

THE BAIRD STAR

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Pledge... I will think—talk—write... Texas Centennial in 1936! This is to be my celebration. In its achievement I may give free play to my patriotic love for Texas heroic past; my confidence in its glories that are to be.

Home Demonstration Agent

As cucumbers are getting to be plentiful these recipes are given you in hopes that they may be timely and useful.

SOUR CUCUMBER PICKLES

Wash cucumbers carefully and place in salt water over night. A brine that will float an egg from the bottom of the vessel.

While packing let whole vinegar be heating. 1 cup sugar to 1 quart vinegar and mixed spices to taste.

These pickles may be used immediately and one or two pods of dried red pepper in the top of each jar gives an excellent flavor.

CHUNK PICKLES—SWEET

Use 7 pounds of cucumbers, cut in chunks one to two inches long. Place in brine strong enough to float an egg from the bottom of the vessel.

USING BRINE CUCUMBERS

When the cucumbers have been thoroughly brined they are ready for any type pickles. Some like to soak brine cucumbers in alum water before using to crisp them.

For all brined cucumbers cut the cucumbers from vine and leave one fourth inch stem on the cucumber.

CLUB PATTERNS MADE

"I have learned a great deal about foundation patterns since I have been Wardrobe Demonstrator for our club" says Miss Vergie Hardy.

terns by Miss Hardy.

A TAILOR MADE PATTERN

"I am as proud of my pattern made exactly for me as I can beand the fact that it can be used with confidence adds to its value", says Mrs. A. R. Dillard.

INEXPENSIVE CLOTHES CLOSET

"My new clothes closet cost me only 25 cents for tacks, nails and corner locks," Mrs. Hayden Patterson, wardrobe demonstrator in the Helping Hand Home Demonstration Club of Clyde.

RE-CHECKING FOOD BUDGET

In re-checking the food budget made for the Enterprise Home Demonstration Club, finds that the average family of five needs the following amounts of canned food to adequately supply the family through 4 or 5 months of no gardens.

120 pints of leafy or green colored vegetables as spinach, string beans, english peas and kraut will be necessary. Dividing by five the number per person would be 20 pints, 100 pints of starchy vegetables as corn and potatoes are necessary.

B. H. S. Senior Class Will And Prophecy

The following is the Class Will and Prophecy of the Senior Class of Baird High School for 1934-35 terms:

CLASS WILL

We, the members of the Senior class hereby bequeath to our successors, the Junior class the following:

To Cora Mae Mayes we leave Mary Nell Hardwick's quiteness.

Carlyne Hearn will receive one of Virgie Kannady's black shoes.

To Kathryn McCoy we will Nita Ruth McElroy's height.

To Frances McElroy, Bobby Lee Griggs wills her best freckles.

Bland Bounds leaves his hair to Bernie Bryant.

William Hookarm Barret leaves his track ability to Harold Alexander.

The thriller of the Sennor class, better known as Donald Cooper, leaves his ability to stay the women to little Randall Jackson.

Anita Stiles will receive Ola Faye Snow's enthusiasm in all kinds of sports.

As a special favor Mary Alice Lawrence is leaving Maxine Williams her laugh. Use it long and well.

Evelyne Childress will receive the use of Leona Wiley's talking in the hall.

Maurine Eubanks leaves Susie Lee (Green) Smith her friendship.

Another dark and handsome boy by histhe name of Pearce Flores leaves his influence to the wiles of the fair ladies to Lynn Bryant.

Bill Austin will be given James Newton's height.

We, the senior class, have decided that Leland Jackson must will Floyd

Pretz his physique and he has decided it would be best.

Anna Bell Kannady leaves with her best wishes, her ready smile to Opal Sprouse.

Clifton Hill will receive the use of Kenneth George's fluent flow of Spanish.

Eunalee is leaving Ruth Ray as a special favor her ability of catching out of town boy friends.

Jack Jarvis will receive Milton Elliott's burning determination to make good grades.

A pair of Robert Walls old shoes will be given to Alex Satterwhite for future use.

