingredients impure and below the standard strength on which the doctor has been figuring?

There can be no question if the medicine is prepared by us. We make sure of every ingredient. We don't trust to what a manufacturer tells us but test everything ourselves and determine exact power and potency.

Our system is such that accuracy in compounding is insured in every case. Let us fill your next prescription.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

Prompt Service Store—Two Phones: 47 and 140

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

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

Miss Donna Buford of Henderson is visiting Mrs. J. B. Deal.

H. H. Miller of Shreveport was a business visitor in Crockett this week.

Smith Harkins is at home from Camp Travis, where he received his demobilization papers.

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

Mrs. Roger Wheelless of Shreveport is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ben Hail, near Crockett.

Alfred H. Parish, who served in France with the 36th Division, has returned to his home near Crockett.

Clyde Kendrick, another Houston county member of the 36th Division, has returned home from demobilization camp.

On account of the continued bad weather Mrs. Bricker didn't leave last week. She will remain in the store until Saturday. It.

We now have a car of good maize heads for sale. Will fill orders as long as it lasts. Houston County Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co. 2t.

HASSLER SHOCK ABSORBERS COST NOTHING.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN EXTRA MILEAGE FROM TIRES.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN REDUCED UP-KEEP OF CAR.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN EXTRA MILEAGE FROM GASOLINE.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN THE INCREASED RESALE VALUE OF THE CAR.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES OVER AND OVER AGAIN IN THE COMFORT THEY GIVE YOU.

TOWERY MOTOR COMPANY
Agent for Houston County.

Misses Pauline Yelverton of Riverside and Hazel Parker of Lovelady were guests of Miss Leona Thomas Monday and Tuesday.

Salesmen Wanted to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary or commission. Address the Lennox Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio. It.*

Home from the Army.

Dayton Montgomery and William D. Thames, who were members of the 90th Division, are at home following demobilization. Another member of the 90th Division who has reached home is Jesse Bishop of Grapeland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cartwright, Miss Clarite Elliott and Harry Fred Moore and Miss Sue Denny and J. G. Arledge attended an Elks' dance at Palestine Tuesday evening. The music was by Jack Gardner's orchestra of Dallas, the same orchestra which played at Crockett Monday evening.

Coming Home.

George Louis Payne, who was attached to the headquarters company of the 90th Division and who was General U. G. McAlexander's secretary, has returned from the war. As is well known the 90th Division was a part of the army of occupation, and there was plenty of excitement for George Louis. His letter written from Paris and published in the Courier will be recalled with interest by our readers.

The Christian Church.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching by Pastor Geo. L. Parks each Sunday at eleven o'clock and at night.

Christian Endeavor meets at 5 p. m. each Sunday.

Prayer meeting Wednesday nights at 8:30. Training for service class meets on Wednesday nights in connection with prayer meeting.

The public is cordially invited to attend all these services. Reporter.

Marriage Announced.

Rev. and Mrs. Lee Leslie Sams announce the coming marriage of their daughter, Leslie Vann, to Mr. Theron J. Fouts, which happy event is to be consummated at noon on Saturday, July 5, at their residence in Crockett. The home of the bridegroom is at Greenville, where he stands high in his profession as a teacher. During her brief residence in Crockett the coming bride has made many friends whose best wishes will follow her to her new home in Greenville.

Methodist Services.

At 11 a. m. sermon by the pastor with special music. Offer-tory solo, Miss Leita Cunyus. Communion service. At 8:45 p. m., sermon by Rev. C. U. McLarty, presiding elder, followed by third quarterly conference. Special music. Quartette, Mrs. J. P. Hail, Miss Craddock, Mr. L. L. Moore, Mr. Seamon. Solo, Miss Jennie McLean. You will be welcome to all these services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., L. L. Moore superintendent. Epworth League at 5 p. m.

A Sample Letter.

Editor Crockett Courier, Crockett, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find stamps for another copy of your paper dated June 19, 1919. The one I received had so much good reading in it that I sent it to my son in Siberia. He has been over there nine months. In writing to me he said: "I read a good many papers from you, but the one I enjoy most of all is the Crockett Courier." With best wishes to you and yours, I remain, as ever,

An Appeal to Our Crockett Home Folks.

The extensive advertising that Crockett and Houston county are receiving, not only in the south but throughout the north, on account of the Department of Agriculture having adopted the Crockett plan for a statewide application, is going to cause much inquiry from persons who are seeking a change of location, and we should be prepared to make the most of this new and valuable situation.

In other words, the Crockett

Money, Land and Life Insurance

I will buy your vendor lien notes—loan you money on long time. No delay—fifteen years right here—you can talk it to me direct. Land for sale in large or small tracts, and I sell the best Life Insurance contract—The Aetna. Let me explain it to you.

The Man Who Gives Personal Service to Farmers.

B. B. WARFIELD

Office North Side Public Square.

CROCKETT, TEXAS

Commercial Club should issue a leaflet descriptive of this section that can be used to send out in answer to such inquiries; and they should be furnished our merchants so they can be enclosed in every letter sent outside of the county.

Some of the text and photographs for such a booklet have been compiled, but the preparatory work has never been completed because the club never has had enough money in the treasury to pay the cost of publication.

Some of the increased revenue that is expected to result from the canvas the membership committee is going to make in a few days is to be used for this purpose, and we hope our business men will remember this important fact when called upon.

It may also be considered advisable to do some newspaper advertising in northern and eastern papers. We have one of the very best agricultural counties in the United States, with as fine an all-the-year-around climate as can be found. Land is abundant and scandalously cheap, and if these facts were generally known many new people would come here to locate. Let us go after a thousand new families in the next two years. Crockett Commercial Club

We have in stock all sizes of the

DALLAS WHITE AUTO BOOTS

which will help you out on your trip if you have one under your seat.

A full line of Federal Tires in all sizes (the best tire made).

A full line of all auto accessories needed at the right prices.

We will appreciate at least a part of your trade both in the accessory and repair line.

A battery to fit your car at all times at the right price.

CROCKETT MOTOR CO.

Garage and Service Station.

We buy hides, green or dry, and pay top price. See us before you sell. tf. Arnold Brothers.

Rare Showing of Beautiful Rugs



These Axminster, Velvet, Grass, Crex, Congoleum, Matting and other Rugs and Art Squares of matchless beauty have been the talk of the town for days past. Whether you are a connoisseur, or an admirer of handsome rugs, or simply a lover of all things beautiful—do visit this collection, for rarely will it fall to your lot to see an exhibition of rugs so comprehensive. They are masterpieces in every sense of the word.

If you are searching for rugs unusual, visit this special rug display. Your expectations will not merely be fulfilled—they will be exceeded. We are able to offer you these fine rugs at moderate prices, for we bought many of them at a time when the rug market was right.

