

The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, AUGUST 7, 1919.

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ASKS FOR ARMY OF 510,000 MEN

In Case of War This Number
Would Be Increased to
1,250,000.

Washington, Aug. 4.—War department recommendation for a system of universal military training for three months for all eligible youths in their nineteenth year, was presented by Secretary Baker Monday to the senate and house military committees for their guidance in determining the permanent military policy of the nation.

The proposal is contained in a bill prepared by the general staff of the army, at the secretary's direction. In transmitting the bill, Secretary Baker in a letter said that General Pershing had not been consulted and the plan was tentative to that extent.

The department's bill calls for a regular army of 21 divisions and necessary auxiliary services, with a peace strength of 510,000 enlisted men and a war strength of 1,250,000. The reserves to fill up the divisions to full strength will be provided through a modified form of the selective service act.

Annual Class of 600,000.

For training purposes only youths in their nineteenth year would be called to the colors for a three-month period. It is estimated that this would provide an annual class of 600,000 men to be given intensive military training, stripped of all vocational or other educational features.

For two years after training the youths would be required to submit certain references, giving their desires, changes in status as to dependents, physical condition, etc. They would receive \$1 for each report called for and submitted, this encouraging the making of reports. In the event of war all men in this status would be called to the colors to fill up the regular divisions and compose the first replacement units.

The bill provides for reorganization of the regular army in substantially the same terms as previously recommended by Secretary Baker when the current army appropriation was under consideration.

No mention of the National Guard is made in the bill, but Secretary Baker assumed the guard plan would be continued in force, making the guard subject to federalization for war.

No Pay While Training

Youths in training would receive no pay, but would receive payment for all expenses and an allowance of \$5 a month for incidentals. No exemptions would be granted except to soldiers, sailors, members of the merchant marine, public or private, or to those mentally or physically deficient. To meet the case of those with dependents, however, provision is made for deferring the training period.

The theory on which the bill rests is that an army of 1,250,000 should be available for rapid mobilization at need. It provides that the complete organization of a field army of that size shall be maintained. The twenty infantry and one cavalry divisions would comprise that field army.

To support the plan, general staff officers have prepared full

detailed studies of cost, systems of mobilization, administration and all other features which the department is prepared to submit whenever the congressional committees call for them.

Distillers Arrested.

For some time it has been a common saying that whisky is being distilled in Houston county. Some have gone so far as to say that the distillery was located somewhere in the Grapeland country. The word was freely passed around that home-made corn whisky could be bought in Houston county and that one of the sources of supply was in the country round about Grapeland. Home-made corn whisky was frequently seen in the possession of those who drink alcoholic liquors.

On Tuesday of this week Sheriff R. J. Spence of Crockett was met by appointment at Grapeland by some internal revenue officers. The party proceeded seven or eight miles west of Grapeland to a farm owned by R. L. Pridgen, but rented by T. J. Maxwell, a farmer about fifty years old and a man of large family. A spring branch runs through the farm, a skirt of woodland lining both sides of the branch. A search of the branch by the officers revealed the hiding place of crude distillery that had no doubt been in operation for some time.

While little if any whisky was on hand, eighty gallons of sour corn mash was found in the fermenting stage and this was destroyed by the officers. The distillery consisted of a galvanized barrel resembling a gasoline or oil barrel with a crooked pipe screwed in at the bottom where the faucet belonged. The pipe was bent so that it protruded under the water and came out again after a process of cooling. Everything was in readiness for the manufacture of the stuff known as moonshine whisky and there was plenty of evidence that manufacture had proceeded for some time.

Sheriff Spence hunted up T. J. Maxwell, who was in charge of the farm and whose arrest he effected. The other officers, accompanied by Justice of the Peace Davis of Grapeland, proceeded to arrest Ollie Warren and Will Warren, two young white men who were living near by. The Warrens were turned over to Sheriff Spence, who brought them, together with Maxwell, to the Houston county jail for confinement.

The distillery was also brought along and is being safely guarded and cared for in the jail. A whisky distillery is a rare thing and, in these days of "unslaked thirsts," a muchly coveted article by the seekers of the cup that cheers.

Ropes Alligator.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 4.—While Manuel Yturri was riding through one of the pastures of his ranch, ten miles from the city on the Corpus Christi road, he came upon an alligator that had wandered more than half a mile from water and was going south toward a tank. Yturri, being an ex-cowboy and craving for excitement, unbuckled the old faithful lasso and proceeded to rope the reptile. The rope fell with unerring accuracy and as the alligator struggled to get away the noose drew tighter and he soon gave up. The alligator was taken to Yturri's home.

A patent has been granted for a chain with a screw on one end and a clamp on the other to fasten a telephone directory to a desk or wall.

ORGANIZED LABOR OUT WITH DEMAND

Tripartite Control of Railway
Systems Is the Plan
Proposed.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Organized labor came out today with the unequivocal, formal demand that private capital be retired from the railroads.

A tripartite control composed of the public, the operating management and the employes is demanded instead.

Addressed to the American public and signed by the engineers, the firemen, the conductors and the American Federation of Labor, a formal statement was issued announcing this proposal which will be carried before congress Wednesday.

"It marks," says the statement, "the step by which organized labor passes from demands for wage increases to demands that the system of profits in industry be overhauled."

This sentence sums up in a few words the proposal of which there have been hints and indications, but which is now laid before the country for the first time. Everywhere in official Washington it is recognized as the most serious and far-reaching the country will be called to face.

Characterizing the proposal as "labor's bill" it is put forth as a remedy for the high cost of living, because the railroads are the key industry of the nation. It demands the "genuine cooperation and partnership based on real community of interest and participation of control" of which President Wilson spoke to the congress and which the statement says has been ignored by labor and the private owners of the railroads.

"We ask," he said, "that the

WANT WAGE ISSUE SETTLED RIGHT NOW

Washington, Aug. 4.—President Wilson was told Monday by B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway division of the American Federation of Labor, that all railroad employes were opposed to the proposal made to the president by Director General Hines that congress constitute a committee to pass on questions of wage increases for the men. He said this process would be too slow and because of the rising cost of living, speedy relief was necessary.

Mr. Jewell was accompanied to the White House by the heads of the six big railway shop crafts, who pointed out to the president that thousands of shopmen were now on an unauthorized strike; that unless the demands of these men for wage increases approximating 25 per cent, presented last January, were granted promptly, the situation would get beyond the control of the union officials.

Efforts now are being made by the union leaders to get the strikers to return to work, the president was told. If a strike should become necessary in order to enforce the demands of the shopmen, the president was informed, union officials felt it should be conducted only after a vote by the union membership.

railroads of the United States be vested in the public, that those actually engaged in conducting that industry, not from Wall street but from the railroad offices, and yards and out on the railroad lines, shall take charge of this service for the public."

Briefly, labor demands: - That private capital be eliminated from the railroads.

That the private owners receive for them government bonds "with a fixed interest return for every honest dollar that they have invested."

That the tripartite control, heretofore referred, be established in the corporations which shall lease the roads and in which the public, the operating management and labor shall be represented equally.

That the public, the operators and the wage earners share equally all revenue in excess of the guarantee to private capital, by granting to the operators and the employes one-half the savings which are expected to be made by such a perfected organization and to the public the other half as consumers, either by increasing service without adding costs or by reducing costs.

"This role originates with labor," says the statement, "because labor happens to have firm organizations through which it may become articulate."

In the Markets.

Mr. E. A. Hull will leave Saturday for the northern and eastern markets to finish the buying of fall and winter goods for James S. Shivers. Much of the stock of the Big Store is already bought, but there remains the finishing touches to be put on. This Mr. Hull is now in the markets to do. The reputation of James S. Shivers for keeping abreast with the times must be maintained. In order to do this a representative visits the northern and eastern markets twice yearly, where inspection of the season's latest in styles and fabrics is made. Not only must style and fabric be maintained, but the goods must be bought right in order that they may be sold right. There is something more than the mere notation of the season's latest styles in these semi-annual pilgrimages of James S. Shivers' representative to the wholesale centers of our great country. There is the maintaining of an excellency in buying that is seldom equalled and never surpassed by the biggest merchants of interior towns. In order that goods may be sold at the right price, and it is the iron-clad policy of James S. Shivers that they must be so sold, they must be bought right. And an important consideration entering into the item of buying is that of quality. Goods must not only be bought at the right price, but quality—James S. Shivers quality—must be rigidly maintained. So quality and price become the essential forethought in the purchase of immense stocks, such as are handled by Crockett's Big Store. Ladies' and children's ready-to-wear, men's and boys' clothing, shoes for all and many items not herein included are among life's necessities that will be looked after by Mr. Hull on his trip through the markets of the north and east. A visit to the store of James S. Shivers during the coming fall and winter will convince you that the representative of James S. Shivers spent his time well, and that your interests were as ably represented, as well. It.

DENIES AIRCRAFT WAS DESTROYED

Former Chief of Air Service Ap-
pears Before the War
Committee.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Denial that any aircraft of the American expeditionary forces was wantonly destroyed was made today by Mason M. Patrick, former chief of the air service abroad, appearing before a house war investigating committee.

"That any planes were burned needlessly or wastefully is incorrect," declared Mr. Patrick, now a colonel of engineers, who when chief of the American expeditionary force air service ranked as a major general. "None that it would be economical to keep were destroyed."

Destruction of the machines followed effort to sell them which, failing, resulted in the salvage as junk of parts. Not a one was offered for sale or destroyed, Colonel Patrick said, until after an inventory had proved its worthlessness.

Coupled with his testimony regarding the destruction of planes, the former chief of air service said that when the armistice was signed the United States had about one-fourth the number of planes on the front that should have been there, considering the size of the front line army. He gave 740 planes as the number of machines actually at the front, of which 213 were built in this country.

Falling down in the training of aviators rather than inability to get planes caused the insufficient force, Colonel Patrick said. Training of the men, he said, was tedious and slow, but he said he did not "impute a fault to anyone," adding that it, like production, was the result of a "state of affairs over which we practically had no control."

De Havilland fours equipped with Liberty motors were the only American built machines to be sent abroad during the war, Colonel Patrick said, declaring that he regarded them "serviceable" machines. In this connection Chairman Frear read into the records statements made last year by other officers criticizing the machines, together with similar comment since by Captain Edward Rickenbacker.

State Senator McNealus Assaulted and Beaten Up.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 4.—Police here Monday were seeking three men who attacked and beat up Senator J. C. McNealus of Dallas on a downtown street late Saturday night.

Senator McNealus was taken to the emergency hospital shortly after the assault, suffering from various cuts and bruises about the face and body. He declared he was assaulted by three white men, unknown to him, and was rescued by two Mexican youths who drove his assailants away.

McNealus a few minutes before the assault had been arrested in the public telephone booth at the Union station by a patrolman on a charge of using profane language over a telephone. He was reported by the officers to have been trying for some time to get a telephone connection.

Leaving the police station, after the charge against him was booked, McNealus proceeded downtown, where he was attacked. He is 70 years old.

Jog Your Memory Before You Start

A moment's meditation before you start may save you a world of worry after you reach your destination. The right sort of an equipment in the way of Remedies, Toilet Articles, etc., will largely determine your health and comfort while away. Check the following list and bring it to us:

Lotions, Face Creams, Headache Remedy, Antiseptic Solution, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Cameras, Photo Supplies, Drinking Cups, Thermos Bottles, Etc.

Start right and your trip will be more successful in every way.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

Prompt Service Store—Two Phones: 47 and 140

We - Practice - Professional - Pharmacy

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. S. M. Monzingo has returned from her trip north.

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

J. G. Matlock has returned in improved health from Galveston.

Miss Gaynelle Dunnam of Fort Worth is visiting Mrs. Garland Ellis.

Moore & Shivers have plenty of the 2 3/4 thimbles for Huntsville wagons. *tf.*

S. M. Monzingo is making a tour of the country's big furniture markets.

Mrs. A. O. Harper of Mexia was a recent visitor with her husband in Crockett.

