

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy R. West and son, Chris, formerly of Baird are now living in Baytown where he is employed by the Ethyl Corp. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom West, and she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price of Cross Plains.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hearn, former residents of Baird and now of Fort Worth visited here last weekend in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hughes, and Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Petoski.

When Machinery Breaks Down PHONE For Help

A TIME AND MONEY SAVER Delays due to machinery breakdowns on your farm can be mighty costly if something isn't done right away.

HOME TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO. EXPERT LAUNDRY WORK INSURED

Baird Churches The Baird Star extends an invitation to all Baird churches to participate in this column to make public their announcements.

HUNTERS SHOW VAST INCREASE

AUSTIN—The Executive Secretary of the Texas Game & Fish Commission said the number of hunters and fishermen in the state has more than doubled since World War II.

He made the announcement in a speech before the International Association of Game Commissioners in Dallas. The Executive Secretary added: "It cannot be said that the wildlife population has improved to meet this demand."

"The problem of the ever increasing number of sportsmen who go afield and cause an additional pressure on the wildlife resources has as yet no answer. Everyone is encouraged to go hunting and fishing who will. It is the job of the professional conservationists to find ways and means and furnish leadership for maintaining the highest possible harvest so as to accommodate the maximum number of sportsmen."

The Executive Secretary noted that "it would not be well to say that wildlife work in Texas is poorly financed, but never has it been financially strong enough to accomplish more progressive management practices that those closer to the problems would like to see done."

Hardware, Implement Dealers to Meet DALLAS—District meetings of the Texas Hardware and Implement Association will be held in 12 key cities of the state in September and October.

the afternoon and at dinner. Afternoon sessions will be panel discussions and will be held in two sections—one for Hardware dealers and the other for Implement dealers.

Briant Sando, nationally-known sales training and human relations specialist of Orange, California, will be the principal speaker. The speaker formerly had offices in Louisville, Indianapolis and New York, and numbers among his clients, Dale Carnegie (How to Win Friends) and Elmer Wheeler (The Sizzle Salesman).

Consumer Now Top Man

For the first time since 1941, retail trade as a whole shows a relationship to the nation's overall economic activity comparable to that prevailing before the last world war.

That is the gist of an analysis recently made by the Institute of Life Insurance. The analysis was based on Department of Commerce statistics showing the relationship between the annual volume of retail store sales and the gross national product from 1929 to now.

The Institute said, "What these figures tend to confirm is what has been becoming apparent for some time—that the war-caused era of shortages has been replaced by a more normal type of demand in which prices and consumer decisions when and whether to buy are of primary importance."

"In essence, therefore, barring unforeseen developments, the American economy has reverted to its traditional competitive basis."

Questions & Answers

Q—I believe I am eligible for training under the new Korean GI Bill. Can you tell me how to apply?

A—You can obtain an application form at any VA office. Fill out the first five sections completely—be sure to include your program of training—and send the application, along with photostat copy of your discharge, to your VA Regional Office.

Q—I know that I may change the beneficiaries of my National Service Life Insurance at any time, but may I also change the method of payment of the insurance?

A—Yes. You may change any previously selected optional settlement to any other—and you may do so without the beneficiary's knowledge or consent.

Q—When I went on active duty, I made arrangements to pay a smaller amount on my house, which I bought with a GI loan. Now that I've been released, I find that I am unable to resume my regular payments. In fact, I can't pay back the payments that accumulated during my service. Can anything be done to help me out?

A—Probably yes. It's possible that the payments may be reduced by extending the maturity of your loan. Talk the matter over with your lender.

Q—During part of my military service, I was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Do I count that time in figuring out how much entitlement to training I have under the Korean GI Bill?

A—No. Time spent as a cadet or midshipman at any of the service academies does not count in computing entitlement to training under the Korean GI Bill.

Vic Vet says THE NEW VA GUIDE FOR ESTABLISHING REASONABLE VALUES ON HOMES NEXT TO OR NEAR AIRPORTS FOR GI LOANS PERMITS VA FIELD OFFICES TO MAKE THESE APPRAISALS ON THEIR OWN WITHOUT SENDING THEM TO WASHINGTON

SCOUTS INITIATE RECRUIT DRIVE

As a part of the National program "Forward on Liberty's Team" of the Boy Scouts of America, the 2090 Cubs, Scouts and Explorers in the Chisholm Trail Council will launch their Fall Round-Up this month.

One of the highlights of the Fall Round-Up this year is the nation wide "Get out the Vote Campaign". All boys in Scouting will take an active part. District Committees are now being organized to see that every home will have a reminder hung on their door knob the day before election.

Each Unit during the fall months will hold an open house for all parents and new boys who wish to become Cubs, Scouts or Explorers.

Each Cub Pack, Scout Troop and Explorer Post that qualifies for four out of the Five Round-Up requirements will be awarded a Council Ribbon. These requirements are:

- 1. 75% of unit membership advance one rank during 1952. 2. Hold an Open house with 1953 program presented, attended by minimum of 50% of parents. 3. 15% increase in membership by December 31st. 4. Unit leaders with Basic Training. 5. Have minimum attendance of 85% at all meetings during October, November and December.

