

# The Baird Star.

Our Motto: " 'TIS NEITHER BIRTH, NOR WEALTH, NOR STATE; BUT THE GIT-UF-AND-GIT THAT MAKES MEN GREAT."

VOLUME NO. 30.

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917.

NO. 13

## The Season's Most Fashionable Millinery

We wish to announce that we have added Millinery for this season and extend to you a very cordial invitation to visit this Department, where we have on display a large collection of all that is new and smartest in Spring Millinery. The creative genius of the best American and foreign designers is demonstrated in this assortment and at very attractive prices.

**B. L. BOYDSTUN**  
THE PLACE WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

### K. OF P. ENTERTAINMENT

Baird Lodge No. 47, K. of P. celebrated its 53d anniversary at their Castle Hall, Feb. 22d, at which time was rendered a most excellent service. There were more than one hundred people present and all will agree that the program was something very much out of the ordinary.

The meeting opened by singing "America" Rev. Peebles, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, offered an earnest, eloquent appeal to The Great Father of all for his blessings and guidance. The Chairman delivered a very choice and beautiful introduction to the service. Geo. B. Scott spoke of the 53 years of Pythian history in a most thoughtful, eloquent and interesting address. Miss Stella Mitchell rendered a beautiful selection of music. Judge B. L. Russell gave the most concise and practical address upon the Insurance Department it has been our pleasure to hear. It can but bear fruit. A delightful solo was rendered by Miss Helen Walker and was received with applause. An address, "Pythian Sisters" by Mrs. E. C. Fulton was a beautiful and tender tribute to the women of this great order. Miss Glyndol Elliott rendered music that was most enjoyable. A reading by Miss Norma Lee Lones brought forth applause even from the children. Miss Vida Gilliland held the attention of all with a beautiful piano solo. Refreshments were then served, consisting of fruit punch and cake. A reading by Mrs. Geo. B. Scott brought tears to the eyes of every one present and was considered one of the events of the evening. A violin solo by Mrs. and Miss Hatcher was of such excellent rendition that they were recalled. A reading by Miss Mullican kept the audience convulsed with laughter. Music by Misses Franklin and Hutchison was a most fitting close for the evening. We are sure we voice the sentiment of every one present when we say that it was a most profitable and enjoyable evening, and we sincerely trust that many more will be given.

### ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Mitchell Dresses and Palmer Suits together with other well known makes of ladies wear should interest every lady who wishes to "dollar up." B. L. Boydston, 13-1t.

### BIBLE CLASS ENTERTAINED.

The Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Church were entertained last Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Turner. The object of the meeting was to work up more interest among the adult members, especially the men, of the church in Sunday School work and we believe permanent good will result. The meeting was not confined exclusively to church members and a few were present who do not belong to any church.

After spending an hour or more very pleasantly at the Turner home, the guests repaired to the T. & P. Cafe where they were treated to an oyster supper. Those present were: Rev. W. Y. Switzer, Pastor M. E. Church; J. W. Turner, Supt. Sunday School; D. W. Young, Secy.; W. E. Gilliland, Teacher of Men's Bible Class; J. H. Grimes, Secretary of Class, H. W. Ross, E. Boland, J. B. Cutbirth, J. R. McFarlane, C. H. Clements, J. M. R. Wilson, R. E. Bounds, W. T. Wheeler, Dr. J. L. Williamson, J. F. Boren, R. J. Cox, J. I. McWhorter, Ed Alexander, T. J. White, J. C. Barringer, Geo. G. Carter, J. O. Moore.

As a result of the meeting quite a number of new scholars were enrolled in the Bible Class last Sunday.

### HOLLAND CASE REVERSED

The Norvin Holland murder case from this county was reversed by the Court of Criminal Appeals.

This Court also declared the Pool Hall Law unconstitutional. This ends a controversy between the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals over the law. Pool Halls are now legal in any place in Texas.

### PRESIDING ELDER TO PREACH

Dr. O. F. Sensabaugh will preach at the Methodist Church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Dr. Sensabaugh is a splendid preacher and it is expected that large congregations shall hear him next Sunday. There will be special music at both hours. The quarterly Conference will be held Monday, Sunday School at 10 a. m. to which all are invited. There is a welcome at the Methodist church for all who may attend these services.

## -Newest Patterns-

We are now showing a new lot of suit material that will delight the most critical judges. We have the latest in stripes, checks and plain weaves and in any color you may want. Our experience in fitting guarantees you clothes that you will be proud to wear. Prices reasonable, we can fit your purse as well as your body. Give us a trial.

LET ME BE YOUR TAILOR

**N. O. BURSON**

Fine Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing, Etc.

### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all who so kindly assisted us in caring for our beloved wife, daughter and sister, Mrs. Linnie Glover, who died on Feb. 12th.

Sincerely,

G. M. Glover

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Craddock  
T. B. Craddock  
H. B. Craddock  
E. C. Craddock  
J. P. Craddock  
P. D. Craddock  
Mrs. A. W. Elroy  
Mrs. C. W. Ward  
Mrs. Beulah Simmons

### NOTICE, HORSEMEN.

My German Coach Stallion will be at Moton's Wagon Yard, Baird on Thursday of each week. Insure foal \$7 50. H. R. Klepper 13-8t

### ENTERTAINED.

Miss Ora Terry entertained a number of friends at her home in East Baird Saturday evening and the guests spent the hours very pleasantly. Refreshments of chocolate and cake were served.

Texas, Oklahoma and Old Mexico Maps, 50c at THE STAR office.

### CLEAN UP WEEK

The Baird Civic League met Tuesday afternoon at the City Hall. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. F. S. Bell, Pres.; Mrs. Lonnie Day, Vice Pres.; Mrs. C. B. Holmes, Secy.; Mrs. L. M. Hadley, Treas.; Mrs. B. L. Boydston, Reporter.

The most important work of the session was the discussion of, and decision to make the first week in March, beginning Monday, March 5th, "Clean Up Week" for Baird.

All residents are earnestly requested to collect and burn all paper and burnable refuse from premises, streets and alleys and be sure to remove all tin cans and loose rocks, sticks and etc. In fact do everything possible to assist in improving and beautifying the town.

The League will meet again in regular session, the fifth Tuesday in March.

### MARRIED

Mr. Miron McLaughlin and Mrs. Sarah Waid were united in marriage Wednesday evening at the home of the bride. Rev. W. Y. Switzer officiating.

### BASKET BALL

The Baird basket ball girls and boys went to cross Plains Saturday, Feb. 24, to play ball. The girls played their game first, and the game ended in a victory for the Baird team, the score being four and eight. Immediately after this the boys game was called. The Baird boys were also victorious, their score was thirty-seven and eleven.

The girls line up was: Beulah Ray, Naomi Cutbirth, goals; Coryse and Marguerite Boydston, centers; Elvira Mullican, Norma Lee Lones, guards; and Dana Foy and Beulah Boydston, subs.

### CLASS PARTY

The Hesperian Sunday School Class of the Presbyterian Sunday School delightfully entertained a few friends Friday evening, Feb. 23, at the home of its teacher, Mrs. R. L. Alexander. After spending two or three hours at enjoyable games refreshments of cream and cakes were served.

### IMPORTANT. TAX NOTICE

All tax payers who have rendered personal property of any kind to the Tax Assessor for the year 1916 and the taxes are yet unpaid, will take notice that a law has been passed requiring the Tax Collector, by the authority of the Tax Roll to levy upon any personal property the tax payer might own, and sell the same for taxes assessed against the delinquent tax payer.

Acting under an order of the State Comptroller, Commissioner's Court and my oath of office as Tax Collector, I very kindly, but firmly state that I will levy for the Collection of the 1916 taxes upon any personal property I find in the county.

You will further take notice that if this tax is not paid until a levy is made, it will cost you quite a bit extra, and not wanting to cause you this extra cost is why I am calling your attention to this matter through the papers. Respectfully yours,

W. E. Melton,

12-2t Tax Collector Callahan Co.

Texas, Oklahoma and Old Mexico Maps, 50c at THE STAR office.

# MAXWELL

I now have the agency for the Maxwell Automobile. If you contemplate buying a car let me show you this splendid one before you decide on a car.

PRICE: Touring Car \$690.

Roadster 675.

Delivered

**J. H. TERRELL**

Phone 91

Baird, Texas

# Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



### Convincing Proof of This Fact.

Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." — Mrs. O. M. RUINES, Ridgway, Penn.

### Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga. — "I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait a while. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited." — Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

### Rather Uncourteous.

Tucker was invited to dinner at the home of a little friend. They were remarkably polite through a somewhat bounteous meal, but when dessert appeared, and proved to be only lemon pie, the little friend raised a protest and sulkily refused dessert. "Tucker," said the hostess, "will you have some pie?" "Oh, yes," sighed Tucker, in a tone resignedly polite, "anything to fill up."

## "CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Finland's yearly income from its forests is \$96,500,000.

It is proposed to make Fort McHenry a public park.

### What Is Uric Acid?

Everyone has uric acid in the system, but naturally in small quantities. Excessive amount is caused by eating too much meat and foods that ferment in the stomach. The kidneys, being the filters of the blood, are supposed to separate and throw the poisons out of the system. Weak, tired and overworked kidneys fail to do this, hence the uric acid accumulates and the urate salts are carried by the blood to the solid tissue structure, causing backache, lumbago, rheumatism, droopy, drowsiness, and tired feeling.

To overcome the trouble is only a matter of toning up the kidneys, and this is best done by a treatment with Anuric, three times a day. Anuric is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., and can be obtained at any drug store. Experience taught Doctor Pierce that Anuric is a more powerful agent than lithia in dissolving uric acid, and it is thus carried out of the system.

## WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00 at all Drug Stores.

## PRINCIPAL AIM IN WINTERING STOCKERS

(By C. I. BRAY, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The principal object in wintering cattle is to bring them through the winter in such condition that they will make the best returns the next season. In days of unlimited range and cheap beef, what would now be considered a high death loss was taken as a matter of course. With high beef prices, limited range, and with feedstuffs more readily available in case of need, it is not considered economical to let stock cattle lose flesh in wintering. They will be in better shape to take advantage of the next season's grass if they gain a little through the winter. It is not advisable, on the other hand, to let stock cattle fatten much, unless they are to be fed out for market before June, as they are likely to lose this fat on early spring grass, and will not make such profitable gains through the following summer.

Under farm conditions, the greatest

possible use should be made of such roughages as corn fodder, straw, or silage, but these feeds must be supplemented with either a little cottonseed cake, linseed meal or alfalfa hay. An advantage of cottonseed cake is that it can be used readily to supplement poor winter grazing, being easily transported, very concentrated, easy to feed, and a natural supplement to native grasses. Alfalfa alone fed to steers at the North Platte station, Nebraska, made gains of three-fourths pound per day as compared to gains of one-fifth pound on prairie hay, but alfalfa and prairie hay together were practically equal to alfalfa alone. Fourteen pounds of straw and one pound of cottonseed meal have put 21 pounds gain on stockers during a winter's feeding. The addition of one pound cottonseed meal to a silage ration has proved more profitable than silage alone, making total gains of 13 pounds per head.



NOT ECONOMICAL TO ALLOW CATTLE TO LOSE FLESH.

## RUSTY STRAW GOOD FOR FARM ANIMALS

On General Principles It Is Not Considered Advisable to Feed It to Females.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, Division of Veterinary Science, University Farm, St. Paul.)

Is rusty straw safe or desirable stock food? The general teaching for many years has been that blights, rusts, smuts, etc., are all harmful and likely to produce abortions and other troubles. Actual experience and some research work, however, show that this statement is far too general.

There can be no question concerning the undesirability of moldy hay, straw, grain, or ensilage, on account of the well-known forage poisoning of horses and cattle, but quantities of corn smut have been fed in experimental work, without evident harm, though this does not prove that under other circumstances smut may not be injurious. Stock seems sometimes actually to prefer straw in the black rust stage and eat it readily, yet the same stock may appear to dislike straw in the red-rust stage, possibly because more dusty.

We think that the farmer would be quite justified in the cautious feeding of rusty straw. On general principles and in view of some uncertainty, it would be better not to use rusty straw for a female heavy with young, though even in such a case it might do no harm. There is little positive information available. The writer would greatly appreciate reports of actual experience.

## RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF BOAR

Animal Should Not Be Used Very Much Until One Year Old—Keep in Best of Condition.

A boar should not be used very much on sows until he is one year old, nor for heavy service until two years old. If one wants to develop a boar to the highest possibility it is not well to use him at all under one year old.

One service per day is enough, but in case two sows are to be served in one day, breed one in the morning and the other in the evening, and let the boar rest a day or so before using him again. One service to a sow is all that is necessary. With such a treatment a mature boar should be able to handle 50 or 60 sows during a breeding season.

The boar should be kept in good condition all the year, but not so fat as to be lazy and clumsy. His ration should be increased before the breeding season, in order to have him gaining at the time he is being used. This keeps him in good condition, and better results may be obtained.

## PREVENT INJURY BY RABBITS

Paris Green Added to Whitewash Applied to Trees Will Stop Animals From Gnawing Bark.

According to the experts of the North Dakota agricultural college, damage to trees by rabbits gnawing the bark can be stopped in the following way: Make a thick whitewash; slacking the lime overnight improves it. To each pailful of the whitewash add three teaspoonfuls of paris green, and paint the trees with it. Stir frequently when applying it.

## SCOURS IN CALVES CAN BE PREVENTED

Animals Should Have Warm, Clean and Well-Ventilated Pens—Feed Grain.

Thousands of calves are lost each year by what is known as scours, says H. H. Kildee, University farm, St. Paul. On every farm measures should be taken to guard against this disease, which results from a deranged digestive system.

Calves should have warm, clean, light and well-ventilated pens. Milk should be fed on regular amounts, at regular times, at a temperature of about 80 degree F., from scrupulously clean pails. The foam which accumulates on the milk while it is being separated should never be fed.

The time to feed the grain ration is immediately after the milk is fed, so that the calves will not suck each other's ears and thus take air into the stomach, which causes bloat and produces scours.

It is well to have stanchions in one side of the pen so that the calves may be confined for a short time after being fed milk.

## ROUGHAGES OF FARM TURNED INTO MONEY

One of Chief Advantages in Keeping Live Stock Is Utilization of Cheap Feeds.

(By C. A. WILLSON, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

The chief advantage that would result from the keeping of live stock on the majority of farms is that to a large extent the returns would be additional to those realized when live stock was not kept. These returns would be additional because live stock would turn the roughages of the farm, that are now going to waste, into money. More than one-half the fodder in this state goes to waste every year. For every head of cattle in the state there are produced three acres of corn, which will average one ton of stover per acre. One and one-half tons of stover is more than is needed to winter one head of cattle. There is going to waste, then, every year in this state, 5,700,000 tons of corn stover, which at a valuation of \$5 per ton means a loss to the farmers of the state, through a lack of proper utilization of feeds by cattle, of over \$28,000,000.

## LAYING HEN NEEDS PROTEIN

Meat Scrap Has Produced Increased Egg Production at the Ohio Experiment Station.

"Hens require some protein of animal origin if best results in egg production are to be secured," said W. J. Buss, poultryman at the Ohio experiment station. "In our work meat scrap has produced increased egg yields and more than paid for itself, but soy beans generally are not a satisfactory high-protein feed. In recent feeding tests at the station, hens fed soy beans laid only a few more eggs than those given no feed high in protein. Skim milk and tankage are also suitable for use in rations for laying hens."

## HOPES TO GET RID OF PEST

Italian Professor Thinks He Has Found Way to Exterminate the Destructive Field Vole.

A plague of field voles having practically destroyed last summer's grain crop in the province of Foggia, southeastern Italy, Professor Splendore has made an interesting investigation that points to a possible remedy. Many of the animals were noticed to be dying and in 40 specimens sent to him at Rome Professor Splendore found a *cocco-bacillus*, evidently a new species, that was present in the blood, internal organs and lymphatic glands. The rapidly spreading and quickly fatal epizootic seemed to be undoubtedly due to this organism. Healthy voles died in less than 24 hours after subcutaneous inoculation from an infected liver or spleen; others fed with infected material died in three or four days, and in others kept near dead or infected voles the disease developed in a few days. Mice, rats and rabbits proved also capable of infection. The organism was isolated from the linstines of fleas found on an infected vole, and it was concluded that fleas carry the infection and that if inoculated voles were suitably distributed in a region of healthy ones the fleas would rapidly spread an epidemic that might free the locality from the destructive pest.

## MUST KEEP SUCCESS IN MIND

He Who Would Reach the Goal of His Desires Cannot Admit Possibility of Defeat.

Success, to be achieved in reality, must be mentally lived for months, sometimes for years, before it arrives. Napoleon, with his dreams of power and conquest, realized them more fully than any other man. Jeanne d'Arc, with her dreams of freeing her country and setting her king on his rightful throne, accomplished her desires through the very force and strength of her thoughts. To her it was the sole object of her life; her mind knew of no other project but that which the spiritual voices had bidden her pursue.

We could cite hundreds of instances in history, but unless you are disposed to believe the truth of the power of mind you would be no more convinced than you are now. Look about you at the cases where good luck seems to have attended the efforts of well-known workers of today. You will find in practically every instance that the person who reaches his goal is the one who works, to be sure, but with no other idea than success in his mind. Nothing daunted by petty discouragements or setbacks, he goes right on, having no doubt that in the end he will achieve success. And he usually does.

### Feast of Minerva.

All Guatemala celebrates the feast of Minerva, the most elaborate observance in its calendar. The revival of this feast, educational and patriotic in its motives, is the idea of the present president, Senor don Estrada Cabrera. Like its Roman precursor, it marks the close of the school year, and prizes are awarded for excellence in scholarship. One of the prizes—\$100 gold—and a trip to the United States—was given by an American company for the best essay written in English. Ceremonies intended to inculcate love of country and devotion to duty also form part of the celebration. There is also an exhibition of the products of the republic held in connection with the annual event. Of the exhibits this year, coffee, sugar and sugar cane deserve special mention. American-made plows and disk plows specially adapted to sugar-cane cultivation were on display.