Walter English of Orange is visiting relatives and friends at Crockett and Kennard.

Miss Sue Denny returned Sunday afternoon from visiting in San Antonio and Houston.

We will unload a car of bagging and ties this week. *tf.* Jas. S. Shivers.

Commissioner J. C. Estes attended the state meeting of county judges and county commissioners at Galveston this week.

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.

For Sale—The Stokes old homestead, containing 25 acres. Apply to Mrs. J. W. Young. *2t.*

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

Mrs. E. M. Burk and son and Mrs. J. D. Woodson and son will spend the week-end in Galveston.

Harvey Bayne has returned from Ratcliff and accepted a position with Baker & Castleberg at the Rexall Store.

The wagon for service, long life and convenience is the Weber, sold by Moore & Shivers, in both oak and bois d'arc. *tf.*

Saturday's Special.
Thirty bars Clean Easy soap for \$1.00.
1t. C. L. Manning & Co.

Better begin to put new skeins and boxes on your wagon. We have them for the Studebaker. *tf.* Jas. S. Shivers.

There are wagons, then there are the Weber wagons, which give the service and satisfaction to all users. Try one from Moore & Shivers. *tf.*

N. L. Asher left Monday evening for the St. Louis, Chicago and New York markets. He was accompanied by Mrs. Asher and their little son, Harvey.

D. A. Nunn and H. J. Arledge of Crockett and W. B. Cochran of Lovelady attended a Trinity river navigation meeting at Galveston the first of the week.

Let us show you the Bain and Studebaker wagons before you buy. We have them both in wide and narrow tires. *tf.* Jas. S. Shivers.

Henry J. Berry was called back to Galveston this week by the again serious condition of Mr. A. M. Carleton. Mr. Carleton's friends will regret to note that he shows no improvement.

County Judge Nat Patton is attending the state meeting of county judges and commissioners in Galveston this week. He was on the program for an address on the subject of "Some Needed Road Legislation in Texas."

Saturday's Special.
Thirty bars Clean Easy soap for \$1.00.
1t. C. L. Manning & Co.

We will unload a car of three-pound bagging this week. Instruct your ginner to wrap your cotton in heavy bagging. *tf.* Jas. S. Shivers.

Strayed.

One brown pony mare, 12 years old, will weigh about 800 pounds, no marks or brands, white left hind foot, saddle marks and neck scarred from fistula. Reward for recovery. Address H. A. Milliken, Lovelady, Texas. *2t.*

Lost Mare.

A dark sorrel mare, about 7 years old, branded 7N on thigh, in good order. Left my place 7 miles southeast of Crockett about two weeks ago. Will pay liberal reward for return or any information.

W. H. Johnson,
*2t.** Crockett Rt. 6.

Crockett vs. Palestine.

Palestine is playing a series of three ball games at Crockett this week. The first game, which was played Tuesday, resulted in a score of 3 for Crockett and 6 for Palestine. The second game of the series is being played while this item is being written, and therefore the result cannot be stated.

Home from the Army.

Fred Douglass has returned home from overseas service with the American army. As a member of the 5th Division artillery, he saw service in France and with the army of occupation. He was in the same division with his brother, Archie Douglass, but his brother was with the infantry while he was with the artillery.

M. Ps. Returning.

Oscar Turner and Walter Turner, who have been doing duty on the United States military police force in France, reached home last week, having received honorable discharges.

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

They went to France with the 36th Division, the national guard organization of Texas and Oklahoma. In France they were assigned to military police duty and kept in France long after the 36th Division had returned to the United States.

Stray Notice.

Taken up by A. O. Atkinson, 4 miles south from Lovelady, in Houston county, and estrayed before C. H. Barbee, J. P., one red spotted cow about 4 years old, marked crop off left and under-half crop in right ear. She has no brands. Owner can get this cow by paying all lawful charges, otherwise she will be dealt with according to law.

C. H. Barbee,
3t. Justice Peace.

Notice to Public.

The board of trustees has given me exclusive right as teacher on school campus, and I solicit the patronage of the public, old patrons and all who wish to take up music. Will teach at old music room, which fronts on campus of school. Fall term will start as soon as school opens.

Terms: \$5.00 for eight half-hour lessons.

Mrs. L. Meriwether,
Authorized Teacher of Progressive Piano Series. *4t.*

Heart Party.

Miss Delha Mildred Wootters entertained at the home of her mother, Mrs. Byrde E. Wootters, Wednesday evening with a heart party in honor of Miss Margaret Wicks of New Iberia, La. Six tables of two couples each were used, and as the guests progressed tallies were punched in dainty score cards. The guest prize, a pretty book of verses, was won by Miss Wicks. A cooling refreshment was served at the close of "hearts." The affair was one of the most enjoyable given in Crockett this season.

Cemetery Notice.

We want our cemetery cleaned up. The weeds and grass make it look disgraceful. There is not a family in Crockett that hasn't a friend or loved one buried over there; then, let every man, woman, boy and girl come Tuesday, August 12, 1919, and let's have a big clean-up day and clean someone's grave. We will feel happy for doing it, and be proud to have our cemetery put in good condition. There is no money in the treasury; therefore, we must do the work ourselves. This is our sacred duty to keep up our loved one's grave, so every one come.

Mrs. Earle Adams Sr.,
Mrs. Byrde E. Wootters.

Furniture of Individuality

Let the children grow up in surroundings that will cultivate their character as you would wish. You can choose furniture here that will help in such education—furniture that reflects your ideas and ideals of home life. We have been unusually careful in gathering our assortment of furniture

FOR THE CHILDREN

We have here beds, high chairs and little rockers for the baby. We also have a full line of the many furniture needs of the larger children—odds and ends that are handy around the playroom or wherever the children gather. Come in and see if we have not good reason to believe that our ideas will match yours closely.

Good Furniture Is Your Duty to Your Home.
Good Furniture Is Our Pledge to You.

DEUPREE & WALLER, INC.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING



"We just mopped 'em up"

"Those boys didn't know what retreat meant. And, pep! Say, every mother's son charged as tho' he was the whole American Army. It was the proudest moment of my life."

More than 32,871,000 tins of Velvet Tobacco were sent to the boys in France—enough, if placed end to end, to reach 2340 miles or nearly from New York to Brest. How much it helped them, their friendly letters testify.

Velvet makes friends easily—because, like true friendship, it has been allowed to ripen naturally. For two years, Velvet ages in wooden hogsheads, and when it comes out it is just right—no kick, no bite, no harshness.

You and Velvet—begin that friendship now.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Roll a Velvet Cigarette. Nature-aged mildness and smoothness make Velvet "just right" for cigarettes. 45 Cigarettes for 15c.

—the friendly tobacco



Actual Size

WILSON DEMOCRACY IS CHALLENGED

Former Senator Bailey Pleads for Return to Ancient Doctrines.

Covington, Tex., July 31.—Opposing the league of nations, challenging the democracy of Woodrow Wilson, demanding "more liberty and less taxes," promulgated the declaration of principles of the people's democratic party of Texas, and inviting every "real democrat," regardless of past differences, to join him at the Fort Worth convention Aug. 14 in returning Texas democracy to its ancient doctrines, former United States Senator J. W. Bailey spoke to over five thousand people today at the picnic given each year by John A. Stevens of Covington in honor of Mr. Bailey.

Men who have been prominent in Texas politics were present from many parts of Texas. Former Governor James E. Ferguson sat on one of the front seats while Mr. Bailey spoke. Previously they had met and exchanged greetings at the home of Mr. Stevens, where Mr. Ferguson read the principles of "real democracy" which Mr. Bailey submitted to his audience and which he will present to the Fort Worth convention. He asked every "real democrat" to read these principles in the newspapers and, at Fort Worth, to offer such suggestions as he may desire.

Mr. Bailey leaned upon a cane during part of his two-and-a-half-hour

talk, and once sat upon the table for a few minutes to relieve the strain upon his ankle, which he broke several months ago. He was given earnest and responsive attention and a demonstrative reception.

The Bailey Principles.

The principles proposed by Mr. Bailey for the people's democratic party, which are shown hereafter in full, may be synopsized thus:

1. Opposition to the initiative and referendum and to the adoption of a constitutional amendment except by a vote of the people.
2. Opposition to the enactment of unconstitutional legislation under the pretext that it is designed for constitutional purposes.
3. State rights.
4. Opposition to federal woman suffrage as an infringement of state rights.
5. Denunciation of the "growing tendency to regulate everything by law," and insistence upon more personal liberty.
6. Opposition to the growing extravagance of government, federal, state and municipal.
7. Opposition to government ownership or operation of railroads.
8. Opposition both to monopoly and to socialism, and a declaration of the rights of personal property.
9. Insistence upon the right of free speech, including criticism of the administration of the government.
10. Opposition to the league of nations.
11. Opposition to class legislation and class domination.

"I am not a candidate for any office," said Mr. Bailey as he read and discussed this platform. "I hope never to be a candidate again, and I never voluntarily will be a candidate for office again. But I am ready to sup-

GOADS REPUBLICANS INTO NEAR FRENZY

Homer S. Cummings Has Fun With Indignant House Committee—Chides Them for Hypocrisy.

Washington, July 31.—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the democratic national committee, called before the house subcommittee investigating aircraft expenditures, to testify under oath Thursday night why he had permitted the publicity bureau of his organization to brand a proposed committee trip to the Pacific coast a "junket" took full responsibility for the statement and declared it was not a circumstance to what would come later.

From the moment he entered the committee room and introduced himself to the members demanding the explanation until he went away, Mr. Cummings continually was smiling, while Chairman Frear pounded the table with great heat and stopped the proceedings to have certain replies struck from the record. With mock courtesy, Mr. Cummings, turning to the chairman and addressing him as "my dear fellow," said that he knew before he arrived that he would not be able to satisfy the republicans. There were one or two sharp retorts from Chairman Frear to one of which

port any man who supports these principles, and without regard to any past differences that vexed the political affairs of this state."

the witness, lighting a cigar from another and still smiling, declared, "My, wasn't that a delicate thrust."

"Worst Is Yet to Come."

At the outset Mr. Cummings told the committee that while he had not read the particular article to which the republicans took offense, he quite approved it, except that it was not vigorous enough. It was during this questioning that Chairman Frear told the stenographer not to permit certain statements to remain in the record, to which the witness replied that in a court of justice he would have more rights.

What the chairman wanted to know especially was the basis for the charge that the subcommittee was a "smelling committee" and that it soon was to start on a "junket." Finally, after a sharp wrangle, Mr. Cummings said that he understood the committee contemplated a Western trip to look into spruce conditions relating to aviation, when all of this had been gone over by Charles E. Hughes.

"There have been other inquiries," the witness continued, "and this whole subject has been canvassed until it is threadbare. Moreover, the taking up of a subject of this character by a committee which I submit is not friendly to the administration, and not in a position to give an unbiased report, is a waste of time and public money, and in ordinary political parlance, a junket."

"Is it fair to this committee when it is ordered to make the trip to call it a junket?" Chairman Frear asked. "I think so," Mr. Cummings replied. "It is perfect folly to spend money on a trip of this character when you ought really to send accountants, and when there are so many other problems, including the high cost of living, demanding consideration."

FEELING BLUE? LIVER LAZY? TAKE A CALOTAB

Wonderful How Young and Energetic You Feel After Taking This Nauseless Calomel Tablets.

If you have not tried Calotabs you have a delightful surprise awaiting you. The wonderful liver-cleansing and system-purifying properties of calomel may now be enjoyed without the slightest unpleasantness. A Calotab at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No taste, no salts, nor the slightest unpleasant effects. You wake up in the morning feeling so good that you want to laugh about it. Your liver is clean, your system is purified, your appetite hearty. Eat what you wish—no danger. The next time you feel lazy, mean, nervous, blue or discouraged give your liver a thorough cleansing with a Calotab. They are so perfect that your druggist is authorized to refund the price as a guarantee that you will be delighted.

