

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST
BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Baird Star.

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

VOLUME NO. 30.

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

NO. 22

WHITE SPRING HATS

Of course you want
one White Hat this
Spring

Aristen Gage

is the newest style
and the correct ex-
pression of good taste
Come in and see the
White Hats



B. L. BOYDSTUN

THE PLACE WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

HARRY MEYER PASSES AWAY AFTER LINGERING ILLNESS

Harry Meyer, one of Baird's most popular citizens died Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 and interment was made at Ross Cemetery Thursday at 2 o'clock. Harry Meyer was a prominent Mason both in York and Scotch Rite. He was a member of Abilene Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar, a member of Dallas Consistory and Hella Temple (Shrine). Only a year or so ago the 33d Hon. was conferred on him at Dallas. He was buried by Baird Lodge No. 522 A. F. & A. M. and Abilene Commandery in full regalia acting as escort. Religious services were conducted by Dr. Collier. Prominent Masons from other towns attended the funeral. Besides the members, some 20 or more, Knights Templar of Abilene, Mr. J. L. Stephens 33d Hon. Secretary Dallas Consistory A. S. R. Dallas, Maj. Watters, of Moran, J. A. Wagoner, C. S. Boyles and others of Cross Plains.

The Masonic procession that attended the funeral was possible the largest ever seen in Baird.

A good, true man has gone to his reward. Peace to his memory. Mr.

Meyer is survived by his wife, one sister, Mrs. Annie Stellman, of Galveston, and several neices and nephews. To the wife, who is left alone in the world, and the other relatives we tender sincere sympathy.

In the death of Harry Meyer the writer has lost one of the best and most unselfish friends he ever had, and later we will publish a memorial that we do not feel like writing just now, even if we could get it in THE STAR this week

Harry Meyer was born in Galveston, May 3, 1849 and was buried on the 68th anniversary of his birth.

BAPTIST PROTRACTED MEETING

Rev. R. A. Scranton, Pastor of the Baptist Church began a protracted meeting Sunday. The attendance is good, the singing is fine, as the Baptist have one of the best choirs in the city, and they are assisted by good singers from other churches.

Rev. Scranton is preaching some splendid sermons and it is worth while for any one to hear him, whether the belong to the church or not. A number of conversions are reported. Old Folks Day was ob-

-Newest Patterns-

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

LET ME BE YOUR TAILOR

N. O. BURSON

Fine Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing, Etc.

SUNDAY SCHOOL REPORT

Sunday, April 29th, 1917.	
Baptist Sunday School.	
Number present	186
Collection	\$4.06
Methodist Sunday School.	
Number present	138
Collection	\$4.38
Presbyterian Sunday School	
Number present	114
Collection	\$3.85
Church of Christ Sunday School.	
Number present	89
Collection	3.50
Chapters	786
Total Attendance	527
Total Collection	\$15.79

R. J. Harris, of Admiral returned last night from Garland, Dallas county, where he went to visit his old time friend, Ben Williams, who is sick and has been for sometime, but Mr. Harris said he found him much better than he expected. Mr. Williams, who formerly lived near Putnam, has many friends here. Ben Williams is a splendid, manly man, and we do hope he will be spared many years yet to his family and friends.

FLAG RAISING

At 2 p. m. today there will be a patriotic parade and flag raising at the City Hall. The parade will start at the School House at 2 p. m. and end at the City Hall where the Fire boys have erected a flag pole 98 feet high. A nice program has been arranged for the occasion.

PIANO RECITAL

On last Friday night Miss Lora Franklin presented her pupils in recital at the Presbyterian Church. They were assisted by Miss Helen Walker, also Mr. J. K. Westbrook, of Abilene. Mr. Westbrook is an accomplished whistler and added much to the pleasure of the entertainment. Every number on the program was well rendered. There was a large crowd present.

Mrs. R. E. Wathen, formerly of Baird, but late of El Paso, have moved back to Baird where they will make their home. Maj. R. E. Wathen died at El Paso last year we believe.

The Comadot

THE NEW STORE

New Goods are being received almost every day. We want all of our old customers and all the new ones that will, to come and see us when you need anything to wear. Dont forget the place, but watch this space. If we have not got it we will get it for you.

W. D. BOYDSTUN, Mgr.

COOKED FOOD SALE

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will hold a Cooked Food sale at B. L. Boydston's store on Saturday afternoon.

Buell Jones, of Big Springs, came down Thursday, to attend the funeral of Harry Meyer.

Mr. Fred Bailey, of Weatherford, is visiting his nephew, H. M. Bailey and wife, this week.

Joe Fraser, assistant postmaster, at Colorado, is visiting his father, Dr. S. T. Fraser, this week.

Maj. G. W. Watters and others of Moran, attended the funeral of Harry Meyer, Thursday.

Sam Fraser, who is traveling salesman for a St. Louis music house, visited his parents, Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Fraser.

Mr. J. C. Weakley, partner with, patron and friend of Harry Meyer 36 years ago accompanied by his wife, arrived by auto from Brownwood, yesterday to attend the funeral of his old friend and companion of his young manhood.

served Thursday and a great time reported. Services are held at 10 o'clock in the morning and 7:45 each night. We hope every church member will give their aid and support to the meeting, and that every person not a member of any church will attend. You are missing more than you realize if you do not attend the services. Rev. Scranton is preaching some as good sermons as we ever heard, and we hope every unsaved person in Baird will hear him. If you go once you will want to go again. We do not say this to flatter Bro. Scranton, we do not have much of a reputation as a taffy dispenser. Some say we often dispense more wormwood than anything else. We usually say what we believe whether people like it or not. Bro. Scranton preaches like it comes from his heart, and we say so because such preaching should arouse the christians and interest the sinner. Of course Baird has other able ministers and we believe all are assisting in the meeting.

Hal Ramsey and Drew Baum, two more Baird's boys have joined the navy and are now in Chicago.

MAXWELL

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

PRICE: Touring Car \$690.

Roadster 675.

Delivered

J. H. TERRELL

Phone 91

Baird, Texas

FOOD SUPPLY ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

INCREASED PRODUCTION, PREVENTION OF WASTE AND CONSERVATION IS THE AIM.

PRICES OFFER THE PROBLEM

Plan is to Confer Wide Powers on Department of Agriculture, Even to Extent of Fixing Prices.

Washington.—The food supply question, with all its angles, plans for increasing production, the prevention of waste and the conservation of crops, will now engage the attention of congress as a part of the government's war program, and resolutions introduced by Senator Gore and Representative Lever, chairman of the respective committees, seek to confer wide powers upon the department of agriculture in carrying out the national policy.

Already the agricultural department has under way a campaign among farmers to stimulate production, and with it is being urged the city garden campaign for the production of vegetables that will more readily meet the needs of the people at home. The government does not fear in any sense overproduction in the staple crops. The United States practically is the only country the agricultural facilities of which can not be interfered with, and a world-wide demand awaits its products.

Price-Fixing to Come Later.

The question of price-fixing, by far the most revolutionary step of the war touching the country in an economical way, is not dealt with in the resolutions offered, but is to be a part of legislation soon to follow, and, as forecast by members of congress, will embrace the maximum as well as the minimum prices. As a stimulation to production it has been regarded as essential to fix the minimum price farmers are to receive for their crops, but the big problem which congress will be asked to face is that dealing with the price to the consumer.

French War Mission to See U. S.

Washington.—France's war mission left Washington Thursday on a tour of eastern and middle western states and arranged to give its members an opportunity to see as much of the country as possible within a limited time. The distinguished Frenchmen went directly to Chicago from Washington and later will visit Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The itinerary was determined upon after hundreds of invitations had been received by the mission from all sections of the United States.

U. S. Oil Supply Ship Sunk by Sub.

London.—The American oil tank steamer Vacuum has been sunk. The captain and part of the crew and the naval lieutenant and nine American gunners are missing. The Vacuum was sunk by a German submarine on Saturday, while on her way to the United States. The chief mate and 27 men, including three of the American navy gunners, have been landed. A boat containing the master of the ship and the remainder of the crew, together with the lieutenant and nine gunners, is missing.

FRENCH GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE.

New Battle Opens Along Front of Four Miles With Capture of Trenches.

London.—The expected battle in the Champagne region of France, following days of acute gun preparation by the French forces, which was answered almost shot for shot by the Germans, at last has broken. Seemingly synchronizing it with the somewhat lessened activity on the part of the British against the Germans on the Arras front, the French Monday eastward from Rheims started an attack over a front of about four miles from the south of Belin to the east of Monte Carnillet and captured several fortified German trenches.

Delivered at midday, the offensive was swift and sharp and at its conclusion the French line had been driven forward into territory previously occupied by the enemy to depths ranging relatively from 500 to 1,000 yards. Simultaneously, to the eastward, a thrust by the French northeast of Mont Haut netted them a gain of about two-thirds of a mile and placed them virtually astride of the Moronvillers-Nauroy road.

Brazil and Argentina Remain Neutral

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The question of Argentina's attitude in the war was debated in a stormy session of the national congress of Socialists, during which several fist fights occurred. The congress adopted a declaration in favor of absolute neutrality.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil.—The Brazilian government issued a proclamation of neutrality in respect to the war between the United States and Germany.

LUTHER BURBANK



Luther Burbank, the wizard of the vegetable world, photographed on his farm in California.

GERMAN TRENCH TAKEN OVER A MILE FRONT

BRITISH TROOPS PRESS FORWARD IN GREAT OFFENSIVE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

London (Sunday).—The three-mile stretch of territory from Arleux-en-Gohelle to Gavrelle still is the scene of great battles for supremacy between the British and the Germans. The British continue to hold the advantage.

Another trench system—a barrier to the forward march of Field Marshal Haig's forces toward Douai—has been taken over a front of a mile in most sanguinary fighting.

The Germans resisted strongly, but King George's men would not be denied and soon drove out the defenders. Counterattacks by the Germans were unavailing and at the close of the day the British were in full possession of their new gain.

Canadians Hold Arleux-En-Gohelle. When dawn broke over the battle field Sunday it found the Canadians holding tenaciously to Arleux-En-Gohelle, captured Saturday in a thrilling battle. Their night had not been a restful one, for the Germans threw a heavy counter-attack against them that required hard work to put down with rifle and machine gun fire—a task, which, however, Canadians successfully executed, inflicting heavy casualties upon the Germans.

1,000 Germans Captured.

Since the recommencement of the offensive Saturday the number of prisoners taken by the British has materially increased, nearly 1,000 Germans having been sent to the prison camps back of the firing line up to Sunday evening.

From the bend in the line northeast of Soissons well into the Champagne the air resounds with the roar of the big guns of the French and Germans. There still is little infantry activity throughout these regions.

AMERICAN LINER SINKS A SUB.

Steamer Mongolia Fired on U-Boat as it Was About to Torpedo Her in British Waters.

London.—Captain Rice of the American steamship Mongolia, which arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war of the United States and had sunk a German submarine. The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the great liner in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit and that there was every reason to believe it was destroyed. The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

Mexico Threatens to Arrest Germans.

Washington.—Official advices to the state department said the Mexican government had warned Germans in Mexico that any concentration of Germans near the American border will be followed immediately by their arrest. In conveying this notice, the Mexican authorities explained that they could do no less in view of the fact that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States. Officials here were gratified by the first practical manifestation of Mexico's proclaimed neutrality.

120 Men Entombed in Colorado Mine

Trinidad, Colo.—There is no escape for 120 or more men caught behind the fire in the Hastings mine of the Victor American Fuel company near Ludlow, and it is expected that all have perished. Rescue crews reported that they cannot reach the entombed men because of wreckage. Superintendent Cameron said that he had little hope of saving any of the men who were in the mine when an explosion occurred Friday morning. It is not known how many were caught.

SELECTIVE DRAFT BILL PASSES BY BIG VOTE

VOLUNTEER PLAN DECISIVELY DEFEATED WHEN CONGRESS AGREES WITH PRESIDENT.

ROOSEVELT IS RECOGNIZED

Senate Amendment Would Authorize Him to Raise Four Infantry Divisions for Service in Europe.

Washington.—By overwhelming majorities both the senate and house passed Saturday night the administration bill to raise a war army by selective draft.

The final roll calls brought into line behind the bill many senators and representatives who had fought for the volunteer system until routed by decisive defeat of volunteer amendments earlier in the day in both houses.

The senate, which had voted down the volunteer plan, 69 to 18, passed the bill by a vote of 81 to 8. In the house the vote against the volunteer plan was 313 to 109 and that by which the bill itself was passed, 397 to 24.

Must Go to Conference.

As passed by the senate, the measure provides for the draft of men between the ages of 21 and 27 years, while in the house measure the age limits are fixed as 21 and 40. This and lesser discrepancies will be threshed out in conference so that the bill may be in the hands of the president as quickly as possible. The war department already has completed plans for carrying it into effect.

Recognition for Roosevelt.

Senator Harding's amendment to the bill designed to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions to go to the European battle front, was adopted by the senate, 56 to 31. Many Democrats voted for the amendment.

The amendment does not specifically mention Colonel Roosevelt, but its purpose has been understood, and its author referred to the fact that it would permit the former president to raise troops to go to Europe. It was not discussed at length.

Can Call Other Volunteers.

The senate also accepted, 53 to 35, an amendment by Senator Fall of New Mexico authorizing the president to call into service three or more regiments of mounted volunteers for service on the Mexican border or in any foreign country the president may direct.

Increase Soldiers' Pay.

Both senate and house adopted amendments just before the final roll calls which would greatly increase the pay of enlisted men during the war. The house provision would make their pay \$30 a month and that approved by the senate would fix it at \$29 a month. The present pay is only \$15.

Among the more important amendments adopted by the house was one empowering the president to exempt from the draft in his discretion persons engaged in agricultural work.

TO RAISE ARMY OF 2 MILLION.

Details of Putting Selective Draft Law into Effect Are Worked Out.

Washington.—When enactment of the selective draft war bill was apparently assured, the war department began preparing to set machinery in motion without delay to produce under the measure within two years a trained army of 2,000,000 men.

Within ten days after the bill is signed, every township in the country will be registering its young men for duty and work will have begun on the 16 training cantonments or camps where preparation of the forces for war will start in August or September. Sites for the cantonment have been selected tentatively, and already plans made for the concentration of the troops assigned to each.

Details were not disclosed, but it is known that registration will be carried on through sheriffs and other county officials, aided by postmasters or other federal agencies where that seems advisable.

With the rolls of those liable for service complete, the task of selecting the men to go in the first increment of 500,000 will begin. It has been suggested that this be done by means of the county jury wheel.

1,600,000 Tons Sunk in Two Months.

Amsterdam.—In the first two months of unrestricted warfare shipping to the amount of more than 1,600,000 tons was sunk by the Germans. Dr. Karl Helfferich, German secretary of the interior, told the Reichstag main committee, asserting the submarine campaign to be a great success.

Wisconsin Senate Expels Socialist.

Madison, Wis.—Senator Frank Raguse, Milwaukee Socialist, was expelled from the Wisconsin senate for contempt, disorderly behavior and conduct unbecoming a senator of Wisconsin, in making a disloyal statement on the floor of the senate. The vote was 39 to 3. Senator Raguse and two other Socialists voting against the resolution. The statements which brought about the expulsion were made during a debate on a resolution to print 50,000 copies of President Wilson's message.

MICHAEL V. RODZIANKO



M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian duma, headed the executive committee of duma members which seized the reins of government in Russia.

ALLIES WANT TO GET \$400,000,000 A MONTH

McADOO'S PROGRAM CALLS FOR EXPENDITURE OF PRACTICALLY ALL MONEY IN U. S.

Washington.—Preliminary reports to the treasury department, upon which Secretary McAdoo will base his recommendations to the president as to the size of the first bond issue under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance law, indicate that the United States will be called upon to finance the allies to the extent of at least \$400,000,000 and possibly \$500,000,000 a month.

The tentative program also calls for the expenditure of virtually every dollar of the borrowed money in this country for foodstuffs, munitions, coal, clothing, railway equipment and other supplies.

The statements, still incomplete and subject to revision, indicate the following tentative needs:

For Great Britain, \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a month; for France, from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; for Russia, a sum undetermined but up to \$100,000,000 a month, depending largely upon the ability of manufacturing plants in this country to meet her demands; for Italy, about \$50,000,000 a month.

Should these requirements be met in their entirety the \$3,000,000,000 available for lending the allies would be exhausted in from six to seven and one-half months. It is likely, however, that the preliminary estimates can be pared down to a point where, without omitting essentials, the huge loan could be made to cover requirements for a much longer period of time, possibly for one year.

One Billion Needed Before June 30.

Should the government decide to finance the allies to the extent of \$500,000,000 worth a month, approximately \$1,000,000,000 would be needed to meet the requirements prior to June 30, the date upon which the first periods of the bond issues probably will be available.