### Measure Hides by Air Pressure.

A German method for measuring the area of hides by means of air pressure has been recently patented. The measuring instrument consists of a table top with many small holes in it, spaced at regular intervals, mounted on a funnel base, through which, and through the holes in the top, a suction fan draws air. The hide, when placed on the table, reduces the cross-section of the air current and so produces a rarefaction of the air, which in turn creates a subpressure that can be measured from the combined readings of a vacuum gauge and a tachometer—an instrument that registers the velocity of air currents.

### Removing Rust From Nickel.

First smear the rusted place with grease and rub it well in; this in itself will frequently remove a great deal of the rust. Allow the grease to remain for several hours and then remove it with a rag which has been dipped in ammonia. This usually will remove all traces of the rust. If, however, a stubborn spot or two remains, wipe it with a little diluted hydrochloric acid. The acid should be used very quickly and with care, otherwise it will remove the nickel as well as the rust. When all the rust has disappeared wash thoroughly with clean water and then use a metal polish.

### Encourages Stock Raising.

The Argentine department of agriculture has appropriated a sum of money and gold medals to be given as prizes at a stock show in Cordoba and at a poultry exposition in Pergamino. These appropriations, which are noted in a recent number of the *Boletín Oficial*, are in conformity with the policy of the Argentine government to encourage agricultural and stock-raising industries.

# ORCHARD TOPICS

## RIGHT METHOD OF GRAFTING

Be Ready in Spring When Sap Begins to Run—Mild, Showery Day is Best When Possible.

Each year at this time we print a method of grafting, which is as follows: When in the spring the sap begins to move in the stock, be ready to do the grafting, if possible, on a mild day during showers weather. The necessary tools are a chisel, or a thin-bladed knife or a grafting iron (with which to split open the stock after it is sawed off smoothly with a fine-tooth saw), a hammer or mallet to assist in the splitting process, a very sharp knife to trim the scions, and a supply of good grafting wax. Saw off a branch



Details of Grafting.

at the desired point, split the stock a little way down, and insert a scion at each outer edge—taking care that the inner bark of the scion fits snugly and exactly against the inner bark of the stock. This—together with the exclusion of air and moisture until a union results—constitutes the secret of success. Trim the scions wedge-shaped, as shown in the picture; insert them accurately; the wedge should be a trifle thicker on the side which comes in contact with the stock's bark. Lastly, apply grafting wax. Each scion should be long enough to have two or three buds, with the lower one placed as shown. The "spring" of the cleft holds the scion securely in place, and therefore tying should be unnecessary. If both scions in a cleft grow, one may later be cut away.—Farm Journal.

## FERTILIZER FOR AN ORCHARD

Question Is Deserving of Careful Consideration Especially Where Thin Soils Are Met.

The question of fertilizing deserves careful consideration, particularly, if the orchards are on thin soils. Stable manure is usually out of the question as the manure made from the working stock on the average fruit farm does not go far even when applied only in small quantities about each tree.

Usually the cost of stock-yard or stable manure shipped by rail is prohibitive by the time freight and cost of hauling from the railroad are added to the original cost.

Feeding cattle during the winter is not satisfactory when the orchardist has all his feed to buy. Cover crops help out greatly, but do not afford sufficient plant food for a bearing peach or apple orchard.

## ORCHARD PRUNED IN WINTER

No Difference in Growth and Maturity Seen Where Work Done Between November and May.

Fruit growers do not need to wait until spring to prune their orchards, says W. G. Brierley of the division of horticulture at University farm. Results at University farm show little or no difference in the growth and maturity of the wood where pruning has been done any time between November and May.

If the usual care is taken to make the cuts close to the main trunk or branches no stubs will be left to die and decay, though the covering of wounds with a white lead and oil paint or with common grafting wax warmed to the consistency of cold molasses will give added protection. Moderate pruning is better than heavy cutting.

## USE MUCH ACID PHOSPHATE

Little Danger of Putting Too Much of Material Around Fruit Trees—Learn by Trial.

There is but little danger of using too much of acid phosphate around fruit trees, except that it may be wasted if used too freely; but nitrate of soda may not only be wasted if more is applied than the trees need, but it may induce a sappy growth that does not ripen and which will injure the color of the fruit as well.

One must learn by trial how much nitrate is needed by the trees, but there is no good rule to determine the quantity of acid phosphate and potash required.

### OLD DOESN'T UGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! Is tongue coated,  
breath feverish, and  
stomach sour?

"California Syrup of Figs" can't  
harm tender stomach,  
liver, bowels.



A laxative today saves a sick child  
tomorrow. Children simply will not  
take the time from play to empty their  
bowels, which become clogged up with  
waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach  
sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If  
coated, or your child is listless, cross,  
feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't  
eat heartily, full of cold or has sore  
throat or any other children's ailment,  
give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup  
of Figs," then don't worry, because it is  
perfectly harmless, and in a few hours  
all this constipation poison, sour bile  
and fermenting waste will gently move  
out of the bowels, and you have a well,  
playful child again. A thorough "inside  
cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary.  
It should be the first treatment  
given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask  
your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of  
"California Syrup of Figs," which has  
full directions for babies, children of  
all ages and for grown-ups plainly  
printed on the bottle. Look carefully  
and see that it is made by the "California  
Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

#### His Difficulty.

"My two able-bodied brothers-in-law,  
who have been living on me for the  
past year, are such suave, deferential  
chaps that I can find no excuse for  
throwing them off the place."

"In short," we tittered merrily, "you  
cannot sever your diplomatic relations."  
—Kansas City Star.

#### EAT LESS MEAT

Excessive eating of meat is not only  
tremendously expensive, but it is positively  
injurious to health. In place of  
meat try Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti  
the most delicious of all food  
and the richest in nutriment. They  
can be prepared in a hundred appetizing  
ways at small cost. Write Skinner  
Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful  
Cook Book. It's free.—Adv.

#### "Best Sellers" Only.

Father—I'd like to get a good young  
girl's book like—  
Clerk—Sorry, sir, but they don't  
print books for good young girls any  
more.—Stanford Chaparral.

#### Habit of Disease

Mothers, whether it's a disease or  
habit, if your child's kidneys act too  
often or while asleep at night, why let  
this condition continue throwing extra,  
unnecessary work upon you, endangering  
the child's health by exposure  
and finally as is often the result, develop  
some incurable kidney disease in  
after years if not stopped, when Liquid  
Shu Make will entirely free the child  
from the nightly occurrence, with but  
little trouble and expense to you?  
Any drug store has Liquid Shu Make  
in 25-cent bottles. It is harmless and  
gives results in two days.—Adv.

#### He'd Go Out, Too.

"When I began my piano lesson the  
piano lamp went out. What do you  
say to that?" asked the sweet young  
thing.

"I would say that it showed human  
intelligence," replied the mean man.

#### THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you  
darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by  
using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

#### No Mystery.

"Smithers never lights his cigar;  
just keeps it in his mouth and chews  
the end. I've often wondered why."  
"You wouldn't if you'd ever smoked  
one of them."

#### Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless  
chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General  
Tonic because it contains the well  
known tonic properties of QUININE and  
IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out  
Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds  
up the Whole System. 50 cents.

#### Domestic Finance.

Knickers—This family is living be-  
yond its means.  
Mrs. Knicker—Why not issue bonds?  
—Life.

### PRESIDENT ASKS FOR PROTECTION OF SHIPS

INEVITABLE STEPS TAKEN TO  
PUT NATION IN ARMED NEU-  
TRALITY STATE.

### BILL OFFERED TO ARM SHIPS

Bond issue of \$100,000,000 Also Pro-  
posed as War Insurance to En-  
courage American Shipping.

Washington—President Wilson Mon-  
day took the inevitable step and asked  
congress for authority to use the  
forces of the United States to pro-  
tect American ships and lives against  
the German submarine menace—to  
put the nation in a state of armed  
neutrality.

The immediate response was the  
introduction in the house of a bill  
empowering him to furnish guns and  
gunners to American merchantmen;  
to "employ such other instrumentalities  
and methods" as may become  
necessary and providing for a \$100,-  
000,000 bond issue to be used in his  
discretion for war insurance to en-  
courage American commerce to brave  
the submarine peril.

A similar bill will be considered by  
the senate foreign relations commit-  
tee at once.

The president's long-expected ac-  
tion, while received in the main with  
expressions of support, threatens to  
force an extra session of congress.

#### Republicans Want Extra Session.

Republicans are inclined to grant  
blanket authority while congress is  
in recess, give evidence of opposing  
the legislation the president asks, not  
for the purpose of withholding it,  
but to force him to have congress in  
special session to take a hand in the  
next steps, which they feel will lead  
to war. The Republicans are receiving  
passive support from the Demo-  
cratic element classed as pacifists.

#### Laconia Incident is Factor.

Although President Wilson told  
congress he was not acting because  
of the long feared "overt act," news  
of the destruction of the Cunard liner  
Laconia, with Americans aboard,  
was received here as he was entering  
the doors of the capitol and was  
passed from mouth to mouth through  
congress while he was speaking.

The president made it clear that  
America was asking to exercise none  
but the rights of peace, that he was  
not proposing nor contemplating war,  
he was thinking, he said, of the right  
of life itself, the rights of humanity  
"without which there is no civilization,"  
rights deeper and more fundamen-  
tal than merely the rights of  
Americans.

"No course of my choosing nor of  
theirs," said the president, "will lead  
to war. War can come only by the  
willful acts and aggressions of others."

Four weeks of unrestricted war-  
fare, the president told congress, has  
seen the destruction of at least two  
American ships, American commerce  
driven in a large measure from the  
sea through fear of the undersea  
peril and a resulting congestion of  
America's vital industries growing  
more serious every day.

#### Thaw's Mother Charges Him Insane.

Philadelphia.—Lunacy proceedings  
have begun in common pleas court  
here to determine the sanity of Harry  
K. Thaw. The petition was filed on  
behalf of Thaw's mother, Mrs. Thaw  
said: "I am unable to resist the fact  
that demonstrate my son's insanity.  
For six weeks I have lived with him  
at the hospital and now I know, as I  
never knew before, that my son is an  
irresponsible man. Therefore to  
the courts I have applied to help a  
mother protect her son from his in-  
firmities."

#### Allied Shipping Lost 4,998,500 Tons.

Berlin.—Merchant shipping aggregat-  
ing 4,998,500 tons belonging to en-  
tente and neutral nations has been  
destroyed or condemned as prizes by  
the central powers since the begin-  
ning of the war, it is officially an-  
nounced.

#### \$50,000,000 Voted for Flood Control.

Washington.—A bill appropriating  
\$45,000,000 for controlling floods on  
the Mississippi and \$5,000,000 for  
similar work on the Sacramento in  
California was passed by the senate  
by a vote of 40 to 15. It already had  
passed the house. The bill provides  
that the work on the Mississippi  
shall be under control of the Missis-  
sippi river commission. Not more  
than \$10,000,000 is to be spent on the  
Mississippi in any one year. The  
vote came after a five-hour debate.

#### Borah Asks for Six Millions for Relief

Washington.—Federal relief in the  
present food situation has been pro-  
posed in congress by Senator Borah  
of Idaho, who introduced a resolution  
to appropriate \$6,000,000 to be ex-  
pended by the president in aiding local  
authorities to furnish food and cloth-  
ing to persons actually suffering. The  
resolution also would provide for an  
investigation of rising prices, their  
cause and methods of marketing and  
distributing necessities with a view  
to bettering these conditions.

### CONGRESSMAN BRITTEN



Congressman Fred A. Britten of Illi-  
nois, minority member of the house  
naval affairs committee, made a vig-  
orous attack on the administration's  
naval policy and on Secretary Daniels,  
asserting the navy is woefully short  
of both vessels and men.

### AMERICAN PERISHES WHEN SHIP IS SUNK

MISSIONARY STATIONED AT FOO  
CHOW LOST WHEN SUBMARINE  
DESTROYS THE ATHOS.

Paris.—The French steamer Athos,  
carrying Senegalese troops and colo-  
nial laborers, has been torpedoed in  
the Mediterranean sea without warn-  
ing. The torpedoing occurred not-  
withstanding the fact that the Athos  
was escorted by two French torpedo  
boat destroyers which, aided by a  
gunboat, saved 1,450 persons from  
the steamer.

Washington.—Robert Allen Haden,  
an American Presbyterian missionary  
stationed at Foo Chow, China, perished  
when the Athos was destroyed by  
a submarine 210 miles east of  
Malta on Feb. 17. Consul Koblinger,  
at Malta, cabled a report of Haden's  
death to the state department.

Sailed From Yokohama Dec. 26.  
The report from the Malta consul  
is the first mention received here  
of the sinking of the Athos. The vessel  
was of 7,525 tons net and sailed from  
Yokohama Dec. 26 for Marseilles.

A later dispatch from Consul Kob-  
linger said the Athos was carrying  
troops and may have been a trans-  
port. No steps can be taken until  
this fact is definitely determined.  
This government probably will have  
no cause for action if such is the  
case.

Haden was drowned while going  
back to the ship to assist some oth-  
ers.

#### Armed Ships Battle With Submarines

Buenos Aires.—It is reported that  
on Feb. 20 a naval engagement be-  
tween six or seven submarines and  
nine armed merchantmen took place  
eight miles off Tarragona. When  
the submarines started firing the mer-  
chant ships attempted to approach  
the land, but the Germans headed  
them off and encircled them, making  
their retreat impossible and thus  
forcing the fight. The steamer Skog-  
land was sunk first and then the  
Giuseppe. But at that moment five  
or six British destroyers appeared  
and the submarines submerged and  
disappeared. It is asserted that one  
submarine was destroyed and all the  
merchant ships were more or less  
damaged.

#### Denmark, Norway and Sweden Protest

London.—Copenhagen correspond-  
ents report that Norway, Sweden and  
Denmark have handed to the German  
ministers identical notes protesting  
against the naval measures taken by  
Germany and Austria-Hungary and  
making all reservations regarding the  
loss of life and material damage re-  
sulting.

#### 2 Railways Sold Under Foreclosure

St. Louis, Mo.—The Missouri Pac-  
ific railway and the St. Louis, Iron  
Mountain & Southern railroad were  
sold under foreclosure here to R. H.  
Nelson and Duncan A. Holmes of  
New York, representing the reorgan-  
ization committee and Kuhn, Loeb &  
Co., reorganization managers. The  
Missouri Pacific brought \$16,150,000  
and the Iron Mountain \$23,500,000.

#### Perishing Succeeds Funston's Post

Washington.—Maj. Gen. John J. Per-  
shing has been formally appointed as  
commander of the Southern depart-  
ment, succeeding Maj. Gen. Frederick  
Funston. The appointment is effec-  
tive at once and does not require con-  
firmation by the senate. The papers  
for the president's signature could  
not reach San Antonio for several  
days and Major General Scott, chief  
of staff, informed General Pershing  
by wire that he had been named to  
fill the vacancy.

### BRITISH MAKE GAINS ON FRONT IN FRANCE

GERMANS CARRY OUT GREATEST  
RETREAT MADE IN WEST IN  
LAST TWO YEARS.

### NO CHANGE IN ROUMANIA

In Austro-Italian Region Austrians  
Essay Infantry Attacks, But  
Are Repulsed.

British Headquarters in France.—  
On one portion of the British front  
at least the war Sunday became a  
war of movement.

Under cover of fog and mist, which  
had been heavy for 48 hours, the Ger-  
mans carried out the greatest re-  
treat they have made on the western  
front the last two years, and the  
British have swept into possession  
of Pys, Serre, Miraumont and Petit  
Miraumont, including the famous  
Butte de Warlencourt, which has  
been the scene of some of the fiercest  
fighting of the war and, in places,  
is deep with the bones of dead men.

The exact extent of the German  
retreat is not known, but it is  
estimated that it approaches a depth  
of three miles at some points. Brit-  
ish patrols are out in all directions  
harassing the Germans and keeping  
in touch with their movements. Un-  
til they report it will not be possible  
to say just where the Germans have  
determined to fix their next line  
of resistance.

It can be stated that the British  
now, or soon, will be in a position  
possibly to force the evacuation of  
Bapaume, which has been the key  
to the German positions since the  
beginning of the battle of the Som-  
me.

#### No Change in Roumania.

Isolated battles have taken place  
on the eastern front, but neither of  
the belligerents has obtained any  
marked advantage. Small engage-  
ments also have been fought in Rou-  
mania, but the situation there re-  
mains unchanged.

In the Austro-Italian region the  
Austrians essayed infantry attacks  
at several points, but everywhere  
were repulsed, according to Rome.  
Artillery duels continue along this  
front.

A belated British official communi-  
cation dealing with the fighting along  
the Igriz river shows that, in addi-  
tion to having occupied Turkish  
trenches over a front of nearly 2,000  
yards in Sannaiyat region last week,  
the British troops also were able to  
cross to the left bank of the Tigris  
in the Shuman bend, west of Kut-  
El-Amara.

#### New Allied Troops Arrive at Saloniki.

Saloniki.—New troops, especially  
large Italian contingents, are arriving  
every few days in Saloniki to rein-  
force the entente allied armies. The  
talk here is general of pushing  
through this spring the offensive  
planned for last spring, which the  
German attack on Verdun prevented.  
No well-informed allied officer in the  
Macedonian theater of war expects  
any serious attack upon Saloniki by  
the Germans. Danger of attack from  
the south by Greeks was never taken  
very seriously.

#### UNIVERSAL MILITARY BILL READY

Secretary Baker Sends Measure to  
Senate Committee—Would Train  
4,000,000 Men in a Year.

Washington.—The army general  
staff's universal service bill was  
transmitted to the senate military  
committee by Secretary Baker with-  
out a definite expression by the ad-  
ministration either on the general  
subject or the specific proposal.

The secretary said it was not  
thought that congress could give so  
intricate a problem consideration in  
the closing days of this session, but  
suggested that wide publicity be given  
the staff plan "to the end that  
both congress and the war depart-  
ment can, in any subsequent consid-  
eration given to the subject, have  
the benefit of an enlightened,  
thoughtful public opinion upon the  
needs and wishes of the country."

#### Trained Force of 4,000,000 Men.

In round numbers, the staff plan  
would supply a trained force of 4,-  
000,000 men with one year of inten-  
sive military instruction. It is esti-  
mated by the war college that ap-  
proximately 500,000 boys in their  
nineteenth year would be available  
for training annually.

