

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST
BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

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, JULY 6, 1917.

NO. 31

MEN

Here is a list of cool, comfortable summer garments that will help to make your Summer Vacation a real pleasure

Palm Beach Suits	\$5.00 to \$7.50
Cool Cloth Suits	8.00 to 10.00
Extra Trousers	1.50 to 6.00
Panama Hats	2.75 to 4.75
Silk Shirts	3.50 to 6.00
Cool Madras Suits	1.00 to 1.50
Neckties	20c to 74c
Cool Union Suits	75c to 1.50
Plain or Fancy Socks	35c to 50c

Your every need can be supplied here at the very lowest cost.



B. L. BOYDSTUN

THE PLACE WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

THE WAR SITUATION

The war situation for the entente allies has improved wonderfully the past week. The come back of the Russian army that inflicted a smashing defeat on the German-Austrian army in Austria, the landing of American troops in France, and the slow, but steady gain of the British army on the west front has convinced all the entente allies that a smashing defeat is coming to the German armies. It may not come this year, but can hardly be later than next year unless some unforeseen accident or disaster happens to the allied cause. The Teutonic cause is on the wane and has been since they defeated Roumania. That is possibly the last great success that will come to the German allies during the war.

The Germans have been taught for sixty years that the Teutonic race is the favored people and that might makes right and that they have a right to take territory wherever they consider it to their interest. They have been taught that the German as a soldier, is superior to any other race and that the Ger-

man army is invincible. The successful war against Denmark in 1864, Austria 1866, and France in 1870 has done much to bolster up the pride of the German soldiers. Look how they made fun of the Russian and English soldiers in the early part of the war. "Why, the English are a race of shop-keepers and won't fight." What a change must be noticed by the German soldier as they see these grim British soldiers blasting their way as they force the supposedly "invincible" German army back out of France. As the English Premier Lloyd George recently said, "We are pounding the self-conceit out of the German soldiers every day and every hour."

The Germans entered the war believing the French were a decadent people and would not stand before the Germans. They were taught a bitter lesson when the "invincible" German army was disastrously defeated at the battle of the Marne in September 1914. Gen. Haigs' shop-keepers have been pounding more of the conceit out of the Germans since April 9th, when they drove the best Prussian troops out of the trenches at Vimy Ridge after the Germans

NEW GOODS

Our new goods are coming in every day and in a short time we will have everything ready for business. We cordially invite all to come in and look through our stock, which we are sure will please. We expect to carry a complete and up-to-date stock of Gent's Furnishings. Come and see us.

H. SCHWARTZ & CO.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS

SUNDAY SCHOOL REPORT

Sunday, July 1st, 1917.

Baptist Sunday School.

Number present	155
Collection	\$4.56

Methodist Sunday School.

Number present	148
Collection	\$7.44

Presbyterian Sunday School

Number present	135
Collection	\$23.80
Total Attendance	438
Total Collection	\$35.80

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The Methodist Sunday School held their annual picnic on July 4th in the Bell pasture east of town. A large crowd was present and all report a good time. Many people besides the Methodist attended the picnic as there was no other attraction in town. The Baird Firemen's Band furnished music for the occasion. To J. W. Turner, Supt. of the Methodist Sunday School, more than anyone, is due the success of the picnic, and THE STAR is glad that it was a success and that all enjoyed themselves.

"Eternal Sopho," featuring Theda Bara, at The Royal Theatre on Friday night July 13th. adv.

CUTBIRTH ORCHESTRA

Arrangements have been made for the Lige Cutbirth Orchestra, of Big Lake, to give a recital at Baird on Friday night, July 13th. This Orchestra is composed of six children of Mr. and Mrs. Lige Cutbirth, former residents of this county and is known as the youngest in this part of the state, the ages of the children being 6 to 13 years. They are all gifted musicians and are splendid entertainers. They have played in many places in South-west Texas. Baird people will especially be interested in hearing the children because of the Cutbirth family being so well known throughout the county. Lige Cutbirth was born and reared in this county. Mrs. Cutbirth was Miss Eulalia Fry, of Abilene. The children's are: Mary, age 13, piano; Lucy, age 12, first violin; Eulalia, age 11, second violin; Sam Lige, age 10; Cello; Lady Bettie, age 8, cornet; Dorothy, age 6, triangle.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES

Rev. W. C. Williams, P. H. B. will hold services at the Episcopal Church, Sunday morning, July 8th. Holy Communion at 10 a. m. and regular services 10:30. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Arrow Collars

Ide Collars

Kinsella Hats

Georgette Crepe and
Crepe de Chine Waists

Uncle Sam's Work Suits

Crepe de Chine Hand'k'fs

New Era Shirts

Ide Shirts

"The Same Goods for Less Money"

THE COMADOT

W. D. BOYDSTUN, Mgr.

"More Goods for Same Money"

Seal Pac Underwear

Bathing Suits

B. V. D. Underwear

Monarch Hosiery

Fern Waists

Ladies' Silk Hosiery

Finck's Overalls

"Baird" Pennants

Paris Garters

"Selz" Shoes

had successfully defended it for nearly three years.

The German army is not whipped by a whole lot, but unless Providence decrees different, it is slated for the worst defeat in German history. Like Napoleon the Kaiser hitched his chariot to a star and as a result finds himself at war with the whole world, and like Napoleon, his star is going down in a sea of blood and ruin for himself and country. We have no sympathy for the Kaiser and his cause, but we do have sympathy for the German people, who have been misled and misfought by a lot of false leaders and teachers, who have filled their minds with the idea that Germany must rule the world. God pity the world if this comes true; that is if German rule in northern France, Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Roumania, is a sample of what they would do to the balance of the world if they had the power.

A German victory in this war means a world disaster—a world in slavery to German "Kultur" which we presume means what has come to conquered peoples that were so unfortunate as to fall under the iron heel of the German despot.

PERSHING'S ANCESTRY ALSATIAN

(Paris Dispatch.)

Much interest was shown here today in the publication of the Details of General Pershing's Alsatian ancestry. It is a fact that the first Pershing came from Alsace to Pennsylvania. Indeed, I learn that President Poincare himself asked the General about his ancestors at an official luncheon the other day at the Elysee, and expressed the greatest pleasure when General Pershing replied that they were genuine Alsatian. But the ancestry most distinctly stamped on the General is Southern, his mother having been Miss Thompson of Tennessee. His manner and personality are Southern.

Christian Meeting.

The meeting at the Christian Church conducted by Eld. Hinds is in progress, service each day and night. Everyone cordially invited.

Have you subscribed your "bit" to the Red Cross fund? If not, you should do so at once. The Red Cross is doing a great work and is worthy of the support of all.

J. H. TERRELL

DRUGS

JEWELRY

See our Optician and you will see better

Agent For The Maxwell Car
Now \$720.00

Telephone 91

Baird, Texas

Twenty-Five Years' Experience With Kidney Remedy

Between twenty-five and thirty years ago I commenced selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root...

Very truly yours, OTTO H. G. LIPPERT, Pharmacist.

1801 Freeman, Cor. Liberty Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 19, 1916.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone.

Causes of Nervousness.

There is an article on the care of children in the Woman's Home Companion in which the writer says: "Nervousness sometimes is the result of some physical defect."

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING

Disappear With Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

The first thing in restoring dry, falling hair is to get rid of dandruff and itching. Rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Whenver You Need a General Tonic

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON.

Short Enough.

"I like public speeches, I like to read addresses, but most of them are too long."

Doesn't Interrupt Him.

"Does your wife listen to your advice?" "Listen? Of course she does. My wife is very polite."

Spartan Women Suffered Untold Tortures

but who wants to be a Spartan? Take "Femina" for all female disorders. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

One Exception.

"There is no sense of humor among animals." "How about the laughing hyenas?"

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative by stimulation and not by irritation.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but rolling eyes sometimes gather a stone—ask the girl at the seaside.

Not by strength but by perseverance are great works accomplished.

This season, as usual, the noblest thing in shoes is a bunion.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Drugists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy in Tubes 25c. For Bore of the Eye FREE ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

RULES FOR EXEMPTION BOARDS MADE KNOWN

QUESTION OF LIABILITY UNDER SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW TO BE SETTLED INDIVIDUALLY.

TO BE NO CLASS EXEMPTIONS

Regulations for Organizing Local and District Boards and Governing Their Work Announced.

Washington.—Regulations to govern the next step toward selecting a national war army from the millions registered for service on June 5 were issued at the direction of President Wilson. They leave to be prescribed later the manner of determining the order of liability of the men registered but set forth in great detail the method of arriving at exemptions and the work generally to carry out the task.

Exemption regulations added little to the terms of the draft law, the question of whether a man between the ages of 21 and 30 is entitled to exemption because of dependents, the nature of his occupation or physical unfitness being for the boards to decide after proper investigation. It is made very clear, however, that there are to be no class exemptions and that each individual case must be decided upon its merits. The local boards—one for each county of less than 45,000 population or city of 30,000, with additional boards where necessary for each additional 30,000 population—will pass upon claims for exemption except those based upon industrial or agricultural occupation, subject to appeal to the district boards.

All cases involving agricultural or industrial exemptions will be passed upon by the district boards—one for each federal judicial district—which also will decide appeals from decisions of the local boards. In the near future a date will be set by Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general for the meeting and organization of the boards. At the same time it is expected the selection regulation will be promulgated so that the process may be put under way without delay. The present intention is to call those selected to the colors about September or as soon thereafter as the cantonments to house them can be completed.

Do Work Fearlessly.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations the president called on the board of directors to do their work fearlessly and impartially and to remember that "our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

Upon organizing, the local boards will take over from the registration boards all registration cards which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then after having been advised of the method by which the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the national guard or in regular army) each board will prepare a list of persons designated for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press and within three days send to each designated person by mail.

As the men so notified appear they will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, bearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully then comes the question of exemption.

Those Exempted.

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local boards include:

Officers of the United States, of the states, territories and the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany; all other aliens who have not taken out first papers, county or municipal officers, custom house clerks, workmen in federal armies, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the federal service designated by the president for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or children, son of a dependent widow, son of dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent or orphan child under 16 years of age), those found morally deficient and any member of any well recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creeds forbid participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed.

Register Women for Food Conservation.

Washington.—Registration of the country's housewives as members of the food administration has begun by state defense councils and the woman's committee of the national council. Every housewife will be asked to sign and mail to the food administration a pledge to follow the directions with food administration concerning food economy within the home. When registration of the women is completed the administration will begin to enroll all men.

How to Make Claim.

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of the family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families.

Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

Local boards are required, subject to appeal, to pass upon claims for exemption or discharge within three days after the filing of affidavits.

District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs and their decisions are final. If the ruling of a local board is affirmed the person in question stands finally accepted for military service.

In passing on claims for exemption on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or national interest during the emergency.

Later the president may from time to time designate certain industries or classes or industries that are necessary and the district boards will be so notified. It will be the duty of each board, however, to ascertain the available labor supply for such industries outside the men called for military service and to take the result into consideration in determining such things.

Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions or may be granted only for prescribed periods.

General Rains in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City.—Growing crops will be materially benefited by Sunday night's light but general rains, according to Frank M. Gault, president of the state board of agriculture. The heaviest precipitation was recorded at Stillwater—.71 inch. The rains were general and were timely for corn and kafir, saving crops from imminence of disaster due to drought and hot winds. In Muskogee hail fell as big as hen's eggs, while in the Boynton oil fields snow fell for a brief time, melting as fast as it came down.

Will Plant Large Wheat Acreage.

Oklahoma City.—Plans for the big wheat acreage of next season in Oklahoma are being laid right now by the farmers and farm demonstration agents coupled with the bankers and farm papers. The state council of defense is active also in this part of the war program for Oklahoma. Land available in each section of the wheat belt is already being prepared and in many fields the tractors followed the binders with gangs of plows turning the land to conserve the moisture.

Government to Control Wheat Trade

Chicago.—Government plans for food control, according to a statement given out here by President Griffin of the Board of trade, include absolute control of the wheat trade in all its commercial aspects. There can be no speculation in it. Buying and selling of other grains for present or future delivery will be unrestricted.

Striking on a two-mile front south of Lens, the Canadians protected by effective curtain fires, stormed and captured German first lines before Avion and also the village of Leauvette. They defeated in their onslaughts men of the crack Prussian guard and the Fifth Grenadier guards. The newly won positions extended the line to within one mile of the center of Lens.

The gates in the new \$2,000,000 federal dam near Fort Snelling have been closed forming a five-mile "lake" which will make Minneapolis the head of Mississippi river navigation.

Austin.—Rumors have been persistent that there is to be some amicable adjustment attempted in the university controversy, but no one will stand sponsor for the statement nor can any one be found who knows the basis of any prospective agreement.

Winnboro.—Charles H. Morris, candidate for governor in the Democratic primaries last summer, has announced that he will be a candidate for governor in 1918.

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER.

By a United States Army Officer

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HOW TO START AND STOP.

There is small use in being taught how to march if the soldier does not know how to start. Knowing how to start is not only important—it is fundamental. The whole unity and smoothness of a group movement depends upon whether it has had a precise beginning. Otherwise, it is ragged. Otherwise, it may be completely spoiled while individuals are bobbing along, trying to pick up the stride. Otherwise, also, fond mothers (as in the ancient story which has been handed down, perhaps, from the Macedonian Phalanx) may exclaim, "Look—look—everybody's out of step with Johnnie!"

Knowing how to stop—to halt—is fully as important, if a movement is to have a trim and military finish. In some respects, it is even more so, since a loose, slack movement with a snappy conclusion may leave a better impression than a well-conducted effort which slumps down at the end and expires. Just as all individual movements must be exact in order to form the essential habit of military precision, so all group movements must depend upon the degree of exactness in the individual.

Whether a movement, well started, may be carried to a successful and precise termination rests upon cadence. The extent to which the new soldier may be assimilated into a military unit is governed by the measure in which he is able to fit his steps and movements to the accepted cadence. This, for marching at quick time, parades and the manual of arms, is at the rate of 120 steps—or beats—a minute. Learn then to perform all movements not otherwise specified at the rate of two counts a second. After this, the new soldier will find that he can be shifted from one unit to another without a hitch.

Marches start from the position of attention. At the command "forward," the weight of the body is shifted to the right leg, but the left knee must be kept straight, and there must be no visible evidence of the transfer. "Forward" is a preparatory command, and its difference from "march," the command of execution, will be explained in a later article. At "march," the left foot—always the left foot—is moved smartly forward for the regulation step of 30 inches. The sole remains near the ground and it is planted without a shock. There is no such contortion as the goose step in the United States army.

The command "company (squad) halt" is given as either foot strikes the ground—which foot is governed by the line on which the halt is to be made. If it is the left foot which strikes the ground when the command "halt" is given, the right foot will still be planted 30 inches ahead in marching. The left foot will then be raised and placed beside the right foot. This completes the halt.

To "mark time," the feet are raised alternately, and in cadence, about two inches from the floor and replaced in the same spot. This is continued until a further command—either "Forward march," or "halt," is given. The former is given as the right foot strikes the ground, so that the soldier starts off again with the left foot. "Mark time" is a command that holds a marching soldier in his tracks, so to speak, in marching cadence.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST BE FLEXIBLE IN MOVEMENT.

Any body of troops must be flexible in movement, since it may be necessary at any instant to change its purpose or direction. While such a body, without well-defined rules, would be most cumbersome and unwieldy—if not impossible—to handle, it must, in fact, respond to commands more quickly and precisely than a boat to its rudder, or an automobile to its wheel. A column of troops must not only learn to turn at an exact right angle, but, with equal celerity, it must be able to shift its movement in any specified direction, even to the exact reverse, without losing as much as a step.

By the commands, "column right" or "left," "right (left) turn," "by the right (left) flank," "right (left) oblique," "incline to the right (left)," and "to the rear," a unit may at once be able to switch direction toward any desired objective.

When a company is in column of squads, that is, four men abreast, to change direction the command "column right (left) march" is given, and at the word "march" the head of the column turns sharply, at a right angle in the specified direction. This is done on what is called a moving pivot, which will later be explained in the school of the squad. "Right (left) turn" is executed when a company is in line, that is, fifty-six men abreast, and the line also turns on a moving pivot to right or left, as the case may be. "Right turn" is executed by a squad as well as a company.

"By the right (left) flank" is executed, as with all movements, at the command "march." This command is given as the right foot strikes the ground. The soldier promptly turns to the right on the balls of both feet and immediately steps off in that direction with the left foot.

In the "right (left) oblique" each man performs half of "by the flank"—that is, he steps off in a direction 45

degrees to the right or left of his original front. While he preserves this position, he keeps his shoulders to the guide (the man on the right front of the line or column), and also he so regulates his steps that the rank remains parallel to its original front.

"Incline to the right (left)" is not a rigid movement, but the execution of the command is left to the discretion of the company guide. It is usually given to avoid an obstacle which protrudes into the line of march.

"To the rear . . . MARCH" completely reverses the direction of a column without bringing it to a pause or a halt. At the command, "march," which is given as the right foot strikes the ground, the soldier advances and plants the left foot; then he turns to the right about on the balls of both feet and immediately steps off with the left foot.

These are the basic commands of a soldier's flexibility of movement, and the recruit who learns to execute them in unison with his fellows has taken a decided step on the road that leads to the accomplished soldier.

COMMANDS AND HOW AND WHY GIVEN.

The execution of a command depends a great deal upon the way in which it is given. While it is true that green soldiers may not be able to execute in a clean-cut way a command which has been properly given, even veteran troops will become slipshod if a command is mumbled or drawled in a spiritless fashion by their commander. This would be the fault of the officer, for the work of a soldier is a credit to, or reflection upon, the ability of his officer. Nevertheless, if a soldier will not apply his intelligence and responsiveness to the words he hears—in short, if he goes to sleep on his feet—then the best officer in the world cannot make a real soldier of him.

Every command is divided into two parts, or, into two separate commands. The first is called the preparatory command—the second the command of execution.

The preparatory command is intended to inform the soldier of the movement which is to be executed. It should be given with a rising inflection, for it not only should inform the soldier, but it should bring his faculties to a poised ready for instant response to the second half of the command, or the command of execution.

The rising inflection has the effect of balancing the soldier—psychologically—on the edge of the movement. Yet he must not twitch a muscle, on receiving it. The whole movement is damaged if one soldier anticipates the command of execution or even exhibits nervous shiftings of the hands and feet.

The command of execution is given at the precise instant the movement is to commence.

While the tone of the preparatory command must be "animated," the command of execution is required by the infantry drill regulations to be "more energetic"—"firm in tone and brief." In other words and in plain, unimpaired English, the command of execution must sound like a pistol shot and authoritative in the extreme, bringing instant obedience from the soldier.

A short interval should always elapse between the preparatory command and the command of execution. In the drill regulations, the former is printed in black italics and the latter in black capitals.

A command is given as follows: "FORWARD . . . MARCH!" "ABOUT . . . FACE!" "COLUMN RIGHT . . . MARCH!" "LEFT OBLIQUE . . . MARCH!" "RIGHT SHOULDER . . . ARMS!" "Company (squad) . . . HALT!"