Big Loans to France and Italy.

President Wilson has approved requests from France and Italy for immediate financial aid, and from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 will be loaned them within the next few days.

In the case of Italy, arrangements have been made for the transfer of the money. While the amount has not been divulged, it is understood to be between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

France will receive between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000, probably the larger amount.

Loans About \$500,000,000.

With the completion of these transactions, the total of the government's loans to the allies will approximate \$500,000,000. There is every indication that at least \$500,000,000 more will be loaned the allies before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, and the amount may run to \$1,000,000,000 more, bringing the grand total of America's loans during the first three months of the war up to \$1,500,000,000. At this rate \$6,000,000,000 a year would be put out, or double the sum provided for in the war finance law.

United States to Send 1,000 Surgeons.

Washington.—Plans for sending 1,000 American surgeons to Europe for service in the allied armies were announced by the general medical board of the council of national defense. The men will be picked by the American college of surgeons and the aim is to have them on the firing line within three months.

40 Vessels Sunk by Subs Last Week

London.—The weekly statement of vessels sunk, as made public, shows that 40 vessels of over 1,600 tons each were sent to the bottom by mines or submarines. Weekly shipping returns: Arrivals 2,586, sailings 2,621. The report shows the greatest number of merchant vessels reported sunk. The report also shows that more vessels were successful in evading attacks, 27 against 19, the previous high figure during any week.

HOUSE FAVORS USING GRAIN ONLY AS FOOD

BAGBY ASSERTS OBJECT IS NOT ONE FOR MORE BREAD, BUT FOR LESS LIQUOR.

COLLEGE BUDGETS ARE CUT

C. I. A. Suffers Most at Hands of Those Leading Movement for Retrenchment and Economy.

Austin.—After some debate, the house adopted by a vote of 65 to 55 the resolution urging the president to prohibit the use of grains for any but food purposes. Numerous amendments were offered and promptly defeated. Mr. Bagby addressed the house, urging that they show their true colors and do not hide behind a cloak of patriotism to achieve the object of prohibition. He said the resolution was not for more bread, but for less liquor.

Tuesday's session was given to the consideration of the eleemosynary section of the appropriation bill. The house appropriations committee proposed to eliminate duplicate extension work in the A. & M. college and the department of agriculture, also in the university.

Only \$230,480 was cut out of the A. & M. budget by the house committee, and \$23,590 taken out of the experimental station budgets. The senate committee reduced the A. & M. budget by \$181,530.

The first-year budget for the A. & M. aggregated \$1,025,555 and the senate committee cut it to \$481,805. The second-year budget was \$846,955, and it was cut to \$572,215.

The university of Texas was left practically intact at \$894,611, respectively for the two years by the senate committee.

C. I. A. Budgets Reduced.

At the college of Industrial Arts the senate committee reduced the first year's budget from \$565,256 to \$344,690, and second year from \$494,490 to \$163,590. The house reduced it only \$153,625 for the two years.

The final totals provide for an appropriation of \$2,865,905.34 for the first year and \$2,536,395.90 for the second year for the state's educational institutions.

Bakers Say 15c Bread Loaf Coming

Dallas.—That the 15c loaf of bread is a probability of the very near future, was the almost unanimous opinion expressed by the delegates to the annual convention of the Master Bakers' association of Texas during the sessions here. With the bakers selling now on the basis of the price paid for flour a few months ago, when the cost was at least a third lower, the advance can not long be delayed, according to opinions expressed. The convention went on record as willing to do all in its power to aid in the conservation of food supplies, but as opposed to any plan of substitution that would lower the food value of their products.

\$30,000 Fire at Abilene.

Abilene.—Fire originating from lightning did damage estimated at \$30,000 at the plant of the Texas company. The plant was destroyed, together with 12,000 gallons of gasoline, two carloads of lubricants, a carload of roofing and other materials.

\$100,000 Fire at Oakwoods.

Palestine.—The little town of Oakwoods, 18 miles west of here in Leon county, was almost wiped out by fire which broke out in the business section. A whole block was gutted before the flames could be controlled and perhaps \$100,000 worth of stocks and buildings were burned with about half insured.

Cloudburst Does Damage.

Dallas.—Numerous bridges were washed out and roads badly damaged by cloudburst in the northern part of Dallas county Thursday morning, according to reports. The rainfall amounted to a waterspout in places, it was reported. A large steel bridge near Farmers branch was washed out.

Supplying Dairy Cows to Farmers

Canadian.—The Canadian chamber of commerce has completed arrangements by which many of the farmers of Hemphill county will receive Holstein milk cows for their farms. About 100 cows have been spoken for and it is expected that at least 300 cows will be bought for September delivery.

1,000 Bushels of Wheat Burns.

Petrolia.—The elevator plant of the Wichita Mill and Elevator company of this place was destroyed by fire, together with 1,000 bushels of wheat. The loss will reach \$7,500, which was covered by insurance.

Interurban Company Chartered.

Austin.—A charter has been granted by the state department to the Standard Utilities Construction company, which is organized for the purpose of constructing, acquiring, maintaining and operating a line of electric railway from Dallas in a northwesterly direction through Dallas and Denton counties by way of Denton to Sildell, Wise county, an estimated distance of 58 miles. The headquarters of the company will be at Denton. The capital stock is \$100,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE PLANS TO ENFORCE ECONOMY

Effort Will Be Made to Eliminate Appropriation for Warehouse Department.

Austin.—It is authoritatively learned that a determined fight will be made in the house to abolish the state warehouse and marketing department by eliminating all appropriations therefor in the bill carrying maintenance for the state departments.

Other Estimates to Be Cut.

The bureau of labor statistics may come in for a reduction from its estimates, the house committee having cut the budget salary of the commissioner from \$3,600 to \$2,400.

Another department destined for reduction in estimates is that of agriculture. It asks for \$182,250 annually, against \$99,100 for each of the current two years, or nearly double. The warehouse department is asking for \$15,750 a year, a decrease of \$17,000 each year.

Heavy appropriations have been asked by the state health department and there is some talk of reduction in that direction.

The house appropriation committee has finished its educational bill, had it introduced and reported for printing and later consideration. It carries \$6,675,215 as compared to \$7,880,527 asked by the institutions.

To Invest in Treasury Certificates.

The senate adopted a concurrent resolution authorizing the state treasurer to invest so much of the \$7,000,000 of unappropriated cash in the treasury as he may deem advisable in United States government short time certificates, bearing 3 per cent interest.

WANT TO BUY U.S. CERTIFICATES

Edwards Urges Investment of \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000 As Patriotic Act

Austin.—State Treasurer J. M. Edwards has addressed a letter to the legislature with the following suggestions, action on which has been taken in the house.

"As the United States government is issuing and placing on the market \$200,000,000 in treasury certificates bearing 3 per cent interest, redeemable on June 30, this year, it has occurred to me that it would be a patriotic act if the legislature of this state would pass a law authorizing the state treasurer to invest from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of the state's funds, now lying idle in the treasury, in such certificates.

"At a rate of 3 per cent each million dollars invested would bring in to the state treasury \$5,000, at the end of sixty days, or when these certificates are cashed by the United States government."

Storm Damage at Denison at \$25,000.

Denison.—Damage roughly estimated at \$25,000 was done here Friday night by a windstorm. The wind came from the west and veered to the north, dipping here and there and damaging property with each dip. Following the windstorm rain fell in torrents, flooding the streets, overflowing storm sewers and in some instances flooding lower floors on Main street.

American Trade Not Lessened.

Washington.—Notwithstanding the German submarine campaign, American exports in March reached a value of \$551,278,000, which has been exceeded only once, last January, the best month in the country's history. Imports of \$270,484,000 set a new American record.

Lightning Causes \$75,000 Oil Fire.

Galveston.—During a heavy rain storm Friday night lightning struck tank No. 3 near the 'Producers' Oil refinery, one mile south of the city limits, setting fire to 50,000 barrels of crude oil. Rain continued to fall in sheets, rendering efforts to stop the fire futile. The loss was about \$75,000.

Allen Chairman University Regents

Austin.—The board of regents of the university of Texas at a meeting here reorganized by electing Wilbur P. Allen of Austin, chairman, and J. W. Butler of Clifton, vice chairman, both having been recently appointed regents by Governor Ferguson.

Noian County Food Crops

Decker.—At the request of the state department of agriculture, the farmers in this vicinity unanimously agreed to do their part in growing food and feed crops. As a result a large increase in acreage will be planted.

Brownwood Wheat Brings \$3.

Brownwood.—Six hundred bushels of wheat sold here for \$3 a bushel, the highest price ever paid in this county and probably in the state for the product.

Dallas County Bonds Approved.

Austin.—The attorney general's department has approved an issue of \$500,000 of Dallas county bridge and road bonds, payable within 40 years, 10-year option and bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest.

Texas Company Pays Franchise Tax.

Austin.—Secretary of State Bartlett has received from the Texas company a check for \$20,394.75 in payment of its annual franchise tax on capital stock of \$55,000,000 and surplus of about \$10,000,000.

FURNITURE!

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

Baird, Texas

GEO. B. SCOTT

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Physician and Surgeon
Office Over Hohnes Drug Store
BAIRD, TEXAS

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS

NEWHOME



NO OTHER LIKE IT. NO OTHER AS GOOD.
Purchase the "NEWHOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you pay. The elimination of repair expense by superior workmanship and best quality of material insures life-long service at right price. Least on having the "NEWHOME".
WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
Knows the world over for superior sewing quality. Not sold under any other name.
THE NEWHOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.
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Last Chance!

Baird Star Maps

THREE MAPS—TEXAS, OKLAHOMA & OLD MEXICO

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

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You may never get so valuable a Texas map alone for five times the price of this. We paid \$8.90 a few years ago for a Texas map with not half the information this map contains.

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The Baird Star

The Home Lumber Co.

ALL HOME PEOPLE

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

W. M. COFFMAN, Manager
Baird, Texas

DESIGN RESIDENCE TO FIT BACKGROUND

Satisfaction With Your Home Heightened if the Place Is Beautiful.

NEAT DWELLING DESCRIBED

Plant Dark Leaved Shrubbery Near Structure and Make Foundation of Dark Texture Brick for Most Pleasing Results.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

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

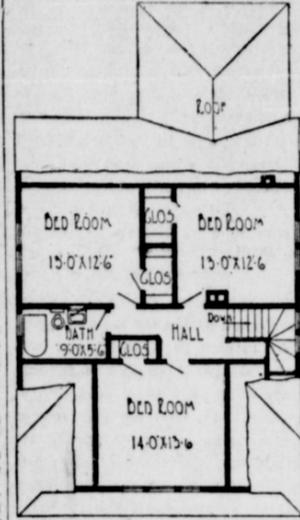
There is, of course, a direct relation between the house and its surroundings. By this we mean that either the surroundings must be laid out for the house, or, as in the case where a spot of special natural beauty is selected for the building site, the house must be designed for the surroundings. The latter case obtains in some small towns and in country estates. The former case, or a compromise between the two, exists in the larger towns and cities.

Perhaps it is not the case in this country so much as it is in some of the European countries, but the fact is true, nevertheless, that for the lover of beauty both natural and architectural, the small town which has been situated where nature has furnished plenty of trees, a pleasing topography and clear-watered streams—such a town offers the best possible site for the building of a home. The point is this: It is cheaper and usually more satisfactory to let nature furnish the attractive surroundings and model the home into the background, than to build the background for the home.

Not that those who have studied in the subject of scenic architecture

loneliness. Therein lies the greatest advantage of the beautiful small town. Habits do not have to be changed, friendships may be formed and the normal conditions of life exist. The man who owns an isolated summer home seldom goes there with his family alone—he crowds the house full of friends (or if he doesn't his wife does). And what is the reason? Simply that "I" is not used when the real pleasures of life are being discussed; the correct pronoun is "We."

What of the case in which nature has not contributed and the means are not available to supply the deficit artificially? The case is not hopeless! By proper architectural treatment a house may be placed on a 50-foot lot which is by no means devoid of beauty. True, it is largely up to the house itself, since little can be expected of the surroundings. The architect, in this case, can hardly hope to obtain pleasing re-



sults if the size of the house required is large. When a structure of moderate size is called for, his skill will enable him to so design it that it will appear smaller than it really is.

The attractiveness of a house which will yield well to a decorative treatment such as that shown in the accompanying view cannot be questioned. The white lower portion, in contrast



Seven-Room Family House.

are not able to produce pleasing surroundings for the house, for they have proved their ability to do so. Because it is impossible for some lovers of beauty to go where nature has provided it, the work of the landscape architect is very important. The small town blessed with natural beauty is, then, not so much to be considered as the only possible site for the building of a beautiful home as it is to be considered as a spot which offers advan-

with the upper dark portion, is very pleasing and always gives the impression of brightness that goes with well-kept premises. The upper part of the walls is finished with shingles, while the lower walls are faced with beveled siding. The porch is built into the house and fitted in a manner which gives an air of privacy. A set of screens may be used on this porch during the summer time, these to be taken out during the winter and glass sash inserted in their place. The porch will then act as a blanket to protect the front of the house from winter winds.

The small vestibule in which the staircase is built has a cased opening into the living room. The fireplace in this room is tucked cozily into a corner and a little seat is built against the wall at one side of it. A cased opening leads back to the dining room, which is built into the corner of the house—the ideal situation for this room. A first-floor bedroom, which would make an excellent den if not needed for other purposes, is entered from the dining room.

The kitchen with its connecting pantry is well arranged to meet the demands of the critical housewife. A work table is built beneath the pantry window and the cupboards are handily located on either side. The refrigerator may be placed in the pantry, and an opening is provided so that it is led from the landing at the top of the short flight of steps leading from the grade entrance.

Three very large bedrooms are provided on the second floor. Each has a generous closet fitted with shelves at both ends. The bath is centrally located off the hall at the head of the stairs.

The view also shows a neat and inexpensive two-car garage built on the rear lot line. The garage is painted white to conform with the lower part of the house with which it is in line.

A house finished as this one is, requires the use of dark-leaved shrubbery near the building. The reason is that the upper dark walls need to be balanced by a mass of dark color near the ground. The effect is carried along by building the foundation walls above grade of some dark-colored material such as may be found among the many patterns of modern rough-texture face brick.

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 MAY 6

JESUS THE SERVANT OF ALL

LESSON TEXT—John 13:1-15.
GOLDEN TEXT—And whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.—Mk. 10:44.

This lesson is really a continuation of the latter part of the lesson of last week, for the glory of Jesus is his unselfishness whereby he wrought out redemption for mankind.

I. Selfishness Amid Holy Surroundings (vv. 1-11). The world does not appreciate Jesus. It never has. "His own," the Jews, did not appreciate him. We are considering him today as he was about to depart from the world that had despised and rejected him to one that appreciated him (Heb. 1:4). The development. Verse 2 tells of the Satanic suggestion that came to the heart of Judas. In it was personal desire, and, connected with it, human conspiracy. The coming to this upper room has been pointed out by a man bearing a pitcher (Mk. 14:12-16), the pitcher being suggestive of the Holy Spirit which was about to come in the place of the visible Christ, and it is in the midst of such sacred surroundings as this that Satan enters the hearts of students. This is a suggestion as to the power of environment. Environment is an aid, but it does not produce effective safety. No moment is too holy for Satanic suggestion. Jesus knew that the hour was come when he was to depart out of the world. "Having loved his own, he loved them to the end." Even though the Father had given all things into his hands, still it was necessary for him to teach the disciples once more, and finally, the lesson of humility. He knew and remembered the strife among the disciples (Luke 22:24-28). Doctor Bonard's famous dream, analyzing zeal as being made up of ambition, pride and elements other than the love of God is worthy of consideration in this connection. We need to realize the danger of selfishness even in our service for God. Have we examined our motives? If the consequences of our superiority, either of rank or ability, tempts us to shirk the lowliest of services, it is time for God's children to recall this scene, and remember that "the servant is not greater than his Lord." Peter's strong protest (v. 8) brings out the fact that the washing by Christ of the disciples' feet was deeper than merely the outward application of water (See Rom. 8:9).