#### Banks Earnings Largest Ever.

Washington.—The national banks  
for 1916 showed the largest earnings,  
both gross and net, ever reported  
since the organization of the United  
States national bank system half a  
century ago.

#### Idaho Avalanche Kills Miners.

Boise, Idaho.—An avalanche swept  
down on the buildings of the North  
Star mine, 12 miles northeast of Hal-  
ey, Idaho, early Sunday, demolishing  
the compressor-house, warehouse and  
bunkhouse and smothering and crush-  
ing the sleeping men in the snow  
and debris. The bodies of nine min-  
ers were recovered, six were missing  
and probably dead and 15 injured,  
some seriously. Search for the mis-  
sing men was abandoned because of  
the danger of another slide.

### MRS. RUFUS DAY



Mrs. Rufus Day, daughter-in-law of  
Justice Day of the United States Su-  
preme court, is one of the most popu-  
lar hostesses in Washington. She has  
two charming children, but finds time  
to discharge the duties of hostess in  
the joint home of her husband and  
Justice Day.

### HOUSE VOTES TO MAKE THIRD OF NATION DRY

PROS AND ANTIS ALIKE SUPPORT  
MEASURE BARRING SHIPMENTS  
INTO DRY STATES.

Washington.—Absolute prohibition  
legislation took its longest forward  
stride in the nation's history Wed-  
nesday when the house, after two  
hours of uproarious debate, approved  
by a four to one majority a senate  
measure which would raise an iron-  
clad barrier against importation of  
liquor into prohibition states. It is  
expected to receive the approval of  
the president within a week, adding  
immediately to the "bone dry" terri-  
tory about one-third of continental  
United States. The provision is re-  
garded as the most far-reaching that  
could be enacted by the federal gov-  
ernment and as sweeping as would be  
possible under any method short  
of a national prohibition amendment.  
It would cut off entirely liquor im-  
portations amounting now to mil-  
lions of dollars annually into the  
large number of states which have  
forbidden manufacture or sale, but  
have permitted importation for per-  
sonal use.

Advocates of prohibition divided  
among themselves over the expedi-  
ency of the step, some friends of the  
cause declaring so drastic a law  
would have a reactionary effect. In  
the same way those who have op-  
posed prohibition were not unanimous  
in opposition when the vote was tak-  
en.

#### Party Lines Broken.

The vote as officially announced  
was 321 to 72, but a recheck of the  
roll changed it to 319 to 72. Party  
lines were completely broken and  
numerous representatives from pro-  
hibition states were recorded in the  
negative. So large a vote seldom is  
recorded on any measure.

#### Favored By Brewers.

Many of the wet advocates in con-  
gress, particularly those with brew-  
ers among their constituents, also de-  
clared themselves much pleased with  
the outcome. The brewers are un-  
derstood to have been in favor of  
the provision both because it would  
curtail the so-called mail order busi-  
ness carried on by houses dealing  
in spirituous liquors and because it  
might prevent states not wet from  
going dry and indefinitely postpone  
nation-wide prohibition.

Distillers and whiskey dealers on  
the other hand were vigorously op-  
posed to the proposal.

#### French Steamer Sinks German U-Boat

New York.—In a 40-minute battle  
between a German U-boat and the  
French line steamship Guyane off  
the coast of France the submarine  
was sunk, according to officers on  
the freighter, which arrived here  
from Bordeaux. The Guyane was  
one day out from port. Captain Bous-  
selot said the submarine fired three  
shots which fell short. Meanwhile  
the Guyane's gunner had sent one  
shell, which failed to hit, but a sec-  
ond shot from the Guyane, Captain  
Rousset said, hit the U-boat square-  
ly and the underwater boat was seen  
to collapse.

#### Edwin Gould Jr. Accidentally Killed.

Brunswick, Ga.—Edwin Gould Jr.,  
was instantly killed while hunting  
coons with a companion on Lathan's  
Hammock, near Jekyll Island, early  
Sunday. Reports here from Jekyll is-  
land say that Gould was shot while  
attempting to club a coon with the  
old-style hammer shotgun that he  
used in preference to the new ham-  
merless guns. Death was instantane-  
ous. Edwin Gould Jr., was a grand-  
son of the late Jay Gould. He was to  
enter a banking house next fall.

### STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick,  
sour, gassy stomachs in  
five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach  
distress will go. No indigestion, heart-  
burn, sourness or belching of gas, acid,  
or eructations of undigested food, no  
dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its  
speed in regulating upset stomachs.  
It is the surest, quickest and most cer-  
tain indigestion remedy in the whole  
world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large  
fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin  
from any store and put your stomach  
right. Don't keep on being miserable  
—life is too short—you are not here  
long, so make your stay agreeable.  
Eat what you like and digest it; en-  
joy it, without dread of rebellion in  
the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your  
home anyway. Should one of the fam-  
ily eat something which doesn't agree  
with them, or in case of an attack of  
indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or  
stomach derangement at daytime or  
during the night, it is handy to give  
the quickest relief known. Adv.

#### Unusual Preachers.

Church—I see both the incumbent of  
the pastorate of the Methodist church  
at Shulley, Tex., and his predecessor  
are one-armed men.

Gotham—It must have seemed very  
unusual not to hear either one exhort  
the congregation to "hold up their  
hands."

Important to Mothers  
Examine carefully every bottle of  
CASTORIA, that famous old remedy  
for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. F. Fletcher*  
In Use for Over 30 Years.  
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Couldn't Blame Dog.  
She—I wonder why that little dog  
tried to bite me?

He—He heard me say you were a  
witch and he thought you were a sand-  
wich.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Re-  
mex Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed  
is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

Practiced Expert.  
"What have you done with your son  
who used to win all the sprinting  
matches at college?"

"I got a job for him as a bank run-  
ner."

DON'T GAMBLE  
that your heart's all right. Make  
sure. Take "Renovine"—a heart and  
nerve tonic. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Matches can be waterproofed by dip-  
ping them in melted paraffin.

### WHAT IS LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS is an improved Cascara  
A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE—Pleasant to take  
In LAX-FOS the Cascara is improved by  
addition of certain harmless chemicals  
which increase the efficiency of the Cas-  
cara, making it better than ordinary Cas-  
cara. LAX-FOS aids digestion; pleasant  
to take; does not grip or disturb stomach.  
Adapted to children and adults. Just try a  
bottle for constipation or indigestion. 50c.

### Boschee's German Syrup

We all take cold some time and every-  
body should have Boschee's German  
Syrup handy at all times for the treat-  
ment of throat and lung troubles,  
bronchial coughs, etc. It has been out  
on the market 51 years. No better recom-  
mendation is possible. It gently  
soothes inflammation, eases a cough,  
insures a good night's sleep, with free  
expectoration in the morning. Druggists  
and dealers everywhere. 25c  
and 50c bottles. Don't take substitutes.

### Boschee's German Syrup

**VESTAL ROSES**  
Excel in form, vitality  
and loveliness. We  
have made a specialty of  
roses for years. Sixteen  
exquisite varieties of one-year-  
old plants for \$1.00, postpaid;  
twelve two-year-old plants for  
\$2.00. Every rose guaranteed to  
bloom. Our Spring Guide gives  
valuable information on roses,  
plants, shrubs, fruits and berries.  
Send for it today. It's free.  
JOS. W. VESTAL & SON  
Box 855 Little Rock, Ark.

### ECZEMA!

Money back without question  
if HUNT'S CURE fails in the  
treatment of ECZEMA,  
RINGWORM, TINEA or other  
itching skin diseases. Price  
50c at druggists, or direct from  
A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Shreveport, La.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Wash-  
ington, D. C. Books free. High-  
est references. Best results.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Kills Rats, Mice, Ings.  
10c outdoors. 10c and 20c

## OCCUPANTS TURN HOUSE INTO HOME

Work of Architect and Builder Is Ended When Structure Is Completed.

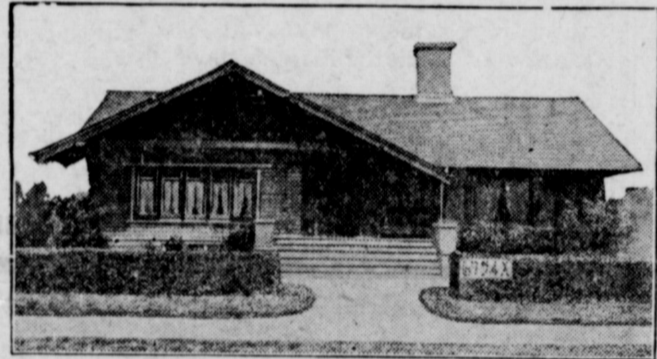
HE ONLY PREPARES THE WAY

Opportunities for Cozy Arrangements in a One-Story Bungalow Are Many—How Living Rooms May Be Made Pleasant and Attractive.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.  
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

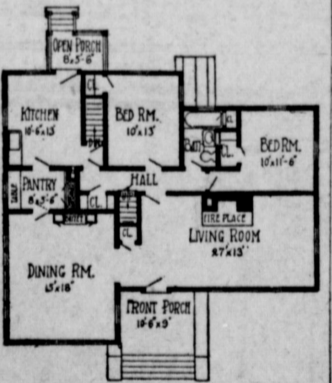
There is always a question as to just where the dividing line comes between the architect and the home builder in planning a house. Surely the home builder desires a beautiful house which he can point to with pride; but the architect, although his feelings are not exactly those of the home builder, also desires that the house be beautiful. The home builder wants every possible item which will contribute to the convenience of the house included in the design; but the architect also strives toward this end, although he must temper his efforts with a limitation as to cost. In a word, the interests of the home builder must be the assumed interests of the architect. How far is it possible for the architect to carry out the design so that the house may be made into the home which the owner desires?

This fact is certain: Even the most beautiful house, decorated in the most skillful manner, is not truly a home until the occupants have established the evidence of their personalities both on the exterior and in the interior.



Simplicity of arrangement usually expresses the greatest feeling in bringing about the homelike effect. A few good pictures which are in accord with the room, good books placed where they will be used, artistic lights installed where they are needed, and flowers arranged by the member of the family who likes them best, all form an expression of the simplicity upon which beauty no less than comfort depend.

Toward this end the architect can do little more than prepare the way. It remains for the members of the household to contribute the personal items of beauty, the individuality and the charm, without which even the most beautiful house lacks the essential elements of a home. While the larger house may offer greater oppor-



tunity for the architect to express his art, the less pretentious house yields more order to make the design structurally practical.

The house shown in the accompanying illustrations is of the one-story bungalow type. Its room arrangement will no doubt suggest several desirable features which may be obtained in this type of house.

There is one great hobby in room arrangement that many people have. In planning a home nearly every one will insist on one large room with a fireplace in it. The beauty of this idea is that it is so practical. There is nothing more necessary to the home than a room where everyone can meet, and where there is plenty of room to entertain visitors.

In this age of the world we know that surroundings have a marked effect on people and show their influence

on both their mental and physical characteristics. A man does twice as much work and is twice as happy in a modern daylight factory as in the old dark and dismal ones.

A room such as the living room in this design plays the same part in the home life. It is the meeting place of the family, where the associations have their important effect on the developing character of the children. It is also the place where friends and relatives are entertained and where the social part of the community life is kept up. It is rather necessary, therefore, that this room be of good size and as comfortable and attractive as possible.

The living room in this design is 27 by 13 feet, which gives ample space. In the back wall is a big brick fireplace. Plenty of wall space is provided for some well-chosen furniture that will harmonize with the decorative scheme that is chosen. With a bright cheerful fire burning in the fireplace this room will more than live up to its name as a living room.

The exterior of this design is finished in typical bungalow style. The roof has a very flat pitch with eaves that extend out on all sides. The gable, extending toward the front of the house, has the right side slightly longer than the left, so as to cover the small front porch. The walls are covered with shingles. The steps to the front porch are rather wide and present a pleasant, inviting appearance.

The entrance to the house is into the living room, which is connected to the dining room by a wide opening. The dining room might serve also as a sun-parlor because of the many windows that are placed in the walls. Along the front there are four windows, with five along the side and one opening out on to the front porch. The dining room is of good size, and being connected to the living room makes an unusually large space across the front of the house. In the back part is a buffet which is built against the wall.

Directly back of the dining room is a pantry that is a most necessary adjunct of the kitchen. Under the window in the pantry is a table, and across from this a small cupboard. The sink in the kitchen is placed near the pantry so that dishes will not have to be carried far. Small details such as these are needed to make the kitchen a pleasant place to work in.

The house is set up high enough so that a good basement can be provided.

There are both outside and inside entrances to the basement. The outside entrance will make it unnecessary for everyone to tramp back and forth through the kitchen in getting to the basement.

### Oddities of the Elephant.

Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight, an exchange observes. Elephants have no front teeth, and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing apart. Eight teeth are all they have, two above and two below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand.

Over these hay and fodder are shifted by the queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom, a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, having no power of movement except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from the side, arching up against the roof of the big mouth like a wrinkled pink serpent.

Elephants, like human beings, have two sets of teeth. The milk teeth, which are smaller than the permanent molars, fall out when the animals are about fourteen years old. These baby teeth—which are, nevertheless, enormous—are occasionally picked up by circus men among the fodder and preserved as curiosities.

### The Outdoor Woman.

When that husky brute, man, goes into the big woods for the good time of the year, no longer does he leave a bundle of frills and laces at home, or the shore, with nothing to assuage her grief at parting with her lord but a stack of the latest fiction, a fond kiss and, perhaps, a hypocritical "Wish you could go with me." No, indeed! Now she goes with him, and he is finding out that he is very glad she does.

Whether either he or she is glad, however, depends, in a measure—in fact, rather largely—upon her clothing. She must be warm in cold weather, not too warm in hot weather, not be bedraggled to helplessness when it rains, nor snagged every few minutes in rough going by stepping on her skirt or getting caught on a stub. If she is to be a real companion to a man she must not hold him back by adding to her natural handicap, lack of strength, the unnecessary and exasperating "unsuitable costume."—Outing.

### Painfully Short.

"We are having the shortest days of the year now," remarked Binley. "You bet we are," said Griggs, as his hands came out of his empty pockets.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute.)  
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR MARCH 4

#### JESUS FEEDS FIVE THOUSAND.

LESSON TEXT—John 6:1-14.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. 6:11.

This parable marks the high level of the year of our Lord's popularity. It is such an important miracle as to be the only one recorded in all four gospels. Be sure to use a good harmony. The returning twelve (Matt. 11:1) are taken by their master to a desert place that they might find rest (Mk. 6:31) and that he might comfort their hearts over the death of John the Baptist (Matt. 14:1-12). The multitude would not grant them the right use of their leisure, but flocked to this retreat in the desert. They followed that they might listen to his gracious words, and perhaps behold some new wonder (v. 2). Carlsle said he saw in England "forty millions, mostly fools." Jesus saw the multitude, and was moved, not with sarcasm, but with compassion which took a tangible form of service. Mark tells us (6:34) that Jesus was first of all teaching the multitude. It is better to teach a man how to help himself than to help the man. We should not be surprised at Philip's slowness of faith. Moses in a like manner was once nonplussed as to how to feed the multitude in the wilderness. (Num. 11:21-23). It is not so much how great the need nor how little we possess; rather, is that little given over to God? Andrew, who had revealed Jesus unto Peter, discovers as though in desperation a boy whose mother had thoughtfully provided him with a lunch, consisting of five barley biscuits and two small herring (v. 9); at least that much remained. This is a great commentary upon the tide of interest at this time, that the boy should not have eaten his entire lunch, for the boy's hunger is proverbial. It seems as though Jesus emphasizes the helplessness of the disciples in order that he may show his power. His command "Give ye them" (Mk. 6:37) teaches us that we are to give such as we have, and not look to others nor to do our charity by proxy (Prov. 11:24-25). Again the Savior asks his disciples as though he would teach them the resources of his kingdom. Give what you have, and he will bless and increase it to the supplying of the needs of a multitude. The secret of success was when he took up the loaves, and "looking up," God also saw that day and blessed it. We need to observe the systematic procedure. The people are seated or reclining upon the ground in ranks or in companies, the master blessing and breaking the boy's cakes, giving first to the disciples. God works miracles through human agencies only. The result of this systematic procedure was that they were all satisfied, "filled" (v. 12). Luke adds that "all did eat" (Lk. 9:17). Not alone, however, was there divine order and lavishness, but there were economy and thrift as well, for Jesus gave careful direction as to the fragments. The lavishness is shown by the fact that the baskets into which the fragments were gathered were each probably large enough in which to sleep. This conservation process was a stinging rebuke to the improvident orientals and to present-day prodigals of that wonderful bounty with which God has blessed our land. God gives to us that we may use for other. Joy dies unless it is shared. Jesus is the living bread (John 6:48), and will satisfy hunger and life even as bread generates in the human body heat, vitality and power; so he would still feed the hungry soul of mankind. We have at hand the word, and it is for lack of it that men die in the deepest, truest sense of that word. The poverty and perplexity of the disciples in its presence and in the presence of this great need are being repeated over and over today, and yet it is absurd. We have not enough to feed the multitude. Our few loaves of amusements, mental activities and social service will not feed them, but when we break unto them the Living Bread, they have enough and to spare. The difficulty with the distribution of material bread for the needs of mankind is not that there is not enough grain, but rather that in the process of distribution certain companies of men can control the fruits of the earth, and withhold them from the consumer for their own profit. Is there not a parable in this for the church in that it is so much concerned with its own joys, pleasures and profits that it is withholding from the mass of mankind, especially in the foreign field, the bread which alone can bring life and immortality to light?

Summary: (1) The hope of the world's salvation is in the wonderful power of God in multiplying the little we give to him in the way of service. (2) If we bring no gift, how can God bless man? Compare this boy's service with the service of the little maid in Naaman's household. (3) Conservation of the fragments, using well or wasting the fragments of time, of opportunity, etc., makes all the difference between success and failure. (4) Let nothing be lost. The refuse of petroleum is today worth more than the oil product.