The whistling country boy, Horace Cook, leaves his model "T" to Edith Lewis so she can get to school on time.

Mae Louise Jones leaves to La Verne Mitchell her new dress.

Clara Nell Hughes also leaves some thing. It's her height to Mildred Bryant.

Dale Haynes will receive M. L. Hughes' bashfulness.

Warren Hooker will receive J. C. McGee's curly hair and J. R. Coates' questions.

Crawford and Hulon Hughes are leaving John Baggar their Ford in which he may come to school. They want particular care to be taken of the model "T".

Daphna Mae Wylie and Ida Louise Fetterly leave their undisputed ability to sing to Catherine James.

Mildred Griffin and Clara Nell Hughes will give with their best regards their studious intelligence to Juanita Neff.

Haynie Carter will receive Grady Chrisman's and Sikes Smedley's demerits for the year. Earn them please.

Magdalene Jones leaves to Rosa Lee Blair her note book and all its contents.

Harold Bryant will also get in this last will, a date with Jackie Street's and Mayo Fowler's best girl friends.

SENIOR CLASS PROPHECY

By Ida Louise Fetterly While sitting in the dentist chair I fell asleep, a very unusual thing. When fully unconscious I began to dream a funny dream. It seemed that I was making a tour of the United States.

I asked him where I could find Miss Bobby Griggs and some of the other old class mates. He said that Bobby was the lady on the flying trapeze in the Ringling Circus and that this circus was in performance there last night.

While in Phildelphia, I met a sign, a funny thing to do, but I did, and it said Jackson & Jackson, Lawyers. In an office I saw Leland and James Newton with their feet propped upon the desk and smoking pipes.

I went to talk a few minutes with them and learned that Buddy Hart was a baritone in the Negro Minstrels.

I got on the train headed for Minn capolis and when I arrived a young man came rushing up to carry my bag. He looked rather familiar and I asked him his name. It was Robert Walls.

I would hardly have known him for he had grown a nice mustache.

I went to a little news stand and bought a newspaper. The headlines that came before my eyes were: "Eunalee Stanley to represent Minneapolis in Beauty Contest."

In New York I met Horace Cook and Daphna Mae Wiley, the dancing team of the Little Theatre off Times Square. On he streets I found William Barrett, head of the Street Cleaners and as his assistant he had M. L. Hughes.

In a little town by the name of Poodunk, I decided to take a walk and was surprised to meet Mae Louise Jones, a successful young business woman. I learned from her that Anna Bell and Virgie Kannady were fine seamstress's in the next town of Chatauqua.

In a large department store in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where I had taken refuge from the rain, I found Miss Leona Wiley saleslady of the famous cosmetics of the three equally famous Hughes, namely, Clara Nell, Hulon, and Crawford.

In New Orleans I took a bus to Shreveport, La. and found the driver to be Mayo Fowler. He informed me that Jackie Street had met and married

a very beautiful actress in England and had gone there to live. His old friend J. C. McGee had also been snared by as beautiful a maiden and had gone to Hawaii to make his home.

When I arrived in Chicago I saw a bulliten announcing the fact that Maurine Eubanks, the lady explorer, was going into African territory that had never been penetrated by any white person before.

There was a young man standing nearby who kept mumbling to himself, "She sure did step up a lot from the time I knew her." I asked him if he knew her and he said that he had gone to school with her.

The young man walked with a cane, was dressed in a very snappy suit, and had a small mustache and goatee. Although I could not recognize the man, it turned out to be Milton Elliott. He was the editor of the Daily Squawk in Chicago and had as his latest girl Nita Ruth McElroy, a chorus girl.

In Mexico I found Kenneth George selling jumping beans to all who would buy them. I asked him where I could find our old classmate Grady Chrisman and he told me that he was in Italy, trying to copy the Grecian art of building.