II. Service, the Evidence of Divine Humility (vv. 12-15). (1) This service was tender. Jesus had all things (v. 3), yet he became the servant of all. (2) It was for all. All needed a washing. All the disciples needed to learn, and all servants must learn, to obey. (3) It signified sanctification. We are saved once for all, but we are constantly being stained by our contact with sin in the world; hence the need of renewed cleansing. New light reveals new need of cleansing. (4) It signified deity. Jesus read the thoughts of his disciples. He became their servant that in years to come they might know the meaning of service. He became their example, and in years to come they remembered his knowledge and service. (6) It was for "his own." The disciples did not know what it was he had done to them. Little do we understand oftentimes what it is the Lord has done to us. Jesus set them an example whereby he would remove the dirt of crime, self-seeking and every manifestation of selfishness from their sin-stained souls. We may call Jesus Lord and Master, and it is well that we do so, for Master and Lord he is indeed, but, if we call him so, let us not do aught than make him in our lives what we call him with our lips. The idea here emphasized has given rise to much religious literature, "The Imitation of Christ" by Thomas a Kempis, is the most popular book in the world next to the Bible.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you" (v. 16). This introduction shows how important Christ considered his teaching at this point. "The servant is not greater than his Lord" (See Matt. 10:24; Luke 6:40; 22-27). If the Lord bend to this lowly service, certainly they, the servants, should not think it beneath them to do likewise, nor should the one that is sent (an apostle) consider himself greater than he that sent him. John, who wrote this epistle, was one of the apostles guilty of an unholy strife for power and position, and desirous of bringing fire down upon those who did not acknowledge and follow Jesus, but he became a marvel of love and tenderness. Knowing and doing are the twin pillars of the Christian faith upon which the house of happiness is built. Such service is not egotistical.

It is this that has proved the superiority of Christianity over all the religions of the world.

If we seek to do service for others, then we have the right to call Jesus Master and Lord, but if we seek honor rather than to be humbly useful, we shall have no right to call him thus.

This instance made a deep impression upon Peter, as can be seen from the striking illusion in his first epistle (1 Pet. 5:3 R. V.).

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N. J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILDRED T. CUMMINGS, 322 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.



Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

Mean.
"My face is my fortune."
"Heavens! What has kept you out of bankruptcy?"

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding skin. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Pa's Fun.
"What is your father's favorite amusement?"
"Joshing ma, I guess."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has a Record of 50 Years of Success

Correcting impurities in the stomach, gently acting on the bowels. Stirs up the liver and makes the despondent dyspeptic enjoy life. It is highly recommended for biliousness, indigestion, etc. Always keep a bottle of August Flower handy for the first symptoms of these disorders. You may feel fine today, but how about tomorrow? Remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and that it is both painful and expensive to be sick. For sale by druggists in all parts of the civilized world in 25 and 75 cent bottles.—Adv.

His Resolve.
"Now they say our food influences our moods."
"I'll quit eating bluefish then."

GROUND ITCH (THE CAUSE OF HOOKWORM) CURED

Also Sweet sleep and quick relief from that itching, burning sensation by using Tetterine, a wonderful remedy for eczema, tetter, ground itch, erysipelas, dandruff and all other forms of skin diseases. It keeps the skin healthy. Mrs. Thomas Thompson of Clarksville, Ga., writes: "I suffered 15 years with tormenting eczema; had the best doctors to prescribe, but nothing did me any good until I got Tetterine. It cured me. I am so thankful. Thousands of others can testify to similar cures." Tetterine at druggists or by mail for 50c by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

That which is not good for the swarm is not good for the bee.—Marcus Aurelius.

To Drive Out Malaria

And Build Up The System Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

More or Less.
City Man—How many servants do you keep?
Suburbanite—About one out of twelve.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Marine Eye Remedy

The Baird Star.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 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.

The rain is long delayed and when it does come it comes only in spots.

The war talk is paralyzing most proposed new industries, road building and so on.

It will be time enough to decide what to do with the German Kaiser when the allies catch him.

Some of the newspaper publishers are having hysterics about food stuff. The farmers will raise all they can without prodding them so much about it.

Conscription has given a wonderful impetus to "Volunteers". Nothing new about that. As a boy in the civil war we saw the same thing in the south, and guess they had it too in the north.

Senor Whiskers, in Mexico, says he will be neutral. From the number of U. S. troops moving towards the Mexican border, Uncle Sam is preparing to enforce the promise at the muzzle of his guns.

After dwdling around awhile Brazil has decided on investigation not to jump into the whirlpool of war. Any way she has ran the Kaiser's representative out of the country. Sooner or later Brazil will go in against the Kaiser.

Champ Clark's speech does not seem to have had any more effect on the vote in the House on conscription than Senator Stone's vote had on the declaration of war in the senate. These Misourians still have to be shown.

The outlook for small grain in Callahan county is not good we regret to say. Plant maize, anything that will make bread. We may need any kind of flour we can get before we lick the Kaiser.

Mr. Balfour, the English commissioner cabled his government "joyful news" to his governments from America. The Dallas News suggests the commissioner must have got a peep at Uncle Sam's cash box.

The proposed change in the school tax rate for the Baird District, does not increase our tax. Get that down straight. It only permits using all the 50 cents rate we now have, not needed for interest and sinking fund.

The Germans are pinning their faith in Hindenburg and the submarines. Hindenburg seems to be getting the worst of it in France, and the submarines have about ten years to go yet before they will starve England and France into submission.

To show how childish some monarchs are; the new emperor of Austria has promised the Lord to erect a great church, provided he obtains peace with honor. We imagine the Lord of heaven would feel out of place in any church erected by the Austrian or German emperor. They should erect a temple to Mars the Pagan god of war.

The French and English Commissioners arrived last week to confer with the United States officials about the best way to carry on the war against Germany. All they want is money, food, war material and "men." Rather modest demands. Men, food and war material are all in demand in Europe just now. Bad as Germany needs licking we hope Uncle Sam won't let the entente allies pull both his legs off entirely. We will do our part, but all nations have their limit and we have ours.

Say what you will but this man, Wilson, is a wonderful man. We are now firmly convinced that he is "the man of destiny" in this unhappy war.

One consolation, that comes out of the turmoil and strife! The German Kaiser is liable to get all the brag and bluster knocked out of him at the wind-up. That will be worth a great deal for the peace of the world.

The German submarines may starve England out but it looks now as if Germany will starve out first. Old John Bull is a tough customer, though the subs have rattled him, but old J. B. has to get good rattled before he will do his best. Napoleon I if he could communicate with the Kaiser, could tell him something he does not know about his mother's kin folks.

When the Kaiser meets old Francis Joseph in the next world, what do you reckon will happen? They can't meet in heaven, because they might start a war between themselves each trying to lay the responsibility for starting this war here, and war is prohibited in heaven. Old Nick is said to revel in war and the two monarchs, most responsible for this war would feel more at home with him than with the Prince of Peace in Paradise.

An effort is being made to have the legislature repeal the laws creating a new west-Texas A. & M. College and a lot of new normal schools, on the ground that they are not necessary at this time and the further fact that the state tax rate is going higher this year than ever known in Texas. All good reasons, but the law will stand and we will have to grin and bear the tax rate.

At the rate taxes, city, county, special, state and nation are mounting up the whole ship of state is liable to sink. Extravagance everywhere in public affairs is becoming alarming.

We used to think when we had so much trouble meeting that little ncte at the bank, that when we quit the newspaper business we would go into the banking business, but now we have changed our mind and will go back to the farm. At least that is what we think about it every time we have to buy a chunk of bacon or a sack of flour or beans. In all the 34 years we worked on the farm we never suspected that the farmer was the lord of all he surveyed, but now we realize that he is; yet few farmers even now realize the advantage they have over the "town guy" who seems to have such an easy time of it.

The editor of THE STAR is not a pro, but he is in favor of stopping the manufacture of booze during the war and use the grain for bread. Six hundred million bushels of grain is used each year in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and the shortage of grain this year in this country will be more than that, but the grain used in making liquor would serve a much better purpose made into bread. If it comes to a choice between booze and bread, we believe ninety-nine out of every hundred ants will say cut the booze and give us bread. This is not a question of sentiment, but sound economical sense. We can get along without liquor, but all must have bread.

It now requires over two million dollars per month to run the Texas state government. Twenty-two years ago less than four hundred thousand dollars per month was required.

Yes, population has increased, and necessarily expenses have increased, but 45 cents on the hundred then supported the State government, now it requires 60 cents and property values are more than three times as much as in 1895 and population has not doubled. Then two, we have all sorts of tax schemes not in vogue then that now bring in great sums. Why all this increase in taxes? Let the legislature answer. They need not attempt to shift all the responsibility on Governor Ferguson. The legislature is responsible for most

of the extravagance in the State government.

Some people don't want Roosevelt to lead an American army in France lest he should make a successful assault on the presidency of the U. S. at Vimy Ridge Dead Man's Hill, or some other height in France. Let him go, and the future will take care of itself.

If they will give Roosevelt one hundred thousand American troops, old Hindenburg will think lightning has hit his famous "line" when Roosevelt's army lands on it.

What wonderful changes time works in the world. Suppose some one had told Napoleon that one hundred years after his star had forever set that England, France and America would be fighting over his old battle grounds as allies against a power the German Emperor then known only as a weak conglomeration of petty states.

England stopped Napoleon's mad carrier, and St Helena await's the Kaiser.

The American people all admire the French nation for the help given their fathers in 1776-83 and will make all speed possible in sending every thing to France even men if needed, but our French friends across the sea must not expect the impossible. It requires long weary months to train and equip an army out of untrained civilians. Every man in France is a soldier of the line or reserves, not so in America, but the French may not understand this. They must not be impatient because we do not land an army in France in a month. The immense resources of the United States will be thrown speedily into the war and needed food and war supplies will be rushed forward without delay.

We remember that when the civil war many hot-headed Southern boys were scared out of their boots because they thought the war would end before they got to the front. We all thought the war would end in six months and it lasted four years. Many of these brave boys fell in battle under the stars and bars far away from home two or three years after they expected the war to end and when it did end it was disastrous to all our hopes but God who rules the destiny of men and nations ruled against us and his decision was just otherwise we would not have become the great and powerful nation we are today.

Well, selective conscription has passed. There were thousands of true loyal Americans that oppose conscription, but the moment the pro-German element in this Country endorsed the volunteer plan and opposed conscription the volunteer system was doomed, because loyal Americans could not and would not give support to any plan that appeared even on it's face to hamper the government in preparation for war with Germany. The thing now is to prepare a great army and navy, second to none. Out of all of this turmoil good may come, but we cannot see it now. The time for argument has passed and the time to act to fight for God, Home and Nation land. We see the beginning many of us may not live to see the end that God holds in his hands for the nations of earth.

THE CONDUCT OF GERMAN SUBJECTS

The proclamation of President Wilson declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany and outlining regulations with regard to alien enemies in this country applies to all German subjects in this country more than fourteen years of age.

The regulations are extremely lenient, though they provide against contingencies which may demand stringent measures, and the proper conduct for such subjects of the imperial government is well summed up in the laconic warning of the department of justice: "Obey the law; keep your mouth shut." However, there is one exception that should be noticed as preliminary to

following that course. All such persons having in their possession firearms of any character should immediately and voluntarily notify the nearest peace officer and surrender them to him. This step should be taken to avoid complications in the future. It is conceivable that a German subject, who has no intention of acting against the United States government in any way, may have firearms and ammunition in his possession. Such possession, however, is condemned specifically by the President's proclamation, and no matter how peaceful may be the intentions of such persons, to continue to possess them is in violation of the regulations. German subjects in Texas can avoid any inconvenience by surrendering such arms immediately.

The other regulations have to do chiefly with acts plainly against the government and such precautionary measures as are deemed advisable to prevent such acts. Of chief significance to the average German subject who must remain in this country is the regulation which prohibits criticism of the authorities. It reads as follows:

"An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States or against the persons or property of any persons in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein."

The best way to observe this regulation is, as the department of justice advises, by keeping silent.

No isolation of German subjects is contemplated, through certain areas will be designated by the President as prohibited to alien enemies, and they are not permitted to reside within a half mile of any Federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy, nor are they permitted to enter the area within the half-mile limit of such places.

All German subjects are assured protection in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and business, so long as they conduct themselves in accordance with the laws and in accordance with whatever regulations the government may deem necessary for their own protection and the protection of the United States.

An important passage in the President's proclamation which should be taken notice of and observed by all American citizens is as follows:

"All citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States."—Star Telegram.

In this connection it might be well to advise those who are not aliens, out are "agin" President Wilson on general principles to mind their own business and keep their mouth shut. Our country is now at war and criticisms and remarks which have been unnoticed may now come under the head of treasonable acts and no leniency will be shown traitors.—Big Springs Herald.

EASTERN STAR MEETING

On Wednesday night of last week Mrs. Mabel Eldridge, of San Antonio, Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, visited Callahan Chapter. There was a large number of the members present and also a number of visitors from Clyde, present and a most pleasant meeting was held. Mrs. Eldridge held a school of instruction at Abilene on Tuesday and Wednesday and was accompanied by Mrs. Norwood, Worthy Matron of Abilene Chapter, and others. Quite a number of members from Baird attended the school of instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brightwell and Mrs. Mary Brightwell were in from their ranch on the Bayou Monday.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

IS REDUCED BY "WEAR-EVER" ALUMINUM UTENSILS

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7th 8th and 9th, Mrs. Hancock, factory expert, for the "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Cooking Utensil, will be at our store to demonstrate the economy of using them.

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT WILL BE DONE

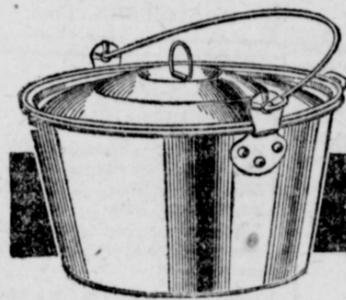
1. Food will be boiled dry—will be burned in an aluminum kettle and the kettle will be made clean and bright again—as good as new.
2. A pot roast will be made without water or grease. From some of the cheaper cuts of meat delicious roasts will be made.
3. A whole meal will be cooked in a double roaster over one flame of gas.
4. A quart of milk will be boiled down to one pint, without scorching.
5. An empty Tea Kettle will be kept on the fire continually and cold water will be dashed into it while hot—without injury to the kettle.
6. Mush, rice, fudge and fruit butters will be made without stirring.

Please accept this as an invitation to be present at sometime during the demonstration

GET THIS \$2.10

"Wear Ever"

Aluminum Four-Quart Kettle For Pot-Roasting, Stewing Preserving, Etc for ONLY \$1.29 Useful every day.



Clip out this ad today and bring to us during the Demonstration and get a "Wear-Ever" for \$1.29

Time-saving, labor-saving and money-saving Aluminum Cooking Utensils

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



PROTECTION

is necessary in these Strenuous Times. The protection offered by a bank account, combined with a little "Bull-dog tenacity" will make you winner in the fight, no matter what the odds. Protect your future by putting your money in our bank

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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.

Royal Theatre

UNIVERSAL PROGRAM

Saturday, April 28
"Pearl of the Army"

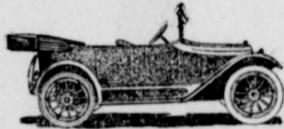
Featuring Pearl White

Tuesday, May 1,
"The Shielding Shadow"

The Wonder Pathe Serial in 15 Episodes Featuring Grace Darmond
Ralph Keillard and Leon Bary

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

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 \$550.00. Roadster, \$525.00
"Four Ninety" Touring car, fitted with all weather top, \$625.00. "Baby Grand" Touring car, or "Royal Mail" Roadster, fully equipped, \$800.00. Chevrolet eight cylinder four passenger Roadster or five passenger Touring car, \$1,385.00. All prices F. O. B. Flint.

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BAIRD AND CROSS PLAINS

Bank with
US



MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM OF BANKS

The CHARACTER of the MEN as well as their financial responsibility had to be found O. K. before we could become a member of the FEDERAL RESERVE system of banks. Being a Member Bank of this National System means that our Bank is one of a vast, strong CHAIN of banks linked together for the protection of our depositors. When your money is in our bank you can GET it when you WANT it, because we can take our securities any time to our Central Reserve Bank and get MONEY.

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The Home National Bank

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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

PERSONALS

Miss Cathrine Howell visited friends in Clyde, last week.

Miss Ola Miller, of Euia, spent last Saturday in Baird.

Big reduction of prices on Ladies Hats. B. L. Boydston. 21-2

Fleet Howell, of Fort Worth, is visiting the home folks this week.

Mrs. Alex McWhorter and daughter, Miss Beulah, were in from their ranch Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. Larmer Henry and son Billie Jones, were in from the ranch Monday.

Capt. W. C. Powell purchased a five passenger Chalmers car from Harry Berry.

Mrs. W. L. Henry visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones at their ranch on Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Langston and children are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Coffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Estes are visiting relatives in Larado, this week.

Mrs. Will Cooke and Miss Stella Mitchell, spent several days in Fort Worth last week.

Keep cool, by wearing Munsing Wear. \$.75, \$1.00, \$1.50. 22-2t. Advt. B. L. Boydston.

Miss Juanita Bowls visited friends in Abilene Sunday and Monday.