Calotabs are sold only in original, sealed packages. Price thirty-five cents. At all drug stores. Advt.

An English inventor's camera resembles a short telescope and takes pictures at right angles to its user's line of vision without their subjects' knowledge.

CABINET OFFICERS CONSIDER PROBLEM

Some Drastic Measures Suggested,
One to Reduce the Volume of
Currency in Circulation.

Washington, July 31.—Governmental machinery was set in motion Thursday in response to demands from the public that some official action be taken to relieve the high cost of living.

Prices, as they affect the average citizen, assumed first place in interest at the capitol. At the White House President Wilson was said to be giving "deep and very thoughtful consideration" to problems presented to him and the railroad administration was told by members of the railroad brotherhoods, who represented that prices would have to come down or wages go up if social unrest was not to develop in the country.

In the senate and house the situation gave rise to several resolutions to investigate the cause of existing price levels, one to reduce the volume of currency in circulation as a means of deflating prices; one to request that the attorney general stop speculation in food on exchanges, and another to sell this year's wheat crop at market prices instead of at the government guaranteed, the difference to be made up by the government.

Late in the day Attorney General Palmer met high government officials, whom he had summoned to his office for a discussion of high prices and the best methods to pursue to effect a reduction. After a general talk lasting nearly three hours, the conference disbanded to meet again, probably next week, for further counsel based on additional information to be collected in the meantime. Those attending the conference included Secretaries Glass, Houston, Redfield and Wilson, Director General Hines, Chairman Murdock of the federal trade commission, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell and W. B. Colver of the federal trade commission.

It developed that demands for more wages were pending before the railroad administration from several hundred thousand employes. Perhaps the frankest talk which government officials have heard in a long time came in this connection in the statement of W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, before the wage and adjustment board. Mr. Lee told the board that an increase in wages was not the proper solution of the present economic hardships under which working men are laboring, because they would be followed by new increases in the cost of everything which would more than absorb the additional pay. Until all classes get together to stop "profiteering," he said, "the only thing for every one to do is to get all the wages he can," a course which, he declared, would eventually result in the "up-heaval" now staring the country in the face.

Lee Wants Square Deal.

Answering questions Mr. Lee said he did not believe in giving any one class advantages at the expense of another, but said as long as present methods continued he believed in everybody getting his share. He declined to suggest how prices could be reduced, saying the country was "paying millions of dollars to the men on

the hill" (capitol) who are supposed to have all the brains in the country," and they are not acting to stop the increase.

Asked what would be his opinion as to the wage rates based on present food prices, if the price level should decline materially, Mr. Lee said he did not feel justified in going into the question but asked to be allowed to tell of his experiences in the recent strike at Winnipeg, where he said he found conservative, home owning members of his organization throwing away all they had gained in 25 years of membership and joining the general strike, because they said "to hell with all this; we can not stand it any more. Come with us and we will correct it."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what tomorrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that wheat was \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$11 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England at \$5.11.

"I want, if possible, to see some plan devised here that will permit somebody to say that beef, pork and commodities of that kind can not go above a certain per cent," Mr. Lee said.

As a step toward breaking the high prices, plans are being made by Secretary Baker, Postmaster General Burleson and Representative Kellogg of Pennsylvania to sell through the parcel post surplus army food stocks valued at \$124,000,000.

In response to questions, Mr. Palmer admitted that there was no law by which prices could be lowered directly, but he declined to say whether new legislation was needed to enable the department to punish men who may be guilty of profiteering.

Texas Ports Urged to Continue Trade Fight.

Washington, July 31.—Edward H. Hurley, retiring chairman of the United States shipping board, who left the service of the government today, will not drop his interest in the Texas and gulf ports, and sent a message to the people of Texas to continue their fight for commerce. This was given Representative Clay Stone Briggs, who called on the chairman to express the appreciation of the Texas ports for consideration shown them in the matter of additional ships and the betterment of sea-carrying conditions. Mr. Hurley called attention to the commerce that ought to flow through the gulf ports and expressed the belief that the board would continue to look with favor upon any reasonable request, as well as continue willing to aid any shipping enterprise promising to yield a profitable revenue. With this disposition in Washington, he added, the Texas ports should not relax in their efforts to secure a share of both imports and exports in the development of the territory of which they are logical feeders.

Mr. Hurley mentioned the possibilities of the coal trade with South America, concerning which the board has under advisement the granting of a differential through Galveston that will enable Southwestern coal to move in competition with that from the Atlantic seaboard.

Hope was expressed that the Southern ports would not resort to the idea of sectionalism in pressing their claims for recognition, as Mr. Hurley declared they were not forced to apologize, but had the actual facilities to offer. The board, he stated, was interested in development of the entire country and that tonnage would be afforded as rapidly as the local interests became active and procured the business.

In this connection Mr. Briggs conferred with the acting director of operations with reference to the establishment of more shipping lines out of Galveston, and was informed that the board would put a line into operation if the Galveston or other Texas interests gave assurance of commerce that would bring to the government even a small return. The government is willing to do this under the assumption that the business would increase to more profitable proportions, but it was made plain that no section of the country could rest on its laurels and expect the government to do more than meet a business proposition.

Following the establishment of some of the South American lines by the shipping board, there was considerable noise on the part of local people, Mr. Briggs said, but when the boats came for the cargoes they did not exist, and that board was forced to the necessity of hustling on its own account to fill the boats with freight.

"It is to be regretted that a man such as Mr. Hurley leaves the government's service," said Mr. Briggs. "He has cut the red tape wherever possible and never failed to meet the reasonable requests of the shipping public where it could be done."

Mr. Hurley also gave expression to the necessity of the gulf ports having a representative on the shipping board, which would only follow a united effort on the part of the gulf and South Atlantic ports.

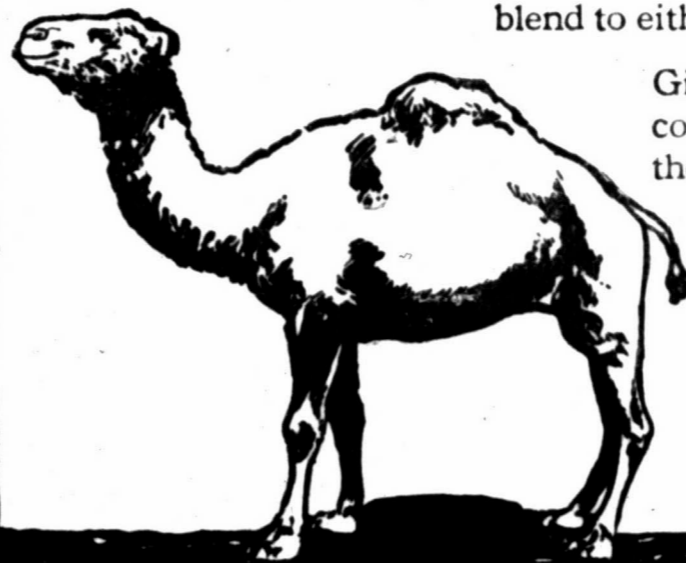
Posses Scour Hills in Search of Bank Robbers.

Tulsa, Ok., July 31.—Two posses are scouring the hills in this vicinity tonight searching for bandits who in the last twenty-four hours robbed three banks in this section of the state. The robberies occurred at Jenks, twelve miles from Tulsa; at Wheatland and at Millerton, thirty miles from Hugo, Ok. Amounts ranging from \$2,600 to \$5,000 were secured by the bandits in each case.



18 cents a package

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.



They Win You On Quality!

Your enjoyment of Camels will be very great because their refreshing flavor and fragrance and mellowness is so enticingly different. You never tasted such a cigarette! Bite is eliminated and there is a cheerful absence of any unpleasant cigarette after-taste or any unpleasant cigarette odor!

Camels are made of an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos and are smooth and mild, but have that desirable full-body and certainly hand out satisfaction in generous measure. You will prefer this Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Give Camels the stiffest tryout, then compare them with any cigarette in the world at any price for quality, flavor, satisfaction. *No matter how liberally you smoke Camels they will not tire your taste!*

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Permitting Galveston County and City to Issue Bonds for Grade Raising Purposes.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 23.

A joint resolution proposing and submitting to the people of the State of Texas an amendment to Article sixteen of the Constitution of the State of Texas by adding thereto a new section and authorizing the City of Galveston and County of Galveston to issue bonds for protective works, irrespective of Constitutional limitation, in the aggregate of five million dollars for both city and county, as may be by the city or county deemed necessary for the raising of the grade, building seawalls and breakwaters and doing any and all kinds of protective works in said city and county, and to levy and collect taxes to retire said bonds, principal and interest, providing for a sinking fund and creating an emergency.

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

Section 1. The City of Galveston and the County of Galveston, and each of them are hereby authorized to issue bonds in such amounts not to exceed in the aggregate five million dollars, for both City and County, as may be by the city or county deemed necessary for the raising of the grade, building seawalls and breakwaters, and doing any and all other kinds of protective works in said city and county, without regard to and irrespective of any provisions of the Constitution of the State of Texas limiting tax levies and governing bond issues, and for that purpose to levy and collect taxes to retire and pay same, principal and interest, but no debt shall ever be incurred for such purpose, unless provision is made at the time of creating same, for levying and collecting a sufficient tax to pay the interest thereon and to provide at least two per cent as a sinking fund, this provision being cumulative, and authorizing the issuance of such bonds in addition to those heretofore issued for such purposes and still outstanding, the amount of such additional bonds to be issued by the county hereunder not to exceed one million dollars, and the amount of such additional bonds to be issued by the city hereunder not to exceed four million dollars, but nothing herein shall apply to bonds heretofore or hereafter issued for purposes other than those herein defined, provided however, that that portion of Galveston County not lying within the corporate limits of the City of Galveston shall not be taxed for the purpose of issuing bonds for any of the purposes herein provided within the corporate limits of the City of Galveston, unless such bond issue and tax levy be authorized by a majority of all the tax paying voters residing in Galveston County outside of the Corporate limits of the City of Galveston; provided that no such bonds issued by the city of Galveston shall be valid unless such bond

issue and tax levy be authorized by a majority of all qualified tax paying voters of the city of Galveston, voting at an election to be called for that purpose by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of said City of Galveston.

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting an amendment to the Constitution to the qualified electors of the State of Texas on the first Tuesday in November, 1919, being the fourth day of November, 1919. Those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to Article sixteen of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the

issuance of bonds by the City and County of Galveston." And those opposed to the said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to Article sixteen of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the issuance of bonds by the City and County of Galveston."

Sec. 3. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, out of the funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated to pay expenses for the carrying out of the provisions of this Resolution.

George F. Howard,
Secretary of State.
(Attest—A True Copy.) 4t.

Keep Well

Do not allow the poisons of undigested food to accumulate in your bowels, where they are absorbed into your system. Indigestion, constipation, headache, bad blood, and numerous other troubles are bound to follow. Keep your system clean, as thousands of others do, by taking an occasional dose of the old, reliable, vegetable, family liver medicine.

Theford's

Black-Draught

Mrs. W. F. Pickle, of Rising Fawn, Ga., writes: "We have used Theford's Black-Draught as a family medicine. My mother-in-law could not take calomel as it seemed too strong for her, so she used Black-Draught as a mild laxative and liver regulator. . . . We use it in the family and believe it is the best medicine for the liver made." Try it. Insist on the genuine—Theford's. 25c a package.

Drink

Coca-Cola

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

You smack your lips over it, because you like its taste, its quality, its genuine gratification. It satisfies thirst.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Sold Everywhere

TROOPS AND MOBS CLASH IN CHICAGO

Machine Guns Placed in Position But Are Not Used in Stockyards District.