Mrs. Oliver Peabody, the former Mary Nell Hardwick, was making a hobby of raising kangaroos, he told me

Out in Utah at Salt Lake City, I was rushing to a restaurant when I bumped into some one. We both picked ourselves up and faced each other. We were surprised! We knew each other! The person I bumped into was Ola Faye Snow, now the manager of the Ritz Cafe in Salt Lake City.

The next place I visited was a theatre in the same city. The usher was J. R. Coats. The leading lady for the night's performance was Magdalene Jones, but I wouldn't have known who she was unless J. R. called out her name.

I was awakened from my pleasant dream by the dentist, who was shaking my shoulder to awaken me. I was sorry to be thus awakened, but it was a joy to know the future of the Senior Class of 1935.

FEDERAL LAND BANK AND COMMISSIONERS LOAN

If you wish to refinance your loans with 4-1-4 and 5 per cent money on long and easy payment plan, see or communicate with M. H. Perkins, Sec-Treas. Citizens National Farm Loan Ass'n. Clyde, Texas

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The FOURTH of JULY

By REV. B. F. CLARKSON
Chaplain G. A. R., Department of Maryland

O NATAL DAY! O Day of Glory!
Forever live in song and story!
Day that our fathers set us free,
Birthdays of human liberty!
The day on which the mighty stroke
Of freedom rent the tyrant's yoke;
When patriots few, but strong of heart,
Declared themselves no more a part
Of Britain, far across the sea,
But sovereigns, and forever free,
For which they pledged their fortunes, lives,
Their honor, too, in sacrifice.
Forever shall the brave and free
Remember thee! Remember thee!

O Blessed Day! O Day of Glory!
Forever live in song and story!
When in the belfry swung the bell
Whose brazen lips were quick to tell
To waiting thousands, small and great,
The freedom of the Church and State;
That God created all men free;
That man's birthright is liberty;
That men free born, through Him who saves
No longer should be cringing slaves;
But in their might would dare withstand
The foes of freedom in our land;
Forever shall the brave and free
Remember thee! Remember thee!

O Priceless Day! O Day of Glory!
Forever live in song and story!
The day that gave a nation birth—
The grandest nation on the earth—
When tyrants trembled on their thrones;
O'er freedom's land, o'er freedom's homes,
The flag of freedom was unfurled,
An inspiration to the world.
While tides shall flow, high stars shall burn
Shall freedom welcome thy return
And tyranny shall sink away
As night before advancing day.

O Glorious Day! O Day of Days!
Age after age shall sound thy praise;
Forever shall the brave and free
Remember thee! Remember thee!

The 4th of JULY



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WHY FIRST DAY IS LORD'S DAY

Adoption of Sunday as the Christian Sabbath was gradual. The word Sunday, which occurs nowhere in the Bible, is derived from Anglo-Saxon sunnandæg, day of the sun, the first day of the week having been dedicated to the sun by the pagans. The fourth commandment—"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy"—referred to the ancient Jewish Sabbath, which was the seventh day of the week. That the New Testament writers clearly distinguished between the Sabbath and the first day of the week is shown by several passages in which the first day is mentioned as following the Sabbath. Although Jesus himself observed the Sabbath, St. Paul seems to have placed observance of this day among the customs not obligatory on Christians. He says in Colossians 2:16: "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days." This passage has been taken to indicate that the question of the Christian relation to the Jewish Sabbath was raised at an early date, although it is not certain that the passage refers to the weekly Sabbath. From the beginning many Christians commemorated the first day of the week as Resurrection day, the day on which Jesus rose from the dead. "Lord's day" first occurs in Revelation 1:10. I Corinthians 16:2 seems to imply some sort of observance of the first day of the week. There is evidence that the first day was originally intended as a substitute for the Jewish Sabbath, but it seems that most of the early Christians observed both the Sabbath and the Lord's day, and this was the tendency as long as the Christians were composed chiefly of former adherents of Judaism. In the First century St. Ignatius wrote that Christians no longer observed the Sabbath, but the Lord's day instead, and St. Justin, in the Second century, was probably the first Christian writer to refer to the Lord's day as Sunday. As centuries passed and the church grew in strength the majority of Christians paid less attention to the Sabbath and more attention to the Lord's day until in time the Lord's day or Sunday supplanted the Sabbath in their eyes.—Indianapolis News.