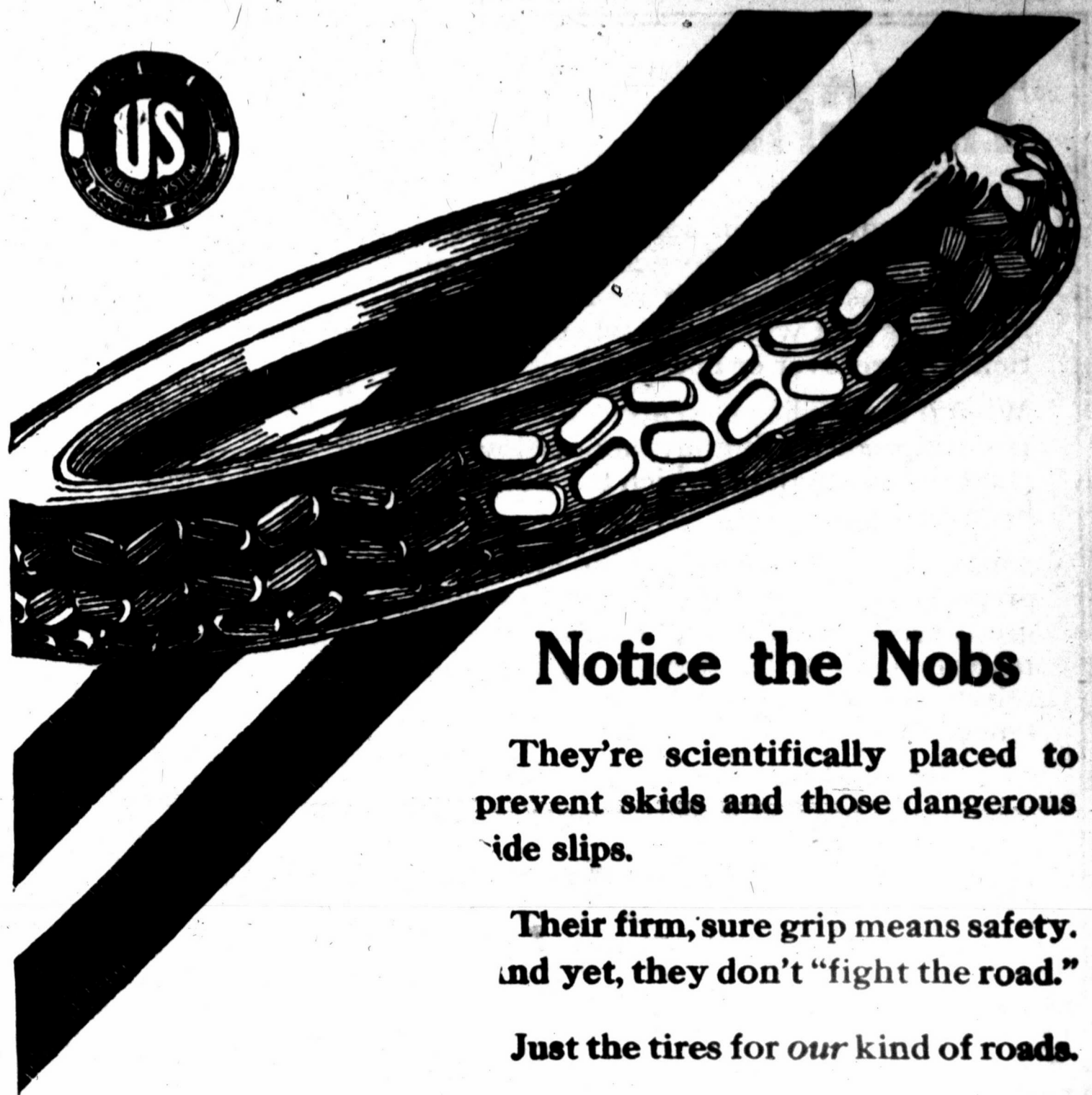
DEUPREE & WALLER, INC.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

Quota in Thrift Stamps to Be Bought in the Several School Districts, 1919.

MR. GEO. CROOK, County Chairman. MISS BETTIE DAVIS, Director of Woman's Division.

School District	Chairman and Director of Societies	Director of Sales	Post Office	Quota
Antioch	J. M. Neely		Lovelady	\$2365.
Arbor Grove	Sid Smith		Crockett	4065.
Ash	H. A. Allee	G. E. Lansford	Creek	4370.
Augusta	J. H. Scarborough	A. S. Moore	Augusta	3050.
Bellview	Donald Thompson	J. T. Barnhill	Crockett	4395.
Bruton	W. A. Douglass	W. T. Bruton	Lovelady	1320.
Camp Creek	J. R. Bobbitt	R. B. Womack	Weches	965.
Center	Wade Evans		Lovelady	3250.
Center Hill	J. H. Platt		Lovelady	2845.
Center Ridge	W. F. Morgan		Kennard	2185.
Conner Creek	W. A. Drennan		Ratcliff	965.
Cooper	W. M. Clark		Crockett	2285.
Copperas Springs	W. J. Patton		Ratcliff	1730.
Creek	J. F. Bynum	Dudley Hester	Creek	2465.
Dailey	G. L. Richards		Grapeland	1270.
Douglass	J. B. Dean		Crockett	2720.
Belott	J. O. Kelley		Crockett	4675.
Enon	R. T. Ferguson		Grapeland	1755.
Ephesus	J. M. Anderson		Crockett	2260.
Grounds	J. R. Luce		Crockett	3305.
Hagerville	Red Reeves		Ratcliff	1320.
Hammond	H. C. Christian		Crockett	1170.
Hays Springs	D. B. Pennington		Grapeland	2465.
Holly	A. J. Morrow		Lovelady	3735.
Kennard	J. C. Merriwether	State Bank	Kennard	4545.
Kennard Mills	H. L. McCall	State Bank	Ratcliff	3580.
Latexo	C. W. Willis	Mr. Stiff	Latexo	4600.
Liberty Hill	J. H. Moore	A. S. Moore	Augusta	2185.
Livelyville	Geo. Cunningham		Grapeland	1905.
McElroy Springs	G. T. Little		Grapeland	1600.
Mt. Pisgah	Ellis Harvey		Druso	1350.
Mt. Olive	I. N. Trammell		Crockett	460.
New Prospect	Jim R. Smith		Grapeland	3225.
Oakland	J. E. Harris		Crockett	2390.
Pearson Chapel	J. R. Bartee		Lovelady	3380.
Percilla	C. E. Jones		Percilla	3275.
Pine Grove	J. M. Saxon		Crockett	1475.
Pine Prairie	T. A. Ainsworth		Druso	2110.
Plain	J. D. Henderson		Ratcliff	1625.
Porter Springs	C. H. Fritze	J. G. Webb	Crockett	9320.
Post Oak	John Rains		Crockett	4880.
Prairie Point	J. R. Elliot		Lovelady	3100.
Reynard	Douglass Beasley		Grapeland	2415.
Rock Hill	Z. W. Weisinger		Grapeland	3050.
Lone Pine	A. A. Scott		Lovelady	3225.
Rodgers	G. W. Taylor		Creek	2590.
San Pedro	J. D. Bynum		Grapeland	2160.
Salt Branch	Frank Denton		Crockett	2695.
Shady Grove	W. H. Satterwhite		Crockett	3175.
Shiloh	Jack High		Crockett	2285.
Stubblefield	J. N. Parrish		Kennard	2895.
Tadmor	Sloan Brown		Kennard	1980.
Union	J. C. Bynum		Grapeland	2415.



Notice the Nobs

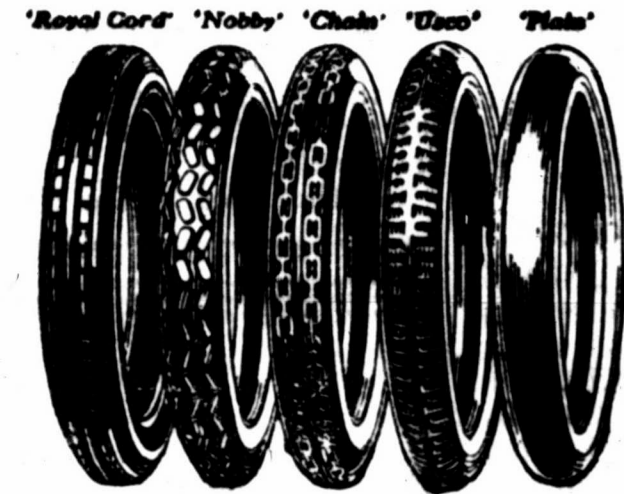
They're scientifically placed to prevent skids and those dangerous side slips.

Their firm, sure grip means safety. And yet, they don't "fight the road."

Just the tires for our kind of roads.

There are four other United States Tires—every one of them a good tire.

No matter what your individual needs may be, we can fill them.



United States Tires are Good Tires

We Know United States Tires Are GOOD Tires. That's Why We Sell Them.

East Texas Motor Company. J. O. Monday & Son, Lovelady. Kennard Mercantile Co., Kennard. G. M. Mahoney, Ratcliff. Ross Grocery Co., Weldon.

WRIGLEY'S
The Greatest Name in Goody-Land

YOU know the realm of childhood dreams is a land of sweets.

Make some of those dreams a delightful reality by taking home **WRIGLEY'S** frequently.

How about tonight?

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

The Flavor Lasts!