When, as is the case in a few instances, the command is a single word, it is divided by syllables into a preparatory command and a command of execution. Thus, "attention" is pronounced: "Atten . . . TION!"

Commands, signals or orders are the three classes of directions given to troops—many commands being by signals. These signals may be conveyed either by a whistle, the bugle, prescribed motions of the commanding officer's arms, or by flags. An order is employed only when the commands prescribed do not sufficiently indicate the will of the commander. In other words, commands are of a limited and more or less rigid nature, while special instructions to one or more men constitute an order. This may be communicated either by word of mouth, in writing, by telephone, telegraph, or by flag signals.

Not Satisfied.

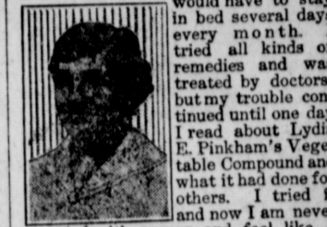
The lady had heard a stranger in a railway carriage say that if any man could see himself intoxicated he would never be intoxicated again, and, having a husband addicted to alcoholism, and also plenty of money, she thought of experimenting. The cinematograph operator whom she engaged was not kept waiting long for an opportunity of filming the errant husband, and in the presence of relations the subject was privileged to behold himself on the screen. He was very quiet throughout, and gravely left the room, which the others thought a good sign. Finding he had also left the house, his brother set out to find him, running him to earth eventually in the club, busy—as an attendant stated—with his fifteenth cocktail.

"Look here," said the brother, "I didn't think I'd find you back at the game." "Didn't you?" innocently asked the subject. "Well, the fact of the matter is, I'm not satisfied with that film!"—Manchester Guardian.

THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did."—Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.



Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

La Valliere Vanishing Cream

Will Aid You to Possess A Beautiful Face. It cleanses, whitens and softens the skin and prevents tan and freckles. Pure and absolutely harmless. Buy it of your dealer. If he will not supply you, send 35 cents to The La Valliere Co., New Orleans

GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA TREATMENT

Standard remedy for fifty years and result of many years experience in treatment of asthma. Pure and effective. Sold by Dr. J. H. Guild. Free Sample and Practical Treatment of Asthma, its cause, treatment, etc., sent upon request. 25c. & \$1.00 at drugstores. J. H. GUILD CO., Rupert, Vt.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Kills all species. Made of metal, egg & shell free from anything dangerous. Insecticide. Ask for Daisy Fly Killer. Sold by dealers, or 5c each by express, postpaid. E. H. MAROLD SOMERS, 180 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ECZEMA!

Money back without question if RUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RING WORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price, sent upon request, 50c at drugstores, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

STOMACH SUFFERERS!!

A stomach specialist advises this. R. Aqua Pura. Tablespoonful after meals. It makes a whole pint; drugists prepare it—Try it. It should be prepared for \$1.00.

CHILLIFUGE FOR MALARIA

IT GETS THE GERM PATENTS

Value of Deep Breathing. Every man can live five years longer if he will take from twenty to fifty deep breaths of fresh air every day. Not the way we usually breathe, but real deep breaths; counting ten as you take in the breath through your nose; ten more while you hold it, and ten while you are letting it out. No single rule is so infallible for good health. I know this from personal experience; for the moment I feel "stuffed up" and realize a "cold" is coming, I breathe deeply and almost invariably kill the cold. Deep breathing starts the circulation, and where good circulation exists there can be no "cold."—Ladies' Home Journal.

His Clutch Slipped.

Harold, age four, was trudging with father to Sunday school, and the long tramp was almost too much for him. The father, glancing back, noticed the small boy's fatigue and, slackening his pace, asked: "Am I walking too fast, son?" "No," returned the small boy, puffing and panting breathlessly, "it's me, papa."—Christian Herald.

Aid the Enemy.

"Many a feller is sorry his love letters weren't censored."—Columbus Citizen.

People who are full of their own conceit prove their emptiness by giving out hollow noises.

"Give all the kids Post Toasties — They like 'em"



TEXAS MERCHANT GAINS 34 POUNDS

Quit Taking Tanlac 18 Months Ago—Still Retains Weight and Feels Fine.

SUFFERED TWENTY YEARS

John Crabtree Says the Money He Paid for Tanlac Was Best Investment He Ever Made in His Life.

"I have gained thirty-four pounds on three bottles of Tanlac and I now know what it is to enjoy life and good health after suffering twenty years," said John M. Crabtree, a general merchant at Five Mile Station A, Dallas, Texas. "I bought my first bottle nearly two years ago," continued Mr. Crabtree, "and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. I began to improve almost from the start and three bottles simply made me over into a new man. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since."

"I suffered with catarrh of the stomach and indigestion for twenty years and for eighteen months I had to live almost entirely on cereals. My stomach was full of gas and I suffered with awful headaches all the time. I was nervous and couldn't sleep. I spent nearly all of one whole year in bed and fell off in weight to one hundred and eighteen pounds."

"After using three bottles of Tanlac, I had increased in weight from one hundred and eighteen pounds to one hundred and fifty-two—making an actual gain of thirty-four pounds—all my troubles were gone and I was feeling like a new man."

"Although it has been a year and a half since Tanlac relieved me of my awful catarrhal trouble and indigestion, I still retain my increase in weight and feel simply fine all the time. I've been eating anything I want—in fact anything anybody else can—and sleeping like a child every night. Being made into a strong, healthy man after suffering as long as I did is enough to make me rejoice and I'm glad to endorse Tanlac because I know what it will do."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

The ultimate consumer knows a number of other things which are what Sherman said war was.

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.

As a rule, the more a man talks of himself the less he is worth talking about.

Bargains in new and slightly used pianos, nice stool and scarf to match. Terms if desired. Mail orders solicited. Brook Mays & Co. The Reliable Piano House, Dallas, Texas.—Adv.

The man who does 50 per cent of the things he says he is going to do some day has a big average.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is powerful and prompt but safe. One dose only is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. No castor oil necessary. Adv.

Evanescence.
"Does your family have any trouble with servants?"
"No," replied Mr. Crosslots, "I don't believe any of them stay around the place long enough to become really troublesome."

Juice of Lemons! How to Make Skin White and Beautiful

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as sallowness, freckles and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful to smoothen rough, red hands. Adv.

Did He Understand?
Wife—Big checks for dresses will not be in demand this season.
Husband—Thank heaven!

English as She Spoke.
"That was a great send-off they gave Jabbs."
"Yes, if there is no come-back to it."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR JULY 8

AHAZ, THE FAITHLESS KING.

LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 28:1-5, 20-27.
GOLDEN TEXT—Without faith it is impossible to please him.—Heb. 11:6.
LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 28:1-12.

Ahaz reigned sixteen years from about 739 to 723 B. C., over the kingdom of Judah, its capital being in Jerusalem. The kingdom was nearing its end, and was destroyed within a few years after the death of Ahaz. His character presents many interesting questions for discussion; the character of his reign, the wealth and prosperity of his father and grandfather, the development of his character from the home wherein he originated, why a nation can be successful and not be righteous or virtuous, that is, outwardly successful, and the application of these questions to our present-day political and commercial lives.

I. Ahaz, the Ruler, (vv. 1-5). The character of Ahaz is not to be admired. He played a prominent and evil part in the history of the Kingdom of Judah. We find his name recorded among the Syrian inscriptions of the year 732 B. C., the Hebrew historian having dropped the prefix "Jeho" from his name. The full name indicates that he had "grasped Jehovah," yet he was untrue to his name. The historian says "he did not that which was right in the sight of the Lord." This puts it mildly, but indeed few of the kings of Judah did otherwise, and he patterned his conduct not after the good model of his father, but the thoroughly bad conduct of the kings of the northern nation, Israel. He was but twenty years of age when he took the throne, but had already entered upon a course of action opposed to that of his father.

II. Ahaz Ruined. The choice lay before him of following in the steps of his grandfather Uzziah and his father Jotham (II Chron. 1:10). He chose to defy God, openly disobeyed him and was disloyal to his God and his country, walking in the ways of the kings of Israel, (v. 2), burnt his children in the fire, after the abominations of the heathen, (v. 3), made molten images of Baal, (v. 2), and spread that worship into the high places on the hills and under every green tree (v. 4), made sacrilegious use of the temple's treasury, and was dishonest as well as profane. He trusted Baalim more than he trusted God.

III. Ahaz Rebuked. God did not allow him to pursue his course of action without protest. When the children of good men go wrong, there is no measuring the extent of depravity to which they will sink. Nevertheless, God was opposed and tried to save the young man and the nation. God used the king of Syria as one agency for rebuking this mad young man. He carried away great multitudes captive, one hundred and twenty thousand in one day (v. 6), and "two hundred thousand women, sons and daughters" (v. 8) at another date. Ahaz himself was filled with terror at the great calamity that overtook him. (Isa. 7:2.) While he received temporary help (II Kings 16:9, 10), he received ultimately ruin from the king of Assyria, for he became a vassal and was summoned to Damascus to pay homage to that king, as appears from the account II Kings 16:7-9, and also from the Assyrian inscription, above referred to. Other enemies also attacked him—Edomites from the southeast carried away captives, and the Philistines from the southwest invaded the cities of the low plains, south of Judah, and took possession of them (vv. 17-19) and the army of the Assyrian, which Ahaz led to rob and profane the temple and its treasures in order to buy them off (v. 22-24), completed the ruin of his nation. Ahaz was forced to pay a heavy tribute to the Assyrian king (v. 21), and got no help for his outlay. He put his trust in an arm of flesh instead of in the mighty arm of God, which brought upon him the curse that always comes to those who trust in man (Jer. 17:5, 6). There is a blessing which always awaits those who trust in Jehovah (Jer. 17:7, 8). The wise man turns to God not in the time of his distress but at all times. Instead of sacrificing to the God who saved his father and who would save him, Ahaz sacrificed to the god "which smote him." His defiance knew no bounds (v. 24). He seemed to have dabbled in every known form of false worship, thereby "provoking to anger the Lord God of his fathers" (II Kings 23:11, 12). God is long-suffering to those who wander from him, but there comes an end to his patience (II Peter 3:9, 10).

IV. The Reverse Picture. There are several problems to be solved as we view this picture, for it is a story of real life, not only of the early times but is being repeated even today and in this country. (1) Men will reap that which they sow. One cannot sow wild oats and reap the fruits of righteousness. (2) Jehovah places righteousness above security or prosperity. (3) God's purposes are for the uplift and the making of the nation and the individual better. God never does evil that good may come out of it. A loving father must exercise discipline, and let us not be mistaken.

CALOMEL SICKENS! IT'S MERCURY! DANGER

"Dodson's Liver Tone" Straightens You Up Better Than Salivating, Dangerous Calomel and Doesn't Make You Sick—Don't Lose a Day's Work—Wonderful Discovery Destroying Sale of Calomel Here.

You're bilious! Your liver is sluggish! You feel lazy, dizzy and all knocked out. Your head is dull, your tongue is coated; breath bad; stomach sour and bowels constipated. But don't take salivating calomel. It makes you sick, you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into sour bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping.

If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone tonight. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoon-

ful will clean your sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working; you'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless, and can not salivate. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here.—Adv.

SHOW CASES

Will give your business an air of distinction. Send us a trial order. We make all our Show Cases and Fixtures. "Buy it made in Texas." Write THE MAILANDER COMPANY, WACO SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Contrary Yearning.
"Has your new neighbor found out all about how you are living?"
"No, but she's just dying to know."

SAVE A DOCTOR'S BILL by keeping Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial handy for all stomach complaints. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Room at the Top.
Little Jennie had been eating very heartily, but she asked for another piece of cake.

"Jennie," said her mother, "I don't believe I ought to give it to you. You're about as full as a little girl can possibly be. Another mouthful, and you'll surely burst!"
"But, mamma, my neck's left yet!" said the little girl, persuasively.

Hay on Ability.
Capt. Ian Hay, the English soldier and lecturer, was praising in New York the promptness and energy with which America has attacked the submarine danger.
"In your country," he said, "ability will out."
He frowned and added:
"In the old country ability will out, too—at the elbows."

Too Much for Him.
"Conscription has, maybe, saved the country," growled the strapping young soldier, "but what I object to is the company it drives a man into. I am a practical plumber by trade, an honest workman, yet I'm compelled to suffer the society of 'sich' professionals as a lawyer, a minister, and an auctioneer."
"Not a bad selection, Jock," remarked his friend.

"Oh, maybe no' in a way; but when the minister and the lawyer start an argument on Egyptian law in the middle of the night across half a dozen beds, with the blessed auctioneer as umpire, what chance has even a practical plumber of 'stoppin' the gas leak?"

The Danger Zone for Many Is Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasant is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

Even So.
"Blinkins is an odd specimen."
"How's that?"
"He never tries to get even."

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

Always.
"What does your electricity cost you?"
"Oh, I pay current prices."—Boston Transcript.

ERYSIPELAS AND CHILBLAINS Alleviated and cured by the use of Tetterine. It is an old established and well known remedy for Eczema, Tetter, Ground Itch (the cause of Hookworm Disease), Infant Sore Head, Chaps, Chafes and other forms of skin diseases.

J. R. Maxwell, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered agony with a severe case of eczema. Tried six different remedies and was in despair, when a neighbor told me to try Shuprine's Tetterine. After using \$3 worth of your Tetterine and soap I am completely cured. I cannot say too much in its praise."
Tetterine at druggists or by mail 50c. Soap 25c. J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

Recess Was Called.
A real estate agent was testifying in court recently in a case involving the exchange of a picture show for a farm. It was contended that the theater was not worth what it was represented, owing to its locality. The attorney asked the witness to state what the surroundings of the theater were. "Next door to it was a shoe shining place," he answered, "then came a garage, and next was a saloon, and that's as far as I got." When the excitement subsided, the judge observed that that was a good place to stop, and the customary midsession recess was called.—Indianapolis News.

FRECKLES

Now is the time to get rid of these Ugly Spots.
There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Self-Evident.
"Please, lady," begged the very dirty tramp at the back door, "can you help a poor man that lost his job three weeks ago and ain't been able to find no work since?"
"What sort of a job was it?" asked the lady.
"I was workin' in a soap factory."
"Well, it's plain to be seen that you were not discharged for dishonesty."

A single application of Roman Eye Balsam upon going to bed will prove its merit by morning. Effective for inflammations of the Eyes, external and internal. Adv.

Will Take a Chance.

He—I'm afraid this story will shock you.
She—It will if I haven't heard it.

NO MALARIA—NO CHILLS.
"Plantation" Chill Tonic is guaranteed to drive away Chills and Fever or your money refunded. Price 50c.—Adv.

If a man hoards riches and enjoys them not, he is a fit companion for the donkey that dines on thistles when grass is plenty.

Rosanna Hoffman, ninety-four, of Pittsburgh writes a mile daily to pray for world peace.

The Proper One.
"I am going to put a patch on for tunc."
"Then make it a potato patch."
Nothing makes a colonel groucher than to have to go to work without a drop of breakfast.

Is Your Work Hard?

Work which brings any unusual strain on the back and kidneys tends to cause kidney ailments, such as backache, lameness, headache, dizziness and distressing urinary troubles. Kidney complaints make any kind of work doubly hard and if neglected there is danger of gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. If your work is hard on the back, keep your kidneys in good condition with Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands rely on them.

A Texas Case
Dr. J. B. Houston, veterinary surgeon and blacksmith, Caldwell, Texas, says: "My back got weak and lame and I had dull pains through my kidneys. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage and got me up several times at night, breaking my rest. When I read of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got some and they soon rid me of the backache and regulated my kidneys."
Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants
Partine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Texas Directory
Metropolitan
BUSINESS COLLEGE
DALLAS, TEXAS
The highest standard commercial school in Texas—the most reputable, reliable and successful. Metropolitan graduates get the best situations. Write for catalog, stating course desired.

MUSIC LOVERS!!
Send for free catalogue of
PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS and ROLLS.
Phonographs, Ukuleles, Hawaiian Guitars.
Western Automatic Music Co.
1604 Elm Street Dallas, Texas

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Pianos and Player Pianos
Finest Make—Factory Prices—Payments to Suit—Selling, Emerson, Schorer, Guggen, etc. Also used Pianos at bargain prices. Send for price list and catalogue No. 47 sheet music catalogue No. 48. Music rolls catalogue No. 148.
THOS. GOGGAN & BROS., 1307 Elm St., Dallas
Oldest and largest house in Texas. Estab. 41 years.

TETTER, ringworm, other forms of ECZEMA quickly driven out and healed with MOTHER'S SHUR-SHOT ECZEMA REMEDY. "Acts quickly. Works efficiently." Used successfully in private homes over thirty years. First time offered to the public. Satisfaction assured. Price \$1.00 postpaid.
SURE-SHOT REMEDY COMPANY
Box 191, Fort Worth, Texas

RUBBER STAMPS
BADGES and BUTTONS
J. H. L. LAR & CO.
1110 Commerce St. DALLAS
W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 27-1917.

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.

HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL

DRIVES OUT PAIN WHEN ALL OTHER LINIMENTS FAIL

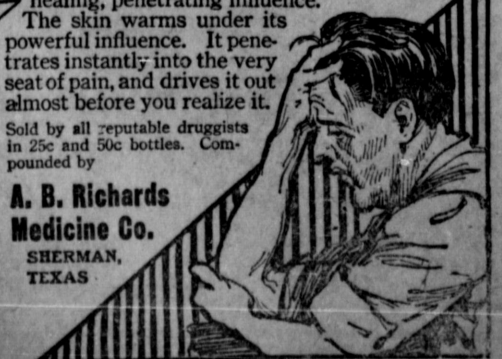
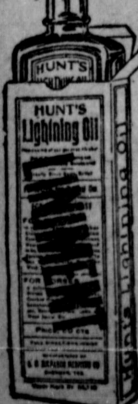
There is no other liniment so powerful—none which acts so quickly as this truly marvelous remedy, HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL. It is a wonderful discovery in medicine, which has really astonishing results in eradicating pain.

Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Guts, Burns, Sprains, Bruises—All Yield Instantly to the Soothing Effect of this Powerful Remedy

Rub on a few drops, and feel the soothing, healing, penetrating influence. The skin warms under its powerful influence. It penetrates instantly into the very seat of pain, and drives it out almost before you realize it.

Sold by all reputable druggists in 25c and 50c bottles. Compounded by

A. B. Richards
Medicine Co.
SHERMAN, TEXAS



The Baird Star.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917

Entered at the Postoffice at Baird, Texas, as second class mail matter.

W. E. GILLILAND,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

Abilene is the best place in West Texas for the A. & M. College, and the only thing that surprised us was that Abilene was not selected by a unanimous vote of the locating committee on the first ballot.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago refused to buy one little Liberty bond. Now the Chicagoians propose to present to him an iron cross in behalf of the German Kaiser. Yes, and then he ought to be kicked out of office.