To each Cub, Scout and Explorer who recruits a new boy will receive a beautiful Red Liberty Bell neckerchief slide. By also subscribing to the Scout magazine, Boys Life, he may also earn a gold Liberty Bell neckerchief slide.

Nib Shaw, Council President anticipates a large group of new boys entering Scouting this fall and has urged each District to complete their Round-up plans to take care of all the new boys.

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FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS Kelton Flower Shop "We Wire Flowers Anywhere" Phone 93

Home Makers Club Meets At Clyde

The Enterprise Home Makers Club met Thursday, September 4, with Mmes. John West and D. Carning as hostesses in the home of Mrs. West. The meeting was called to order with group singing. Roll call was answered with: My Favorite Relish Recipe.

After a short business session the meeting was turned over to Mrs. R. G. Edwards of Eula, Stanley representative. Refreshment plates of cookies, mints and punch were served three visitors, Mmes. Edwards, M. E. Hendrick, W. S. Thomas of Abilene, and the following club members: Mmes. E. M. Parks, Will Young, Paul Shanks, O. D. Gist, L. D. Simpson, R. E. Hansen, Hardy Merrick, Ray Young, Sam Sherrill, J. C. Browning, P. H. Patton, J. M. Patton, O. J. Witte, H. A. Versyp, J. W. Patton, J. C. Meadows, John West, D. Corning.

Callahan Abstract Co. Complete Abstracts to All Real Property Fire and Casualty Insurance Marion Vestal, Manager Raymond Young, Owner

and five children, D'lores and Billie Kay Thomsa, Mike, Pat and Buddy Patton. —Mrs. C. Meadows, Reporter

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There's NO value like Chevrolet value! ...the lowest-priced line in its field! Measure value by what you get for what you pay... and it's easy to see why more people buy Chevrolets than any other car.



NOT SO LOUD

By Orlan Jones

"THERE'S plenty of reasons for not getting married right now," Brad said defensively.

"Name some," Lindsey demanded.

It was a funny sort of argument, this tiff between Brad Parker and Lindsey Hillyer. They were sitting on the sofa in the living room of the Hillyer home, and they were thrashing the thing out in whispers.

"Don't talk so loud or your mother'll hear you," Brad cautioned.

"You just tell me why we can't get married," Lindsey fired back, carefully lowering her voice to a whisper again.

"Well, to begin with, I'm not making enough money. I'm just not in a position to give you the kind of things you are used to."

"Okay, that's to begin with. Now what other reasons have you got?" Lindsey urged.

"Well, I just don't think this is the right time to get married, that's all," Brad stammered.

He hadn't expected her to cry, but all of a sudden she was crying, and she was doing a mighty good job of it, too.

"You're holding something back," she sobbed, burying her head in his shoulder.

Brad cautioned her again about her mother overhearing them, and when that failed, he tried kissing away the tears, but that didn't help either. Finally he said, "Let's slip off to a drive-in movie where we can be alone to talk."

His suggestion seemed to sober Lindsey. She had a defiant look on her tear-stained face as she turned to him.

"No, I want to go to a drive-in movie with you. I didn't bring up this business about getting married. You started it, but I'm going to finish it. You say you love me, but I'm beginning to wonder. We'll decide this thing out right here and now."

"All right, all right," Brad said, "but please keep your voice down. If you must know, I don't want to get married right now because of your mother."

Lindsey tried to understand the meaning of his words as she dabbed at her eyes. She was a pretty thing, even when her make-up was streaked with tiny rivers of tears. "You mean because you work for mother," she said, letting her voice trail off to a whisper again.

"It's not what you think," Brad said. "I get along fine with your mother. She's got the best optical shop in town, and I learned everything I know about the business from her and your dad. It's just that I couldn't be married to you and have her as my boss."

Lindsey let the words sink into her mind. She hadn't really thought of it that way at all. It was true that her mother owned the business, but she depended almost entirely on Brad to see that things were taken care of.

When Lindsey's father died, Mrs. Hillyer had remarked several times that the business would have failed if it hadn't been for Brad. And that was long before Brad had started dating Lindsey. She was nothing but a giddy school girl at the time.

Lindsey had always felt that her mother really dreaded taking over the business. It always seemed like a necessary evil. It provided an excellent living, and as far as Lindsey was concerned, that's all there was to it.

"But mother couldn't get along without you," she said weakly, not really knowing whether it was true or not.

"She couldn't when your father died," Brad said, "but she can now. She knows that business from one end to the other, and I'm just one of the hired hands.

He would have said more, but the conversation was interrupted by the noise of a car backing out of the driveway.

They ran to the door, but the car was half way down the block before they got there.

"Do you suppose mother heard us?" Lindsey asked, a frightened look on her face. "It's not like her to go off like that."

