

# The Crockett Courier.

"Quality, Not Quantity."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, APRIL 26, 1923.

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## NEFF SCORES LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

### DECLARES SOME OFFICIALS IN STATE REFUSE TO MAKE ARRESTS.

Houston, Texas, April 20.—It is more dangerous for a Texas boy to be a prohibition enforcement officer in the state of Texas than it was to carry Old Glory on the battlefields of France, according to Governor Pat M. Neff, who made the statement tonight in an address to the Houston Bar Association following a banquet in his honor at the Rice Hotel.

"Half a dozen prohibition officers have been shot down in cold blood in this state since I have been governor," said the chief executive, "and not one of the assassins has even seen the door of the state penitentiary because they had protection of certain officers."

Governor Neff's address bristled with sarcasm and his manner was that of a combatant. He started his speech with the announcement that it was a resume of the law and its administration in Texas as viewed from the governor's office.

"Since I have been governor," he said, "in open battle in Texas, rangers have captured thirty-five bootleggers and more than 3,500 quarts of liquor. They brought the reports to my office. I asked them if they had filed complaints, and they told me no. They told me that it was the assertion that no bootlegger should be convicted in most of the counties involved."

"Not many miles from Houston a peace officer stood guard over a bootlegger's den, and was interested in it. Not a hand was turned to bother it; I know, for I tried it."

### Officers Interested.

"In another Texas county secret service men from the governor's office bought pure liquor over the bar in twenty-five or thirty places in one town. And in one place where they bought liquor the sheriff of that county, with his badge of office on his coat, sat on the bar while drinks were bought."

"There are sparsely settled counties and the border of Texas where bootleggers bring their liquor across in a zigzag path and peddle it out over the state, and not an officer moves to bother them. A Texas ranger who enters those counties does it at the peril of his life."

The governor declared the quo warranto law was opposed by two classes of people—bootleggers and men who honestly believed such a law violation of the local self-government theory. He said that it had been editorially opposed because it gave the governor too much authority.

"Oh, yes," and he became more sarcastic, "it is a lot of authority for a governor to tell the attorney general that he has certain information that officers are not upholding the laws. The law specifically states that the attorney general must make an investigation and be convinced that the law is being violated, before he can file charges. That's the attorney general, not the governor, gentlemen."

## WHIPPING BOSS USED FEW "GENTLE TAPS"

### FIRST STAGE OF LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY IN FLORIDA NEAR END.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 19.—The first phase of the legislative investigation into alleged convict abuses in this state, that part of it relating to the death of Martin Tabert of North Dakota in the private camp of the Putnam Lumber Company at Clara, Fla., drew near the end today, with the dramatic appearance of Walter Higginbotham, the camp "whipping boss." Higginbotham, 35 years old, attired in a neat blue serge suit and silk shirt, came briskly into the committee room.

Higginbotham told the committee in a few words that while he was the official "whipper" of the lumber camp, he carried on his work in a humane manner. He never administered more than ten lashes at a time, he said. He did not give Tabert more than six or eight blows, and these were gentle taps, he testified.

In giving his story, Higginbotham testified as follows:

"Martin Tabert was working in a section. His foreman told me Tabert was not working. He reported him Wednesday night (preceding his death the following Wednesday). "I did not

whip him then and on Friday night as I counted the men out of the dining quarters Tabert was again reported to me. I said, 'Alright, call him out.' I got my strap and whipped him. He got up after the whipping and went into the sleeping quarters. The next day he went to work and the guards told me he did fine. Tabert told me that he was sick Saturday night. I made convicts bathe him and put him to bed. I sent for the doctor, who did not come. I sent for him again on Monday and when I came in from the woods I heard that the doctor had been there. Tabert told me the doctor said for him to 'lay in.'

"I did not see him any more until Wednesday. He died that night. I got four men, who bathed and shaved him for burial. The next day the coffin came and he was taken away. I did not go to the funeral."

"Did you see that the men were fed?" asked Senator Stokes, chairman of the committee.

"Yes . . . they were well taken care of."

"Did they ever complain about quality of the food?"

"No, I was in the dining hall each meal. I told them if they did not have enough to let me know, that the Putnam Lumber Company wanted them well fed. I did not hear a single complaint."

He said the men were given a change of clothing once a week.

He was asked how many blows he struck Tabert.

"About ten or eleven," he said.

## PROCEEDINGS IN DISTRICT COURT

Following are the proceedings of the last week in the Houston county district court as taken from the docket:

Chas. Martin, murder; plea of not guilty and acquitted by the jury. Martin is a young negro and was tried for killing Solomon Ards, negro. The killing occurred in the Porter Springs community and was the result of an altercation when the negroes met in the road.

John Morgan, forgery; plea of not guilty and instructed verdict of not guilty on insufficiency of evidence.

Jim Johnson, selling liquor; dismissed by district attorney on insufficiency of evidence.

Mrs. Clemie Shaw vs. B. S. Shaw, suit for divorce and partition of property; divorce granted and property settlement made as per agreement between contestants.

As announced last week, there is no jury this week and no jury cases have been tried since the end of last week.

The jury previously summoned for week beginning Monday, April 2, has been re-summoned to appear Monday, April 30, to serve for the week.

The grand jury reconvened in regular session on Wednesday of this week for the completion of its proceedings for the regular spring term of the district court.

## WHY I LIKE TO GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Sunday school we find and associate with some of the world's best people, and once we become acquainted with Sunday school work it affords us much pleasure to be always busy in the work. We always enjoy meeting our officers, teachers, classmates and other friends who we feel are also working for the betterment of our country and our people.

Those who form the habit of going to Sunday school while young seldom ever leave Sunday morning for a base ball game if there is Sunday school, and I surely want to form the habit while I am young.

In Sunday school we learn of Jesus and His will concerning us. We cannot live and be our best without Jesus in our hearts and lives, and we will not have Him there if we learn nothing about Him. I believe the Sunday school is one of the ways God has given us to learn about Him and His Son Jesus. May we all learn to love it more and more and strive harder every day to become better Christians; and let us all resolve to come to Sunday school every Sunday.

Valley Cummings.  
Kennard, Texas.

## PUNISH DRY AGENTS FOR GUN DISPLAYS

Washington, April 21.—Four South Carolina prohibition agents who shot at an automobile containing two young women, Y. W. C. A. workers, on the Greenville-Asheville pike April 8, were suspended for 60 days by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

## HOUSE PASSES STRICT LIQUOR BILL FINALLY

### Approval Is Also Given Measure Taxing Intangible Assets of Certain Corporations.

Austin, Texas, April 20.—Quick action of the house today enabled it to dispose of two measures of major importance.

The Patman bill, imposing a tax upon the intangible assets of certain corporations, and the Bell liquor bill were passed finally, both under suspension of the rules.

Only slight opposition developed to the Bell measure. A motion by Representative Hardin of Kaufman seeking to remove the provision that possession of more than a quart of liquor shall be prima facie evidence of possession for sale was tabled. He argued that under certain circumstances a person had a right to possession of liquor, and that the Bell bill would place the burden of proof of such rightful possession upon the defendant. The vote on engrossment was 89 to 14, and on final passage 88 to 10, with 4 not voting.

### Intangible Tax Bill.

Representative Gipson of Wichita offered amendments to the Patman bill to exempt street railways and interurbans from the tax. His argument was that an intangible tax would make it difficult to sell bonds for extensions necessary in the development of cities. After the street railway amendment was lost—22 to 80—he sought to withdraw the other amendment, but a vote was requested by Purl of Dallas. The amendment failed—20 to 84. Mr. Patman declared that the bill would benefit the street railway companies by removing the gross receipts tax, which applied to all alike, and removing the burden from those companies making insufficient profits. The final vote was 88 to 17.

Consideration of two tax measures was postponed until next week. The Smith delinquent, occupation, franchise, inheritance and insolvent tax bills will be taken up Monday and the Bonham delinquent land tax measure is set for Tuesday.

The Satterwhite bill to appropriate \$52,377.98 for the adjutant general's department to take care of obligations incurred in the declaration of martial law last summer was passed to engrossment viva voce.

A tax on incomes derived from a personal service was proposed in a bill introduced by Patman. A proposal for a state correspondence school was introduced by Amsley.

## MAYOR OF CHICAGO IS FORMER TANNER

### JUDGE WILLIAM E. DEVER HAD HUMBLE BEGINNING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Chicago, April 21.—Judge William E. Dever, who March 27 was elected mayor of the second largest city in America, is another one of those boys who rise now and then from poverty and obscurity to fame and power, a type which chronic cynics say exists only in the pages of the late Rev. Horatio Alger.

Dever is not one of that Chicago school of politicians brought up "back of the yards" and pushed ahead by means both fair and unfair; he is of sturdy New England stock, a man who struggled up by hard work and study, and possessed of a reputation for integrity as good as that of any man in the city.

Born in Woburn, Mass., sixty years ago, Chicago's new mayor started life the son of a somewhat humble tanner and carrier. He was brought up in his father's shop, where he acquired strength and brawn by long hours of steady toil. His education, however, was at that time somewhat neglected.

A few years after reaching his majority, Dever followed Horace Greeley's advice and started westward with little more to rely on than a great deal of experience in a tannery. His responsibilities were added to when he tarried for a while at Olean, N. Y., and was married. The Devers came to Chicago in 1887.

At that time they were humble working people. Most of their money had been spent in railroad fare.

Alger's heroes generally were well on the way to fame and fortune before they married the bank president's daughter, but not Dever. Pitching his family tent in a poor neighborhood, Dever eagerly snatched at an empty

work bench in a tannery, which afforded a mere existence.

He wasn't cut out for a life amid the unseemly odor of hides, however, and realized that advancement in such business was a slow process. So he began to study law at night, while he tanned skins by day. It took a great deal of plugging.

In three years—his diploma bears the date of 1890—Dever was graduated from the Kent College of Law. That was the first step. He was a good mixer. People liked his ambition and his pluck. Before very long he had built up a law practice.

Some friends urged that he run for alderman. They felt the ward needed a good one. The ward politicians, however, weren't looking for a good man, and Dever was defeated. The next year, 1902, he came back for more punishment and won.

From that time on Dever worked as hard to better the interests of the public as he had his own. This policy was somewhat rare and earned recognition. He became a leader in the city council. Shortly after his re-election for a fifth term as an alderman he was elected judge of the superior court in 1910. On the bench he continued to prove popular, humane and human.

Now he's going to be mayor here for the next four years.

The people liked his "stuff."

## COUNTRY CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The Crockett Country Club held a business session Tuesday afternoon. The purpose was to elect a board of directors and officers for the coming year. Other matters of a business nature were laid before the stockholders' meeting.

The following were elected as a board of directors for the coming year: Robert Allen, J. G. Beasley, C. L. Edmiston, Clifford Kennedy, G. Q. King, C. W. LeGory, J. C. Millar, B. L. Satterwhite, J. H. Smith, C. C. Warfield and J. W. Young.

Officers were then elected as follows: J. C. Millar, president; C. C. Warfield, vice president, and Robert Allen, secretary.

A committee on grounds and improvements was elected as follows: C. C. Warfield, G. Q. King and J. C. Millar.

A program of improvement will be outlined by the committee and considerable improvements in the grounds and property will be undertaken during the spring and summer.

## JUST A WORD WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Callers at the Courier office are reporting that the roads and lands have dried out rapidly during the last week and that, as a result, much planting and replanting is being done. Corn is being replanted and cotton planted. Farm work is expected to move now with the usual rapidity.

Among the number calling to renew or subscribe or sending in their renewals and subscriptions since last issue are the following:

B. E. Goodrum, Weldon.  
W. B. Cochran, Lovelady.  
S. T. Allee, Crockett.  
W. H. Threadgill, Kennard Rt. 2.  
Mack Jensen, Natchitoches, La.  
A. M. Poole, Crockett Rt. 1.  
J. S. Jackson, Lovelady Rt. 1.  
A. L. Owens (col.), Crockett Rt. 3.  
Lige McKnight (col.), Crockett Rt. 2.

## SUIT AGAINST I.G.N. FOLLOWS SHOOTING

Taylor, Texas, April 22.—Suit for \$10,000 damages was filed against the International-Great Northern railroad in the Fifty-third district court at Austin Friday by B. E. Hart of Taylor. The damage suit grew out of a gunshot wound received by Hart in the yards of the railroad last September, while he was in the employ of the railroad company as car building helper. Hart received a bullet wound in his right leg from a gun said to have been fired by John Bishop, guard employed to protect the railroad property. In his petition to the court Hart said that on the night of September 25, 1922, he was employed by the International-Great Northern as car building helper, and that on that night he walked through the yards of Taylor on his way to a siding, intending to make some repairs on an engine. John Bishop, the guard, mistaking Hart for a prowler, fired a shot at him, the bullet striking Hart in the right leg, shattering the bone.

## U. S. TO ROUND UP STOCK PROMOTERS ON BONDS ORDER

### 44 OIL MEN FAILED TO MAKE REQUIRED BAIL; ARRESTS ORDERED.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 23.—Federal authorities at Fort Worth are patiently waiting for 44 oil men, indicted on charges of fraudulent use of the mails, to surrender and make necessary bonds. At a late hour Monday 43 indicted oil promoters had made bond. Forty-four others are at large. It was announced at the United States marshal's office that a round-up of the indicted men will begin today. No search was made yesterday; only a few telephone calls were made in urging the men to appear at the federal building immediately.

O. L. Pardue, W. O. Craig and J. A. Chaffe of the Revere Oil company voluntarily surrendered Monday afternoon and made bail in the amount of \$2500 each.