It is up to Baird people to secure more water. The Mexia is the place to build the best reservoir in West Texas and the time right now. A town that has plenty of water for all purposes will thrive in spite of all competition. We have good water, the best in Texas, but not enough for irrigation.

Fifteen of the West Texas towns which failed to secure the West Texas A. & M. College have joined in a call for a mass convention to "investigate" the report that Abilene did not receive a majority of the votes of the Locating Committee. The world does not love a poor loser. Gov. Ferguson says the Committee will not be reconvened.

The I. W. Ws. have caused the copper mines in Arizona to shut down, and treason against the government by the leaders may be charged. If a lot of flannel mouth, red flaggers who won't work think this government will stand for any foolishness during this war they will have another think coming when some of the rantankerous leaders face a firing squad. Any man or set of men or women that seeks to embarrass the government during the war are traitors.

The jealous West Texas towns who have called a "kicking convention" to "investigate" why the Committee selected Abilene as the site for the West Texas A. & M. College should kick themselves for being such poor losers. The Committee could only select one place and they selected the very best place, in our opinion, that could have been selected in all West Texas. We say this because we believe it, not because we are interested financially in Abilene, for we are not. We do not have any interest there and never expect to, but speak as a citizen of West Texas unbiased by any personal interest or motive.

The German government risked a war, not only with the United States, but the whole world in a desperate effort to end the war by the unlawful use of the submarine. England has not been conquered and as a result of the submarine outrages against our flag American soldiers have landed in France. Nearly every nation on earth, not already in the war against Germany, is either angry with her or preparing to enter war against her. Germany's outrageous inhuman warfare with submarines and airplanes has turned the world against her and the threat of a commercial boycott of Germany by the world after war has at last penetrated the dense skulls of the German military party as well as the bankers of Germany, and they are no doubt alarmed at the prospect of a world boycott against them. The German people have been taught that their army was invincible and that they could force the world to accept what ever form of treaties Germany wants to make. Germany today has not a friend among all the nations of the earth, not even Austria, her main ally. German Kaiserism has brought Germany to this sorry plight, but they still swear by the Kaiser

and probably will continue to do so until the whole Empire goes down in ruins with the Hohenzollerns that are responsible for the war.

"The things that appear to be nearest nothing and that amount to the least, frequently turn to be the people's favorite. We have never been able to see anything worth as much as a dingy cent in a carnival, and we know they do not benefit a community, yet more people went to the carnival on rainy nights last week than get to the five churches of the city in a month of fair weather.—Cross Plains Review.

Some street carnivals are an unmitigated nuisance and Baird has had some of late years that should not be tolerated by any community, yet in former years a number of carnivals exhibited here that so far as we know caused no complaint. Our conviction is that the "best carnivals" (if there is any best among them) have quit visiting this part of the state, carnivals of the ordinary class do.

While making no claims to being a war expert we do read some of the news that the Censor passes and allows to reach the United States. It seems to us that President Wilson was correct in saying the war has begun to go against Germany. There is not a great break in the German machine, of course, but there are signs of losing. The Kaiser will hold out many months, perhaps two years—long enough to cause Uncle Sam to be compelled to place two or three millions of men on the firing lines—but American strength is being felt much at this time by Germany. The Kaiser makes the boast that the war will be won before we get into the fighting. He knows better, but he hopes that some turn will come to save his government. The cost of victory will be great. Uncle Sam is the key to the situation and has assumed a gigantic task. No man will be allowed to shirk, but victory will finally come.—Abilene Reporter.

The defeated applicants for the West Texas A. & M. College have raised a roar about Abilene being selected as the place for the college. The vote of the committee has been questioned, the claim being made that only two votes out of five were cast for Abilene on the first and second ballot and that Abilene never received a majority of the five votes. The story does not appear reasonable. The secretary of the committee called out the vote and all were around a small table and if there was an error in the count it could have been easily detected. We think the whole business is nothing but fox-fire. Gov. Ferguson has announced that Abilene was selected and that he will not recall the committee to reconsider the matter. The whole uproar is made by friends of the defeated towns and probably a protest would have been made no matter what town had been selected. Abilene offered the best inducements and is the best place for the college and we firmly believe all West Texas will realize this later.

Baird needs an ordinance regulating the height at which limbs of trees should extend over the sidewalks. Low hanging limbs of trees mostly mesquites, is the biggest nuisance in town except the worthless, untaxed dogs, that roam the streets howling and fighting day and night. People, as a rule, pay no attention to how low limbs of trees extend across the street and often the space between the ground and overhanging branches is not over three or four feet. Without any special ordinance any one can be prosecuted for obstructing or permitting obstruction of the street along side their property and if permitting old scrub mesquite trees inside ones yard with limbs extending out over the sidewalk so low as to practically prevent use of the sidewalk to all except small children and ice dogs, is not an obstruction of the side-walks, what is it? We would like to see an ordinance passed and enforced, that would have every tree or limb of tree at a height of less than ten feet straight up from the edge of the sidewalk, cut

down. We are not after the job of clearing the side walks of the obstruction complained of, however. If you want to realize what a nuisance these low hanging limbs over sidewalks are just take a walk out some night and see how far you go without having your hat knocked off or your face scratched by limbs of trees that hang over the sidewalks all over town. On our way home a few days ago we saw a woman off on another street, hang her hat on a limb of a thorny mesquite tree. She stuck fast, or her hat did, and we thought of Absalom, who lost his life by his hair catching in the limb of an oak, but Absalom was riding a fast mule and the woman was on foot. The low hanging limbs over the side walks in Baird need hanging as high as Haman. If you want to know how high that was see Esther 7-9.

ABILENE AND BAIRD

The other night, when we were celebrating our splendid victory in securing the West Texas A. & M. our mayor in his over enthusiasm said that he hoped that the T. & P. Ry. Company would move its shops to Abilene from Baird. The truth is, that on account of the eight hour law it has been talked that it would be necessary for the railway company to re-adjust its divisions. The hope has been expressed that in the event that the railway company is forced to move its division that Abilene might get it. This and this only is the extent that Abilene has or will consider the matter. Baird has the shops and has had for many years. The town is largely supported directly by the shops. Property has a value fixed on account of these shops. Some of the best people on this earth have their homes and property they bought and paid for on the faith of these shops. It would be a crime against our friends to seek to influence the removal of these shops from our neighbors and friends. In the event and only in the event that the railway company should be forced to move its shops from Baird will Abilene give the matter any consideration. We want to grow and we are growing and will continue to grow but it shall be on the proper basis and not on the expense of our neighbors and friends. Baird we thank you from the depths of our hearts for your aid and assistance in securing for us the West Texas A. & M. and want you feel that it is your college just as much as ours and that under no circumstance will you ever live to regret the assistance you gave us. We long for the opportunity to repay you a thousand fold rather than to seek to injure you in any way possible.—Abilene Reporter.

The silent women pickets at the White House are posing as martyrs for woman's suffrage, but the world is coming to regard them as a lot of simps. These women do not represent the regular woman's suffrage association, but a lot of cranks who imagine they are doing wonders for "the cause" and they are right. They are making woman's suffrage ridiculous.

The women suffragettes who have made themselves a nuisance by picketing the White House at Washington for the last six months, have made more enemies for woman's suffrage than any fool stunt the women have ever pulled off. The banners put up by these women pickets the day the Russian Commission was to call on President Wilson caused a riot and a mob tore the banner down and later when the women pickets attempted to renew the insults they were arrested and placed in jail in default of payment of a fine.

Race riots in East St. Louis this week caused the death of about 30 people, mostly negroes, and a property loss by fire of three million dollars. We are sorry for the poor ignorant negroes, who are to be pitied more than censured. A lot of scoundrels have induced thousands of negroes to emigrate to northern states. These oily agents tell the negroes that they will be given extra wages and will enjoy social equality

with the white people. This kind of talk has turned the heads of the negroes and naturally they are making trouble in all northern states where they have gone.

RUSSIA CAME BACK

Russia come back again. We had fears that Russia was out for good this time, but the hard jolt they hit the Austrian lines Sunday is proof that Rusky has on his fighting clothes. The Russians defeated the Austrians and Germans badly, gained ground and captured ten thousand prisoners Sunday and six thousand since then. Germany admits loss of ground to the Russians but say the losses of the enemy was awful. As Russia captured sixteen thousand prisoners and considerable territory, the Teutonic loss must have been equally as great on the German side. The reentrance of the Russians into the fighting is cause for joy among the allies. It means that if Russia keeps up like she started that the war must come to an end within a year whether Germany is willing or unwilling.

LOOKS SUSPICIOUS

A certain drink is said to be a non-alcoholic drink, but in the center of one of the electros advertising this drink, we notice an old man riding a stick far above the earth. Plain beer, or even "red-eye" will do no more than this, make a man think he can ride a broomstick over the moon. It looks suspicious, or is the picture merely to catch the unwary, make them believe they are getting something they want, but do not get, like the fellow who worked the cold tea racket so much after prohibition became so popular a few years ago.

C. H. Mahan who recently returned from a business trip through Indiana and other northern states for the Machine Co., he working for was in THE STAR office yesterday. He says he saw Gen. Joffre and other notable of the French and English Commission at Springfield, Ill. He also visited Lincoln's tomb at that place and the old Lincoln home at Springfield, that is kept by a woman, a relative of Lincoln. Mr. Mahan says he was invited to take a seat in a rocking chair once owned by Daniel Webster and presented to Mr. Lincoln. Charley says that is a great country but had rather live in the South.

Lige DeBusk, an old Brown county friend of THE STAR man, was in Baird Tuesday in company with J. M. Coffman of Cross Plains, and two others whose names we failed to get. Lige has changed somewhat since we last met him 34 years ago and we guess he thinks the same about us. No county ever had better citizens than the DeBusks and Lige is a worthy son of a noble father. Seeing Lige made us think of hard work and hot work. His father ran a thresher in the long ago in Brown county and we worked many a long hot July day with that old horse thresher. The old DeBusk place was just above the mouth of Turkey Creek in Brown county and Lige still lives near the old farm. The father and one brother, Chris, died several years ago, and Andy DeBusk another brother lives at Dublin. Wish we could have been with Lige longer but he was in a hurry and we only had a few minutes to talk to him. To show how time goes: the last time we saw Lige was in Baird in 1883. He was not quite 36 years old then, now he is near 70, but he does not look it. Jim Coffman, who was with Mr. De Busk, lived above the De Busks on Turkey Creek and were neighbors to them. We have known him for nearly 40 years. Jim, like the balance of us, is not as young as he was then. He is 72 years old. It was a pleasure to meet these old time friends, and in the language of Rip Van Winkle, "May they live long and prosper."

Clarence Brock of Sweetwater, is here this week visiting friends.

Why risk everything being blown away? Martin Barnhill will sell our tornado insurance cheap. 301fav

Now It's Vacation and Summer Apparel

Fashion and Low Price Opportunities

Are you going away? If so, take advantage of our very low prices on Coat Suits, Dresses and separate Coats. You'll need them on your trip and for later wear. Don't delay, buy when you can get good selections at

One-Half Price

\$30.00 Values now	\$15.00
25.00 Values now	12.50
17.50 Values now	8.75
12.50 Values now	6.25

SPECIAL

One lot of Waists \$1.25 to \$1.50 Values for

\$1.00 Each



Washable Sport Skirts

Beautiful combinations in Colors and Patterns, also Plain White Skirts of Gabadine, Twill, Rep and Pique. Novel Pockets Price: **PRICE \$2.00 to \$7.50**

In addition to the above we have just received a shipment of Voile and Organdy Waits, Camasoles and Silk Teddy Bears.

Parasols

We have a complete showing of Parasols in Plain and Fancy colors. Price **\$2.50 to \$6.00**

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

A National Shock Absorber

Do you remember any period in which our country has been subjected to so many anxious moments as during the past two years? Can there be any doubt that confidence in the Federal Reserve Banking system as a national bank absorber has contributed largely to the tranquility of business and banking during these tense months?

If you appreciate what this new nation-wide system has been doing for you, you can support it and add to its strength by promptly becoming one our depositors.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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.

Ford

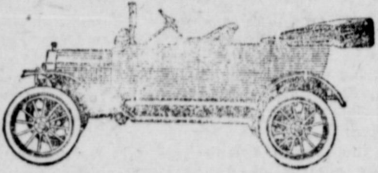
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring Car \$395.60
Roadster 380.60

F. O. B. BAIRD

Also Handle Supplies. Ford Repairing

BAIRD AUTO CO.
HARRY BERRY, Mgr.



BILIOUSNESS AND STOMACH TROUBLE

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness," writes Miss Emma Verbyrke, Lima, Ohio. "I could eat very little food that agreed with me and I became so dizzy and sick at my stomach at times that I had to take hold of something to keep from falling. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I decided to try them. I improved rapidly." For sale by ALL DEALERS.

31-4t-adv.

Buy a cot, camp chair, search light, in fact a complete camping outfit from B. L. Boydston. 30-2t-adv.

ABOUT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Owing to the fact that we have been unable during the month to send a personal notice to each person more than one year in arrears on subscription, we will not cut off all delinquents July 1st as promised but will do so as soon as we can notify each one unless they pay up. Boys, we are up against it and must have the cash in advance because we cannot pay cash for blank paper and send THE STAR on a credit at \$1.00 a year. Help us out.

CONSTIPATION AND INDIGESTION

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Chamberlain's Tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the agreeable laxative effect which they produce. For sale by ALL DEALERS.

31-4t-adv.

A large number of Bairdites accompanied by the Firemen's Band went up to Abilene Saturday night to help celebrate the action of the committee in selecting Abilene as the place for the West Texas A. & M. College. Quite a crowd went on the train with the band, but most went by auto. One man said he believed half of Baird was there. Baird people rejoice that Abilene was selected because they believe it is the most suitable place for the college. THE STAR is satisfied this is true and that is why we helped Abilene all we could to get it.

Sickness is bad; to lose your job is worse; but poverty is the worst calamity of all.



The Man with Money has his money safe in the Bank, so when adversity comes he is prepared for it.

"It never rains but it pours." It seems that everything happens to a man when he is BROKE. "Troubles never come singly." Guard against poverty by putting some of your spare money in the Bank. Of all the worry and care the worst is poverty and debt. You can prevent them by the money you can well afford to put into the Bank now.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK

The Home National Bank

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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

PERSONALS

Mollie Bailey's show made it's annual visit to Baird Wednesday.

Victor Krogull, of Freeport, Ill., spent last week with relatives in Baird.

R. Q. Evans and Clyde White have returned from a visit to Rosebud and other points.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pratt of Baird, Monday July 2nd, 1917, a boy, weight 8 pounds.

Adrian Harris of Hanley, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. S. M. Tisdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Tisdale of Crowell, are visiting Wylie's mother Mrs. S. M. Tisdale.

Jesse Boland, who has been working on a farm near Clyde, for several months, has returned home.

Mrs. Roy Culley and sister, Miss Irene White are visiting their sister, Mrs. J. B. Welch at Fort Worth.

Mrs. Louis H. Powell and little daughter of Amarillo, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Powell.

Mrs. Pense and son, Tolbert, of Mount Pleasant, visited her brother, Mr. Perkins and family, last week.

W. C. Franklin came over Sunday from Winters to spend the day with the home folks.

Mrs. Sam Baehinger of Ballinger, visited her cousin, Mrs. C. H. Mahan and family last week.

"The Page Mystery", featuring Carlyle Blackwell at The Royal on Tuesday, July 12. adv.

Miss Nell Price and little brother, Jones, are spending this week with their aunt, Mrs. L. A. Blakley on Clear Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Gates and little sons, Claude Maurice and Jim, left Monday night for Bonham where they will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Taber of Putnam spent a few days here this week with their daughter, Mrs. Tom Bearden and family.

Mrs. W. H. Ross left Tuesday morning for Dallas where she will spend a few days with her father, Dr. H. A. Bourland.

Mrs. T. A. Vestal and children have returned from Malaga and Carlsbad, New Mexico, where they spent a week with relatives.

Do not fail to see Carlyle Blackwell as the star in "The Page Mystery" at The Royal Theatre on July 12.

Misses Helen and Anna Mae Rhurup of Toyah are the guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hinds.

Misses Mollie and Zula Halsted, of Abilene, are the guests of Misses Juanita and Edith Bowlus this week.

Mrs. Margaret Sheffield, of Bangs, who has been visiting in Big Springs is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Mahan and family here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Holmes and little daughter, Madge, have returned from Menard where they visited Mrs. Holmes' mother, Mrs. Surles.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Powell, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., are the guests of the former's parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Powell, Sr.

Sargent J. E. Bryers, who had charge of the recruiting station for the U. S. Army here a few months ago, spent Wednesday with Baird friends.

Judge Owens and little sons, of Muskogee, Okla., are spending a few days at the Hall Ranch on the Bayou.

Mrs. John Estes, Mrs. W. G. Bowlus, Lawrence Bowlus, Misses Esther Belle and Juanita Bowlus made a trip to Abilene, Tuesday afternoon in Mrs. Estes' new Chevrolet auto.

R. L. Surles and family, J. A. Hutchison and family, W. E. Melton and family, A. R. Day and family, A. B. Chambers and family Misses Coryse and Marguerite Boydston, of Baird, and Miss Bessie Surles, of Putnam, left the first of the week on an automobile trip to Palacios, to attend the B. Y. P. U. encampment July 4th to 15th.

B. L. Boydston has returned from a week's trip to Mineral Wells.

U. S. tubes and tubes at B. L. Boydston: 30-2t-adv.

Miss Inez Franklin has returned from a visit with friends at Athens.

See Theda Bara in "Eternal Sopho" at The Royal on Friday, July 13. adv.

Mrs. Ed Barker and little son, Robert, of Abilene, are in Baird this week the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. White.

L. L. Blackburn, R. E. Bounds and other Masons of Baird went to Putnam last night to assist the Putnam Masonic Lodge in conferring degrees on candidates.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Boydston of Cross Plains, Mrs. J. D. Boydston and daughter, Miss Myrtle, left Monday morning for an auto trip to Rockwall and other points east.

Let us sell you, caskets and tubes for your automobiles. 30-2t-adv. B. L. Boydston.

Miss Ora Terry has returned from a month's visit in Fort Worth with her sister, Mrs. Leonard Looney, who returned to Baird with her.

M. G. Farmer and sons, Howard and Freddie, and his father, W. B. Farmer of Merkel, and Frank Buckles have returned from a fishing trip to the Llano.

Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Gains and little daughter, of Throckmorton, spent a few days this week with Mrs. Gains' mother, Mrs. M. C. Berry, at her home south-west of Baird.

Big assortment of Palm Beach Suits in light and dark colors, plain and pinch back. \$2.50 to \$10.00. 30-2t-adv. B. L. Boydston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Weakley returned to their home in Brownwood, last Sunday after a spending a week with Mrs. Harry Meyer.

Mrs. L. M. Hadley and children left Saturday morning for Wannette, Okla., where they will spend a few days with Mrs. Hadley's mother, Mrs. M. Summers, who is quite ill.