Union Grove	J. D. Richardson	Crockett	2310.	
Volga	F. G. Morgan	Weldon	4520.	
Waneta	G. R. Ferguson	Percilla	2795.	
Weches	J. H. Henley	R. B. Womack	Weches	2615.
Weldon	J. A. Hanner	State Bank	Weldon	6375.
Wesley Chapel	W. R. Turner	Crockett	2110.	
Sulphur Springs	B. W. Warren	Ratcliff	330.	
Woodland Hall	B. T. Masters	Grapeland	2665.	
Glover	B. F. Bradley	Augusta	1095.	
Wheeler Springs	French Taylor	Grapeland	1375.	
Sunflower	G. L. Murray	Lovelady	1295.	
New Salem	Jessie Lomax	Grapeland	1220.	
Mt. Zion	Heck Smith	Grapeland	1700.	
Kerchoffer	Z. W. Weisinger	Grapeland	1675.	
Cedar Branch	Geo. McDaniel	Grapeland	1880.	
Friendship	Sam James	Fodice	1750.	
Fodice	Elijah Davis	Fodice	2770.	
Coltharp	A. H. Denman	Ratcliff	890.	
Gudebye	Charlie Lusk	Crockett	2970.	
Crockett Indep't	Geo. Crook	Both Banks	Crockett	93,200.
Grapeland	Murdock Darsey	Both Banks	Grapeland	25,740.
Lovelady	Herman Rich	Both Banks	Lovelady	31,020.

THE RAILWAY WAGES AND FREIGHT RATES

Theodore Price, recently actuary of the United States Railroad Administration, presents in the Outlook an expert study of railway rates and the cost of living. He argues that the large deficit in government operation of the railroads is due to the fact that the rates charged for carrying traffic are insufficient to meet the high cost of operation, especially the high labor cost, and that an advance in rates is now imperative.

Mr. Price says: As we look back over the records since 1896, we are driven to the conclusion that railroading is the only business in the United States in which the charge for the service rendered or the article sold does not bear some relation to the cost of production.

In the case of transportation, the cost of production is in the last analysis the cost of the labor employed, for whether this cost of labor is reflected directly in the wages paid, or indirectly in the cost of the materials (fuel, oil, steel, etc.) purchased, makes little or no difference.

If coal costs more, it is because the miners are better paid. If steel rails are higher, the advance reflects the higher wages paid for their fabrication. If oil has increased in price, the enhancement is due to the greater cost of human energy required for its

production; and so it is all along the line. The cost of providing transportation is almost entirely made up of the cost of labor.

The advance in wages allowed, plus the advance in the cost of supplies, has, however, proved to be greater than the increase in revenue, resulting from the advance of rates, and a deficit of approximately \$200,000,000 for the first year of government operation is the result.

This deficit is plainly due to the previous maladjustment or lack of adjustment between costs and rates. Since 1906, until Mr. McAdoo raised them last summer, freight and passenger rates have been practically unchanged and wages were advanced but little, while the cost of living has steadily increased. A careful study will show that, even including the advances established last summer freight and passenger rates are but twelve and twenty per cent. higher, respectively, than they were in 1896, while the cost of living has risen over two hundred per cent.

It should not be necessary to advance rates in the same proportion that wages were increased. Allowance should properly be made for the greater operating efficiency that is the result of scientific progress and the reduction in overhead costs that is possible with an increased density of traffic, but the experience of the last twelve months shows that the public do not object to paying higher rates when there is good reason for them; and no clearer demonstrandum ad hominem of their reasonableness can be furnished than the evidence of increased cost of living and of labor.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

SAXA

Nature's Gift to Suffering Humanity.

A natural mineral deposit and very effective antiseptic.

In powder form for cancers, piles, running sores, flesh cuts, burns, all skin diseases.

In liquid form for indigestion, chronic dyspepsia, impoverished blood, general debility, kidney trouble, rheumatism.

Should be kept in every household for emergencies.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT SAXA.

Pledger, Texas, October 31, 1918.

It is a pleasure to me to recommend Saxa. I always do with my neighbors and friends. I suffered with cancer for several years and was treated by several of my home doctors. They gave me no relief, so I then tried the doctors at John Sealy Hospital, but my face grew worse. I had almost given up when I heard of Saxa, so I decided to give it a trial, and when I began this treatment my face was swollen so badly I could hardly see out of one eye. One of my nostrils was so affected with the disease that I could not breathe out of it and I could not hang my head down. When I used the first treatment my face gave off a great discharge and the swelling began to leave. After using it for six weeks all of the swelling was gone and the cancer began to heal. I have used Saxa now for 14 weeks and I am glad to say that it has cured me entirely. I will always keep Saxa in my house, for I cannot say too much for it. I can highly recommend Saxa for cancer and will gladly do so.

(Signed) M. H. Ellis.

For sale in Crockett by Crockett Drug Co., Bishop Drug Co. SAXA PRODUCTS COMPANY Houston, Texas.

PROSECUTOR ONLY IS FREE TO FIGHT CASES

Dissenting Opinion Takes Position That Alcohol Content in Beer Has Not Been Defined.

New York, June 26.—Attorneys for both the brewers and the federal government claimed Thursday night to have gained a victory through an opinion handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals, modifying Judge Mayer's preliminary injunction against interference with or prosecution for the production and sale of beer containing no more than 2.75 per cent alcoholic content.

The original order restraining Richard J. McElligott, acting collector of internal revenue, from interfering with the manufacture or sale of 2.75 per cent beer, pending a legal decision as to whether it was "intoxicating." It also forbade United States Attorney F. G. Caffey from prosecuting the brewers and retailers of such beer. The appellate court decision strikes out the injunction "pendente lite" against the federal prosecutor, making it possible for him to proceed as he sees fit, but continues in force the injunction against McElligott, regarding whom the court makes the observation:

"The injunction against the acting collector of internal revenue can do no harm."

Emory R. Buckner, of counsel for the brewing interests declared the appellate court decision was a clear victory for his clients and that the right to manufacture and sell 2.75 per cent beer after July 1 was assured. The brewers were ready to prove, he said, that beer of that potency was "non-intoxicating" and it was now up to the courts to decide whether war time prohibition forbade the sale of all beer or merely intoxicating beer.

Victory for U. S. Claim.

Cornelius J. Smyth, assistant States district attorney, one of the drafters of the government's brief in the pending litigation, maintained the appellate court decision gave the brewers less of an advantage than they possessed under the original injunction. He characterized as "optimistic" the statements by counsel for the brewers that the latter could manufacture 2.75 per cent beer.

The decision, he pointed out, would not exempt the brewers or retailers from prosecution under the federal war time prohibition act, which provides a year's imprisonment of \$1000 fine or both, in event of conviction.

Judge Hough, one of the appellate judges, in a partly dissenting opinion discussed the operation of the internal revenue department of the treasury and the "intent to enforce a strained construction of the act of November 21, 1918, by preventing brewers from complying with pre-existing and un-repealed laws.

Restrains Collector.

"So far as I can now see, the in-

junction against the acting collector stops that plan and I regard the belief obtained below against the United States attorney as in effect preventing that official from asking at the hands of a grand jury indictments for offenses created only by the act of November 21, itself. Such possible indictments would not involve preliminary seizure of plant and tools and they should be left to their course at common law except under circumstances of extreme necessity not here shown. This dissent then, is limited to the reason assigned for a result to which I agree."

Judge Rogers, who joined with Judge Hough in a partial dissension, discussed the question of "non-intoxicating" beer. He said that for more than 20 years the department of internal revenue had treated beer containing one half of one per cent or more of alcohol as a malt liquor and that during that time the brewers of the country had acquiesced in that definition. Congress had not yet defined what per cent of alcohol made beer "intoxicating," he said, but it was reasonable to expect it would do so.

"But in the absence of some definite legislation," said Judge Rogers, "the meaning of the term 'intoxicating liquors' must be a question of fact and not of law. The court can not undertake to say, as a matter of fact, that liquor which contained 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight, is not intoxicating."

TEXAS GAVE 161,065 MEN TO THE SERVICE

War Department Figures Are Considered Adequate Answer to Critics.

Washington, June 27.—Texas contributed a total of 161,065 men to the military service, or 4.29 per cent of the total army in the recent war, according to figures made public by the war department in its review of the war activities. Texas was fifth among the states, the states ranking it being New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, in the order named, and under which rating Texas far outdid her proportion of population, according to the last census.

Texans in Washington assert that this is a complete answer to the critics of the war department, who charged that numerous army camps and flying fields had been placed in Texas, while Texas was a "slacker" state in the furnishing of personnel for the army. Among the facts developed by the report was that in the physical examinations in states of the Middle West, which includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico, Texas made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys, whites better than negroes, and native born better than foreign born.

Oklahoma's contribution to the military service was 80,169, or 2.13 per cent; Arkansas, 61,027, or 1.62 per cent; Louisiana, 61,988, or 1.76 per cent.