Several weeks ago 24 oil men were released on bonds following the filing of complaints before United States Commissioner George Parker. These bonds will hold good following the indictment by a federal grand jury, it is stated.

A large number of the indicted oil promoters, who have not made bond, are out of Fort Worth and telegraphic requests have been made asking authorities in other cities to arrest and hold them. In several cases efforts to locate missing oil promoters failed, they having hastily departed without giving a forwarding address, according to information received at the United States marshal's office here.

## FOUR KILLED, ONE INJURED AS PLANE FALLS INTO RIVER

### ARMY TRAGEDY HAPPENS AS PILOT FAILS TO DODGE BRIDGE.

Dayton, O., April 21.—Four men were almost instantly killed and one other probably fatally injured this afternoon when a Martin air service bombing plane nose dived into the great Miami river here.

The dead are: Captain W. R. Lawson, pilot, Langley Field, Va.

Technical Sergeant Bidwell, Langley Field.

Sergeant Wesley H. Rowland, Selfridge Field, Michigan.

Civilian U. M. Smith, bureau of standards, Washington, D. C.

The injured man is Technical Sergeant F. B. Shaw, Selfridge Field, Michigan. Smith died after the accident at the Miami valley hospital.

All five men suffered fractured skulls. The accident occurred as the men were taking off for Langley Field after having been here for several weeks. The big plane left the ground heading south, but owing to a heavy wind, witnesses said, it was evident that the pilot realized that he could not clear the Herman avenue bridge, just south of McCook Field, and sought to turn his plane to avoid crashing into it. The strong wind caught the machine and twisted it into a nose dive, which ended in the river.

All the men in the plane had parachutes on their backs, but were unable to use them because of the suddenness of the fall, the plane being only a short distance from the ground at the time it dived. The crew was plunged into the water and bodies came to the surface one by one.

Farmers who produce the most of their living at home and one or two crops to bring cash with which to buy what they cannot raise are prosperous. Times have never been so hard in the Southwest that farmers could not do well when they raised as much as possible for their families and their stock, and had a little cash to meet their expenses. This is safe farming, regardless of whether times are prosperous or hard. Those who have given the subject careful study, and who keep up with conditions in this country, believe that farmers will get more for their crops and animals and that normal farming conditions will return before this year closes. Be that as it may, times are better now than they were, and farmers may do better under present conditions that last year or the year before.—Farm and Ranch.



# Don't Forget

That we have everything for the "Fishin' Trip." Lots of cane poles in 12, 14 and 16 foot lengths, kiln dried; hooks, lines, sinkers, corks—a gallon Thermalware Jug for ice water or lunch—costs only \$5.00 now. Look in our window—you'll see just what you want. Join the merry throng and "go fishin'." It will do you good.

Quality—Dependability—Service

**Goolsby-Sherman Drug Co.**  
WE NEVER SUBSTITUTE.

## LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. R. H. Lacy is reported very sick.

R. L. Shivers for dry goods, shoes and notions. tf.

See R. L. Shivers for the famous Texas Maid cultivator. tf.

Mrs. L. O. Nelson is seriously ill at her home in south Crockett.

B. E. Goodrum of Weldon was transacting business in Crockett Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holliday of Henrietta are guests of Mrs. Joe Adams.

Tom Hairton and Ben Chamberlain were on a business trip to Dallas the first of this week.

Rev. E. A. Maness has returned from Miles, Runnels county, where he assisted in a religious revival.

Dr. W. A. Beatty returned Saturday from Fort Worth, where he attended the state convention of dentists.

Misses Vera Avis and Laura Bell Atmar of San Marcos are visiting relatives and friends in Crockett.

E. C. Satterwhite, T. P. Petty and Dink Manning have returned from a sight-seeing trip to the Rio Grande valley.

Tailoring agents make \$100 weekly selling Simpson made to order summer suits. J. B. Simpson, Dept. 581, 831 Adams, Chicago, Ill. 1t.

Farmers, we have a few sacks of seed corn, White Chism, red cap, Ferguson yellow dent. 1t.  
H. J. Phillips.

### Wanted.

Peas and peanuts. tf.  
Jas. S. Shivers.

Miss Maude McLean, who was a guest of Misses Florence Arledge and Josephine Edmiston, returned Monday afternoon to her home in Longview.

Mrs. E. B. Stokes and Misses Alta Stokes, Florence Arledge and Josephine Edmiston left Wednesday to spend the week-end in Houston and Galveston.

### For Sale.

My home and Dodge touring car. 2t.  
Mrs. S. B. Box.

### Milch Cows for Sale.

Several good milch cows, high-grade Jerseys, for sale cheap. See R. D. Thompson, Rt. 7, Crockett, Texas. 1t.

### For Sale.

The Cozy Inn—14 rooms, bath, water, electric lights; two desirable business lots; also several fine residential lots. W. B. Page. 2t.

Frost-proof Cabbage Plants—One hundred 35c, over 200 25c hundred, post paid.

Jesse Barnes,  
Trinity, Texas. tf.

R. L. Shivers Feed Co. has plenty of corn and other feed. tf.

Wanted. tf.  
Peas and peanuts.  
Jas. S. Shivers.

### Notice.

We have a registered Duroc Jersey male, ready for service. 4t.\*  
Whitmore Bros.,  
Route 1, Ratcliff, Texas.

### Land Posted.

This is to give notice that no hunting, fishing, swimming or other trespassing will be permitted on my premises or land. Any such trespassers will be prosecuted under the law. 3t.  
Mrs. Mary C. Douglass.

### \$5.00 Reward

For information leading to arrest of party who took blue hen, one eye; brown hen and dark blue rooster. These chickens were taken from B. E. Hail farm, 2 1/2 miles of Crockett, on the Porter Springs road. They are pit games and the only ones in this county. W. M. Campbell, at the Crockett Bakery. 1t.

### Revival Successful.

The revival in progress at the Baptist church for the last two weeks closed Sunday night, following a most successful series of meetings. A feature of Sunday night's meeting was the entry of twenty-one knighted and robbed members of the local Ku Klux Klan. Marching to the rostrum, a sealed contribution was handed the preacher, the amount of which was not announced. The revival resulted in thirty-three additions to the Baptist church in Crockett.

### Notification to Farm Labor Union Locals in Houston County.

Crockett, Texas, April 24, 1923.  
Representatives from six farm labor union locals of American met in Crockett April 21st at two p. m. and organized a district union for the purpose of formulating plans for co-operative marketing of farm products. All locals not represented are hereby requested to elect representatives to meet with said organization at two p. m. May 12th, 1923.  
J. M. Carlton, Chairman.  
J. J. Lowe, Secretary.

### S. S. T. C. Organized.

Miss Virginia Foster called a meeting of the S. S. T. C. Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, at the high school auditorium, for the purpose of organizing and outlining the work for the club. A spirit of much enthusiasm was shown, nearly all those already enrolled being present.

The children were divided into three divisions—each division elected their own officers. For the "Hamlet" division, Dan Foster was elected president, Eve Mae Satterwhite vice president and Gusta Ione Shivers secretary.

For the "Romeo and Juliet" division, Alice Olivia Smith was elected president, Jacob Dudley Woodson Jr. vice president and Ruth Maness secretary.

For the "Titania" division, Emily Morris Shivers was elected president, Jack Beasley Jr. vice president and Pauline O'Bannon secretary.

A day of meeting was discussed and decided upon for each division and program committees were appointed by each president to arrange programs for the next meetings. Organizer.

## SOME HELP FOR OUR COLORED FRIENDS

Mr. Editor:—A pastor of one of the colored Baptist churches has explained to me a plan he has to establish in Houston county an institute for colored people something like Booker Washington's work. I think he has a good idea and hope he will be successful in establishing such an institute. It would be good for the interests of the white people as well as for the negroes. He says he can produce good testimonials from Conroe, where he has started an institute of this kind. If he can produce testimonials of his good character, and being trustworthy, I see no reason why he should not be encouraged. S. F. Tenney.  
Crockett, Texas.

Go to R. L. Shivers for prices on all kinds of groceries. tf.

Must Have the Courier the Day It Is Due.

Editor Courier:  
Crockett, Texas.

Dear Sir:  
Kindly change my address from 518 Anthony St., Carnegie, Pa., to Bulger, Pa.

Enclosed find check for \$1.50 to renew my subscription. Every member of the family wants the "Courier" the day it is due. It may interest you to know that two of my boys (Hayes and Sam) are on their way to California via Ford.

With best wishes I am  
Yours very truly,  
Jno. T. Salisbury.

### PUBLICITY.

A business man pays for his advertising by the inch, but the average publicity agent expects to get his for nothing, and by the yard.—Grapeland Messenger.

Another thumbnail sermon. And the publicity agent draws salary enough and spends enough money trying to secure free publicity through devious ways for his firm to secure

its full quota of publicity through the regular channels of advertising. However, the newspapers of the country are aroused on this line as never before and the publicity grafter is finding it harder, and ever harder, to put his schemes across.—Mineral Wells Index.

Try Courier advertisers.

## MONEY TO LOAN

BUY VENDOR LEIN NOTES.  
AETNA LIFE INSURANCE.

**B. B. WARFIELD**  
CROCKETT, TEXAS.

The patent office at The Hague employs two women engineers.

## More Mileage and Better Service

If more mileage and better service is what you want from your automobile, drive to our station for your Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.

Many of our customers use our Gasoline and Oils exclusively, and all report more mileage to the gallon and better service as a result.

Drive your car down and let us drain your crank case and refill with our oil; then use our gasoline and note the difference.

We have several second hand cars to sell or trade. A genuine bargain for someone.

Stop by and look them over.

## Magnolia Filling Station

E. W. NULL, Proprietor

# Firestone

## Will Not Increase Prices on Solid and Pneumatic Truck Tires Until May 1st

Never has Firestone been so well situated to give operators the greatest measure of Cushion, Traction and Mileage at the lowest cost.

Today, economical manufacturing and distribution are showing the fullest results. Our favorable purchases of rubber, in advance of the 150% increase brought about by the British Crude Rubber Restriction Act, aid further in maintaining the old price levels.

**Whatever the Truck Service—the Firestone Dealer Has the Right Tire**

Firestone developments of the past two years have made pace for the industry and set new records in sure, economical performance. Five tires—the Heavy Duty Cushion, the Truck Type Cord, the Maxi-Cushion, the Giant Solid and the High Type—cover the needs of motor haulage in all its forms. Each has a distinct work which it does best. Each possesses a definite and special value for the operator.

## Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

The Firestone Dealer will supply you with Passenger Car and Truck Type Cords. If you need solid or cushion tires he will refer you to the nearest Service Station, which is equipped with hydraulic press for quick change-overs. Make one of these Stations an active part of your trucking operations. You'll reap results in surer and more economical haulage.

CROCKETT FILLING STATION, Phone 313, Crockett  
GUNTER'S SERVICE STATION, Phone 108, Crockett

## Cushion - Traction - Mileage

Truck owners, using pneumatic tires, will find the answer to every demand of rapid, economical transportation in the Firestone Truck Type Cords with the tread that increases carrying capacity and improves traction, and the powerful gum-dipped carcass construction.

**Let the Firestone Service Dealers Keep Your Trucks Moving**

There are 800 Firestone Service Dealers, located in the principal trucking centers, fitted by natural ability and a thorough knowledge of trucking, to help you choose the right tire for your roads, loads and service.

**Price Protection as Long as Stocks Last**

Additional tires will be supplied to Service Dealers only so far as our present output will permit. Consult the nearest Firestone Service Dealer at once regarding your truck tire needs. He is in an advantageous position to give you an unusual tire—a specialized service—and prices which may not be duplicated in months.





**GOOD YEAR**  
Service Station

**BY** service we mean having your size in Good-year Tires on hand when you need tires, advising you what type of tire to buy, mounting your tires for you, showing you how to care for them, and following them up with expert repair care so that you will get out of them every mile of the thousands of miles built into them.

As Goodyear Service Station Dealers we sell and recommend the new Goodyear Cards with the bonded All-Weather Tread and back them up with standard Goodyear Service

Smith-Murchison Hdw. Co.  
Towery Motor Co.

**GOOD YEAR**

**MARLIN**

The best all round health resort in the South. Three hot alkaline laxative mineral wells. Thousands have found relief from rheumatism, sciatica, neuritis, skin diseases, malaria, constipation and many other chronic troubles. If you need a rest, change, "boiling out" or an expert diagnosis and treatment for any persistent chronic trouble, try it. The Majestic Hotel and Bath House are thoroughly modern and up to date in every respect and connected directly with the Torbett Sanatorium. A large group of experienced specialists in all lines equipped with the latest X-ray, electrical laboratory and other modern equipment. Many who have not recovered from the influenza or dengue have found relief.

For folder or further information address

MAJESTIC HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE,  
Marlin, Texas,  
or Box 60.

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LAWYER

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Telephone No. 392  
CROCKETT, TEXAS

**"Well!  
Strong!"**

Mrs. Anna Clover, of R. F. D. 5, Winfield, Kans., says: "I began to suffer some months ago with womanly troubles, and I was afraid I was going to get in bed. Each month I suffered with my head, back and sides—a weak, aching, nervous feeling. I began to try medicines as I knew I was getting worse. I did not seem to find the right remedy until someone told me of

**CARDUI**

The Woman's Tonic

I used two bottles before I could see any great change, but after that it was remarkable how much better I got. I am now well and strong. I can recommend Cardui, for it certainly benefited me."

If you have been experimenting on yourself with all kinds of different remedies, better get back to good, old, reliable Cardui, the medicine for women, about which you have always heard, which has helped many thousands of others, and which should help you, too. Ask your neighbor about it; she has probably used it.

For sale everywhere.