"The Page Mystery" with Carlyle Blackwell in the star role and with June Elvidge and Arthur Ashley in important parts will be the splendid attraction at The Royal Theatre on June 12.

E. H. Dunlap reports the sale of 5 Chevrolet cars Saturday and 2 on Monday. The automobile business continues to flourish in Callahan county and the Chevrolet is a very popular car.

Mrs. Silas Jones and daughters, Misses Heester and Udly, accompanied by James Wheeler made an auto trip from Texarkana to Baird and return last week. Mrs. Jones and daughters were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wheeler while here.

THE STAR appreciates the help of those who either brought or phoned in personal notices of visitors in their homes this week or of Baird people who are visiting elsewhere. We want you to tell us about your visitors each week.

Ben Hur, Reliable Fraternal Protection, largest Fraternal Beneficiary Society in America with it's entire membership on adequate rates. Pays its legitimate claims 100 cents on the dollar. Call on Mrs. Hazel Johnson, Scribe or J. L. Wilhamson, Med. Ex. 29-4tp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Edwards will leave today for Savanna, Oklahoma, where they will make their home in the future. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have made their home here for a long time and have many friends here, who regret to have them leave but wish them every success in their new home.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

Every family without exception should keep this preparation at hand during the hot weather of the summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed and is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. It has no superior for the purposes for which it is intended. Buy it now. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 31-4t-adv.

Trunks, suit cases and bags for your vacation trip for sale at B. L. Boydston's 30-2t-adv.

NAVAL RECRUITS READ THE BAIRD STAR

Great Lakes, Ill., June 27, 1917. Mr. W. E. Gilliland,

Dear Sir:—I want to tell you of the good your paper, The Baird Star has done so many of us boys here in this station. As I was sitting in my tent door reading the piece about "Why we have rebelled against Germany," a man came by and said I must be enjoying myself, so I showed him this piece as it was a good thing. He took the paper and started out down the street and in a few minutes he had a large crowd around him, and he asked if there was anyone in the crowd who knew the principle reason why we were in war and not a one could tell him the reason which the paper gave. Then he called on me to read it to them, but as I have lost my voice I could not, so he read it to the boys, so now my paper is completely worn out by so many reading this piece. They all gave three cheers for The Baird Star.

The Navy life is fine and I see lots of sights as I go to Chicago and other points of the north. The people here are lots different from those in the South.

Uncle Sam is building another camp here at this station so as to put more boys through the training. This camp will take care of about 2500 more men.

I thought I would let you people know what a "Texas" paper has done. I am yours truly,

H. H. Ramsey, Jr.

George G. Carter came down from Post City where he has located and after spending a few days in Baird returned Tuesday by auto. George seems well pleased with his location and THE STAR wishes all the good fortune possible for him and his family.

A small oil and paint storage house near the depot belonging to the T. & P. was practically destroyed by fire late Saturday evening.

LOST.—Side curtains for Overland auto, last Saturday between Baird and Cottonwood. 31-1t-adv. W. V. Walls, Baird.

Mrs. M. V. Wylie has sold her beautiful home in Alta Vista to I. N. Jackson, a prominent cattleman of Baird. Mr. Jackson will move his family here within the next week to make Abilene his home. Mrs. Wylie will occupy a house in the same vicinity.—Abilene Reporter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Webb accompanied by Miss Florence Austin of Clyde, will leave over the Sunshine Special Tuesday for Long Beach, California, where they will spend several weeks, returning to Abilene early in September via Colorado Springs.—Abilene Reporter.

Sugar \$9.25 per 100 lbs. at B. L. Boydston's? 30-2t-adv.

The sensational Pathe Serial, "Mystery of the Double Cross" featuring Mollie King and Leon Barry will begin at the Royal Theater when the serial of "Pearl of the Army" is completed. 28.tf.

The following named young men of Callahan county enlisted in the Company of Texas National Guards being raised at Abilene: Murman A. McGowen, James D. Rondeaux and Otho B. Lidia of Baird and Orville H. Carson of Clyde.

While at work with his threshing machine, C. H. Morgan's hand became entangled in a belt and was jerked around a pulley and Mr. Morgan thrown to the ground. His left wrist was badly crushed and his shoulder dislocated, besides being otherwise considerably bruised up. At this writing it is impossible to tell how badly he is hurt. It will take some time to learn whether or not he is injured internally. At the time of the accident Mr. Morgan's machine was threshing grain for Bob Spraberry near Eula.

J. W. Robinson took a lay off and went to Dallas to spend his vacation but says one day satisfied him. He says the autos are a holy terror and that he was actually afraid he would be killed or badly crippled, says he went to help up an old man who was knocked down by an auto and that while doing so came near being run down himself. He says he had another narrow escape later and he concluded to come back to Baird and spend his vacation with some hopes of escaping with his life.

A GOOD GRAIN YIELD.

Putnam, Texas, July 3rd, 1917 W. E. Gilliland, Pub. Star,

Dear Uncle Billie: Please find enclosed \$1.00 to advance my subscription to March 1918.

We are busy threshing grain now which is better than thought to have been. Some oats making 40 bu. per acre and wheat running from 12 to 17 bu. Corn about ruined for lack of rain, and feed stuff of all kinds suffering, but it is thundering now and some indications of a shower.

Wishing you and The Star prosperity, and thanking you for past favors,

Very truly yours,
J. H. Burnam.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE

Rainfall for June: 2 3.8 inches. A total 8 3.8 inches has fallen to date this year which is the lightest since 1896, which was 7 inches to July 1st.

M. R. Haley.

LOST.—One of our customers lost a bad case of stomach trouble: He lost it by using the thorough bowel cleanser Adler-ika. The first spoonful relieved his sour stomach, gas and constipation. A dose twice-a-week keeps him feeling fine and guards against appendicitis. The quick action of Adler-ika is surprising. Try it.

25.tf. Terrell's Drug Store.

Mr. J. O. Hall, of Oklahoma, who owns a big ranch on the Bayou read Mrs. F. S. Bell's appeal for the Red Cross in last week's STAR and sent a check for one hundred dollars to Will Hinds for the County Red Cross Fund. This is splendid of Mr. Hall and we know the Red Cross highly appreciates it. The Red Cross is the greatest international institution in the world for the care of sick and wounded in war or in time of peace. The idea entertained by some that all working for the Red Cross receive large salaries is not correct. Hundreds of thousands of women and men give their time and money free to aid the Red Cross. That those who have charge of the physicians and nurses and those actively engaged in combatting disease and caring for the sick and wounded on the battle fronts or in districts where great epidemics prevail, do receive a salary and it is right that they should. Many a Red Cross helper has been killed on the battle fields in Europe endeavoring to save the lives of the wounded, but organizations like we have in Baird give their time free. These organizations are scattered all over the world and are working for the greatest organization for the alleviation of suffering ever organized by man. If you have not helped in this cause do so. You may not be able to give as much as Mr. Hall or some others, but can give something.

TAKING BIG CHANCES

It is a great risk to travel without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as this preparation cannot be obtained on the trains of steamships. Attacks of bowel complaint are often sudden and very severe, and everyone should go prepared for them. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 31-4t-adv.

JUDGE B. D. SHROPSHIRE
A. B. (Bob) SHROPSHIRE
LAWYERS

Room 412 Moore Bldg. Fort Worth, Texas

Spirella
Corsets

the best made-to-measure Corset. It is guaranteed non rusting. Back and Front Lace Corsets, Maternity Corsets, Sanitary Aprons, Belts, etc. For appointment phone

MRS. J. R. PRICE,
Phone 6. Corsetiere

RUSSIANS ADVANCE AND CAPTURE 10,000

WAR MINISTER KERENSKY RIDES TO FRONT LINE TRENCHES AND GIVES ORDERS.

TURKS ARE DEFEATED ALSO

Two Towns Occupied in Caucasus Region and Beaten Turks Try to Escape by Flight.

Petrograd.—Russian troops Sunday captured Konkuchy on the Galician front, together with over 10,000 Teutons, the war office announced.

The official announcement says that the Russians have advanced to the Konkuchy stream and also have captured seven heavy guns.

Teuton prisoners continue to be brought in.

The statement says some of the Russian detachments suffered heavy losses, especially in officers.

The airship Ila Murometz dropped about 650 pounds of bombs on the rear position of the enemy. There were five aerial engagements.

Southwest of Brzezany the Russians occupied strongly fortified positions of the enemy.

The brilliant Russian advance, the news of which has sent a wave of rejoicing throughout the entire country, was led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

For four days the war minister had been continuously at the front, spending every effort to urge the troops to advance. He finally rode to the front line trenches and, placing himself at the head of the troops gave the order to advance.

The spectacle of the popular war minister on the firing line accomplished what oratory had failed to do, and the Russian line swept forward into the German trenches.

Russian forces continue their offensive against the Turks in the Caucasus. Russian cavalry pursued the fleeing Turks and occupied the village of Engidja, north of Lake Deerbar, and also occupied the Turkish stronghold of Kalamirivan, southeast of the lake.

London.—The soldiers of new Russia have assumed the aggressive. For the first time since the revolution last March, Russian troops have begun an attack on an extensive scale. Along a front of 18 1/2 miles in the region of Brzezany, Galicia, Russian troops have stormed the German positions. Berlin says the Russians suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retire before the German fire.

Russian Artillery Active.

The artillery arm of the Russian forces has been active, and from the Berlin report it is learned that an intense duel has been in progress from the region of Brzezany to as far northward as the Middle Stokhod in Volhynia, a distance of about 175 miles.

Tighten Grip on Lens.

Field Marshal Haig continues to tighten his grip on Lens. On the north bank of the river Souchez British troops have captured German positions on a front of half a mile southwest and west of Lens. The British army during June captured 8,686 German prisoners, including 175 officers, and 67 guns, including two heavy guns, as well as much other war material.

NEGROES RIOT IN E. ST. LOUIS.

Twenty Known Dead and Number May Run Into Hundreds.

East St. Louis, Ill.—At least 20 negroes were killed by mobs here Monday night as they fled from their burning homes, which had been set on fire by white men, as the climax to a day given over to maltreating or killing negroes wherever found. State's Attorney Schaumböfel estimates that the dead negroes will number 250, but all estimates are conjectural. Only a search of the ruins will disclose how many negroes perished in their homes rather than risk death from bullets in attempting to escape. The damage wrought during the day and night is placed at \$3,000,000, which may be over or under. Military rule was proclaimed and 500 ringleaders of the mob were placed in jail.

East St. Louis.—More than 200 rioting negroes in East St. Louis Monday morning, every man armed with a rifle or revolver, virtually took possession of the "black belt," killed one policeman and wounded others. Without a word of warning, the negroes opened fire on a police department automobile in which the officers were riding, and raked the car with bullets.

At the ringing of a church bell about 12:15 o'clock approximately 300 negroes assembled, the bell being a prearranged signal. Information of the great gathering of blacks was telephoned to a police headquarters and in response the police men were dispatched in one of the department automobiles. As the car turned into Bond avenue at Tenth street the headlights showed about 200 negroes in close formation.

When Detective Sergeant Coppedge inquired as to the cause of the trouble he was met with a curt reply and an order to "drive on." As the machine started to move, the negroes opened fire, killing Coppedge instantly.

FRANK A. SCOTT



Frank A. Scott, a Cleveland manufacturer, is head of the munition board created by the council of national defense.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARE DRAWING NEAR LENS

LINE IS NOW WITHIN MILE OF CENTER OF COVETED COAL CITY.

London.—Striking on a two-mile front south of Lens, the Canadians protected by effective curtain fires, stormed and captured German first lines before Avion and also the village of Leauvette. They defeated in their onslaughts men of the crack Prussian guard and the Fifth Grenadier guards, whose machine gun and rifle fire and uncut wire entanglements could not stay them.

When the battle ended and the Canadians began their work on consolidating the newly won positions their line had been extended to within one mile of the center of Lens, the fall of which under such tenacious assaults as recently have been made seemingly can not be delayed longer.

On the remainder of the front in France there have been only bombardments between the French and the Germans. In Belgium the Germans are carrying out heavy bombardment of French and Belgian positions at numerous points from the sea southward. In attacks south of St. George the Germans entered French trenches, but later were ejected from them, suffering heavy casualties.

On the Russian front the fighting is still spirited in Galicia. In the Austro-Italian zone infantry attacks have again ceased for the moment and only artillery duels are taking place. Patrol engagements and artillery duels continue to feature the fighting in Macedonia.

NIAGARA CAR FALLS IN GORGE.

Eight Persons Dead, Others Missing. More Than Score Hurt When Car Rolls Down 20-Foot Embankment.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A belt line car on the Great Gorge route, loaded with passengers, left the rails, plunged down a 20-foot embankment and turned over in 10 feet of water on the edge of the whirlpool rapids Sunday afternoon.

Eight persons are known to be dead; two known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident, and probably are dead, an indefinite number, estimated at from two to 10, are reported missing, and more than a score are in hospitals suffering from injuries.

A washout, due to recent heavy rains, was the cause of the disaster, which occurred just below the cantilever bridge and 60 feet below the point where the smooth water of the upper reaches of the Niagara break into the turbulent whirlpool rapids.

German Gold Reserve Shows Loss.

Copenhagen.—For the first time during the war the weekly report of the imperial bank of Germany shows a decrease in its gold reserve, which last week was 76,000,000 marks below the preceding week. Increases for a long time have been steadily declining despite energetic propaganda appeals to surrender jewelry. This week's decrease is attributed semi-officially to heavy purchases abroad. The increase of the gold reserve has long since ceased to keep pace with the increase in note circulation.

Daylight Saving Bill Passes Senate.

Washington.—The Daylight saving bill, amended to take effect next year, passed the senate without discussion or record vote and was sent to the house. Under the bill all time-pieces would be turned forward one hour, beginning the last Sunday in April and continuing until the last Sunday in September.

Sub Toll of Shipping Decreases.

London.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement of losses issued by the admiralty. No fishing vessels met with disaster. The aggregate number of vessels flying the British flag destroyed by mines or submarines last week shows a net falling off of four, as compared with the losses reported the previous week, which numbered 22.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE LANDED IN FRANCE

WAR DEPARTMENT IS WITHOUT FULL OFFICIAL DETAILS OF LANDING MEN IN FRANCE.

PLANS ARE WELL GUARDED

No Information is Given Out as to When American Troops Will Take Over Part of Battle Front.

Washington.—The advance guard of the mighty army of the United States is preparing to send against Germany is now on French soil. In defiance of German submarines. Thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or San Domingo still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front. News of the arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington.

Complete reports from Major General Pershing upon the landing of his first expedition in France still were lacking and the war department remained silent.

There was much discussion as to when the American forces will take over a part of the great battle line in France. Whatever plans have been made in this regard are closely guarded. No official of any branch of the government would admit having any knowledge on the subject.

In a general way, however, it is known that a short period must elapse before they can be thrown forward into the trenches.

Press dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Major General Sibert, one of the new major generals of the army, has been given command of the first force sent abroad under General Pershing as commander in chief of the expedition.

One thing stands out sharply, despite the fact that the size of the task that has been accomplished is not fully revealed as yet. This is that American enterprise has set a new record for the transportation of troops.

Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation. It is a good augury of future achievements. The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer war and that was made over seas that were unhampered by submarines, mines or other obstacles.

GREECE BREAKS WITH TEUTONS

Ministers at Capitals of All Germanic Allies Ordered to Return Home.

Athens.—The Greek government has broken diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Though war has not yet been declared, the Greek government considers that a state of war exists since its advent to power. The government has directed its ministers to Switzerland to communicate to the Greek legations at Berlin, Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople, instructing the ministers to break diplomatic relations.

The Greek ministers at these capitals are instructed to leave their posts with their staffs and to place their archives with the Netherlands legations.

The rupture is based on the incompatibility of maintaining diplomatic relations with governments that are carrying on war in Greek territory.

Foreign Office Sent Bombs to Norway.

London.—An account of the German plot to blow up Norwegian steamships was given by Foreign Minister Ihlen, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. M. Ihlen declared the bombs were sent to Norway by the German foreign office by means of a messenger dispatched to the German legation in Christiania. The Norwegian legation in Berlin had been ordered to inform the German government and to make a sharp protest against this violation of Norwegian territory. Norway is now awaiting Germany's reply.

Cotton Prices Showed Reaction.

New Orleans.—Last week in cotton was devoted to a great extent to evening up of contracts in preparation for the government crop reports. There was much liquidation, but selling showed only moderately against prices, which, at their highest on Wednesday, made new high records for the season. At the top-most levels contracts were 25 to 45 points over the previous week's close, but prices showed a net gain of 10 points on July and a net loss on other months of from 36 to 40 points.

COL. C. B. BAKER



Col. Chauncey B. Baker is in charge of the transportation division of the quartermaster corps of the United States army.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES TOTAL PROHIBITION

WILSON DESIRES BAN PLACED ONLY ON USE OF FOODSTUFF FOR MAKING WHISKY.

Washington.—President Wilson has let it be known that he favored placing a ban on the use of foodstuffs for manufacture of whisky and authority lodged with the government to say what amount of foodstuffs may be used in the manufacture of beer and light wines, such as this country produces and consumes; also that the administration be given authority to determine the alcoholic content the permitted drinks may carry.

Leaders in the senate were called to the White House upon information that a wrangle over the prohibition feature was delaying the passage of the food bill, legislation which the administration has urged as one of the essentials to proper conduct of the war, by giving the government power to control the food supplies of the nation. The president did not hesitate to express his opinion, both personally and by letter, all of which caused a quick acquiescence on the part of most of those who have been making the fight either for total prohibition or partial restrictions on the basis of food conservation.

To Follow President's Wishes.

That the president's wishes will be followed was indicated by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, who is the senate prohibition leader.

The decision does not mean abandonment of the fight for national prohibition. The Sheppard amendment for submission of constitutional prohibition to the states is before the senate with a favorable report, but it is not expected consideration will be given unless general legislation is taken up.

NO PEACE TILL ALLIED VICTORY

Lloyd George Says They Must Attain the End They Set as Their Goal.

Glasgow.—In discussing the question of peace, Premier Lloyd George said that if the war should be concluded a single hour before the allied powers reached the end they set out to attain at the beginning of the war, it would be the greatest disaster that ever befell mankind.

"In my judgment," said the premier, "this war will come to an end when the allied powers have reached the end they set out to attain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany to civilization."

"I hear people say that Germany is ready to give us a satisfactory peace. No doubt you can have peace now at a certain price, for no doubt Germany wants peace, but it is a peace which would give her economic and other control over the countries which she has invaded."

"Russia will regain her strength with a bound and become mightier and more formidable than ever," Mr. Lloyd George continued.

Coal Men Warned to Reduce Prices.

Washington.—Four hundred coal operators, representing the great fields of both bituminous and anthracite, pledged themselves here to sell their product at a fair and reasonable price, to be fixed with the approval of the defense council's coal committee, by special committees of seven producers from each coal mining state. Secretary Lane minced no words in telling the coal men they should be patriotic enough to forego profits for successful conduct of the war.