Strict, Exacting, Continued Practice of Economy

Will be the safe and sure policy of those who labor to produce. Continued rains will doubtless curtail the production of crops. Curtailment of crops makes shortage of money and brings to all the problem of retrenchment, with the strict practice of economy.

How Are You Going to Solve the Problem

of making one dollar do the service of many? Let the Bromberg store help you toward the most practical solution.

This ever-busy store has expert buyers in all the markets of the country—ready, eager, wide-awake, with sufficient money to take advantage of bargains offered in standard staple Dry Goods and Shoes. No purchase too small, none too large to handle. They are daily receiving large shipments of merchandise purchased according to their system, which is right, and, better still, selling to you the same way.

They will help you solve the problem of economy by giving you hundreds of bargains of the very kind of merchandise on which the greatest saving can be made. Join the ever increasing list of satisfied customers and you will come again and be an enthusiastic booster of the spot-cash, low-priced system of

The Bromberg Store

WHERE BUSINESS IS GOOD

ADEQUATE FORCE IS GUARANTEED

It's Understood That Protection of Citizens Will Be Afforded on Both Sides of the Border.

Washington, June 26.—There is to be no more temporizing with Mexican revolutionists or any other faction in Mexico that threatens the life of American citizens or jeopardizes their property. From now on it is watchful waiting with a punch behind it. Not only will there be maintained along the border a force adequate to amply protect lives and property on this side of the river, but it appears to be well understood that full protection will be afforded Americans in the interior.

"It will be very unwholesome for either Carranza or Villa, if they cut any capers along the border," is the way Secretary of War Baker expressed himself Thursday to Representatives Hudspeth and Bee, when they conferred with him regarding the department's future policy toward Mexico.

He declined to go into details concerning the plans of this government, as it is apparent there is no disposition to advise the Mexicans in advance just what they may expect, should either faction attempt reprisals for the recent dash into Juarez to save El Paso from the flying bullets of the Villistas.

Secretary Baker's attitude, however, was such that the Texans left his office feeling that any hostile act upon the part of any Mexican official or revolutionist would bring forth the severest punishment from this country. Their impression is that the war department will not hesitate to pursue and punish the offenders, however far they might flee into the interior.

The war secretary emphasized his statement that Americans will be protected, and made it clear that the Mexican factions understand that no overt acts will be tolerated by the United States.

Baker Compliments Texan.

Secretary Baker said he read the speech made in the house by Hudspeth and complimented him upon it. In that speech Hudspeth congratulated the war department upon the promptness with which it had dispersed the fighting forces around

Juarez, but took the firm position that forces having entered Mexico, American soldiers should have been permitted to remain across the border and to proceed as far inland as might be necessary to amply protect American lives and property.

Secretary Baker said it would be impossible for the war department to act upon the suggestion of Mayor Davis of El Paso and other border officials, that the army establish a 10-mile zone across the Rio Grande, from which Mexican patrols would prohibit all Mexican fighting forces. That would violate treaty obligations between this country and Mexico and would amount to armed invasion.

At the session of the foreign affairs committee of the house Thursday, the several resolutions that have been introduced relating to Mexico, were discussed generally without any action being taken on any of them. It is clearly the disposition of congress to keep hands off for the time being. The American financial interests most largely involved in Mexico are said to favor a policy of firmness, but not one looking to armed intervention at this time.

When President Wilson gets home, there may be a formal announcement made of the policy and attitude of this country toward Mexico in the future, but until the president authorizes it neither the war or state department will make any official statement.

Army Recruiting to Be Discontinued July 5.

Dallas, Texas, June 27, 1919.

Editor, Crockett Courier:

The splendid co-operation afforded us by the newspaper representatives we have been able to personally interview prompts us to address you. The newspapers have helped us most materially in making known to the public the many advantages the army now has to offer young men.

The broadening influence of travel, the upbuilding of physique by outdoor life and healthful exercise and the many educational opportunities are becoming to be realized. One of these opportunities is soon to be withdrawn. At midnight on July 5 enlistments for France will be discontinued.

We believe all young men should be made aware that this splendid offer of the government which allows them to see France and the famous battlefields of Europe with all expenses paid is soon to end. They must apply at once or it will be too late.

We ask you to give this fact as broad publicity as possible. We are sure many of your patrons will be disappointed if they are not inform-

ed. The chance of a lifetime for many a young man to see Europe may slip away.

We thank you in advance for your co-operation in making this known.

Very sincerely yours,

G. M. Grimes,

Colonel, U. S. Army.

Try Courier advertisers.

Drink
Coca-Cola
DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

Coca-Cola is a perfect answer to thirst that no imitation can satisfy.

Coca-Cola quality, recorded in the public taste, is what holds it above imitations.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Sold Everywhere

My Father, Ginger, Texas, writes: "I can recommend Admirine as good blood medicine. It certainly does everything claimed and gives perfect satisfaction. Admirine is the only tonic we use. We wouldn't think of being without a bottle of Admirine."

Admirine
The Body Builder

A Great Blood Medicine

Bad blood is the cause of a great many ills. More human ailments are caused from this condition than from any other.

Admirine cleans the system thoroughly, is a purgative, digests, appetizer, blood purifier and nerve tonic. It contains the proper amount of iron in its most palatable form.

Admirine is the greatest tonic you can use. A few doses will put you right, clear the head, makes you feel like a new person; relieves worst headaches in two hours.

No More Calomel

It is necessary if you get a bottle of Admirine. It will not cause bad after effects. Two doses will relieve biliousness and indigestion and improve the appetite.

Don't grope around, half sick, when you can avoid it. Get a bottle of Admirine today and have it in the house handy when you need it.

Sold on a Guarantee by
Baker & Castleberry
Manufactured by
Eucaline Medicine Co.
DALLAS, TEXAS

19 SENATORS LINE UP FOR SUFFRAGE ONLY TEN AGAINST

THE RATIFICATION RESOLUTION PASSED TO THIRD READING AFTER LONG DEBATE.

Austin, Texas, June 27.—After a day devoted to explanation of position, to appeals to senators which changed not a vote, the senate in effect ratified the federal amendment extending suffrage to women as well as men by a vote of 19 to 10 on passing the resolution to third reading. The final vote will be taken Saturday morning. Those who voted for ratification were:

Alderice, Buchanan of Bell; Buchanan of Scurry; Dayton, Dean, Dorough, Dudley, Floyd, Hertzberg, Hopkins, Page, Rector, Smith, Strickland, Suiter, Westbrook, Wileford and Wood. Those who voted against were: Bailey, Caldwell, Clark, Cousins, Faust, Gibson, Johnston, McNealus, Parr.

Paired—Witt, aye, with Hall, no. The day passed with no excitement but with intense interest and both suffragists and their opponents followed the argument closely. The debate was marked by heated colloquies at times but proceeded in an orderly and sedate manner to the inevitable conclusion, which brought prolonged applause from the advocates of suffrage.

The matter, so far as the suffragists is concerned, is not ended, for they propose to perfect their organization in every county just as rapidly as possible, to the end that the women shall pay their poll tax and be qualified to vote in the primaries next year, as an evidence that they do want the vote, will perform their duties as citizens and as a matter of safety in guarding their political interests until the federal amendment has been ratified and is effective.

Clark Starts Opposition.

When the senate convened Friday Lieutenant Governor Johnson directed attention to the rules of the senate

and announced that they would be enforced. As a result the women representing both the suffragist and the anti took seats in the gallery instead of on the floor as on Thursday.

Clark of Fayette introduced a resolution, which was referred to the committee on elections, proposing that every member of the house and senate resign and run for re-election on the issue of ratification of the federal amendment. Later in the day a proposal was made by McNealus that 10 senators resign their seats and thus break the quorum and force an election on the issue in at least that many districts. However, he secured only six signatures to the resignation proposition and dropped the effort.

Cousins of Jefferson county was the first speaker and asserted that the people of Texas had repudiated suffrage; he had always voted for suffrage, but now felt differently since there had been a direct vote on the issue. He was not going back on his people and say he could not be trusted to carry out their instructions.

Dorough of Bowie declared that he had made his race with the declaration that he was for suffrage. A total of 5100 votes had been cast in his district in the democratic primary and he accepted that as a more decisive instruction than the small majority against State suffrage when only 1700 votes were cast.

