

TEACHERS' RESOLUTIONS TAKE SENATOR GORE TO TASK

Military Training and Medical Inspection in Schools Also Is Endorsed by Association.

In session last week the State Teachers' Association passed resolutions urging military training in the public schools, regular medical inspection of pupils, and legislation forbidding all school work the State to pass any language that might be construed as a slur on the military.

Another resolution took Senator Gore strongly to task for his attitude toward the Government's war measures, and his position in other ways toward matters of public welfare.

Legislation fixing minimum salaries for school teachers was endorsed, and a bill to that effect will be presented to the next session of the State Legislature.

DURANT'S TO FLORIDA BY MOTOR

From St. Petersburg (City News)

A very enthusiastic party arrived at this morning in their Studebaker six from Durant, Oklahoma. Included in the party were Mrs. J. M. Patton, Miss Edna Barlow and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Gunn. Mrs. Gunn was formerly Miss Edith Holter, having been married in October. The party made the trip of 2,000 miles in 11 days, being free from all tire and car trouble throughout the entire trip. They report the roads good, when the length of the trip is considered. They will be at their home at 167 Seventh avenue south for the winter season.

NO DRUGS—NO MEDICINE—NO SURGERY The Healthful, Restorative, Regenerative Method of Drugless Healing CHIROPRACTIC

My Record from October 1916 to November 1917 in Durant 96 Per Cent of Satisfied Patients.

"If there is a fact known to scientific medicine, that fact is that major operations on the pelvic organs of women, with, or a tendency to, insanity, only aggravates the condition, and yet there is scarcely a female brought before the lunacy commission of Dallas, Tex., of which the writer is a member, who has not had from one to five mutilating operations performed on her." Venie Armstrong, M. D.

Lady Patients:—In no line of diseases do we have better success than in the various diseases and ailments which affect womanhood. Benefits are promptly shown without the annoyance which they are subject to under other treatments, the proper nerve supply being restored. Normal functions are quickly re-established.

"Thousands of desperate cases of chronic diseases could be easily cured if someone had sense enough to tell the poor victim to quit taking medicine."—C. S. Carr, M. D., Columbia Medical Journal.

"The cause of physical disorders is subluxations. This cause can be corrected by spinal adjustments by the trained hands of the educated Chiropractor."—G. H. Patchen, M. D., New York City.

Palmer School of Chiropractic, Chiropractic Fountain-Head.

Office Hours— 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. PHONE 533

DR. H. G. BENTLEY "CHIROPRACTOR"

Rooms 15-17-19-21 Grider Building DURANT, OKLA.

Weekly War News Digest

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts from Washington, D. C.

No News from the Soldier Means That He Is All Right.

Although the failure to receive letters from men in the service is not pleasant to relatives and friends at home, the adage "no news is good news" never was more true than at present. The report of every casualty at home or abroad is immediately wired or cabled to officials at Washington, being relayed from there without loss of time to the emergency address of the soldier or sailor effected. It is also at once released for publication in the news papers. No news of casualties has or will be held up.

No man in the service has received orders not to write home; he has, on the contrary, been urged to keep in touch with relatives and friends. The forces in France have at their disposal postcards giving general information in regard to health and the receipt of letters and parcels, which may be dispatched without payment of postage.

Care is taken to see that mail intended for soldiers and sailors reaches them promptly. Where the regiment and company designation of a soldier is not known it may be secured by application to the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C. In one week, 1,674 letters with insufficient addresses were received at this office. On 1,222 the addresses were completed and they were forwarded, 123 were returned to sender, 58 went to the dead-letter office because sender's addresses were not given, and the balance were held up with the view that the addresses might be completed later.

The Village Tailor Can Now See Service With Overseas Forces.

Men from 15 trades have opportunity to enlist in the army of skillful workmen being formed to go to France with the American forces, and are promised experience as near the fighting lines as the airplanes can be built.

Cobblers and tailors can leave their benches to make, stretch, and repair wings; barbers are wanted to ply their trade near no man's land; cabinetmakers and boatmakers are needed for woodwork, copper-smiths will see that there are no leaky gas oil tanks. Instrument repairmen, vulcanizers, gas works, employees, rope riggers, cordage workers, automobile mechanics, and men from other trades are wanted for general work. Application for information regarding enlistment can be made to Maj. Steever, 109 D Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

The motor section, carriage division of the office of the chief of ordnance, will also need several thousand skilled men for its work. The section is entrusted with securing for the War Department such vehicles as four wheel drive trucks, cat-cab tractors, armored cars and tanks, and for maintenance and repair of this as well as artillery equipment.