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Critic's Status
The quality of a critic is best to be appraised by the quality of his enemies.—George Jean Nathan.

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Don't say much and you will be listened to. But say it loud.

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How the U. S. Flag Was Adopted

THE flag of the United States is one of the oldest in the world. It is older than Britain's "Union Jack" and the French tri-color. It was officially adopted by the Continental Congress of the United States on June 14, 1777, and has since been honored throughout the world. The information available on the origin of the American flag, says a writer in the Washington Post, is more a matter of tradition than of history. It is an emblem born of strife, at the time when England's colonies were struggling to obtain fairer treatment and a larger measure of liberty. The aims of this struggle were not clearly defined in the beginning. The Declaration of Independence, a notable document promulgated on July 4, 1776, which has earned the admiration of many statesmen in various parts of the world, did not come until many important battles had been fought. In these, the Americans followed various



Salute to the Flag Daily Custom of All Army Posts.

colors, whose lack of uniformity bespoke the lack of clear-cut aims, of definite purposes, which for the moment prevailed, but were soon to disappear.

From this restlessness, from this turmoil emerged the United States; emerged the Declaration of Independence and the Stars and Stripes. This flag, according to tradition, had a very humble origin. It was first fashioned, we are told, by a group of Americans besieged in a fort, from the clothing of the soldiers and from material furnished by empty ammunition bags.

The flag of the United States consists of 13 horizontal alternated stripes, seven red and six white, and of a canton placed in the upper corner nearest the flagstaff in which appear on a blue field as many white stars as there are states in the Union. One of the first places, possibly the first, over which the American flag was hoisted was Fort Stanwix. The site of this old fort is now occupied by the giant skyscrapers of New York city, which furnish an excellent symbol of the might, of the greatness of the United States.

The arms of the United States are formed by an eagle which holds in its right talons a branch of olive, in its left a bundle of 13 arrows and in its beak a golden ribbon on which is inscribed the motto of the United States—"E Pluribus Unum."



GOOD old freedom and equality have been with us so long in these United States—and who shall deny that we have them?—that it has become a "property of easiness" and we are prone to forget, with all the Independence days we have observed since that far day of the first one born of the spirit of '76, just how it all came about. It has been some time since we have heard a "Fourth of July Oration" or heard the "Declaration of Independence" read at the fair grounds. So, let's take a moment's pause and do a little looking backward and recover, perhaps, a few forgotten thrills, advises a writer in the Kansas City Star.

The hall in which our freedom was born is still standing there in Independence Square, Philadelphia, little changed with time. Some of the chairs the delegates sat in and the desk upon which the president of the congress wrote his "John Hancock" are there. Portraits of the signers look down from the walls. But who today can recall the actual happenings of those fateful years of June and July, 1776, when our Independence was in travail? What actually happened on July 4, the subsequently dedicated day? When was the immortal document proclaimed to the nation? Was the great step taken amid a tumult of shouting and bell-ringing and firing of cannon, as it came to be celebrated in after years?

Glorious in legend as was that first Fourth 159 years ago, it was a day of deep and cautious solemnity. They were not noise-makers who assembled to launch a new nation "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." The day fell upon a rainy Thursday. In Philadelphia's old statehouse there was no stately ceremony. No crowds were waiting, outside as yet to hear "the joyful news." In fact, there was an atmosphere of grave uncertainty in the hall as to the fate of the great charter of American liberty. There were a good many minds that were not fully made up as to the wisdom of the declaration.

To state the historical truth, by the record, Independence had already been declared July 2, two days before. It was on that day that Richard Henry Lee's resolution, introduced in the congress some weeks before, was passed by a bare majority, declaring "that the United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States, and that they are Absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them, and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." In effect that action was a severing of the political tie between the colonies and Great Britain. Why, then, is not July 2 the "day we celebrate?"

Ideal of government "with the consent of the governed."