Chicago, July 31.—Thus far the race feud that has killed 32 men and beaten, kicked, stoned, stabbed and shot more than 300 others, still smolders. One man, colored, was killed Thursday; six were injured.

Isaiah Nozier is the man killed. He was colored. They found him unconscious at Forty-third and Union streets, where white men had left him. He died of his injuries in a hospital. Another of the riot victims, Samuel Bankas, colored, shot Wednesday night, died in Provident hospital.

The troops are doing excellent work. Adjutant General Dickson said he was proud of them. Their commanders said they acted like veterans. They saved many lives, protected property; and they were cool and steady, facing angry mobs that outnumbered them many times.

They saw plenty of excitement during the day. They rescued Richard Duide, a colored man from St. Louis, who was about to be hanged on a telegraph pole by a white gang; they rescued four other negroes who were imperiled in the stockyards—and this was the first and most serious clash that occurred between white gangsters and white soldiers.

Beginning of the Trouble.

The trouble began when militiamen attempted to rescue four of the negroes who had been attacked by mobs of whites. One negro was so severely beaten that it is said at the county hospital he may die. Two others were mangled. Four more negroes were

rescued by the soldiers, who held the white mobs at bay at the points of their bayonets until policemen arrived.

Two companies of the 3rd infantry awaiting orders at Garfield boulevard and Winthrop avenue, dispersed a mob of whites attacking colored residents near Garfield boulevard and Normal avenue shortly before noon. Two mounted policemen, seeing whites in the act of stoning negro homes and fearing arson, galloped down Garfield boulevard to the soldier post, asking aid. The troops piled into motor trucks, made a quick run down the boulevard, posted their machine guns and their lookouts—but the white rioters had fled. The negroes were escorted from the danger zone by soldiers.

Machine guns, with their crews posted and belts filled with ammunition ready for action, were placed at four street intersections by officers and men of the 11th regiment of reserve militia.

Despite the vigilance of the soldiers, however, a number of clashes occurred between whites and negroes. Three white men were shot down in revolver battles, receiving critical wounds. A white and a colored man were sent to the county hospital when they were severely beaten. There were a number of arrests made.

Relating to Confederate Pensions and Increasing Tax Rates for Payment of Same.

House Joint Resolution No. 35. Proposing an amendment to Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas to provide that the Legislature may grant pensions to Confederate Soldiers, sailors and their widows, who have been citizens of Texas prior to Jan. 1, 1910, providing that all soldiers, sailors and their widows eligible under the provisions hereof shall be entitled to be placed upon the rolls and participate in the pension fund created hereunder; levying a tax of seven (\$.07) cents on the \$100.00 valuation of property in the State for the payment of such pension, providing that the Legislature may reduce the rate of pension for such purpose, fixing a time for the election to be held on such amendment, and making appropriation to pay the expenses thereof.

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

Section 1. That Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas shall be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Sec. 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, association of individuals, municipalities or other corporations whatsoever, provided however, the Legislature may grant aid to indigent or disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors, who came to Texas prior to January 1, 1910, and to their widows in indigent circumstances and who have been bona fide residents of this State since January 1, 1910, and who were married to such soldiers or sailors prior to January 1, 1910, and to indigent and disabled soldiers who under special laws of the State of Texas served in organizations for the protection of the Frontier against Indian raiders or Mexican marauders and to indigent and disabled soldiers of the militia of the State of Texas who were in active service during the war between the States and the widows of such soldiers who are in indigent circumstances and who were married to such soldiers prior to January 1, 1910, provided that the word "widow" in the preceding lines of this section shall not apply to women born since the year 1866, and all soldiers and sailors and widows of soldiers and sailors eligible under the above conditions shall be entitled to be placed upon the pension rolls and participate in the distribution of the pension fund of this State under any existing law or laws hereafter passed by the Legislature, and also to grant aid for the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows and women who aided in the confederacy under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law, provided the Legislature may provide for husband and wife to remain together in the home. There is hereby levied in addition to all other taxes heretofore permitted by the Constitution of Texas a State ad valorem tax on property of seven (\$.07) cents on the \$100 valuation for the purpose of creating a special fund for the payment of pensions for services in the Confederate army and navy, frontier organizations and the militia of the State of Texas, and for the widows of such soldiers serving in said armies, navies, organizations or militia; provided that the Legislature may reduce the tax rate herein levied. And provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed so as to prevent the grant of aid in cases of public calamity.

Sec. 2. The foregoing Constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of this State at an election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1919, at which all voters shall have printed or written on their ballots: "For amendment to Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to grant aid to Confederate soldiers, sailors and their widows who have been residents of this State since January 1, 1912," and "Against amendment to Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution, authorizing the

What Is What and What Is Not In Modern Merchandising

Almost any kind of a store can advertise, make startling announcements and make a noise that will attract. These things satisfy the people who do not know.

BUT THE PEOPLE WHO KNOW are critical buyers and demand, first, good, standard merchandise, and insist that the price must be right.

THE BROMBERG STORE CATERS ONLY TO PEOPLE WHO KNOW.

If merchandise is to be had we have it—and, better still, priced so moderately that the most exacting buyers are satisfied. They continue to come and come again, bringing their friends with them.

If you are not wedded to the old system of merchandising, then drop around and get acquainted with the new system adopted and operated by Mose Bromberg himself at

THE BROMBERG STORE

WHERE BUSINESS IS ALWAYS GOOD

BAKER'S THEATRE

The Place to See a Good Show—All High Class Photo Plays

THURSDAY

Norma Talmadge, in "The Secret of the Storm Country"

This is extra good. Don't miss it.

10 and 20 Cents.

FRIDAY

7th Episode of "Perils of Thunder Mountain" with Antonio Moreno and Carroll Holloway

Also a big 2-reel V Comedy, "Damsels and Dandies"

It's a scream.

10 and 20 Cents.

SATURDAY

Matinee and Night "THE TIGER TRAIL"

Ruth Roland, better than Hands Up.

Mack Sennett comedy "Never Too Old"

It's all fun.

10 and 20 Cents.

MONDAY

Vivian Martin, in "JANE GOES WOOLING"

A good, clean comedy drama, one that you will like.

Paramount.

10 and 20 Cents.

TUESDAY

Special Artcraft Marguerite Clark in "BAB'S BURGLAR"

The best little comedy drama you will see.

No advance in price.

10 and 20 Cents.

WEDNESDAY

Little Madge Kennedy, in "BABY MINE"

She's always good.

It's a Goldwyn.

10 and 20 Cents.

NOTICE—On August 15th—Charlie Chaplin in his second million dollar comedy. The funniest comedy ever produced. If you don't laugh at this one, you just don't know how. In 3 big reels of nothing but fun. There will be no advance in price on account of running this picture with the Perils of Thunder Mountain.

Special attraction Aug. 26th
Jack Pickford in "BILL APPERSON'S BOY"

GOVERNMENT TO SELL FOOD STOCKS

Meat and Other Commodities Are to Be Offered to the Public by Parcels Post.

Washington, Aug. 2.—In the face of growing unrest over the high cost of living, as indicated by the spreading strike of railroad workers, many government agencies moved today in efforts to effect a return to normal price levels.

Immediate sale of all surplus food-stuffs purchased for the army, instead of only canned goods, was ordered by the war department. Millions of pounds of meat, pumpkin, squash and other commodities will be offered to the public Monday, Aug. 18, through the parcel post system, at prices materially lower than those now prevailing in the market. Purchasers will have to pay postage charges from the place of storage.

Director General Hines, Commissioner Colver and Assistant Secretary Leffingwell, appointed by the conference assembled by Attorney General Palmer to recommend steps to reduce living costs, were engaged today in an exchange of memoranda.

The impression went out that the committee had agreed that steps could be taken by congress which would alleviate the situation at once, but it was said at Mr. Hines' office that nothing final had been decided upon. The committee was instructed particularly to deal with profiteering and to suggest how law enforcement agencies should proceed to bring to justice men guilty of extortion through unreasonable prices.

If any recommendation is made to congress it is believed most likely that it will deal with the sale of the wheat

Legislature to grant aid to Confederate soldiers and their widows."

Sec. 3. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the proclamation for said election and have the same published as required by the constitution and laws of this State, and the sum of Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of the general funds of this State not otherwise appropriated for expenses of publications and elections thereunder.

George F. Howard,
Secretary of State.
(Attest—A True Copy.) 4t.

crop at market prices and the absorption by the government between the price and the \$2.26 guaranteed the farmer. Many officials have indicated that this is the most practical step to be taken.

Congress continued to discuss the living question and at the White House President Wilson was said to be receiving full reports on all phases of it.

Demands of railway employees for more wages drew fire from Representative Blanton of Texas, democrat, who said the railroad men were acting like "highwaymen" in attempting to "obtain another unfair billion-dollar" raise.

Introduction in the house of a government ownership railroad bill, with the employees' participation in the control and profits of the roads, brought a statement by leaders of the four brotherhoods that the high cost of living demanded the operation of the country's most important industry "for service rather than for profits."

The statement declared that wage earners could never hope to gain a permanent victory in the economic strife under present conditions because of the constantly growing cycle of prices based on wages, and declared it was not money, but value, which really counted. Any basic change, it was argued, must commence with the railroads, the fundamental industry on which all others are dependent.

Pershing Opposes Plan to Remove American Dead.

Paris, July 31.—General Pershing told the correspondents Thursday night that he would advise against the removal to the United States of the American dead buried in France. He said he was arranging a conference with American artists with a view to making plans for the beautification of a permanent cemetery and the erection of monuments to America's dead.

A British patent has been granted for a series of tanks fastened to a cable to enable a vessel to spread oil on rough water.

A HOT DUSTY DAY

makes modern plumbing a fully appreciated comfort—a real luxury.

But that is not the only advantage of good plumbing.

"Standard" modern fixtures installed by us insure a sanitary home and lasting service.

Wm. Metterhouse
PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTOR



J. G. BEASLEY, Agent.

DEAD TO REMAIN IN FRANCE UNTIL 1922

War Department Acts on Suggestion of the French Government.

Washington, Aug. 3.—American dead in France can not be removed before the 1st of January, 1922, according to the war department, which is made in view of proposed action by the French government through the French parliament, and the policy is being administered by the government pending enactment of the law, that prevents the removal of bodies prior to the date given.

There are approximately 4,500,000 bodies in France, buried as a result of the war, and the attitude of the French government is against removal of any of these, chiefly upon the ground that France was a nation in mourning for four years of the war, and to permit the removal of the French dead with funerals and renewed mourning would only add to the long period of national depression at a time when the opposite should prevail in order to undertake the tremendous task of reconstruction. Also, it is claimed, that the removal and transfer of large numbers of bodies might be productive of epidemics and pestilence.

The graves registration service of the army is now engaged disinterring, identifying and collecting into cemeteries, preparatory to return to the United States, the bodies which through the necessities of war were temporarily interred where they fell. This work, which has been of considerable magnitude, involving the removal of bodies from many isolated places on the battlefields has now reached an advance stage. Negotiations with the French government are now in progress with the view to securing a modification of the present ministerial prohibition, and of the proposed law itself, if passed, so that the American dead may be returned to the United States before expiration of the three-year period. Future action in regard to the removal of such dead will depend upon the extent to which the French government will modify its ministerial decision and the provisions of the proposed law.

It should be remembered that during the continuance of hostilities it was nearly always impossible to embalm the dead or even to provide caskets for their

burial. In every case of reinterment, however, a coffin was provided. Every effort has been made in the removal operations to secure definite and positive identification and to a large extent this effort has been successful. There still remains, of course, some who suffered from the destructiveness of modern engines of war too much to make this possible. In other words bodies were frequently blown to pieces. The lapse of time, too, has affected the situation by rendering it undesirable that caskets on their arrival in this country should be opened.