## DAIRY THE DAIRY

### GIVE HERD BULL ATTENTION

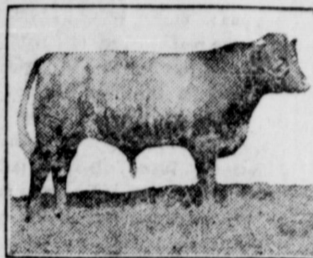
From Birth He Should Be Given Best of Care and Feed to Make Maximum Development.

(By W. W. SWETT, Missouri Agricultural College.)

It is a well known and very true saying that "the sire is half the herd," yet this important "half" seldom receives the attention he deserves.

From birth, the bull should be given the best of care and feed in order that he may make the maximum growth and development. He should receive plenty of skim milk and grain and be treated as well if not even better than the heifer calves.

At the age of five to six months he must be separated from the other calves. From this time on he must re-



First Futurity Shorthorn.

ceive regular exercise and must be gently handled. When he is ten to twelve months of age he may be given light service—possibly one cow every three or four weeks. From the age of twelve to sixteen months this service may be increased to one cow per week.

A satisfactory feed for a mature bull is alfalfa or clover hay and a grain mixture of corn, with oats or bran. A bull must have plenty of exercise. He does not need to be housed in a warm barn but is kept in the best condition when given a dry but open shed with a paddock attached so that he can go in or out at will.

Every mature bull should have a ring in his nose. There is some difference in opinion in regard to deborning but it is always safer to handle a bull without horns.

### DAIRY COWS RELISH SILAGE

In Feeding Test 17 Per Cent More Milk and 28 Per Cent More Butterfat Obtained.

Cows fed a ration composed largely of silage produced 17 per cent more milk and 28 per cent more butterfat than those given a ration consisting mainly of grain in a feeding test conducted for 121 days at the Ohio experiment station. The silage ration was also cheaper for milk production.

The cows gained nearly 8 per cent in milk yield when put on the silage ration. They produced butterfat at a cost of 13 cents a pound, while the cost of a pound from the cows fed mainly grain was 22 cents. There was little difference in the gains in live weight between the two lots.

In addition to 58 pounds of silage and 6.8 pounds of hay, the one lot received only four pounds of grain consisting of oilmeal and bran. The grain-fed lot received only 12 pounds of corn stover and hay but 13.5 pounds of a grain mixture of oilmeal, cornmeal and bran.

### ESTIMATED VALUE OF COWS

Total Yearly Product of \$66.09 Given by New York College of Agriculture—Cost of Keep.

Estimates on the value of the average dairy cow's product in New York state, made by the college of agriculture, give a yearly total of \$66.09. Costs of maintaining her are estimated at \$61.85, not including the cost of labor. The difference, amounting to only \$4.25 per cow, would give to the man who cared for 20 cows a yearly wage of \$85, which is less than the lowest wage paid to ordinary farm labor.

### SECURE BEST COW POSSIBLE

If One Cannot Get Good Animal, Then Take an Ordinary One—Get a Start Somehow.

Get a good dairy cow if possible. If one cannot get a good cow, then get an ordinary cow, one that is healthy, one that will breed, and then try to get her mated to a good bull. If one cannot buy a cow giving milk, then buy a heifer. If a heifer cannot be purchased, then buy a heifer calf. Get a start somehow.

### DISEASE OF LITTLE CALVES

Keep Youngsters Away From Cold Drafts and Protect Them in Dry, Well-Bedded Place.

Pneumonia is a common disease of little calves. The cold nights that come on suddenly and unexpectedly are the chief causes.

Keep the little calves away from those cold drafts and protect them in a dry, well-bedded place during the cold wet nights. Prevention is better than cure. Only a few recover.

## FURNITURE!

I have a splendid stock of Rugs, Art Squares, Window Shades, Mattresses, Pillows, Stoves. Also repairing and picture framing. First class work.

Baird, Texas

GEO. B. SCOT

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. G. POWELL  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office Over Holmes Drug Store  
BAIRD, TEXAS

R. L. GRIGGS  
Physician and Surgeon  
LOCAL SURGEON T. & P. RY. CO.  
Will answer calls day or night.  
Office phone No. 279; Residence phone No. 60.

V. E. HILL  
DENTIST  
Office Up Stairs in Cooke Bldg.  
BAIRD, TEXAS

H. H. RAMSEY  
DENTIST  
Have the 20th Century Apparatus, the latest and best for PAINLESS EXTRACTION  
All other work pertaining to dentistry  
Office up stairs in Telephone Bldg.  
BAIRD, TEXAS

## BUSINESS CARDS

### NEW HOME



B. L. Boydston

## BARBER SHOP

All work strictly first class and at regular rates. Appreciate your patronage.  
W. S. WHITES, Prop.

## CISCO LAUNDRY

First-class laundry work all kind. Work called for Tuesday, delivered Friday.  
MRS. EMMA ASHTON  
Agent. Phone 152

## City Baker

Furnishes pure and health Bread and Rolls, made of very best material on Market, absolutely free alum or any other substitute. Fresh every day. Also a variety of Cakes. Phone 11  
O. NITSCHKE, Prop.

## E. C. FULTON'S

Barber Shop  
Hair Cut, 35c; Shampoo, 35c; Massage, 35c; Singeing, 35c; Shave, 15c; Bath, 25c; Tonics, 15c and 25c.

We solicit your trade. First class work and cordial treatment to all.

## HOT AND COLD BATHS

Laundry Basket leaves Wednesday and returns Saturday  
Acme Steam Laundry, Fort Worth.

## Plumbing and Tin Work

Gas Fittings, Gas Stoves, Gas Lamps, Bath Tubs, Flues and Tanks. All work Given Prompt and Careful Attention

P. D. Gilliland

Phone 224

## Last Chance!

### Baird Star Maps

THREE MAPS—TEXAS, OKLAHOMA & OLD MEXICO

Most complete map of Texas ever published—Complete Postoffice Directory, Population of towns and counties in Texas and Oklahoma on back of Map; Portraits of all Presidents and Governors of Texas, from Sam Houston to Governor Ferguson; Railroads and Auto routes; prominent American naval officers, big guns and U. S. marines.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS AT STAR OFFICE

You may never get so valuable a Texas map alone for five times the price of this. We paid \$3.90 a few years ago for a Texas map with not half the information this map contains.

Get one while you can. We never expect to order any more of them.  
Postage 6c additional

## The Baird Star

## The Home Lumber Co.

ALL HOME PEOPLE  
We carry a full stock of Lumber, Shingles and Builder's Supplies. See us before you buy anything in this line.

W. M. COFFMAN, Manager  
Baird, Texas

at the ... at Baird, Texas, as ...

E. GILLILAND,  
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year \$1.00  
Six Months .50  
Terms: Cash in advance.

The Dutch in Holland are about to get their backs up because the German submarines are sinking so many of their ships. That is what you hear but don't believe it, Holland joins Belgium and they see the effects of the Kaiser's mailed fist there.

It looks like the war in place of finishing is becoming more intense. The whole world may become involved before the end comes. Mars must be the ruling orb just now. The human race never in all history witnessed such a gigantic, destructive war as this one, and the future is dark and gloomy. Too many nations in Europe have idoled war for ages, and behold the result! The bible tells us that he that lives by the sword shall perish by the sword, same with nations. War has been the game of hereditary rulers since the world began and will be until the nations abolish hereditary rule.

As a rule politics poisons everything it touches, and yet good men should vote but for one we are getting tired of "hobby horses," and sometimes we feel like shaking the whole political game and just let the politicians run things. Office, office, is the main thing with most of those who play the game, yet not all, some politicians in Texas have rode their friends to death and they are not all on the pro side, though there are plenty of them on that side too. We always like to help our friends, but because we do help them we do not like for them to get the idea that we have nothing else to do but boost some friend for office. We have to work for a living and the way things are going buckle and tongue hardly meet now.

Bolled down if every direct charge made against Governor Ferguson was proven no unprejudiced jury in Texas would convict him of crime, and no unprejudiced judge would entertain the charges for a moment.

Senator Johnson's charges were but a rehash of the charges made during the campaign last year and it is surprising that anyone would dignify them by attempting to have the legislature investigate them. The charges were tabled in the senate by a vote of 19 to 12 and by a vote of 104 to 31 in the House. When we consider that the pros only lack one vote of having a two-thirds majority in the senate and have a large majority in the House, we can get some idea of how Senator Johnson felt when he realized that he had reckoned without his host.

We wish to congratulate the pros in the legislature for showing that some of them at least realize that there is something else in the world besides prohibition. We naturally expected the investigation to be made not because the good of the public demanded it; because certain pro leaders wanted to make political capital for their side regardless of the injury to the good name of Gov. Ferguson and other political enemies. The Legislature is saner than we believed it was. Let us have peace.

Col. Sterrett's articles on the early history of our government now running in the Dallas News are very interesting and instructive because he lays bare some American history that few Americans are proud of, and historians have either glossed over or willfully misrepresented to satisfy American pride, especially true of Jefferson's vacillating, weak foreign policy that earned for our government the contempt of every nation in Europe and finally led to the war of 1812. Americans boast of whipping England in this second war when as a matter of fact England ended the war, not because she was whipped but because the English people were at heart opposed to the war and wanted peace after long weary years of war with Napoleon. The only redeeming feature of that whole war for the United States was Jackson's victory at New Orleans, but that battle was fought two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed.

The record made by the Americans troops on land in the war of 1812 was in the main a cause of shame to

every American, the battle of New Orleans almost alone excepted. The United States had no army, Jefferson's peace at any price policy had left the country without defense and our troops could not stand before the English trained veterans. The battle of New Orleans was an exception when Jackson won a splendid victory over the best trained troops in the world at that time; but Jackson's raw troops were mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky and nearby states and all hardy frontiersmen that knew how to shoot straight, but as this battle had nothing to do with deciding the war it did not count, except perhaps to make the English government treat our government with more respect and in that way did much to promote peace between the United States and England.

When you hear an American brag about our success in that war just put it down that he does not know the real history of that war.

The disgraceful showing made by our army in the east was not because the people had lost their courage or patriotism, but because of Jefferson's insane peace policy. Brilliant as he was, Jefferson in many things lacked firmness and the result of the war in 1812 showed that he lacked statesmanship in not to preparing his county for war.

Had Jefferson placed his country in position to defend itself as he should have done, there might have been no war, but the pacifist then as now said we needed no army or navy. The Atlantic ocean was our defense; but the English sent an army across it just the same, despite the heroic efforts of our small navy.

The navy did better than the land forces, but our navy was not strong enough to cope with the English navy.

Let the peace-at-any-prices read up a bit on some of our past history and they will see what that policy did for us in 1812, and if carried out may do the same thing for us when this war ends in Europe.

We do not want war, we hate war because we have good reason, but we know that a well trained army and navy is the very best guarantee of peace.

Col. Sterrett is doing his country a good service by recalling things that brings the blush of shame to Americans who know the real history of the war of 1812 and the shilly shally policy of our government and people that was responsible for the war and it's disastrous results.

We Americans are prone to boast too much of our prowess. We talk about twenty million men we could put in the field, what is such a mob worth if we do not train some of them. Americans are as good soldiers as can be found on earth but to send untrained men, brave though they be, against trained troops is sheer madness. We should learn from the past and cut out some of the brag. Read Col. Sterrett's articles and it will help you to realize how a defenseless nation is rated by the "war lords" of earth.

We do not need a great standing army but we do need a system of military training for our young men. They should be taught how to use fire arms. Many of our young men in the large cities could not hit a barn two hundred yards away with the best rifle made. National honor and our existence as a nation depends upon our reasonable preparedness for national defense.

OVER THE COUNTY  
EULA LOCALS

Feb. 26, 1917.—Well Uncle Bill February is almost gone and we have not had much rain. We need a gully washer.

Small grain is not doing much good.

We are having plenty of warm weather and the health of our country is good.

Most everybody is through farming for a while, they are waiting for time to plant, and it will soon be time to plant corn. I think about the 20th of March is a fine time to plant feed to come on early. Henry Jones, one among the best farmers

we have, plants about the 20th of March and he always has the first crop of feed in the country.

W. L. Harris tells me he is selling peanuts for seed and from the amount he is selling, there will be lots planted this year and I am sure they are the crop for the sand as the weevils are worse in the sand.

My old friend, B. L. Boydston, stopped in Sunday evening for a while. Come again Louis glad to have you.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Adams, of Abilene, are spending a few days in Eula. "Patsie."

ADMIRAL LOCALS.

Feb. 27th.—The weather is some what cooler this morning, after two weeks of spring weather. We are badly in need of rain.

R. J. Harris is having some tanks fixed on his place this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Bradford were Baird visitors yesterday.

Early Higgins who has been visiting his parents for the past month, returned to Ft. Worth last night where he is engaged in the barber business.

Mrs. Louis Crutchfield and little son returned Saturday from a visit with relatives at Denton.

Mrs. Mattie Black is visiting relatives at Rowden this week.

Tom Walker, Early Higgins and Misses Ruby McClendon and Winnie Davis attended church at Turkey Creek, Sunday night.

The school entertainment, Thursday night, Feb. 22, was enjoyed by a good crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Price, Mr. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stewart and son, Mr. Bester and Mr. Gist of Rowden attended church here Sunday.

Mrs. J. C. Crutchfield is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ruby Heslep.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones spent a few days at Rowden last week. "Dottie Dimple."

DEEP CREEK NOTES.

We have sowed all our oats and can sit by the fire And read good papers like the Baird Texas Star

The grass on the creeks and the wheat in the field

Gives promise we think to a very good yield

We have seen it much larger and longer to graze

But this is never a good sign a good crop we will raise

The snow we all welcomed and it did lots of good.

But kept us mighty busy bringing in wood

Some days are so pretty we think it is spring

And corn planting time the way the birds sing

For the kind of days we have long been wishing

So we can get bait and hook and to the creek go a fishing

Tho we are glad of long evenings for we sit around and read

Magazines and papers and cataloges of seeds

We will soon have to go to work, we ought to feel glad

Aut the thought of work always makes me feel bad.

—Star Staff Poet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL REPORT

Sunday, Feb. 24th, 1917.

Baptist Sunday School.

Number present - 138  
Collection - \$2.20

Methodist Sunday School.

Number present - 115  
Collection - \$5.14

Presbyterian Sunday School

Number present - 100  
Collection - \$4.09

Church of Christ Sunday School.

Number present - 66  
Collection - \$4.00

Chapters read - 554  
Total Attendance - 419

Total Collection - \$15.43

MONUMENTS

W. Y. Switzer has the agency for a complete line of monuments. Let him figure with you. 13-4-Adv.

Texas, Oklahoma and Old Mexico Maps, 50c at THE STAR office.

BOYDSTUN'S

First Spring Showing of New and Smart Palmer Suits Ladies and Misses



Preliminary. Yes, but authoritative. Showing admirable points of finish that lift them out of the ordinary. Newness in fabric, in color, in design and tailoring are especially noticeable. Collars and pockets demand a great deal of attention. Generally both are large. We show belted models, plain tailored, plaited backs and sides in all sizes. Rope-stitching in silk of match is seen on collars, belts, pockets. Prices:

\$12.50 to \$25.00

We Interpret the More Important Features of the Mode for Women and Misses. Our spring collections not only present the main trend of fashion, but turn even more particular attention to varying the details to suit the individual.

B. L. BOYDSTUN

The Place Where Most People Trade

BAIRD CLYDE CROSS PLAINS

GROCERIES

We carry at all times a full line of fresh staple and fancy Groceries and are prepared to supply you with the best. We also carry all kinds of Fresh Meats, which makes it very convenient to order your Groceries and Meat at the same time and have all delivered at the same time. Prompt and careful attention given all orders.

E. M. WRISTEN

Phones 4 and 26 Prompt Delivery



LOOK AHEAD

Shortsightedness is the cause of failure. He who looks ahead and builds accordingly is a truly wise man. FORESIGHT, and the ability to save are the surest assets in the making of a permanent success. Put your money in OUR BANK.

The First National Bank

The Old Established Bank. Organized 1884. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. F. Dyer, President. Henry James, Vice President.  
W. S. Hinds, Cashier. J. W. Turner, Asst. Cashier.  
W. A. Hinds. Tom Windham. J. B. Cutbirth.

SOME THINGS WE HAVE DONE

We have tried for a number of years to please every customer, who has been kind enough to give us their patronage, we have done all we could to cheer the sad and despondent, help the friendless, relieve the suffering and comfort the bereaved. How well we have succeeded in doing these things you and your neighbors know. We have burned midnight oil, spent sleepless hours, faced rain, snow and sleet to prepare medicine for those who suffered. We have trusted the stranger, risked the worthless, contributed to the poor and accommodated the needy. We have waited on those who could not pay us when their account was due, whether monthly or yearly, and have borrowed vast sums of money to carry these accounts year after year for fear we would crowd some one who was trying to meet their obligations.

We have lived without many of the luxuries that are pleasant and attractive, and have paid not only hundreds, but thousands of dollars in rent and interest in order to befriend you or your neighbor, and to help you or him in life's battles. And we have believed and hoped that you would appreciate all this and when the clouds were rifted and things looked brighter you would come in and show that appreciation by paying for what was needed so badly when adversity was hovering about and friends seemed so scarce.

SOME THINGS WE HAVE NOT DONE

We have not at any time refused to render what help we could to those in distress or temporary need. We have not been hard or impatient with you in requests for help when we were in need of the little amount you justly owed us. We have never fallen out with the men on whom fortune frowned or failed to smile, nor have we expected you or your neighbor to do what was impossible in paying us. We have never taken advantage of any one in any way, have never added unjust interest to any account when it run month after month or year. We have never ceased to believe and hope that you will come in some day and pay that little account and feel like a duty has been discharged and a favor returned.

SOME THINGS WE ARE GOING TO DO

We are going to sell more goods, get more cash, do less credit and owe less money. We are going to do more for the needy, less for the unworthy and collect from those who can pay.

After having read this, if you can think of any way you can help us, we will appreciate it. You might owe us something. If you will ask we can tell you. WHY NOT?

HOLMES DRUG CO.

## It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill.

I wish every suffering woman would give

# GARDUI

### The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

**Get a Bottle Today!**



## CHEVROLIZING THE WORLD

The Chevrolet belongs to the world. In work and play it does its share everywhere.