So, July 4 became the day we celebrate because it was not until then that the congress was ready to go before the judgment of the people and of other nations with a candid statement of the causes that impelled them to the severance of the ties that had long bound them to the mother country. The act was not consummated without long and careful deliberation. The idea of independence had been long a-borning. The fashioning of the great document that bore defiance to the king and proclaimed a new nation was not as smooth and easy a task as it may appear from a reading of the beautifully engrossed transcript in the archives at Washington now accepted as "the original Declaration of Independence."

The idea of a declaration of independence had its birth 15 years prior to July 4, 1776. James Otis, the "fiery-tongued orator," sounded the first note in the state house at Boston in 1761. Nearly a month before the writing of the formal declaration, Richard Henry Lee, as spokesman for the Virginia delegation in congress, introduced his resolution which, so far as the record was concerned, finally became the formal declaration. It precipitated a serious debate, for there were many who "were not ready for the question." On June 11, a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable de-



Reading Declaration of Independence From Balcony of State House.

claration of causes, in support of Lee's resolution, composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston.

The task of formulating the causes and writing the document fell to the facile pen of Thomas Jefferson. But it was not finally accepted wholly as Jefferson wrote it. Many passages were stricken out and several amendments attached to it. But on July 4, Jefferson's final draft of the "form of announcing the fact of separation" was formally adopted and ordered printed and distributed to the assemblies, conventions and councils of safety throughout the colonies. This printing had only two signatures—those of John Hancock, president, and Charles Thomson, secretary of the congress. On July 19, congress ordered the declaration to be "fairly engrossed on parchment," and it was not until August 2, 1776, that the great sheepskin was unrolled in the presence of the Continental Congress. Fifty of the fathers signed the document on that day. Six did not affix their signatures until a later date. And one, Thomas McKean of Delaware, did not sign it until five years later.

But with the signatures of Hancock and Thomson, the document became official, so far as the outside world was concerned, on July 4. On July 8, Washington had it read to the army, and to the public from the balcony of the statehouse, a day that became one of public rejoicing.

Weight of Liberty Bell
THE Liberty Bell, which is still preserved in Independence hall in Philadelphia, weighs 2,080 pounds.

"Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death"

THE orator had a definite place in the building of America. In the Eighteenth century oratory was a fine art and not the lost one that it is today. Therefore, writes Elizabeth Ellieott Poe, in the Washington Post, the place that Patrick Henry held and holds in the affections of the people for the part he played before and during the American revolution is one that cannot be too highly estimated.

Hanover county, Va., which has given many notable men and women to the Old Dominion's Hall of Fame, has every right to be proud of the achievements of this Henry of Studley. As early as 1763 he was sound-

ing the keynotes of freedom in unmistakable tones. He was a country lawyer who had made an early marriage rather foolishly and was struggling to keep a growing family in the necessities of life when, in 1763, he became aroused in behalf of what was known as "The Parsons' Cause," concerning the right of the clergy to receive the same price for their tobacco as other Colonists. In 1765 Henry was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. From time he took his seat he introduced act after act defining the rights of the colony, especially in the matter of the obnoxious stamp tax and, against great opposition, carried all of his resolutions through the sheer force of his logic and his eloquence.

This made Patrick Henry the leader of the colony, in many senses of the word.

Patrick Henry came rightly by his love of freedom, his historical sense and powers of oratory. For he was a cousin of the historian, William Robertson, of Scotland, and of the mother of Lord Brougham. His mother was a Winston of that noted English family and his father saw to it that he had a classical education and every possible advantage in the way of proper learning.

In 1774 Henry was foremost in the call to form a Continental congress. George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights, himself an author and patriot of more than usual ability, said of Henry: "He is by far the most powerful speaker I ever heard. Every word he says not only engages, but commands the attention, and your passions are no longer your own when he addresses them. But his eloquence is the smallest part of his merit. He is in, my opinion, the first man upon this continent, as well in abilities as in public virtues, and had he lived in Rome about the time of the first Punic war, when the Roman people had arrived at their meridian glory, and their virtues not tarnished, Henry's talents must have put him at the head of that glorious commonwealth."