Bills have been introduced in congress appropriating money for return of bodies from Europe when such return is requested by the relatives of the dead, but until now the war department has not indicated what the policy of the government was to be. Many relatives have requested that the bodies be left permanently in France, while others have asked they be returned to the United States for reburial. For the bodies that are to permanently remain in France the government will provide cemeteries or "American fields of honor." They will be maintained and cared for always by the American government, and the French government has offered to cede several tracts of land for this purpose. One of them at Romange-sous-Montfaucon is in the heart of the Meuse-Argonne battlefield. Another is near Paris upon the slopes of Mount Valerien, overlooking the pretty town of Sur-snes, the valley of the Seine, on the Bois de Boulogne. The municipality of Paris has already constructed a highway called Boulevard Washington, connecting the latter cemetery with the French capital.

If this government follows the example of the allies, no private monuments will be permitted to be erected over the graves and thus all discrimination will be avoided.

"Where everyone did so well in life, there should be no distinction in death," says a statement from the war department dealing with the situation. "On the contrary, standard or uniform headstones will be provided at public expense, as in the national cemeteries, differing only in the inscriptions and symbols of religious faith and possibly grouped in accordance therewith. Perhaps national monuments may be erected, as well as state memorials after being passed upon by the art commission and with the approval of the proper authorities. The British government does not contemplate the return of its dead."

Announcement

I wish to say I am now permanently located in Crockett with office at Bishop Drug Company's.

I am prepared with modern instruments to scientifically correct all errors of refraction of the eye by proper adjustment of glasses.

WORK GUARANTEED

EYES EXAMINED

GLASSES FITTED

DR. G. O. DICKSON

GRADUATE OPTOMETRIST

ESTIMATED YIELD OF COTTON DROPS

Only 67 Per Cent of Normal Is Calculation Made by Crop Bureau.

Condition of the cotton crop in Texas for July is two per cent lower than the estimated percentage of normal yield for June, according to a report issued Saturday by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, F. N. Gray in charge. The estimated percentage for June was 69 and for July it was 67 per cent of normal.

"The indicated crop for Texas on condition of 67 per cent of a normal yield," the report states, "is for a production of 3,088,000 equivalent 500-pound gross weight bales, or an average yield of 137 pounds of lint cotton per acre on an acreage of 10,755,000, estimated planted and standing, in preliminary estimate as of June 25, 1919."

The condition of the cotton crop in the counties of the State ranges from good to normal and above in the extreme northwest section. Boll weevils in this favored section of the State, according to the report, are comparatively few in number because of the extended drouth that prevailed in that section for the last three years. "However, they may increase as the season advances," the report advises. Great amount of acreage has been abandoned in the south, southeast, east and portions of the center districts, particularly in the southeast and south districts, where in some instances entire farms have been abandoned because of the inability to free the fields of grass and weeds and the multiplication of weevils. "Very little damage has resulted thus far from the common boll worm which some times leaves the corn field where it originated and goes to the cotton fields," the report states.

Labor in the cotton regions of the State is "generally scarce" and very high priced, according to the report. A summary of the crop conditions in the various sections of the State shows the northwest portion 86 per cent of a normal yield; the northern portion, 80 per cent of normal yield; northeastern portion, 69 per cent of normal; west central, 83 per cent of normal; central, 69 per cent of normal; eastern, 45 per cent of normal; southern, 43 per cent of normal, and the southeastern portion, 29 per cent of normal.—Houston Post.

Convicts Wrangle Over Divinity of Bible; Fight Ensues.

Richmond, Texas, Aug. 3.—Following an argument on the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures two convicts engaged in a fight which resulted in the death of one of the men Friday, at the Harlem State farm. Josh Thornton, a trusty, claimed that the Bible was only an historical book, while Ike Robinson, another trusty, argued it was the Word of God. In the fight that ensued, Thornton struck Robinson over the head with a spade, fracturing his skull. Robinson died several hours later.

For easy access an electric delivery truck has a folding dashboard and a step mounted in front.

New Mexico Families Are Made Homeless by Flood.

Gallup, N. M., Aug. 3.—Scores of families in Gallup were driven from their homes, a part of a business building was swept away, tracks on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad were washed out and two bridges were carried away in a flood here last night. A cloudburst on the north slope of the Zuni Mountains sent a wave of water down the Puerco River, which overflowed at Gallup.

It's a Sad Tale, Mates. We hardly believe so many people will be traveling around the country and looking in on the big cities now; they will find it just as dry at home.—Philadelphia Press.

Announcement

I want to announce to the ladies of Crockett and vicinity that I will leave for St. Louis this week to take lessons in dress designing, and on returning will open a

DRESS MAKING PARLOR

in connection with my Hemstitching and Button Making in Jas. S. Shivers' store.

All Work Appreciated.

MRS. E. A. HULL

Sam Houston Normal Institute

A STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
Huntsville, Texas

NORMAL SCHOOL COURSES leading to State Teachers Certificates.

NORMAL COLLEGE COURSES leading to diploma with permanent certificate and to Bachelor's Degree. Standard College Courses in English, Science, Mathematics, History, Foreign Language, Education.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT with model Kindergarten; departments of Business Training, Art, Music, Agriculture, Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Manual Training, Physical Education, Glee Club, Orchestra, Band.

FACULTY of forty men and women of thorough scholarship, successful teaching experience and positive religious life and influence.

PLANT includes seven brick buildings with complete equipment of libraries, laboratories and best modern appliances. Splendid athletic field, ample tennis and basket ball courts, swimming pool, out-door amphitheater, educational motion pictures.

LOCATION—On pine-clad hills, health record unexcelled, artesian water, excellent drainage.

EXPENSES moderate, tuition free, free text books.

Demand for Normal graduates at good salaries has far exceeded our supply. Write for bulletin.

PRESIDENT H. F. ESTILL, Huntsville, Texas.

STEAMBOATING ON THE TRINITY RIVER

J. H. Teague of Navasota Tells of Days When Packets Plied the Stream.

A chapter in the history of early steamboating on the Trinity River has been added by J. H. Teague of Navasota in a recent letter to his old friend, William Small, of Palestine. An interview by Colonel Small was published in The News July 5, and since its appearance he has received many letters from people in various parts of Texas who lived adjacent to the Trinity river when that stream was the principal "artery of commerce" for a large section of this state.

In the letter mentioned Mr. Teague said that during the '50s many steam vessels operated on the Trinity river from Galveston. Among the number he well remembers the Betty Powell, which was burned at Halls Bluff in 1857. The J. J. Jenkins was another packet from Galveston, also the Governor Pease. The Grape Shot was a large boat, which he says burned in Galveston Bay in 1858. The Black Cloud was another. On the latter's last trip up the river she was caught by low water and forced to remain just above the ferry at Magnolia almost a year. The Fort Henry, a small sternwheeler, and the Era No. 3 are two other river packets he remembers well.

All of the above-mentioned boats, with others Mr. Teague says, were regular packets on the Trinity, coming up the river with all kinds of merchandise after every big rise, one or more of which were sure to come every spring. Magnolia landing was the distributing point for nearly all the freight for Palestine, Crockett, Tyler, Rusk, Henderson, Athens and many other points in that section of the state. The boats would also bring up large cargoes for direct distribution to the farmers and others, who would come to the landings to purchase supplies of groceries sufficient to last them a year.

W. A. Haygood, Major Dumas and J. H. McClanahan maintained warehouses at Magnolia during the period above mentioned, and Mr. Haygood built a large hotel on the hill near the boat landing. Besides the hotel and warehouses there were many smaller buildings in the town.

Mr. Teague says he attended school at Magnolia during a session taught by his brother, H. P. Teague, who had completed his education at the Palestine Franklin Institute, whose president was J. E. V. Covey. At that time there were only three large schools in Texas, the one at Palestine above mentioned; Baylor College at Independence, Washington County, and McKenzie Institute at Clarksville, Red River county.

Sketching the history of his family, Mr. Teague writes that his father came from Mississippi with a large number of immigrants, reaching Palestine Jan. 1, 1850. All the settlers remained in that locality, his father locating in the woods two miles from

Palestine on the Athens road and about one mile from the O. C. Terrell brick yard. The family lived in tents and in their wagons until a house could be built. They made that place their home until 1859, and during that time the writer of the letter and his four brothers attended the Franklin Institute. In 1860 the elder Teague bought the Wolverton farm in Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, where he lived until after the close of the civil war, soon after which he moved to Navasota, Grimes county, where he died after reaching his 91st year.

The latter part of Mr. Teague's letter briefly sketches his experience during the war. He enlisted in W. G. W. Jowers' company Jan. 3, 1862, at Palestine. The company was sent to Elkhorn, Ark., where, under General Earl VanDorn, it received its baptism of fire. It was afterward transferred to Shiloh, then to Chattanooga, Tenn. At the latter place it was made a unit of the Tennessee army, commanded by General Braxton Bragg. After serving in the army nearly three and one-half years, Mr. Teague was paroled at Meridian, Miss., by General E. R. S. B. Canby, who was afterward killed by Captain Jack, through what Mr. Teague says was treachery.

In mentioning the many letters he has received recently regarding the early days of steamboating on the Trinity, Colonel Small said that much interest had been revived in the subject of navigation on that stream, and he believes that some day vessels of commerce will again ply the waters of that river.

Despite his age Colonel Small is hale and hearty and continues work at his trade, that of printer, on the Palestine Advocate, one of the oldest newspapers in Texas.—Galveston News.

Uncle Sam Gets \$675,249,450 From Income Taxpayers.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Income tax returns were filed by 3,472,890 persons, about 3 per cent of the population, for the calendar year 1917, according to final reports just completed by the bureau of internal revenue. They showed total net income of \$13,652,383,207. The increase over 1916, after the law was passed to meet war expenses, was 3,085,854 returns and \$7,353,805,587 in net income, the former being so much greater comparatively, because the extension of the law took in small incomes previously exempt.

Taxes paid totaled \$675,249,450, an average of \$368.56 per individual, or 6.03 per cent of the income.

Wife Attends Picnic of "Good Husband's Club."

New York, Aug. 3.—Enraged because his wife, from whom he was separated, was attending the annual picnic of the "Good Husbands' club" here Saturday night, Arthur Gould, 30 years old, shot Irene Gould, 24 years old, through the wrist, shot and killed Richard Gallagher, who went to her assistance, wounded two men and a girl, and after his ammunition had been exhausted was rescued from an angry mob by the timely arrival of the police. Gould, badly beaten, was held by the police on a charge of homicide.

Try Courier advertisers.

ATTEMPT TO KILL FORMER OFFICIAL

Revenge for Prosecution Is Thought to Have Been Cause of Outrage.

Los Angeles, Aug. 3.—Revenge for the part he played in the prosecution of a group of dynamiters in the Middle West several years ago was assigned by the police here, as the probable motive for an attempt on the life of Oscar Lawler, former assistant attorney general of the United States. Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, according to information gathered by the police, a man driving an automobile stopped in front of the Lawler residence in an exclusive residential district. He dropped something, leaped into the car and rapidly drove away. An explosion followed almost immediately. The house burst into flames. Mr. Lawler, his wife and one child were trapped within. Passers-by rescued Oscar Lawler Jr., 5 years old.

Escaped from Flames.

Mr. Lawler dragged his wife to a window, and in the midst of flames lowered her from the upper story. He then leaped to the ground. They were removed to the Sisters' Hospital.

Two others of the three Lawler children, Charles and Jane, were out of the city on a visit.

The Lawler home was a large structure in the fashionable Wilshire district in the west part of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawler were sleeping on a porch in the south side of the house. Miss Bessie Mills, a nurse, and Oscar Lawler Jr. were at the rear of the house.

The explosion sent a sheet of flame up the side of the house directly below the porch occupied by the Lawlers and cut off escape to the outside. Mr. Lawler and his wife rushed into the house and tried to make their way to the rear porch where their son was with the nurse, but they were prevented by smoke and flames.

Bomb Made of Iron Pipe.