**TAX-FREE BONDS INCREASE BILLION AND HALF YEARLY.**

By Senator Capper of Kansas.

The owners of \$30,000,000,000 of property in the United States will pay no taxes on it this year. Indirectly but inevitably taxes will be paid on this \$30,000,000,000 of property, but not by the wealthy owners of it; not by those most able to pay the tax collector.

Whenever a taxpayer, legally or otherwise, dodges paying his full share of the taxes, some one else has to pay them for him. In this case the taxes on the \$30,000,000,000 will be paid, but it will be paid by the simple expedient of increasing the taxes of those who cannot turn their property into tax-free securities. This forces the second group of taxpayers, those poorer in purse and less able to pay taxes than the first group, to pay with their own taxes an invisible but no less real and burdensome tax on \$30,000,000,000 of property owned by their wealthier fellow-citizens. And yet this is all very legal and proper.

The \$30,000,000,000 referred to, of course, represents the enormous total now reached by the untaxed or tax-free bonds and securities now in force in this country. It has long been accumulating. We are increasing this total at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year, and that means increasing yearly the taxes of the general or small taxpayer correspondingly. This year we are to increase this mountain of untaxed property nearly \$1,500,000,000, the federal government alone now issuing \$500,000,000 in tax-free securities in a lump in its debt-refunding operations. These new government bonds not only will be tax-exempt as to principal and interest, but will draw 4 1-4 per cent interest for the next 30 years! Not much wonder this issue was oversubscribed by \$1,500,000,000.

This steady increase of untaxed billions compels a heavier and heavier tax on land, a progressively heavier tax on railways and other public service corporations, a constantly increasing tax on manufacturers and their equipment; it means more taxes for the storekeeper—and all are passed on to the general public and the consumer with their own special share of taxes—to be paid ultimately by the householder and the "small" taxpayer.

The so-called "small" taxpayer is, I fear, becoming extinct.

If we continue to issue new tax-free securities at the rate of a billion a year, President Howard of the American Farm Bureau, warns us this tax-free property will soon more than equal the value of all the farm property in the United States, including lands, buildings, live stock and machinery.

Another thing it is doing is to relieve the owners of large incomes from paying their share of the war debt. And as somebody has to pay their share, this is added to the burden already being borne by productive business of the unfortunate ultimate consumer and the smaller property owner.

I am told the taxes now assessed in the United States are for the most part paid by men worth \$100,000 and less. In many cases, of course, much less.

Tax exemption has reached such magnitude that exempt securities are absorbing the entire surplus of great fortunes and great estates, and the country is being made to feel the ebbing stream of new capital in rising interest charges, in more limited credit, in greater difficulty in paying debts.

The late Jacob Schiff left an estate of \$35,000,000, the bulk of it in tax-exempt bonds. Louis Hill testified in court that he has increased the income of his mother, widow of the late J. J. Hill, from \$365,000 to \$730,000 a year by putting some of her taxed holdings into tax-free bonds. Since the war it is estimated the Astors have turned \$45,000,000 worth of property into cash, and this cash into no-tax securities. Scores of old estates are being liquidated and tax-free in this way.

New York's property assessment report shows that only five citizens of that city of millionaires are assessed as much as \$1,000,000. "There were a few others last year," the report states, "but they have succeeded in effecting a substantial reduction in their taxes. Among them is Otto H. Kahn, who dropped from \$1,000,000 to \$50,000; William Vincent Astor from \$1,000,000 to \$100,000, and Helen C. Frick from \$1,000,000 to \$72,000."

This is throwing the burden of taxation on those unable to escape so

easily, and it is done mainly through tax-exempt securities.

The American Bankers association, alarmed by the absorption of funds available for long-term investment by local improvement, general municipal and other tax-exempt bonds, disapproved by formal resolution of any new national legislation based on additional issues of such securities.

It is fast becoming generally appreciated that shutting off the flow of money into business deadens business. By exempting the highest grade of securities from all taxation, the county, State and federal governments have deliberately cut off from American industrial enterprise its natural source of capital and actually are starving industry.

Secretary Hoover is quoted as saying that "surplus capital is pouring by hundreds of millions monthly into tax-free securities and foreign loans, and that because of this our railways are unable to finance the most moderate of construction programs."

It has been the theory of States and of congress that tax exemptions implies no loss to the public because tax-free securities will sell at a proportionately higher price. "It is the lender and borrower who obtain the chief benefit from tax exemption," testifies Professor Seligman of Columbia University before a congressional committee. "The cost to the State is increased rather than diminished," declares B. C. Leffingwell, former assistant secretary of the treasury, before this same committee.

Twenty-four years ago, in a speech on "The Obligation of Wealth," before the Union League club, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, paraphrasing a famous expression of Lincoln's, uttered this warning: "This country can not continue to exist half taxed and half free."

Almost 24 years later, in a message to congress, President Harding declared: "I think our tax problem, the tendency of wealth to seek non-taxable investment, and the menacing increase of public debt—federal, State and municipal—all justify a proposal to change the constitution so as to end the issue of non-taxable bonds. No action can change the status of many billions outstanding, but we can guard against future encouragement of capital's paralysis, while a halt in the growth of public indebtedness would be beneficial throughout the land."

This or some similar amendment to the constitution is likely to be adopted by congress.

**FEW DIVORCES IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

Among the other records of a desirable nature achieved by North Carolina is that of having the smallest percentage of divorces among the States of the Union, with the exception of South Carolina, where no divorces are granted for any cause.

The department of rural social economics of the University of North Carolina has compiled the statistics for all the States, which discloses that there is only one divorce for every 39.14 marriage in that State. In some other States the ratio is as high as one divorce to 1.54 marriages. Nevada, Oregon, Washington and the Western States generally have the largest proportion of divorces. Texas is thirty-seventh in the list with one divorce to every 6.36 marriages.

The lack of uniformity in the causes for which divorce is granted in the various States deprives a comparative table of this sort of much of the value it would have if the divorce laws were uniform. But as it is, it throws a strong light on the social status in the different parts of the country.

North Carolina is a rural State, but so are the Western States where the divorce records are high. While North Carolina has no large cities, the State does have many industrial sections where considerable numbers of people are gathered together, offering opportunity for the loose living that is the cause of much of the divorce. Furthermore, in the industrial districts, many of the women are self-supporting. If there be foundation for the theory that economic independence of women contributes to the divorce record, it should be visible in these centers.

Perhaps the best explanation is that North Carolina is populated predominantly with old American stock which is still loyal to the old fashion ideals of home and family life. They have been touched less by the modern spirit of recklessness, irreverence, and disregard for things formerly held sacred. There is no gainsaying

**If—**

the ingredients printed on the label of your baking powder tin include Cream of Tartar—your cakes, biscuits and other foods will be more healthful and have a finer texture and taste.

That is one of the reasons why thoughtful women insist on

**ROYAL Baking Powder**

The ONLY nationally distributed Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

that a higher standard of morality prevails in the Carolinas than in the West, or even in the Eastern States further north where the population is more cosmopolitan and the life of the people more metropolitan.—Houston Post.

**COUNTY BOND ISSUES.**

The people of Texas are "fed up" on county bond issues as a general rule. They are sick and tired of voting bonds to build roads that will be gone long before the bonds are retired. They are afraid to vote bonds and justly so. If the people can be convinced that their bond money will be spent judiciously and economically by experienced road builders and that they will get value received from their investment they will gladly vote bond issues to build good roads. The question in the minds of many is just what effect will the legislation recently passed have—and should we vote bonds to help construct state highways when the State and Federal government will eventually build them for us?

Granting that the state has the authority to take over the state system of roads, and that the recent legislation will bring in for road building purposes \$8,000,000.00 annually, and that we will get \$4,500,000 annually from the Federal government; it would take nearly twenty-two years to complete the remaining 13,000 miles of the state system not yet financed—estimating that the construction will cost \$15,000 per mile on an average, and setting aside \$4,000,000 per year for maintenance.

The question of whether or not you should vote bonds to help build your roads can be answered by asking yourself the question, "How much of a hurry are we in for a good road and how bad do we need it?"

The state, county and Federal government spent last year more than \$25,000,000 on the state system of roads, for construction alone. Without county funds there will be approximately \$13,000,000 state and federal funds available for construction and maintenance next year. It seems that until the state can provide sufficient funds to carry on the construction of this system at a rate that will insure its completion within a reasonable length of time, it will be necessary to work out some plan whereby the county desiring to get its roads under construction can contract with the state to build its roads and agree to pay a certain percentage of the cost of construction.—Texas Highway Bulletin.

**TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES ARE HARMFUL TO FARMER.**

That a constant increase in the tax rate on the poorer people must result from the freeing of great wealth and the income from it by permitting tax-exempt securities for its employment is the idea in an article by B. L. Slaughter in a recent issue of the Austin Statesman.

He explains that tax-free securities

form the basis of the Federal Farm Loan system. It is estimated that about \$30,000,000,000 of tax-free securities are in existence and they are being added to at the rate of a billion dollars a year. Millionaires who invest all their fortunes in tax-free securities will retire and live on the service and products of the other people, says the Statesman article.

"Go into any county in the state where money is being loaned most freely through active agencies of the Farm Loan System and you will find the most rapid inflation in land values. The expected benefit to be derived from low interest is already being absorbed by the increased selling price of lands. The man who buys land at such inflated prices pays out more interest at the present low rate than he did formerly at the old high rate. On the other hand, the increased value of this land for taxable purposes is a real result, and he faces not only increased tax rates, but enlarged assessed values. The worst features, however, of inflated land values is the fact that the man who continues to own and cultivate his farm gets no profits from the rise in price. In order to realize this profit he must sell. There is but one conclusion: within the next few years the expected benefits of the farm loan act will be negligible."

At a marriage ceremony in India the bride stands on a large plate filled with milk and rose-colored meats.

**Save Your Baby Chicks.**

Put Martin's White Diarrhea Tablets in the drinking water. For bug infested poultry, stick tight fleas, etc., feed Insectimune. Beasley Drug Co. St.

**One Minute a Day Prevents Baldness**



A sure, safe way to overcome falling hair and baldness is to remove the infected Sebum. We give you a signed guarantee with VAN ESS to remove dandruff, stop itching and grow hair.

VAN ESS has grown hair on 91 out of 100 heads. Falling hair stops in two weeks.

VAN ESS Liquid Scalp Massage feeds hair-growing medicine into the scalp through rubber nipples. It's the marvelous new-way massage. You get satisfaction or money back. Keep free from the curse of falling hair and baldness. Get VAN ESS today.

W. P. BISHOP  
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**Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic**

Invigorates, Purifies and Enriches the Blood. 60c



THOS. H. INCE PRESENTS  
**"Skin Deep"**

Melodrama? Yes! A big one with the  
**"INCE PUNCH."**

A thrilling story of a dual personality.

**CROCKETT THEATRE**

Two Days Only  
 April 30th and May 1st

A big program of local talent in connection with this master melodrama.

Secure your tickets early. Under auspices of

**THOMAS R. BRAILSFORD POST  
 AMERICAN LEGION**

**EDITORIALS BY  
 COL. R. T. MILNER**

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

**FARMERS NEED PROFIT, NOT CREDIT.**

The whole handling of the rural credits matter has been marked by such a subservience to the money trust that really compelled the politicians to make an effort to deceive the farmers. Realizing something must be done to mollify the rising spirit of protest, the old false plan of authorizing additional machinery to meet supposed need has been followed, and the farmer will meet the same delays he has met before, and obtain no relief at all.

The farmer does not want credit. Credit means debt. Debt has been the farmer's hell. What the farmer needs is not debt-making but debt-paying legislation. Credit will do the farmer no good until he has a prospect of meeting his obligations as they mature. The man who pays a debt by renewals does not get ahead. Ultimately he must pay.

There is no need for a bureau of credits to aid the man who has credit of his own. With banks in every locality whose officials are acquainted with the needs and responsibility of the people, the matter of credit is safe, if those banks are permitted to function. But so long as these banks themselves are subject to the whims of central monopoly, a free exercise of judgment on their part is impossible.—Dearborn Independent.

**FORD IS RIGHT ABOUT IT.**

Henry Ford's paper, in a sensible editorial, says the farmers need profit, not credit. And Henry could have

proceeded to say in that connection that the farmers who get profits already have all the credit they want, and a great deal more than they need.

It is strange beyond imagination of the common man that statesmen, or whatever they are, have got into their heads that they are doing the farmer a great service when they give him credit, get him in debt. Do they intend to bind the farmers to a system of servitude and hold them down on a level of peonage by a mortgage system which they have devised at Washington, under the guise of lending them money?

Has it come to pass that the government is a mortgage broker?

Is the thing we call government to deal out to the manufacturers millions with one hand, without any mortgage at all more than votes, and lend a few dollars to the farmers on an iron-clad mortgage, and at the same time force them to turn over their profits to the manufacturers?

Glorious statesmanship!

Statesmanship which has a loud, degenerate mouth for the farmer, and a siren voice for the plutocrat to keep him quiet while we place the mortgage where it will stay!

Fraud after fraud is perpetrated in the name of aiding somebody.

Behold what a benevolent government it is that lends money to farmers!

How sublime a thing it is to aid women and infants in the trying ordeals of life!

A new bureau is created at Washington to aid the voter back home. First and foremost is an appropriation, never falling below millions of dollars. An army of officials are required to hold down the Washington end of the thing.

A thousand small men rush into the legislature ready to vote a half million, one million, or a dozen million, as long as the Federal government will appropriate half, and the drunken, besotted legislative debauch goes on and on, gathering more and more momentum as it goes.

Where does the expense money, railroad fare, jitney fare, hotel fare, and fat salaries of the great army of Federal and State officials come

from? It comes out of the hard earnings of the farmers who will never get in a thousand miles, figuratively speaking, of any of these bureaus.