The car is popular the world over. It is a favorite on all continents. The Chevrolet is seen in the remotest parts of all nations.

It is deserving of this recognition. This worldwide tribute proves the good qualities we claim for it.

Of simple and sturdy construction, sufficient power, good looks, and low upkeep cost, the Chevrolet quickly finds favor everywhere. Today it is the leader.

**Price \$590.00 Delivered**

The price is exceptionally low, considering the quality of the car and complete equipment. A two unit electric starting and lighting system is supplied which renders the Chevrolet a pleasure car especially desirable for women. Come in today and see the latest models.

**HOLMES & DUNLAP**  
BAIRD, TEXAS

NOTICE:—On January 15th Chevrolet cars were advanced \$60, making them \$590, delivered.



The man with money had it in the Bank and became a Partner. It Paid him.

The boss knows every man in his employ. He is watching every man. He is looking for some one who will help him to run a growing business after he feels like slowing up a little. The young man with the Bank Book, who is earnest and on the job, will have a chance to buy a "partnership in the business" sooner than he thinks if he will only keep on working hard and banking his earnings.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK

**The Home National Bank**

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

C. C. Seale, Pres. Harry Meyer, V. P. H. Ross, V. P.  
T. E. Powell, Cashier. F. L. Driskill, Asst. Cashier  
E. L. Finley M. Barnhill C. C. Seale

### T. & P. TIME TABLE.

The following changes have been made in the schedule:

East Bound.	
No. 2 (Sunshine)	9:55 a. m.
" 4	11:45 a. m.
No. 6	11:50 p. m.
West Bound.	
No. 1 (Sunshine)	7:00 p. m.
" 5	4:00 a. m.
" 3	4:05 p. m.

No. 3 only goes to Sweetwater.  
J. H. Rowley, Agent.

### PERSONALS

J. J. Price has returned from a business trip to El Paso.

Mrs. Geo. O. Carter, of Big Springs, spent Monday in Baird the guest of Henry Lambert and family.

Grand ma Waid surprised her friends by getting married. The STAR wishes her well.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Black, of Admiral, Texas, Wednesday Feb. 28th, 1917, a boy.

Everette Jones of Dallas spent last week with his uncle, V. F. Jones and family of Baird.

Miss Kate Darby, who has been teaching school at Balmorhea, has returned home, the school being out.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone Likens and Mrs. Sam Windham and little son, of Opalin were Baird visitors, Wednesday.

Monroe Dawkins of Fort Worth, spent several days with his mother at Admiral, last week, returning home Friday on the Sunshine Special.

Harry Stellman, of Galveston, visited his uncle, Harry Meyer, and wife last week. Mr. Stellman is an engineer on the Santa Fe Ry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore, of Cottonwood, were the guests of Sheriff and Mrs. J. A. Moore last Sunday.

Mrs. H. Hartigan, Mrs. H. S. Reaves and Mr. T. J. Hartigan, mother, sister and brother of Mrs. W. Y. Switzer, are visiting here enroute for El Paso, where they will reside.

Mr. Clinton Lowther, of Louisville, Ky., and Misses Jean Powell and Vida Gilliland spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Beulah McWhorter at her home on the Bayou.

Mrs. A. Cooke returned Wednesday morning from Canadian, Texas, where she spent a few months with her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Uzzell.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schwartz returned Saturday from St. Louis where bought their stock of spring and summer dry goods. Their daughter, Mrs. Max Levi of Cincinnati, Ohio, spent a week with them while they were in St. Louis.

We have a good price on Cottonseed cake. See B. L. Boydston. 13.

Special Educational and Agricultural feature at the Royal Monday night. Don't miss it. 10-11

Big showing of Stetson Hats, staple and fancy shapes, at B. L. Boydston. 13-11.

Why risk everything being blown away? Martin Barnhill will sell our tornado insurance cheap. 30-11

Gage and Fisk Hats, America's most stylish hats for ladies on display at B. L. Boydston. 13-11.

Brooch Lost.—A Pansy brooch, with whole pearl setting. Finder please leave at Holmes Drug Store.

Men—We want to dress you up in a new suit, Stetson hat, Florisheim shoes for your trip to the Fat Stock Show. B. L. Boydston. 13-11.

FINE COTTONSEED—for planting, "The Alabama Wonder." See J. S. Davidson, Rt. 1 Baird. 13-31p

Sport Suits and Sport Coats, and Sport Hats in advance styles for ladies, now being shown by B. L. Boydston. 13-11.

### IT'S IN READING

We are the exclusive agents in Stephens, Palo Pinto, Eastland, Shackelford and Callahan counties for the sale of 170,000 acres of the very best farming lands on the south plains of the Texas Pan Handle, which are located in Terry, Gaines and Yoakum counties.

This large tract is just now being put on the market in tracts ranging in size from 160 to 640 acres, and is being done with a view of supplying homes for the man who has all his life before been paying rent and now wants a home of his own, and one that he can pay for out of the crops from the land.

The Santa Fe R. R. Co. is now building into the middle of this large tract and will start a town at the terminus called Blythe which will be surrounded by the lands we are offering you at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre according to the location or rather the distance from the towns on the new road.

We only want from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per acre cash, the balance to be made in seven equal annual payments at 6 percent interest, BUT THE FIRST PAYMENT ON THE PRINCIPAL WILL NOT BE DUE UNTIL DECEMBER 1ST, 1919, nearly three years from now, there is not a man living but can pay for the farm from the crops on the land long before the payments are due.

The contract between the Santa Fe Company and the Contractors calls for the laying of steel into Blythe by July 4th of this year, this is not a fake railroad but is a part of the great Santa Fe system.

These lands are ideal cotton and indian corn lands, and the old settlers will tell you that Indian corn and hogs has always been their main crops.

The very best of water in great abundance is had at from 70 to 110 feet.

We want to establish a good live sub-agent in each county. For further particulars and descriptive literature write to

SCUDDER & DOUBLEDAY,  
Room 3, Lowrey Building,  
Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn eggs, 15 for 50 cents.—V. F. Jones, 11-41

## New Spring Millinery

I cordially invite you to come in and see my Spring Millinery. The new Hats for Spring are charming. Brims droop and crowns are becomingly high. It may be a black or the most vivid of colorings—this season's styles are distinctly different. Quite frequently we detect Spanish, China and India influences, Oriental coins, beads, etc. Fancy colored ribbons are much in evidence in the sport hats, which are beautiful. Lace and hair braids are becoming and popular.

**MRS. W. E. TOWNLEY**

First Door West of Postoffice

Baird, Texas

## Fat Cattle and Hogs

We want to buy Fat Cattle and Hogs. If you have any to sell see or phone us.

**Estes & Fulcher**

Phones 140 and 141.2 Rings

Baird, Texas

### MEBANE IMPROVED TRIUMPH COTTON SEED.

First year from originator. 42 percent lint. Your money back if you are not satisfied. All grown on same farm.

Q. A. Smith, Lockhart, Tx.

The Q. A. Smith seed have been planted by Singleton Bros. at Evant, Texas, and Mr. J. D. Singleton hauled to the Evant gin yesterday, Sept. 18, 1916, a little over 2800 lbs of seed cotton and ginned same into two bales, one weighing 580 and the other 570 lbs. R. L. Chapman, Weigher, Evant, Texas. 12-2tp.

### BAIRD COURT TRIBE OF BENEVOLENT

The largest Adequate Rate Insurance Society in America. Immediate Benefits, beautiful ritual and absolutely safe Protection. For further information see Mrs. Hazel Johnson, Scribe, Dr. John Lee Williamson, Medical Examiner. 5-8tp.

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

Good four room house, in Baird, good location. W. C. Franklin, 12-1f. Winters, Texas.

### GOOD PIANO FOR SALE

We have in vicinity of Baird a splendid upright piano like new with nice stool and scarf to match that we will sell at a sacrifice and on easy terms if desired.

This is an opportunity for a bargain if you address at once Brook Mays & Co. The Reliable Piano House, Dallas, Texas. 12-2t-Adv.

### SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Some time since a man asked me if I fit glasses. I certainly do, and your money back if not satisfied.

A lady asked me if I treat the ear. I do and have done so for 10 years, also treat eye and throat.

A party asked me if I remove adenoids. I do and without the knife.

A lady asked me if I would go to the Country. I will go anywhere on the face of the earth I am called.

It will cost you nothing to come to my office over The Home National Bank and talk matters over. 13-1t-Adv

J. L. Williamson, M. D.

# Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

320,817

Have been built and actually delivered to retail buyers since August 1, 1916

These figures—320,817—represent the actual number of cars manufactured by us since August 1st, 1916, and delivered by our agents to retail buyers.

This unusual fall and winter demand for Ford cars makes it necessary for us to confine the distribution of cars to those agents who have orders for immediate delivery to retail customers, rather than to permit any agent to stock cars in anticipation of later spring sales.

We are issuing this notice to intending buyers that they may protect themselves against delay or disappointment in securing Ford cars. If, therefore, you are planning to purchase a Ford car, we advise you to place your order and take delivery now.

Immediate orders will have prompt attention.

Delay in buying at this time may cause you to wait several months.

Enter your order today for immediate delivery with our authorized Ford agent listed below and don't be disappointed later on.

### PRICES:

Runabout \$345, Touring Car \$360, Coupelet \$505, Town Car \$595, Sedan \$645  
f. o. b. Detroit

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

**BAIRD AUTO CO.**

HARRY BERRY, Mgr.



# Treasurer's Quarterly Report

IN THE MATTER OF COUNTY FINANCES IN THE HANDS OF COMMISSIONERS' COURT Callahan County, Texas, W. P. RAMSEY, Treasurer of Callahan County, Texas, In Regular Quarterly Session, Feb Term, 1917.

We, The Undersigned, as County Commissioners within and for said Callahan County, and the Hon. W. R. Ely, County Judge of said Callahan County, Constituting the entire Commissioners' Court of said County, and each one of us, do hereby certify that on this, the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, at a regular quarterly term of our said Court, we have compared and examined the quarterly report of W. P. Ramsey, Treasurer of Callahan County, Texas, for the quarter beginning on the 15th day of Nov. A. D. 1916, and ending on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and finding the same correct have caused an order to be entered upon the minutes of the Commissioners' Court of Callahan County, stating the approval of said Treasurer's Report by our said Court, which said order recites separately the amount received and paid out of each fund by said County Treasurer since his last report to this Court, and for and during the time covered by his present report, and the balance of each fund remaining in said Treasurer's hands on the said 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and have ordered the proper credits to be made in the accounts of the said County Treasurer, in accordance with said order as required by Article 867, Chapter 1, Title XXV, of the Revised Statutes of Texas, as amended by an Act of the Twenty-fifth Legislature of Texas, at its regular session, approved March 20, 1897.

And we, and each of us, further certify that we have actually and fully inspected and counted all the actual cash and assets in hands of said Treasurer belonging to Callahan County at the close of the examination of said Treasurer's Report, on this the 16th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and find the same to be as follows, to-wit:

	DR.	CR.
<b>JURY FUND.</b>		
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 15th day of Nov 1916.....	215 08	
To amount received since said date.....	183 04	
By amount disbursed since said date.....		297 13
By amount to balance.....		100 99
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>398 12</b>	<b>398 12</b>
Balance to credit of said Jury Fund as actually counted by us on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of.....		100 99
<b>ROAD &amp; BRIDGE FUND.</b>		
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 15th day of Nov 1916.....	1278 19	
To amount received.....	9194 79	
By amount disbursed since said date.....		7762 89
By amount to balance.....		2690 09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10452 98</b>	<b>10452 98</b>
Balance to credit of said Road and Bridge Fund as actually counted by us on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of.....		2690 09
<b>GENERAL FUND.</b>		
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 15th day of Nov 1916.....	2910 76	
To amount received since said date.....	13878 28	
By amount disbursed since said date.....		3027 79
By amount to balance.....		13761 25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16789 04</b>	<b>16789 04</b>
Balance to credit of said General Fund as actually counted by us on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of.....		13761 25
<b>COURT HOUSE FUND.</b>		
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 15th day of Nov 1916.....	450 41	
To amount received since said date.....	1206 81	
By amount disbursed since said date.....		103 58
By amount to balance.....		1553 64
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1657 22</b>	<b>1657 22</b>
Balance to credit of said Court House Fund as actually counted by us on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of.....		1553 64
<b>ESTRAY FUND.</b>		
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 15th day of Nov 1916.....	127 25	
To amount received since said date.....	89 20	
By amount disbursed since said date.....		103 20
By amount to balance.....		113 25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>216 45</b>	<b>216 45</b>
Balance to credit of said Estray Fund as actually counted by us on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of.....		113 25
<b>POLL TAX FUND.</b>		
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 15th day of Nov 1916.....	461 60	
To amount received since said date.....	383 18	
By amount disbursed.....		1 55
By amount to balance.....		842 63
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>844 18</b>	<b>844 18</b>
Balance to credit of said Poll Tax Fund as actually counted by us on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1917, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of.....		842 63
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>		
Feb 16, 1917 Balance to credit Jury Fund this day.....		100 99
" " " Balance to credit of Road & Bridge Fund on this day.....		2690 09
" " " Balance to credit General Fund on this day.....		13761 25
" " " Balance to credit of Court House Fund on this day.....		1553 64
" " " Balance to credit of Estray Fund on this day.....		113 25
" " " Balance to credit of Poll Tax Fund on this day.....		842 63
School Fund on hand.....		842 63
<b>Total Cash on hand belonging to Callahan County in the hands of said Treasurer as actually counted by us.....</b>		<b>\$19062 85</b>

Witness Our Hands, officially, this 16th day of Feb. A. D. 1917.  
 W. R. ELY, County Judge.  
 A. E. KENDRICK, Commissioner Precinct No. 1  
 H. WINDHAM, Commissioner Precinct No. 2  
 J. S. YEAGER, Commissioner Precinct No. 3  
 J. M. HOUSTON, Commissioner Precinct No. 4  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me, by W. R. Ely, County Judge, and A. E. Kendrick and H. Windham J. S. Yeager and J. M. Houston, County Commissioners of said Callahan County, each respectively, on this the 16th day of Feb. A. D. 1917.  
 CHAS. NORDYKE  
 Clerk County Court Callahan County

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A registered German Coach Station For further information see W. W. Smith, Moton Wagon Yard, 11p.

**Pete Fulcher**  
 Horse and Mule Dealer  
 Baird, Texas  
 See me when you want to buy or sell anything in my line

### NOTICE

All parties owing me on notes and accounts see T. J. White not later than March 1st. I need money. Pay him. J. S. Hart. 12-2

**Dickey & Bounds**  
 BLACKSMITHS  
 Will appreciate your business during the year 1917.  
 Baird, Texas

### Citation by Publication

The State of Texas |  
 County of Callahan |  
 To Unknown Owners And all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Callahan, for taxes, to-wit: E. 1-2 of Abst. No. 1474, a part of Sur No. 20 granted to Earley Hart, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: \$18.29 for State and County Taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for the Collection of said Taxes and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May term of the District Court of Callahan County, and State of Texas, delinquent for the years 1914 and 1915, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lot), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.  
 Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas this 8th day of Feby. A. D. 1917. A. R. DAY, Clerk  
 District Court Callahan County, Texas.  
 By J. J. Peebles, Deputy. 12-31-Adv.

### Citation by Publication

The State of Texas |  
 County of Callahan |  
 To Unknown Owners And all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Callahan, for taxes, to-wit: 2 1-2 acres out of the Able L. Eaves' Street, extension at Stake on N. side of Cottonwood Street, extension of Town of Cottonwood made for S. E. Cor. of Rainey 2 acre tract, thence N. 155 vrs. St. S. E. Cor. of B. F. Funderburgh's N. line 91 1-4 vrs. stake, thence S. 155 vrs. thence West to beginning; which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: \$6.34 for State and County Taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for the Collection of said Taxes and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May Term of the District Court of Callahan County and State of Texas, Delinquent for the year 1885 and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lot), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.  
 Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas this 8th day of Feby. A. D. 1917. A. R. DAY, Clerk  
 District Court Callahan County, Texas.  
 By J. J. Peebles, Deputy. 12-31-Adv.

### Citation by Publication

The State of Texas |  
 County of Callahan |  
 To Unknown Owners And all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Callahan, for taxes, to-wit: Block No. 2 in the Mathis Addition to the town of Putnam, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: \$12.77 for State and County Taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for the Collection of said Taxes and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May Term of the District Court of Callahan County, and State of Texas, Delinquent for the years 1913 and 1915, and show why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lot), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.  
 Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas this 8th day of Feby. A. D. 1917. A. R. DAY, Clerk  
 District Court Callahan County, Texas.  
 By J. J. Peebles, Deputy. 12-31-Adv.

### Citation by Publication

The State of Texas |  
 County of Callahan |  
 To Unknown Owners And all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Callahan, for taxes, to-wit: Lot No. 8 in Block 15 in the Town of Putnam which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: \$2.49 for State and County Taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for the Collection of said Taxes and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May Term of the District Court of Callahan County, and State of Texas, Delinquent for the year 1915, and show why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lot) and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.  
 Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas, this 8th day of Feby. A. D. 1917. A. R. DAY, Clerk  
 District Court Callahan County, Texas.  
 By J. J. Peebles, Deputy. 12-31-Adv.

### Citation by Publication

The State of Texas |  
 County of Callahan |  
 To Unknown Owners And all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Callahan, for taxes, to-wit: Lot No. 12 in Block 28 in the Town of Clyde, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: \$6.02 for State and County Taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for the collection of said Taxes and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May Term of the District Court of Callahan County, and State of Texas, Delinquent for the years 1914 and 1915 and show why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lot), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.  
 Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas, this 8th day of Feby. A. D. 1917. A. R. DAY, Clerk  
 District Court Callahan County, Texas.  
 By J. J. Peebles, Deputy. 12-31-Adv.

### Citation by Publication

The State of Texas |  
 County of Callahan |  
 To Unknown Owners And all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Callahan, for taxes, to-wit: The E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 Sur. No. 51, B. B. B. & C. Ry. Co. Abst. 84, Containing 80 acres of land, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: \$19.58 for State and County Taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for the Collection of said Taxes and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May Term of the District Court of Callahan County, and State of Texas, Delinquent for the years 1905, 1904 and 1907 and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lot), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.  
 Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas, this 8th day of Feby. A. D. 1917. A. R. DAY, Clerk  
 District Court Callahan County, Texas.  
 By J. J. Peebles, Deputy. 12-31-Adv.