Of course, it was in his great speech, familiar to every schoolboy in which he shouted for all to hear—kings and commoners alike—"Give me liberty or give me death" that he rose to his supreme heights of eloquence and achieved for himself undying and deserved fame.

It is said that many of his predictions as to the future of the federal government read like prophecy in the light of subsequent history.

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TRENDS FAVORABLE IN STATE BANKING

Recent Figures Indicate Large Increases in Deposits and Invested Funds

Improvement in the condition of state banks in almost every respect during 1934 is shown by statistics recently assembled, Robert M. Hanes, President Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, points out in an article in "Banking" published by the American Bankers Association. The figures on which this statement is based were gathered by the Committee on State Bank Research of the association from reports furnished by state bank supervisors throughout the country.

"Ever since 1921 the number of state banks has been declining," Mr. Hanes says. "Between 1931 and 1934 the decline was rapid. Figures for December 31, 1934, showed that the downward trend has not yet ended, but the decline last year was the smallest in twelve years."

There are now, he says, about ten thousand state banks, which term includes all state chartered institutions with the exception of mutual savings banks. The article continues:

"Even more significant was the ending of the decline of deposits in state banks which had been going on since the collapse of the stock market boom in 1929. In recent years for which figures are available the drop has been particularly abrupt. Total deposits in state banks declined from \$20,395,762,000 on December 31, 1931, to \$15,424,828,000 on December 31, 1933. The record for 1934 shows a recovery to \$17,508,766,000 at the year-end."

Significance of Increased Deposits

"It is particularly gratifying to note the expansion of deposits, since it was their decline which made necessary the liquidation of investments, the calling of loans, and all the other phenomena which go under the name of 'deflation' and have brought banks so much criticism in recent years. It is now plain that this was due to efforts of the banks to place themselves in the possession of enough liquid assets to meet the growing demands of depositors for the return of a part of the money which had been placed on deposit."

"That this is true is borne out by the movement of invested funds of state banks, which has paralleled that of deposits. These invested funds (loans and discounts plus investments) for state banks, dropped from \$20,291,320,000, at the end of 1931, to \$14,915,773,000 at the end of 1933. By December 31, 1934, however, they had recovered to \$15,769,510,000. All of this gain is accounted for by the increase in investments during 1934, the expansion amounting to approximately \$1,300,000,000."

"As for loans and discounts, they registered a slight drop again in 1934, but the rate of decline was much smaller than in previous years, which in itself is progress. Whereas the drop in loans and discounts amounted to approximately \$3,300,000,000 in 1932, and to approximately \$1,300,000,000 in 1933, it was less than \$500,000,000 in 1934."

"In another respect the balance sheet figures for December 31, 1934, were especially impressive. Bills payable and rediscounts of the state banks, which at the end of 1932 had reached a depression high of \$669,709,000, had dropped by the close of last year to the low figure of \$82,101,000. One must search the records as far back as 1917 to find bills payable and rediscounts of state banks at a lower figure. Moreover, it is reasonable to expect a further reduction of such borrowings during the current year."

TO FOIL BANK CROOKS

NEW YORK.—The American Bankers Association Protective Committee has developed a plan of bank inspection to bring out exposure hazards or weak spots in respect to attacks by criminals based on its long-established, nationwide experience in investigating bank burglaries, holdups and sneak thefts.

The inspection covers eighty leading questions and seventeen recommendations which are instructive in the prevention of such crimes. These relate to such subjects as the use of alarms and other protective equipment, also the condition of windows, doors, skylights and other entrances which have facilitated the early morning entry of bandits who kidnap bank employees from their homes during the night, or break into the bank premises and bind and gag the employees.

BANKERS HELP

"Save the Land and You Save the Man" is the essence of a suggested agricultural program recommended by the Arkansas Bankers Agricultural Committee. "Beware of impoverished soil. It leads to impoverished homes," says a statement sent to the banks to be distributed to their farmer customers. "To help nature save the land, build up the soil, by:

- a. Stopping soil erosion.
- b. Planting legumes.
- c. Raising livestock.
- d. Developing pastures.