Give the farmer credit and the plutocrat profits and all will be as lovely as a path through a rose garden in May.

Great statesmanship! What colossal humbuggery!

**OVERGROWN SCHOOLS.**

It is almost the universal opinion among real educators that institutions for higher education do better with a moderate sized student body than they do with unreasonably large numbers. Boys and girls in college who come in daily contact with the big men of the institution are benefitted in a large measure by association alone. Institutions which enroll numbers reaching into thousands are all right for students who have finished the prescribed college course and are doing post-graduate work. It has been demonstrated that it costs the State less per student to build its colleges and universities for a maximum of 2000 students than to spread them out so as to accommodate a larger number. In the course of time Texas will realize that several colleges will be necessary. And the University at Austin will grow into an institution like Columbia and the Chicago University where graduate work will be the leading feature. This idea of overgrown universities has originated in a false conception of what education really is, and is leading to the adoption in our schools of numerous non-essentials and directing the human mind into fields called learning which are really chaff. The greatest scholars of America have come from institutions whose courses of study were mapped out so as to prepare the mind for the largest development and worth while culture. The elementary subjects thoroughly mastered are more to be desired than a vast field of "stubble stuff" and a whole library of "green goods." If a little learning is a dangerous thing, much cramming and little or no digesting is worse.

The Democratic party must get rid of all these fellows who are Democrats for office and revenue only. Our country has arrived at the stage where it is hardly safe for old fashioned Democracy.

It will not be too late to plant corn and cotton for several weeks yet. Some farmers know how to make corn planted as late as June.

**Statement of the Ownership, Management, Etc.**

Required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of the Crockett Courier, published weekly at Crockett, Texas, for April 1, 1923.

State of Texas, County of Houston. Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. W. Aiken, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor, publisher, business manager and owner of the Crockett Courier and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher, W. W. Aiken, Crockett, Texas. Editor, W. W. Aiken, Crockett, Texas. Managing Editor, W. W. Aiken, Crockett, Texas. Business Manager, W. W. Aiken, Crockett, Texas.

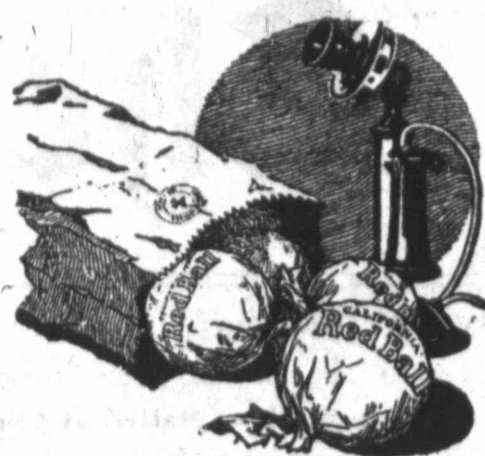
2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) W. W. Aiken, Crockett, Texas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

W. W. Aiken.  
 Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of April, 1923.  
 W. D. Collins, Co. Clk.  
 By Ollie Goolsbee, Deputy.

If a man is slightly deaf in his left ear he will swerve to the left in walking. If his other ear is affected he will go in the opposite direction. This is because the deaf stoop slightly on the side on which they hear least.



**When**

We say so, it is settled. If you order one pound of a certain thing, it comes over the counter exactly 16 ounces or a hundred pounds.

IF

You don't feel this way, come in now and see it for yourself.

Watch our windows—there is always a bargain for you.

This is soap week.

**Caprielian Bros.**

We Deliver

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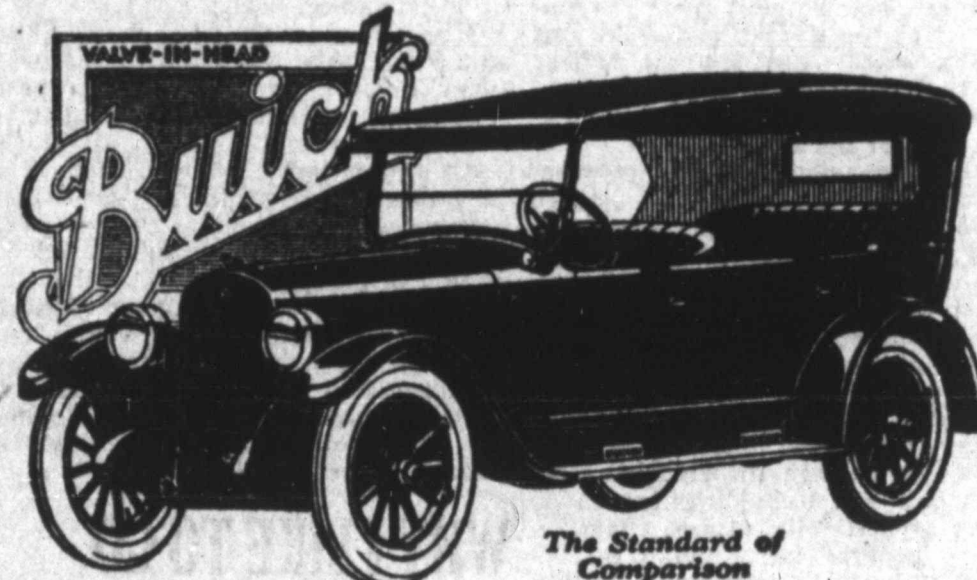
**COSTS MOUNTING HIGHER.**

Speaking of the "high cost of government," the Bryan Eagle is moved to remark: "Many newspapers are citing the deplorable fact that government expenses are mounting higher and higher and tax burdens are growing heavier. This is true, but the same conditions prevail in every business. Overhead and inefficiency is just as common in private affairs as in governmental affairs. It costs 100 per cent more to conduct any business now than it did six months ago. Men should understand this before they begin to give expert advice."

Would it not be well to add that one reason of higher costs of governmental functions of today are over an enormously wider scope than they used to be? That the government is doing many things—needful things one believes—for the individual that it used not to do? Here in Texas, for in-

stance, the bulk of governmental expenses is for education of the youth. Educational facilities that in earlier days were available only to the select few whose parents had plenty of money are available now to any young man or woman who will take advantage of them. There are, too, many other directions in which the government is functioning, presumably for the benefit of the many, that were not to be thought of 50 or 100 years ago. Lack of economy and lack of efficiency have contributed somewhat to the increased cost of government, but the increase attributed to them is relatively small alongside chargeable to governmental activities in new fields.—Denton Record-Chronicle.

Mysore, one of the most important native states in India, is to amend its constitution so as to permit women to vote.



**Once A Buick Owner—  
 Only Buick Satisfies**

In every community there are a number of instances where once a Buick has been purchased by one member of a family, others of the same intimate group have become Buick owners.

Buick dependable performance, luxurious comfort and the fact that there is a type of Buick to fit every motoring need, leads to the selection of Buick as the family car.

Significant also is the fact that today a majority of new Buicks are purchased by motorists who have been Buick owners before, and for several years.

Fours		Sixes	
2 Pass. Road. - \$865	2 Pass. Road. - \$1175	4 Pass. Coupe - \$1895	
3 Pass. Tour. - 885	5 Pass. Tour. - 1195	7 Pass. Tour. - 1435	
3 Pass. Coupe - 1175	5 Pass. Tour. - 1395	7 Pass. Sedan - 2195	
5 Pass. Sedan - 1325	Sedan - 1935	Sport Road. - 1625	
Sedan - 1935	5 Pass. Sedan - 1985	Sport Touring - 1675	

Prices f. o. b. Buick Factories; government tax to be added. Ask about the G. M. A. C. Purchase Plan, which provides for Deferred Payments.

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**EDMISTON MOTOR COMPANY**

CROCKETT, TEXAS

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

**EVERY DAY**

Somebody tells us that we sell Groceries and Feed on too close a margin. We know that we sell Good Merchandise Cheap.

But the idea is we buy it right, and save our customers and ourselves, both, money.

Ask folks who trade with us about it.

**ARNOLD BROTHERS**

Groceries, Feed and Hardware



**111** **4** **more**  
cigarettes

**24** **for** **15¢**

The AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

**TRIAL SHALL BE IN JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

PROVISIONS FOR TAKING UP CASE IN ADJOINING COUNTY INCLUDED.

Austin, Texas, April 19.—The Patterson quo warranto bill was placed on final passage and later the vote by which it passed was reconsidered and spread on the journal in the house late today. Vote on final passage was 75 to 25. Passage came on suspension of rules after an all-day debate on the measure. Numerous amendments were offered to the bill.

As passed, the quo warranto bill carried an amendment by Bonham providing that ouster proceedings against county officers on charges of neglect of duty shall be tried in the judicial district in which they live, "unless such judicial district lies wholly within one county," in which case suit may be filed in any adjoining county.

Motion to reconsider the final passage vote was made by Burmeister. Sponsors of the bill said they were informed that an attempt was planned to block passage of the measure in the senate. Under its present status, the bill can be taken up for further consideration. It would still be on final passage if the motion to reconsider was tabled.

**Substitute Amendment.**

The Bonham amendment was a substitute to one by Hull and was adopted by a vote of 71 to 43. The Hull amendment would have restricted the filing of suits only to the judicial district in which the officer resided. An amendment by Purl to provide that a petition signed by twenty-five voters stating their belief that the officer had violated the law would be necessary before action could be taken was defeated.

Engrossment of the measure followed failure of an effort to postpone indefinitely action on the amended bill. Representative Patterson, author of the quo warranto bill, spoke in its behalf, citing what he said was a need for some means by which officers could be removed for failure to enforce the laws.

Mr. Carpenter from Dallas declared there was no need for the measure, characterizing the proposal as "running from a ghost." He contended that it would be difficult to obtain witnesses if the cases were taken to distant counties. Lackey replied that there "need be no fear that witnesses would be there."

**STOLEN SECURITIES WORTH OVER TWO MILLION RECOVERED**

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—Nine men were arrested and more than \$2,000,000 of securities, stolen in the daring robbery of a mail truck here April 2, were recovered late today in spectacular raids by detectives, postoffice inspectors and deputy sheriffs in St. Louis county, west of the city.

The loot was found in a luxurious bungalow at Richmond Heights, occupied by William F. Doering, 29 years old, a tire salesman and alleged gangster, who was taken into custody with Theodore Weisman, 28, proprietor of a shoe store in Johnston City, Ill., and William D. Williamson, 46, who said he was employed as a yardman by Doering. In addition six other men were arrested on suspicion at Clayton, the county seat, in connection with the holdup.

The raiding party obtained a search warrant and made a systematic search of Doering's residence. In the attic in an old suit case the officers discovered most of the loot taken from the mail truck. The majority consisted of unsigned notes of the Federal Land Bank.

A small arsenal, including sawed-off shotguns, dynamite caps, fuses, revolvers and automatic shotguns were taken from hiding places by the officers, who declared these were the type of weapons that victims of the robbery told the police the bandits carried.

The six men arrested on suspicion were taken into custody in and about the courthouse at Clayton, where William P. Colbeck, alleged leader of a notorious gang, was on trial charged with burglary. The men, according to authorities, are implicated directly and indirectly in the mail robbery. Their names were withheld.

Two of the nine men arrested, Doering and Williamson, are believed to have been participants in the holdup in which six bandits took part, according to the police, who said their descriptions fitted descriptions given by the holdup victims.

**Government Seeks to Stop Trading Where Sugar Is Not Owned.**

New York, April 19.—United States Attorney William Hayward filed a civil suit for the government today to enjoin the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and its clearing association from further trading in sugar futures unless backed up by actual ownership or control of the sugar dealt with.

Subpenas were issued for twenty-three members and officers of the exchange and its clearing association for a hearing April 30 on the application of the government for a preliminary injunction against trading in sugar futures pending a final hearing.

Several brokers complained today that the government investigators had led them to believe that in the course of their investigation of sugar transactions for the first three months of this year, they had found nothing irregular in the business transacted on the exchange. "And now we are joking with one another about practicing the Atlanta lock step," said one.

United States Attorney Hayward, who was in charge locally of the investigation which resulted in the suit, characterized the procedure as "united effort on the part of the federal officials to make the gamblers in sugar remove the roulette wheel from the American breakfast table."

It was said at Mr. Hayward's office that there is every indication that the supply of sugar is normal and that the demand is also normal for the present time of year. Only the price is abnormal, it was said.

**NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.**

The State of Texas, County of Houston.

In probate court. The State of Texas, to any sheriff or any constable of Houston county, GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper of general circulation published in said county, at least once a week for ten consecutive days before the return day hereof, the following notice:

The State of Texas. To all persons interested in Estate of H. J. Arledge, deceased, Mrs. Jennie B. Arledge has filed in the County Court of Houston County, Texas, an application for the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of H. J. Arledge, deceased, and for letters testamentary, which said proceeding will be heard by said Court on the 13th day of May, 1923, at the Court House of said County, in Crockett, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said Estate are required to appear and answer said proceeding, should they desire to do so.

Herein fail not, but have you before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Crockett, Texas, this 4th day of April, 1923. (Seal) W. D. Collins, Clerk County Court, Houston County, Texas.

Miss Ruth Studdert, a society girl of Seattle, Wash., has dedicated her life to the study of fish, to help her native city.

**THIS LETTER FROM TOM DICK ALDRICH**

Denver, Colorado, April 18, 1923.

Editor Courier:

It has been several weeks since we received our last copy of the Courier. It is not due to the Courier not being properly mailed from your office, but to the fact that I was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C., then back to Denver. Will be very glad if you will change the address to Denver. We always enjoy reading the Courier.