Food Control Bill More Drastic.

Washington.—Food control legislation assumed new and more drastic form when the senate agricultural committee virtually redrafted many of the principal features of the house measure and reported it with material extensions of government power and a new bone dry prohibition provision to stop manufacture of intoxicating beverages during the war. The president would be authorized to permit wine making and to commandeer existing distilled

ABILENE GETS WEST TEXAS A. & M.

Announcement That Governor's Choice Won is Made After Meeting in Austin.

Austin.—At the conclusion of a meeting of the locating board of the west Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college in the governor's private office Friday, the brief announcement was made that Abilene had been unanimously selected as the location for the institution. The governor was chairman of the commission. Abilene won the college over 22 other west Texas cities and towns. The initial cost of the college is to be \$500,000.

Valuable Site Offered.

The site which Abilene offered comprises 2,000 acres and is valued at \$125,000. It is to be sold to the state for \$40,000. It is situated just south of Abilene and near the state epileptic colony. The city of Abilene is to furnish free water for all purposes, including irrigation. A railroad switch is to be built to the site and a depot erected. The street car line is to be extended to the ground. Natural gas is to be furnished the institution at the rate of 12 1/2¢ per 1,000 feet. A motor line is to be operated between the college ground and the city. The citizens of Abilene will execute a bond for \$50,000 to obligate themselves to furnish all the benefits offered in their bid to secure the college.

Houston Land Bank's Good Showing.

Washington.—Considering the fact that the Texas homestead limits the operations of the Houston federal land bank, members of the farm loan board regard the Houston bank's showing as excellent. The records here disclosed that the Houston bank is one of the first four or five in point of relative progress. The total number of farm loan associations in the process of organization in Texas is 287. Charters to 15 associations have been granted by the Houston bank.

National Guard Continues Recruiting.

Dallas.—Recruits are still wanted for every branch of the armed service, except the cavalry company of the national guard. Recruiting is being continued, and not one recruiting office has closed its doors. "Men Wanted" signs are still hanging conspicuously in front of more than a dozen recruiting offices here. Major W. W. Nelms said that national guard recruiting had just begun, and Captain M. G. Holliday expressed doubt if recruiting for the regular army would ever be stopped.

Washington—The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the plea of the railroads of the United States for a horizontal increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. In its decision the commission indicated its willingness to increase class rates in the eastern district approximately 14 per cent. Since about one-fourth of the freight handled is moved under class rates the decision virtually allows the Eastern lines about 4 per cent increase in gross freight revenue. Increases sought in rates on coal, coke and iron will be granted.

Cotton Crop Below Expectations.

Washington.—Plans of the cotton growers to produce this year the largest crop ever grown have been frustrated. A crop larger than that of last year and that preceding it probably will be realized. This year's production was forecast by the department of agriculture at 11,633,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. That would be about 183,000 bales more than produced last year and 411,000 bales more than the 1915 crop, but it is 4,500,000 bales less than the record crop three years ago.

Raises \$10,000 for Ambulance Corps.

Calvert.—Through the efforts of the Calvert auxiliary of the Red Cross, \$10,000 necessary to equip an ambulance corps has been raised. The amount was contributed by Calvert, Hearne, Franklin, Bremond, Hammond and Wheelock, making the Robertson county ambulance corps the second in the gulf division, which includes Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Many Witness Ozark Trails Parade.

Amarillo.—Between 12,000 and 15,000 visitors witnessed one of the longest parades emblematic of good roads and representing co-ordinating routes of the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and New Mexico ever staged in the Panhandle, as the chief attraction of the first day of the Ozark Trails highway convention.

Dallas Co. Raises \$178,807 for Red Cross.

Dallas.—Three thousand five hundred persons contributed \$178,807.85 toward the support of the Red Cross in the Dallas district, which comprised Dallas and Dallas county. The Dallas Red Cross chapter will retain one-fourth of this amount—\$44,701.96. The chapter has already decided to appropriate from this fund for a sufficient amount to provide a hospital unit for service in France. About \$35,000 of the amount was in cash.

OPPOSE EXEMPTION BOARDS

Selections of Governor Ferguson for Texas Meet With Some Opposition.

Washington.—Selection of exemption boards for the state of Texas, it developed, has caused the provost marshal general's department more trouble than all the other states combined. A number of complaints were registered against Governor Ferguson's recommendations, and many changes were made before the list was given to the public as final.

In most states, the governors selected the sheriffs, the county clerks and a physician to comprise the boards. This plan was not followed in Texas, but all boards were recommended without regard to county officers. The provost marshal general was not interested in the political complexion of the boards, but wanted to know that they were men who could be relied upon to carry out the government's wishes in an accurate enforcement of the regulations. While it is admitted that many of the boards Governor Ferguson selected are composed of men above reproach, nevertheless charges were made from certain localities that partiality was shown. In instances where the fears were shown to be well founded, it is understood new recommendations were invited.

Site for Northwest Texas Asylum.

Austin.—The next board to go out to locate the site for a new state institution is that which will designate the place for the Northwest Texas insane asylum. It is composed of the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general. Under the terms of the law the new asylum is to be located north of the T. & P. railroad any place between Fort Worth and El Paso and west of the Santa Fe between Fort Worth and Gainesville. An appropriation of \$400,000 is made and the act stipulates that the site shall contain at least 500 acres.

Printers Meet Next at San Antonio.

Austin.—The Texas State Printers' council, now the Texas Allied Printing Trades council, closed its annual meeting, selecting San Antonio as the next place of meeting. The by-laws were changed to have the annual meeting held three days previous to that of the State Federation of labor and in the same city. The meeting will be held about the middle of May, 1918.

Peace Move Rumored for University.

Austin.—Rumors have been persistent that there is to be some amicable adjustment attempted in the university controversy, but no one will stand sponsor for the statement nor can any one be found who knows the basis of any prospective agreement. Representative Mandell says the governor has expressed himself as being willing to go more than half way. Regent John M. Mathis of Brenham says the governor, but declined to discuss the university affair.

Base Hospital For Dallas Assured.

Washington.—A base hospital unit will be organized at Dallas with the medical branch of Baylor university as its parent institution, under orders by the war department, notification of which was received by Senator Culberson and Representative Sumners. Notice has also been forwarded to Dr. E. H. Cary, of Dallas, dean of the school. At this time, however, the full quota of hospitals has been reached, but authority has been given to proceed with the organization of one in connection with the Baylor medical school of Dallas.

De Leon Compress Co. Chartered.

De Leon.—Charter has been granted to the De Leon Compress and Warehouse company, a corporation with \$40,000 capital. This company has purchased and taken over the plant of the De Leon Compress company of De Leon and the Cisco plant of the Shippers' Compress and Warehouse company.

Mexicans Return German Prisoners.

San Antonio.—The friendly spirit and co-operation existing between American and Mexican border officials was illustrated when the Mexican military officers at Nuevo Laredo sought out two Germans who had escaped from the American internment camp at Laredo and crossed into Mexico and brought them to the center of the international bridge.

Texas Company Files Amendment.

Austin.—The Texas company headquarters in Houston has filed an amendment to its charter with the secretary of state, changing purpose of incorporation so as to permit it to form corporations outside of Texas.

Felix Jones Indicted by Grand Jury.

Dallas.—Felix Jones, in custody at El Paso, has been indicted by the Dallas county grand jury on a charge of murder of Miss Florence Brown in a Dallas real estate office on July 25, 1913. Jones, who is said to have denied any knowledge of the killing, can not be brought to Dallas to face the charge at the present time, District Attorney M. T. Lively said, without the consent of El Paso officials. The murder of Miss Brown occurred nearly four years ago.

CONSIDER GROUNDS ABOUT YOUR HOME

Good-Looking Premises Increase Value of Property by Big Percentage.

ATTRACTIVE PLAN GIVEN HERE

This Artistic Bungalow Should Have Plenty of Lawn Space—Pergola Can Be Made to Serve as Roofed Porch.

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.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Every person who builds a house which is to be used as his home finds himself confronted with the problem



of deciding how much he can afford to spend for the beautification of the premises. Of course, everyone wants a beautiful home. Those who have studied art, and especially architectural art, insist upon the embodiment of a definite artistic scheme, agreeable with their particular conception of the beautiful, in the house design and layout of the premises. Such a person is usually able to convey to the architect the ideas which will enable him to shape the images in his mind so that they will conform with these definite ideas of the home builder. The architect then acts in the capacity of an adviser, suggesting details which seem, in his judgment, to add to the effectiveness of the scheme, while at the same time he analyzes each idea with the object of determining just how it may be adopted in the structural sense. The average man must trust very largely in the architect's judgment. This does not mean that he has no conception of architectural beauty, but rather that he has not spent enough time in the study of this subject so that he is able definitely to transfer this conception into words. The architect may determine the principal features which are desired by reference to a number of photographs of houses of many different types, out of which the prospective home builder may select houses which have the features in which he is interested well worked out. The study of floor plans is usually based upon established ideas of the

himself. An element which tempers beauty in architecture is serviceability. This element is largely responsible for the difference in opinions between people as to what is really beautiful and what is not. This practical element is also the influence which places beauty in architecture on a different basis from beauty in music or painting.

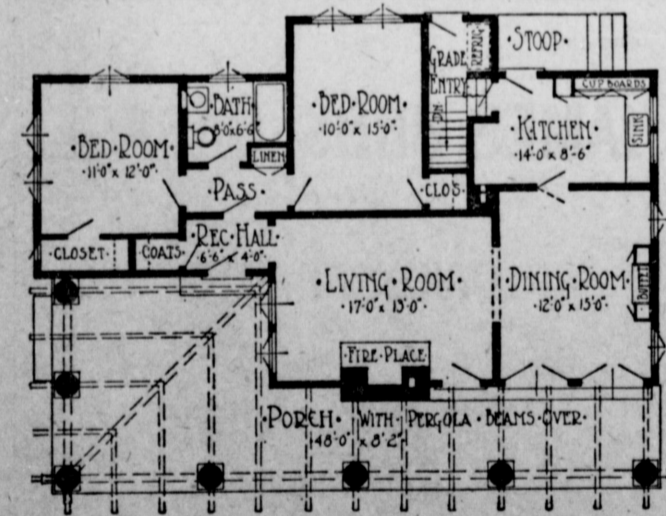
There may be beauty in a simple little house just as thoroughly as there is beauty in a mansion. The smallest of houses in the two-story type are usually beautiful in their simplicity. Some of the largest houses are beautiful in their dignity. The bungalow type of house may be beautiful because of its simplicity or because of its clever ornamentation, and it is, therefore, in somewhat of a distinctive class in regard to this quality.

The lawn surrounding a house is, of course, a strong factor in building up the appearance of the picture. Unfortunately, this factor cannot have the weight it rightly deserves in a great many cases because of the limitations of a thickly settled community. There are locations where land values are not excessive, and in such places the lawn is a most effective means of emphasizing the beauty of a well-designed house. Here, again, the bungalow type of construction has a distinctive place, since by suitably altering its architectural treatment a harmonious effect may be produced where the lawn is almost anything from simply a grass

plant to an elaborate garden in which trees, shrubs, flowers and grass all have a place.

The illustrations will serve to suggest a moderate artistic treatment of the bungalow idea where there is sufficient lawn space to form an effective background for the novel building. This bungalow could hardly be beautiful if built on a small lot, closely flanked with buildings and erected too near the highway or street. Given the proper setting, it is decidedly beautiful in its outline, color scheme and general appearance.

The building carries a low gable roof with rafter and purlin decorations. The sides of the house are made of stucco up to the bottoms of the windows, from which point the remainder of the surface is finished with stained shingles. The most attractive feature of the exterior is the large pergola porch. There is a novel, artistic and decorative value possessed by a pergola, properly designed and placed and tastily arranged with flowers and vines. For this reason the pergola around the front of this home creates the idea of warmth, comfort and coziness which is one of the characteristics of the properly designed bungalow. Some people find objection to the pergola because it loses its serviceability in rainy weather. There is no reason why the pergola cannot be built to overcome this objection. Panels of wire glass may be fitted above and between the pergola beams in such a



Floor Plan.

home builder more than the external appearance of the house is. Home builders, as a rule, have a better idea of the room arrangement which they desire than they have of the desired appearance of the exterior.

The value of beauty in the home is evidenced in many ways. Fundamentally, it affects the sale value of the property, and money spent in the beautification of the premises, within certain limits, is, therefore, a good investment. Beauty affects the atmosphere of the home, making it especially wholesome as the surroundings of the growing children whose early impressions are so important in the development of their dispositions and habits. A home which the owner cannot be proud of is hardly the kind of home for the average man.

Beauty in architecture is probably as widely defined as beauty in music or in painting. It can be defined only in the broadest terms, allowing each individual to add the personal elements which will complete the meaning for

GROW CORN THAT WILL PRODUCE GRAIN



FIELD OF CORN PRODUCING 130 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

(By C. P. HARTLEY, in Charge of Corn Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture.)

It sometimes becomes necessary to do heavy work, such as hauling water to put out fire, but what's the use of hauling water from the cornfields to the feed lot and hauling it back again to the fields in the shape of uneaten cornstalks? Very tall-growing corn when sappy and immature is almost all water, and so is wet cornstalk manure.

It used to be that many growers prided themselves on the great height of their cornstalks. The more successful farmers, however, have ceased to haul water from the cornfields to the feed lot in the form of coarse stalks which remain uneaten and haul it back to the fields in the shape of wet cornstalk manure. They do not grow such tall stalks and often profitably allow animals to gather the grain, leaving the stalks in the fields to enrich the soil.

A few years ago silage was thought to have a fixed food value. One cannot take out of the silo any more food value than is put in. Hauling and silaging large sappy stalks is heavy work and not as profitable as putting a good, almost mature corn crop into the silo. A somewhat larger and later maturing variety of corn that will thoroughly mature for grain can be used in the Northern states for ensilage. Even silage corn should be planted early and given sufficient time to make its best growth and reach the stage of maturity at which husks turn brown and the ears become glazed.

A co-operator in the department's corn work grows a high-yielding variety of corn the stalks of which reach a height of about six feet, while his neighbor grows a big, 12-foot variety.

USE PUREBRED SIRE TO IMPROVE CATTLE

Whether Good or Bad He Is Half the Herd and Sometimes More—Weed Out Scrubs.

(By S. T. SIMPSON.)

The unprecedented demand for purebred live stock will sooner or later result in the marketing of many animals eligible to registry, which are inferior as individuals and which may prove poor breeders. The present high values afford all the better reason for investing in only good breeding animals, even though they appear high in price. In this way only can the present high standard be maintained and the scrub purebred finally eliminated. The use of the registered scrub can but discourage the cause of purebred sires and better live stock. The breeder who markets such individuals will ultimately suffer the criticism of those who know good live stock, and finally be discriminated against in buying and selling. The purchaser of the scrub purebred can breed nothing but inferior individuals so long as he persists in buying the pedigreed with no regard for individual merit.

The purebred sire is the best means of live stock improvement. Whether good or bad he is half the herd and sometimes more. For this reason the selection of the sire demands equally as much attention as the entire group of females, and it is far more important to have a good sire, both in individuality and breeding, than to have one or two good females. If sacrifices must be made, let them occur in the selection of the females.

WASHINGTON COW FEED TEST

Increased Milk Flow Secured by Feeding Beet Pulp Moistened With Five Parts Water.

In an experiment at the Washington station, cows fed beet pulp, moistened with five parts by weight of water, consumed the feed with considerable relish and rapidly increased in milk yield during a two-week period. Although it was difficult to accustom the cows to eating the feed at first, later they would eat from six to eight pounds more of the soaked pulp than they would of corn silage. The general condition of the cows fed the beet pulp was comparable with that of those fed corn silage, and there was no appreciable difference in their weights. Since their feeding value is about the same, it appears that the extended use of beet pulp as a substitute for silage depends largely on the relative cost of producing and preserving and the cost of dried beet pulp.

In helping each other shred their crops the neighbor's tall-growing corn was shredded first. The stalks were bulky and high loads were hauled from the fields to the shredder. When beginning the shredding of the competitor's corn, which that year produced over 100 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre, the neighbor put on the accustomed high load, and his team could not pull it out of the field. He got down off the load to make an examination, thinking the rack must be pressing against the wheels. The competitor told him he would have to take off a part of the load, to which he replied that he did not have on a big load and was accustomed to hauling larger loads. After being convinced that it was the weight of the load that stalled his team, they removed a portion and hauled the balance to the shredder, from which they obtained 40 bushels of corn, or almost a ton and a half of ears.

What variety of corn should you plant? Since there are thousands of so-called varieties, it is not possible to designate by name the variety you should plant. Furthermore, with corn there is very little in a name. Two lots of seed of the Leaming variety sometimes differ from each other more than two varieties differ from each other. An accurate test of two different lots of the Boone County White variety resulted in one lot producing 18 bushels more per acre than the other lot. Quality is what counts and the varietal name does not designate quality. Plant a variety that has made good in your neighborhood. Plant seed which was grown in your part of the state and was properly field selected and properly cared for during the winter.

STUPID GOPHER IS SERIOUS CROP PEST

Animals Multiply Fast in Alfalfa Fields—May Be Poisoned or Caught in Traps.

The pocket gopher does more injury to crops than any other mammal. Exterminate it by using poisoned potatoes or apples or by trapping, advises Dr. Lee R. Dice, instructor in zoology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Alfalfa fields furnish almost ideal conditions for the development and multiplication of gophers as their burrows are not broken up by plowing and the root system provides an abundance of food," said Doctor Dice.

"Gophers are stupid animals and will blunder into almost any trap that is properly set, and they can be poisoned easily at little cost and labor."

"The natural food of gophers consists of roots and seeds and succulent vegetation drawn down from the surface. Hence a substitute of poisoned potato, sweet potato or apple can be used effectively. A few grains of strychnine inserted by means of the tip of a penknife into such food placed in the burrows will serve the purpose. A sharp stick can be used to open the tunnel. The agricultural college supplies at cost a prepared poison for gopher extermination."

Trapping is effective, steel trap set in tunnels being recommended. The light should be excluded by a board, which will also serve to keep the opening free from dirt. If this is not done the gopher will come with a load of dirt to fill up the hole. Other traps are on the market.

Besides destroying the root systems the gopher covers much vegetation with mounds of soil. This often hinders harvesting as well as covers the grain.

WORK TO ERADICATE WEEDS

Plants Are Traitors to Nation in Time of War—Keep Cultivators and Harrows Busy.

Weeds are traitors to the nation in time of war. They consume soil moisture that should be saved for the food crops and they choke back such crops, causing enormous annual losses. Growers of corn and potatoes can prevent much of this waste by proper cultivation, setting the shovels of the cultivators to throw in little ridges over the rows. Then the fields may be harrowed crosswise frequently. This will stir the soil over the plants and kill any weeds that may have started. Harrowing can be continued until corn or potatoes are several inches high.