Don't miss the opening chapter of "Patria" the new serial beginning at the Royal on Tuesday, May 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Tisdale and little son, of Foard County, are visiting Wylie's mother this week.

We have a large assortment of the seasons latest style Hats, Dresses and suits at reduced prices. B. L. Boydston. 21-2t

Mr. and Mrs. George Price, of Abilene spent Sunday with Mrs. Price's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gray Halsted.

When you are in need of underwear, remember the best; Munsing Wear. B. L. Boydston. 22-2t. Advt.

Miss Zula Halsted who is attending Draughon's Business College at Abilene, spent Sunday with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Gray Halsted.

See "A Daughter of War", Red Cross benefit, at the Royal on Monday, May 14th. Admission 10 and 25c.

Why worry making gingham aprons, when you can buy one for 75 and 85 cents. B. L. Boydston. 22-2t. Advt.

Judge J. T. Hammons has removed from Eastland to Baird. He says he will remain at Baird forever, or during the war. He purchased the house and lot opposite Judge B. L. Russell's residence.

SUIT CASE LOST—On Monday afternoon on road between Baird and Abilene, containing ladies and children clothing, corset and order books with my name and address written on same. Reward for return to Mrs. J. B. Mearse, Baird, Texas

"A Daughter of War" a five reel feature at the Royal Theatre Monday, May 14th. This is a story of love and swords and is shown under the auspices of and for the benefit of the local Red Cross Chapter. Admission, children 10 cts, adults 25c.

Special reduced prices on Ladies' Suits and Dresses. B. L. Boydston

OLD PAPERS WANTED—The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church wants old papers and magazines. Phone 218. 17-1f. Advt.

HOW STARS AND STRIPES SHOULD BE DISPLAYED

NEW YORK, April 21.—When the Stars and Stripes are hung from a window sill or displayed against the side of a building, should the union (field of stars) be to the right or to the left as you look at the national emblem?

A controversy on the subject had arisen here, and it isn't decided yet. Some army authorities say to the right and others to the left, while still a third class of opinion holds it is a violation of respect to the flag to drape it in any way.

The flag should never be laid over a table or wound around a post, or tacked against a wall, say the adherents of the latter school of opinion. It should always be thrown to the breeze from a pole. Red, white and blue bunting alone should be used for purposes of decoration. Here are some other things to remember about flag etiquette:

The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise, nor be allowed up after sunset. In the navy the colors are hoisted, in ordinary circumstances, at 8 a. m.

At "morning and evening colors" at forts and military posts civilian spectators should stand at attention and uncover during the playing of the "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground and should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical appliance.

When the nation and state or other flags are flown together, the national flag should be on the right side of the building or lawn.

When the flag is used as a banner, that is, suspended on a rope across a street, the union, or field, should fly to the north in streets running east and west and to the east in streets running north and south.

When flags are used in an unveiling of a statue or monument, they should not be allowed to fall to ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning, it should be hoisted to full staff at the end of the funeral.

To fly a flag at half staff, it must first be raised to full staff and then lowered.

On Memorial Day the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset.

The following are the days when the flag should be displayed:

Lincoln's birthday, February 12.

Washington's birthday, February 22.

Inauguration day (every four years), March 4.

Battle of Lexington, April 19.

Battle of Manila bay, May 1.

Mothers' Day, second Sunday in May.

Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30.

Flag day, June 14.

Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

Independence Day, July 4.

Labor Day, first Monday in September.

Lake Erie day, September 10.

Columbus day, October 12.

Surrender of Yorktown, October 19.

Rules governing the proper respect for the flag have been laid down as follows by the Sons of the Revolution:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At sunset spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Military men are required to do so by regulation.

When the national colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectators should if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

In placing the flag at half staff it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff it should be first raised to the top.

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

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadersville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak. . . . I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few

doses of Black-Draught." Seventy years of successful use has made Theford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose. All druggists. J. 69

EACH POST OFFICE RECUTING STATION

All boys in Baird who contemplate enlisting in the army and navy should call at the Baird Postoffice and talk with Mrs. Miller, who will give you some information. If you do not see Mrs. Miller at Baird or your local postmaster, wherever you may be, the postmaster at the town you enlist will get the credit, and not your home office. All local postmasters will appreciate it if you notify them that you intend to enlist in either the army or navy. Let your locality have the credit for enlistment, not some town far away from your home.

OLD LUMBER FOR SALE

I will sell the houses on my lot, in Baird at a reasonable price to any one who will move them off the lot. Write Mrs. J. S. Hailey, 1531, E. Hattie Street, Fort Worth, Tex. 19-3t. Advt.

WHOOPIING COUGH

One of the most successful preparations in use for this disease in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. S. W. McClinton, Blandon Springs, Ala., writes, "Our baby has whooping cough as bad as most any baby could have it. I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it soon got him well." For sale by ALL DEALERS. 22-4t. Adv.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College

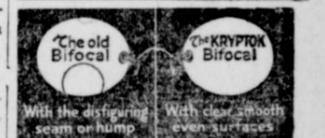
ABILENE, TEXAS
Only well-known Business College in West Texas. Thousands of firms honor our Employment Department than any other. Money-back contract guarantees position. Catalogue FREE

IMPORTANT

If you could save enough to pay your physician for his service, would you be interested. If so come to my office and be shown.
J. L. Williamson, M. D.
over Home National Bank.
22-4t. Advt. Baird, Texas.

A SYMBOL OF HEALTH

The Pythagorians of Ancient Greece ate simple food, practiced temperance and purity. As a badge they used the five pointed star which they regarded as a symbol of health. A red five pointed star appears on each package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and still fulfills its ancient mission as a symbol of health. If you are troubled with indigestion, biliousness or constipation, get a package of these tablets from your druggist. You will be surprised at the quick relief which they afford. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 22-t. Adv.



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GLASSES
THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS

Fit by

C. E. Walker

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



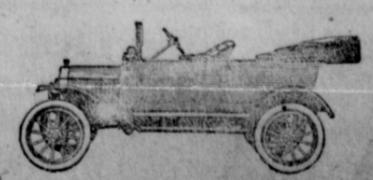
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Touring Car	\$395.60
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Also Handle Supplies. Ford Repairing

BAIRD AUTO CO.
HARRY BERRY, Mgr.



SHOP EARLY. STORES CLOSE AT 6 P. M. PHONE IN GROCERY ORDERS BY 5:30 P. M.

MANY PEOPLE REPORT BIG GAINS IN WEIGHT

THOUSANDS OF THIN, FRAIL PEOPLE ARE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY TAKING TANLAC.

FIGURES ARE ASTONISHING

People of Prominence and Unquestioned Integrity Tell What Celebrated Medicine Has Done for Them.

ONE of the most noteworthy features in connection with Tanlac and the one that stands out more prominently than any other, perhaps, is the very large number of well-known men and women from all parts of the South who have recently reported astonishing and rapid increases in weight as a result of its use.

When so many well-known people of unquestioned integrity make statement after statement, each corroborating the other, the truth of such statements can no longer be doubted.

Thousands have testified that this famous medicine has completely restored them to health and strength, after every other medicine and the most skilled medical treatment have failed.

One of the most remarkable cases on record is that of Mrs. Viola Ives, of 315 Cross Street, Little Rock, Ark., whose statement appears below.

"In May of 1913," said Mrs. Ives, "I suffered a complete breakdown of my nerves and my entire system gave way. About six weeks afterwards I was carried to the hospital. I became perfectly helpless—couldn't move any part of my body and just lay there in bed for five months, not knowing anything or anybody. I was brought home in October, 1913, and tried all kinds of medicine and everything I was told about.

"I read about so many people getting relief by taking Tanlac and my husband got me a bottle. After taking three bottles I began to feel better. I have taken several bottles of Tanlac now and I can walk anywhere and sleep like a child. When I took my first dose of Tanlac I weighed only one hundred and twenty-two pounds. I now weigh one hundred and sixty-two—an actual gain of forty pounds since I started on Tanlac."

Texas Man Testifies.

Another remarkable case was that of John M. Crabtree, a general merchant at Five Mile Station A, Dallas, Tex.

"I have actually gained thirty-four pounds on three bottles of Tanlac and I now know what it is to enjoy good health after suffering for twenty years," said Mr. Crabtree.

"I suffered with catarrh of the stomach and indigestion for twenty years and for eighteen months, before I started taking Tanlac. I had to live almost entirely on cereals. I spent nearly all of one whole year in bed and was unable to do anything at all and I fell off in weight to 118 pounds.

"After using my third bottle of Tanlac I found I had increased in weight from 118 pounds to 152 pounds, making an actual gain of thirty-four pounds—all my troubles were gone, and I was feeling like another man."

Captain Jeff D. Riggs, popular Y. & M. V. engineer, running between Vicksburg and New Orleans and residing at 2020 Pearl Street, Vicksburg, in speaking of his experience with Tanlac,

"Why cannot one realize constantly that today is the opportunity for sublime living?"

LAX-FOS

A digestive liquid laxative and liver tonic. Laxative strength with palatable, aromatic taste. Does not grip or disturb stomach.

It would discourage the average man if he was able to realize how very important he isn't!

"MOTORISTS' PROBLEM SOLVED." One application of BLAXSHINE, the quick drying flexible rust preventing black auto enamel will make old cars like new. Anyone can apply it. Enough BLAXSHINE for any size car and equipment for applying costs only \$2.50, delivered parcel post. BLAXSHINE is guaranteed. A postal will bring you sample of work and complete description. Twin City Varnish Company, Established thirty years, St. Paul, Minn. FREE with each package your initials in gold which you can apply yourself with BLAXSHINE. Adv.

Sad. Worm—Why so gloomy, old chap? Locust—My sweetheart's away on a seventeen-year visit.

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS "Femina" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Adv.

Those persons who have nothing to do keep the devil busy.

MRS. CHAS. PEDEN GAINS 27 POUNDS

WAS TWICE EXAMINED AND TOLD OPERATION WOULD BE HER ONLY HOPE.

"I HAVE just finished my third bottle of Tanlac and have gained twenty-seven pounds," was the truly remarkable statement made by Mrs. Charles Peden, residing at 55 Mill street, Huntsville, Ala.

"When I commenced taking the medicine," she continued, "I only weighed ninety-eight (98) pounds; now I weigh 125 pounds, and never felt better in my life. For years I have suffered with a bad form of stomach trouble, constipation and pains in my side and back. At times the pains took the form of torture, and I was twice examined and each time I was told that I had appendicitis and that an operation would be my only hope.

"I had made all preparations for the operation and called in my sister to tell her good-by, as I did not know whether I would live to see her again or not. My sister begged and pleaded with me not to allow them to cut on me and told me to wait and try a good tonic for awhile. The next day, as I returned from the consultation room, I thought of what she said, and as I had heard so much about Tanlac, I decided to try it and got a bottle.

"I never returned for the operation, but just kept taking the Tanlac. Right from the start I began to feel better. The medicine seemed to take hold right at once.

"I was so happy over the wonderful improvement in my condition that I sent for my neighbors to tell them how much better I felt. I sent and got another bottle of Tanlac, and have just finished taking my third bottle and feel as if I have been made all over again into a new woman.

said: "Yes, sir, it's an actual fact. I have gained twenty-five pounds on Tanlac."

"When I began taking the medicine," continued Captain Riggs, "I was simply a nervous and physical wreck and had dropped down in weight from one hundred and forty to one hundred and ten pounds.

"I have just finished my second bottle of Tanlac, have gained twenty-five pounds and I feel like a new man."

Old Engineer Talks.

Engineer Chas. J. Weeks, who runs the Seaboard Air Line fast train "Fox" between Jacksonville and Tampa, bears the distinction of being the second oldest engineer in point of service with this road, having been with the company for thirty-three years.

"I've gained twenty pounds on seven bottles of Tanlac and feel as well and happy as I did when a boy," said Mr. Weeks.

"For twenty years I suffered with nervous indigestion of the worst sort," he continued, "and at times during the past fifteen years I didn't think I would last much longer. To tell you the truth, I finally reached the point where I didn't much care whether I lived or died.

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

It isn't enough to tell a girl she is pretty. Tell her she is the prettiest girl you know if you would knock the persimmons.

DEATH LURKS IN A WEAK HEART, so on first symptoms use "Renovine" and be cured. Delay and pay the awful penalty. "Renovine" is the heart's remedy. Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

Statistics show that the average woman would rather draw a blank in the matrimonial lottery than take no chance at all.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Bucks Against the Style. "Pa, what is a nonconformist?" "A fellow who refuses to wear white socks."

If Worms or Tapeworm persist in your system, it is because you have not yet tried the real Vermifuge, Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot." One dose does the work. Adv.

To share in a thing with a friend is to add to its weight substance.

In buying a home and taking a wife shut your eyes.

HASHIMURA TOGO DOMESTIC SCIENTIST BY WALLACE IRWIN

TOGO SAILS FOR BARGAINS

Dear Sir: I am now entirely missed from West Dewberry, Mass., near Boston, where it is. Reason for this are dissimilarity of intellect caused by Hon. Mrs. Violet Sweet, lovely lady with Harvard voice and bargain arrangement of soul. I show you how was:

Last Thursday in the early a. m. of forenoon this Hon. Mrs. Sweet was setting with Boston news-print reading it up.

"Oh!" This from her. "What is?" I requise chivalrously standing near respectful carpet-sweep. "Great sales are sailing in all Dept'Stores! With immediate quickness I must depart off and buy one."

"Can you afford this extravagance?" I ask to know. "In buying bargains I never consider costs," she dib with mustard voice. She depart offwards up stairs. Pretty soon she return backwards wearing fashionable length of clothing.

"Togo," she say for gently smiling, "how you like take vacation to day?" "This would be good healthy for me."

"I generously grant this rest to you," she acknowledge. "All I require you to do is to come Boston with me & carry whatever shopping I buy."

I am much obliged. So we depart off by railroad trolley while I carry suit-case, cloak, handbag & umbrella on my polite elbow. She sat proudly in cars while I obtain rearward seat behind her.

Nextly we came to Boston. Hon. Mrs. Sweet make her feet very determined and at lastly we arrive to a swollen building containing glass windows full of wad ladies resembling Newport. Hon. Mrs. Boss say "Oh!" with raptures and emerge inside.

Nextly we descend up elevator. On next floor I observed a warfare, surrounding one enlarged sign pronouncing "Great Slaughter of Waists." Hon. Mrs. Sweet see this and holla, "O such happy bargain!" Then she make inrush while acting like a mob.

She attempt to remove one refined clothing away from a fatty lady whose hat was rye on her head.

"Where you come from to act so Indian?" require Hon. Mrs. Fattish. "From West Dewberry, Mass. more better place than you!" snib Hon. Mrs. Boss.

"I shall teach you some manners," report Hon. Fattish making tug-jerk to waist.

I could not see that dear Mrs. Sweet thusly deposed upon, so I stand forth with upturned bundle.

"Stop off!" I holla to this wide woman. "How darest you be rude to a lady?"

Hon. Mrs. Boss and Hon. Mrs. Stout stand offward and look at me.

"Togo," ensnap Mrs. Violet Sweet, "when you are called on you shall be called."

So I with drew backwards and permit her to finish that slaughter alone. Again she requesh me for handbag. I donate it to her.

"I shall keep it," she dib. "You are not safe with valuable accumulations."

So she gave me more swollen bundle for carry and proceed onwards.

"Where I shall find dish-pan, curling-iron and latest fiction-book bargain?" she require of Hon. Floorwalk.

"Three floor down-side take elevator," he compute. We do so and arrive there where numerous sell-ladies was there making society conversation



I Stand Back at Respectable Distance Holding Hon. Bundle Package With Fatigued Elbows, Resembling Santa Claus.

and other crashes of hardware. Hon. Mrs. Sweet buy dish-pan, price 13 1/2c. I carry this. She obtain pat toaster, bird-cage & complete written books of Hon. Rud Kipling. I hang those to myself.

"Where I find military hats?" she ask out to Hon. Sell Lady. "Top floor go upwards," she indicate.

We do so. I stand back at respectable distance holding Hon. Bundle-package with fatigued elbows resembling Santa Claus. Hon. Mrs. set before of mirror-glass attempting to make herself look Vanderbilt for \$3.29 price. She try hat with roosters pointing upwards.

"You look very swelled for the price," say Hon. Sell Lady. "Took it away!" commit Hon. Mrs. She try hat with roosters dropping downwards.

"So joyful appearance!" suppose Hon. Sell Lady. "Remove it!" said Hon. Mrs.

At lastly she choose hatwear with roosters surrounding it in circles. Hon. Sell Lady enwrap it in box resembling trunk and this are piled on top of me. Thusly we start homewards.

At lastly we was in Porterhouse Junction setting in depot awaiting changecar. Of suddenly Hon. Mrs. holla,

"Oh!!!"

"What was?" This from me.