I would like to give you a brief story of "insulin," the recently discovered serum for treatment of diabetes: "Insulin," a pancreatic fluid, is used as a sub-cutaneous injection, given in graduated doses of two to ten ccs. It is not adapted to cases of diabetes which can be regulated by diet. Its greatest value is in the treatment of cases verging on coma. It is said to save lives of individuals, who, in former years, succumbed in spite of the best medical care.

So much publicity had been given this serum by the Medical Journal, Literary Digest, and other reliable publications, that I made application to the Veterans' Bureau for the treatment. My request was granted and I was immediately transferred to the naval hospital, Washington, one of the six leading hospitals in the United States that are allowed to use this serum. Insulin is not on the market at present.

Upon entering the hospital, the various blood chemistries were made after which I was given a very low diet which was gradually built up to a high carbohydrate diet, blood sugar showing 400. "Insulin" was then injected into my arm, bringing the blood sugar down to normal, 100.

On days when the serum is used no food is taken until noon. The serum is injected at 11:45 a. m.

"Insulin" evidently was not adapted to my special case, as there was no marked improvement in my condition, but the treatment left me in an extremely nervous state. The treatment affected several other patients, who were taking it at this time, in the same manner. I would advise anyone contemplating taking this treatment to investigate thoroughly before doing so.

The most pleasant incident in my trip to Washington was a visit to the house of representatives and a personal interview with Hon. Clay Stone Briggs, regarding some difficulty I was having with the Veteran's Bureau.

Congressman Briggs makes you feel at ease immediately, in this great office building. After learning I was from the seventh district of Texas, Mr. Briggs took especial interest in my case. He went himself to the Veterans' Bureau and soon had my case in the hands of higher bureau officials and a satisfactory arrangement completed.

I feel very grateful to Congressman Briggs for his aid in Veterans' Bureau matters since I've been in ill health. I feel sure that all Texans under his jurisdiction will receive the same considerate treatment.

Sincerely yours, T. R. Aldrich.

**Lincoln's Wife Had Four Brothers Who Were Confederates.**

New Orleans, La., April 12.—General Julian S. Carr, commander in chief of the confederate veterans, today occupied fifteen minutes of the convention's time with a detailed report on the part played in the war by the four brothers and four sisters of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the president. All of the four brothers served in the confederate army and each of the four sisters was married to a confederate soldier.

Dr. George Todd Lincoln was a surgeon in a hospital in Richmond, Va., during the war and is buried in Camden, S. C.; Samuel B. Todd was with the Louisiana troops and was killed in battle at Corinth, Miss.; David F. Todd commanded a confederate battery at Vicksburg and died in a hospital from natural causes; Alex H. Todd was killed in battle at Baton Rouge, La.

Of the sisters, Emily Todd, still living in Lexington, Ky., is the widow of General Ben Harding Helm, commander of the famous orphans' brigade of Kentucky. General Helm was killed in Battle at Chickamauga in 1863. Martha Todd was the wife of C. B. White, who served with the Alabama troops. Katherine Todd was the wife of Wallace Kerr, who served with General Lee throughout the war, and the fourth sister was the wife of Colonel D. D. Alton of Alabama, who also was in General Lee's command.

**Criminal Proceedings May Follow Injunction Suit in Sugar Probe.**

Washington, April 19.—Criminal prosecutions may follow an injunction suit filed in New York today by the federal government to protect the public against exorbitant sugar prices.

The first phase of the government's action against the alleged sugar conspiracy was completed with institution of the civil injunction proceed-



strap (hidden above the visor) works the same way as a belt. A slight pull, and your "SURE-FIT" is tighter or looser, as you prefer.

All the new Fifth Avenue styles, in the latest patterns from American and overseas mills. Prices the same as you'd pay for any stylish cap—and you get "SURE-FIT'S" unrivalled comfort.

Important: Our better grade "SURE-FIT'S" are specially treated so that they shed showers. Thus they keep their shape, last longer, look better, and give you 100% comfort on a rainy day.

**"SURE-FIT"**  
The World's Most Comfortable **CAP**

MILLAR & BERRY  
Men's and Boys' Furnishings

ADJUSTABLE—by a small, invisible strap, to your varying head-size.

ings to prevent speculative trading on the New York Sugar Exchange. The criminal phase was held in abeyance, but Acting Attorney General Seymour announced that it was under serious consideration.

Final decision regarding criminal action was said officially to be before Attorney General Daugherty, who is now at Asheville, N. C. He was personally active in drafting the injunction suit based on the Sherman antitrust law and antitrust provisions of the Wilson tariff act, and was said to be considering a request upon the federal grand jury in New York for criminal indictment, under the conspiracy provisions of the Sherman act, of defendants named in today's civil suit.

The court was advised in the bill filed in New York that the exchange and the clearing house association serve no legitimate or useful purpose in the marketing in interstate and foreign commerce of raw and refined sugar, but "exist only as a means of contracting and speculating." As a result, it was added, price levels are established which are "wholly speculative and artificial."

The proceedings are the most sweeping ever instituted by the federal government in its effort to curb speculation in the necessities of life.

**Russ Financed Communism Grips Country, Says Burns.**

El Paso, Texas, April 15.—Communism, fostered and financed by the Russian soviets, spells the most difficult problem confronting the United States department of justice, William J. Burns, chief of the bureau of investigation, department of justice, de-

clared here today upon his arrival from San Antonio.

"It is not a theory, but a fact, that millions of dollars are being spent in the United States by Russia to spread communistic propaganda," Mr. Burns said. "The communist movement is gaining strength especially in large industrial centers and is being closely watched by members of our department. While the problem confronting us is a difficult one, it is only a matter of time before the government will succeed in removing the menace."

Bomb plots have decreased in number during the past year, the department chief said. Instead of planting bombs and proceeding by the method of "direct action" radicals of today plan to kill individuals who stand in their way, he said.

"Radical literature in alarming quantities is being distributed throughout the country," Mr. Burns said. "There are radicals practically everywhere."

Advertising today is taking on a new phase, and is telling of the many uses a commodity may be put to, as well as telling about the commodity itself. Formerly most advertising told how "good" the article was, or that it was the "best made" or something like that. The program has changed, and instead of applying this method, advertisers are now continually telling how to use the article or product in many different ways.

Firestone says: "Be sure that you have quality in your product and truth in your advertising and the customer will return as a customer, not complainer."

**Look, Girls**

Sterling Silver Bangles Ladies' and Misses' sizes

75c

See them in the window

**Jno. F. Baker**  
THE REXALL STORE

**LARGE VARIETY AND COMPLETE STOCKS**

**SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY**

10 lbs Sugar	\$1.00
1 can pure country-made Syrup	85c
3 cans Lye	25c
3 sacks Durham Tobacco	25c
1 sack Cream Meal	65c

**G. H. PARKER**  
Groceries and Feed

If you want good flour try a sack of **Marechal Neil**.





## The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 10c per line.

Parties ordering advertising or printing for societies, churches, committees or organizations of any kind will, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bills.

In case of errors or omissions in legal or other advertisements, the publishers do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisement.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Courier will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

### MEETING THE STATE DEFICIT.

The legislature will be back on the job tomorrow, prepared to wrestle with the problem of finding new sources of revenue to make up a \$6,000,000 deficit in the state treasury. It is not a cheering prospect, this special session, for legislators whose haste to finish their work and go home is proverbial.

Texas has seldom been faced with a greater financial crisis than the present. Lawmakers profess themselves unable to see where the extra tax burden can be placed. The question seems to resolve itself into one of finding other interests that can be taxed. And yet it is essential that the money be raised in some manner for the maintenance of our public schools, our eleemosynary institutions and our state government.

Greater in importance to Texas than even this emergency is the need for a system whereby such huge deficits may not unexpectedly be created.

Since the enactment of the automatic tax law in 1907 the legislature has felt no responsibility for the ad valorem tax rate. A second cause of deficits is that the legislature rushes pell mell through its work, passing appropriations without in some instances weighing their merits and without knowing whether the available revenue will be enough to cover them. Still a third reason is based entirely on the human equation—members of the legislature, as a rule, find no inducement to seek reelection, and for that reason are not greatly impressed with a sense of their responsibility. Lacking legislative experience when they go to Austin, they do not remain in the legislature long enough to gain it.

Texas can not reach its greatest prosperity under constant recurrence of a situation such as the present. More businesslike methods must in some way be injected into the state government.

Revision of the tax laws appears to be the only method capable of insuring a balance between revenues and appropriations. And until such a balance is found, our schools and other state institutions are bound to suffer.—Galveston News.

### WHY THEY LIKE IT.

If you were to ask twenty people why they like this town, you would probably receive twenty different reasons, with no two alike. Human nature varies just that much.

The editor put the question to a few citizens at random this week, and here are their replies:

One man said: "I like this town because the people are honest, industrious, and not inclined toward snobbishness. It is snobbishness that causes so much factional feeling in many country towns."

His wife was quick to say: "Because it represents much that is good and but little that is bad in community life. That is high praise for any town, but our town deserves it and I am glad to bestow it."

Another, a community booster himself, gave a typical community boosting reply. He said: "I like it because of its progressive spirit. Everybody seems to want to push the town along."

A young woman, who was born here and has lived here all of her life, appreciates the home spirit that is so strong with our people. She answered thusly: "I like this town because it is my home and the people make

me feel that it is my home. I do not see how any one could feel otherwise when all of our people are so friendly and kind."

A man with a mind of his own admires people who are similarly endowed by nature. He said: "I like our town because the people are sociable, but have minds of their own and are not afraid to say what they think. They are not of that wishy washy type known as the 'Me, too' kind."

Another, who is apparently of an appreciative turn of mind, puts it thusly: "Why do I like it? Because it is my home town. It is where I was born, where I have grown to maturity, where I have been clothed and fed and initiated into the ways of the business world. Why shouldn't I like a town that has done so much for me?"

### IMPERTINENT CURIOSITY.

A village correspondent of a country newspaper varied his contribution of small town news items last week by a suggestive quotation from the Scottish critic as applicable to the populations of great cities as to the villages of the land. Said Carlyle:

"There is no more infallible proof of a shallow mind than its curiosity as to the private life of others—their weaknesses, their follies, their mistakes. It can be nothing else but a pitiful, frantic effort of a mind to escape complete emptiness. With this world so crowded with matters of importance, of beauty, of worth, it is self-evident that the only possible reason any mind debases itself with its neighbors' affairs is its incapacity to hold anything else."

In cities it is the avidity with which the multitudes read gossip and detraction of prominent men and families and of common adventurers and a few criminals which proves the presence of the shallow mind in the majority. Circulations of newspapers emphasize the same fact. In Boston, for instance, fondly regarded as the seat of culture and intellect of Bostonians, a newspaper that flaunts every scandal before its readers, and every trivial sensational item in the day's doings, has a circulation in excess of 300,000, while a newspaper most carefully edited and restricted to the publication of "matters of importance, of beauty, and of worth," prints less than 40,000 copies.

If anywhere we might expect a minimum of shallow-mindedness, it would be in Boston and New England, but the home of Hawthorne's Puritan clergyman, "Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale," and of Barrie's "Little Minister" alike were devoted to curiosity and to gossip. The great majority are, as Professor Conklin says, incapable of developing intellectually beyond the requirements of the first year of high school.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

### THE LEAGUE AGAIN.

This country is very much divided on the question of the United States becoming a full member of the League of Nations, and that division is not along party lines.

The league has strong advocates and bitter opponents in both of the political parties.

Millions of Americans are opposed to this country mixing up in European affairs. They dread the possibility of being drawn into another foreign war.

But there are other millions who contend that there can be no stability in world affairs until America takes her stand by the side of the other nations and assumes her share of the burdens and responsibilities of world reconstruction.

Even the wisest men of our nation are at variance on this question.

One thing, however, is morally certain. Unless the nations of Europe reach some fair and just basis of an early settlement of their rapidly growing indifference, thereby making possible a restoration of the industry and commerce of the world, it is but a question of time when the lid will be blown off again and hades will become an iceberg compared to the next furnace of war.

Our first duty is to our own country and to our own people, but undoubtedly we owe a duty to the world in the present crisis.

Just how far that duty should carry us is the question of the hour, and it is a difficult one to solve.

We can not afford to ruin our own country, and neither should we contribute to the collapse of civilization through the withholding of our cooperation and assistance.

Solomon should be alive today.

## THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE AND PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

By V. D. Fugler, Member of the Legislature from Marshall, Texas.

Along with motor vehicles came the demand for improved highways. As the use of highways by such vehicles increased and the economics and conveniences of motor vehicles became more apparent with their use, the problem of building and maintaining highways in character and number to meet the demands upon them by motor vehicles became a public problem. Complications ensued with the increase of carriage by motor vehicles of passengers and freight for hire.

Evolution of the modern highway and the modern use of it by motor cars and motor trucks brought the problem of apportioning to the users of a highway the cost of its construction and maintenance, and also brought the problem of regulating the use of public highways by motor vehicles in common carrier service. The essential features of the transportation utility, so far as the public is concerned, are the same whether it be steam or electric traction vehicles, or motor vehicles on public highways that perform the carrier service.

This progress of a condition and its handling has been working itself out along more or less logical lines in a great many of the states. Experience of men operating lines of motor buses has brought them to agree with other users of the highways and with the traction companies on the broad principles underlying the use of the highways by common carriers. They recognize the need for public regulation alike to protect them and to control competition in the interest of the people generally.

In the course of his most recent message to congress President Harding directed attention to the motor-car transportation situation in the following language:

"With full recognition of motor car transportation we must turn it to the most practical use. It cannot supercede the railway lines, no matter how generously we afford it highways out of the public treasury. If freight traffic by motor were charged with its proper share of highway construction we should find much of it wasteful and more costly than like service by rail. Yet we have paralleled the railways, a most natural line of construction, and thereby taken away from the agency of expected service much of its profitable traffic, for which the taxpayers have been providing highways, whose cost of maintenance is not yet realized.