# THE BRILLIANCE OF SPRING

Shine Forth in The New Suits, Dresses Skirts and Blouses

New life and new activity have come to our store with the arrival of quantities of new merchandise. The store is laden with beautiful new things for Spring. Every Department is teeming with the new, and every day's express adds more new things for your inspection, approval and selections. We have New Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Waists that are brilliant in beauty, the shade of passing season give way to daring colors, the colors that express life and joy of spring.

## Be First to See and Select From

our line of beautiful new Spring goods. You will be delighted with the pretty new goods in Crepe, Silks, Woolens, Fancy Cotton Voiles, White Goods, Colored Linens, Fancy Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, etc. We have the very latest in Spring Footwear. Come in and see our New Spring Goods.

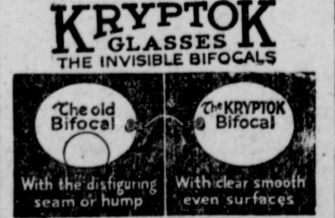
## Every Day It's Something New

# H. SCHWARTZ

"THE STORE WITH THE NEW GOODS" BAIRD, TEXAS

### Citation by Publication

The State of Texas |  
 County of Callahan |  
 To Unknown Owners And all persons owning or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Callahan, for taxes, to-wit: Lot No. 6 in Block No. 14 in Newton's Addition to the Town of Baird, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: \$2.76 for the State and County Taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for Collection of said Taxes and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May Term of the District Court of Callahan County, and State of Texas, Delinquent for the year 1915, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lot), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.  
 Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas, this 8th day of Feby. A. D. 1917. A. R. DAY, Clerk  
 District Court Callahan County, Texas.  
 By J. J. Peebles, Deputy. 12-31-Adv.



Fit by **C. E. Walker**  
 the Optician who stays here 365 days in each year. With Holmes Drug Co.

**DRAUGHON'S**  
 PRACTICAL Business College  
 ABILENE, TEXAS  
 Only well-known Business College in West Texas. Thousands of firms reserve our Employment Department than any other. Money-back contract guarantee position. Catalogue FREE.

# FAT STOCK SHOW

AND  
**Texas Cattle Raisers Convention**  
**FORT WORTH**  
**March 10th to 17th**

### EXCURSION RATES

Via



HORSE SHOW. ATHLETIC EVENTS.  
 EXHIBITIONS BY FAMOUS COW BOYS AND COW GIRLS  
 BAND CONCERTS. FINE STOCK EXHIBITS  
**You Can't Afford to Miss It**

See Local Agent For Particulars

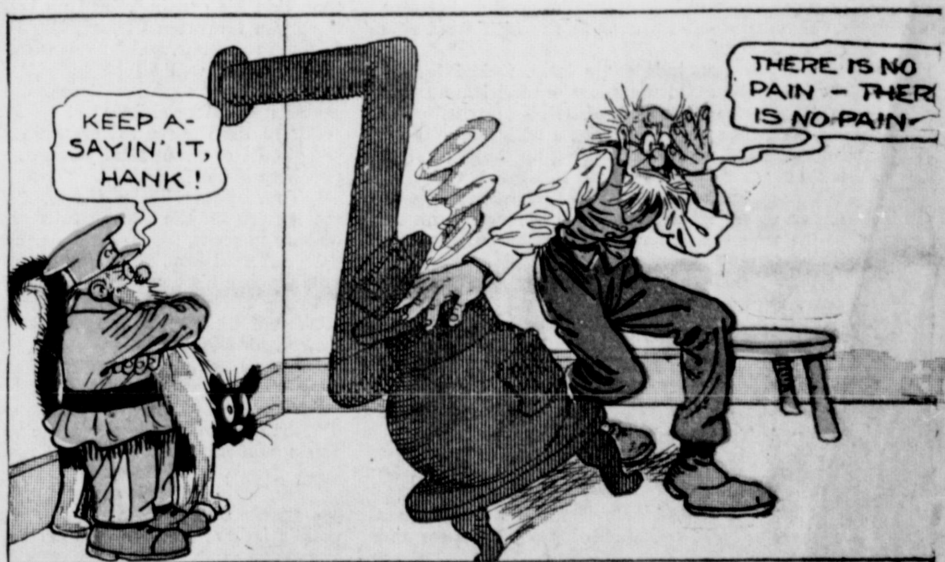
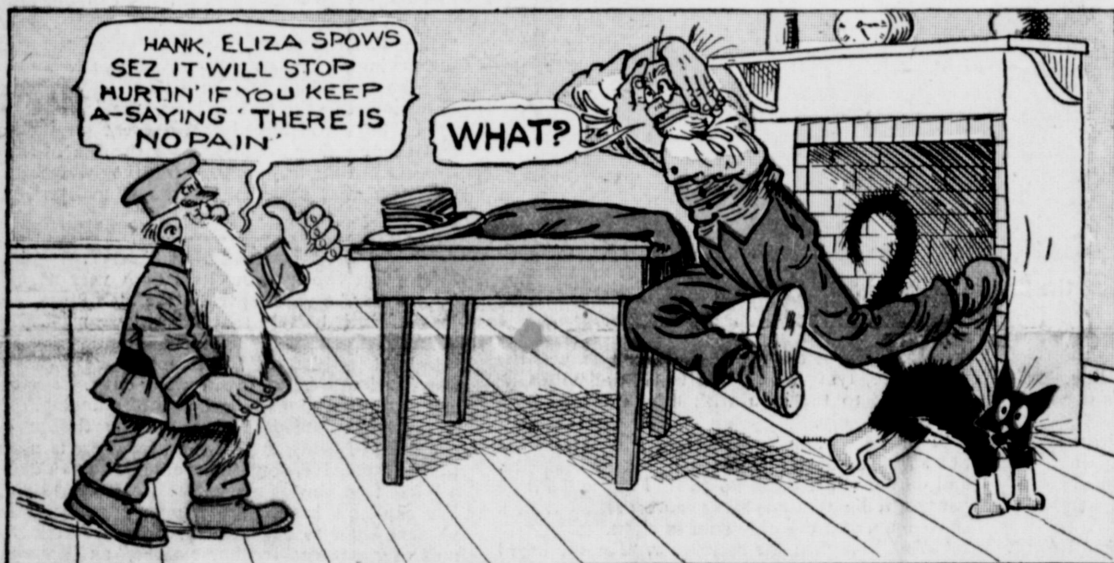
A. D. BELL, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. 13-31  
 G. O. D. HUNTER, Gen. Pass. Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.



# The Baird Star.

Our Motto: "TIS NEITHER BIRTH, NOR WEALTH, NOR STATE, BUT THE GIT-UP-AND-GIT THAT MAKES MEN GREAT."

## HANK AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDou





# THE SNOW MAN

## AN EPISODE OF THE FAR NORTH



**T**HE Oak Hill schoolhouse stood at the foot of a beautiful slope, crowned with great, spreading oaks, whose rich, dark green was here and there varied by the darker green of an occasional towering pine.

The schoolhouse itself was a small, weather-beaten affair, almost hidden by the great trees that twined their "hundred strong arms" about and above it, shielding it alike from summer suns and winter winds.

Some teacher, or pupil, years back, with perhaps the "California big trees" in mind, had named some of the larger ones.

One was the "Giant," one that stood almost over the entrance was the "Watchman," another was the "Indian Chief," and among the other large ones, named for some peculiarity of appearance, were "Old Deadwood," "Topknot," "King of the Oaks" and various others.

It was "just the place for a schoolhouse," so said the trustees, forty years ago, and so thought each succeeding generation of boys and girls, who played in the cool grove in summer, or enjoyed the splendid coasting on the hill in the winter.

The slide began a few rods away from the schoolhouse, where the hill sloped just enough for a grand start, then away across the playground, swift and fast across the road, swifter yet through the fence, where the rails were let down, and far down into "Farmer Green's pasture."

Surely no modern toboggan ever furnished more enjoyment than did the rude sleds that carried the "Oak Hill" boys and girls.

One would have supposed that nothing could ever disturb that retired school playground; but a railroad company, who wanted a short cut for a branch road, sent their surveyors that way, and, of course, they must lay their route just back of the schoolhouse, at the foot of the hill, right across the summer playground at the right, and right across the winter coasting ground at the left.

At first there was a great deal of talk about moving the schoolhouse, and the "Deestrick" held meetings, and discussed the matter, and it was finally decided that a new schoolhouse was needed; but estimates had to be made and a great deal of talking done, and meanwhile spring work came on, and the spring school began, and the railroad work went swiftly forward.

The slow, sleepy people of the district went the round of spring work, summer work and fall work, and before they knew it, another winter came and went, another spring had come, the branch road was completed and running, and the old schoolhouse still did duty.

All were busy, the children were careful, and the matter of a new schoolhouse was for the time entirely dropped.

The novelty of the railroad helped the children to forget the trespass on their summer playground, but, by the time winter came, that had worn off, and they missed their old coasting ground very much.

They had to content themselves with snow-forts and sham-battles, which often brought a flying glimpse of pleasure to the faces looking from the windows of the passing trains.

One noon, after dinner was dispatched, a group of boys stood watching a long, heavy freight train, as it moved over the road, and the older ones were talking of the good times they used to have on the slide, before the railroad came, and wondering what they could do for some fun.

"I know," said Alf Hartley. "Let's make a snow man. We haven't had one this winter."

"All right!" cried Tom Barton. "And let us build it right up by the track—there's lots of snow there—and let's make him good and strong, so that he won't tip over in the first wind that comes along."

"I'll tell you, let's get a long, forked branch for legs, and build the snow around it, and that will make him strong," said Bob Merritt.

So to work they went with a will, the big boys building, the small ones rolling up the great, soft balls of snow for the others to work with.

When the bell rang, the snow man was well under way. At recess they gave every minute to their work, and had him all done but the "finishing touches," as Tom Barton said.

After school was out these were put on. The nose, eyes and mouth were made by pressing pieces of coal into his face, while some fine, scraggy twigs, stuck into the back of his head, made very respectable hair; a red handkerchief was tied around his neck, and pieces of coal stuck into his "physical system," so Bob Merritt said, for buttons.

A pipe was put in his mouth, and a staff in his hand, and, as he was nearly seven feet high, he was quite imposing.

A pail or two of water from the schoolhouse well was dipped over him, making him firm and strong as it froze.

"Hurrah for Captain Snow, just from the North Pole!" cried Tom Barton.

And as the boys left the playground they gave three cheers that would have made the snow man's hair stand on end, if it had not already stood that way.

The next day was cold and windy, and the

boys, fearing for the safety of Captain Snow, propped him up on each side, although he stood in a sheltered spot, and built a sort of platform of snow around him.

It was such a blustering, disagreeable day, that they could not stay out of doors much; but they could see the smiling glances cast at the snow man from the windows of the passing trains.

That night, after school, as Bob Merritt and his little cousin Frank, who was making him a visit, were going home, they met Bob's little sister, who said that Bob must go back to the village as fast as possible and get some medicine for his father, who was very sick.

Little Frank begged to go along. So both boys started back at once, for it was a mile and a half to the village, and it was already getting dark.

They went as fast as they could, in the face of the driving wind and snow, and reached the one store which served as dry goods, grocery and drug store, all in one.

Having got the medicine, they were about to start for home when the storekeeper, who knew how far they had to go, kindly offered them a lantern, saying that it would make the way seem shorter.

The boys thanked him, and were soon on their way, which was not so bad now, as the wind was at their backs.

When they had nearly reached the schoolhouse they heard a heavy crash.

"It's a tree blown down, probably," said Bob. "Oh, dear! I hope it hasn't hit the snow man!"

Bob laughed, and they hurried forward. "Shouldn't wonder if it was 'Old Deadwood,'"

from the distant station, though in an opposite direction, made his heart beat like a trip-hammer.

It was nearly half an hour before they reached home. Bob found his father suffering terribly, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the medicine gave him almost immediate relief.

He then told his mother about the fallen tree, the snow man and the lantern, and fortifying himself with a huge slice of bread and butter, which his mother put into his hand as he started, he hurried back to the schoolhouse, fearing lest some accident might have befallen the snow man, and hoping the train might be a few minutes late, so that he might get there in time to warn them.

But long before he got near enough to do any good he heard the rush of the coming train and his heart almost stopped beating as he stood still to listen.

Would they see the lantern, and heed it? or would they rush on to destruction?

On and on; Bob was nearly frantic—nearer and nearer—and now he knew by the sound they must have reached the curve which first brought the schoolhouse in sight.

Then came the sharp whistle for "down brakes," and Bob knew that the snow man was still on duty—that his signal had been seen, and that they were slowing up in safety.

Now he ran with all his might, and his great delight and thankfulness at the success of his plan gave wings to his feet, so that he almost flew in the face of the wind and snow, and a few minutes more brought him to the spot where the panting, hissing engine stood, and where he heard the puzzled engineer telling the equally puzzled conductor and passengers that the instant he rounded the curve he saw the lantern and whistled for the

was clear, everybody was on board, and just as they started, the conductor threw a parcel at our hero's feet, and shouted "Goodby!" and Bob was gone.

The snow man still held the lantern, and by its light he opened the package, and, to his astonishment, found himself the possessor of twenty dollars.

Of course, he had to tell his story half a dozen times over at home that night, and at school next day he found himself quite famous, and the snow man received a great deal of attention, not only from the school boys, but also from the trains, the next two or three days.

Bob felt very happy over all this, but his delight was unbounded when, one day, a week later, a train stopped at the schoolhouse and a gentleman came to the door and called for "Mr. Robert Merritt," whereupon, being duly informed by the teacher, that individual went slowly and bashfully to the door, and was handed a box containing a fine silver watch, with his monogram beautifully engraved on one side, and an almost exact representation of the snow man, with the lantern on his arm, on the other side.

The teacher and the whole school were almost as much pleased as Bob himself, and the snow man was looked after with the greatest care.

A rude cover was built over him, to shield him from rain storms and sunshine, but as warmer days came on, he grew thinner and shorter, and it became evident that his days would soon be numbered.

The boys were gathered about him one fine day, lamenting the fact, and making such repairs as his condition would allow, when Alf Hartley suddenly paused in the act of replacing his nose, which had fallen to the ground, and turned to the rest with:

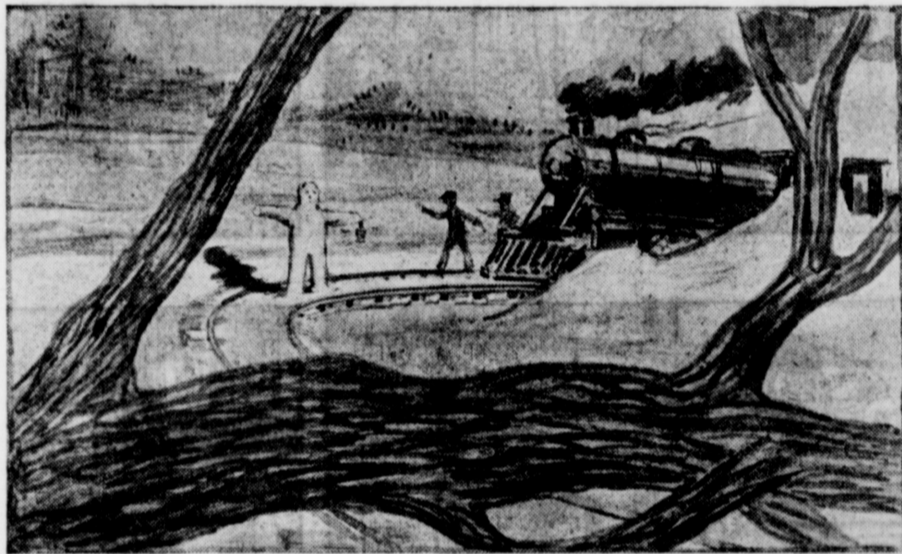
"I say, boys, let's take him down and bury him in the deepest snow bank we can find. It's a shame to let him melt down, just like any common snow man that never did anything to distinguish himself."

All agreed to this, and a long, wide grave was scooped out of a snow bank, back of the schoolhouse, wherein, with a great deal of ceremony, the illustrious snow man was duly interred.

Bob led the procession as chief mourner, and Alf, who was the acknowledged orator of the school, and who derived his ideas chiefly from the patriotic declamations on which he prided himself, set up a board at the head of the grave with an inscription as follows:

"Here lies the snow man who saved the train. By swinging his lantern with might and main. All honor to him, and let a tear fall for the sake of this hero here."

The boys considered this a great production, and though they could not for the life of them squeeze out the tear it called for, they were heartily sorry that their famous snow man was no more.



Bob Knew That the Snow Man Was Still on Duty.

said he. "It's a wonder he has not blown down long ago."

"If it is him," replied the smaller boy, "he's too far off to hit the snow man—that's one comfort."

Running across the playground, they saw a great dark mass, clearly outlined against the snow, and sure enough it was "Old Deadwood," with his great lifeless body stretched helplessly across the track.

"Well," said Frank, "the snow man's all right. Let's go. I'm cold and hungry, and uncle needs his medicine."

"Oh, I know it!" cried Bob, in such a strange tone that his cousin looked up in surprise. "But have you forgotten the express, Frank? It will be due in an hour, and I must warn them in some way or they will all be killed! Oh, dear, oh, dear!" he cried again, as the terrible thought presented itself more vividly to his mind, "what shall I do? I dare not wait, for father may be very bad; and I dare not send you on alone, nor leave you here alone!"

"Why, I know!" cried Frank. "You can fasten the lantern on the snow man's arm, and they'll be sure to see it, it's so near the track."

"Yes," said Bob. "I thought of that. But do you suppose his arms are stiff enough?"

"They are real strong, I know, for I saw the stick Auf put through to build them on," said Frank, confidently.

"Well, I can try, anyway," said Bob, as he proceeded to tie the lantern firmly on to the stiff, white arm, which seemed strong and firm.

"Just see how it swings in the wind for all the world as if some one was really making signals!" cried Frank.