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Any Doctor

will tell you a fellow's constitution won't last forever, and in these strenuous times it needs a good over-hauling occasionally.

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the Optician who stays here 365 days in each year. With Holmes Drug Co.

WHAT CAN I DO TO AID IN THE WORLD'S WAR OF 1917?

Is the great question that is confronting the American women of to day. Here are some practical ways of solving this question: Help to produce more food stuff; eliminate waste; conserve what you produce.

"You can fight by feeding the fighters" is the pass word now; so let's get into line and try to put all space available into cultivation. Save everything we can in the home and by means that are scientific, preserve our surplus of food supply.

Some means of canning and drying of black eyed peas, or any other green peas and beans.

Canning peas: 1. put jar on in a pan of cold water and let sterilize for 20 minutes, counting time after water begins to boil. Put a paper cloth in bottom of pan to prevent the breaking of jars.

2. Blanch peas, by putting them in a flour sack and dip in boiling water, let stand 10 minutes.

3. Pack peas in hot jar as close as possible, and fill jar with boiling water.

4. Screw top on without rubber and place jar in deep vessel of hot water and let boil one hour for each quart jar, that is, if you use a gallon jar boil two hours; count time from time water begins to boil.

5. Cook peas one hour each day for three day.

6. After cooking the third day, seal, by working the rubber down over the jar top, test the jar before and after is cooled, to see if you

BANKS OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

Of the FARMERS STATE BANK at Putnam, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917, published in The Baird Star, a newspaper published at Baird, State of Texas, on the 6th day of July 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$53,892.24
Loans, real estate	1,614.00
Overdrafts	414.95
Real Estate (banking house)	5,800.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	39,726.66
Cash Items	7.50
Currency	4,500.00
Specie	2,723.75
Int. in Depositors Guaranty Fund	1,125.78
Other Resources as follows:	
Assessment in Guaranty Fund	123.92
Total	\$111,928.80

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	4,700.00
Undivided Profits, net	3,530.81
Individual Deposit subject to check	88,697.99
Total	\$111,928.80

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Callahan, We, Y. A. Orr, as Vice President, and J. A. Clements, as Cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Y. A. ORR, Vice Pres.
J. A. CLEMENTS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 26 day of June, A. D. nineteen hundred and seventeen. WITNESS my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.

PIERCE SHACKLEFORD,
Notary Public, Callahan County, Texas

CORRECT-Attest:
S. W. Joke
C. T. Hitchcock
R. L. Clinton
Directors.

BANKS OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

of the First State Bank at Oplin, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917, published in The Baird Star, a newspaper printed and published at Baird State of Texas, on the 6th day of July, 1917

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$19,703.10
Overdrafts	9.41
Furniture and Fixtures	800.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents, net	3,986.88
Cash Items	76.62
Specie	237.25
Interest in Depositors' Guaranty Fund	300.00
Other Resources: Liberty Loan	1,000.00
Total	\$27,438.26

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Undivided Profits, net	150.74
Individual Deposits subject to check	17,287.52
Total	\$27,438.26

State of Texas, County of Callahan, We, Tom Windham as president, and Ben Allen, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Tom Windham, President
Ben Allen, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of June A. D. 1917.

H. Windham, J. P. and ex-Officio Notary Public, Callahan Co. Tex.

Correct-Attest:

T. A. Irvin
J. C. Steakley
W. S. Hinds
Directors

No. 3286 Report of the Condition of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT BAIRD.

In The State of Texas, at the Close of Business June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$183,503.19
U. S. Bonds [other than Liberty Bonds of 1917]:	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	225,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan Bonds	2,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,036.70
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank [50 per cent of subscription]	1,800.00
Value of Banking House, (if unincumbered)	3,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,400.00
Real Estate owned other than banking house	200.00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	3,790.49
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	20,052.26
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in above)	18,371.84
Other Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	369.55
Outside checks and other cash items	1,829.49
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	315.45
Notes of other national banks	2,144.94
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,120.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	19,821.71
Total	\$286,360.48

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	11,000.00
Undivided profits	\$9,238.21
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	5,407.42
Circulating notes outstanding	25,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	9,089.06
Dividends unpaid	220.00
Demand deposits subject to Reserve:	
Individual deposits subject to check	\$171,885.68
Certificate of deposit due in less than 30 days [other than for money borrowed]	5,420.55
Cashier's checks outstanding	61.19
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve	\$177,367.42
Time deposits subject to Reserve:	
Certificate of deposit	9,903.21
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve	9,903.21
Total	\$286,360.48

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF CALLAHAN, SS: I, W. S. Hinds, Cashier of the above-named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. S. HINDS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June 1917. L. L. BLACKBURN, Notary Public

CORRECT-Attest:
J. F. DYER
W. A. HINDS
J. B. CUTBIRTH
Directors.

No. 5493 Report of the Condition of THE HOME NATIONAL BANK AT BAIRD.

In the State of Texas, at the Close of Business, June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$306,940.22
U. S. bonds [other than Liberty Bonds of 1917]:	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	\$ 50,000.00
Total bonds, securities etc.	2,239.30
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, [50 per cent of subscription]	1,800.00
Value of Banking House, (if unincumbered)	14,772.56
Furniture and Fixtures	3,507.80
Real estate owned other than banking house	2,182.50
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and Saint Louis	276.15
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	8,161.72
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	6,274.77
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	662.23
Outside checks and other cash items	6,307.68
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	356.35
Notes of other national banks	6,714.03
Federal Reserve notes	1,225.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	23,598.28
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,500.00
Total	\$337,809.56

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits	\$8,771.70
Less current expenses interest and taxes paid	6,103.26
Circulating notes outstanding	49,400.00
Due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	679.31
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	48,339.31
Demand deposits subject to Reserve:	
Individual deposits subject to check	151,810.63
Certificate of deposit due in less than 30 days [other than for money borrowed]	4,862.31
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,916.66
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve	\$158,589.60
Time deposits subject to Reserve:	
Certificate of deposit	18,132.90
Total time deposits	18,132.90
Total	\$337,809.56

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF CALLAHAN, SS: I, T. E. Powell, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. E. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July 1917. Geo. B. Scott, Notary Public.

CORRECT-Attest:
C. C. SEALE
H. W. ROSS
MARTIN BARNHILL
Directors

have a perfect seal; to test, hold jar down to see if it leaks out the water.

7. Caution. Never refill jar with water. If water goes down in jar the vegetables will keep above the water just as well as those under the water.

With the steam pressure cannot cook vegetables one hour for each qt. with 10 pounds pressure or 140°.

Drying peas: Shell and snap peas and spread them out in the sun on a cloth or drying screen and cover to keep flies and dust away; let stay for three days, sack and hang where air can circulate through them for several days, then pack away in sterilized cans, bottles, buckets. Sterilize vessels by boiling 20 minutes. Be sure that the peas are perfectly dry before they are packed away.

Receipts for Cotton Seed Flour Cookies: Materials, 1-4 c. butter, 2-3 c. sugar, 1 egg (beaten lightly,) 1 tb. milk, 1 3-4 c. flour, 2 t baking powder, 1 t flavoring, 3-4 c cotton seed flour. Explanations of measuring and abbreviations. All measure

used in these recipes are level. Dry materials are measured after sifting. Butter and lard are measured, packed solidly.

Abbreviations: t.—teaspoon; tb.—tablespoonfull; c.—cup; f. g.—few grains; qt.—quart; (liquid)—1 cup, 2 cups butter—1 pound.

Method for mixing cookies; cream butter, add sugar then beaten egg, milk and flavoring add baking powder which has been sifted with flour. Roll, then cut, bake in moderate oven.

Our reporter has kindly consented to print these recipes from time to time and we want to make the best use of her time, energy and space in her paper, by saving and putting to use, every recipe she prints.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

I announce that the Singer Sewing Machine headquarters will be at Geo. B. Scott's Furniture Store, 28-tf. S. E. Allison.

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

CHEVROLET



TRUTH

As its advertisement—so the car. An honest announcement goes with an honest car. Truth is the eternal test. You will never read a Chevrolet statement making any extravagant claim. True, we have claimed certain qualities for our car—superior motor-power, easy riding comfort, low cost of upkeep—but we have always been prepared to support our statements with the proof. We claim that the Chevrolet model—now as always—stands for the highest motor value in its price class. Test our statement—see the Chevrolet car, ride in it. You will find—as thousands of others have—that we have spoken the truth.

Model Four Ninety Touring car \$560.00. Roadster, \$535.00
"Four Ninety" Touring car, fitted with all weather top, \$625.00. "Baby Grand" Touring car, or "Royal Mail" Roadster, fully equipped, \$890.00. Chevrolet eight cylinder four passenger Roadster or five passenger Touring car, \$1,385.00. All prices F. O. B. Flint.

HOLMES & DUNLAP BAIRD AND CROSS PLAINS

Royal Theatre

SATURDAY NIGHT EACH WEEK
"Pearl of the Army"
Featuring Pearl White

TUESDAY NIGHT EACH WEEK
"Patria"
in Fifteen Episodes. Featuring Mrs. Vernon Castles
ADMISSION 10 CENTS

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 12th
"The Page Mystery"
A World Film Special Featuring Carlisle Blackwell, June Elvidge and Arthur Ashley This is a fine mystery story. See it.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 13th
"Eternal Sapho"
A Fox Special Featuring Theda Bara
ADMISSION 10 & 15 CTS.

J. H. JAMES W. F. JAMES

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Agents for

OAKLAND AUTO

The Sensible Six

Model 34 Touring Car	\$1020.00
Model 34 Roadster	1020.00
Model 34 Coupe Roadster	1140.00
Model 34 Convertible Sedan	1165.00

F. O. B. Baird

We are now located in our new brick Garage the largest in the county, on Market street, opposite Fire Station and are prepared to do general repairing. We solicit your patronage.

WE CARRY FORD SUPPLIES

SERVICE CAR

BAIRD TEXAS

Read The Star \$1.

The Baird Star.

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

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HANK AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDoug



"OLD HEC"

THE STORY OF A HOMELY DOG

MY FATHER lived in the country when my brother Saul and I were boys, and there was a good deal more work than play in our lives. Holidays came seldom to us, so we enjoyed them thoroughly when they did come. It was on one of these rare days that we made the acquaintance of old Hec.

We had been to the nearest town, eight miles distant, with father, and were driving slowly homeward after a day of innocent pleasure—dull pleasure it would have seemed to most boys, for the town was little more than a village, but its few stores were of great interest to Saul and me, particularly as each of us had fifty cents to spend as we pleased.

We had gone about four miles on our homeward way when old Hec appeared. He was a dog, and as ill-favored an animal as I have ever seen in all my experience with dogs of every sort.

A rabbit went bounding across the road in front of our horses, and old Hec came tearing and yelping after it.

Bunny bounded straight into a hollow tree, up which the dog poked his nose with a yelp of disappointment, and then came barking toward us, as if imploring our aid in dislodging his lawful prey.

I was for getting a long stick and twisting the rabbit out, but father said we had no time to spare, and when we drove on the dog came trotting after us.

"Wonder who owns him?" Saul said, as he leaned out over the rear end of the wagon, giving "dog whistles" and saying cajolingly, "Hyar, doggy—hyar, sir! Come along, old fellow!"

He seemed perfectly willing to accept this invitation and came trotting clumsily along behind the wagon, his red tongue lolling out and his great ears flapping.

"He's a beauty, isn't he?" I said, sarcastically.

"I spose there are uglier dogs in the world," Saul replied.

"I doubt it," I answered. "Anyhow, I never saw one that could hold a candle to him for downright ugliness. It would scare me out of a year's growth to meet such a beast as that on a dark night."

His "complexion," as Saul called it, was a dirty yellow, but his legs were white, and there were big spots around his watery-red eyes which gave him a peculiarly dissolute and disreputable appearance.

He was painfully bow-legged. His tail was gone, all but about four inches, which stuck out very stiff and straight, and on which Saul and I used to hang things when we became intimate enough with old Hec to take such liberties with him.

He seemed to be a mixture of bulldog, sleuth-hound, hyena and "common yaller dog," as Saul said; but mongrel though he was, he had, we discovered in time, many good and gentle traits of character.

As we drove along the dog followed steadily, with the evident determination of accompanying us home.

The dog we owned for several years had died only a week or two before, and father said that very day that we must get another soon, for a dog was a very useful animal, if not an actual necessity, on a farm like ours.

"But I don't believe we want such a looking creature as that around," father said, when Saul suggested that we let the dog take the place of our dead and gone old Tobe. "He'd be a terror to tramps and orchard robbers, anyhow."

The dog followed us all the way home. He had a leather collar around his neck, with the name "Hector" stamped on it. There was no other clue to his identity. The owner probably thought that none was needed, since Hector could readily be recognized among a thousand dogs.

We thought it likely that he would depart for his own home during the night, and no effort was made to keep him from doing so, but when morning came, there he was guarding a break in the fence near the house.

There had been a terrible wind-storm during the night, and a panel of the fence had blown down. Near it, and making ineffectual attempts to enter our field of young corn were several

head of stray cattle and three or four hungry-looking hogs, but all of them stood in wholesome awe of old Hec, who lay crouched close to the ground, growling ominously and revealing his jagged and terrible teeth when an intruder came near the break in the fence.

Old Hec rose suddenly in our esteem. Father said the old dog might stay, at least until his owner came for him or Hec chose to return of his own free will.

But days and weeks passed and no one came for Hec, neither did he go of his own accord, and we soon came to look upon him as our own.

Saul and I were proud of him—proud even of the surpassing ugliness that made him the homeliest dog we had ever seen.

We used to address him in our tenderest moods as "You ugly wretch!" "You hideous villain!" and "You prince of ugliness!" all of which he listened to with seeming indifference.

He soon roused the admiration of Saul and myself by exhibiting marked fighting powers, together with a cheerful willingness and even keenness to fight any dog that crossed his path.

Old Tobe had not been a fighter. Again and again had Saul and I been humiliated by seeing Tobe flee from dogs of half his size or ignominiously shaken and beaten by the dogs of our neighbors.

"But I'd just like to see some of them try it on with old Hec," I said, eager to get even with the boys who had twitted us about old Tobe's cowardice, and even with the dogs that had whipped him into howling subjection.

"I'd like to have Tom Dayne come along here

I said, boyishly resenting this doubting of Hec's powers. "I don't believe Tige would have a leg left to stand on when Hec got done with him!"

Saul and I were out in the barnyard, milking, an evening or two later, when old Hec, who was lying by my side, gave the little growling sniff he usually gave when scenting an enemy from afar and about to gather up his forces for a conflict.

I glanced up the dusty country road and saw Tom Dayne coming down a little hill near our house.

Trotting along at his heels was old Tige, his head held high and his whole bearing that of a dog of the most vaunting spirit; whereas Hec, even in his most triumphant and courageous moods, always had a hang-dog look, very deceptive to those who knew nothing about his good qualities.

"Lie still, Hec," I said, as Tom and Tige drew near; for I was determined that they should be the aggressors.

Hec obeyed me, crouching close to the ground. Tige came loping along, and suddenly bounded airily over the barnyard fence, coming down with a yelp of defiance.

No use to say "Lie still" to Hec now. No dog of any spirit would do so with old Tige snarling and sneering at him. Hec rallied speedily and mightily to the slogan of the enemy.

Old Tige had had his own way in our barnyard for so long that he was wholly unprepared for the furious onslaught Hec made on him, and with all his experience in and out of the ring,



"He soon roused the admiration of Saul and myself by exhibiting marked fighting powers"

with his old Tiger now," Saul said.

"I'll bet you Hec wouldn't leave a grease spot on him."

Father did not encourage us in these new ambitions of our. In fact, he forbade us allowing Hec to fight when we could prevent it, as he declared that dog-fighting and kindred sport fostered brutal instincts in boys and men.

But there are times when dogs, like boys, must fight in self-defense, and father was quite willing that old Hec, as well as Saul and I should take care of ourselves when these occasions came.

Old Hec claimed for himself the additional privilege of fighting whenever he felt like it, and he seemed to be thus inclined every time he saw a dog of his own size, or even twice as large; lively scrimmages were of frequent occurrence in our neighborhood in spite of father's vigorous protests.

Tom Dayne soon heard of the arrival of Hec, and of our boasts regarding his prowess, and he one day sent us word that we'd better keep "that cur" of ours in the house under the bed, if we didn't want him "chawed up" the first time Tom and his dog Tige came our way. Tige was a big dog—nearly twice as large and almost as ugly as old Hec.

"But Hec is a little ornier-looking than even old Tige," one of our boy friends said, in a complimentary tone; "but I'm a little afraid, boys, that he is no match for Tige, tough-looking and battle-scarred as he is."

"Well, if father would let us, I'd just march Hec over to Tom's and have the matter settled,"

I don't think old Tige had ever before waged war with quite such a looking animal as old Hec was.

It seemed to me that I had never before seen the hyena element come out quite so strong in old Hec. His eyes seemed to turn a greenish yellow, and as he bounded from under my hand, he fairly cut the air with a long, snarling, yelping sound, unlike anything I had ever heard.

His victory was great and immediate. Old Tige bounded back over the fence more swiftly than he had come, his tail between his legs, his ears laid back and a whining sound coming from him.

Hec flew over the fence in mad pursuit, and away they went across the road through the orchard, through the pasture, and into a field of corn, in which they were lost to view.

Saul and I screamed and laughed, and we laughed louder when Tom said:

"Your old dog'll never get home alive if Tige turns on him."

Tige either turned on Hec or Hec overtook Tige, for when Hec came trotting home, an hour or two later, he had some of Tige's yellow hair in his mouth, but not a scratch on himself.

We saw old Tige limping around on three legs the next day, looking very forlorn and dejected, and from that time he gave Hec all the road when they chanced to meet.

A few months afterward, we heard of a great bench-show to be held in the town of Linden, ten miles distant, and father said that we ought to enter Hec as a candidate for the premium ugly dog of the county.

Later we heard that there was actually to be a premium of five dollars for the champion ugly dog, and proud as we now were of Hec, we could not help feeling that the prize ought to come to him.

It happened that father had business in Linden on the very day the dog show was to be held, and he had said that Saul and I might go with him, as a reward for our diligence and industry on the farm that summer.

Saul and I were enthusiastic admirers of dogs, and father said he had no objection to our attending the bench show, which made us bold enough to ask if we might not really take old Hec and enter him for the premium mentioned.

Father was a fun-loving man, and the idea amused him greatly.

"Yes," he said, after a moment's reflection, "take the frightful old scarecrow with you, and see that he don't eat up all the other dogs while he's there. If he gets the premium, you boys may have it for your own."

When the eventful day came, we were up at daylight, on the road, with father before 6 o'clock. We reached Linden at about 8 o'clock, having old Hec with us, a chain fastened to the collar around his neck.

Father's business kept him occupied so long that it was almost eleven o'clock before we found ourselves at the door of the long wooden building in which the show was being held.

Linden was the largest town in the county, and there was a great crowd in attendance at the show.