Replying to a question by McNealus, Dorough replied that he had small fear of any force bill to control elections in the South.

Rector of San Saba stated he stood by the platform to which he had pledged himself and on which he had been elected. He regarded the Waco platform as binding upon all true democrats; that convention represented the whole people, the women as well as the men. The women have the right to vote and they have a right to ask for ratification of the federal amendment.

Alderice personally believed in suffrage and had no doubt that if the proposition was submitted to a democratic primary that suffrage would be indorsed by an overwhelming majority, but he could not understand why the women should embarrass their good friends by insisting upon a hasty ratification. He felt unfairly treated by being forced to vote against suffrage and appealed to the majority to permit the matter to go to referendum.

Appeals Against Book.

McNealus upon motion of Bailey was given the floor to make an appeal to the sons and daughters of Confederate veterans because a suffragist had placed in the public library in Houston a book which had been written by an abolitionist who had termed Davis and Lee traitors and had otherwise misrepresented the Southern cause.

AMERICA'S PART IN WINNING THE WAR

TOTAL BATTLE DEATHS OF ALL BELLIGERENTS GIVEN AS 7,450,200.

Washington, June 26.—American casualties during the forty-seven days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive aggregated 120,000 men, or 10 per cent of the total 1,200,000 engaged, according to a "statistical summary of the war with Germany," prepared by Colonel Leonard P. Ayers, chief of the statistical branch of the general staff and published by the war department.

"Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany," the report said, "two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the Northern army during the civil war the number was about ten. Among the other great nations in this war between twenty and twenty-five in each hundred called to the colors were killed or died."

Best information obtainable by the general staff places the total battle deaths for all belligerents at 7,450,200, divided as follows:

- Russia, 1,700,000.
- Germany, 1,600,000.
- France, 1,385,300.
- Great Britain, 900,000.
- Austria, 800,000.
- Italy, 330,000.
- Turkey, 250,000.
- Serbia and Montenegro, 125,000.
- Belgium, 102,000.
- Roumania, 10,000.
- Bulgaria, 100,000.
- United States, 48,900.
- Greece, 7,000.
- Portugal, 2,000.

American participation is summarized in the report in the following table:

- Total armed forces, including army, navy and marine corps, 4,800,000.
- Total men in the army, 4,000,000.
- Men who went overseas, 2,086,000.
- Men who fought in France, 1,390,000.

Tons of supplies shipped from America to France, 7,500,000.

Total registered in draft, 24,234,021.

Total draft inductions, 2,810,296.

Cost of war to April 30, 1919, \$21,850,000,000.

Battles fought by American troops, 13.

Days of battle, 200.

Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle, 47.

American battle deaths in war, 50,000.

The Dawn of Peace

With the signing of the Treaty of Peace Saturday, comes the dawn of peace for all the people of the world. That for which the allies fought, what the United States has made so many sacrifices for and given the lives of so many of her very noblest manhood, is now a reality. The price paid for victory is beyond estimation, but the gaining of freedom for millions upon millions of down-trodden people—and security for the future—is worth more than the cost.

Now is the period of reconstruction with us at its very fullest—a time when the world is to be made over, nations rebuilt, states better governed and the life of every individual be more for the good of his fellow-man. A closer relation between capital and labor, a democratic government for and by the people, better living conditions for all our citizenship, and a determined effort by working together for the further advancement of Crockett. These are our aims.

"Fourth" Toggery



Get in "your inning" at your Fourth of July Outing. Really enjoy yourself. Be genuinely comfortable and stylish in

Keep-Kool

The National Summer Suit

Our stock of "KEEP-KOOL" Clothing includes all of the handsome, fashionable tropic-weight materials. The stylings are the sort that bring a gleam of quick approval into the eye of the fashion student.

James S. Shivers

BAKER'S THEATRE

Nothing But the Best Selected Programs. Come Out and Enjoy Yourself at the Movies

THURSDAY

Tonite Dainty Little Alice Brady, in "WOMAN AND WIFE". It's sure a good one. Don't fail to see it. 10 and 20 Cents.

FRIDAY

The 2nd episode of that great serial story "Perils of Thunder Mountain" Antonio Moreno and Carroll Holloway Also a big 2-reel V Comedy "Risks and Roughnecks" It's a scream. Charlie Chaplin in a big laugh by himself. 10 and 20 Cents.

SATURDAY

"HANDS UP" No. 12 with Ruth Roland, also a Mack Sennett Comedy Nuff sed—Some laugh! Special Sat. Matinee 2 P. M. War Review. 10 and 20 Cents.

MONDAY

A big special feature "When a Woman Strikes" The most venomous sting is a woman's vengeance when disappointed in love. Don't miss this great western melodrama with Ben Wilson and Rosemary Theby. It's great.

TUESDAY

Mary Pickford, in Aircraft Special "PRIDE OF THE CLAN" This is one of our Tuesday specials. Don't fail to see it as its always good, sometimes better. Same price. 10 and 20 Cents.

WEDNESDAY

Little Mae Marsh, in "THE FLOOR BELOW" It's a Goldwyn and a good one. 10 and 20 Cents.

July 23rd—Our big special added attraction, "Infatuation" in seven big reels. Watch for this one—it's the biggest and best of all De Luxe features.

FIFTH DIVISION OFF FOR BREST

Coblentz, June 24, via Paris, June 25.—The 5th Division starts moving Wednesday for Brest. The time to move depends upon the amount of transportation available on the French railroads.

In a few days 8000 doughboys a day will be going toward the Atlantic, say those in charge of troop movements.

The 4th division is the largest of the American army of occupation. It will move two days after the 5th.

A regiment of infantry will be detached to guard the movement of government property on the Rhine. The

German guards are not trusted yet with the goods, but they guard other property. The schedule of movements of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions has not been published. The 1st has been practicing a circus for three weeks. It surely will not leave it.

Before the great powers can assemble and fix their names in the treaty in the hall at Versailles, the American army of occupation troops will have started home. Until 3 o'clock Monday they did not know but what they would take another crack at the enemy Tuesday, but the Germans have answered that question. It is time for the folks back home in the United States to fatten the traditional calf for the homecoming of the seasoned troops. Some corking divisions are among those who have been welcomed back, but no one will deny that the cream of the American expeditionary forces is still here.

American wounded in war, 236,000. American deaths from disease, 56,991.

Total deaths in the army, 112,422. Under the head of "Sources of the Army" the report shows that 13 per cent came from the regular army, 10 per cent from the national guard and 77 per cent from the draft.

A concise story of the military operations in which American troops took part is given in a chapter headed "Two Hundred Days of Battle." Attention was called to the fact that "two of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle."

The ratchet mounting of the head of a new monkey wrench gives it eight different working angles for use where obstructions would interfere with a straight wrench.

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.

The counties voting large sums of money to build roads should use every possible safeguard. Of course the State Highway Commission is on guard, but it is impossible for it to prevent mismanagement. It will see as far as it can that all appropriations by the state and federal governments are spent according to law. We are informed that already some counties, or at least one county, has misappropriated these funds, and the matter may be investigated later on. As we understand the law no state and federal funds can be expended except on designated highways.—Rusk County News.

George Waverly Briggs, Commissioner of Insurance and Banking, has refused to approve the consolidation of the Great Southern Insurance Company with the International Life of St. Louis. This act of Briggs will be endorsed by every honest man in Texas. It is most unfortunate that this consolidation was ever proposed. Questionable acts like that have caused the public to suspicion corporations of all kinds. By this consolidation the protection of the policy holders of the Great Southern would be reduced over fifty per cent, leaving a great margin for a rake off by somebody. The fact that the Great Southern has been in existence for many years, enjoying a large business, and never having paid to its stockholders but one dividend is ground for the belief that extravagance somewhere has been permitted. It is very gratifying to know that a man like Briggs is standing guard over the policy holders of Texas.

The lobbyists at Austin are always several days in advance of the meeting of the legislature. There is at this session a larger army of them than usual. The member of the legislature who can calmly and serenely go straight forward and do his duty in spite of these fellows is a faithful public servant. Self-interest is the chief sin of the hour, and the shrewd men who are endeavoring to profit at the expense of the tax payers are more numerous right now than they have ever been before in these United States. Eternal vigilance is the price plain people must pay for good government. If all the men were in the penitentiary who have taken advantage of the abnormal conditions produced by this war, to make money, there would be a vacuum in society that would be appalling. They are not all at Austin, and not all the lobbyists at Austin are dishonest men. Such a thing as legitimate business being imposed upon by legislative bodies has been known.—R. T. Milner.