A thorough investigation by city, county, state and federal authorities led to the belief that the bomb was placed between two five-gallon cans filled with gasoline or some highly inflammable liquid. Experts working on the case found fragments of the bomb sufficient to reconstruct it. They said it had been made of a piece of iron pipe about ten inches high and six inches in diameter. Two discs of metal had been placed as ends, apparently held in place by two bolts passing through both ends and the pipe itself. They also found two five-gallon cans that had contained liquid.

The bomb and cans had been placed almost directly below where the Lawlers lay sleeping. Shreds of metals which fitted to the larger pieces of the bomb were found a thousand feet away. A steel door mat that had been under the bomb left a depression in the concrete. The destruction of the home was caused principally by fire.

NEGROES BARRED FROM STOCKYARDS

The Burning of Six Blocks of Homes Prompts Action by the Packers.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—As a result of the fire which early today destroyed six blocks of homes of stockyards workers, negro labor at the yards will be barred to prevent a possible recurrence of race rioting. This announcement was made tonight after a conference between Governor Lowden and the packers.

The stockyards district had been a storm center of racial feeling during the riots and with the disappearance of serious outbreaks yesterday it had been planned for the 16,000 negro workers to return to their posts at the stockyards tomorrow. But the fire, which many of the foreign workers who were made homeless declared was started by negroes, aggravated feeling and changed the plans.

Although Fire Attorney Decabe declared many witnesses had told him negroes had been seen to set fires in the neighborhood, Governor Lowden was inclined to believe that labor trouble rather than race feeling was responsible. The homes burned were chiefly those of Polish and Lithuanian families, and some reports seem to indicate, the governor thought, that radical labor men had started the fires because foreign workers in the stockyards had not supported their plans.

Coroner Hoffman announced today that no marks of violence had been found on the body of Eugene Williams, the negro youth who was reported struck and knocked from a raft into Lake Michigan late Sunday at the Twenty-ninth street bathing beach, when stone-throwing precipitated the riots. The coroner stated that the negro had not been struck by stones, but had been drowned.

George Stauber, white, is being held by the police on a charge of murder in connection with Williams' death. Negro attorneys are preparing damage suits against the city as a result



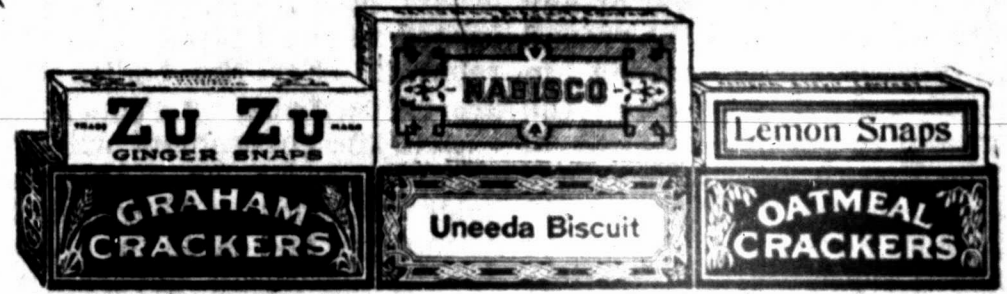
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Uneeda Biscuit

AND OTHER GROCERIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

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The Home of Sanitary Products



VISIT OUR CRACKER DEPARTMENT

FAMOUS OLD TONIC BREAKS UP MALARIA CHILLS IN 3 DAYS

SO GOOD THAT PROMINENT PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE ARE PRESCRIBING IT.

The next time you get an attack of malaria, ague, etc., go to your dealer and get a bottle of Swamp Chill and Fever Tonic. It will break up the chills in three or four days, and give you relief as you've never had before.

Swamp Chill Tonic does its work quickly and surely, without any unpleasant effects. It contains no calomel, and is tasteless. It is made of purely vegetable ingredients and iron—exactly the combination for the effective relief of malaria, ague, chills, fever, colds, grippe, etc.

Hundreds of people write letters about Swamp Chill Tonic like J. T. Nelson of Bivens, Texas, who says, "Swamp Chill and Fever Tonic has always cured the chills for me and I know it is the best chill tonic on the market."

You, too, will say the same, once you have tried this famous old remedy. At your dealer's—60c a bottle. Get one today. Advt.

of the riots. Under the state law persons who do not participate in riots can recover from the municipality for damage sustained. In at least twelve cases of negroes slain, attorneys have prepared suits for \$5,000.

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!

Mr. A. B. Rogers.

Dear Sir: That sample packet of mineral I have received from you is good. My wife had a sore leg for a long time and she could heal it with nothing, and that mineral healed it all right. Yours very truly, Joe Heinzel, Hallettsville, Texas

Houston, Texas, Sept. 22, 1918.

I hereby testify that mineral known as Saxa cured a ring worm on my face in one treatment.

Mr. Earl J. Beaulieu, 241 Columbia St.

For sale in Crockett by Crockett Drug Co., Bishop Drug Co.

SAXA PRODUCTS COMPANY Houston, Texas.

We Furnish Mr. Man

With All of the Latest Styles In All Branches of Men's Apparel. Don't Postpone Your Appearance.

It is a gift to know how to dress perfectly. It is a habit of many to dress with taste and economy.

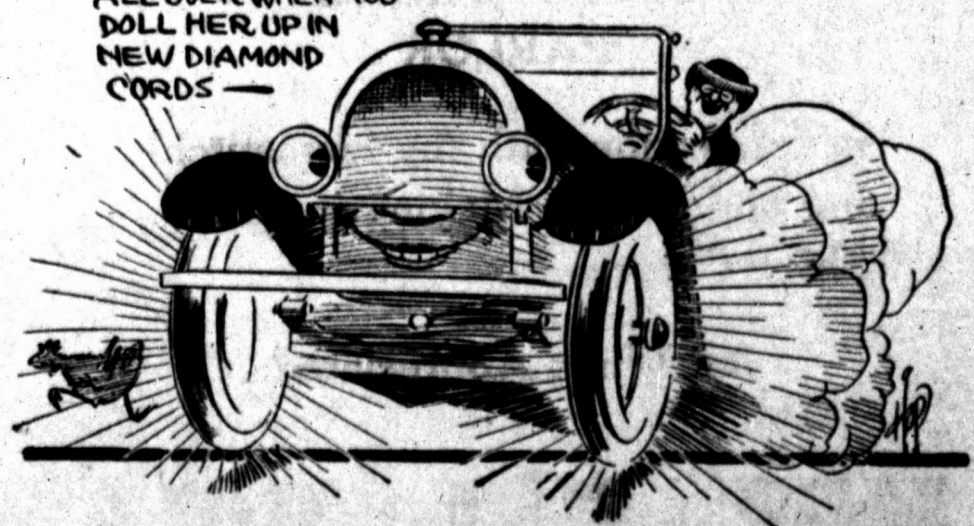
Are You One of These, Sir?

Every time you purchase a Keep-Kool Suit you change your whole appearance, and when you buy here you are patronizing a Man's Store at the average man's convenience.

Jas. S. Shivers

Diamond TIRES AND TUBES

THE OLE BUS SMILES ALL OVER WHEN YOU DOLL HER UP IN NEW DIAMOND CORDS



Get 'Em at the Day and Night Garage

The Crockett Courier

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

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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.

**EDITORIALS BY
 DR. R. T. MILNER**

What the Former A. & M. President Writes in the Rusk County News.

The partisan feeling at Washington is paramount to the patriotic feeling.

David was a close observer, and when he was an old man he said: "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Here is everlasting comfort to the man who does his duty day by day, and leaves the rest to a higher power.

John Skelton Williams, the Comptroller of the Treasury, is either a bad man or he has been making bad men obey the Federal banking laws. When he took charge of the office he immediately set about a very rigid enforcement of laws which none of his predecessors had paid any attention to, and that may be at the bottom of the persistent opposition to him. It is a notorious fact that many of the banking laws were almost entirely ignored before Williams went into office. But if he is guilty of the charges preferred against him he should be retired. The sentiment among honest bankers is now so strong for the enforcement of all banking laws, that no one holding the office of Comptroller can neglect his duty. The slipshod methods of other days will not be tolerated. The banking business is on a higher plane than ever before, and the legitimate business interests of the whole country have profited by the present administration and will contend vigorously for a continuation of the enforcement of all the banking laws.

The question as to whether the German language should be taught in the University has caused the legislature much concern. There are many reasons why the German language should be taught in American universities and colleges. Ambassadors and consuls to Germany should know the German language that they might know the whole trend of German thought and policies of the nation. It was never more important that all nations should know what Germany is doing, the doctrines she is inculcating in the minds and character of her people, the philosophy, political and otherwise, she is teaching, and the methods she is pursuing toward keeping the peace of the world. Germany must be watched closely, and the surest way into her national life is through her language. But the states must see to it that no foreign language shall take the place of the English language. The English should be the only language taught in the common schools and the common schools should be taught by Americans, and Americans only. And as to that matter, no language or anything else should ever be taught by any one but an American. The teacher may be of foreign descent, or born in a foreign country, but unless he is one hundred per cent American he should not only be barred from teaching in our schools, but he should not be permitted to live here. Our troubles along these lines have come from teachers of un-American principles, some of them foreigners, some American

born and reared. The need of the hour and of all hours of the future is American teachers, American speakers, and by American we mean what the fathers of this Republic meant in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the laws which constituted its foundation and life. The German language should be known, if for nothing else as for the same reason that we should know a German spy.

 The farmers in the days of the Hebrew prophets had to contend with insects. Joel relates a most lamentable condition that happened to the fathers of his day, and he urged them to tell it in this wise: "Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation: That which the palmerworm hath left, hath the locust eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the cankerworm eaten; and that which the cankerworm hath left, hath the caterpillar eaten."

House Abandons Recess to Consider Big Problem.

Washington, Aug. 1.—A new labor crisis, growing out of the high cost of living, is facing the railroad administration. So pressing are the demands of the railroad employees for more pay to maintain their standard of living that President Wilson, following extended conferences with Director General Hines, today asked the house of representatives to abandon a proposed recess of five weeks, beginning tomorrow, and remain in Washington to consider the creation of a commission which would determine all questions concerning the wages of railway workers.

The house tonight, on the eve of its planned recess, voted to comply with the president's request, which previously had been indorsed by the republican legislative steering committee at a special session. The president took a new step in railroad legislation in suggesting to congress that the act to create the commission should "make the decisions of that body mandatory upon the ratemaking body and provide, when necessary, increased rates to cover any recommended increase in wages, and therefore in the cost of operating the railroads."

This was the first time that congress ever was asked by the chief executive to order the interstate commerce commission to advance rates. Mr. Wilson's letter, addressed to Chairmen Esch and Cummins of the house, and senate interstate commerce committees, virtually transfers to the floor of congress the question of whether there shall be an increase in transportation charges, long forecast by the steadily growing deficit arising from the failure of railroad income to equal the government guarantee.

Discussion of the traffic situation before congressional committees recently has led to several suggestions that congress should prescribe a basis for ratemaking. This, it has been suggested, would be done by the passage of a law requiring the interstate commerce commission to adjust rates from time to time in accordance with fluctuations in operating expenses, so that investors would be assured of a fair return on their money.

Net operating income of the roads under federal control amounted to approximately \$51,800,000 in June, leaving a deficit of \$23,000,000 compared with one-twelfth of the guaranteed annual rental and a deficit of \$30,500,000 as compared with the average income in June of the three-year test period on which the annual rental was based.

The bureau of railway economics made public figures showing that revenues in the first six months of this year amounted to \$2,352,949,000, as compared with \$1,665,151,000 for the same length of time during the test period, an increase of 41 per cent. Net operating income, however, has been about 60 per cent less, due to increases of 78 per cent in expenses and 12 per cent in taxes.

In the face of the growing deficit, the railroad administration now has before it demands for increased wages which would mean an addition of between \$800,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 to the pay rolls. All of the demands are backed with statistics, with the purpose of showing that steadily mounting prices for all things which a man eats or wears have wiped out all previous advances, leaving the employes perhaps worse off financially than they were before.