"The Federal government has a right to inquire into the wisdom of this policy, because the national treasury is contributing largely to this highway construction. Costly highways should be made to serve as feeders rather than competitors to the railroads, and the motor truck should become a co-ordinate factor in our greater distributing system."

It is obvious that the cost of highways is becoming burdensome to the owners of the taxable property that has so far in most states borne the burden of building and maintaining them. It is equally obvious that the common carrier motor vehicles which use such highways are being permitted to earn a return on the investment made by those other people who pay the taxes and build the highways—a thing that is alike unsound in economics and contrary to the public policy which has become firmly committed to the theory that public transportation is a public service and as such subject to such regulation by the State as will assure adequate service without discrimination at a reasonable cost to the user of such service.

Regulation of automobile common carriers as set up in a number of the states places them on all fours with the electric and steam roads insofar as their schedules, rates, and liabilities are concerned. They are required to secure permission of the regulatory bodies in the form of certificates of public convenience and necessity before they may engage in public transportation, and they are restricted in their operations as are the other common carriers.

After meeting the demands of a sound public policy through the regulation of routes, rates, service and all other things that are demanded of other common carriers, the State has to confront the further fact that the wear on the highways by such motor vehicles in common carrier service is a very potent factor in their disintegration. The people who want good roads for their private use are not willing to pay for such roads to be

## Don't Be Fooled

Low Price and High Quality  
Don't Go Together, Stick to

# CALUMET

The Economy **BAKING POWDER**

Never accept "Just as Good" Brands; it will only mean disappointments and failures on bake-day, which are expensive.

**Calumet is a High Grade Baking Powder, Moderate in Price**



BEST BY TEST

**THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER**

When you use it you never spoil any of the expensive ingredients used—such as flour, sugar, eggs and milk.

The sale of Calumet is 2½ times as much as that of any other brand.



used by commercial interests without a reasonable contribution from the latter toward their construction and upkeep. The ad valorem taxes of motor common carriers are almost negligible. It behooves those charged with the responsibility of building and maintaining a state system of roads to work out some plan whereby the owners of vehicles using the public highways for the purpose of promoting their private business will pay their just share of the construction and upkeep of such highways, and the class that uses the highways should be distinguished from the inter-city class.

Automobile manufacturers and dealers and owners of automobiles generally are coming rapidly to see the danger to the motor industry and to the highway systems of the states in the uncontrolled and untaxed use of the State's highways by the commercial agencies.

An instance of this situation which has attracted the attention of the Horse Association of America is a case in point—and it reflects in an unusually frank manner the viewpoint of commercial truck men. A circular offering shares of stock in a motor transportation company contains the following paragraphs:

"The transportation company with fast freight service between cities inherits all the advantages of the railroads without their heavy first invest-

ment. These lines, using the highways already built, do not have to buy right of way. There are no ties, no rails to lay, no grading to do; no hills to cut down; no valleys to fill; no bridges or trestles to erect.

"The highways are ready now to be used."

Congestion of good roads by commercial vehicles has become a menace to the safety of the people who originally conceived the idea of building good roads and whose money has paid for them. The increase in use of public highways by commercial vehicles foreshadows rapid deterioration of such highways; and if a means shall be found to maintain them and add to them to meet the demands of all classes of motor vehicles the thought is unavoidable that the cost of future good roads must be greater because they must be wider.

Convinced that warmer water fish abound in popular waters, Norway has decided to outfit a scientific expedition to investigate in arctic waters.

### Crockett Train Schedule.

South Bound.  
No. 3, Local Passenger 9:56AM  
No. 1, Sunshine Special 2:42PM  
North Bound.  
No. 4, Local Passenger 2:09PM  
No. 2, Sunshine Special 3:13PM  
Effective Feb. 25, 1923.

# Once More

SCHOOL IS NEARING  
ITS CLOSE

Have you a friend who's going to graduate this year? If so, see our School Day books—Girl Graduates' Stunt Books.

Our line of Stationery is most complete. We also have the most delicious candies in town—Norris', the old standby.

**B. F. Chamberlain**  
DRUGGIST

Phone No. 6 Day or Night.



**111** **4** more  
cigarettes  
**24** for **15¢**  
The AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

**TRIAL SHALL BE IN JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

PROVISIONS FOR TAKING UP CASE IN ADJOINING COUNTY INCLUDED.

Austin, Texas, April 19.—The Patterson quo warranto bill was placed on final passage and later the vote by which it passed was reconsidered and spread on the journal in the house late today. Vote on final passage was 75 to 25. Passage came on suspension of rules after an all-day debate on the measure. Numerous amendments were offered to the bill. As passed, the quo warranto bill carried an amendment by Bonham providing that ouster proceedings against county officers on charges of neglect of duty shall be tried in the judicial district in which they live, "unless such judicial district lies wholly within one county," in which case suit may be filed in any adjoining county.

Motion to reconsider the final passage vote was made by Burmeister. Sponsors of the bill said they were informed that an attempt was planned to block passage of the measure in the senate. Under its present status, the bill can be taken up for further consideration. It would still be on final passage if the motion to reconsider was tabled.

**Substitute Amendment.**

The Bonham amendment was a substitute to one by Hull and was adopted by a vote of 71 to 43. The Hull amendment would have restricted the filing of suits only to the judicial district in which the officer resided. An amendment by Purl to provide that a petition signed by twenty-five voters stating their belief that the officer had violated the law would be necessary, before action could be taken was defeated.

Engrossment of the measure followed failure of an effort to postpone indefinitely action on the amended bill.

Representative Patterson, author of the quo warranto bill, spoke in its behalf, citing what he said was a need for some means by which officers could be removed for failure to enforce the laws.

Mr. Carpenter from Dallas declared there was no need for the measure, characterizing the proposal as "running from a ghost." He contended that it would be difficult to obtain witnesses if the cases were taken to distant counties. Lackey replied that there "need be no fear that witnesses would be there."

**Look, Girls**

Sterling Silver Bangles Ladies' and Misses' sizes

75c

See them in the window

**Jno. F. Baker**  
THE REXALL STORE

**STOLEN SECURITIES WORTH OVER TWO MILLION RECOVERED**

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—Nine men were arrested and more than \$2,000,000 of securities, stolen in the daring robbery of a mail truck here April 2, were recovered late today in spectacular raids by detectives, postoffice inspectors and deputy sheriffs in St. Louis county, west of the city.

The loot was found in a luxurious bungalow at Richmond Heights, occupied by William F. Doering, 29 years old, a tire salesman and alleged gangster, who was taken into custody with Theodore Weisman, 28, proprietor of a shoe store in Johnston City, Ill., and William D. Williamson, 46, who said he was employed as a yardman by Doering. In addition six other men were arrested on suspicion at Clayton, the county seat, in connection with the holdup.

The raiding party obtained a search warrant and made a systematic search of Doering's residence. In the attic in an old suit case the officers discovered most of the loot taken from the mail truck. The majority consisted of unsigned notes of the Federal Land Bank.

A small arsenal, including sawed-off shotguns, dynamite caps, fuses, revolvers and automatic shotguns were taken from hiding places by the officers, who declared these were the type of weapons that victims of the robbery told the police the bandits carried.

The six men arrested on suspicion were taken into custody in and about the courthouse at Clayton, where William P. Colbeck, alleged leader of a notorious gang, was on trial charged with burglary. The men, according to authorities, are implicated directly and indirectly in the mail robbery. Their names were withheld.

Two of the nine men arrested, Doering and Williamson, are believed to have been participants in the holdup in which six bandits took part, according to the police, who said their descriptions fitted descriptions given by the holdup victims.

**Government Seeks to Stop Trading Where Sugar Is Not Owned.**

New York, April 19.—United States Attorney William Hayward filed a civil suit for the government today to enjoin the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and its clearing association from further trading in sugar futures unless backed up by actual ownership or control of the sugar dealt with.

Subpenas were issued for twenty-three members and officers of the exchange and its clearing association for a hearing April 30 on the application of the government for a preliminary injunction against trading in sugar futures pending a final hearing.

Several brokers complained today that the government investigators had led them to believe that in the course of their investigation of sugar transactions for the first three months of this year, they had found nothing irregular in the business transacted on the exchange. "And now we are joking with one another about practicing the Atlanta lock step," said one.

United States Attorney Hayward, who was in charge locally of the investigation which resulted in the suit, characterized the procedure as "united effort on the part of the federal officials to make the gamblers in sugar remove the roulette wheel from the American breakfast table."

It was said at Mr. Hayward's office that there is every indication that the supply of sugar is normal and that the demand is also normal for the present time of year. Only the price is abnormal, it was said.

**NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.**

The State of Texas, County of Houston.

In probate court. The State of Texas, to any sheriff or any constable of Houston county, GREETING: You are hereby commanded to cause to be published in the Crockett Courier, a newspaper of general circulation published in said county, at least once a week for ten consecutive days before the return day hereof, the following notice:

The State of Texas. To all persons interested in Estate of H. J. Arledge, deceased, Mrs. Jennie B. Arledge has filed in the County Court of Houston County, Texas, an application for the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of H. J. Arledge, deceased, and for letters testamentary, which said proceeding will be heard by said Court on the 13th day of May, 1923, at the Court House of said County, in Crockett, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said Estate are required to appear and answer said proceeding, should they desire to do so.

Herein fail not, but have you before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Crockett, Texas, this 4th day of April, 1923. W. D. Collins, Clerk County Court, Houston County, Texas.

Miss Ruth Studdert, a society girl of Seattle, Wash., has dedicated her life to the study of fish, to help her native city.

**THIS LETTER FROM TOM DICK ALDRICH**

Denver, Colorado, April 18, 1923.

Editor Courier: It has been several weeks since we received our last copy of the Courier. It is not due to the Courier not being properly mailed from your office, but to the fact that I was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C., then back to Denver. Will be very glad if you will change the address to Denver. We always enjoy reading the Courier.

I would like to give you a brief story of "insulin," the recently discovered serum for treatment of diabetes: "Insulin," a pancreatic fluid, is used as a sub-cutaneous injection, given in graduated doses of two to ten ccs. It is not adapted to cases of diabetes which can be regulated by diet. Its greatest value is in the treatment of cases verging on coma. It is said to save lives of individuals, who, in former years, succumbed in spite of the best medical care.

So much publicity had been given this serum by the Medical Journal, Literary Digest, and other reliable publications, that I made application to the Veterans' Bureau for the treatment. My request was granted and I was immediately transferred to the naval hospital, Washington, one of the six leading hospitals in the United States that are allowed to use this serum. Insulin is not on the market at present.

Upon entering the hospital, the various blood chemistries were made after which I was given a very low diet which was gradually built up to a high carbohydrate diet, blood sugar showing 400. "Insulin" was then injected into my arm, bringing the blood sugar down to normal, 100.

On days when the serum is used no food is taken until noon. The serum is injected at 11:45 a. m.

"Insulin" evidently was not adapted to my special case, as there was no marked improvement in my condition, but the treatment left me in an extremely nervous state. The treatment affected several other patients, who were taking it at this time, in the same manner. I would advise anyone contemplating taking this treatment to investigate thoroughly before doing so.

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Sincerely yours, T. R. Aldrich.

**Lincoln's Wife Had Four Brothers Who Were Confederates.**

New Orleans, La., April 12.—General Julian S. Carr, commander in chief of the confederate veterans, today occupied fifteen minutes of the convention's time with a detailed report on the part played in the war by the four brothers and four sisters of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the president. All of the four brothers served in the confederate army and each of the four sisters was married to a confederate soldier.

Dr. George Todd Lincoln was a surgeon in a hospital in Richmond, Va., during the war and is buried in Camden, S. C.; Samuel B. Todd was with the Louisiana troops and was killed in battle at Corinth, Miss.; David F. Todd commanded a confederate battery at Vicksburg and died in a hospital from natural causes; Alex H. Todd was killed in battle at Baton Rouge, La.

Of the sisters, Emily Todd, still living in Lexington, Ky., is the widow of General Ben Harding Helm, commander of the famous orphans' brigade of Kentucky. General Helm was killed in Battle at Chickamauga in 1863. Martha Todd was the wife of C. B. White, who served with the Alabama troops. Katherine Todd was the wife of Wallace Kerr, who served with General Lee throughout the war, and the fourth sister was the wife of Colonel D. D. Alton of Alabama, who also was in General Lee's command.

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Important: Our better grade "SURE-FIT'S" are specially treated so that they shed showers. Thus they keep their shape, last longer, look better, and give you 100% comfort on a rainy day.

AND that's only one reason why "SURE-FIT" is the world's most comfortable cap. No elastic to bind the forehead. The simple adjusting

**"SURE-FIT"**  
Pat. March 14, 1922  
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MILLAR & BERRY  
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ADJUSTABLE—by a small, invisible strap, to your varying head-size.

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The proceedings are the most sweeping ever instituted by the federal government in its effort to curb speculation in the necessities of life.

**Russ Financed Communism Grips Country, Says Burns.**

El Paso, Texas, April 15.—Communism, fostered and financed by the Russian soviets, spells the most difficult problem confronting the United States department of justice, William J. Burns, chief of the bureau of investigation, department of justice, de-

clared here today upon his arrival from San Antonio.

"It is not a theory, but a fact, that millions of dollars are being spent in the United States by Russia to spread communistic propaganda," Mr. Burns said. "The communist movement is gaining strength especially in large industrial centers and is being closely watched by members of our department. While the problem confronting us is a difficult one, it is only a matter of time before the government will succeed in removing the menace."