Men with experience as mechanics, machinists, blacksmiths, and storage battery experts are wanted. There are four ordnance camps where many of these men are sent to fit them for the grades of first-class sergeant and ordnance sergeant. Many will later be placed in charge of enlisted men.

Anyone wishing to enlist should address Chief of Ordnance, motor section, carriage division, 1703 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

Ideas of Inventors Correctly Applied Aid Navy Department.

Since war was declared the naval consulting board has received more than 40,000 suggestions, plans or models of ingenious devices for use by the Navy Department more than two-thirds of them concerning the problem of combating the menace of the enemy submarines. All suggestions receive careful attention, those of merit being brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

While many proposals have been found to be impractical, much valuable aid has been given to various branches of the war service. The Naval Consulting Board and the Navy Department have prepared for free distribution pamphlets giving general information to inventors that they may avoid misconceptions—one of the most general being that some miraculous machine may be

concocted by the use of which the seas may at once be cleared of the submarines.

All Former Exemptions Cancelled by New Selective Draft Rules.

Under the new regulations every person registered for selective draft is restored to his original status, section 4 stating that all exemptions and discharges made prior to December 15 are revoked. The office of the Provost Marshal General declares that it is imperative that every registrant must know his "order number." Every person who registered or should have registered June 5 is charged with a knowledge of the selective service law and additional regulations, and failure to perform any duty so described is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year and may result in the loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into the military service.

Compressed Air Sends Missiles Into German Trenches.

Many of the mortars employed today on the allied fronts are of the compressed-air type, using a puff of air or gas instead of powder to throw the shell into German trenches.

Pneumatic trench warfare has caused the pneumatic cannon idea to be developed after it had been laid aside for many years as impractical. Aside from being silent and inexpensive, the pneumatic mortar is readily manipulated. It is used at ranges of from 750 to 1,000 feet, and is said to be exceedingly accurate.

Wheatless and Meatless Days Are Now General Throughout the Nation.

From coast to coast meat and wheat saving days are gaining in popularity. In New York a majority of the restaurants are observing the days for the saving of these commodities. The New York Stock Exchange Club has officially adopted two wheatless days each week.

In Wisconsin 160 hotels in one month effected a saving of approximately 17 per cent in meats and 14 per cent in wheat. All public eating houses in Colorado observe wheatless and meatless days.

Export of Sugar to Nation's Allies Causes Scarcity Here.

Some persons of the United States are temporarily short of sugar because the Nation is partially filling the imperative needs of the allies and is supplying sugar for its troops in France. In 1917 the United States has exported twice as much sugar as it had averaged in the three years preceding the war.

The world's sugar crop for 1916-17 was nearly 1,500,000 tons less than that of 1912-13. A greater shortage, however, affects the European allies because their own production has been greatly cut, and prior to the war Germany and Austria exported each year approximately 1,722,000 tons. In pre-war times England received 54 per cent of her total sugar supply from the central powers, which is now supplied from the United States sources.

While European allies are being materially aided with sugar from the United States, they are far from getting more than their share at the expense of the citizen who once in a while may have to drink his coffee unsweetened. The average consumption of sugar per capita in England before the war was more than 93 pounds per year. Now the maximum limit is 26 pounds, with some likelihood of that being unobtainable. In France the limit is 12 pounds per capita; in Italy it is 18 pounds.

The average consumption of sugar per capita in the United States is still about 90 pounds.

War-Saving Certificates Offer New Chance For Small Investor.

The man with limited means—even the school boy or girl with a few pennies to spare now and then—who wants a safe and profitable investment which at the same time

will help the country, finds his opportunity in the new war savings certificate plan.

During December, 1917, and January, 1918, war savings stamps will be sold at \$4.12 each, at post offices, banks, trust companies, and many business houses and factories over the country. At the beginning of each succeeding month the cost of a stamp will increase 1 cent. All war savings stamps issued during 1918, will mature January 1, 1923, when they will be redeemed at \$5 each. The difference between purchase price and the price at maturity represents the interest the Government will pay the holder, 4 per cent compounded quarterly.

The entire wealth and security of the United States is behind the war savings certificates. No person may purchase at one time more than \$100 worth, or hold at one time more than \$1,000 worth of these securities.

Thrift stamps costing 25 cents each may be purchased from time to time and affixed to a thrift card, which is supplied without cost. The stamps will not bear interest, but a thrift card when filled at a cost of \$4 may be changed for an interest-bearing war-savings stamp by turning the card in and paying the difference between \$4 and the current price of a war-savings stamp. With the first war-savings stamp bought the purchaser will obtain without charge a war-savings certificate containing space for 20 of these stamps.