Second Division Billed for Camp Kearney, California.

Washington, July 31.—The second division, now on its way home from France, will be primarily stationed at Camp Kearney, California, where it will be sent on its arrival, according to plans of the war department. The third division, next to return will go to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and the first division, which begins its homeward movement from the Rhine August 15, will go to Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

The marine brigade of the second division and all marine officers detailed to headquarters, including the commanding officers, Major General LeJeune, will be detached on arrival at New York and the brigade will proceed to the marine barracks at Quantico, Va. Two regular regiments not now attached to any division will take the place of the marines in this division.

**CROCKETT TO HAVE
 CAVALRY TROOPS**

Lieut. A. E. Owens returned from Austin Tuesday night, July 29, where he had been called for conference with Brig. Gen. J. F. Wolfers and Governor Hobby, together with all officers of the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, N. G. of T.

It was given out at the close of the conference that the three regiments, comprising the 1st Brigade of Cavalry would be called to either Camp Stanley or Camp Mabry during the latter part of August or the first part of September for fifteen days training. It was further given out that this call had no special significance, as the U. S. Government annually calls the National Guard into camp for fifteen days training. However, the recent troubles at Longview, combined with the ticklish situation on the border, leave the public to draw its own conclusions.

Lieut. Owens, while away, completed arrangements for the shipment of uniforms, arms and ammunition, to Crockett to be used by the troop stationed here. He also arranged for the shipment of thirty-two cavalry horses just as soon as stables could be built. Arrangements are being completed for the building of lockers, etc., in the armory here at Crockett and for the building of the stables, which will be located on the land of Lieut. T. R. Deupree west of town about one mile.

Six men will be regularly kept on duty here to care for the horses, while the members of the troop will be required to drill 1½ hours each week. It is estimated that the U. S. Government will spend about \$20,000 annually in Crockett for the upkeep of this troop.

All that is necessary for Crockett to obtain this troop is to make the initial investment of about \$800 for armory and stables in order to show the government that they want the troop. During the present period of unrest, Crockett is to be congratulated on the acquisition of this troop. It is merely taking out fire insurance against the troubles that are constantly breaking out over the state, endangering the lives and of our citizens.

It ought to be every good citizen of Houston to back up the officers and men of this troop, both with moral and financial support.

Ever Hire a Boy?

I try to use good common sense in handling employes, and especially in hiring, writes Leopold Wertheimer. From the man who hired me when I arrived as a green immigrant a good many years ago, I learned a good lesson in hiring boys. He gave me a job because I picked up a bolt of goods that happened to fall on the floor near me. And I use a similar test.

The first time I advertised "Boy wanted" seven youngsters were lined up when I arrived to unlock the door. I let them in, and then I purposely knocked a piece of soiled paper off a counter onto the floor. One lad picked it up; none of the others paid any attention to it. So I hired him, and found that he was a careful and reliable about other things as he was about the piece of paper. I use that test now, and only once have I been disappointed in a boy who responded to it.—System.

Providing for an Issue of Bonds by the State for the Purpose of Construction of Highways.

House Joint Resolution No. 13. A joint resolution proposing to amend Section 49, Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas relating to the power to create debts by or on behalf of the State so as hereafter to authorize the Legislature to enact such laws as may be necessary directing the Governor of the State to issue bonds in a sum not to exceed \$75,000,000; providing for the levy of a tax to create the necessary interest and sinking fund therefor; and providing that the proceeds from the sale of such bonds shall be used in the construction of durable, hard surfaced roads upon the public highways of the State.

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

Section 1. Amend said Section so as to read after its adoption as follows:

Article 3. Section 49. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in the revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000); provided however, that



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IT'S not enough to make WRIGLEYS good, we must KEEP it good until you get it.

Hence the sealed package — impurity-proof — guarding, preserving the delicious contents — the beneficial goody.

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the legislature may enact such legislation as may be necessary to authorize and direct the Governor to issue bonds of the State in a sum not to exceed Seventy-five million (\$75,000,000) dollars, the proceeds to be used in the construction of durable, hard-surfaced roads upon the public highways of the State; provided that such proceeds shall be apportioned to the different counties of the State according to the needs of the State highways in such counties; and, provided further that under Legislative authority a tax not to exceed twenty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property in the State may be levied, assessed and collected to provide the necessary interest and sinking fund therefor, and said taxes shall be in addition to the taxes authorized by Article 8, Section 9 of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the first Tuesday in November, the same being the fourth day of November, A. D. 1919, and the Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have the same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. Those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "For amendment to Section 49, Article 3 of the Constitution proposing to amend Section 49, Article 3, relating to the power to create debts by or on behalf of the State, so as hereafter to authorize the Legislature to enact a law directing the issuance of bonds by the Governor of the State in a sum not to exceed Seventy-five Million (\$75,000,000) dollars, the proceeds of said bonds to be used in the construction of durable, hard-surfaced roads upon public highways of the State; and providing for the levy of a tax, not to exceed 20 cents on the One Hundred Dollars valuation, on taxable property in the State."

Sec. 3. The sum of Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

Sec. 4. The fact that the Legislature is restricted by the provisions of Section 49, Article 3 of the State Constitution from enacting needed Highway Legislation creates an emergency exists, demanding the suspension of the rule requiring bills to be read upon three several days, and such rule is hereby suspended.

George F. Howard,
 Secretary of State.
 (Attest—A True Copy.) 4t.

D. F. Arledge H. B. Arledge

Arledge & Arledge

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 WOOD AND COAL

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Health and Beauty

Is the pass-word of the Crockett Drug Company

The Drug Store of medicine and preparations for the skin of the particular.

Articles for the toilet and bath.

Prescriptions filled quickly and all urgent cases are given immediate attention.

Summer's Royal Dish, Ice Cream, is the most wholesome made cream in town the way we serve it.

Crockett Drug Company
The House of Service.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Miss Nodelle Jordan is visiting friends in Dallas.

Thomas Self has returned from a business trip to Galveston.

Miss Sarah Mac Crook has returned from a visit to Houston.

House and lot for sale. Apply to Geo. W. Crook for particulars. tf.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dupuy of Kennard visited in Crockett this week.

Mrs. I. W. Sweet has gone to Colorado for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. S. E. Marshall of White-wright is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Self.

Mrs. J. M. Crook and children of Oklahoma City are visiting relatives in Crockett.

For Sale—Ford runabout in good condition. Apply to Crockett Dry Goods Company. tf.

Dr. A. E. Hubbard and Mr. Wm. Metterhouse were business visitors in Houston last week.

Dr. G. O. Dickson and family have come from Houston to live in Crockett. Dr. Dickson is located with the Bishop Drug Company.

NOTICE

I have purchased the Garage and Service Station of that Crockett Motor Company and expect to give the same prompt attention to all repair work entrusted to our care.

I expect to reserve the same mechanical help as have been here before and will be glad to make the acquaintance of all.

Appreciating at least a part of your repair, gasoline, oil and tire business, I am, yours truly,

J. E. JOHNSON

Rev. S. F. Tenney is expecting to preach at Oakland church Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

William H. Beazley has returned from military school at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. E. A. Hull will leave Saturday with her husband to tour the northern and eastern markets.

For Rent—Two south rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. W. V. McConnell. It.

See those double rigged saddles and all kinds of harness at Moore & Shivers' before buying, as it will be to your interest. tf.

Saturday's Special.
Thirty bars Clean Easy soap for \$1.00.
It. C. L. Manning & Co.

Let us fit your team with a pair of those Jumbo collars. Nothing better made.
tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

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

The family of C. L. Edmiston, who had planned a vacation at Galveston to begin this week, was prevented from going by sickness in the family.

Miss Margaret Wicks and Miss Decuir, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Decuir last week, left Sunday afternoon for their home at New Iberia, La.

Ask your ginner to wrap your cotton in three-pound Hercules bagging. We will unload a car this week.
tf. Jas. S. Shivers.

Robert R. Nunn, who has recently returned from army service overseas, was visiting relatives and friends in Crockett this week, stopping over enroute Houston to Corsicana.

Single and double buggy harness, wagon harness, saddles, collars, and a full line of leather goods, at Moore & Shivers', bought before the last advances. See them for these items and save money. tf.

To Rent.
Part of a house, sufficient for a man and wife, or for one or two ladies. House in good condition and good location, furnished with city water and sewerage. It. S. F. Tenney.

Saturday's Special.
Thirty bars Clean Easy soap for \$1.00.
It. C. L. Manning & Co.

To the Ladies of Crockett and Vicinity.

I have bought both hemstitching and button machines from Jas. S. Shivers and will continue to operate same in his store. A continuation of your patronage will be appreciated.
tf. Mrs. E. A. Hull.

Home from France.

Archie Douglass is among the returning American soldiers from service overseas. He was a member of the 3th Division, seeing service in France and with the army of occupation. The 5th was a regular army division from Camp McArthur, Waco.

Swat the Boll Weevil.

The Ellington Boll Weevil Co., located at Pine Bluff, Ark., has made a test of its merits through their agent, D. W. Campbell, with good results. B. H. Rosamond of Weldon has bought 17 gallons and is highly pleased. If interested call at Deaton's barber shop. Price, \$1.00 per gallon. It.*

Tampered With Car.

Leonard Arnold fired a shot from a shotgun at a young negro Sunday night, three small shots striking in the side of the boy's neck. Mr. Arnold fired under the belief that the negro was attempting to steal his automobile or else damage it. It is said the boy was tampering with the car's machinery and displaying a pistol. The shot was fired through a screen door.

Came in 1846.

Mr. W. H. Duren of the Belott community was among recent callers at this office. Mr. Duren is one of the Courier's oldest and most appreciated subscribers, being in his 84th year. He came from Alabama to Texas in 1846, the year following the annexation of Texas to the United States. He has been numbered among Houston county's best citizens for many years.

Houseparty Closes.

After a season of social entertaining and its consequent enjoyments, Miss Lucia Painter's houseparty came to a close with the end of last week. On Sunday Mayor and Mrs. J. H. Painter, accompanied by their daughter, took the members of the houseparty by automobile to Athens, where convenient trains were taken to the homes of the girls comprising the party. Spending the evening with friends in Athens, Mayor and Mrs. Painter and Miss Lucia returned by motor to Crockett Monday afternoon.

Dinner Party.

As a pleasing compliment to her niece, Miss Margaret Wicks of New Iberia, La., Mrs. A. M. Decuir entertained at a dinner party Friday evening at her pretty, new home on east Main street. Covers were laid for six couples. The place cards were appropriate, original, and the source of much merriment. The dinner, elegantly served in courses, was greatly enjoyed by those whose names follow: Misses Ruth Warfield, Beth Lundy, Maude McConnell, Delha Mildred Wootters, Margaret Wicks and Mrs. A. M. Decuir; Messrs. Loch Cook, J. L. Sherman, L. L. Moore, Weldon Craddock, H. F. Moore Jr. and W. W. Aiken. What remained of a short evening was spent in the enjoyment of a program of music.

With Our Subscribers.

Callers at the Courier office since last week report favorable cotton weather and a more promising outlook. They say that if the present dry, hot weather keeps up, we may look for favorable reports as to the cotton situation and less boll weevil depredations. Cotton is fruiting rapidly now. They also say that Houston county has perhaps the best corn crop in twenty years. Those calling to renew or subscribe or sending in their renew-

The Grocery House

is the house of all houses because it supplies all houses with what they eat—be it good or bad.

It is the place where everybody comes to buy fuel for that wee spark of life flickering in us all.

And we want you to understand that our Groceries are strictly and always the good ones.

We hope our neighbors use like discretion in the purchasing of their eatables.