"Look ahead with confidence—know what you are doing, therefore:

1. Draw up a farm inventory.
2. Keep a record, daily or weekly.
3. Budget expense, and keep within it."



SPINACH makes for IRON MEN

IRON men is slang for dollars, but it may also mean a number of other things. Husky boys and girls, for instance. And one way to make both boys and girls husky is to see that they eat their due proportion of spinach. For the iron content of this vegetable is exceptionally high, and it is an excellent source of vitamins A and G, a fair source of vitamin B and a good source of vitamin C.

Eggs, too, are high in iron content, so let's try combining these two foods in some recipes, and see whether we can't turn out some boys and girls of the same grade as those eleven "iron men" who played through the Yale-Princeton football game last fall, and won for Yale.

A Strong Combination

Baked Spinach and Eggs: Drain and chop contents of a No. 2 1/2 can spinach, reserving the juice for soup. Make a white sauce of two tablespoons butter, one and a half tablespoons flour and one cup milk, and season with salt. Add three chopped hard-cooked eggs. Put alternate layers of spinach and the sauce in a buttered baking dish, cover with one-half cup buttered crumbs, and brown in a hot oven. Serves six.

Cheese and Spinach Omelet: Make an omelet of four eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, a few grains pepper, four tablespoons cream and one-third cup grated cheese, folding in the grated cheese with the egg whites, beaten stiff and then folded into the yolks. Heat the contents of an 8-ounce can spinach, season to taste with butter, salt and pepper, and spread on the omelet just before folding it over. Serves five.*

NOTICE

State of Texas, County of Callahan: To those indebted to or holding claims against the estate of Mrs. R. C. Dawkins, Deceased:

The undersigned having been duly claims against the estate of Mrs. R. C. Dawkins, deceased, late of Callahan County, Texas, by the County Court of said County on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1935, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make settlement and those having claims against said estate to present them to him within the time prescribed by law, presenting the same to me in Breckenridge, Stephens County, Texas mailing address, P. O. Box 905, Breckenridge, Texas.

Dated this 27th day of June, A. D., 1935.

W. H. DAWKINS,
Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. R. C. Dawkins, Deceased.

29-2t.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for the many kindnesses shown us at the death of our husband and father and for the beautiful flowers. Sincerely

Mrs. W. T. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kendrick, Mr and Mrs J. S. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs H A Tyson



PERMANENT WAVES

\$1.50

Vogue Art Oil Permanents **\$2.50**

Or Tow For **\$4.00**

Other Machine Waves—Up To **\$6.50**

Jamal Machine Permanents **\$6.50**

Zotos Permanents **\$10.00**

Vogue Beauty Shop
(Formerly Marinello)
Mrs. Corrie Driekill, Mgr.

CARD OF THANKS

We sincerely thank all our neighbors and friends for the many kindnesses shown us during the accidental death of our beloved son, brother, grandson and nephew Bernerd. We appreciate more than we can express in words the sympathy and kindness in this sad hour and for the many beautiful floral offerings. Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Louis V Munson, Joseph Munson, John Munson and family, Grandpa Munson, Mrs. Odie Perry.

AUTO PARTS AND Accessories

Dorothy Barnhill

AT

HAMBY & BARNHILL
GARAGE, BaIRD, Texas

A stranger drove up to the gasoline filling station of Mrs. Bessie Cosson at Defuniak Springs, Fla., and

Bleeding Gums Healed

The sight of sore gums is sickening. Reliable dentists often report the successful use of LEOTO'S PYORREHEA REMEDY on their very worst cases. If you will get a bottle and use as directed druggists will return money if it fails. HOLMES DRUG COMPANY. 29-tf.

DON'T SCRATCH! Get Paracia Ointment, the guaranteed Itch remedy Guaranteed to relieve any form of common Itch or eczema within 48 hours or money refunded. Large Jar 50c. City Pharmacy. 5-16tp

666 checks MALARIA in 3 days COLDS first day.