"I don't know," he answered, "but I'm going to call a taxi and we're going out." He was a little relieved that the departure of Mrs. Hillyer had ended the talk of marriage. His attitude changed to one of sheer joy when he found the note on the telephone stand.

"Dear Lindsey," it read. "I am going to Europe. I always wanted to. Please drop by the depot later tonight and pick up the car. I will leave the keys inside. And send me some clothes to the Onnex Hotel in New York. Oh, and tell Bradford that my lawyer will contact him and give him the power of attorney to transact business for the store. I'm sure Bradford can handle things. Hate to rush off without saying goodbye, but I was afraid you would object if I told you about the trip. And I have so wanted to get away from the office for a few months—maybe for good. Love, Mother."

"She heard," Brad said, folding Lindsey into his arms.

DROUGHT CURBS BASS PLANTING

AUSTIN—The Chief Aquatic Biologist of the Texas Game & Fish Commission said distribution of hatchery fish is being hampered by low water in farm tanks.

He said many Texans applied for bass and other kinds of fingerlings only to find that the long dry spell has either dried up their tanks or left them unsuited for the fish.

The Chief Aquatic Biologist urged that persons who have applied for fish and then have found water too low to receive the fish, should notify the nearest hatchery or the Austin offices of the Commission. Those who do so will be given preference for future fish distribution. He said that considerable damage to fish has resulted when shipments were delivered to farms where the water areas had been dissipated by the drought.

Texas hatcheries are expected to produce approximately 15,000,000 young fish in 1952, including black bass, channel catfish, crappie, bream and goggle-eye.

The output is less than normal because two of the state's thirteen hatcheries have been out of commission because of the water shortage. They are the Cisco and Medina hatcheries.

The young fish are delivered mainly in pickup trucks, equipped with aerated tanks. They are successfully transported up to 300 miles.

Clyde Man Serving In Germany

WITH THE 2D ARMORED DIV. IN GERMANY—PFC Clent Kniffen, whose wife, Imogene, lives on Route 1, Clyde, Texas, is now serving in Germany with the 2d Armored "Hell on Wheels" Division.

The Armored outfit arrived in Europe to join the North Atlantic Pact Army in July 1951. During World War II the division was the first American unit to enter the fallen city of Berlin.

Private First Class Kniffen arrived in Europe last month.

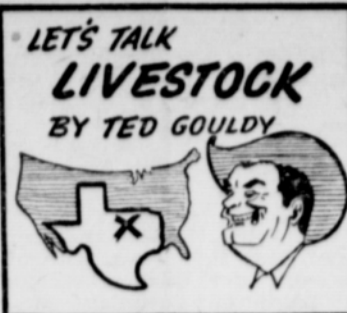
Before entering the Army in February 1951, he was employed by the Lone Star Gas Co. in Abilene, Texas. His parents also live in Clyde.

Baird Rebekah Lodge To Be Host To Tri-County Circle

The Baird Rebekah Lodge Number 112 will be host to the Tri-County Circle on Monday evening, September 29 at their hall on Third and Market Streets.

Mrs. Nitia Browning, N. G., will officiate at the meeting, which will be social and business.

Visiting lodges expected to attend will be Cisco, Eastland, Ranger, Gorman and Breckenridge.



FORT WORTH—Considerably smaller supplies of livestock arrived at Fort Worth and at the Nation's 12 major public markets as the mid-September market week opened Monday. Highly uneven prices were in evidence, with the trend steady to stronger on most cattle and calves with some sales 50 cents higher. Cows sold fully 50 cents, spots \$1 higher. Other classes of cattle and calves, including stockers, were getting a bit better action than was evident in the dull close of a week earlier. Hogs opened the week with a 25-cent advance and topped at \$19.75. Sows were steady at \$15 to \$17.

Sheep and lambs were generally steady, the kinds considered. High quality and highly finished kinds were very scarce, or absent.

In seeking reasons for the recent drop of prices, the trade believes:

Persistent refusal of normal demand for stockers and feeders to develop has been a tremendous factor in the slumping cattle and calf trade. However packers again pointed to sharp reductions of wholesale prices of most kinds of calf meat and reiterated their inability to work out from under the inventories even at reduced prices. Cow beef, grasser steers and boned out beef was moving sluggishly in the meat channels because of large supplies.

Good and choice fed steers and yearlings drew \$24 to \$30. Plain and medium kinds sold at \$15 to \$24, with cull yearlings \$12 to \$15. Fat cows sold from \$14.50 to \$19.50, with canners and cutters at \$10 to \$14.50. Bulls sold from \$13 to \$20.

Good and choice fat calves cleared at \$21 to \$23.25, with common and medium sorts from \$15 to \$20, and culls at \$12 to \$14. Stocker calves ranged from \$18 to \$27.50 and stocker

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yearlings bulked at \$15 to \$26. Stocker heifers sold at \$24 down, stocker cows drew \$14 to \$20.