ARNOLD BROTHERS

Groceries, Feed and Hardware

and subscriptions since last week are as follows:

- Paul Herman, Crockett.
- G. H. Alford, Creek.
- J. B. Johnson, Crockett Rt. 2.
- Sam Blackman, Crockett Rt. 5.
- W. H. Duren, Crockett Rt. A.
- L. L. Murray, Lufkin.
- H. L. Burton, Houston.
- J. D. Driskell, Crockett.
- J. R. Bartee, Lovelady Rt. 2.

Married at Ratcliff.

Miss Elizabeth Dupuy of Kennard and Mr. L. L. Murray of Lufkin were married at Ratcliff on Thursday morning of last week. Driving by automobile from Kennard to Ratcliff, the Ratcliff preacher was engaged and the ceremony performed. The bride is well-known and popular in Crockett, where she lived for a number of years, graduating from the Crockett high school. Mr. Murray, the bridegroom, is also well known and popular here, having been engaged in the automobile business in Crockett for some time and only recently transferring his business to Lufkin. Mr. and Mrs. Murray will make their home in Lufkin, where they begin married life with the best wishes of all our people. The bride is the only daughter of Mrs. M. C. Dupuy of Kennard.

Claims Allowed.

- Following are some of the largest claims allowed at the July term of the Houston county commissioners' court:
- Smith Bros., road district No. 7, \$3385.75.
 - Smith Bros., road district No. 7, \$2663.42.
 - First National Bank, road district No. 1, \$1014.16.
 - First National Bank, road interest, \$220.00.
 - Nat Patton, court service, \$127.00.
 - Harry Ellis, road district No. 3, \$115.50.
 - Howard Jordan, month dipping, \$100.00.
 - J. C. Estes, month salary, \$100.00.
 - J. A. Harrelson, month dipping, \$100.00.
 - E. J. Hager, month dipping, \$100.00.
 - Aaron Speer, month salary, \$100.00.
 - J. A. Beathard, month salary, \$100.00.
 - Dick Murchison, month dipping, \$100.00.
 - Carl Gainey, month dipping, \$100.00.
 - R. K. Smith, month dipping, \$100.00.

French scientists have found spectroscopes quick and reliable for analyzing mineral water.

FREE!

With each purchase of two cakes of Palm Olive soap for twenty-five cents we will give two cakes of Rose Bath soap free. Cut out the coupon below, sign it and send or bring it in any time that is convenient for you and receive four cakes of highest quality toilet soap for 25 cents.

Coupon

Caprielian Bros., Crockett, Texas.
Gentlemen:
Please send me two cakes of Palm Olive soap for 25 cents with two cakes of Rose Bath soap FREE.

Signed _____

CAPRIELIAN BROTHERS

The Home of Satisfied Customers.

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

To the Houston Post.

The principles of democracy are just what they have always been. It is my opinion that much of present-day distraction, floundering, unrest and folly are the result of a departure from these principles. To my mind the only safe thing for bewildered public opinion to do is to leave off following after the wild asses of innovation and take up an organized and steady advance into the well marked and safe paths of those democratic principles under which this Republic grew from a wilderness to the foremost place of the world as a workable system of free government.

The old principles are not obsolete. We need their application now more than ever, with the possible exception of the formative period. Permit me to restate some of these fundamentals and briefly examine their value in the present State and national distraction:

1. An honest and economic administration of government, local, State and national.

Who doubts that the present application of that ancient democratic principle is at this moment sorely needed in Texas and the nation? What informed citizen doesn't know that vast quantities of tax money is being squandered every day to make places for a swarm of officials and government employes, whose services are of practically no value to the people, and whose officious and meddling overseeing is more and more a source of vexation, and irritation to the people? The government is a pauper. It can only secure money by taxing and borrowing. It never should, and under the application of democratic principles is never would, use the tax money or the borrowed money except for governmental uses.

2. Local self-government, the preservation of the rights of the States and an honest adherence to the written constitution.

What champion of the New Freedom will make good the argument that the city of Houston should turn its purely local affairs over to the government at Austin? Why are not the citizens of Houston, or their board of aldermen, better qualified to administer their local affairs than those who reside hundreds of miles away? Why should the purely State affairs of Texas be handled at Washington instead of Austin? The old democratic theory was, and it worked well in practice, that the locality, being better informed as to local affairs, and more nearly concerned, could attend to them more wisely and satisfactorily than those at a distance, who were busy with their own local affairs. In other words, let each locality and State attend to its own local and State affairs, and leave the Federal government to administer the Federal affairs. The further we get away from this democratic principle the more will citizens be vexed at home by outside meddlers and inconvenienced abroad by being under the legal necessity of assisting others in settling their local concerns, with which they are unfamiliar and about which they have no concern.

3. The preservation of law and order and the protection of the life and the property of the citizen.

Who doubts that out of the multitude of new and strange laws being ground out at Austin and Washington the people are losing respect for all law? Every thoughtful man must know that the world has been flooded with propaganda to break down respect for property rights, as if though life itself was of any

particular value without the means to sustain it. "As well take my life," exclaimed the Merchant of Venice, "as take the means whereby I live." The laborer has a property right in the fruits of his toil, just as the capitalist has in the thing he has made and saved. No government can be fairly called free which doesn't protect the life and property of its citizens. I may go further and add that when government ceases to protect the property of citizens it is within easy stages of that condition where life itself is insecure.

4. Simplicity of government; as Mr. Jefferson stated it, "the least governed are the best governed."

If I am not mistaken the people are about to awaken to the fact that they have too many laws, too many overseers, too much complexity, and too many needless and bewildering and vexatious trappings in government. Because life itself has become more complex and vexatious in modern times is not a sound reason for multiplying nuisances by making governmental hurdles at every pace. The great highway of liberty should not confound and harass the citizen with needless gates and turnstiles, whose keepers serve no other purpose than to pick the pockets of the passers-by.

5. The continued separation of church and state.

Who of the old-time faith, either of religion or politics, would not welcome a return of the ministry to their Bibles and their pulpits? Let those in politics render unto Caesar and those in the ministry render unto God.

The cobbler has turned surgeon, the preacher is turning politician, and the politicians are turning somersaults to please and cheat the crowd.

But the case is not hopeless. The pendulum will swing back. The people are sound at heart. Let those who stand for the old faith strip for combat. There are better things in the world than the flesh pots of office. There are worse things than being in the minority. Selfishness, self-security at the price of public danger are mean and un-American. Let the trusty blade of democracy leap from its scabbard, and when it flashes clean and keen in the good cause, there will not be lacking stout hearts and strong hands to succor the defenders of the faith.

Martin Dies.

San Antonio, Texas, August 1.

Three Men Dead Thought Victims of Illicit Whisky.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 4.—That moonshine whisky from which the fusel oil has not been properly extracted is the cause of the death of at least three men in Houston and perhaps others, is the opinion of some of Houston's physicians, under whose observation the cases referred to have come.

These physicians state that fusel oil is a slow poison capable of producing death in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after being taken in quantities such as a moderate drinker would frequently take of other whisky. It is said to render the victims unconscious and nothing can be done to relieve them when a sufficient quantity of the fusel oil has entered the system.

It is stated that this sort of moonshine whisky differs from that distilled in the mountainous sections of the Southeastern states in that the typical moonshiners of that region are scrupulously careful to employ methods of removing the fusel oil.

As to where the moonshine whisky is being distilled that seems to be producing the trouble here, is yet unknown, as the police department reports that none of this class of goods has come under its observation.

Wedding.

Last but not least of the many entertainments given in honor of the Crockett visitors was the one to which Miss Marian Foster ex-

tended invitations to a week-end houseparty honoring Misses Nash, Clarke, Slaughter, Leaverton, Gaston and Hollon. First of all Friday evening at seven o'clock a Japanese garden was laid in the south-end corner of the lawn and as the guests arrived they were ushered to this beautifully decorated place where covers were laid for seventeen. A delicious supper was served, ending with iced watermelon served in crystal baskets from an artistic watermelon basket, around the handle of which was tied a pink maline bow.

After supper a mock wedding took place at nine o'clock. Invitations had been issued the week before. The altar, which was decorated of ferns and Japanese lanterns, was laid in the midst of the lawn. In front were seats for the family and friends of this happy young bride and groom. Just before nine o'clock, to add to the excitement, a box came for the bride from the groom to be opened after the ceremony. At nine o'clock Miss Katie Lacy opened the ceremony with our ever favorite "Because." Then as Miss Effie Maye Lacy played Mendelssohn's wedding march the bridal party came down the front walk and up the aisle, taking their places on each side of the altar. First the ushers, Jacob Dudley Woodson and Eldon Burke, followed by the bridesmaids and groomsmen. The bridesmaids carried an arm bouquet of zinnias tied with black crepe bows. They were Misses Lorelie Clarke, Dorothy Gaston, Belle Nash, Ada Belle Leaverton, Suza Belle Hollon, Nettie Joe Slaughter, and J. Barbee, F. Wootters, S. Denny, C. Lochfield, T. F. Smith, S. Wootters. Then came the ring bearer, Johnson Phillips, carrying the ring most artistically in a large cabbage head, and then the pillar bearer, Robert Guinn, then the little flower girls, Bettie Dawes and Mabel Hassel,

strewing rose petals from the baskets they carried on their arms. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Mary Sue Powers, carrying an arm bouquet of pink crepe myrtle, followed by the matron of honor, Mrs. O. Dear (Miss Minnie Bly Leediker), carrying a bouquet of yellow sunflowers tied with green crepe paper. Next in order came the bride, Miss Tootsie Woosie Everlove (Miss Helen Guinn) on the arm of her father, Mr. Q. T. Everlove (Phil Moore). The groom, Will B. Easycatch (Mack McConnell), came in from the other entrance with the best man, I. M. Heart-sore (Bobby McConnell) and the minister, Rev. O. B. Joyful, (I. S. Roberts). Mr. Roberts read a very effective ceremony, which bound these two together until after the ceremony. Little Miss Ura Cutie (Miss Bessie Satter-white) carried the bride's train. After the ceremony the usual reception took place. The bride's cake was cut. Miss Nash cut the button, Mr. Barbee the dime, Miss Craddock the ring, Mr. Wootters the thimble.

The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold (brass) watch on red ribbon four inches wide. The father and mother of the groom, Mr.

and Mrs. Easycatch (Lucia Painter and Harry Beazley), presented the couple with a handsome check and the father and mother of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Q. T. Everlove (Marian Foster and Phil Moore), presented the bride and groom with a wonderful limousine. After a delicious course of cream and cake was served the friends departed, bidding good-night and making good wishes on the bride and groom.

Sixteen young ladies remained over night and enjoyed a most wonderful slumber party.

This happy party of young ladies was invited the next day to a twelve o'clock luncheon to Mrs. J. D. Woodson's. Covers were laid for twelve. Four delicious and artistic courses were served. The color scheme of green, pink and white was carried out. The place cards were pretty girls' heads who stood at the plates to greet the guests as they entered the dining room. The hours were enjoyed by all present, each guest declaring Mrs. Woodson a charming hostess. A Guest.

One of the new electric motor driven washing machines washes clothes in a revolving tank, then frees them from water in a centrifugal dryer.

A NEW WONDER

That new White National Mazda Lamp for the home. A tipless, gas filled lamp that gives a brilliant, yet pleasing, soft light. On display now.

BAKER & CASTLEBERG
THE REXALL STORE

Clean-Up Sale!

☞ ALL PUMPS, OXFORDS AND COLONIALS GO ON SALE FRIDAY. SIZES IN SOME LINES BADLY BROKEN, BUT IF YOU CAN GET A FIT YOU CAN GET SOME REAL BARGAINS.

☞ A BEAUTIFUL SHOWING OF THE NEW SPORT SWEATERS, SO MUCH IN VOGUE JUST NOW, ARRIVED THIS WEEK.

☞ HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING PROMPTLY AND PROPERLY DONE BY EXPERIENCED OPERATORS.

☞ HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR LIBERTY BONDS.

Crockett Dry Goods Company