If the 20 spaces are filled prior to Jan. 1, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will have been \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the filled certificate, and on Jan. 1, 1923, the Government will redeem it at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Money derived from war-savings investments will be used to meet the expenses of the war. The greater part of these funds will be expended within the United States.

Red Cross Work Grows in Europe and the United States.

The Red Cross has arranged to buy material for surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles, to be sold at substantially cost prices to the chapters throughout the country to be made up by the women of America. The cost will be \$3,457,200.

To meet conditions arising from Italian reverses the Red Cross dispatched immediately from Paris supplies including 2,000 mattresses, 8,000 blankets, and 10,000 pairs of socks.

The children of Belgium, thousands of whom are orphans, are objects of special care. Food and clothing alone have been purchased by the Red Cross for the Belgians at a cost of \$173,000. Many of the

children in free Belgium are exposed to shell fire, and in order to save them asylums are being organized in France and Switzerland, where they can be taken to safety.

Demands of War Add Many Employees to Government Payroll.

Approximately 29,000 employees have been added to the Government payroll in Washington since the war began. Estimates place the increase in population of the National Capital at more than 40,000.

The War Department leads in additions to the clerical forces, having added 5,200 names to its roster of Washington employees. The Navy Department today has double the clerical force it had prior to the war, about 2,500 having been added. This number includes 800 "young men" who have enlisted in the Navy and are now assigned to clerical duties.

The Food Administration now uses a force of 1,000; the War Trade Bureau employs more than 700; the Fuel Administration employs about 100 clerks; and the Council of National Defense and the Red Cross have engaged approximately 1,000 persons. War-time printing has added materially to the large force in the Government Printing Office.

A body of 100 surgeons has been organized for service in the hospitals of Roumania. The food administration has seized 16,000 tons of sugar which was held in New York.

A force of 62 persons has been sent to France by the Treasury Department to audit the accounts of the army there.

According to the Department of Agriculture, rats and mice destroy each year property that is worth more than \$200,000,000, equaling

the gross earnings of an army of 200,000 men.

Government loans to farmers in October amounted to \$7,374,044, practically double the amount paid out during the previous month. Applications for loans in the hands of the 12 Federal land banks total \$493,250,945.

In many cases throughout the country automobile owners have learned to drive their own cars or have given them up entirely, that their chauffeurs might be released to give their valuable specialized service in the army.

A woman 96 years old has written the women's committee of the Council of National Defense asking for war work because, she says, "My son is too old to be a soldier." A girl 9 years old wants to go to France as a messenger in the Red Cross service.

Between August 1 and December 1 the railroads transported 1,500,000 men to training camps and embarkation points. To insure the safe of the men in transit the railroads have adopted an average speed of 25 miles an hour except when freight cars needed for the transportation of equipment are included in the trains. The speed is then reduced to 20 miles.

The fuel administration is authority for the statement that, while the annual output of coal has been increased approximately 50,000,000 tons, the increase in consumption caused by the war is 100,000,000 tons. An instance cited is that of the Bethlehem Steel Company, demanding an increased supply of approximately 3,000,000 tons a year. The coal demands of public utility plants, particularly in the industrial sections, have increased a third.

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Courtesy!

Texas Electric Trainmen and Ticket Agents are intelligent and courteous, especially to ladies and children. It is their business to answer all questions, promptly, intelligently and courteously. ASK THEM.

Hourly service between Dallas, Waco, Corsicana and Denison.



"The Electric Road of Courtesy."

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . ."

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

1.68

FARM LOANS

The money is in the bank at Durant waiting for you. You can get it the same day you sign the papers on unretorted titles. Why wait six weeks for your money, when you can get it today?

I examine your farm, draw the papers, pass on your abstract, and pay you the money. Come and see me.

J. B. HICKMAN, Manager, Durant, Oklahoma.

DICKINSON-REED RANDERSON CO. Oklahoma City.

CHRISTMAS JEWELRY

You simply can't think of the one without thinking of the other.

They go together as naturally as the sun with the day or the moon with the night.

CHRISTMAS JEWELRY FOR EVERYBODY

We have a tasteful, well selected stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Cut Glass and General Silverware.

You can find in this collection suitable presents for all your family and friends. Many of the valued family heirlooms were given to same ancestor as a Christmas present.

Follow the time-honored custom. Our stock is at your service.

Come early; make your selection.

W. H. GUMM

— THE JEWELER —