Salve - Nose Drops Liquid - Tablets Tonic and Laxative

We are prepared to do all kinds of Photographic work. Kodak work specialty.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Farmer
(Located in old Baird Star building,

Watch Your Kidneys!

Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained.

Then you may suffer nagging back-ache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen limbs, feel nervous, miserable—all upset.

Don't delay! Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

YOU ALWAYS GET BETTER QUALITY AT NO HIGHER PRICE WHEN YOU BUY A FIRESTONE TIRE WITH FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE

TIRES may look alike on the outside, but on the inside where blowouts start, they are different. Firestone Tires are made blowout-proof by Gum-Dipping, a patented extra process which soaks every cotton cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber. In fact, every 100 pounds of cotton cords absorb eight additional pounds of liquid rubber. This special process prevents internal friction and heat, the main cause of blowouts. No other make of tire is Gum-Dipped, yet you pay no more for Firestone blowout-proof protection.

The make of tires you buy for your car becomes a matter of vital importance when you realize that in 1934 alone 43,000 accidents were caused by blowouts, punctures and skidding.

Firestone High Speed Gum-Dipped Tires hold all world records on road and track for safety, speed, mileage and endurance—undisputed evidence that Firestone Tires are not only blowout-proof but give greatest protection against skidding.

THERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT WILL SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM OF WHAT TIRES TO BUY

- 1 "Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"
- 2 "Are they blowout-proof?"
- 3 "Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

Recent tests by a leading University show that Firestone High Speed Non-Skid Tires stop a car 15% quicker than any other of the leading makes.

For eight consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning car in the dangerous Pike's Peak Race where a skid means death. This is undisputed evidence that Firestone gives car owners greatest protection against skidding.

Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have the most amazing records for being blowout-proof of any tires ever built. In the grueling 500-Mile Race at Indianapolis, May 30th, every one of the 33 cars was equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. Kelly Pettilo won the race and broke the record over this 26-year-old rough brick track without tire trouble—in fact, not one of the 33 drivers had tire trouble of any kind.

Ab Jenkins drove his 5,000 pound car on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires over the hot salt beds of Utah, 3,000 miles in 23 1/2 hours, at an average speed of 127.2 miles per hour, with temperatures as high as 120°, without tire trouble of any kind. These are most amazing proofs of blowout protection ever known.

Firestone High Speed Tires not only give you more than 50% longer wear, but also lowest cost per mile. This is made possible by the tough, wear-resisting tread built with higher shoulders and a wider, flatter contour. This thick, rugged, scientifically designed tread is held securely to the Gum-Dipped cord body by Firestone's patented construction of two extra layers of cords under the tread. This is a special construction feature not used in any other tire. Unequaled mileage records by thousands of car owners add undisputed evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

SAVE ON AUTO SUPPLIES

BRAKE LINING As low as \$3.30
BATTERIES As low as \$5.55
GARDEN HOSE 25 ft. \$1.38
SPARK PLUGS 58¢
FIBRE SEAT COVERS These covers will save your car's interior and your upholstery. There is nothing cooler for summer driving. They are easily cleaned. Made in conservative patterns, with sizes to fit all cars.
COOL FIBRE \$1.79 Coupes
SEA BREEZE \$2.35 Coupes

Tool Chest . . . 65¢
Sun Goggles . . . 29¢
Luggage Racks \$1.99
Kool Koolshion \$1.99
Sun Visors . . . 59¢
Electric Fans \$1.49

SAVE UP TO \$2000 ON A CAR RADIO

Firestone savings in buying and distribution make these low prices possible

Firestone STEWART-WARNER

5 TUBE SET **\$29.95**

6 TUBE SET **\$39.95**

7 TUBE SET **\$49.95**

Firestone

Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Gladys Swarthout or Margaret Spinks—every Monday night, N. B. C.—WEAF Network

Charley's Independent Tire Store