Fat lambs sold from \$20 to \$25, stocker and feeder lambs drew \$10 to \$19, and culls sold from \$8 to \$10. Fat yearling wethers sold from \$15 to \$19 and stocker yearling wethers sold from \$10 to \$14. Yearling ewes sold from \$17 down. Slaughter ewes sold for \$6 to \$7 and old wethers drew \$10 down. Two- and three-year old wethers sold from \$12.50 down. Old bucks sold for \$6 to \$6.50.

Hog top Monday was \$19.75 and packing sows ended the week at \$15 to \$17.

Dover, Dela. State News: "While the Federal government is aggressively carrying on a campaign for comprehensive and liberal social security, it has been undermining the foundation of the program by diluting the purchasing power of the dollar through deficit financing and the purchasing power of the dollar through deficit financing during eighteen of the past twenty-one years. By following unsound fiscal policies, the government is making it increasingly difficult for the American people to provide for their own security, and this in turn compels them to turn to the government for aid."

Emporia, Kans. Gazette: "All of us today are suffering from too much 'taking away' and not one of us like it. The next pay envelope or pay check you receive will reveal what we mean. Take a look at the amount of Federal withholding tax which the government tells your employer must be 'taken away' from your earnings and the shrunken condition of your take home pay, and you'll join with everybody—even with the Demo politicians, the big city machine bosses, the New and Fair Dealers, the Palace Guard and the social planners in hollering loudly. 'Don't let 'em take it away!'"

Payroll and Earnings Record Book, \$2.00 The Baird Star.

Billions For Progress

In the past six years the light and power industry has increased its generating capacity by 50 per cent—from about 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 kilowatts. The cost was more than \$10,000,000,000, and every nickel of it was private capital. There were no subsidies or grants from the public treasury. By the end of 1954 an additional capacity of 21,000,000 kilowatts will be added and the cost of that will be \$8,000,000,000.

Commenting on this achievement, the Wall Street Journal said editorially: "This newspaper believes there is no electric power shortage either present or threatened, save in the working imaginations of certain politicians and of ardent believers in state socialism."

Government officials who plug for socialized electricity have been forecasting the most critical kind of power shortage for many years. Yet real shortages have never appeared. The power situation has been tightest in regions, such as the Pacific Northwest, where socialization of the industry, or the threat of it, has prevented normal expansion and growth.

At this moment, business-managed utilities are ready to go ahead with two huge hydroelectric developments in Idaho and on the Niagara River in New York, each of which would cost more than \$300,000,000. All that is holding them back are the politicians who want the government to do the jobs as part of the goal of gaining an eventual political monopoly of

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the nation's power supply. The best answer to the socialists is the utility industry's record. Moreover, while the electric companies and their investors have been spending billions for expansion, they have been simultaneously paying more billions in taxes to government. This is another fact the socialists would like to forget, because Federal power projects are exempt from tax laws—even in these days of \$85,000,000,000 budgets.

Penguins are natives only to the South Pole.

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Ask for these football season novelties at your neighborhood Humble sign.

Southwest Conference Football Schedule! Complete and accurate. Fits your billfold or pocket.

Pennant Pins! Show the colors of your favorite Southwest Conference school, wear one of these attractive pennant pins... in your necktie... on your lapel... on your dress.

Again this year, you'll find Football Headquarters under the Humble sign in your neighborhood; your neighbor under the Humble sign invites you to be his guest at Humble's broadcasts of Southwest Conference football games.

You'll enjoy the football broadcasts. But it's more fun to see a game from a seat in the stadium. Plan now to drive to as many games as you can. Before you start, and on your way, stop for neighborly service under the Humble sign.

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U. S. 80 at Spruce Street

From Cattle Range to Cotton Patch

By DON H. BIGGERS

(Continued from last week)

Had these people understood the conditions with which they must contend and known how to plant and cultivate accordingly, instead of their adventure resulting so disastrously they could have now been as their first fancy pictured—happy, prosperous and independent. Such has been the experience and achievement of those who persevered, and what has been with them is no exception to what should reasonably have been the rule. What the early immigrants called a fearful drouth doesn't make the Western Texas farmer of today feel uneasy. There has scarcely been a year since 1881 that big crops could not have been made in Western Texas had the farmers only known what they now know. Last year was one of the driest years known in Western Texas, yet throughout nearly the entire country cotton yielded from a third to a half a bale per acre, and feed crops of all kinds were excellent.

With the reaction of the immigration movement in 1883 Western Texas became the innocent victim of a most unenviable reputation. Producers found appreciative audiences, but those who praised or defended, appealed to deaf ears and found themselves catalogued with Ananias et al. Some of them got what they deserved, for if they told the truth it was accidental and unintentional, while others were martyrs for a country's cause. From 1883 until 1895 there was very little immigration into the country west of Taylor and Jones counties, nor into the Panhandle country, but since 1895 no other portions of the State have had a greater increase in population or material development, nor enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity. Land has advanced in price from \$1 to \$2 per acre to \$7, and as high as \$25 per acre, and with the exception of the rough, arid, unwatered country west of the Pecos river, not a section of school land remains unoccupied. A great deal of it is leased by cattlemen for grazing purposes, over which there has been much bitter contention, litigation and legislation during recent years, the issue being drawn between the cattlemen and actual settlers.