"Yes," said Bob; "it seems as if they'd have to see that. But I do hate to go, awfully, only there's father; and now we must hurry with all our might, and I will come back as fast as ever I can; and if the train should be late, maybe I can get back in time to warn them myself."

They started off on a run; but they could not keep it up long in the deep snow, especially little Frank, and poor Bob grew more excited and impatient every minute.

Every rod seemed a mile, and a faint whistle

brakes; and when he got off to see what was the matter, the first thing that met his eyes was the fallen tree, lying across the track, and when he called out to the man with the lantern, he received no reply.

"I called to him several times; but as he did not speak or stir, I began to think he was deaf and dumb. So I came up to find out and I'll be hanged if he was anything more or less than a snow man, and the only soul in sight."

"Well," laughed the conductor, "I never heard before that snow men had souls; but I wouldn't dare to say that this one hadn't, for he has saved us all from destruction, that's pretty certain."

Presently he saw Bob, and asked him what he knew about the affair, whereupon the panting, excited boy found voice enough to tell them how he had heard the tree fall as he was going home from the village, and had left his lantern on the snow man's arm, and then had come back as soon as he could.

"But I don't see," said the engineer, "why in the name of common sense you didn't stay and warn us yourself."

"Because I was taking some medicine to my father, who is very sick," was Bob's answer. And he continued, "My little cousin was with me, but I was afraid he might lose the medicine—he is so small; and I was afraid to leave him here with the lantern, for fear he might get frightened and not warn you in time, so I had to leave it to the snow man and go myself, and I came back just as fast as I could."

"Well, my boy," said the conductor, "you and your snow man have in all probability saved a good many lives tonight, and we shall remember it. And now," said he, addressing the group of men who had been listening to Bob's story, "we must clear the track and make the next station as soon as possible."

Of course it did not take half a dozen men with as many axes taken from the baggage car, very long to cut a section the width of the track out of the fallen tree; and as they worked, they talked to Bob, and praised him, and asked him questions, until they were in a fair way to turn his head.

In less time than it takes to tell it, the track

### THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Fat Stock Show held each year at Fort Worth has become a great state institution. No longer can it be said that it is a local affair. Its herds of fine cattle are gathered from a thousand hills and its blooded horses make the owner of the inanimate auto green with envy. No one can pull the ribbons over a pair of prancing, real, live animate steeds and not enjoy thoroughly the thrill of being their owner, for there is something responsive, something almost human about a horse that almost makes the whole world akin. We can now hardly pay a man a greater compliment than to say of him, "He is certainly a man of good, common horse sense," and certainly nowhere on earth can more good, fine horses be found than at the show held each year in Fort Worth.

I have been attending these shows each year for a long time, and each year I enjoy them more than I did the year before because there is always something to learn. One of the shows is almost an education within itself, and now it has become such an extensive affair and has so many departments that it is the real index to the livestock industry of the Southwest. Fort Worth is the gateway to the prosperity of the Southwest, and the Fat Stock Show merely acts as the index to what the vast volume of the prosperity of the Southwest contains.

The hogs, from every section of the Southwest at the Fat Stock Show each year have grown better and better until now the very finest the markets afford are exhibited, and the same can be said of the sheep and the poultry and pigeon departments, and the half cannot be told of the fine thoroughbred dairy cattle, and sleek, fat beef cattle exhibited each year. If a man is interested in any line of the stock or poultry business he cannot afford to miss these shows that have proven such an encouragement each year to the proper development of the Great Southwest, and especially to Texas. The influence of these annual shows on the prosperity of Texas is impossible to describe, and the show this year is fully expected to eclipse all other shows both in its effect and in its exhibits. You really cannot afford to miss it.

Land covers 29 per cent of the earth's area, and 14 per cent of the land is less than 500 feet above the sea level.

### DAY BY DAY WITH THE DEYS

### Gee, Grampy! What a Narrow Escape Hazel Had!

By CLARE VICTOR DWIGGINS



# THOS. A. EDISON HIS VIEWS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

Has He a Weapon to Combat Submarine Warfare—By Edward Marshall



Thomas A. Edison.

There is a prevalent opinion that should the United States and Germany engage in war the inventive genius of Thomas A. Edison would reveal a weapon wonderfully effective in combatting German submarines. He is head director and advisor of the American naval and consulting board. Herewith is Mr. Edison's first complete statement of his views with regard to the European war, as reported by the well known writer, Edward Marshall, for the New York Sun:

SCIENCE," said Mr. Edison, who has received so much from her for all of us, "will give us anything. I have been astonished by the fact that there is nothing new in this war. I had expected new things, at least of the Germans. But there have been no new things—not even new atrocities or novel brutalities."

We were talking in the world famous scientist's laboratory, at Orange, N. J., and the talk was one of the objects for which I had crossed the ocean from the war zone.

"All in the way of cruelties and oppression which has happened in Belgium and north France might have been done in the dark ages," he went on. "All that has happened which may be classified as scientific advance has been obvious—the mere and sometimes maladroit application to war of principles and even definite devices perfectly well known to peace. So, while Science is willing to give us anything if we ask intelligently, she has given Europe very little for the promotion of this tremendous armed struggle."

"What might she have given?" I asked. "I must not say too much along that line," said Mr. Edison, and this was reasonable, for he is at the head of the American naval consulting board. "But this much I am willing to say—there is no scientific reason for the ignorance of any navy as to the exact whereabouts of enemy ships within reasonable distances."

"Even as to the exact whereabouts of enemy submarines?"

Mr. Edison nodded. "Even," he said, "as to the exact whereabouts of enemy submarines within restricted areas."

"All sides have failed to take advantage of modern science. The world has stood aghast at what Germany has done through the application of some ages old ideas to modern warfare, as, for instance, in the use of asphyxiating gases and projected flame."

"Both are very old devices and neither should have caused the enemies of Germany any worry whatsoever. I have been more astonished by Germany's failure to bring forth new ideas than by the failure of England and France to do so, for Germany, more extensively than any of her opponents, has specialized in chemistry and electricity, and even in mechanics."

"The war and its developments have given me a new sense of peril for the United States, of course. With others I had begun to hope that the reign of comparatively complete sanity really had begun upon the earth. Now I know this is not true, and I am doubtful if ever it will be true. Surely it will not be true in my day or in yours."

"It cannot come until the time arrives when the people as a whole are not exploited by capitalists and politicians. Religion has played a great part in the exploitation of the people in the past; now we must be careful in the education of the present and the future to see to it that business does not falsely educate for its own interests, just as religion falsely used to educate for its own interests."

"Good education is the hope of the world and the ambition of the best people in every country is to try to see to it that the masses in that country shall have an opportunity for the best of education. But education has been used as a lever of oppression and as a cloak for deceit oftener than most of us realize."

"Here in the United States our whole commercial system is the result of bad economic education—not ignorance, mind you, but false education."

"Much of government elsewhere has meant exploitation and the heads of government in such cases have been trained as exploiters. When, to such governmental heads, it has seemed likely to be profitable to start a war, they have told the people to begin to fight and the poor simpletons have done it."

"Exactly that occurred in Germany and Austria, and when these great populations began to fight of course their neighbors had to fight to save their skins. That is the trouble with armed exploitation, which is what militarism amounts to. It can force armament and fighting upon all those who surround it, as Germany forced them upon England and France."

"The people of north France were forced to fight in the endeavor to preserve their homes, their women and the future of their children, but the men who attacked them did so, not because they wanted to, but because they had been told to. Simpletons they were and are; they are dying of their own simplicity and are taking others into death with them by tens of thousands."

"This war, however, is accomplishing by foolish, brutal methods much which needed to be done in Europe."

"It is curious that Germany, in so many ways advanced, in others should have remained so backward. What seems to have happened is that her people, as a whole, have improved in many ways, elevating their ambitions, refining their motives and behavior, establishing in their daily lives something close to ideal justice and approaching the acknowledgment of the great fact that the world can progress only through that which brings about the greatest good of the greatest number, but at the same time failing politically to advance beyond the stage of blind acceptance of established leadership, while the leaders who have held them in control have not advanced at all, but are still selfish, short-sighted, greedy to the point of shedding human blood by wholesale in their effort to satisfy their greed."

Accepting such instruction, as they have accepted all the exploitation which had been put upon them through the years, believing, as before they had believed, many falsities, that by attacking others they were defending their own homes and firesides, these blinded people now will fight to the limit."

"The people themselves never foment trouble; they listen to specious pleading of the men who gain or may gain through trouble, believing them though they say that black is white. Often it has been so in industry. Labor leaders want the little power and the little money that come to them through it. Disturbing politicians, usually mis-called 'statesmen,' merely work upon a larger scale. Such 'statesmen' in the country which compelled hostilities caused the present European war."

"Democracy offers the one way out of all of this. Only the spread of democracy can prevent recurrence of such horrors after this war ends. If Germany and Austria had been republics, or had been joined as one republic, the war never would have come to pass."

"The schoolhouse is the sign of the republic, and there were many schoolhouses in Germany and Austria, but elsewhere in Europe, as in the United States, the schoolhouse is the shrine of those who expose and conquer superstition, while in the Teuton schoolhouse one superstition was unceasingly forced upon the young—that of the all-wisdom and divine right of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

"That so much good as certainly existed in German education could have been linked to this unspicable and wicked folly is a sad commentary on the lack of logic in the ordinary human mind."

"Education along other lines seems to have slight or no effect upon the brain cells governing such actions. The Germans were the most highly generally educated people in the world. The Mexicans were among the world's most ignorant. Yet the Germans yielded as readily to false leadership, swore by it as trustfully and were as willing to give their all, and to fight and bleed and die for it, as have been the poor peons to the southward of the United States."

"In England education has been different. Very likely many of its details had been worked out with less perfection. As a matter of fact, the public school system of England, as a whole, before the war, was far inferior to that of Germany."

"But the omission of one study from the English schools, and from Great Britain generally, saved England and will save her. Nowhere were Englishmen instructed in the divine right of kings, everywhere they were and are instructed in the inalienable right of the individual to work out his own destiny as long as in so doing he does not interfere with the similar rights of other individuals."

"Germany miscalculated when she figured out the British. She has written more and known less about human psychology than any other nation in the world's history. She thought the British too slow, too sodden, to get into the war before Belgium had been violated, France had been defeated, Russia had been checked."

"There were two great favors done by Germany to England at a time when she intensely wished to crush, not help her. She relieved her from beer, which, with arrogance to help, had produced thickheadedness, and she forced labor saving machinery upon her."

"In America we can and always shall be able to compete successfully with cheap outside labor, for we always shall be able to devise machinery which will reduce the cost in human labor, no matter how cheap it may be, while at the same time bettering the output, no matter how good it may be. This in its turn will throw no men out of work, for it will make new work by increasing the demand."

"The German mistake was fundamental in her system because that system led her straight into this war. I do not see in the vast combat a creditable ending to the great experiment which Germany was making and of which I and all the world had the very highest hopes."

"It is clear beyond a doubt that her whole theory of government has been wrong and that she always will be in hot water as long as she main-

tains it. This system was created for the benefit of the Hohenzollerns and certain of the aristocracy. That it considered the people at all was merely because these primary beneficiaries realized that they must fool the people into false contentment in order that they might get the most out of them. Governmental powers of demanding service and levying taxation were unlimited."

"Much has been said of German governmental efficiency. Surely it reached its apotheosis in this process. The conversion of the Germans out of humanity into machinery began as early as it could begin—in the lower classes of the public schools. Of course, it failed. Men are made to think. That's what they're for. Stop their thinking and no longer are they men."

"The same result would have been achieved by the same methods in any other country."

"But there is hope for Germany despite the harm which she has done to the mental equipment of her male population as a whole by subjecting it to such training and despite the destruction of much of that population by this self-sought war. That hope lies in the nation's women."

"Germany must take a leaf from England's brand new book. Fortunately with one of those inefficiencies so frequent in the midst of Germany's perfections, German womanhood has been neglected. Her women have not been trained into that false psychology into which her men have been induced, for the simple reason that the German government has not thought them worth the training. They have not been wrecked, or have been less wrecked than men, by discipline."

"Events already show that this large number of normal human beings thus left in Germany are beginning to resent the needless sacrifice, the useless horror, the unprecedented suffering of this war which by ambitious militarists has been forced upon them and their sons and brothers, husbands and fathers."

"If the war has also the effect of stimulating Russian education, thus decreasing Russian superstition, prohibiting that as it already has prohibited alcohol, then indeed may we look forward to the early year when Russia shall take her place among the foremost nations of the world, intellectually, morally, industrially, commercially and agriculturally, realizing to the full her truly immense and in some respects unparalleled resources."

"But in France we find the finest phase of the mighty, tragic spectacle which now drags out its terribly dramatic length in Europe. To me this war has proved that France is the banner nation of the world. In her we see a nation really governed by the people, who really love it and will fight and sacrifice themselves for it with an unselfish enthusiasm not seen elsewhere. It may have been paralleled by the deeds of our Americans in the days of our revolutionary war, but I doubt even that."

"To my mind the French are proving themselves to be the real people of the world, the most splendid people, possibly, that the world ever has known, for they are combining wonderful efficiency with an absolute devotion which rises to heights of almost fanatical self-sacrifice."

"These people of France won for themselves a republic by hard fighting and enormous sacrifices. Having it, they now are willing to die for it. They will thus preserve their republic and improve it."

"In France I see a nation which has sought and found more of the real than any other nation in the world. They have a real culture, not of business ability and practical achievement only like ours in America; not of tradition and inherited money like that of the English. They have a real aristocracy, not like ours of money, not like England's of birth, but of sheer worth."

"And if, in these days, they are exhibiting the advantages of not worshipping money as we in America do, or blood as the British do, or militarism as the Germans do, they are showing still more clearly an admirable patriotism—devoted to a degree superb to contemplate. It is my firm belief that the destruction of France would be the worst disaster which could befall the world today."

"What wonderful work they have done with their artillery and what wonderful artillery they have produced with which to do it! Both are the best the world ever has seen. These guns, great and small, are as exactly fashioned as watches, and they are served by men with brains a little more highly organized than any artillerymen have had in days gone by or now have elsewhere."

I asked Mr. Edison if he could see anything in the events of now to indicate the probabilities of the future.

"Wars in future can be prevented," he replied, "only by public opinion, not by tribunals. Workmen will stand by each other, but more highly developed human beings will not. We have had instances enough of that in the United States. Consider our 'gentlemen's agreements' in the railroad world and elsewhere. Nations, or the men who sign agreements for them, are one step higher in the scale of development and therefore are one degree less reliable than the 'gentlemen' who make great commercial agreements. But such things will pass, or change, with the great governmental changes which are on the way, I think, and coming with a rapidity which we may find startling."

"Only three existing European governments will endure, I think; the British, the French and the Swiss. Britain is as republican as our own

United States. The king is its social head but parliament makes its laws. A new order is coming everywhere and it will be the republican order."

"The non-republican governments will die. They will die hard, perhaps, but they will die ere long. The people of the world undoubtedly have willed that they shall be their own masters, and what the people will is sure to come to pass."

"That same modern science which is making this great war so terrible, those same developments of modern thought which have been used so cleverly by sophists to bolster up the German theories, are working toward this end."

"This war was planned by the masters of two nations of Europe as a means with which to thrust upon the shoulders of great masses new burdens, but it will work out to be an instrument through which the people will get rid of some of the burdens which they have borne in the past. The world, I think, now is throwing a rider which for a thousand years has bestridden it."

"The newspaper has been the greatest of influences toward this end, and this generation has some great newspaper men. See what Northcliffe very certainly has done for England! When the government ban is lifted perhaps Germany will give birth to a Northcliffe. That would help tremendously."

"Out of this war, in these and other ways, will be born a new civilization in which mercy will be given value above brutality, in which women will play that rightful part from which they have been held back since the days of Adam."

I asked Mr. Edison what course he thought the United States should pursue from this time forward.

"Go along as well as we know how," he answered, "minding our own business and none other, where national honor does not demand of us a sacrifice of comfort for the general good. It is my theory that we should prepare, however, introducing compulsory education in the handling of military machinery among all men between the ages of 20 and 28. Surely Mexico has proved the need of that."

"We can produce machinery more ingenious and more efficient than Europe can produce. Such a trenching machine, for example, as we have in sight would have been of incredible value to any European nation which had chanced to have one at the outbreak of the war."

"The United States naval consulting board, which already has shown what it can do, will accomplish marvels if only congress can be induced to appropriate the money necessary to the conduct of its work. It will do big things anyway. I earnestly hope that we never shall be involved in any European war and am sure that we never shall be through any fault of our own, for our impulses, being those of a democracy, run contrary to either insult or conquest of the other fellow for selfish motives."

I asked Mr. Edison if he did not feel that some understanding might be desirable in the future between Britain and this country, for their mutual protection and that of the world. The two greatest of democracies—remember, he calls England a democracy, in some senses freer than our own—standing together could defy aggression on the part of despotisms."

"I don't believe we need any official 'understanding' in the sense in which you use the term," said he. "To all intents and purposes the people of the British Dominions are Americans—that is they find their animating impulse in the same source from which ours is derived, love for and belief in democracy as the best form of government. In the convictions of the two peoples we now have a treaty more binding than any one could put on paper."

"I believe that every really good American recognizes the fact that Britain and France really are fighting our battles, and I think that those who do not believe this either are not good Americans or are very ill informed Americans."

"Personally I have been intensely humiliated by the fact that we have not had greater moral power for the enforcement of our rights. Had we had the second largest navy in the world, as we should have had, at the time of the war's outbreak, it would have had a powerful effect. Its mere existence would have prevented most of the outrages which have marked the conduct of the naval warfare of the allies' enemies."

"While I do not wish a violation of the injunctions of George Washington and to see my country involved in what he designated as 'entangling alliances,' I am sure that we shall find it necessary and profitable to have an understanding with the other republican governments of the world for the protection of civilization."