Dogs could be entered until eleven o'clock, and father made arrangements for entering Hec.

Half a dozen ugly dogs had been entered already, but they seemed to feel that they were unworthy the prize when Hec walked in among them.

A great shout went up from the audience the moment he appeared, but he closed his eyes sleepily and seemed indifferent to his surroundings.

Although indifferent to the slighting remarks of the audience, Hec would not brook any impudence on the part of the dogs around him, and when a dandified little black-and-tan, with a big red ribbon bow on his shining brass collar, ran up to Hec, and sniffed at him contemptuously, he quietly seized the little upstart and gave him a fearful shaking before any one could interfere.

There was a great crowd around Hec about one o'clock, and a man had just asked Saul and me what we'd take for that "old beauty," when a tall, rather showily-dressed man—evidently a member of the sporting fraternity—came through the crowd and seeing our dog, said, in a tone of surprise:

"Why, if it isn't Hec! Here, old fellow, don't you know me. Here, Hec here, sir!"

Hec was on his feet with a bound, and tugging furiously at his chain, while giving unmistakable yelps of delight and recognition.

The stranger put his arms around Hec, while the old dog whined and barked and wagged his stump of a tail with joy.

"Where have you been all this time, you old rascal you?" said the man. "Here! who entered this dog? He belongs to me, and I wouldn't take fifty, nor even a hundred dollars for him! He saved my life once, and he can whip any dog in this county, can't you, Hec?"

"We brought him here," said Saul. "He followed us home, one day, several months ago."

"And you never saw the offer of twenty-five dollars I made for his return?"

"No," I said.

"Well, I can show you the paper with it in. I was riding through the county for the first time, then, and some way or other, Hec got lost from me in the woods, about six miles from here. Hec never was any account following a trail, and I reckon he couldn't find me or his way back home. Anyhow, I have not seen him from that day to this; but we're glad to meet again, aren't we, old dog?"

He soon convinced father that the dog was his, but Saul's grief and mine at parting with old Hec was lessened when the owner insisted on paying us the reward of twenty-five dollars, as well as the premium of five dollars unanimously awarded to Hec as the homeliest dog the judges had ever seen.

Life in the U. S. Navy

PLENTY OF WORK PLENTY OF PLAY

MANY young men from Texas have recently enlisted in the United States Navy. The mothers, fathers, sisters and sweethearts of these young men would probably like to know something about life aboard a man-of-war. Nothing will develop discipline more in a boy than three years of life in the American navy. This life is neither beer nor skittles.

Nowhere on the rolls will be found the rank of chief bartender nor bartender's mate. The navy is bone-dry. Yet to the vigorous, red-blooded American, the life of the United States sailor is about as close to the ideal as it is possible to get under the guidance and supervision of mere human beings.

There is plenty of work in the navy. There is plenty of play in the navy. Both play and work develop the man morally, mentally and physically. Both are productive of healthy, red-blooded enjoyment, from reveille at 5:30 a.m. to taps at 9:05 p. m.

One of the most marked things about the modern navy is its discipline and the method of maintaining it. Discipline, as the modern Jack Tar knows it, is a moral and not a physical force.

Time was not so many decades ago, that flogging and imprisonment in ill-ventilated and unhealthy "brigs" was not an unusual means of enforcing discipline, but those days have gone.

Another feature of the navy today is the opportunity which it offers to the enlisted man to fit himself for bigger and better work, whether he stays in the service or leaves at the end of his enlistment. Actual seamanship is but a part of the navy today. When the frigate held sway as the line-of-battle ship, seamanship was everything. But the twentieth century man-of-war knows no sails, except certain of the smaller and older craft. It is a great floating hull, crammed with machinery. It is manned by crews of specialists, embodying experts in nearly every trade and profession—always barring the bartender. And the door of ambition always is open. It is not open so wide that all may crowd through at once, but it is open wide enough for the man of capability, energy and determination to make his way along the path of advancement, even to a commission and the future progress that it offers.

In the army the bulk of the men are privates. There is a corporal to every seven men, and ser-

geants with slightly varying grades and duties. But in the navy a glance down the payroll reveals the fact that virtually there is nothing which corresponds to the designation "private," unless it be the one of "seaman," or, as it is sometimes termed, "able-bodied seaman." But the parallel is not a strict one, for "seaman" is not the lowest ranking as "private" is in the army. Below the seaman, in pay, experience and certain circumstances in authority, is the "ordinary seaman," and still below him the "apprentice seaman."

The lowest pay, that received by the apprentice seaman, is \$18 a month. But the pay of these men starts to climb after only four months at the training stations, when they become ordinary seamen. Chief petty officers draw as high as \$100.00 a month. Petty officers draw pay according to their rank. All skilled labor in the navy ranks as petty officers, and under the head of skilled labor are the trades, such as sailmakers, carpenters, plumbers, etc. A petty officer's pay is from \$50.00 to \$75.00 per month.

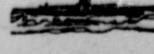
OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXTRA PAY.
To the landsman examining the organization

of the navy it would seem that every time the sailor turns around he finds an opportunity to add to his pay. He may, for instance, do so by qualifying as a gunner's mate or a turret or gun captain, as a gun pointer, signalman, coxswain, etc.

Yeomen constitute the clerical force on board ship. They are the stenographers, the typists, the bookkeepers and the clerks, for neither the navy nor its individual ships can get along without letters and records any more than can a commercial or industrial organization.

Warrant officers are a minor grade of petty officers. At the end of six years, barring more rapid promotion, they become chief petty officers.

Just how war conditions are going to affect the number of men offered the chance for commissions has not yet been designated, but under the peacetime ruling which has been in force for several years, 12 petty officers a year are eligible, and there have been provisions by which a limited number of sailors who have been able to pass the requisite examinations have been admitted to the Naval Academy to take the course there as regular midshipmen. Undoubtedly the



navy's need for more officers is going to result in an increase in the number of commissions attained by men from the enlisted branch of the service.

The working day on board ship is a long one, but there are many rests in between. There are always a certain number of men on watch and duty. But for the other: the day starts regularly at 5:30 in the morning. This does not mean the cooks, for instance, and the bakers, who are up and about their business sometimes as early as 3 o'clock.

Reveille sounds at 5:30, then, and the men are allowed just 15 minutes in which to dress and stow their hammocks. At the end of that time they get coffee and hardtack, just a snack to make the stomach feel comfortable until breakfast, for it must not be supposed that hardtack is a staple diet of the sailor. It is more of a tradition, really, than anything else.

After this the call to scrub and wash clothes is sounded, and until 6:30 the men devote themselves to those duties which have made the American sailor the cleanest and neatest in the world. Then, at 6:30, all hands turn in to clean ship. Each man has his own particular part of

this work to do, and woe betide him whose eyes overlook a particle of dirt hidden away in the most difficult cranny.

PLENTY TO EAT.

With the ship's "housekeeping" done the men are ready to tackle breakfast—no hardtack this time. Uncle Sam feeds his fighting men as fighting men should be fed, well and plentifully. The high cost of living has no terrors for the man-of-war'sman, and a breakfast of, for instance, ham omelette, potatoes, bread and butter and coffee, leaves little to be desired.

The quantity is provided by law. That is where Jack Tar has the better of John Smith, who must cut his table costs to fit a fluctuating purse. The lawmakers have not provided that the naval ration shall not exceed this sum or that, but have required that each day each man shall have one and three-quarters pounds of meat and other things in like proportion. Here is a sample menu, taken at random from the week's bill:

Breakfast, scrambled eggs, hominy, syrup, apples and coffee. Dinner, rice, tomato soup, roast veal and gravy, browned potatoes, rice pudding, and coffee. Supper, cold roast beef, vegetable

salad, lemon pie and tea. Bread there is in abundance at every meal.

A DAY FULL OF DRILLS.

Depending on their specific job the men have more or less leeway now until 9:30, when inspection is sounded, and following this, with the exception of an hour at noon, the day is well filled with the eternal drills by which the perfect, smooth-working machine of the American navy is kept in top-notch condition. They may be boat drills, or gun drills, rifle drills or any of the other hundred and one things which the sailor is required to know how to do.

At 4 in the afternoon the day's work is done—which is not so bad after all when one considers that though the day has started early there have been a number of periods of comparative leisure in between. Supper at 6, and until that time the men who do not have unavoidable duties aboard ship may go ashore, when the ship is stationed at a yard, and take part, either as players or spectators, in the various baseball or football games that go on or other forms of athletics.

On board the ship one finds them playing checkers, reading, "lazing" about in the sun or under the shadow of the turrets, in the ship's

library. Perhaps there is a boxing bout going on on one of the decks, and perhaps it may be refereed by one of the officers, for the officers take an active and important interest in the athletics of the men. One finds the ex-stars of the Naval Academy teams coaching the chosen representatives of the ships to which they are assigned with all the enthusiasm that they would throw into the job if they were back at Annapolis helping to put the final touches on the team for the annual game with West Point.

After supper the men have a good bit of leeway left them still, and except under unusual circumstances there are no general activities other than those of enjoyment. Games, books, athletics again occupy their attention, or perhaps they attend the movies, for it must be known that every big ship in the navy has its own movie machine, films and operator.

At 9 p. m. tattoo is sounded, and five minutes later, taps, which marks the "end of a perfect day."

No, the life of the sailor is not a hard one, but it is extremely hardening from the physical viewpoint, and considerably improving from the moral and mental angle.

With the Editors at Galveston

BY W. N. BEARD



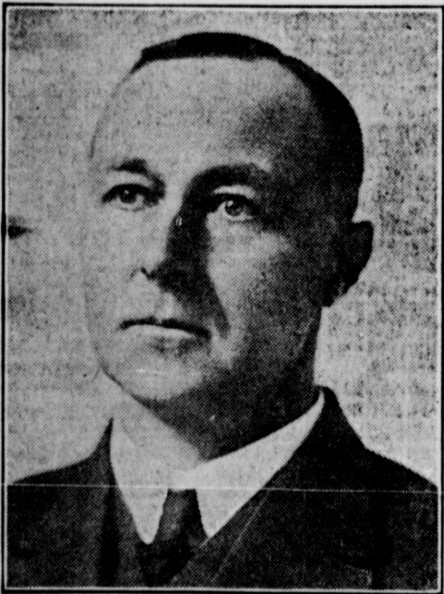
Lowry quoting Byron on the majesty of the ocean.

ABOUT 300 members of the Texas Press Association boarded the Katy trains at Dallas and Fort Worth, respectively, Wednesday morning, June 13th, for Galveston to attend the thirty-eighth convention of the Texas Press Association. The convention was in session three days, the 14th, 15th and 16th of June. A great deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings of the convention, and in point of attendance it was the largest in the history of the Association. New members for 1917 to the number of 101 were enrolled. The total attendance, including the Holland party from Dallas, was estimated at 600.

When the main special pulled out of Waco there were aboard, including the contingents from Dallas and Fort Worth, about 325 passengers. Of this number 125 were the wives and daughters of the editors. The special, after it left Waco, was made up of about fourteen cars, including Pullmans, day coaches, diner, baggage car improvised entirely for the serving of cold drinks, and an entertainment car with all the seats removed and canvas stretched on the floor for dancing, to the strains of a Victrola.

Stops were made for editors and their families at Temple, Bartlett, Granger, Smithville, LaGrange and Sealy, the special arriving in Galveston at 9 p. m., where it was met at the Union Station by a reception committee, which escorted the Association members in street cars and automobiles to their respective hotels.

The trip from Fort Worth and Dallas to Galveston was greatly enjoyed by the editors and their families. Every comfort and convenience had been provided by the Katy Railway Company. In the diner the best of meals were served, in the improvised baggage car cold drinks were served free, the list including Dr. Pepper,



HARRY KOCH

Elected Vice President Texas Press Association at Galveston, June 16, 1917.

The subject of this sketch was born 49 years ago in Holland, in a small town on the Zuyder Zee, where he learned to swim and skate at an early age. When fourteen he was apprenticed for three years to the local printer, and set and distributed type during that time for eleven hours a day, paying for this privilege forty dollars per year.

Being fond of travel, young Koch spent one year in Germany before he was twenty years old, of which time he still likes to talk. In 1888 he decided to include the United States in his wanderings before settling down in Holland. He worked in several states before coming to Texas, and in 1891 bought the Quanah Chief of Quanah, Texas. At that time he was on his way to Oregon, but liked the Panhandle so well that he has never been able to tear himself away from it, and says some day he is going to be planted there.

In 1897 he visited the National Editorial convention in Galveston and there met Miss Mattie Mixson, whom he married the next year. They recently attended the Texas Press Association in Galveston, taking with them two six-foot sons, eighteen and sixteen years old respectively.

Circle A Ginger Ale and other well known brands. The Brown Cracker & Candy Company furnished chocolates for the ladies and the Casey-Swasey Company and the Southwestern Cigar Company, cigars for the gentlemen. All through the day the editors visited each other in the various coaches, shaking hands and happily talking over their experiences of the past.

C. G. Elliott and Randolph Daniels, assistant general passenger agents of the Katy, accompanied the special train in a private car and personally watched over the details of the trip.

A great many of the editors asked for W. G. (Billy) Crush, general passenger agent of the Katy, who is universally popular with the editors, but because of circumstances beyond his control, Mr. Crush had to forego the pleasure of accompanying the editors.

Many editors came to Galveston on other trains that were not specials. The Katy railway was the only road that operated a special train exclusively for the editors.

Galvestonians were extremely courteous and obliging at all times and made the editors and their families feel that they were the welcomed and honored guests of the city.

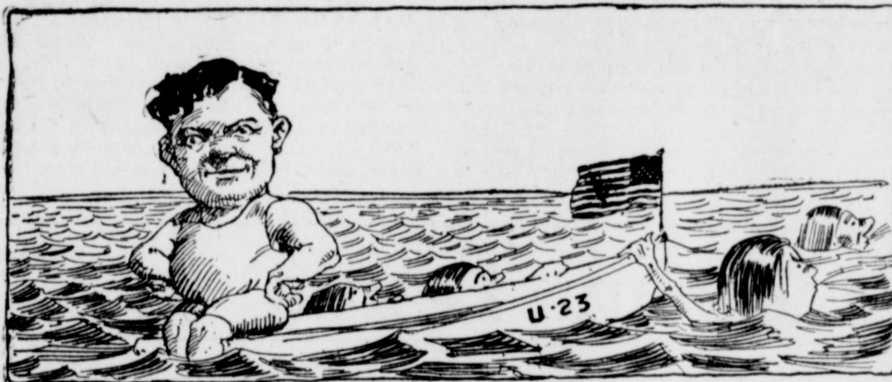
The weather was ideal throughout the three days' session and everybody enjoyed the Gulf breezes, the bathing and the boating. Thursday afternoon the editors were guests of the Galveston Tribune in a boat ride on the bay; in the evening with a dinner and an informal dance on the roof of the Crystal Palace, by courtesy of the Galveston News.

Fort Worth was selected as the next place of meeting, winning over Amarillo and San Antonio by a majority vote of one.

Personals.

LOWRY SENTIMENTAL.

The grandeur of the Gulf appealed strongly to Jim



"The editors worked hard towing the coaster out."

Lowry's poetic temperament—so much so that he was frequently seen meandering alone up and down the beach. Mr. Lowry hails from Honey Grove, Fannin County. One particular evening he was sitting alone on a big boulder at the foot of the seawall facing out to sea and ever and anon quoting some poetry that would come to him about the majesty of the ocean. At this particular time he had Byron on his mind and was repeating those well known lines:

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods;
There is a rapture on the lonely shore;
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea and music in its roar."

Mr. Lowry used to write poetry himself in his early days. He writes only prose now. He set up a claim at Galveston that the official poets of the Texas Press Association had written too much bum poetry. Here is one of Jim's early effusions. We can only reproduce the first stanza. The title is:

AN ODE TO THE SUN.

"O thou celestial orb of day,
That shineth not at night—
Without thy brightness I would go astray,
And sorry be my plight."

Later in life Mr. Lowry's poetry took on a humorous vein, and he wrote:

"I sat astride an apple tree—
I ate till I was full;
A bee flew up and stung me,
And it may sound like bull,
But this bee was a humdinger,
And he got busy quick—
He left in me his stinger,
He made me mighty sick."

Mr. Lowry has written other poetic gems, all more or less classical, and showing a profound study of nature biologically, cosmographically and esthetically. Some day he may publish his poetry in book form so as to fill a long felt want.

BOB GRESHAM'S ADVENTURE.

A few hundred feet in the Gulf beyond the life ropes that are in front of Murdoch's Bath House is what bathers call the "Second Bar," a long sand bar completely submerged by about five feet of water. Between

the life ropes and this second bar the depth of the water is from five to ten feet.

Several of the editors hired a surf coaster (a raft made of cork and canvas) and started with it out to the second bar. They passed Bob Gresham, who wanted to know where they were going (it was Bob's first day in the water), and they said: "Out to the second bar." The waves were running pretty high and Bob had trouble mounting the coaster, but he finally got aboard. The coaster will only carry one passenger comfortably. Bob's weight made it sink till it was awash with water and the editors worked hard towing the coaster out. They at last arrived at the second bar.

Bob looked around and seeing nothing but water, exclaimed: "Where is the bar?" All the editors grinned, but said nothing—they had suspicions as to what was in Bob's mind. Bob saw he was up against it, but managed to keep his nerve. He took a few steps on the bar, pushed back a wave that tried to side-swipe him, and said: "This is wet alright, but why didn't you boys tell me it was this kind of bar. Now, I don't mind a sand bar; I am used to sand and need it in running my business. I can use a good deal of the sand on this bar in soliciting subscriptions for The Mirror next fall; I can use it in soliciting job work; I can use it in standing off my creditors.

"You suckers thought I would fall back when I struck this bar and get a chill, but there's where you are blowed up. You don't know Bob Gresham.

"I can take enough sand from this bar to start a new revolution in Mexico, can capture Villa with it. By the proper conservation of this sand, I can run for Congress and be elected, and still have enough sand left to make a mound over the graves of every one of you prohibitionists after you are dead. You can beat it now with your bum coaster; I am going back alone.

chestily and bought himself a ten-cent cigar. At home George smokes the choice five-cent brands.

M. S. (Doc) Sellars of the Brady Sentinel left Galveston Saturday night so as to have Sunday in which to visit Fort Worth. He wanted to size up the town where is to be held the next meeting of the Texas Press Association.

Henry Edwards, the beloved and retiring President of the Texas Press Association, will give much of his time to his hog farm near Troup. Henry is a breeder of fine registered pigs. His pigs are prize winners and he is proud of his new vocation. He thinks every editor should do something practical to increase the food supply of the country.

L. E. Haskett of the Childress Index was among the many editors from the Panhandle country. Mr. Haskett claims to be the first advocate of the silo for Northwest Texas. He says his county has more silos than any other county in West Texas. The Index has recently moved into a new brick home of its own.