One can spend a few weeks traveling over the plains country and a few other portions of Western Texas, and be convinced that there is still considerable breathing space left. In many instances ranch houses or the homes of actual settlers are ten or twelve miles apart, but the country is dotted with windmills and enclosed with wire fences. It seems a self-evident proposition that the country must become more thickly settled and give homes to a far greater number of people; but it is hoped that this change will continue to come about gradually and that the new condition will be permanent. Those who have learned should be teachers, and those who come should listen.

In sixty-two counties in Western Texas in 1900 there were twelve ranches having from 30,000 to 70,000 head of cattle, eight having from 8,000 to 20,000 head, forty-nine having from 3,000 to 7,000, and one hundred and seventy-four ranches having from 500 to 3,000 cattle, and this is exclusive of the X I T outfit, or syndicate ranch, which had more than 100,000 head of cattle. Since that time there has been some change in this order of things, notably with the X I T ranch, which has sold most, if not all, of its cattle and land in small allotments.

In addition to the changes which improvements have wrought, there have been at least two remarkable changes in the topography of the country. Many sections that were absolutely treeless fifteen or twenty years ago are now covered by a heavy growth of mesquites. This is doubtless due to the fact that since the country has become settled and fenced and grass more valuable greater precautions have been taken to prevent prairie fires, which formerly, caused by carelessness or started by Indians, would sweep over the country, destroying everything but the mesquites, being a slow-growing timber, would not more than get started until they would be destroyed again.

The killing of prairie dogs by the thousands has made another change in the appearance of the country. Where formerly hundreds of acres were covered by prairie dog towns not a burrow is now to be seen.

During recent years a great deal of money has been spent and considerable progress made in the matter of ridding the country of prairie dogs, wolves and jack rabbits, these measures being made necessary for the protection of the range and growing crops against the dogs and rabbits and to protect stock against the wolves. Most of the money has been spent and most of the results accomplished by individuals, although in 1891 the Legislature passed the state bounty law, which made it mandatory upon each county to pay a bounty of \$1 per dozen for prairie dog or jack rabbit scalps, \$1 each for coyote scalps and \$5 each for lobo scalps. At that time there were millions of prairie dogs and fully as many jack rabbits in Western Texas, and to avoid hopeless bankruptcy many counties defied the State and repudiated the county law, and the Legislature of 1893, realized the absurdity of the law, repealed it.

Notwithstanding the activity and money expended in the work of extermination, there are yet millions of prairie dogs, a considerable number of coyotes and a few lobos, but the jack rabbit is rarely ever seen. At one time these rabbits were so numerous that they contributed in a great measure to preventing the growth of mesquites, for during the winter, when the grass was dead, and especially when the ground was covered with snow, they would gnaw all the bark off of the bushes. But in the winter of 1895 some kind of disease broke out among them and the species was almost exterminated throughout the western part of the State.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES AND LAND LEGISLATION

In 1876 what was then known as the territories of Young, Bexar and Tom Green counties embraced a com-

paratively enormous scope of country, extending west to the Pecos river and the line of New Mexico and north to the Red River. West of the Pecos river were the counties of Brewster, Presidio, Pecos and El Paso, spreading over several thousand miles of isolated solitude, government posts and Indian depredation grounds. It would be a difficult task to comprehensively define the boundaries of the territories of Tom Green, Bexar and Young. It was not a solid block of country including everything, for there were exceptions, and the meandering boundaries of these exceptions were more intricate than interesting, and I do not know of anything so important in the history of a deceased boundary line as to justify devoting any considerable space to its obituary. Tom Green county, or territory, as you may please to term it, extended from somewhere down in the vicinity of the Rio Grande north to the present line of the T. & P. railroad, and covered a scope of country a few hundred miles wide, nestled between the territory of Bexar and the Pecos river, and the rest of Western Texas, including a number of created but unorganized counties, was under the dominion of Bexar and Young. Since 1883 twelve counties have been created out of Tom Green, and that county, including "Baker's Neck," is still considerably above the regulation size. West of the Pecos there have been no considerable number of territorial or physical changes. Reeves county was created out of Pecos county in 1883; Jeff Davis, Buchel and Foley out of Presidio in 1887, but the latter two were abolished in 1897 and made a part of Brewster; and Roy Bean, "dealer in spirituous liquors, Justice of the Peace and law west of the Pecos," has been transferred into the great beyond. The legislature carved out the counties and made the territorial changes and held dominion over the same, but no such feeble human power could budge R. Bean. Nothing less powerful than Providence could do that. But finally "Roy," an interesting, amusing, unique, inimitable character, departed this life, leaving a world no worse because he had lived and many people sadder because he had died. His methods of administering justice offended a few, vexed some, but amused many and "gave universal satisfaction," especially when Roy was around. He achieved considerable prominence because of his peculiarities, originality and adaptability to handle any emergency that presented itself. He made, administered and interpreted his own jurisprudence, was guided by no statutory law and wasted no time on technicalities. He wrote no long, learned decisions—just handed them out extemporaneously when occasion required. Roy was Justice of the Peace a long time, but was not continuously elected. His friends played a joke on him once and elected another fellow, but Roy didn't complain or lament. He had a scheme that beat that kind of foolishness. He made some kind of trade with his successful opponent whereby that individual resigned and Roy was appointed to succeed him. Then R. Bean administered a little justice which had a lasting moral effect in his own behalf. He lay for the parties who had been the principals in the joke and one by one they fell by the wayside. For instance, one of them took some friends into Roy's place one day to set 'em up. The bill amounted to one dollar, the party had no change, so he handed Bean a twenty dollar bill. Bean put the bill in the drawer, said nothing, but went on about his business. After waiting a few minutes the customer remarked: "Why don't you give me my change?"