"I have lost Hon. Handbag. Elope back to Dept. Store with immediate quickness and remove it from pin-counter where is."

I set down all them bundle in pile resembling an Alp. Then I attach myself to Hon. Trolley and ride back to where she say.

With Samural elbows I slide myself through them broad ladies in Dept Store and arrive up at pin-place. Oh Yes! There were that dear Handbag aying loosely amidst pile of needles signed "4c." I pick him up and start offwards.

While I was debutting out of door with Hon. Handbag on my proud wrist, a gentleman clasp me by coat.

"You are a shop snatcher!" he acknowledged glubly.

"I cannot assimilate your insult," I renig.

"Where you obtain Hon. Bag?" he snuggle.

"He belong Hon. Mrs. Boss who is there!" I snagger.

"Come long to penitentiary!" he gubbie, making dragging movements with my wrists.

"Hara kiri!" I yell, and before he could be more abominable I give him jiu jitsu and knock him over a bargain. Then I commence eloping away with talented foot-steps.

"Stop Mr. Thief!" several human persons holla, and nextly I know I were a runaway with Boston attempting to catch up. I am a very sly Japanese, Mr. Editor, and when I was sufficiently entangle amidst streets I redoubled on myself and escape away to other sections of Boston where crimes was not noticed. 2 complete hour of time I hid there amongst flats. Then I emerge forth and catch redheaded trolley so I should meet Hon. Mrs. at Porterhouse Junction.

"You got my handbag where was?"

"Yes, please!" I gave it forth to her. She look at it with disjointed eyes.

"Living sakes!!!" This from her. She enjoy deep gasp and faint off. By slight water-sip I revive her back.

"Damaged remnant of heathenish immigration!" she gollup, holding forth Hon. Bag. "Where you snatch this article of luggage?"

"Off from Hon. Pin-Counter," I say so.

"I never seen it before. It belong to someone else!"

Thusly revolving she fainted out again. So I left her to enjoy it by her self and skunk away feeling entirely impossible.

Hoping you are the same.

Yours truly,
HASHIMURA TOGO.

The FLAVOR LASTS in

WRIGLEY'S

If pleasure made price
Its cost would be thrice!

WRAPPED IN UNITED STATES COUPONS

Chew it after every meal

KOVERALLS

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Keep Kids Kleen

The most practical, healthful, playtime garments ever invented for children. 1 to 6 years of age. Made in one piece with drop back. Easily slipped on or off. Easily washed. Not tight elastic bands to stop circulation. Made in blue denim, and genuine blue and white huckey stripes. Also lighter weight, sat-color material in dark blue, cadet blue, tan or dark red, all appropriately trimmed with last-color galates. All garments made in Durk neck, with elbow sleeves for high neck and long sleeves.

85c the suit

If your dealer cannot supply you we will send them, charges prepaid on receipt of price, 85c each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

A New FREE Rip Suit

Beware of Imitations. Look for the T.V. Union Label.

Made by Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco

Awarded GRAND PRIZE at the P.P.I.E.

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copper for Worms, Sulphur for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

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CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

ECZEMA!

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

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c, and \$1.00 at Druggists.

STOMACH SUFFERERS!!

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

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, post and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccination, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CITTER LABORATORY, BERKLEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

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Finest Make—Factory Prices—Payments to Suit—Steinway, Emerson, Solmer, Goggan, etc. Also used Pianos at bargain prices. Send for price lists and catalogue No. 467; sheet music catalogue No. 14; music rolls catalogue No. 140.

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placed anywhere, outdoors and kills all flies. New, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of medicinal herbs. Over 100,000,000 sold. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid for \$1.

HAROLD BOKER, 120 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 18-1917.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

GENUINE BEARS SIGNATURE

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

In the Promotion of Health

It is imperative that you keep

**THE STOMACH NORMAL
THE BOWELS REGULAR
AND THE LIVER ACTIVE**

To That End—Try
**HOSTETTER'S
Stomach Bitters**

Takes Less Time Occasionally.
The Highbrow (thoughtfully)—The tide moves a lot in 20 years.
The Lowbrow (who got stung on a suburban land scheme)—It moved mine overnight.—Puck.

THE BEST BEAUTY DOCTOR

Is Cuticura for Purifying and Beautifying the Skin—Trial Free.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then afford the most effective preparations at the minimum of cost. No massaging, steaming, creaming, or waste of time.

Free sample each by mail with Book, Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Good Prospect.

"Some say the authorities are up in the air in the defense preparedness."
"I suppose the aviation department authorities must be."

People Insist on This

Kidney Medicine

I have been selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root since I first started in the drug business and I do not remember of ever receiving a kick on it. Everyone seems to call for Swamp-Root knowing that it is a fine medicine. I am very well pleased with the way it sells and always feel that I am favoring my patrons when I recommend it.
Very truly yours,
B. P. BROWDER, Druggist,
Oct. 26, 1916. Mertens, Tex.

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. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Two Hen Stories.

"I guess, Pat, you haven't as good a hen here as we have in the States," said an American on a holiday in Roscommon.

"I'll tell you," said the Yankee, "about a hen my mother had. She went out one day and ate a feed of corn and returned and laid twelve eggs. She went out the next day and ate a feed of corn and laid twelve more eggs. She went out the third day and returned and laid twelve more eggs. She went out the fourth day and hatched seventy-two chicks out of thirty-two eggs. Now that is the kind of hen we have in the States."

"Well," said Pat. "I'll tell you about a half-blind hen my mother had. She ate a feed of sawdust, thinking it was oatmeal. She went to her nest and laid a plank twelve feet long. Again on the third day she ate more sawdust and laid another twelve-foot plank. She sat on the three planks and hatched three kitchen chairs, a sofa, one table and a mahogany chest of drawers. Now," said Pat, with a twinkle in his eye, "that is the kind of hen we have in Roscommon."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Capable Couple.

"A capable couple."
"So?"
"Yes; he is furnishing the house by means of tobacco coupons, and she is decorating it with bridge prizes."—Life.

The answer to the Health Question often lies in a change of table drink



MAKING EXAMINATION OF A SICK HORSE



STANDARD BRED AT A GOVERNMENT REMOUNT DEPOT.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The pulse of a horse may be counted and its character determined at any point where a large artery is close to the skin and above a hard tissue, such as a bone, cartilage, or tendon. The most convenient place for taking the pulse is at the jaw. The external maxillary artery runs from between the jaws, around the lower border of the jawbone, and up on the outside of the jawbone to the face. It is located immediately in front of the heavy muscles of the cheek. Its throbbing can be felt most distinctly just before it turns around the lower border of the jawbone. The balls of the first and second or of the second and third fingers should be pressed lightly on the skin over this artery when its pulsations are to be studied.

The normal pulse of the healthy horse varies in frequency as follows:

	Beats Per Minute
Stallion	28 to 32
Gelding	28 to 32
Mare	28 to 32
Female 2 to 3 years old	34 to 40
Female 6 to 12 months old	40 to 50
Female 2 to 4 weeks old	70 to 90

The pulse is accelerated by the digestion of rich food, by hot weather, exercise, excitement, and alarm. It is slightly more rapid in the evening than it is in the morning. Well-bred horses have a slightly more rapid pulse than sluggish, cold-blooded horses. The pulse should be regular; that is, the separate beats should follow each other after intervals of equal length, and the beats should be of equal fullness or volume.

Pulse in Disease.

In disease, the pulse may become slower or more rapid than in health. Slowing of the pulse may be caused by old age, great exhaustion, or excessive cold. It may be due to depression of the central nervous system, as in dummies, or be the result of the administration of drugs, such as digitalis or strophanthus. A rapid pulse is almost always found in fever, and the more severe the infection and the weaker the heart the more rapid is the pulse. Under these conditions, the beats may rise to 80, 90, or even 120 per minute. When the pulse is above 100 per minute the outlook for recovery is not promising, and especially if this symptom accompanies high temperature or occurs late in an infectious disease. In nearly all of the diseases of the heart and in anemia the pulse becomes rapid.

The pulse is irregular in diseases of the heart, and especially where the valves are affected. The irregularity may consist in varying intervals between the beats or the dropping of one or more beats at regular or irregular intervals. The latter condition sometimes occurs in chronic diseases of the brain. The pulse is said to be weak, or soft, when the beats are indistinct, because little blood is forced through the artery by each contraction of the heart. This condition occurs when there is a constriction of the vessels leading from the heart, and it occurs in certain infectious and febrile diseases, and is an indication of heart weakness.

The heart lies in the anterior portion of the chest slightly to the left of the median line and extends from the third to the sixth rib. It extends almost to the breastbone, and a little more than half of the distance between the breastbone and the backbone. In contracting, it rotates slightly on its axis, so that the point of the heart, which lies below, is pressed against the left chest wall at a place immediately above the point of the elbow.

If the horse is not too fat, one may feel the impact of the apex of the heart against the chest wall with each contraction of the heart by placing the hand on the left side back of the fifth rib and above the point of the elbow. The thinner and the better bred the horse is, the more distinctly this impact is felt. If the animal is excited, or if he has just been exercising, the impact is stronger than when the horse is at rest. If the horse is weak, the impact is reduced in force.

Certain sounds are produced by each contraction of the normal heart. It is customary to divide these into two, and to call them the first and second sounds. These two sounds are heard during each pulsation, and any deviation of the normal indicates some alteration in the structure of the functions

of the heart. In making this examination, one may apply the left ear over the heavy muscles of the shoulder back of the shoulder joint, and just above the point of the elbow, or, if the sounds are not heard distinctly, the left foreleg may be drawn forward by an assistant and the right ear placed against the lower portion of the chest wall that is exposed in this manner.

The first sound of the heart occurs while the heart muscles is contracting and while the blood is being forced from the heart and the valves are rendered taut to prevent the return of the blood from the lower to the upper chambers. The second sound follows quickly after the first and occurs during rebound of blood in the arteries, causing pressure in the aorta and tensions of the valves guarding its opening into the left ventricle. The first sound is of a high pitch and is longer and more distinct than the second. Under the influence of disease these sounds may be altered in various ways.

Temperature.

The temperature of the horse is determined roughly by placing the fingers in the mouth or between the thighs or by allowing the horse to exhale against the cheek or back of the hand. In accurate examination, however, these means of determining temperature are not relied upon, but recourse is had to the use of the thermometer. The thermometer used for taking the temperature of a horse is a self-registering clinical thermometer, similar to that used by physicians, but larger, being from five to six inches. The temperature of the animal is measured in the rectum.

The normal temperature of the horse varies somewhat under different conditions. It is higher in the young animal than in the old, and is higher in hot weather than in cold. The weather and exercise decidedly influence the temperature physiologically. The normal temperature varies from 99.5 to 101 degrees Fahrenheit. If the temperature rises to 102.5 degrees the horse is said to have a low fever; if the temperature reaches 104 degrees, the fever is moderate; if it reaches 106 degrees it is high, and above this point it is regarded as very high. In some diseases, such as tetanus or sunstroke, the temperature goes as high as 108 or 110 degrees. In the ordinary infectious diseases it does not often exceed 106 degrees. A temperature of 107.5 degrees and above is very dangerous and must be reduced promptly if the horse is to be saved.

PUREBRED IS MOST VALUABLE OF STOCK

Reason. Is Because He Has Been Bred for So Many Years Without Mixing Blood.

(By W. L. BLIZZARD, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)
The purebred is valuable because he has been bred for so many years without the admixture of any other blood, and because each male representing a pure breed is possessed of the power to transmit the breed characteristics of his kind. Purebred also means that there is a continuous line of purebred individuals back of him.

It must be remembered that where grade stallions or grade bulls are used, no progress is made. It is the prepotency of the breeding that makes it large for the Angus bull to sire a large proportion of black polled calves from different colored or horned native cows. The purebred is valuable in grading up. The progress in grading ceases as soon as the purebred sire is discontinued. Some people are often misled by the fact that occasionally a half-blood is a splendid individual, and as far as all outward appearances are concerned, may be better than many purebreds.

The undesirable qualities inherited from the grade sire may not show up in the first generation, but the worst feature is that they will continue to show up for several generations after. The value of a purebred is fundamentally based on the ability of the animal to transmit the desirable characteristics.

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS CALOMEL

New Discovery! Dodson's Liver Tone Acts Like Calomel But Doesn't Gripe, Salivate or Make You Sick—Don't Lose a Day's Work—Harmless Liver Medicine for Men, Women, Children—Read Guarantee!

Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. It's horrible! Take a dose of the dangerous drug tonight and tomorrow you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes in contact with sour bile crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you are sluggish and "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated, or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone tonight.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store and get a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful and if it doesn't straighten you

right up and make you feel fine and vigorous I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it can not salivate or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste.—Adv.

When age brings a woman wisdom she begins to sit with her back to the light.

COULDN'T STAND ANY EXCITEMENT

Suffered From Nervousness and Weakness and Would Just Go to Pieces, If Excited, Writes Georgia Lady.

Winston, Ga.—"I am taking Cardui right now," writes Mrs. Alice Green, of R. F. D. 1, this place. "I suffer very much at my . . . and from nervousness and weakness. This is the third time I have taken it. The first time was about four years ago. . . . Had a great deal of headache and was so nervous all the time that I couldn't stand any excitement at all.

"If I got excited I would just all give way and go to pieces. My sister-in-law told me first about Cardui and I began to take it. I could tell a big difference in my strength before I had taken a whole bottle. I was about well by the time I had taken 3 or 4 bottles and I soon got so I could do all my work.

"The second time I took it was last fall. . . . I think I overworked picking cotton and doing my housework. I got so bad that I suffered very badly at my . . . So I began taking Cardui again. I took 3 bottles and I immediately began to improve and felt better than I had in a long time. I weighed 154 when I finished taking it, more than I had in a long time."

Cardui, the woman's tonic, has won the confidence of its users by the results which they obtain. Try it.—Adv.

It is sometimes difficult for a girl to find her ideal man, but she's nearly always willing to accept a substitute.

There Is No Art in Taking Medicine. Just follow directions on every bottle of "Plantation" Chill Tonic and see how quickly those dreadful chills will leave you. It leaves the liver in healthy condition and yet contains no Calomel. Price 50c.—Adv.

Any man who lets his wife get up on a cold morning and light the kitchen fire will never set the world ablaze.

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Their Achievement. "Marine artists certainly do overcome one great natural obstacle."
"What is that?"
"In their pictures they make oil and water mix."

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.

Poor Thing. Farmer—Walter, are you sure these here oysters are dead?
Waiter—Oh, yes, sir. When their shells were opened they died of embarrassment.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

A well-bred dog goes out when he sees that he is to be kicked out.

You belong as much to your friends as they belong to you.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" \$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other shoe to make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.



Undisciplined. Officer—What do you mean by feeding that horse before the cal sounded?
Recruit—I didn't think as 'ow 'e'd start eating before the trumpet blew, sir.—Punch.

What has been your favorite Spring Medicine? Suppose you try Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills this Spring? They are tonic as well as laxative. Adv.

Popular. "We like the new minister very much."
"That so?"
"Yes. His politics and my husband's are the same."

A FRIEND IN NEED. For instant relief and speedy cure use "Mississippi" Diarrhea Cordial. Price 50c and 25c.—Adv.

Extraordinary. "Somebody said the other day they believed Bings was a subnormal man."
"He must be. He told me himself that his son was a good child, but not a bright one."

Infections or inflammations of the Eyes, whether from external or internal causes, are promptly healed by the use of Roman Eye Balm at night upon retiring. Adv.

The pork packer has a queer way of doing business. After killing a hog he cures it.

CAPUDINE —For Headaches— Try it and be convinced. Good for aches in back and limbs also—Assists Nature to get right and stay so. It's Liquid—easy to take.—Adv.

Any big man is a little man who profited by a fair chance.

Kidney & Co. (BY DR. J. H. WATSON)
The kidneys and the skin work in harmony. They're companions, the skin being the second partner. If we are anxious to keep well and preserve the vitality of the kidneys and, also, free the blood from noxious elements, we must pay special attention to a good action of the skin and to see that the kidneys are flushed so as to eliminate the poisons from the blood.

Sweating, by hard work or in a bath, at least once a week, helps to keep the skin and kidneys in good condition. Flush the kidneys by drinking plenty of pure water with meals and between meals. Occasionally obtain at the drug store Anuric, double strength, which will help flush the kidneys and the intestines. You will find that Anuric is many times more active than lithia and that it dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

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.

The Only Benefit. "What did you gain in your deal with Smith?"
"An unbounded respect for Smith's business ability."

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI BY PREPARATION *Prof. Skinner* FOR EVERY PARCEL

TWO LARGE PACKAGES 25¢ MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE DURUM WHEAT COOKS IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A. Largest Macaroni Factory in America.