Bomb plots have decreased in number during the past year, the department chief said. Instead of planting bombs and proceeding by the method of "direct action" radicals of today plan to kill individuals who stand in their way, he said.

"Radical literature in alarming quantities is being distributed throughout the country," Mr. Burns said. "There are radicals practically everywhere."

Advertising today is taking on a new phase, and is telling of the many uses a commodity may be put to, as well as telling about the commodity itself. Formerly most advertising told how "good" the article was, or that it was the "best made" or something like that. The program has changed, and instead of applying this method, advertisers are now continually telling how to use the article or product in many different ways.

Firestone says: "Be sure that you have quality in your product and truth in your advertising and the customer will return as a customer, not complainer."

**LARGE VARIETY AND COMPLETE STOCKS**

**SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY**

- 10 lbs Sugar ----- \$1.00
- 1 can pure country-made Syrup ----- 85c
- 3 cans Lye ----- 25c
- 3 sacks Durham ----- 25c
- Tobacco ----- 25c
- 1 sack Cream Meal ----- 65c

**G. H. PARKER**  
Groceries and Feed

**MARCHEL NEIL**  
MILLER

If you want good flour try a sack of Marechal Neil.



## The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from Courier Building

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 10c per line.

Parties ordering advertising or printing for societies, churches, committees or organizations of any kind will, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bills.

In case of errors or omissions in legal or other advertisements, the publishers do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisement.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Courier will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

### MEETING THE STATE DEFICIT.

The legislature will be back on the job tomorrow, prepared to wrestle with the problem of finding new sources of revenue to make up a \$6,000,000 deficit in the state treasury. It is not a cheering prospect, this special session, for legislators whose haste to finish their work and go home is proverbial.

Texas has seldom been faced with a greater financial crisis than the present. Lawmakers profess themselves unable to see where the extra tax burden can be placed. The question seems to resolve itself into one of finding other interests that can be taxed. And yet it is essential that the money be raised in some manner for the maintenance of our public schools, our eleemosynary institutions and our state government.

Greater in importance to Texas than even this emergency is the need for a system whereby such huge deficits may not unexpectedly be created.

Since the enactment of the automatic tax law in 1907 the legislature has felt no responsibility for the ad valorem tax rate. A second cause of deficits is that the legislature rushes pell mell through its work, passing appropriations without in some instances weighing their merits and without knowing whether the available revenue will be enough to cover them. Still a third reason is based entirely on the human equation—members of the legislature, as a rule, find no inducement to seek re-election, and for that reason are not greatly impressed with a sense of their responsibility. Lacking legislative experience when they go to Austin, they do not remain in the legislature long enough to gain it.

Texas can not reach its greatest prosperity under constant recurrence of a situation such as the present. More businesslike methods must in some way be injected into the state government.

Revision of the tax laws appears to be the only method capable of insuring a balance between revenues and appropriations. And until such a balance is found, our schools and other state institutions are bound to suffer.—Galveston News.

### WHY THEY LIKE IT.

If you were to ask twenty people why they like this town, you would probably receive twenty different reasons, with no two alike. Human nature varies just that much.

The editor put the question to a few citizens at random this week, and here are their replies:

One man said: "I like this town because the people are honest, industrious, and not inclined toward snobishness. It is snobishness that causes so much factional feeling in many country towns."

His wife was quick to say: "Because it represents much that is good and but little that is bad in community life. That is high praise for any town, but our town deserves it and I am glad to bestow it."

Another, a community booster himself, gave a typical community boosting reply. He said: "I like it because of its progressive spirit. Everybody seems to want to push the town along."

A young woman, who was born here and has lived here all of her life, appreciates the home spirit that is so strong with our people. She answered thusly: "I like this town because it is my home and the people make

me feel that it is my home. I do not see how any one could feel otherwise when all of our people are so friendly and kind."

A man with a mind of his own admires people who are similarly endowed by nature. He said: "I like our town because the people are sociable, but have minds of their own and are not afraid to say what they think. They are not of that wishy washy type known as the 'Me, too' kind."

Another, who is apparently of an appreciative turn of mind, puts it thusly: "Why do I like it? Because it is my home town. It is where I was born, where I have grown to maturity, where I have been clothed and fed and initiated into the ways of the business world. Why shouldn't I like a town that has done so much for me?"

### IMPERTINENT CURIOSITY.

A village correspondent of a country newspaper varied his contribution of small town news items last week by a suggestive quotation from the Scottish critic as applicable to the populations of great cities as to the villages of the land. Said Carlyle:

"There is no more infallible proof of a shallow mind than its curiosity as to the private life of others—their weaknesses, their follies, their mistakes. It can be nothing else but a pitiful, frantic effort of a mind to escape complete emptiness. With this world so crowded with matters of importance, of beauty, of worth, it is self-evident that the only possible reason any mind debases itself with its neighbors' affairs is its incapacity to hold anything else."

In cities it is the avidity with which the multitudes read gossip and detraction of prominent men and families and of common adventurers and a few criminals which proves the presence of the shallow mind in the majority. Circulations of newspapers emphasize the same fact. In Boston, for instance, fondly regarded as the seat of culture and intellect of Bostonians, a newspaper that flaunts every scandal before its readers, and every trivial sensational item in the day's doings, has a circulation in excess of 300,000, while a newspaper most carefully edited and restricted to the publication of "matters of importance, of beauty, and of worth," prints less than 40,000 copies.

If anywhere we might expect a minimum of shallow-mindedness, it would be in Boston and New England, but the home of Hawthorne's Puritan clergyman, "Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale," and of Barrie's "Little Minister" alike were devoted to curiosity and to gossip. The great majority are, as Professor Conklin says, incapable of developing intellectually beyond the requirements of the first year of high school.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

### THE LEAGUE AGAIN.

This country is very much divided on the question of the United States becoming a full member of the League of Nations, and that division is not along party lines.

The league has strong advocates and bitter opponents in both of the political parties.

Millions of Americans are opposed to this country mixing up in European affairs. They dread the possibility of being drawn into another foreign war.

But there are other millions who contend that there can be no stability in world affairs until America takes her stand by the side of the other nations and assumes her share of the burdens and responsibilities of world reconstruction.

Even the wisest men of our nation are at variance on this question.

One thing, however, is morally certain. Unless the nations of Europe reach some fair and just basis of an early settlement of their rapidly growing indifference, thereby making possible a restoration of the industry and commerce of the world, it is but a question of time when the lid will be blown off again and hades will become an iceberg compared to the next furnace of war.

Our first duty is to our own country and to our own people, but undoubtedly we owe a duty to the world in the present crisis.

Just how far that duty should carry us is the question of the hour, and it is a difficult one to solve.

We can not afford to ruin our own country, and neither should we contribute to the collapse of civilization through the withholding of our cooperation and assistance.

Solomon should be alive today.

### THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE AND PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

By V. D. Fugler, Member of the Legislature from Marshall, Texas.

Along with motor vehicles came the demand for improved highways. As the use of highways by such vehicles increased and the economics and conveniences of motor vehicles became more apparent with their use, the problem of building and maintaining highways in character and number to meet the demands upon them by motor vehicles became a public problem. Complications ensued with the increase of carriage by motor vehicles of passengers and freight for hire.

Evolution of the modern highway and the modern use of it by motor cars and motor trucks brought the problem of apportioning to the users of a highway the cost of its construction and maintenance, and also brought the problem of regulating the use of public highways by motor vehicles in common carrier service. The essential features of the transportation utility, so far as the public is concerned, are the same whether it be steam or electric traction vehicles, or motor vehicles on public highways that perform the carrier service.

This progress of a condition and its handling has been working itself out along more or less logical lines in a great many of the states. Experience of men operating lines of motor busses has brought them to agree with other users of the highways and with the traction companies on the broad principles underlying the use of the highways by common carriers. They recognize the need for public regulation alike to protect them and to control competition in the interest of the people generally.

In the course of his most recent message to congress President Harding directed attention to the motor-car transportation situation in the following language:

"With full recognition of motor car transportation we must turn it to the most practical use. It cannot supercede the railway lines, no matter how generously we afford it highways out of the public treasury. If freight traffic by motor were charged with its proper share of highway construction we should find much of it wasteful and more costly than like service by rail. Yet we have paralleled the railways, a most natural line of construction, and thereby taken away from the agency of expected service much of its profitable traffic, for which the taxpayers have been providing highways, whose cost of maintenance is not yet realized.

"The Federal government has a right to inquire into the wisdom of this policy, because the national treasury is contributing largely to this highway construction. Costly highways should be made to serve as feeders rather than competitors to the railroads, and the motor truck should become a co-ordinate factor in our greater distributing system."

It is obvious that the cost of highways is becoming burdensome to the owners of the taxable property that has so far in most states borne the burden of building and maintaining them. It is equally obvious that the common carrier motor vehicles which use such highways are being permitted to earn a return on the investment made by those other people who pay the taxes and build the highways—a thing that is alike unsound in economics and contrary to the public policy which has become firmly committed to the theory that public transportation is a public service and as such subject to such regulation by the State as will assure adequate service without discrimination at a reasonable cost to the user of such service.

Regulation of automobile common carriers as set up in a number of the states places them on all fours with the electric and steam roads insofar as their schedules, rates, and liabilities are concerned. They are required to secure permission of the regulatory bodies in the form of certificates of public convenience and necessity before they may engage in public transportation, and they are restricted in their operations as are the other common carriers.

After meeting the demands of a sound public policy through the regulation of routes, rates, service and all other things that are demanded of other common carriers, the State has to confront the further fact that the wear on the highways by such motor vehicles in common carrier service is a very potent factor in their disintegration. The people who want good roads for their private use are not willing to pay for such roads to be

## Don't Be Fooled

Low Price and High Quality  
Don't Go Together, Stick to

# CALUMET

The Economy **BAKING POWDER**

Never accept "Just as Good" Brands; it will only mean disappointments and failures on bake-day, which are expensive.

**Calumet is a High Grade Baking Powder, Moderate in Price**



BEST BY TEST

When you use it you never spoil any of the expensive ingredients used—such as flour, sugar, eggs and milk.

The sale of Calumet is 2½ times as much as that of any other brand.



**THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER**

used by commercial interests without a reasonable contribution from the latter toward their construction and upkeep. The ad valorem taxes of motor common carriers are almost negligible. It behooves those charged with the responsibility of building and maintaining a state system of roads to work out some plan whereby the owners of vehicles using the public highways for the purpose of promoting their private business will pay their just share of the construction and upkeep of such highways, and the class that uses the highways should be distinguished from the inter-city class.

Automobile manufacturers and dealers and owners of automobiles generally are coming rapidly to see the danger to the motor industry and to the highway systems of the states in the uncontrolled and untaxed use of the State's highways by the commercial agencies.

An instance of this situation which has attracted the attention of the Horse Association of America is a case in point—and it reflects in an unusually frank manner the viewpoint of commercial truck men. A circular offering shares of stock in a motor transportation company contains the following paragraphs: "The transportation company with fast freight service between cities inherits all the advantages of the railroads without their heavy first invest-

ment. These lines, using the highways already built, do not have to buy right of way. There are no ties, no rails to lay, no grading to do; no hills to cut down; no valleys to fill; no bridges or trestles to erect.

"The highways are ready now to be used."

Congestion of good roads by commercial vehicles has become a menace to the safety of the people who originally conceived the idea of building good roads and whose money has paid for them. The increase in use of public highways by commercial vehicles foreshadows rapid deterioration of such highways; and if a means shall be found to maintain them and add to them to meet the demands of all classes of motor vehicles the thought is unavoidable that the cost of future good roads must be greater because they must be wider.

Convinced that warmer water fish abound in popular waters, Norway has decided to outfit a scientific expedition to investigate in arctic waters.

### Crockett Train Schedule.

South Bound.  
No. 3, Local Passenger 9:56AM  
No. 1, Sunshine Special 2:42PM  
North Bound.  
No. 4, Local Passenger 2:09PM  
No. 2, Sunshine Special 3:13PM  
Effective Feb. 25, 1923.

# Once More

SCHOOL IS NEARING  
ITS CLOSE

Have you a friend who's going to graduate this year? If so, see our School Day books—Girl Graduates' Stunt Books.

Our line of Stationery is most complete. We also have the most delicious candies in town—Norris', the old standby.

## B. F. Chamberlain

DRUGGIST

Phone No. 6 Day or Night.



# Super Dry Battery

Guaranteed For Three Years,  
Including Service

You have often wondered why there wasn't a Battery built that you would not have to look after. It's here!

**SUPERIOR  
UNIVERSAL  
POWERFUL  
EFFICIENT  
RELIABLE**

**NO WATER  
NO  
WORRY  
NO  
ATTENTION**

And don't forget we repair and recharge any make of Battery.

USE A SUPER ON YOUR CAR

You'll Find It At

## ROBERTSON'S

Phone 383

In the High Building

### LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Ernest Clark is here from Mineral Wells.

R. L. Shivers for dry goods, shoes and notions. tf.

See R. L. Shivers for the famous Texas Maid cultivator. tf.

Mrs. J. I. Jones of Waco is visiting her mother, Mrs. Louise Leediker.

Mrs. Lyman J. Knox is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lee Wagner, in Houston.

Miss Johnnie Patton has returned from school at Baylor University, Waco.

When you buy your groceries from H. J. Phillips you get quality as well as quantity. It.

Misses Irene and Florence Satterwhite were at home from school in Huntsville for the week-end.

Buy your groceries where you can get your cow, horse and chicken feed. We deliver. H. J. Phillips. It.