"What change?" unconcernedly questioned Bean.

"That twenty dollars I gave you. My bill ain't but a dollar. I want my money and none of your foolishness."

"Glad you mentioned it. If you ain't in no particular hurry come around next spring, but if you're in a rush maybe I'll have time to consider the matter next week."

That riled the customer and he proceeded to cuss Bean out. That was what Bean had calculated would happen, and when the party had gone far enough, Bean called the court to order, got out his docket, the same being the book on which he kept his bar accounts, and fined the fellow nineteen dollars for using abusive language.

The original boundary lines of El Paso county alone remain intact, and that county now far outranks any other Texas county in size. In fact, it is so large that when it is sunup on the eastern boundary the people are just going to bed in El Paso City. I got this information from a man who lived in El Paso at the time he was talking to me, but I don't think he lives there now, for I understand that when the moral crusade struck that town he was one of the first vices that was run out. It is barely possible that the people of El Paso go to bed earlier now than they used to. But I can say, and substantiate the assertion with indisputable facts, that El Paso county still covers a vast scope of country, which may some day be subdivided into several prosperous thickly populated counties, but El Paso county and destiny must settle the matter between them.

Out of the territories of Young and Bexar the legislature in 1876 created fifty-four counties, each county being named in honor of some distinguished though deceased Texan. At the time it was not safe to name anything in honor of a living statesman. He was apt to bolt the party and thus dishonor his country and forfeit the right to have his name emblazoned on the school geographies and railroad maps. The civil and political status of the dead was permanently fixed, and there was no risk to run in dishing out distinction to their memories. Every man after whom a Texas county has been named is worthy of the veneration, esteem and respect of all generations, but some of the counties that have been named for them wouldn't indicate it. Besides this is a case where inequality is liable to give inferiority the best of it, for the reason that a scope of illustrious statesman and public benefactor, while the same sized scope of fertile valleys and productive prairies may make illustrious some preeminently successful horse trader and ex-member of a vigilance committee. Maybe the legislature knew what it was doing when it named the fifty-four counties created

in 1876, but if so that was the only feature of the case with which it was familiar. The names suit me all right, and if the counties had to be named after persons the legislature probably did the right thing. To have named them after living persons might have resulted adversely for various reasons. First, the men so honored might have gone to the bad, as I have suggested; and second, to have thus honored fifty-four distinguished living Texans might have irreparably offended fifty thousand others, jealous of their own importance and ambitious for everything justly coming to them.

The fifty-four counties created by the legislature of 1876 are at present bounded on the north by Oklahoma and on the west by New Mexico. It is a scope of country five counties wide and ten counties long, the extra four counties being accounted for by the difference in the average size. It is about one hundred and fifty miles from the eastern to the western limit of this tier of counties and about three hundred miles from the northern to the southern limit. The creating act specified that the counties should be blocked off on the map in the land office and that each county should be a certain number of miles square. The curvature of the earth was overlooked in this calculation and the result is that the northern line is about two miles shorter than the southern line. This slight error didn't change the geography of the earth except to the extent of putting several thousand acres of Texas out of existence. It is about the first, but the most insignificant mistake the legislature has made in tampering with land matters in Western Texas. This mistake merely knocked a slice two miles wide at the north line of Dallas county.