IT'S THE SAME STORY EVERYWHERE

Fryor, Okla.—"Both my husband and myself have used the Anuric Tablets for kidney trouble and rheumatism. We have used three or four bottles and think they are a good medicine for the kidneys. We are both feeling well now so do not have to use them. Mr. Prouty is 74 years old and is able to work all day."—Mrs. A. B. Prouty, Fryor, Okla.

Jacksboro, Texas.—"I am more than well pleased with the Anuric Tablets. I was disturbed five to eight times at night and sometimes more. I was so well pleased with the first supply of Anuric that I went to town and bought two bottles. It is the only thing that ever gave me any relief for the kidneys and I want the world to know it. I think Anuric is the best medicine on the market today."—Mr. A. J. Miller, Jacksboro, Texas.

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. Price \$2.00 at all Drug Stores.



Breaking Down The Barrier!

UNTIL now, the car of superlative smoothness in performance, elegance, style, and richness in finish has been the exclusive privilege of the very rich.

With the coming of the new Oldsmobile, Model 45, the man of average means has access to the same pride of ownership, the same consciousness of utmost enjoyment, that formerly was attainable only by the possessors of great fortunes.

In the Model 45, he is enabled to boast a car that in point of smoothness, ability in performance, style, and refinement of finish is the peer of the world's most luxurious motor cars.

The car is built in four body styles at prices astonishingly low.—\$1367 for the seven-passenger, and \$1295 for the five-passenger, club roadster and convertible roadster models, f. o. b. Lansing.

The seven-passenger is now on display at our showroom. Call or write today for a demonstration.



FULTON & DRISKILL AGENTS, BAIRD, TEXAS

Tractor Gears Last Longer With Texaco Crater Compound

Through the strenuous work of breaking, plowing, seeding and threshing, your tractor will operate in flying dust and dirt, perhaps sand, too. That's why you need special protection for the wearing parts. That's why you should lessen the chances of costly breakdowns by using

Texaco Crater Compound The Great Tractor Gear Lubricant

CRATER COMPOUND coats gears, chains and sprockets with a film of durable lubricant which sticks and lubricates, though the tractor be working under intense heat and in a cloud of dust. That is why owners of all makes of tractors throughout the Southwest are using CRATER COMPOUND. They get more work from their tractors, realize more on their tractor investment, saving replacements of gears and other expensive parts.

CRATER COMPOUND protects and lubricates all equipment working under heavy pressure or exposed to the weather. Get CRATER COMPOUND and other Texaco Lubricants from the Texaco dealer in your town, or write our nearest office.

Texaco Lubricants for all Purposes THE TEXAS COMPANY HOUSTON - TEXAS AGENTS EVERYWHERE

"CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS HAVE DONE WONDERS FOR ME."

"I have been a sufferer from stomach trouble for a number of years, although I have used a great number of remedies recommended for this complaint, Chamberlain's Tablets is the first medicine that has given me positive and lasting relief," writes Mrs. Anna Kadin, Spencerport, N. Y. "Chamberlain's Tablets have done wonders for me and I value them very highly." For sale by ALL DEALERS. 22-4t-Adv.

Raymond Ratliff and Mr. Beach, of Coleman, were Baird visitors, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse James, who have been living on the ranch in Reagan county for the past two years have moved back to Baird.

Rev. W. Y. Switzer was summoned on the petit jury in Federal Court at Abilene, this week.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have purchased the Rock Hotel from Mr. O. B. Jarrett. I am here to serve the public. I keep the best of everything the market affords. I am overhauling the rooms and will give the best accommodation possible.

I respectfully solicit your patronage. Mrs. Ella Taylor. 22-2t-Adv.

SHEEP AND HORSES FOR SALE

My son, Hal, who had charge of the stock on my farm, has enlisted in the navy and I have no one to look after them, so offer my sheep and horses for sale.

H. H. Ramsey, 22-3t-Adv. Baird, Texas.

Wendell Russell, Frank and Harold Austin and C. C. Seale have enlisted in the army, and will go to Leon Springs, the officers training camp.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS. To the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the Unknown heirs of Joseph Lavine deceased, Unknown heirs of B. E. Smith deceased, Unknown heirs of Myree D. Folenista Desota deceased, Unknown heirs of B. R. Brown deceased, Unknown heirs of S. E. Sholars deceased, Unknown heirs of Dave Scott and wife M. E. Scott deceased, Unknown heirs of J. E. McCord deceased, Unknown heirs of Pierre Lavine deceased, by making publication of this Citation once in each week for eight successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 42nd Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said 42nd Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Callahan County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Baird, Texas, on the 1st Monday in May A. D. 1917, the same being the 7th day of May A. D. 1917, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 28th day of Feb'y. A. D. 1917 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 1540, wherein W. N. Nunn is Plaintiff, and The Unknown Heirs of Joseph Lavine, et als, are Defendants, and said petition alleging:

The State of Texas In the District Court of Callahan County, Texas, May Term, A. D. 1917.

To the Hon. Joe Burkett, Judge of said Court:

1st. Now comes W. N. Nunn, hereinafter styled plaintiff and complaining of the unknown heirs of Joseph Lavine, deceased, the unknown heirs of Myree D. Folenista Desota deceased, the unknown heirs of B. R. Brown deceased, the unknown heirs of S. E. Sholars deceased, the unknown heirs of Dave Scott and wife M. E. Scott deceased, the unknown heirs of J. E. McCord deceased, the unknown heirs of Pierre Lavine deceased, and B. R. Brown deceased, originally composing the firm of Smith and Brown; O. R. Sholars and wife E. D. Sholars, S. W. Sholars, Lawson M. Daniel, and H. J. Nunn, hereinafter styled "defendants" and would respectfully show to the Court, that Plaintiff is a resident of Eastland County, Texas, and that O. R. Sholars and wife E. D. Sholars, and S. W. Sholars are residents of Orange County, Texas, and that Lawson M. Daniel is a resident of ——— County, New Mexico, and a non-resident; that H. J. Nunn is a non-resident and a citizen of ——— County, New Mexico, that the names and residence of the unknown heirs who are defendants herein are unknown to Plaintiff and Plaintiff having made diligent inquiry has failed to locate said defendants.

2nd. For the cause of action herein, plaintiff represents and would show to the Court, that he is the owner of certain lots, tracts, and parcels of land, situated and lying in the counties of Callahan and Brown, State of Texas, which is described by a certain survey made on the ground by Mark E. Ragsdale, County Surveyor of Brown County, Texas, on the dates given in said field notes of said survey, a copy of it is as follows:

The State of Texas County of Brown

Field notes of a survey of 623.4 acres of land for W. N. Nunn, the same being a part of the Stephen Jones Survey No. 283, Abst. No. 547, situated near the line of Brown and Callahan Counties, commonly known as part of subdivision No. 8, of said Stephen Jones Survey, said tract is described as follows: Beginning at a stone mound the common South Corner of said Subdivision No. 8, of said Jones survey, and subdivision No. 4, from which a double P. O. hrs. W. 81-2 vrs. a P. O. N. 60-4 deg. E. 8 vrs. Do North 26 degrees E. 11 vrs, said beginning corner being North 30 degrees 39 West 2458 1-2 vrs, from the South East original corner of said Jones Survey, which original corner was located by me by the bearing, a L. O. North 66 degrees E. 50 varas now standing, the L. O. North 45 degrees E. 44 vrs. is down and gone, the line extending West is well defined by the original marks which I ran to the S. W. original cor. a L. O. S. 85 1-2 degrees E. 77 vrs. Do S. 85 deg. E. 79 vrs, both trees standing and in good condition; Thence North 765 vrs. to a lime stone set for the North East Corner of this tract and the North-west corner of said Subdivision No. 4, from which a P. O. hrs. N. 2 vrs. Do E. 3 vrs. a double Do. S. 39 1-2 degrees W. 14 1-2 vrs. Thence West 473 vrs. to a stone pile on the breaks of a hill from which a P. O. hrs. N. 75 degrees East 5 1-2 vrs. a Do. S. 84 1-4 degrees E. 9 vrs. Thence S 11-4 deg. E. 765 vrs. to a lime stone set on the S. line of said subdivision No. 8 for the South-west corner of this tract from which a P. O. hrs. North 85 1-2 degrees E. 82-9 vrs Do N. 47 degrees W. 4 1-4 vrs, Thence East 456 1-2 vrs. to the place of beginning. Surveyed Nov. 15th, 1916, Certificate of said surveyor follows which defendants will take notice and are hereby notified will be introduced together with said field notes in evidence on the trial of this cause.

Second tract: State of Texas County of Brown

Field notes of a survey of land being 173 2-3 acres of land made for W. N. Nunn, the same being a part of the Joseph Lavine Survey No. 850, Abst. No. 1850 lying and being situated in Brown and Callahan Counties, Texas, about 30 miles North-west from the city of Brownwood, Texas, said tract is described as follows: Beginning at a stone mound on the breaks of a branch and on the South line of the original Sur. of which this Survey is a part at a point 790 vrs. West of the S. E. cor. of the said Joseph Lavine survey, which original S. E. cor. of said Lavine Survey is easily identified by the original bearings as follows: a P. O. hrs. N. 23 1-2 deg. E. 5 vrs. Do S. 65 1-2 deg. West 9 vrs, also a P. O. S. 29 1-2 deg. W. 31 vrs. and from the above named stone corner a P. O. hrs. S. 42 deg. W. 12 1-4 vrs. a Do. N. 69 deg. W. 22 1-2 vrs. Thence West 294 vrs to a stone mound or pile on the breaks of a hill from which a P. O. hrs. N. 75 deg. E. 5 1-2 vrs. Do hrs S 84 1-4 deg. E. 9 vrs. Thence North 1 1-4 deg. W. 56 vrs to a sand stone set for cor. from which a P. O. hrs S 11-4 deg. E. 25 vrs. Do S. 16 3-4 deg. E. 42 vrs. Thence West 72 vrs. to a yellow lime stone set for cor by the side of the road, from which a P. O. hrs S 21-4 deg E 6 1-4 vrs Do N 81-4 deg W 5 vrs Thence North 1 degree West at 314 1-2 varas pass 1-5 of a varas West of a large P. O. tree marked X on the North and South sides and 714 vrs to a lime stone set for a cor, from which a wind mill hrs South 55 1-4 deg about 500 vrs, a stone chimney Sam Westerman's S 42 1-2 deg W about 650 vrs; Thence West 70 vrs to a stone placed for the South-east cor of a 57 acre tract of land from which a double P O hrs S 89 1-2 deg W 7 vrs, a small P O South 48 deg E 3-4 vrs; Thence North 3-4 deg East 758 vrs to a large post oak post set for the North-west corner of this tract from which a leaning P O hrs 10 1-2 deg W 74 1-2 vrs a P O S 31-4 deg W 83-4 vrs, a small Hby S 141-2 vrs; Thence East 591 3-4 varas to a lime stone for the North-east cor of this tract, from which a P O hrs S-W S 43 1-2 deg W 5 1-2 vrs Do vrs N 18 deg E 4 vrs Do S 20 1-2 deg. E 11 4-5 vrs. Thence South 1490 1-2 vrs to a stone set for a corner from which a double P O hrs North 22 deg E 4 vrs a F K D Do hrs 75 1-2 E vrs a P O S 77 1-2 deg W 15 vrs; Thence East 255 vrs to a lime stone set for corner, from which a P O hrs S 79 1-2 deg W 9 1-2 vrs Do N 1 deg E 27 1-3 vrs. Thence S 1 deg. East 545 vrs to the point of beginning.

Also the following tract of 91 1-3 acres of land being a part of the Joseph Lavine Sur No 850, and is known as Subdivision No 11 of said Lavine Survey, and is North and 136 varas East of the above described tract, and is described as follows: Beginning at a small P O marked for the S E corner of subdivision of 100 1-2 of said Lavine Survey and the S W Cor this division, from which a B J hrs N 51 1-2 deg E 10 varas Do hrs N 41 deg E 15 vrs.

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The most desirable garments are shown in our display of Easter styles. Many smart suits are shown. There are Mannish Tailored suits in Woolens, Silks and smart Sport suits in Silk and Khaki kool.

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Very popular just now. We have them in a large assortment, moderately priced. They are in Garbadines in white also stripes and plaids. Pique in fancy stripes and plain colors to match. Besch cloth in plain colors and fancies to match and Khaki Kool.

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Many beautiful Dresses are shown. There are exquisite creations of Georgette, Voiles, Crepe de Chine, Taffetas. Every fabric of the moment is shown in beautiful combination. Price

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A wonderfully complete line of the latest styles in footwear for spring in both high shoes and slippers in black, white, gray and novelty shades. We also have a pretty line of pumps and colonials in black, white and leading shades. Let us show you the new shoes.

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We are showing the newest styles and colors in Men's Spring Hats, a very complete stock of all staple numbers. Price:

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H. SCHWARTZ

"THE STORE WITH THE NEW GOODS"

BAIRD, TEXAS

a P O N 20 1-2 deg E 82-3 vrs, which post oak corner tree is 136 varas East of the N E cor of the 173 2-3 acre tract above described; Thence North 1-4 deg, East 620 1-3 vrs to a stake placed for the North-west corner of this tract, from which a B J hrs N 42 1-2 deg. W 5 varas a P O S 4 varas; Thence East, N 89 3-4 deg E 825 varas to a stake set in East line of said Lavine Survey for the N E cor of this tract, from which a P O hrs 2 deg W 10 varas Do hrs S 85 1-4 deg E 6 varas Thence South 828 varas to a stone set on said Lavine East Line for the E cor of this tract, said stone marked X; Thence West 829 varas to the point of beginning. Surveyed November 16, 1916, then certificate of Surveyor of Brown County, Texas, follows which certificate together with the field notes to which same is attached will be introduced in evidence on the trial of this cause, of which defendants will take notice.

3rd. Plaintiff alleges that defendant's herein are asserting some right title and interest in the land and premises hereinabove described, in that the same was never surveyed and partitioned between the several Unknown Heirs, and other defendants herein named correctly, and by reason of an agreed partition of said land, the lines and corners were not correctly given, said description being so defective as to create a cloud on plaintiff's title, and to permit defendants herein to make claim of title, that defendants are now making claim to plaintiff's land and premises or to parts of same, by reason of which defendants said claims are now disturbing and interrupting this plaintiff in his title and possession of said land, and a cloud is created by reason of the premises on plaintiff's title to his said land hereinbefore described.

4th. Plaintiff further alleges and says, that he ought not now to be interrupted nor disturbed in his title or possession to the land and premises hereinbefore described, in paragraph 2 hereof, because he says he claims to be the true and lawful owner of all the three tracts of land hereinbefore described, situated in Callahan and Brown Counties Texas, that he has had and held under color of title, from and under the State of Texas, peaceable, continuous and adverse possession of the lands and tenements above described, for a period of more than three years after defendant's cause of action accrued, and before the commencement of this suit.

5th. Plaintiff says, for further plea in this behalf, that this plaintiff ought not to be disturbed nor interrupted in his title or possession of the land and premises described herein in paragraph 2 hereof, because he says that he and those whose estate he has, is claiming the same under deeds duly registered in Brown and Callahan Counties Texas, and has had peaceable, continuous adverse possession of the same land and tenements described in this the plaintiff's petition, cultivating, using and enjoying the same, and paying all taxes

due thereon for a period of more than five years after defendant's cause of action accrued, and before the commencement of this suit, and this he is ready to verify. 6th. Plaintiff further alleges and says for plea in this behalf, that the plaintiff herein ought not to be disturbed nor interrupted in his title and possession of the three tracts of land herein before described in paragraph 2 of this petition because he says he is claiming to have good and perfect title to the land situated in Callahan and Brown Counties, and described in paragraph 2 of this petition same being all of the three tracts claimed by this plaintiff, herein, that this plaintiff and those under whom he claims has had and held peaceably the land claimed, and adverse possession of the same, cultivating, using and enjoying the same for a period of more than ten years after defendant's cause of action accrued, and before the commencement of this suit, and this he is ready to verify.

7th. For further plea herein plaintiff says, that he has claimed and held the land and premises herein, he and those under whom he claims, for a period of more than ten years, and that he has had said land fenced on the lines, using, cultivating and enjoying the same peaceably for a period of more than ten years, under written memorandum of title giving the bounds of said land recorded in the proper records of Callahan and Brown Counties for a period of more than ten years, by reason of which he ought not now be disturbed in his title or possession of said lands.