Edgar P. Haney, of the Wichita Falls Tribune and Searchlight, with Mrs. Haney, enjoyed meeting again with his many old friends of the Texas Press Association. Mr. Haney was amused at the way the Galvestonians eat fried crabs. They use small hammers to break the shell. "The only use to which we put hammers up in our town," said Mr. Haney, "is as an accompaniment to the saw; you can always hear the hum of the hammer and the saw in Wichita Falls."

Sam Harben was delighted with the "Ford car" presented to him by the Texas Press Association in token of his faithful services as Secretary of the Association. The car is unique—has many late improvements—including a set of pneumatic non-skid tires. Sam was visibly affected when presented with the Ford and could hardly find words to voice his feelings. He intends to paint the car yellow and make a trip in it this summer to Yellowstone Park.

Walt Whitman, editor and champion story-teller of Carthage, Panola County, told me that his county is the most productive in the State. He says a Panola County farmer planted "some" turnips and they grew so big that the majority of the crop was gathered by a farmer living in an adjoining county. He further said that when an attempt was made to chop down one of the tallest turnips with an ax it was impossible because the turnip grew so rapidly that the chopper could not hit twice in the same place.

Sam Braswell, from the beautiful little city of Venus, and publisher of the Venus Express, was present with his excellent wife. Venus was named after a lady of ancient fame, who had no arms, and whose full name was Venus de Milo. The founders of Venus, after looking up the lady's reputation and finding that she had lost both arms in an unaccountable manner, and also her clothing, decided to drop the de Milo and just call the town Venus.

Mr. Charles Deval, of the Mount Vernon Optic-Herald, and wife, came to Galveston to attend the convention of the Texas Press Association in their auto, covering a distance of over 400 miles. Mr. Deval is President of the Northeast Texas Press Association, and a popular editor in his community.

Everybody was glad to greet Lee J. Rountree and his charming wife of Georgetown. Mr. Rountree is a veteran Texas journalist and one who is loved by his fellow workers throughout the State.



ADOPTED AS THE MASCOT OF THE TEXAS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Elizabeth Elaine Harrison, five-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Harrison of Seymour, Texas.

Geo. Boynton of the Hamilton Herald received such a complimentary vote for V. P. that he swelled up



"The trampling of their hoofs sounded like the roar of the surf on a rock-bound coast."

CHAPTER II.

OBSERVING a number of fat cows in the vicinity of the village, I concluded to go out and forage for a little of the "lacteal fluid," of which we had not had a drop since leaving Kentucky. So taking a camp kettle in my hand I went to the nearest house and inquired of a woman standing at the door, if she had any milk for sale. "Faith, and I have," said she, "any kind you may want, swate milk, butter milk, clabber milk and blue johns." I told her I would take some of the "swate," whereupon she led me to a small out-house, in which were a number of pans filled with milk. Selecting one containing the "swate," she rolled up her sleeve and deliberately proceeded to skim it with her open hand, which looked to me to have been unacquainted with soap and water for some time past. When she had finished skimming the milk in this primitive fashion, she poured the contents of the pan into my camp kettle, at the same time saying: "There, my little mon, there's a pan of milk for yez that's fit for the Pope of Rome, Heaven protect His Holiness." I said nothing, though like the owl I did a good deal of thinking, paid for the milk and returned to camp, where my hungry messmates speedily emptied the kettle, wondering that I took coffee in preference to such nice new milk. I told them of the skimming process I had witnessed, but men in camp are not usually very "squeamish," and they merely said "that what would not poison would fatten," that they had to "eat their peck of dirt anyhow," and the sooner they got through with the job the better.

CANABALISTIC INDIANS.

The next morning we continued our march for Goliad, about thirty miles distant, but as we got a late start, we only made twenty miles or so by sunset, and pitched our camp near a pool of fresh water, under the shelter of some spreading live oak trees. Here we found encamped a band of the Caranchua tribe of Indians, at that time professing to be friendly to the Americans. We were told that these Indians were cannibals, that they always devoured the prisoners they took in their conflicts with their enemies. They were the largest Indians I have ever seen, scarcely a man among them being less than six feet high, and many of them over six feet. The men were entirely naked, saving a breech cloth fastened around the waist, and being hideously painted, one can readily imagine that they presented a most ferocious and savage appearance. Their language was the most peculiar jargon of guttural sounds I ever heard, the words seeming to be articulated by some spasmodic action of the throat without any aid from the tongue or

lips. They were armed with long lances, bows and arrows, and a few with old flint-lock muskets.

These Indians some time afterwards captured several Americans and killed and "barbecued" them, which so enraged the settlers that they organized an expedition against them and succeeded in exterminating the whole tribe with the exception of a small remnant that fled to Mexico. These Caranchuas, I believe, were the only Indians known to be cannibals, on the North American continent.

GREAT HERDS OF DEER AND WILD HORSES.

Along the whole route from Copano to where we were encamped, we had seen great numbers of deer, sometimes as many as two or three hundred in a drove, and so unused to being hunted or disturbed by man, that even when we approached within a few yards of them they showed no signs of fear. Of course we had no difficulty in getting fresh meat whenever we wanted it. Once, too, at the distance of half a mile we saw a large drove of mustangs, but they were much wilder than the deer, for when several of us attempted to approach them, they circled around us out of range of our rifles, every now and then stopping a moment, stamping and snorting, until at last one of them that seemed to be the leader of the drove, started off at full speed, and the rest following, in a short time nothing but a cloud of dust indicated the direction they had taken. Some years subsequent to this, a company of rangers to which I belonged, when in pursuit of Indians in the country between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, met with a drove of wild mustangs so large that it took us fully an hour to pass it, although they were traveling at a rapid rate in a direction nearly opposite to the one we were going. As far as the eye could extend on a dead level prairie, nothing was visible except a dense mass of horses, and the trampling of their hoofs sounded like the roar of the surf on a rock-bound coast. Most persons probably would be inclined to doubt this "horse story," and to consider it one to be told to the "horse marines" alone; yet it is literally true, and many are still living who were with me at the time, who can testify that my statement is in no manner exaggerated.

GOLIAD IN COLONEL FANNIN'S TIME.

Early the next morning we took the road for Goliad again, and in the course of three or four hours we came in sight of the dome of the old Mission. Not long afterwards we entered the town and took up our quarters in an empty stone building near the old church. Here we found about four hundred men under the command of Colonel J. W. Fannin, the force with which it

was designed to invade the border States of Mexico.

Goliad, at the time we arrived there, contained a population of about two thousand Mexicans who were professedly friendly to the Texans, but who afterwards, when Santa Anna invaded the country, proved to be their most vindictive foes. I must, however, make an exception in favor of the "Senoritas," who generally preferred the blue-eyed, fair complexioned young Saxons to their copper-colored beaux.

Goliad is situated on the south side of the San Antonio river, about forty miles above its mouth, and ninety-five miles below the city of San Antonio. The American town of Goliad, built up since the war, is situated nearly opposite the old town, on the north side of the river. After the defeat of Santa Anna, the great majority of the inhabitants of the old town abandoned the place and went to Mexico. The Old Mission, with its antiquated walls, is now about all that remains to remind one of the Mexican occupation of Goliad.

The lands around the place are rich and productive, and the locality (though we did not find it so) is a healthy one. Thousands of fat bees roamed the prairies in its vicinity, and as corn could be had in abundance upon the neighboring ranches, we were well supplied with provisions. Besides, when the Texans took possession of the place, several months previous to our arrival, a large amount of sugar and coffee was found in the Mexican commissary department, which, of course we did not scruple to appropriate to our own use.

In order to render his little force as effective as possible, when the time for action should come, Colonel Fannin ordered daily drills, which were my detestation and from which I invariably absented myself whenever I had a pretext for doing so. I greatly preferred hunting deer in the prairies and attending the "fandangos" or dances that took place daily and nightly in one part of the town or the other.

But few events occurred to vary the daily routine of our life at Goliad. The following, however, I will mention: Our company was detailed on one occasion to go to San Patricio, an Irish settlement about fifty miles southwest from Goliad, for the purpose of securing a couple of field pieces left there by the Mexicans. This we accomplished without difficulty, and without any opposition, although our scouts had informed Colonel Fannin that a considerable force of Mexican guerillas was in the vicinity of the place.

THE WORSHIPFUL PADRE.

On another occasion our company was detailed to march to Carlos Ranch, a Mexican village about twenty miles below Goliad, with instructions to arrest certain of the inhabitants, who, it was ascertained, were constantly transmitting intelligence of our movements to Santa Anna, and among the number was the old padre or priest of the village. In order that the Mexicans might not suspect our object and frustrate our plans by giving the padre and his friends timely warning of our intentions, we left the town quietly after dark in the opposite direction to the one we designed taking. When safe beyond observation, we turned our course down the river, and making a forced march, we reached the village a little before daylight and surrounded it without alarming any of the inhabitants. A detachment then entered the padre's house, and caught the bird in his nest, together

with five or six other suspicious characters (supposed to be his couriers, as in fact they were), and the whole of them were "bagged" without alarming any of the people in the village. Having thus accomplished our object we marched to a point on the river a quarter of a mile above, where we halted in a grove to rest and prepare something for breakfast. Placing a guard over the padre and his couriers, we stacked our guns and soon every one was busily engaged in cooking such "grub" as we had in our knapsacks. By this time the sun had risen, and we were just seating ourselves on the grass around the scanty fare we had prepared for our breakfast (consisting of hard tack, jerked beef and black coffee), when our attention was drawn to shrieks and doleful cries in the direction of the village, and seeing a crowd of people coming from it towards us, we hastily sprang to our guns, thinking the Mexicans were about to make an attempt to rescue the prisoners, but as the crowd drew nearer, we saw that it was composed mostly of women and children. It seems that they had just found out we had captured their Reverend padre, and they were coming to bid him farewell and obtain his parting blessing.

I had heard that the Mexicans were completely under the control of their priests, but I had but a faint conception of the fact until I witnessed the scene that ensued. As they came up the women knelt at his feet, weeping and mourning, and kissed his hand and even the hem of his priestly robes. Presently another crowd of women came from the village, bringing with them plates filled with hot "tortillas," pots of coffee, "dulces," etc., intended for the padre's breakfast, and that of the other prisoners, and when they deposited them on the grass before them we took possession of them as the "legitimate spoils of war" and found they were much better than our course of hard tack and dried beef. Such conduct on our part, I admit, bordered closely on the "sacrilegious," but then you must remember we had been marching all night and of course were very hungry—and as the Mexicans said themselves, "what better could you expect from 'Gringos' and heretics!"

Seeing that the Rev. padre would have but little chance to get his breakfast until we had ours, the women continued to bring in fresh supplies of eatables as fast as we disposed of them. Finally however, when our hunger was appeased, the Rev. padre and his couriers had a show at what was left.

"BUCKING" BRONCHOS.

In the vicinity of the place where we had halted, we noticed a large "corral" in which several hundred head of mustang (wild horses) were penned. We were all tired of "trudging" on foot, and concluded we would "press" into the service (a military term for appropriating property to others) a sufficient number of these mustangs to mount the whole company. Accordingly we compelled the Mexicans to rope and equip with saddles and bridles about fifty of them. We were all I suppose pretty good horsemen, as the term is understood in the "old States," but we knew that these mustangs were only partially broken to the saddle, and we anticipated having some "fun" when we mounted them—though nothing like as much as we really got, for at the time, we were totally ignorant of that peculiar trick of mustangs called "pitching," by which they manage almost invariably

(Continued on page 6)

Indian Raids in Texas

TWO BRAVE WOMEN

By A. J. Sowell

NOT a county in Texas east of the Pecos river and the Great Plains country, escaped Indian raids, as the pioneers pushed out toward the unsettled and almost unknown west. As late as 1872 the counties of Gillespie, Llano, Kerr, Mason, Blanco, Bandera and others in the Southwest were almost constantly raided and nearly every light moon added another bloody chapter to the already voluminous history of the tragedies of the Texas frontier.

In the Spring of 1872 the Comanche Indians made an extensive raid into the counties of Llano and Blanco, first appearing on the 10th of June at the farm of Mr. Martin, on Cold Creek, in the former county, making a night attack on the hands that were threshing his wheat. The men were lying down around the threshing, when the Indians came whooping among them, and as they retreated into the house nearby, the Indians got off with all the mules belonging to the threshing outfit. One negro concealed himself in a haystack and the Indians walked all around him, not knowing he was there.

CHASED BY INDIANS.

They next came upon the Smith brothers, Jim and Dock, in Blanco county. The two brothers were out cow hunting. The Indians ran them to Coleman's Ranch, wounding both of their horses and shooting the knife out of Dock Smith's pocket. The hard pressed men dismounted at the yard fence, let their horses escape and running into the house, procured arms and commenced firing upon the Indians. They finally drove them off.

About this time Milford Day Jr., his wife, Priscilla, sister-in-law, Lucinda Nicholson, father-in-law, Braxton Nicholson, and two of Day's children, James, three years old, and the baby girl, Susan, were coming back from Fredericksburg, Gillespie county, where they had been for some time with their little girl, who was sick and had been under treatment by a German doctor there named Alahouse. They had all of their clothing and bedding and about \$40.00 worth of goods in a box and fifty grass sacks which Day was carrying home to put wheat in.

ATTACKED NEAR THEIR HOME.

They lived in Blanco county, near Round Mountain, and had come within two miles of home and thought all danger of Indians had passed. Day had even rolled up his Winchester in a blanket and placed it in the bottom of the wagon in front and had also taken off his six-

shooter and placed it beneath the seat so that he could sit with more ease. He was driving and his sister-in-law was on the seat with him, his wife and children sitting just behind them. Mr. Nicholson was riding a horse in rear of the wagon. As the wagon passed on to some rising ground, Day looked over into the valley and said: "No Indians this trip, for yonder comes Lathan's cow hands," at the same time pointing to what seemed to be white men, coming toward them, driving a bunch of mules and horses. Some of these men had on white men's hats, which could be plainly seen, although some distance off. They soon went out of sight into a ravine and the wagon passed over the hill and down the slope on the opposite side with considerable speed.

INDIANS MAKE A CHARGE.

Suddenly the Indians, for such they were, came out of the ravine about thirty in number and charged the wagon, shooting and yelling. Day at once said to his father-in-law: "They are Indians, old man." As Day said this he threw on the wagon brakes and jumped out and reached for his Winchester and tried to pull it out of the blanket, but the hammer caught and he was unable to do so. Time was now precious. The Indians were close, yelling and shooting, and the bullets were striking the wagon and kicking up dust all around. Day now took hold of the corners of the blanket, held it up and let it unroll until the gun dropped out on the ground. While this was being done, the other occupants of the wagon were getting out and Mr. Nicholson dismounted and dropped down on one knee, shooting at the Indians with his Winchester. Many things were done in a few moments. As soon as Day released his gun he ran in front of his horses and shot the Indian Chief, who was on horseback not more than 50 yards away and aiming a gun at Day. As he fell forward, other Indians held him on his horse and carried him to the rear.

BULLETS TAKE GOOD EFFECT.

By this time bullets were striking everywhere and the Indians retreated a short distance, in close formation but were repeatedly fired upon by Day and Nicholson; when the bullets would hit them or glance from their shields the Indians would squall like wild cats and scatter. About this time a most unfortunate thing happened to the settlers. The horses ran away and carried the wagon in among the Indians. Day's six-shooter and all of his Winchester cartridges ex-

cept those he had in the magazine of his gun, were in the wagon. When the wagon started, the little boy was still in it and Day held on to the horses as long as he could and his wife ran after the wagon, holding her baby in one hand, and reaching in with the other hand and pulling the boy out. When the horses finally pulled loose from Day he rushed to the rescue of his boy and wife. Nearly every Indian in the band shot at the woman while she was reaching for the child, but all missed. During this time Mrs. Day was on the side of the wagon next to the Indians, and Day was on the opposite side.

LONE TREE IS ONLY PROTECTION.

They had no protection now except a small live oak tree and Day told the two women to take the children and sit down as close to the tree as they could, while he stood up by it and continued the battle. The Indians captured the wagon and drove it back for some distance, yelling exultingly, while others continued the fight at long range. They scattered and became more active in jumping and in the use of their shields. Several of them lay stretched out dead and they began to dread the fire of the two white men, who were fighting them so resolutely and with so much courage. Most of them seemed to have muzzle loading guns and not many arrows were used.

DEFIED INDIANS TO ATTACK.

The bullets struck the tree and ground where the settlers had made a stand, and one bullet came near hitting Day in the head, as it was luried in the tree, knocking the bark in his face. He was a Day, however, son of Milford Day, the famous scout and Indian fighter, who years before served under Jack Hays and James Callahan. He yelled and cursed the Indians, telling them to come on and he would clean up the whole bunch. The bullets that hit the ground in front would come skipping up the hill and one struck within an inch of Mrs. Day's foot; she only exclaimed: "That one nearly got me," and hugged her children closer to her. One bullet struck a rock, ricocheted and hit Lucinda Nicholson in the left breast turning her nearly around. She mechanically clapped her hand to the place where it struck and caught the bullet in her hand, and turning to Mrs. Day, she opened her hand and said: "Look sis, I've got it." The bullet that hit her hand made a bad bruise. It had become somewhat spent in its flight.

WOMEN SHOWED RARE BRAVERY.

Never did frontier women display more nerve in an Indian battle than these two. One bullet hit the little boy, James, on the bridge of the nose, cutting out a piece of flesh and making a jagged wound that bled freely; but the brave little fellow did not cry.

Mr. Nicholson, during all this time, remained in the position he had first occupied, and very deliberately placed his shots, even after the horses ran off with the wagon and left him exposed on the open hillside. His horse also ran away, but went back up the hill and away from the Indians. Many shots were fired at Mr. Nicholson and two bullets passed through a large red handkerchief which he had tied loosely around his neck and which hung down over his breast.

SHOOTS INDIAN'S HAT OFF.

After the Indians had given up the battle they turned the wagon around and rolled it away; they also carried away their dead, six in number, and others who were badly wounded. As they were leaving, one Indian, wearing a hat, was still in gun range and Mr. Nicholson, who still had several cartridges, exclaimed: "Blast your picture; I'll get you if I can." He took careful aim and fired. The Indian's hat went off and he jumped high and ran, but did not fall. This remark, as he fired at the Indian, was the first word the old man had spoken since the battle began. His horse could be seen browsing on the side of the hill. As soon as the Indians were out of sight, Day secured his horse, placed his wife and children on its back and told them to go as fast as they could to some timber 400 yards distant, but the pony refused to move, and it was discovered that he had been wounded in the leg and that the bridle reins were shot in twain. Day tied the reins and handed them to his wife; then jerking a small limb from a tree, Day struck the horse a sharp blow and he started off quickly, but limped badly. Other members of the party now followed Mrs. Day and the timber was soon reached, but no halt made. The party passed on through the timber and continued its flight to safety.

The Indians left the country so fast that the "Minute Men," a home organization for frontier protection, could not overtake them, as they had to carefully and slowly follow the trail. Bloody brush was found at one camp where the Indians had laid out their wounded.