Wanted to buy—a pair of good, young mules, to weigh around 1200 pounds each. John C. Millar. 2t.

Miss Hulamae English spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. English, in Kennard.

W. H. Denny Jr. and Davis Denny, with the Texas Company in Houston, are spending their vacations in the old home town.

Miss Essie Parker of Dallas is at home for two weeks on account of the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Billie Parker, at Augusta last week.

#### Wanted.

Peas and peanuts. tf.  
Jas. S. Shivers.

#### For Rent.

Suite of rooms for rent. All conveniences. Mrs. Thos. Self. 2t.

#### Excellent Farm for Sale.

The Gossett place, a mile from Court House. Live in city and country, too. See Thos. Self. 2t.

#### Notice.

The Houston County Singing Convention will meet at Enterprise May 5 and 6th. Vaughn quartet special attraction. Karl Leediker. 2t.

#### Lost Dog.

Lost on Saturday, April 21, one pale red dog, part shepherd. Good for cattle. Reward for recovery. J. M. Taylor, Kennard, Texas. It.\*

#### Farm Machinery.

Have for sale cheap some farm machinery and implements, including hay press. 2t.  
Mrs. S. A. Cook.

R. L. Shivers Feed Co. has plenty of corn and other feed. tf.

John Waller, after spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Waller, in this city, returned Sunday to his studies at A. & M. College.

#### For Sale.

Two registered Jersey bull calves, 4 and 8 months old. 2t.  
A. W. Ellis.

#### Room for Rent.

Three rooms suitable for light house-keeping. 2t.  
Mrs. S. A. Cook.

#### Notice.

The Methodist ladies are endeavoring to hold their May fete about the fourth of May. A more detailed write-up will appear later.

#### For Sale or Trade.

Five residence lots, with new house and barn. Will trade for small farm if farm is not encumbered. C. W. Jones, tf.  
Crockett, Texas.

#### Mrs. Nelson Dead.

Mrs. L. O. Nelson, who was reported seriously ill Wednesday, died Wednesday night. Mrs. Nelson leaves the husband and four children. She was a member of the Baptist church. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the family residence and interment will follow at 4 o'clock. Further mention will appear next week.

#### Card of Thanks.

We desire in this brief way to express our sincerest thanks to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of thoughtfulness during the brief illness of our husband and father, also for the beautiful floral offerings and kind expressions of sympathy. May God's richest blessings rest on you, one and all, is our prayer. It.\*  
Mrs. S. E. Jensen and Children.

#### Will Ask for New Bridge.

Mayor C. L. Edmiston and J. C. Millar of the street committee will go to Houston today (Thursday) to confer with President T. A. Hamilton of the L-G. N. railroad in regard to replacing the old wooden trestle in west Crockett with a modern steel structure. The city council proposes to widen the street under the railroad if the railroad company will put in a new, steel trestle.

#### For Sale at a Bargain.

The Hayslip place 1 3/4 miles south of Crockett, containing 135 acres—about 100 acres in cultivation, well improved in every way, and clear of oil lease with the exception of 25 acres held by the Porter Oil Co. This property adjoins their holdings. For price and terms call on C. W. Jones, Crockett, Texas. tf.

## SOME NEWS OF THE CROCKETT OIL FIELD

Drilling is progressing in the Driskell well at a depth between 3300 and 3400 feet. The drill has penetrated to the interesting point and developments may be daily expected from now on.

Mr. George L. Porter of the Porter Oil Company is on a business trip north. Nothing will be done in the Porter well until he returns, which may be several weeks.

Drilling machinery is at the Augusta location, but the Courier's information is that nothing has been done.

Go to R. L. Shivers for prices on all kinds of groceries. tf.

Hermie Howard Wins Sunny South Shoot.

Jim McLean returned Sunday from Houston, where he attended and participated in the big shoot held in that city last week end. Hermie Howard, well known here and brother of J. W. Howard, won out in the final event, and is now champion trap shooter of the state.

We clip the following from the Houston Post:

"Howard, recently moved to Houston, was generally known as a consistent performer at the trap, but his ability in the handicap was doubted. He proved beyond any argument Saturday that he has two great perquisites of a trap shooter, a clear eye and plenty of courage. He didn't falter at any time, and hit the targets plum in the center. Only once did he show a sign of weakening and that was when the trap was sprung too quickly. He managed to get his bird, however."—Grapeland Messenger.

#### Missionary Social Meeting.

The home of Mrs. Louise Leediker gave the setting for a delightful social affair Monday afternoon of this week, the occasion serving as a reception to the Methodist ladies, this being their regular social meeting day.

A large crowd was present and every one endeavored to make the affair a pleasing one. Red geraniums gave an attractive touch of color throughout the room. In the dining room these lovely blossoms centered the table.

Our theme for the afternoon was Korea. A very instructive talk on the religious customs of Korea was given by Mrs. John McConnell, also a Korean missionary play staged. Those taking part in the play were Mes-

dames Joe Adams, C. M. Magoon and Chas. Sexton.

Following this, delicious refreshments of cake and ice cream were served. Mrs. Leediker was assisted in hostess duties by Mesdames Henderson, Madden, Tom Hairston, Walden, McCarty, Capriellian, Powers and J. I. Jones. Reporter.

The center of the willow furniture industry in the United States is at Liverpool, on the Oswego river, near Syracuse, N. Y.

Bees born in autumn live till the following year, but those that hatch out in the summer seem to work themselves to death, and die in about six weeks.

Extending about a mile, 3000 mourners marched in a funeral procession in a rural community in England recently.

# Clearance Sale

OPENS SATURDAY  
APRIL 28TH

All Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ready-to-wear

AT COST

Every item in the house On Sale.

COME EXPECTING  
BARGAINS

## Crockett Dry Goods Company

IF YOU NEED

# Planter Repairs

SEE US

WE FURNISH REPAIRS FOR

MOLINE

OLIVER

LEDBETTER AND

EMPRESS PLANTERS

Please consider this a personal invitation to visit our place of business and examine our implements and farm machinery. If you are not fully acquainted with their merits it is worth a trip merely to see them. It is this same machinery and these same implements with which many farmers are becoming more prosperous every day.

MAKE THIS A YEAR OF  
INCREASED PROFITS

## Smith-Murchison Hardware Company



# Dollar Day

**Friday-Saturday-Monday, 27th 28th 30th**  
**Splash!** You have no idea how big a splash your Dollar can make until you come here and spend it on some of the unusual Dollar Day bargains we have to offer. Just think, for \$1 you can get

<b>LADIES' HOSE</b> Black and brown, a good value, worth 20c pair, extra special, 10 pair ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>APRONS</b> One lot of Fancy Aprons, fancy trimmed, worth \$2.50, special ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>BROWN DOMESTIC</b> A good value, worth 15c yard, a limited quantity only, 10 yards for ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>FANCY SILKS</b> In beautiful plaids, checks and stripes, 36 inches wide, worth \$1.75 yard, the ----- <b>\$1.00</b>
<b>TABLE DAMASK</b> 72 inches wide, beautiful designs to select from, 2 yards ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>FANCY PERCALES</b> 30 pieces of Fancy Percales, worth 10c yard, 20 yards to customer, 20 yards ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>MEN'S FELT HATS</b> Black and white, all sizes, special ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>MEN'S UNION SUITS</b> Made of fine Nainsook, all sizes, during our sale, 2 for ----- <b>\$1.00</b>
<b>BLUE WORK SHIRTS</b> Good values, all sizes, 2 for ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>SEWING THREAD</b> Best 6 cord sewing thread, white and black 25 spools ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>LADIES' HOSE</b> Black Silk, guaranteed quality worth \$1.00 pair, 2 pair for ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>HOUSE SLIPPERS</b> Ladies' Felt House Slippers, all colors and sizes, extra special ----- <b>\$1.00</b>
<b>LADIES' WAISTS</b> Made of Dimity Voiles and Organadies, all sizes, priced up to \$2.50, only ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>TISSUE GINGHAMS</b> Beautiful patterns, worth 75c yard, 2 yards for ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>CHILDREN'S HOSE</b> A good ribbed hose, colors black and brown, sizes 5 to 9 1/2, 9 pair ----- <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>MEN'S SHIRTS</b> These shirts are made of extra heavy Percale and Madras, all sizes ----- <b>\$1.00</b>

## COOPER-POSEY COMPANY

CROCKETT

SUCCESSORS TO C. P. O'BANNON

TEXAS

**ETERNITY.**

I know of banks where the wild thymes blow;  
 I know a spot whereon wild flowers will grow;  
 I know of one whose form is there below—  
 The cruelty of Fate has willed it so.

The same to me, your memory always fair,  
 If you could sit within this empty chair,  
 And all of worth for me could not compare;  
 With your dear hand to stray upon my hair,  
 To feel and know and see you sitting there.

The world will move amidst the busy throng,  
 Thy omnipresence keeps from doing wrong,  
 And fills the hour with love for one sweet song—  
 You sang of journeys there not very long.

Our hopes and fears, no time can erase,  
 None knows a mask where on a smiling face;  
 The turmoil of the busy day to keep the pace,  
 Then after all the only resting place.  
 —Marietta Stephenson.

**NACOGDOCHES, OF COURSE.**

Mr. J. L. Jordan, one of the best known traveling men of East Texas, was calling on our business men today. Mr. Jordan's home is at Crockett, but he is frank enough to admit that it ought to be at Nacogdoches. Our own "Doc" Smith, himself a "native son" of Crockett, joins Mr. Jordan in this admission. "Doc" says and nearly everybody else knows it's true—that he is speaking from actual experience when he says Nacogdoches is a better town than Crockett. However, Doc says he hopes Billie and Tammie Aiken of the Crockett Courier will not see this statement. You see, it's this way: When "Doc" goes back to the old home town, which he does with pleasurable regularity, he sees that his love for his native village grows with each passing year, and that after all, there's no place like Crockett.

Mr. Jordan has been "making" Nacogdoches for a full quarter of a century, which interesting fact is not the least indicated by his youthful appearance. Truth is, Mr. Jordan seems to hold his age about as well as his customers. He declares that, regardless of his loyalty to Crockett, Nacogdoches is the best city on his beat. He makes both Beaumont and Houston—Nacogdoches Sentinel.

**BEATING HIGH FREIGHT RATES.**

In complaining against the high freight rates demanded by the railroads, the farmers are not without valid reasons. No other class of the people has been more directly affected adversely than has the producer of

## CROCKETT THEATRE

First Night Show Starts at  
 7:45 p. m. Promptly

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF  
 APRIL 30 TO MAY 5

MONDAY AND TUESDAY  
 APRIL 30 AND MAY 1

**"SKIN DEEP"**

Fictionized by Harry Carr from the Thomas H. Ince Feature Drama  
 Starring Milton Sills, Florence Vidor and others.

World war furnishes "live echo" for Thomas H. Ince drama of today. The story of a cool and clever crook; of a remarkable escape from prison; enlistment in the world's war; of being wounded in battle front; nursed back to life by a beautiful nurse; operated on by skilled surgeons. A complete reform of body and soul; return home and head police that cleans up a gang of crooks and meets the young lady that nursed him back to life. Also a special musical program by Miss Clarie Elliott.

**PROGRAM.**

Music ----- Mrs. Wells.  
 Solo (selected) ----- Mr. Ewin Hail.  
 Chorus.  
 Misses Florence Arledge, Archie Mae Satterwhite, Katherine Powell, Liza

agricultural commodities. Not only has the price of his product been decreased by the inflated rates, but the prices of what he has to buy has been proportionately increased.

The farmers have a remedy that will relieve this situation, at least partially, if they are prepared to use it. That remedy is to produce more of what they require at home, and thus avoid the necessity of transporting many of their requirements.

From a recent survey conducted by the Federal department of agriculture it is found that the farmers of the country produce locally only about 60 per cent of their home requirements. The other 40 per cent is brought in by rail. Twenty-five thousand farmers told Secretary Wallace they believed at least 80 per cent of their needs could be produced at home easily.

In this part of the country the percentage of the farmer's requirements

McCormell, Katherine Cook, Alta Stokes and Bessie Berry.

Solo, "Bluebird" ----- Miss Katherine Powell.  
 Solo, "Since You've Turned the Sunshine to Rain," Mr. William McConnell.

Admission, 25c and 50c.

Matinee Tuesday 3:30.

Every ex-service man in America should see "Skin Deep."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

Betty Compson in

**"ALWAYS THE WOMAN"**

A flaming romance of the desert. The story of a courageous little American actress who pitted Yankee strategy against the ruthless cunning of an amorous Egyptian shiek.

THURSDAY, MAY 3

Monte Blue and Jacqueline in

**"PERFECT CRIME"**

Presented by Allan Duran.  
 A comedy drama from the Saturday Evening Post story.

FRIDAY, MAY 4

Gladys Walton in

**"A DANGEROUS GAME"**

A sparkling story of youth, love and adventure, with a novel twist that will surprise and delight all.

SATURDAY, MAY 5

**"BUFFALO BILL"**

Chapter 16.

Playlet: "Come Clean." Comedy: "Henpecked."

sities and avoids paying freight at all. The high rates hit him only then on those things he ships out.

Diversification of crops for various reasons has been advocated in the South for many years. The present freight rates add emphasis to the desirability of the policy of "hog and hominy" for the Southern farms.—Houston Post.

Child wives in Calcutta are estimated at 18,256. Of these, 14,000 are between 10 and 15 years of age.

The variations in the vitamin activity of cod liver oil are believed to be due to changes in the diet of the fish from which it is obtained or to seasonal variation in their physiological condition.

The world's largest extinct volcano, the crater of which is said to be large enough to hold the city of Philadelphia, is on the island of Maui, in Hawaii National park.

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