It will not be a final closure for those saloons which shut their doors next Tuesday at the behest of the wartime prohibition act. That act by its own terms will cease to be operative once the president proclaims demobilization to have been effected. General March has said that demobilization will have been effected by September at latest, so that even if the president should not, exercising the discretion given to him, proclaim it effected before then, there will, in those states which have not forbidden the sale of liquor by their own action, be a wet season of three or four months preceding the sine die drouth which will set in January 16, when the prohibition amendment will become operative. In New York and possibly

in two or three other Eastern states it will not be a perfect aridity, even pending the proclamation that demobilization has been effected, since apparently the sale of beer containing no more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol will be permitted pending legal determination of what constitutes intoxicating liquor. One of the judges of the appellate court which modified the injunction forbidding interference with the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol observed that the meaning of the phrase "intoxicating liquor" presented a question of fact rather than of law, since congress had not defined the phrase.

That observation suggests interesting possibilities, assuming it should be adopted by the supreme court, and assuming that congress shall not, in enacting legislation to enforce the constitutional amendment, define "intoxicating liquor." If both these contingencies should be realized, we should conceivably witness the remarkable spectacle of a drinking squad performing in the laboratory of science for the enlightenment of a perplexed judiciary. But the country is apt to be spared that unedifying spectacle. All the measures on this subject offered by prohibitionists give definitions. That of Senator Shepard stigmatizes as intoxicating any liquor which betrays even a chemical trace of alcohol, while the most liberal of them fixes at one-half of 1 per cent the maximum of alcohol that any beverage liquor may contain to be lawfully salable. By passing any of these measures congress will go to the relief of the perplexed judiciary and preclude the necessity of that actual and scientific determination which, otherwise, would be indispensable, according to the learned appellate judge referred to. Whether this will be the most satisfactory method of determination is questionable. Even some prohibitionists have thought it would be better to leave it to the courts, since their decision would be less likely to become a matter of political contention than will one made by congress.—Galveston News.

Pershing Cites Men of American Expeditionary Forces.

France, February 28, 1919.

My Fellow Soldiers:

Now that your service with the American Expeditionary Forces is about to terminate, I can not let you go without a personal word. At the call to arms, the patriotic young manhood of America eagerly responded and became the formidable army whose decisive victories testify to its efficiency and its valor. With the support of the nation firmly united to defend the cause of liberty, our army has executed the will of the people with resolute purpose. Our democracy has been tested, and the forces of autocracy have been defeated. To the glory of the citizen-soldier, our troops have faithfully fulfilled their trust, and in a succession of brilliant offensives have overcome the menace to our civilization.

As an individual, your part in the world war has been an important one in the sum total of our achievements. Whether keeping lonely vigil in the trenches, or gallantly storming the enemy's stronghold; whether enduring monotonous drudgery at the rear, or sustaining the fighting line at the front, each has bravely and efficiently played his part. By willing sacrifice of personal rights; by cheerful endurance of hardship and privation; by vigor, strength and indomitable will, made effective by thorough organization and cordial co-operation, you inspired the war-worn allies with new life and turned the tide of threatened defeat into overwhelming victory.

With a consecrated devotion to duty and a will to conquer, you have loyally served your country. By your exemplary conduct a standard has been established and maintained never before attained by any army. With mind and body as clean and strong as the decisive blows you delivered against the foe, you are soon to return to the pursuits of peace. In leaving the scenes of your victories may I ask that you carry home your high ideals and continue to live as you have served—an honor to the principles for which you have fought and to the fallen comrades you leave behind.

It is with pride in our success that I extend to you my sincere thanks for your splendid service to the army and to the nation. Faithfully,
John J. Pershing,
Commander in Chief.

Six Anderson County Negroes Arrested on Poisoning Charge.

Palestine, Tex., June 27.—On a warrant sworn out by Sheriff McInnis, six Anderson county negroes, three men and three women, are in jail in this city charged with attempt to poison a whole neighborhood, about twenty miles from here. After drinking water from a well three families were made dangerously sick, and upon investigation about a pound of

THE NEW RATES OF THE CROCKETT ICE, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, WHICH ARE TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JUNE 26TH, 1919, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Rate for Electric Current

First 50 K. W. at.....	18 Cents Per K. W.
Next 100 K. W. at.....	15 Cents Per K. W.
Balance K. W. at.....	12 Cents Per K. W.

Fan Service

Ceiling fans with 10 hour service, per month.....	\$4.00
Ceiling fans with 14 hour service, per month.....	\$4.50
Buzz fans with 14 hour service, per month.....	\$3.00

Power Rates

\$1.00 per H. P. minimum, for all motors connected.
12 Cents per K. W. for first 100 K. W.
10 Cents per K. W. for balance used.

Minimum Charges

For residences of 2 lights or less.....	\$1.50
For residences of 2 to 4 lights.....	\$1.75
For residences of over four lights.....	\$2.25
All stores to take minimum charge of.....	\$2.25

☐ The above rates are based on an increase of 20 per cent over present rates for electric service. No increase in the price of ice.

Crockett Ice, Electric Light & Power Co.

The undersigned members of the City Council were appointed by the Mayor as a committee to examine the books and records of the Light Company to ascertain if an increase in rates was justified, and in compliance with this duty, we have gone over the books and records of this company, and after careful examination, have recommended to the Council the approval of said increased rates, and on our report, (a copy of which can be found on file in the City office), the Council unanimously approved said increased rates.

C. D. TOWERY,
J. M. ELLIS,
R. L. SHIVERS,

COMMITTEE.

Paris green, wrapped in a flour sack, was found in the well. All the people who were made sick are whites. One of the men had some trouble with a negro a few days before. Doctors who examined the water say that all that saved the victims was that the Paris green had not all had time to dissolve in the water.

India has more blind persons than any other Oriental country, about 600,000 to 500,000 in China and 100,000 in Japan.

Colors of Heroic 143rd Presented to General Harley.

Austin, Texas, June 26.—Regimental colors of the 143d regiment of the 36th division, decorated by General Pershing after the Meuse-Argonne actions, were presented to Adjutant General James A. Harley Thursday by Captain J. L. Thompson on behalf of the regiment.

Turn to the next column.

An Ideal Dessert

☐ The old Egyptians were famous bread bakers of their time, but their baking ability was confined almost exclusively to bread. It is different with us, for we specialize in all the good things a modern bakery produces.

OUR PIES ARE PARTICULARLY APPETIZING

and in such variety as will suit any taste. Even if we do say it ourselves, the best of home cooks can't beat them. They are an ideal dessert to place on any table.

Crockett Grocery & Baking COMPANY

The next time you buy calomel ask for

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nausealess, safe and sure.

Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

Doctors Prescribe



SWAMP Chill Tonic, because they know it's a "sure shot" remedy for Malaria, Chills, Ague, Colds, Grippe. Gives quick relief. Endorsed by thousands of users. 60c at All Dealers.

SWAMP
CHILL & FEVER TONIC

Our Drugs are the Acme of the Apothecary's Profession

☐ Your prescriptions are filled rapidly at our counters and our price for the medicine is reasonable to the last degree.

☐ Our store is handy to you and it would pay to make it a habit to run in when you need something in the way of drugs.

☐ We hope that we may meet you in the near future if we are not already acquainted and we hope to prove to you that we are constant in our effort of serving the public to the best of our ability.

Crockett Drug Company
The House of Service.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

S. L. Murchison has returned from St. Louis.

I want to buy 500 cords of four-foot wood. It. D. F. Arledge.

Miss Katie Barbee is at home from a visit to La Porte and Seabrook.

C. M. Neel has returned from his vacation, which was spent in the gulf coast country.

Mrs. R. E. Aiken returned Sunday afternoon from a visit to Palestine and Jacksonville.

For Sale—One Jersey cow. Will be fresh in milk about August 1. Apply to C. T. Jones. tf

Mrs. Bricker will be in her store until Saturday of this week. See her for bargains in hats. It.

Miss Marietta Elder of Palacios is here to attend the marriage of Miss Leslie Vann Sams to Mr. Fouts on the 5th inst. and is a guest in the Sams home.