In 1876 the legislature passed a law entitled an act to encourage the construction of railroads. This law donated sixteen sections of land for every mile of railroad completed and operated in accordance with certain provisions. I haven't at command the records showing how much land was thus acquired by the railroad companies, but it was an enormous quantity. Most of this land was located throughout Western Texas, the principal portion of it in the fifty-four counties created by the fifteenth legislature, and consisted of every alternate section of the then unappropriated public domain. It is doubtless well that this generosity in the matter of encouragement did not continue indefinitely, and to the equal benefit of all railroads. There are now approximately twelve thousand miles of railway in Texas, and sixteen sections per mile would make a total of 192,000 sections or 122,880,000 acres; to this add six million acres of old land grants and three million acres given the syndicate for building the capitol, and we have a fraction of over 206,032 sections or 131,880,000 acres. In a county thirty miles square there are 900 sections, or 6,760,000 acres. Thus we find it would have taken 229 counties, each thirty miles square, for the State to have liquidated its real estate indebtedness to the railroads, old grants and capitol syndicate. There are about 269 counties in the State, a majority of them less than thirty miles square; therefore Texas wouldn't have any more roads than it has because the encouragement fund would have been exhausted and there wouldn't have been enough public domain left to buy a sidewalk franchise from the capitol building to the intersection of the first street. However, a great many of the principal railways in Texas were not beneficiaries of the Legislature's encouraging generosity. But when we take into consideration the manner in which the public lands have been handled by the powers that be and have been, the wisdom of donating the lands to railroads becomes a consolation. The railroad lands have been sold at reasonable prices, and instances of litigation have been very few. Had the State managed its land as judiciously as the railroads have it could have owned the railroads and in addition thereto have been the richest commonwealth in the world.

In 1879 the legislature passed the first land law of any material consequence insofar as Western Texas was concerned. This law provided that actual settlers could take up one section of arable land or three sections of grazing land, the price to be fixed by appraisal, payable in ten years at ten per cent. The terms and rate of interest were the objectionable features. Poor people could not make the payments nor stand such a high rate of interest. In 1881 the legislature passed what it termed an amendment to the act of 1879, but this was incorrect. It was a mistake instead of an amendment. The act of 1881 is what is known as the seven sections act. It provided that the public school land could be taken up in bodies ranging anywhere from 160 acres to seven sections, and made no kind of distinction between actual settlers, citizens of the state and non-residents. This was a harmful piece of legislation and resulted in far-reaching and deplorable consequences. For instance, a speculator from Chicago immediately appeared in Western Texas and in the name of himself and fifty-seven alleged relatives, father, mother, wife, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins ad infinitum, filed on 406 sections, or 259,840 acres of finest land in Western Texas. Within a few weeks after the land had been awarded to him, his heirs, uncles and aunts, he sold it to two big cattle syndicates for \$2.50 per acre, thus paying the State \$1 per acre and having a net profit of \$389,760. Not a dollar of this profit was invested in Texas, and scarcely an acre of land thus disposed of has been put into cultivation, while all around it are fine farms, good improvements, and well developed land. Such incidents were common and the result is now glaringly apparent.

(Continued next week)

Community Night At Cottonwood

Another "Community Night" program will be held at the Cottonwood school building on Friday night, September 26.

An old fashioned basket lunch will be spread at dusk, to be followed by a musical program. The Polka Dot Boys will be present

and several other bands are also expected.

Plans are also underway to obtain one or two guest speakers for the occasion.

A very cordial invitation is extended to everyone.

—S—

Mrs. C. W. Price of Cross Plains has been hospitalized here since Saturday for medical treatment.

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LONE STAR Agriculture

Released by
The Texas Department of Agriculture

TEXAS DROUGHT RELIEF

The drought of 1952 will be long remembered by Texas farmers as one of the most devastating that has ever hit the state.

In early July, it became apparent that the production of some of the state's major crops would be considerably cut unless rains were received. The saving rain failed to appear and not only did crops suffer, but livestock as well, particularly in West Texas.

The immediate result has been the ruin of more than 2,000 small stock farmers and ranchers. Unless rains are received, and effective measure taken, many thousands more of the smaller operators will be wiped out.

One of the steps taken by the Texas Commissioners of Agriculture was the joint appeal with state officials for emergency relief from the federal government. Consequently, something under 100 counties, principally in the western sector of the state, have been declared a

disaster area.

A program has now been developed which will make hay available at reasonable prices in order to encourage farmers and ranchmen to retain livestock which would otherwise be uneconomical. State and county agricultural mobilization committees have been delegated the responsibility for the over-all policy on this aid. State and County PMA Committees also will be responsible for operation of the program. Purchases and shipment of the hay to stricken areas will be by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

buy legume hay at \$36 per ton, mixed hay at \$32, and grass hay at \$28. All foundation cattle, including dairy stock with steer calves no older than ten months, and sheep, are eligible for hay at these prices. A deposit of \$5 per ton will be required with each order.

Present plans call for the delivery of hay directly from railroad cars. The county committee will arrange with local feed dealers to supervise the unloading and delivery of orders. These orders will be limited to approximately a 30-day supply for each purchaser until all eligible purchasers in the county have received a share.

The County PMA Offices in the various disaster counties will supply hay order blanks. The \$5 per ton deposit should be paid at the same time the order is filled at the PMA office.