Wherefore plaintiff prays the Court, that the Unknown Heirs named herein be cited eight [8] consecutive weeks to appear and answer herein—that the other defendants to-wit: O R Sholars and wife E D Sholars, and S W Sholars, be cited by personal service issued to Orange County, Texas, to appear and answer herein, that the defendants: Lawson McDaniel and H J Nunn be cited and served with notice according to the law requiring notice to be given to non-residents, that said notice issued as required for service on non-residents to appear and answer herein. That on final hearing hereof, plaintiff have judgment removing the cloud of title from his said land and premises, that he have judgment correcting the field notes to said land to conform to the field notes in this petition, for full and complete title and possession to and of the land and premises as described in this petition, for general and special relief both in law and equity, as in the judgment of the Court seems just and as in duty bound he will ever pray. W. N. NUNN, Plaintiff. Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 25th, day of February A D 1917. J. L. ALFORD, Notary Public, in and for Eastland Co., Texas, March 1st, 1917, but have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with

your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court at office in Baird, Texas, this 5th day of March A. D. 1917.

A. R. DAY, Clerk, District Court, Callahan County' By J. J. PEEBLES, Deputy. 16-8t.

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The Baird Star.

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

HANK AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDoug



Strange Tales of Two Rings

From a Staff Correspondent
of the Detroit Free Press.



"Here, Joe, Wear This for Me."

HERE are two exceptionally strange stories of finger rings that have recently come to the knowledge of the writer. Curiously enough they are both connected with the American civil war.

The first of these stories was told me by a veteran Canadian man of affairs, now resident in London, who fought in the civil war on the side of the South, and who knew intimately the hero of the tale. He, the teller of the story, is Mr. Albert A. Humphrey, whose many and world wide experiences have included fights with the Indians in the West of forty years ago, and among other things, is the husband of Mrs. Florence Humphrey, the well known portrait painter, whose activities on behalf of the allied prisoners in Germany have received lavish praise.

"When war was declared between the North and the South," said Mr. Humphrey, "among the young southerners who were being trained at Annapolis and who were on the eve of receiving their commissions in the United States navy, was Joseph Carter, a native of Virginia. Like practically all the southerners at both Annapolis and West Point he immediately resigned and went home forthwith to fight under the stars and bars. Before telling you the queer story of Carter's ring, however, let me tell you about his first command.

"Soon after he took up his duties in the South he was sent over to England to bring back a new and exceptionally fast steamer that had been built on the Clyde for the specific purpose of running the blockade that already had been established by the North. Carter took her over, outside, I suppose, of territorial waters and started for Charleston, putting in at Halifax on the way for coal. In doing so he just managed to elude a United States cruiser which was lying off the port and which, he soon discovered, was commanded by an officer who at Annapolis, had been one of his chums. That night the two met at the Annapolis club and had dinner together.

"I'm going to get you, Joe, when you come out," said the northerner. "I bet you don't," laughed the other, "and if you do you'll have to travel some for my boat can show a pretty pair of heels."

"A couple of days later in the early hours of the morning and with no lights showing, Carter crept out of the harbor. He kept well within the three-mile limit and believed he had escaped unnoticed, but when day broke he found the northern cruiser tearing along behind him and getting uncomfortably close. Then began what was probably one of the most remarkable running fights in ocean history. Our ships were practically evenly matched as far as speed went, Carter told me, but whenever the northerner fired his bow gun it threw him back a bit, and whenever I fired my stern chaser it shoved us ahead a little, and this made all the difference. We were hit once or twice but succeeded in making Charleston in safety, running the blockade."

"Some time later," continued Mr. Humphrey, "Carter was given the command of a Confederate gunboat. He was engaged to a pretty Norfolk girl, a member of a famous family, which I would better leave unnamed and the evening before he went aboard his ship his lady-love slipped from one of her fingers a ring of a peculiar design, saying, 'Here, Joe, wear this for me!' He put it on the little finger of his left hand and there it remained many months.

"When the Confederate gunboats attacked Roanoke island, Carter's vessel took a leading part. Early in the action a cannon ball struck the young commander in the left arm, carrying his forearm away completely. This severed forearm was hurled through the air with terrific force and striking a man in the after part of the

ship in the face, broke his nose. Carter himself lost consciousness and when on the following morning he came to again he found himself in a cabin on shore under the charge of an old negress. One of the first things he did was to ask what had become of the rest of his arm, for he was anxious not to lose his sweetheart's ring. Eventually the severed arm and hand were brought to him, but alas, the ring had disappeared. Every effort to discover it proved unavailing.

"I believe he himself broke off his engagement owing to his injury," said the teller of the story. "At all events he and his lady-love never married and after the war Carter went north and entered the insurance business in New York. A year or two later a man well known in society there who was one of Carter's particular 'cronies,' got married to a lovely New York girl. On the evening before the wedding the happy pair gave a feast to their friends at Delmonico's. Carter was invited and sat next to the bride-elect. Seated on her right, a thrill suddenly ran through him as his eye rested on the ring which she wore on her engagement finger. That it was the one he had lost he was convinced at once, for he was doubtful if a replica of it existed.

"Staring at it spellbound, his look attracted the girl's notice. 'You are looking at my ring, Mr. Carter,' she said. 'Isn't it a quaint one?' And she slipped it off and placed it in his hand. Carter looked inside the ring and found the initials of his former sweetheart there, as he had expected.

"We have no idea whose initials those are," the girl went on. "The ring was given to George (her fiance) by his brother, who had bought it from some one and George thought it so quaint and pretty that he gave it to me as an engagement ring instead of the regulation diamond."

"It is quaint," replied Carter quietly, and returned it without another word.

Later he took the bridegroom-elect aside and, mentioning the ring, asked if he knew where his brother had obtained it. "Certainly," was the reply, "My brother, who fought in the civil war in the—New York regiment told me he bought it from a Confederate prisoner."

"Oh, said Carter, 'I asked because I once saw a ring that was rather like it.' But he never told them that it was his ring!"

One Story Brings Another.

Mr. Humphrey, who when the city of Petersburg was evacuated by the southern troops helped to set fire to the \$4,000,000 worth of tobacco stored in the warehouses there, told me the above story as a "cap" to one, also about a ring and the civil war, which I had previously related to him. It is hard to say which of these stories is the strangest. The reader may decide for himself.

The tale of ring number two, a signet ring with a brown stone was told me by Mr. Charles McEvoy, the novelist and playwright (now in

khaki), whose little finger it has adorned for many years. Mr. McEvoy and his elder brother, Ambrose, who is one of the most distinguished portrait painters of the day, are the sons of a famous British inventor who played a prominent part in the American civil war, but whose name is probably almost, if not quite, unknown to the present generation.

Captain Ambrose McEvoy, as the latter eventually became, went to America as a boy and was shipwrecked on the coast of Virginia, narrowly escaping being drowned. Thereafter he settled in the state and grew up like a native southerner. When the civil war broke out he threw in his lot with the Confederates and during the greater part of the war was director of the bureau of ordnance at Richmond, the southern capital. He was the inventor, in fact, of most of the explosives used by the Confederates, as well as of their torpedoes and submarine mines and when at the conclusion of the war he returned to this country our admiralty took over most of his inventions, the submarine mines which defended these islands until a recent date having been of his designing.

Both his sons are fond of telling the story of a personal relic of their father—a seal ring with a plain brown stone which Mr. Charles McEvoy some times wears on his little finger.

"It was presented to my father by the two daughters of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate president," said Mr. McEvoy to the writer. "In those days every southern gentleman prided himself on his dancing and there were few who could 'step it' more gracefully than my father. Accordingly he taught the two Misses Davis, and as a mark of their appreciation received this ring, inscribed, as you see, 'Captain McEvoy from his pupils, April 6, 1853.'"

"One day, just before the beginning of the war, while he was smartening himself up to take over his command, my father went into a shop in Richmond, Va., and bought a pair of gloves. Later he discovered that he had lost his much-prized ring. He sought for it in vain and eventually gave it up as gone forever.

"Six years later in Baltimore, Md., he again went into a shop for gloves, selecting the establishment by pure accident. After choosing a pair and asking to have them sent to his hotel, he gave his name, whereupon the proprietor inquired:

"Captain McEvoy, did you ever lose a ring?" "My father replied that he had once lost a most cherished one.

"Because," went on the shopkeeper, "I found one some years ago in the finger of a glove which I bought as one of a bankrupt stock and I noticed that it bore an inscription. Here it is!" and he took from a drawer my father's long-lost ring.

"Obviously, it had slipped from my father's finger while he was trying on gloves in the Richmond shop."

How We Can Best Help the Allies

By Lindsley M. Brown.

RUSSIA but bespeaks what history has repeatedly chronicled—that is, people must live, must eat, they must have liberty, for liberty will not down.

It was necessary that the pinch of hunger should gnaw upon the vitals of the Russians before they mustered the supreme courage to arise and throw off the Romanoffs, but that hunger has done its work, and what a wonderful work it is and will prove in the future if Russian citizens but act with deliberate judgment and forethought, which we expect them to do. And yet who would have dreamed twelve months ago that "the czar of all the Russias" by now would be a prisoner among his own people.

But those same conditions that exist in Russia, in so far as a matter of bread and meat are concerned, exist to some extent throughout all the world today. The bread and meat problem has become serious, even in our liberty loving land of America, and it has been made more so by the cry for bread that we have heard and heeded from Europe and Asia. We have been good neighbors and have shipped to the other world our substance and as a result a shortage exists in America that has been difficult to overcome and not the least of these important conditions that have confronted America has been the matter of good seeds to plant here. It is claimed that so avaricious have we become in seeking after the almighty dollar that we have sacrificed our seed, even, and that it has been difficult to get seed to plant to renew the depleted food supply.

America has by the trend of the times become the store house upon which the world has been compelled to draw for its supplies and that state of affairs is bound to continue for an indefinite period, even though peace should suddenly be achieved, for Europe is bankrupt; bankrupt not only financially but a large portion of it is bankrupt in men, for its men have been killed, maimed, crippled for life, and as a result the productive power of Europe has been largely circumscribed and limited. It will be many years before Europe will again be the great producing land that it once was, even should peace come suddenly and now. The great farming area of a large portion of both Europe and Asia will have to be rebuilt; holes, the result of explosives and trench warfare, will have to be filled and a new land rehabilitated; stock for those farms will have to be obtained and first of all a new credit will have to be established for Europe before the necessary money can be obtained with which to purchase the necessities that must be had with which to rebuild, restock and rehabilitate those depleted and largely destroyed areas over which the ravages of war have played an impartial havoc. What will be the result? And one who thinks can foretell that the countries most remote from those devastating actions will naturally become both the banking houses and the granaries for Europe for necessity, whether they will it so or not, compels it and America as an ally of part of the warring

nations must now bend every possible effort to establish at once for England, France, Russia and Belgium an immediate credit and to furnish them all necessary food and supplies.

In America we have been disposed to believe that a man must have vast areas of land upon which to produce crops and that he cannot farm without a large farm, but the trend of the times are teaching us lessons of economy in land just as much as in other things. We are learning that by a proper and wise conservation of our natural resources we can compel our American acres to "tote double" compared with what they have heretofore done. We have learned that we can conserve our moisture and make crops on land heretofore considered arid. Dry land farming has become a recognized success in many instances and in many localities where such a thing as farming successfully was heretofore considered impossible or at best improbable, and now America can help the allies more by making her acres yield large crops of feedstuff than any other way.

We have learned that the world must eat and that the world has a very large stomach and a capacious, almost ravenous appetite, that appears insatiable and that it is our duty to do all in our power to satisfy that appetite because it is the hunger of millions that must be fed with not luxuries but necessities, else they starve. What is the result? In the cities all sensible men are thinking. When people think, action follows, nine times out of ten, and in this instance the result of thinking has pointed out to the people that we have only begun to scratch the surface so far as the resources of American production is concerned. In fact, we have hardly scratched the surface at all.

Having realized our possibilities we now hear on every hand men and women who heretofore would have scorned the idea, say that they must get a suburban home where they can have a few acres of land and a few cows and pigs and chickens and raise a garden and "knock the socks off the high cost of living" and they are not only talking it but they are acting from patriotic principles because the trend of the times is certainly from the cities to the country now as it never was before. Why? Because conditions have created a necessity for the world to become a producer instead of only being a consumer and because they can by so doing show their patriotism and at the same time get away from city taxes, raise their own meat, the price of which to buy has become prohibitive to thousands, have their own milk and butter, chickens and eggs, gardens and fruits and live at home upon the fat of the land and be independent and be somebody, because they contribute something to the world instead of merely taking everything away and eat but not least they can be patriotic.

The Girls' Canning clubs and Boys' Corn and Log clubs have become great and important institutions in the economic conditions of the world and the trend of the times is to live at home on that can be and is produced at home by home

folks.

The tendency now is to preserve and conserve what heretofore, if produced, was allowed most often to go to waste, but now is converted into the most appetizing and tempting viands that an epicurian could desire or that the art culinary could devise and these results are achievements made possible actualities by the Girls' Canning clubs that have been organized and are in active operation throughout America today. In the years gone by there was no organized effort at such conservation, but it is well known that men who emigrated West would have an unusual twinkle in their eyes and that their mouths would have a tendency to water as they sat around their western firesides and narrated to their offsprings the fables of the delicious delicacies of Virginia ham and ham gravy and fluffy biscuits and berry jam and preserves that some now departed white capped negro mammy used to prepare at the old home in Virginia or some other state, as the case might be, and many a time have these old grizzled immigrants regaled their family firesides with such narrations but now their own offsprings have been taught the lessons of economy and out of that economy has arisen a new generation of providence that will provide for this generation and for the coming generations those same appetizing good things that have appeased so many appetites in the old states, but this industry is not now confined to the West nor to the Southwest but it has become nationwide in its extent and necessity will cause it to become worldwide and women who heretofore have scorned what they termed the drudgery of the kitchen will soon be proud to let the world know that they too have learned how to perform those same culinary wonders and that they feel themselves not above such work but rather glory in it and the woman who does not look at it from that light will prove herself not only derelict in her duty to humanity but unworthy for it has now become the recognized patriotic duty of all members of society to be contributors to the general welfare of society and every day snobbishness is further relegated to oblivion.

It is the patriotic trend of the times for the equality of manhood and womanhood and that none should be elevated above the other, save only by his greater actual achievements and then only in the plaudits and esteem of humanity because of his achievements. The crowned heads of Europe are fast disappearing and it bids fair to not be a far distant day when the rich men of this country cannot buy titled sons-in-law in Europe for their daughters because there will be no titled heads, if the tendency of the times continues. Won't that be a glorious condition? Then a man will be worth to society what he contributes to society and it should be so. There will then be no inherited aristocracy and the world will be upon a basis necessitating men to produce something worth something to humanity. I don't mean that it will be an era of so-called "socialism" for I do not believe that, but I mean that every man will find his place in society will de-

pend upon him amounting to something as a result of his own individual efforts and not as a result of some fabled act of some grandsire long since dead. We have been too prone, anyway, to live off the glories of past prestige or inherited prestige and the world has just begun to awaken to the real value of a man and from now on men will be measured by correct standards over a vast portion of the world where heretofore they have been measured by some imagined glory that hallowed them and exalted them over their fellows because some grandsire did something for which he received recognition, but that time is passing and the trend of the times is toward a new democracy that will mean a democracy of the heart as well as of the mind.

The future bodes well for the man who knows how and causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before and his fame will be greater than the fame of politician or poet.

It has now fallen to the lot of America and Americans to enter the war on the side of the allies and the question is often asked, "How can we best help the allies win the war?" The answer is simple: "By feeding the allies." Men cannot fight long on empty stomachs and consequently if they fight and fight to win they must be fed, but England, France, Russia, Belgium and Italy have sent the flower of their manhood to the field of carnage and now there are few men left to be sent to the harvest field. Noble women, as far as possible, have taken man's place in the field and are doing their utmost to feed the brave fellows at the front but they are not equal to the task. Consequently, America must produce not only enough to feed herself but her allies as well.

Men of note have recently stated publicly that the foremost duty of America in this conflict is to see that the allies are supplied with food. In ordinary times England, France and Italy depend largely on Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria for their food supply, especially their bread stuff, but now that bread must go to the armies and there is not enough for the armies. It is no matter of surprise that wheat and all bread grains have risen so high in price. It is but the trend of the times and higher prices yet may be expected. All speculation in food supplies should be prevented by congress, and a food commission may yet become an actuality instead of a probability. The time has passed when men could only be patriotic by shedding their blood for their country and the time has now come when the man who helps feed a dozen soldiers is really a more important patriot than the fighter. Americans must take this view of matters if they want to really help the allies and they must not only feed themselves but also feed the allies, for a starved army cannot win battles.

America must also clothe as well as feed the allies. If you are a true American patriot put on your overalls and march into the field with a hoe on your shoulder and go to work! A patriot ought to do and as thousands of the allies win this war

The Submarine Chaser

Invented and Manufactured
in the United States

G O GET IT CRAFT" is a good name for them. They are the wolf hounds that pull down and destroy the wolves of the sea—the submarines.