We now have a car of good maize heads for sale. Will fill orders as long as it lasts.

Houston County Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co. 2t.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Castleberg have moved with their family to Dallas. Crockett regrets giving up this most estimable family, who, however, carry to Dallas the best wishes of all our people.

My home in West Crockett, consisting of two acres of land and twelve lots, six room house, good barn, garden, orchard, etc., for sale cheap. Prefer not to give possession before August 1. If interested, call at Moore & Ellis' office. Terms if desired. 3t. C. M. Ellis.

Try Our Cold Drinks

☐ We use only the very best of pure fruit juices and flavorings and serve them as you like them.

BAKER & CASTLEBERG
THE REXALL STORE

The House Party.

The home of Mrs. A. H. Wootters was the scene of much merriment and joy, during the past week, when a house party, consisting of about a dozen young people, was in progress. The personnel of the party was as follows: The lovely young daughter of the home, Delha Mildred; Misses Dorothy Fitzgerald of Houston, Yvonne Savin of Dallas, Billy Burke of Lufkin, Frances Sledge of Tyler, and Messrs. W. H. Taylor, Houston; E. H. Denman, Lufkin; G. V. Kane, Houston; N. F. Wiley, Knoxville, Tenn.; Arthur Eastham, Denison; Lieut. Lawson, Ellington Field, and J. L. Sherman and Weldon Craddock, Crockett.

There is seldom to be found a hostess so gracious, so imbued with real old-fashioned hospitality as is Mrs. Wootters, and this spirit, together with the charm of lovely surroundings, the beautiful home, made it indeed a period of happiness for those fortunate enough to be of the party.

An interesting coincidence is that twenty-five years ago, exactly at this time, Mrs. Wootters, then Miss Byrd Eastham of Huntsville, was entertaining a house party gathered to witness her marriage to Mr. Wootters, and one of the guests, the mother of one of the young ladies of this house party, wrote the following poem:

FAREWELL.

Good-bye to Huntsville, the place of all places,
Where they have picnics and grand horse races;
Where they dance to their hearts content,
And are always on some pleasure bent.
Where the boys, oh, don't mention it,
Their worth and excellence we all admit.
Oh to see them again some day
Is now the burden of our lay.
Oh, once more the pen to see,
Where we would willing convicts be
If only in Huntsville we might stay,
Tho' so near yet far away.
And the Normal is to us dear
Where they lovely girls do rear,
But the place where we love to roam
Would always be the Eastham home.
There kind faces lovely and true
Keep us from ever being blue.
May they be rewarded as they deserve to be
Is the wish of their visiting friends,
you see.

Much was done for the pleasure of the guests, but the most delightful event of the entire week was the dancing party on Friday evening. Handsome, engraved invitations were sent out for this affair, and in spite of inclement weather quite a crowd responded. A splendid orchestra from Houston furnished the music, and the dainty programs were embossed with gold monogram of the young daughter of the home.

A color scheme of gold and white was carried out, lovely shasta daisies everywhere lending themselves to add to the beauty of the surroundings. A bower of daisies and ferns at one end of the spacious porch formed a setting for the punch table where this delicious beverage was dispensed thruout the evening. At an appropriate hour an ice course was served.

The married guests spent the hours in pleasant conversation on the porch, while the young people danced until a late hour, reluctant to leave so pleasant a scene.

Those present, besides Mrs. Wootters, Miss Wootters and the house party, were:

Misses Lucile and Lois Millar, Leita Cunyus, Totsie Foster, Ruth Warfield, Sue Denny, Mary Spence, Leona Thomas, Sara Mc Crook, Mary Aldrich, Nodelle Jordan, Nell Beasley, Wilma Shivers and guest, Dorothy Terry of Jefferson; Nona Queen of Kerens, Ward of Kilgore and Mary Lou Darsey, Grapeland.

Messrs. Henry Ellis, W. W. Aiken, Tom Aiken, Smith Wootters, Howard Jordan, Henry Berry, Jack Barbee, Arthur Owens, Arch Baker, Gail Leediker, John Cook, Homer West, Steve Denny, Roy Arledge, Collin Lockfield and K. D. Sherman.

Messrs. and Mesdames C. L. Edmiston, J. P. Hail, Harry Painter, W. G. Cartwright, J. L.

Just Received

Bought before the advance, 4000 yards best grade Canvassing—worth today 15 cents a yard—specially priced at

12 1-2 Cents a Yard

W. V. McConnell

J. W. McConnell, Manager

Jordan, J. W. Young, E. M. Burke, J. D. Woodson, and Mrs. M. P. Jensen of Galveston.

Dance Monday Evening.

Crockett's young men were host Monday evening at Bromberg Hall, when their young lady friends and visitors were complimented with a dance party. Five couples came from Lovelady to share in the pleasures of the evening. Other visitors present were Miss Donna Buford of Henderson, Miss Dorothy Terry of Jefferson, Miss Pauline Yelverton of Riverside, Mrs. Roger Wheelless of Shreveport and Mrs. M. P. Jensen of Galveston. The music was by Jack Gardner's famous dance orchestra of Dallas. The orchestra was so much enjoyed and the encores so profuse that only ten regular numbers and three extras were danced. The evening's enjoyments lasted well into the morning, and the participants, duly and properly chaperoned, declared it one of the most enjoyable social affairs of the many given this season.

Visitors Complimented.

One of the most enjoyable parties of the season was that given by Mrs. Corinne N. Corry and Mrs. Elmer Burke, complimenting Miss Delha Mildred

Wootters' house party and a few other friends, Wednesday, June 25, in Mrs. Corry's home.

Miss Jean Towery and Master Eldon Burke met the guests at the door.

There was no formality or set program and the guests entertained themselves in their own way. Dancing, cards and forty-two provided diversion for the evening.

The home was attractively decorated in shasta daisies and black-eyed susans.

Mrs. Thos. B. Collins charmingly presided over the punch bowl, which thoughtfully had been placed on the porch where the guests could enjoy the evening breeze.

Mrs. Will Lipscomb added much to the pleasure of the evening with her beautiful voice and choice piano numbers.

At a late hour delicious cream and cake were served.

Mesdames A. H. Wootters and J. Dudley Woodson also assisted Mrs. Corry and Mrs. Burke, who truly made the evening a memorable one. A Guest.

Some Postscripts.

A Missourian is the inventor of a seed planting attachment that can be added to any farm cultivator.

Harness to surround a baby's legs and body and hold it securely in a chair has been patented by a woman inventor.

Hunger's Best Friend

IS A GOOD MEAL

Don't forget that we have good meals by the thousands in our store.

That's the main point; it's one thing to know you are going to get Groceries for supper and another to know where to get THE BEST.

The quickest way to find the perfect meal is to walk up to our counters and tell us what you want.

Our groceries are the guests of many homes where the three squares are the hearth-side goddess.

CAPRIELIAN BROTHERS

The Home of Satisfied Customers.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

Reception and Shower.

The spacious home of Mrs. C. L. Edmiston was the scene of a most elaborate reception and shower last Monday afternoon, June 30, when Mesdames J. H. Painter, J. S. Wootters and Mrs. C. L. Edmiston honored Miss Leslie Vann Sams, the bride elect. The guests were greeted by Mrs. Johnson Arledge who conducted them to a table where the petals of a unique and original "Daisy" guest-book were soon filled with more than a hundred names.

After registering the guests were introduced to a receiving line in the west parlor made up of Miss Sams, her mother and sister, and the following out-of-town guests: Miss Marianna Elder of Palacios, Miss Nona Queen of Kerens, Miss Donna Buford of Henderson, Mrs. Will Lipscomb of El Paso, Miss Emma Craddock of San Antonio and Mrs. P. Jensen of Galveston. Next, the guests were presented to the second line in the east parlor made up of a bevy of senior girls of the high school, who were Miss Sams' former pupils.

Suddenly the guests were greeted by the familiar sounds of Lohengrin's wedding march. This changed to Mendelssohn's as Miss Augusta Ione Shivers led the honoree to a beautiful bower which had been arranged on the first landing of the stairway. Soon, still to the wedding strains, rainbow-hued girls descended the stair and presented her with exquisite bouquets of daisies and sweet peas and this message:

"All of these gifts are for you,
Gifts from our heart to your heart,
Gifts meaning friendships are true,
Meaning our love is a part
With all your gladness to-day,
With all your joy and delight,
May love be about you always
As love is about you to-day."