Story of a Nation

Research in this important branch of agriculture has been going on for less than 20 years—a relatively short time. Yet with what has been learned, the productivity of our billion-plus acres of grassland could be boosted by two to six times. According to a recent article in Country Gentleman, cattle and sheep could be increased in the West about 50 per cent, in the North Central and Northeast 240 per cent, and in the Southeast 475 per cent.

The farm implement industry has made a tremendous contribution to grassland farming through the development of ingenious machines which save labor and make possible higher yields at the same time. Much of the back-breaking work has been taken out of getting in the hay with the development of field pickups, balers, choppers and blowers. Expensive \$1.00 a pound ladino seed can now be harvested with an amazing self-propelled thresher which picks the clover up off the field, threshes it, cleans the seed, and saves straw for a second run. To top it off, a huge vacuum attachment goes along behind to pick up any seed that may be left on the ground. Use of such machinery has boosted output by as much as one-third.

The North Side News of Jerome, Idaho, devoted a lead editorial to a railroad which serves that region. It said on occasion it found cause to criticize the line, but that it is "deeply concerned over the welfare of the railroad which has built this great state." It then pointed out that the railroad paid over \$3,600,000 in net taxes in Idaho last year, and observed, "Quite a sum of money for the maintenance of schools, county government and the life of this community. We would all have to dig a little deeper to defray these costs of government were it not for the revenue of the railroad flowing into the coffers of local government."

This is true in every state of the Union, to a greater or lesser

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degree. In the early days, the Iron Horse brought civilization with it, and made possible the settlement and development of a vast continent that had been largely wilderness. Today that Iron Horse—bigger, faster, better, more dependable than ever—keeps the civilization going and pays great sums of money in taxes in the process.

Farmer, manufacturer, worker, storekeeper, housewife, in one way or another, directly and indirectly, look to the railroads to perform without fail duties which are essential to life as we know it. No one minimizes the services rendered by other and newer forms of transportation. But iron rails bind this continent together and keep the bulk

of its commerce flowing from the centers of production to the far-flung centers of consumption.

The story of the railroad is, to a remarkable extent, the story of the nation.

Mrs. John Kellner and her sister, Mrs. John Cook, both of Putnam, were business visitors in Baird on Saturday. Mrs. Kellner is a teacher in the Putnam school.

The following Sisters attended the Rebekah Lodge at Ballinger on Thursday evening, September 11: Ellen McGowan, Alice Crutchfield, Hazel Johnson, Mary Kehrer, Susie Smith and Katherine Hinds.

Guard Health of School-Age Youth

AUSTIN — Rheumatic fever and its complication, rheumatic heart disease, probably disable more school age children than any other cause except accidents, declared Dr. Geo. W. Cox, State Health Officer.

Rheumatic fever is a well known enemy of children, still physicians do not know exactly what causes it. It usually appears about two weeks after an infection caused by germs of the streptococcus such as tonsillitis, scarlet fever or sore throat. Some children appear more susceptible than others and this trait seems to run in families.

Rheumatic fever can occur in any surroundings, but it is most common among children living in poor and crowded homes, and among children who do not get enough of what is called the protective foods such as milk, eggs, meat, butter, fresh fruits, vegetables and the like.

Rheumatic fever actually has no symptoms that are all its own. A few of the group of symptoms the doctor looks for are: persistent fever, poor appetite, tiredness, failure to gain weight, paleness, repeated nosebleed and especially pain and inflammation that moves from joint to joint.

Rheumatic fever is a disease that may affect any part of the body—skin, joints, blood vessels,

heart or brain—but usually it is the heart that is most seriously affected. Unless they are prevented by good management, the acute attacks have a tendency to come back again and again. When this happens, the valves of the heart are usually affected. Sometimes so slightly that the child is not handicapped; sometimes so seriously that the child dies. The present day treatment of rheumatic fever is directed at two things. First, reducing the risk of heart damage from an acute attack by bed rest and appropriate treatment with drugs. Second, doing everything possible to prevent another attack after recovery from the first.

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RECIPE OF THE WEEK

By Mary Lee Taylor

Hamburger Steaks

Broadcast: September 20, 1952

1 lb. ground lean beef
1 cup bread crumbs, 2 days old
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper

1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
1/2 cup catsup
1/2 cup Fat Milk
4 large onion slices, 1/2 inch thick
3 Tablespoons hot fat

Mix beef, crumbs, salt, pepper, mustard, catsup and milk. With wet hands, shape into 4 patties about 3/4 inch thick. Brown onion slices slowly on both sides in fat in skillet. Remove onions and save. Brown patties slowly on one side. Turn and top with onion slices. Continue cooking until patties are brown on underside. Serve hot. Makes 4 servings.

CHOICE MEATS

<p>Fresh Dressed FRYERS lb. 59c</p> <p>Midwest SLICED BACON lb. 49c</p> <p>Fresh, Lean PORK ROAST lb. 49c</p>	<p>Sugar Cured JOWLS lb. 29c</p> <p>Small Size PICNIC HAMS lb. 49c</p> <p>Fresh Dressed HENS lb. 49c</p>
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