## A PARADISE OF BIRDS.

One of the wonder spots of the world is Laysan Island in the middle of the Pacific ocean, where many thousands of birds gather year by year to lay their eggs and rear their young. Laysan is three miles in length and two and a half miles in breadth. It is sprinkled with vegetation in the form of strong bushy grass and some low shrubs, between which a few pigmy palms struggle for existence. A long lagoon stretches across filled with remarkably salt water—no fresh water exists on the island, a curious fact considering the number of land birds that make it their nesting place. And everywhere there are birds—thousands upon thousands of albatrosses, white and brown, in great distinct colonies; vast rookeries of terns and petrels and frigate birds; countless rail run everywhere in the long grass; bright red tropical honey birds, bright yellow finches flutter in the shrubs; curlews scream, ducks quack, and crake chirp all the day.

## ONE REASON FOR HIGH PRICED EGGS.

This special cable from London, which appeared in the New York Times under date Jan. 17, will show why eggs are high in the United States:

"Owing to the importation in the last week of 15,000,000 eggs from America and Egypt the price of eggs in London markets, which had been gradually soaring for six months, has suddenly fallen."

While eggs a week ago today were selling at 90 cents to \$1.14 a dozen, today the price dropped to \$1.08 for the freshest variety and to 60 cents a dozen and even lower for other varieties."

## THE TASK

It isn't the task that you find to do  
That shall count for much; it is only you;  
The job may be humble or really great,  
But you are the one that its worth shall state;  
The task brings naught in the wake of it  
For it cannot be more than you make of it.

You can tackle the humblest of duties here  
And leave it still as a drudgery drear,  
Or lift it out of the common store

With a splendor it never has known before;  
And the sum of joy you shall take of it  
Is what you have chosen to make of it.

It isn't the task that shall make or mar  
Your chance in life; it is what you are.  
Whatever the job that you find to do  
It is only a chance for the best of you;  
Don't pick out your work for the sake of it  
For it cannot be more than you'll make of it.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

**F**RIDAY, June 2.—We were now on the plains of Kansas in good earnest, and wild as it was then, poor and scanty of grass, not even a bush, I could readily understand why it had been termed the "Great American Desert" by geographers of former days. Between Fort Riley and Fort Hays, something like 150 miles, there was not a settler or a settlement at this time, except at the temporary towns immediately on the line of railroad, and this did not surprise me then, for I could see nothing to support life. The limitless plains met the horizon in every direction; the well-worn trail, beaten as hard as concrete, and shining and glistening where countless wagons on the "overland" had worn it like a turnpike, an occasional buzzard wheeling far overhead, and the bones of a defunct buffalo or ox now and then, white and ghostly from long years of bleaching in wind and sun—this was all there was to see, and I recorded it in my diary as the most God-forsaken land I had ever looked upon. It occurred to me that the only thing this part of Uncle Sam's domain was fit for was to build a railroad through, and then "board" the first train that came along and get out of it.

The first day we marched twenty-eight miles, camping on the left bank of the Smoky, the mule train reaching camp close on our heels, and demonstrating the fact that mule trains are the only kind of transportation suitable for a mounted command.

**SATURDAY, June 3.**—We continued our march in the same general direction over the plains, accomplishing thirty miles, and camping on the right bank of Big Creek or Big Muddy, a tributary of the Smoky, and said to rise 200 or more miles away in the Rockies.

Saw and chased a little herd of buffalo in the afternoon, but they eluded our hunters and escaped apparently unhurt.

**SUNDAY, June 4.**—The command marched in good season, still keeping a N. N. W. direction, but owing to the numerous deep gullies and ravines by which the plain was intersected we were compelled to make a great many detours, and it seemed as if this day's march would never come to an end. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the flag floating over Fort Hays could be seen above the horizon, and turning the head of the column thitherward we arrived in camp at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having marched some thirty-six miles this day.

On my arrival at the camp I found mail for me from Jacksboro, Texas, which gave an account of the massacre of Captain Henry Warren's train hands on May 18th, between Belknap and Fort Richardson; also of the visit of General Sherman to Jacksboro on a tour of inspection; the two events taken in connection with each other led to the policy of the government which happily culminated in forever freeing that part of our frontier from the incursions of hostile Indians, and resulted in its speedily settling up with pioneers and consequent abandonment by troops, in the near future.

The country was barren and very uninteresting, herds of buffalo often came to within a mile or two of our camp. One Sunday an old bull wandered into our very midst and was killed by the guards.

Scouting parties were sent out from time to time to watch predatory parties of Indians who came in from southern Nebraska, and some little drilling was done during the summer, but little worth recording; and, in fact, my rapidly ap-

proaching "expiration of service" formed the chief subject of my meditations.

All things have an end, and one fine October morning I received my discharge—heretofore spoken of as the "buzzard"—and the autographs of my worthy captain and commanding officer looked more valuable to me just then than would have the signature of General Spinner to a big Treasury warrant. I spent a day or two as the guest of my captain, John A. Irwin, and then left for Texas, via Fort Riley, at which post I stopped a day to see the boys of one of our companies stationed there. This seemed a handsome and well built post, and a monument on the parade ground indicated it as being the geographical center of the continent on that parallel of latitude. The following day I took the cars of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, reaching Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river, the same night in a pouring rain, and at this time its terminus, no railroad having been extended into the Indian Territory from any direction. From this point the El Paso Stage company ran its coaches into Texas, and its lines penetrated the state in every direction, Sherman, Texas, being headquarters.

Sunday morning our stage left "Gibson Station" and our trip to Sherman, which should have been made in forty-eight hours, occupied more than twice that time, owing to the ferry boats on all the streams—of which there were a great many—having been washed away or damaged by recent floods.

All along our route we could see the camps of the railroad builders, who were pushing the road along at the rate of about a mile a day, and which, in the near future, was to bind Texas to the balance of the country with bands of iron, and to complete a through line to the Gulf.

Among the passengers on our stage was the distinguished Bishop Marvin, who was on his way to Texas in the discharge of his episcopal duties, which embraced that state as well, I believe, as Arkansas and Louisiana. I had often heard of this eminent man, and think, on looking back on this long trip, that it was one of the pleasantest I ever spent, made so mostly by the genial humor of the bishop.

Among other delays, we sat in the stage all of one night on the banks of the Canadian waiting for daylight and the ferryboat, and as sleep was impossible in the crowded vehicle, we talked to keep ourselves from falling into an uneasy dose. At this time (1871) it was scarcely possible for half a dozen ordinary intelligent people to get into conversation without Darwin and his then recent published theories becoming the topic, and it was so in this case.

The bishop was called on for his views, and said he would tell us what an old darkey preacher years before had said in that respect.

"Years ago, back in the woods of Mississippi, long before Darwin had been heard of, I went one day to mill, and while waiting for my 'turn,' talked with 'Uncle Jake,' an old darkey preacher, on the prevailing topic in the neighborhood just then—a menagerie which had recently visited the country. Said I to Uncle Jake, 'What did you think of that big old monkey they had at the show?' Looking very serious, and speaking in a low and deliberate tone, he answered: 'Massa Marvin, 'fore God, I b'lieve dat was de 'riginal, way-back, old time nigger.' And, said the bishop, 'I think the old fellow and Darwin were in close accord.'

No modern invention of vestibule cars or other improved appliances of travel can equal for so-

ciability and pleasure the old stage coach, when time was of no particular importance, and where the passengers were congenial and thrown together long enough to strike up a sort of acquaintance, such as we all did on this trip to Texas. Arriving at Sherman on Friday, I secured passage for Jacksboro, and the next day started, in a most uncomfortable two-seated "jerkey," not arriving in Jacksboro until late the day after, the driver having lost his way between Gainesville and Decatur, owing to the darkness and a bottle of whiskey, and we sat on the open prairie all night and nearly froze.

Jacksboro had altered but very little in the six months since I had left it, but events, which will be recorded in these remaining chapters, had occurred during my absence that led in a short time to a complete solution of the vexed Indian question.

### GENERAL SHERMAN'S VISIT.

During the early months of 1871 the incursions of hostile Indians had been unusually frequent, and were marked by a degree of ferocity unknown during recent years, and so loud and urgent were the appeals made by the citizens to the authorities at Washington that General W. T. Sherman, then commanding the army, determined to make a tour of the frontier posts which embraced Fort Richardson, Texas, and Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

On the evening of May 17th General Sherman, accompanied by General Randolph B. Marcy, inspector of the Tenth Infantry, arrived at Fort Richardson from Fort Belknap, having left San Antonio May 2d, and visited the entire chain of posts that at that time marked the limit of the settlements in western Texas. The veteran Marcy, one of the most accomplished soldiers of the old army, as before stated, accompanied him, and he took occasion to remark in his journal as he rode from Belknap to Jacksboro:

"This rich and beautiful section of country does not contain today (May 17, 1871) as many white people as it did when I was stationed here eighteen years ago, and if the Indian marauders are not punished, the whole country seems to be in a fair way of becoming depopulated."

On May 18th, the day after General Sherman arrived at Fort Richardson, the mule-train of Captain Henry Warren, a government contractor at Fort Griffin, was attacked by a band of 150 Indians while en route from Jacksboro to the latter place, near Flat Top Mountain, about half way between Jacksboro and Belknap, and the wagon master and six teamsters were killed, one other teamster being severely wounded. But two teamsters escaped.

The very spot on which the massacre took place had been passed over by the General and his party the day previous, and had the Indians attacked them, so overwhelming was their number, he and those who accompanied him might have met a similar fate as did those with the wagon train.

The trip of General Sherman was of momentous importance to this whole region of country, and it is fair to assume, had it not occurred, Jack county and other counties now thickly settled with a prosperous and happy people, would not contain a tithe of their present population. Immediately on receipt of the news of the massacre, the general sent "General Mackenzie with 150 cavalry and thirty days rations on pack animals, to pursue and chastise the marauders."

On the 19th, the last day of General Sherman's stay at Fort Richardson, a delegation of citizens from Jacksboro visited him, and laid before him

the exact conditions of affairs growing out of the policy of allowing the Indians to leave their reservation, and assured him that unless decisive action was taken, and these raids stopped, north-west Texas would soon become depopulated, and a delightful and improving country allowed to lapse into barbarism.

The general listened attentively to the citizens, and seemed to grasp the situation completely, stating that he felt keenly the injustice of the Indian policy of the government, and promised to do all in his power to remedy the existing conditions. The deputation obtained permission to go to Fort Sill and recover stock stolen from them by the Indians, in case they could identify, satisfactorily, the animals. During this day (the 19th) General Mackenzie verified the report of the massacre of the teamsters of Captain Warren's train; their bodies were found to be horribly mutilated, and the body of one of the Elliott brothers (Samuel) was burned to a charred mass, the savages having chained the poor fellow between the wheels of the wagon and built a fire under him.

On the 20th day of May General Sherman and his escort left for Fort Sill, via Victoria Peak and Red River Station, arriving there on the afternoon of the 23d.

Lowrie Tatem, the agent of the Kiowas and Comanches, an estimable Quaker gentleman, called on General Sherman soon after his arrival, and it was very evident that he conscientiously believed the experiment then being tried with those Indians was a failure in a great measure.

During the 24th and 25th General Sherman remained at Fort Sill inspecting the buildings and visiting the signal station on one of the most elevated easterly peaks of the Wichita Mountains, which attain a very considerable altitude in this vicinity.

On the afternoon of May 27th, about 4 o'clock, several Kiowa chiefs, among them Satanta, Satank, Kicking Bird and Lone Wolf, came to the agency to draw their rations. In a talk with the agent Satanta boasted that he, "with 100 warriors, had made the recent attack upon the train"; that he (or they) had killed seven teamsters and driven off forty-one mules. Said he: "If any other Indian said he did it, he is a liar, as I was the chief who commanded." He pointed out Satank and Big (or Tall) Tree and also another chief as having taken part in the action. The interpreter having conveyed Satanta's words to the agent, the latter at once reported the facts to General Sherman, and requested him to arrest the Indians concerned, whereupon the General sent for them, and Satanta acknowledged as true what he had stated to the agent. The general immediately informed the agent that he should confine them and send them to Texas for trial by the civil authorities. Satanta now began to see the serious trouble he was in, and to protest that he "did not personally kill anybody in the fight, nor did he even blow his bugle; that his young men wanted to have a little fight, and to take a few white scalps, and he went with them merely to show them how to make war." He added that a while before this the whites had killed three of his people and wounded four more, and he thought he was now square and ready to quit. General Sherman told him it was very cowardly for a hundred warriors to attack twelve poor teamsters, and that he would send the three Indians implicated to Texas. Seeing no escape, Satanta remarked that rather than be sent to Texas, he preferred being shot on the spot. Kick-

(Continued on page 7.)

## Indian Raids in Texas

## THE BIG INDIAN COUNCIL AT FORT CHADBOURN BY E. L. DEATON, a Texas Pioneer.

**I**n the spring of 1854 all the Indian tribes of the plains country were called to meet in council at Fort Chadbourn. The writer of these raids happened to be there at the time, and being very fond of novelty, and then a young man with very little to do, attended the council. The Indians began to arrive about the last of March and continued to come in until some time in May, bringing all they had with them—women, children, horses and dogs. They could be seen en route for miles, each tribe traveling separately, and when all were in, and reported by tribes, a compilation showed that there were about 26,000 men, women and children, horses and dogs not included, of which there was a goodly number, and if the horses and dogs had been counted, I feel sure that they would have equaled, if not exceeded, the Indians in number. They pitched their camps all along up and down Oak Creek for miles.

The writer, out of curiosity, spent several days in the camps, passing hither and thither for no other purpose than to see the customs and modes of Indian life. They had for their sport the war dance, the sun dance, the horse race, the foot race, the shooting match, all in the day time; at night was held at the general hall a big dance. Men, women and children, and sometimes the dogs, would take part in these amusements. I saw Indians there who were said to be over 100 years old. I have been on fair grounds, at big exhibitions, and big military gatherings, but this was the most gorgeous event I ever witnessed. It is well worth seeing the Indians in one of their big annual pow wows. They dress especially for the occasion and the louder and more grotesque the dress, the more attention they receive from admiring friends. Their savage finery usually consists of buffalo and deer robes, dyed more or less in bright colors, buckskin leggings, painted feathers, beaded moccasins, etc., the dyes for the colors being obtained from herbs and leaves. With all these trappings goes the war paint, if they are warriors, and they always paint themselves hideously when they are to take part in a war dance. Their ornaments consist of beads, bear claws, eagle claws, feathers, buffalo and deer horns. Sometimes they will wear a ring or necklace which have been taken from the body of a murdered white man.



He Insisted That This Country Belonged to His People.

I will now come to the council. It would open in the morning. You could see them coming by the hundreds. They would fill the fort full, but none but the chiefs or great men were allowed to enter the council house. Propositions were made by our government to settle the Indians on the Brazos river near Fort Belknap, and after a parley of three or four weeks some of the tribes agreed to it, but the treaty did not last long, as the future will disclose. The Comanche chief, Yellow Wolf, never did agree to go on the reservation. I heard him make several speeches in favor of his people. He said it was impossible to make white men of Indians; said you had as well try to make a dog out of a wolf; and Yellow Wolf proposed to the council that if the United States government would strike a line commencing on the Red river, at or near the upper line of Grayson county, and run it to the mountains at or near Austin or San Antonio, thence to the Rio Grande, and give his people all land north of said line, he would make peace with the whites, but, if not, he would instill in the minds of his people to contend for their rights as long as they lived. He insisted that this country belonged to his people, and that his people had been driven from the eastern shores by the whites to the plains where they could not make a living; he promised that if his men trespassed across the aforesaid line which he proposed, that we could deal with them according to our law, and asked that he be

allowed the same privilege to deal with our men should they trespass across the line on his side.

But our agents had their orders from Washington, and could not vary from them. So Yellow Wolf took his tribe and went to the mountains and the other tribes accepted the proposition from our government and settled on the reservation. Yellow Wolf did not live long after this. He still kept on stealing horses. He stole a bunch from the Lipan Indians and was followed by them and overtaken on a little creek now in Cooke county that bears the name of Yellow Wolf, and there a hot fight ensued between the two tribes in which the Lipans were victorious, killing Chief Yellow Wolf and recapturing their horses. All the other tribes were then on the reservation, eating Uncle Sam's grub. The temptation was more than the Comanches could bear. After their great crietian was gone, they, too, came in, gave up and went on the reservation. This made what was called the upper and lower reservation. White men were hired to teach the Indians to work, but they met with poor success. Being a mixture of Indians and whites, they had not been there long until general dissatisfaction prevailed all over the frontier from the fact that stolen horses were found in possession of reservation Indians and occasionally some one was killed by them. This dissatisfaction continued to grow until the settlers became so enraged that they could be restrained no longer. "War" was

the cry all along the line. From the fact that numbers of raiding parties of Indians who had been stealing and killing on the frontier were followed by citizens right into the reservation, and that many of our horses were found there, led us to believe that the reservation Indians were concerned in the raids made on the settlements by so-called lawless Indians. This increased the feeling of hostility toward the reservation Indians, and after a number of our horses had been found on the upper reservation in the possession of the Comanches, and several of the reservation Indians were killed in the act of driving off horses, it confirmed our belief that they were concerned in this killing and stealing on the border.

Upon one occasion when our citizens were following an Indian trail to recover stolen horses, they ran into an Indian camp and a hot fight ensued, in which two men by the names of Stephens and Barnes were killed and ten of the Indians killed and wounded. This was the commencement of the "Reservation War." The citizens rallied to the defense of those living above and near the reservation, and in a few days there were about 700 men gathered at one point, besides smaller contingents at other different points. It was agreed by those citizens to attack the upper reservation as it was thought our worst enemies were there. While on the way to the lower reservation several straggling Indians were killed and captured; this brought on a fight with the lower reservation which lasted several hours, conducted in true savage style, both parties killing all prisoners taken. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. During a consultation among our leaders, the Indians of both reservations were thrown together, and with the United States soldiers to protect them, they left the state of Texas and established their reservation at Fort Calhoun on the upper Wichita in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory. Those Indians still live in that country on reserves, and none of them, I am creditably informed, is self-sustaining, the government furnishing them most of their supplies.

Quannah Parker, son of Cynthia Ann Parker, the white woman who was captured by Sul Ross on Pease river, is now chief of the Comanches.

(Editor's Note: At the time these "Indian Raids" were written Quannah Parker, the Indian Chief, was alive and living with his tribe near Quannah, Texas.)