They summoned her to follow the rainbow to its end where she would find her pot of gold. She eagerly took up the quest and guests crowded after. Upstairs was found a most gorgeous and complete array of gifts for the charming bride-to-be. Cut glass, china, linen, lingerie and kitchen utensils rivaled each other in commanding attention and showing the popularity of Miss Sams.

During the afternoon Mrs. Robert Wootters, assisted by Misses Sarah Mac Crook, Nell Beasley, Mary Aldrich and Nodelle Jordan, served the guests with most delicious refreshments. The menu consisted of salad, sandwiches and tea.

The house was artistically decorated with daisies and pink roses and lent itself admirably to the purpose of the afternoon. The guests were warm in their praise of the lovely hostesses who had provided such a beautiful reception. A Guest.

Wootters House Party.

Friday witnessed the termination of a season of house-party entertaining conspicuous in the social history of the town. The guests of Miss Delha Mildred Wootters' house party departed Friday for their homes in various parts of the country. Following a round of social gayeties seldom enjoyed in interior towns, the guests left with reluctance, but happy over the enjoyments that had been in store for them.

The members of Miss Wootters' house party were: Misses Frances Sledge of Tyler, Billy Burke of Lufkin, Dorothy Fitzgerald of Houston, Yvonne Savin of Dallas, Dorothy Harris of Little Rock and the hostess, Miss Delha Mildred Wootters; Messrs. Lieutenant Lawson of Ellington Field, Arthur Eastham of Denison, Byford Denman of Lufkin, Billy Taylor of Houston, J. L. Sherman and Weldon Craddock. The hostess had the assistance of her mother, Mrs. Byrde E. Wootters, in entertaining the house party.

The visitors began to arrive

Thursday of last week, but Friday witnessed the beginning of the week of pleasurable activities that had been planned. First was the dance in the Wootters home for the house party, to which 150 engraved invitations were issued. The response was large. The music was by the Rice Hotel orchestra of Houston, Mr. Guberman director. Punch was served throughout the evening and an ice cream at intermission. The event will linger in memory as one conspicuous for its enjoyments.

Saturday evening the house party was entertained by the mother of the hostess with a picture theater party. On Sunday afternoon open house was kept, and many were the recipients of the open-handed hospitality that is always extended in the Wootters home.

Monday night the young men of Crockett reciprocated with a dance for these and other visitors in the city at Bromberg Hall, a dance orchestra of five pieces being brought from Houston for the event. This event was perhaps the largest and most enjoyable affair of its kind ever given in Crockett.

On Tuesday morning was Mrs. A. M. Decuir's luncheon, and those who have had the pleasure of attending Mrs. Decuir's affairs heretofore know of the enjoyments that fell to the lot of her guests at this time. An added enjoyment to Tuesday's program was an affair given by Mr. J. L. Sherman at El Kaney club, where dancing, boating and swimming formed pleasure's pastime.

Wednesday morning Miss Nodelle Jordan entertained in her gracious way with a breakfast at El Kaney club. The club was the scene at noon of an enjoyable luncheon given by Misses Ruth Warfield and Beth Lundy.

On Wednesday evening was the reception and dance given by Mrs. Corinne N. Corry and Mrs. E. M. Burk in the large and pretty home of Mrs. Corry. This was an added enjoyment that will linger in the memory of all present.

A double affair Thursday evening witnessed the end of entertaining for this popular house party. Knowing the party was to break up Friday, two affairs were given. The first was a picture theater party given by Misses Mary Aldrich and Sarah Mac Crook, followed with a hay ride and buffet luncheon by Mrs. C. L. Edmiston, both events proving no less enjoyable than any of the others.

Trinity River Meeting.

H. J. Arledge, A. A. Aldrich, D. A. Nunn, R. H. Wootters and others from Houston county attended a Trinity river navigation meeting at Trinity Monday afternoon, at which Judge Ben H. Powell of Huntsville presided and at which the following committee was appointed: D. A. Nunn, chairman; A. A. Aldrich, G. M. Waller, W. A. Bell, W. L. Smither and J. F. Richardson.

Williamson Farmers Find Big Money in Hog Raising.

Georgetown, Texas, June 29.—Arrangements have been completed by County Agricultural Agent Owen W. Sherrill for a party of three to leave near July 1 for the North Central States for the purpose of purchasing several car loads of the best blooded hogs obtainable, to be added to the herds of Williamson county. The party will be composed of County Agent Sherrill, Hon. David Young of Granger and Dr. W. B. Benson of Bartlett.

During the past 18 months, through the efforts of these and other progressive citizens of the county, about \$20,000 worth of full blooded hogs, principally Poland Chinas, have been brought to the county and although the worst conditions that the county ever faced was brought about by the drouth of last year and feed was higher than ever known before, splendid results have been obtained. One breeder has sold between \$10,000 and \$15,000 worth of stock and \$800 to \$1500 has become recognized as a reasonable price to pay where the individual is what it should be. The industry has grown to mammoth proportions and each month new records, thought impossible heretofore, are brought to light by the records of the county agricultural agent's office.

Big Reduction Sale

All Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, including Spring and Summer Apparel, of Dresses, Skirts, Blouses, goes on sale this week at greatly reduced prices. Nothing in this line reserved, your needs can be supplied.

SPECIAL—One lot of Georgette Crepe Blouses, price

\$4.95

DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE

Thompson's

PHONE 329

CROCKETT, TEXAS

THE RURAL TELEPHONE

LESSENS THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS—NO ROOM TO GROW.

The business of the mail order houses is rapidly growing throughout this section, and everything possible should be done to check it. The merchants of Crockett suffer the loss in actual profits many thousands of dollars each year and can well afford to spend a substantial sum to check this disastrous competition. And this competition is growing at a pace that is not realized by the average citizen. Ask the rural route carriers about the truck loads of catalogs they carry out twice a year. These immense volumes cost several dollars each to make and they are not continually sent, post paid, to parties who do not order enough to make the transaction profitable to the houses that mail them out.

Additional evidence to prove that the mail order house business is growing throughout the land is that every now and then we read the account of a new firm having been organized with hundreds of thousands of dollars capital to start another of these concerns that make it so hard for our country merchant to live at all, and in many instances forces him to the wall.

Wherever the rural telephone has been universally introduced it has invariably reduced the business of these mail order houses. Just imagine every farmer living within trading distance of Crockett being connected with the Crockett exchange on a basis free of tolls. The mail order catalog is being consulted and an order is under consideration, but someone suggests that a dealer in the same line in Crockett be called up and questioned before the order is made out, and when this is done it is most sure to prove that the same articles can be bought right here at home just as cheap and often cheaper than shown in the catalog. After a few experiences of this kind the catalog is discarded and the merchants have made a decided gain.

In case the telephone inquiry develops the fact that just the article desired is not in stock the merchant will cheerfully order it for you and you will still get it cheaper and quicker than it could be had the other way.

A large percentage of the mail order business is secured because the purchaser is not properly informed and with free telephone service right at hand this defect is readily overcome. The service must be free of tolls and first class to make it as effective as it should be to accomplish the most good. A phone rental of say fifty cents a month should cover the operating expense to the user.

While we are not familiar with the exact details, it is true that many sections enjoy rural telephone service of this kind and it can be worked out and put in operation here. It is probable that the merchants should be called upon to assist financially in this undertaking, but is it not an attractive field to exploit? The farmer can also be induced to assist.

We suggest that Mr. Cook, the own-

er of the Crockett exchange, work out a plan that will cover the situation and ask the merchants to meet him some day soon at the Club rooms to talk it over.

There is not a day but what there are calls for living rooms or houses on the part of new people who would like to come to Crockett to live. It is a well known fact that there is not a room or a house to be had in the town, and this condition has existed for several months. Cannot some of our men of means be induced to put up some new houses? Why not organize a building and loan association? H. A. Fisher, Secretary.

Olives are the longest lived fruit trees, some in Syria having borne abundant crops for more than four centuries.

Which Is the Right Road?

That depends on where you are going. If you are in search of the freshest, cleanest and best line of groceries, the right road is the one that leads

STRAIGHT TO OUR STORE

You will find here just what you are looking for. It is our constant endeavor to supply our customers with the cream of the market in all lines. Don't be side-tracked. Come straight to us.

ARNOLD BROTHERS

Groceries, Feed and Hardware