As everyone knows, it was American inventive genius and mechanical skill that gave the world the submarine. And now, when the submarine has turned out to be a weapon of more fearful potency than anyone dreamed, it is American ingenuity that devises a weapon to be used against the submarine.

There are a hundred schemes for getting the better of the submarines, schemes which vary in ingenuity and effectiveness. Just the other day for instance, a ship came into an American port equipped with a "smoke maker." With this she could swiftly hide herself within clouds of thick black smoke and under their cover steal away. Another expedient is to spray oil upon suspected waters and thus blind a lurking submarine by coating the delicate lenses of the periscope with a film of oil. Then there are the net devices—of many sorts. They "fish" for submarines with great steel seines, drawn between swift destroyers. They set strong nets for them in likely places, anchored well below the surface so that the submarine may not suspect their presence. With nets they guard the shipping in bays and rivers. It was even said, falsely or truly, no one knows, that a mighty steel net stretched across the English channel guarded Britain's transports from submarine attack.

However, in recent months the submarine war has entered upon a new phase. Germany is building boats of constantly increasing size and cruising radius. These craft are so big and powerful that nets are not a very effective bar to them. The new submarine, heavily armed, and equipped with light defensive armor of her own, must be fought and conquered by means of other craft as swift and as powerful as she is herself.

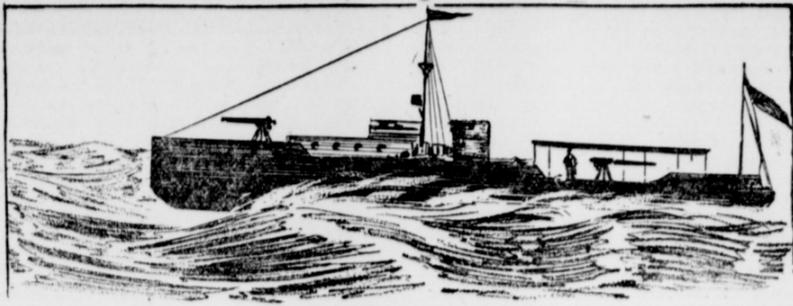
Here comes in the American inventive genius. The "Go Get It" craft are the answer to the submarine challenge.

This was the problem: The German submarines were wide ranging. They were swift; they were well armed, both with their natural weapons, the torpedoes and with powerful though light guns. And, worst of all, they were being built by every shipyard in Germany at an appalling rapid rate.

NEEDED MANY BOATS.

Therefore it was necessary to find some type of boat that could be built quickly in great quantities and at not too great an expenditure of money. This boat must be swifter than the submarine; it must have a wide cruising radius; it must be sufficiently seaworthy to stand the pounding of the waves in the worst possible weather; it must be able to mount a gun of good caliber, in order to be able to sink the submarine when it came up with it. All these qualities are combined in a small boat which an American firm has been building in recent months for the British navy.

But, why a small boat? Why not the swift,



The New Type of Submarine Chaser.

sure, powerful torpedo boat destroyer, the craft above all others which a submarine fears and avoids? Well, for the simple reason, if for no other, that it takes a long time and costs a lot of money to build a destroyer. Then the British admiralty found that a small but swift boat, capable of hard service and mounting a good-sized gun, could do practically everything that a destroyer could do in the way of guarding against submarine raids. They found, too, that the small boat had surprising advantages—for instance, it was so low-lying that one saw it only with difficulty in anything like a choppy sea; moreover, it was practically immune from submarine attacks.

SUBMARINE FIRES ITS TORPEDO LOW

That last statement deserves a little elaboration. The submarine fires its torpedo low. This for two reasons. The first is that as a rule, it wants to hit a ship a dozen or more feet below the waterline, so as to get below any protective armor and strike at the craft's vital machinery. Then, a torpedo travels at terrific speed and if it is regulated to run as close as six feet from the water line, it likely will jump clear of the water and cut up various disconcerting tricks—even some times turning completely around and speeding back at the craft which released it. The new "Go Get It" boats draw so little water that a torpedo cannot be safely aimed to hit them.

But to come back to the American who hit on this answer to the submarine challenge. He is an official of a big firm which builds submarines and, likewise, speedy pleasure craft. Therefore, not only was he interested in the exploits of the German under-sea raiders, but also he began to think of the speedy sea-going motor boat as a possible weapon to use against the submarine. When he was turning this matter over in his mind a British engineer paid him a visit. They talked boats—and the result was a definite proposal to build fifty gasoline cruisers for the British navy.

That was quite some time ago. The fifty boats were to be built and delivered in a year. The specifications called for a craft 80 feet long

and 12 1-2 feet beam, drawing 4 1-2 feet of water and displacing 30 tons. The motors were to be of 500 combined horsepower and the contract specified that the boats on their trials should attain a speed of nineteen knots an hour. Though the armament was not provided in the United States, the boats were to be built to stand up under the shock of a three-inch rapid fire gun. This weapon fires twenty sixteen-pound projectiles a minute.

As soon as the contract was signed the company set about creating an organization to fill it within the year specified. A huge task, this. The first step was to build one boat. This was assembled, tried out, approved, and then used as a model. The one boat contained 500,000 pieces. Each piece was duplicated fifty times—in all, 25,000,000 parts. A plant was built at Levis, Canada, and a force of 12,000 men employed—Canadians most of them, with some American foremen. The country was combed over for the 10,000,000 feet of oak timber needed for the fifty boats. The United States and Canada were searched far and wide for the bronze requisite for their fabrication. The processes of building were planned out according to the most modern factory methods. The men were divided into fifty specialized gangs. The boats were built just as automobiles are built, and the job was done in a surprisingly short time—eight months being sufficient to complete the whole fifty, try them out and arrange for their delivery in England. They were sent over by the way, on the decks of steamers.

These fifty boats cost Great Britain just \$2,000,000 or \$40,000 apiece. A modern submarine of the new and huge German type, is said to cost as much as a million and a half. That is to say, the fifty submarine destroyers cost England only half a million more than one super-submarine costs Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN ORDERS 500 ADDITIONAL SUBMARINE CHASERS

Well, the fifty boats were delivered months ago. The German under-sea campaign came on in full deadly earnest. England found th fifty American built boats wonderfully efficient. They

were able to keep at sea when steamers came to grief. It was marvelous the way they stood up under the buffeting of the channel and the North sea. So Britain decided she would like to have a few more of these "Go Get It" craft.

The admiralty ordered an additional five hundred! Think of it—the first order of fifty had put the builders on their mettle; this repeat order of 500 tried their ingenuity and resourcefulness to the utmost. They took the contract and delivered the boats. And the marvel of it is that they were turned out at the rate of one boat a day.

For months now these "Go Get It" craft have been fighting the German submarine menace, keeping the seas night and day in a ceaseless hunt for the commerce raiders. They hunt in packs, guided oftentimes by aeroplanes. It is well known that from a great height one can look into the depths of the sea. Thus seabirds spy their prey. The naval airman imitates the fishhawk, save that his quarry is the submarine, more subtle than any fish of the deep. The "Go Get It" craft, chugging briskly along spread out in a great fan, watch the waters around them and watch likewise their sky climbing scout. The great hydroplane circles slowly about, darting back and forth and to left and right like a soaring gull, until the observer sees a black bulk massed far beneath the surface of the ocean. It may be forty feet down—one can see to this depth from a height of two or three thousand feet. The air scout hovers directly over the lurking submarine and drops a bomb. Not the sort of bomb the Zeppelins have been tossing upon England. A smoke bomb. It explodes when it nears the surface of the ocean, yet high enough to be observed by distant patrols. The small boats close in with all the speed of their 500-horsepower engines.

Then they wait for the under-sea monster to emerge. The submarine, under the water, is blind, though not deaf. Perhaps the noise of the propellers has been heard through the delicate "tell-tale" instruments of the submarine. Then it is a game of hide and seek.

But perhaps the "sub" has not heard the motorboats closing in. By and by the periscope will cut through the crest of a wave—the submarine is venturing up for a glance around. That is the chance the motorboats have been waiting for. Remember that their three-inch guns fire twenty shots a minute—it's hard to miss at a short distance when you can play a gun on a target as you would play a hose on the garden-fence. A shot through the periscope and the submarine is blind, at least, and an easy prey to her enemies.

The building of these 550 boats for England in 550 days shows what could be done in time of need by the United States. If the submarine peril pressed home to our own shores it would not take many weeks to give our already fine torpedo boat destroyer fleet an ample auxiliary force of "Go Get It" craft, each one as useful as a destroyer for work in home waters.

Administration of Road Bond Issues

BY R. L. MORRISON
Prof. Highway Engineering
A. & M. College of Texas.

PART II.

IN the previous article on this subject some of the important points to be considered before the beginning of actual constructions were discussed. If a competent engineer were employed in every case and his advice scrupulously followed, there would be little necessity for any further discussion, but unfortunately the decision of the engineer is often overruled by laymen on purely technical matters, therefore it may be well to consider some additional questions which are likely to arise.

One very important point is that instructions should not be given to the engineer or contractor by individual members of the commissioners' court. This practice is especially bad so far as instructions to contractors and foremen are concerned, as such instructions are often given without the knowledge of the engineer and in conflict with his plans. All instructions should come from the court as a whole.

LOCATION.

Last month's article mentioned in a general way the importance of making relocations. The road surface is more or less temporary, so that mistakes in its construction can be corrected in time, but after a road is once improved it is practically impossible to have the location changed.

One of the main things to consider in regard to location or relocation is the reduction of grades. On an earth road a team can haul twice as big a load up a 3 per cent grade as it can haul up a 10 per cent grade, while on a good macadam road a team can haul three times as much on a 3 per cent grade as it can on a 10 per cent grade. The smoother the surface is made the more important it becomes to reduce the grades. It should be remembered also that a so-called "straight" road over a hill may be just as long as a curved road around the hill and it will be much harder to haul over.

Sharp curves should be eliminated, especially where the view is obstructed, but comparatively flat curves do no harm.

Often the total mileage to be improved can be materially reduced by careful relocations and every mile cut off means several thousand dollars saved.

In some cases a soft foundation can be avoided or the drainage improved or the construction of large bridges and expensive cuts and fills can be eliminated, by moving the road. Money cannot be spent to better advantage than in getting the best possible location.

TYPE OF SURFACE.

Some of the most expensive mistakes in road building are due to the choice of the wrong type of surfacing material. Very often the choice is determined by a salesman who gets the contract and in many other cases elected officials or committee trips of inspection to other communities and then recommend the adoption of which impresses them favorably. As

these men are not engineers they are very apt to recommend a type which may be satisfactory at the place visited but which is entirely unsuited to the proposed location. Occasionally long trips are financed by material companies and the investigators are lavishly entertained by the material men. Recently an engineering magazine concluded an account of such a trip with the question, "Puzzle, what type of pavement will the committee recommend when they get home?" It is all right for citizens and officials to investigate the highways of other communities but they ought to take their engineer with them to explain details and not have interested companies pay their expenses.

The question, "What is the best pavement?" is often asked and there are always interested parties who can readily answer it, the answer depending upon the interests involved, but the fact is that there is no "best pavement" any more than there is a "best medicine" which will cure all diseases. Every road is a problem in itself and the best pavement for that particular road depends upon many local conditions.

TRAFFIC CENSUS.

No railway engineer would think of designing a track without knowing the number, weight, speed, etc., of the trains which were to travel over it, and a highway engineer to properly design a road should know the number and kind of vehicles which will use it. A road which carries a thousand vehicles a day should be very different from one carrying a hundred a day and a surface which will be entirely satisfactory for a heavy horse drawn traffic may go to pieces in a short time under a comparatively light automobile traffic. An actual count and classifica-

tion of the traffic should be made and the probable increase after construction should be estimated.

Other factors influencing the choice of surface are available materials, location, foundation, drainage, width, climate, (temperature, frost and rainfall), topography, character of present surface, time allowed for construction, character of available labor, amount of available funds, etc. By considering these varying factors, the absurdity of finding a "best pavement" to fit all conditions is apparent. The necessity for engineering training in making a proper choice should also be apparent.

AWARDING THE CONTRACT.

It often happens that more than one type of surface will be suitable for a given road and in that case alternate specifications should be drawn so that there will be more competition in bidding. After the bids are received the experience, ability and character of the various bidders should be considered as well as the amount of the bid as the lowest bid may prove to be the most costly in the end.

There is some difference of opinion as to the comparative advantages of letting the work to one general contractor or to a number of small contractors, but in most cases probably the former method is better. The county then has only one man to deal with instead of several with more or less conflicting interests. If the sub-contractors get in each other's way, etc., the general contractor can do the worrying and he is used to it.

If the work is let on a "cost-plus-a-per cent" basis there is no incentive to "skin" the job, but on the other hand there is no incentive to eco-

nomical and efficient work and every man on the job knows that the more he loafs the more expensive the work will be and therefore to a certain extent, the more profit the boss will make.

Doing the work with county forces instead of by contract is not a good policy as a rule. It means that the county must purchase a lot of expensive equipment which cannot be disposed of to advantage when the work is finished. Both foremen and laborers are usually inexperienced in road construction so that efficient work is impossible, at least during the first part of the job. At the beginning of the work all the home people are worrying for fear they cannot get jobs, but during the work, labor and teams are almost always hard to obtain.

As a result of nearly a hundred years of experience the railroads usually let big jobs to a general contractor and it is pretty safe to follow their example.

SUPERVISING CONSTRUCTION.

During construction all parts of the work should be carefully inspected to see that the specifications are strictly followed and the work done from month to month should be accurately measured, so that the estimates will be correct. The questions to be passed upon by the commissioners' court will depend upon various local conditions and circumstances, but it is safe to say that in most cases they will have plenty to do without taking over any part of the technical work which should be handled by the engineer. The members of the board of directors of a hospital do not go through the wards dosing the patients or performing surgical operations and the county officials occupy a similar position in regard to road construction.

MAINTENANCE.

The proper administration of road bond issues does not end with the final acceptance of the work, but must include adequate maintenance, beginning the day the roads are accepted and continuing forever. Building expensive roads and then allowing them to go to ruin for lack of proper maintenance is little short of criminal waste of the taxpayers' money.

The first article of this series was on the subject of maintenance and there is no more important question involved in the whole subject of public highways. In fact the most important objects to be attained by those in charge of road work are proper methods of financing proper location and proper maintenance.

Note.—This is the last of the series of articles which have been printed in the Magazine section of road building by Mr. R. L. Morrison, professor of highway engineering of the Texas A. & M. college.

ON A CLEAR, FROSTY NIGHT.

We hear distinctly on a clear, frosty night because the air is denser than on a dull, warm night and therefore carries the sound better. A motor car runs better on a frosty night because the engine gets larger supplies of oxygen.

My Country! My Country!

My country! My country! The land of the free,
The hope of the nations, the star of the sea,
Though war's clouds surround thee, though
hate's mists unfurl,
God's benison on thee, His white truth to
hurl
In whisper of sympathy, thunders of wrath,
Where ignorance and treachery threaten
thy path.

My country! My country! How dear thy re-
nown,
How fair are the glories you wreath for your
crown,
How sweet 'neath God's pure sky on your turf
to kneel,
And pray Him to cherish and keep you in
weal,

And save you from woe in His name Who is
Lord,
With the strength of His goodness, the might
of His sword.

My country! My country! All hearts that are
true
Beat higher because of your Red, White and
Blue.
Barbarian and savage are pressed from the
earth
Since God in His Mercy had granted your
birth.
Oh, dear land of Freedom, the fairest and
best,
Through storm and in sunshine, My Country
—the Blest.

—JOSEPHINE COPPERFIELD.

THAT portion of the Texas frontier which has been the scene of most of the experiences I have herewith attempted to portray, has passed through several distinct social eras or epochs, so to speak, within the brief period dating back to the close of the civil war, the time when these army life sketches were begun.

The condition of society in 1866 was as simple and almost, in fact, as patriarchal, as it could be in a recently settled country but thinly populated, where the so-called luxuries of life were virtually unknown and the sturdy settler was thrown on his own resources and miles distant from any market.

The vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, as well as great numbers of razor-back hogs, afforded an abundant supply of meat and the cotton patch and wool supplied good home-spun clothing. Every family had its cotton cards and spinning wheels and every neighborhood a loom and they easily and comfortably got along without the finer fabrics which they either had never known or else had long done without since leaving their homes in "the states."

Paper money was unknown on the frontier, gold and silver and "barter" being the mediums of exchange and when one had a debt to pay he filled his saddle pockets with the bulky Mexican dollars or gold pieces, mounted his pony and with his gun across his saddle proceeded to seek out his creditor and settle with him.

SUITS FOR DEBT WERE UNKNOWN.

It is said suits for debt were pretty much unknown in these primitive days; the native honesty of the pioneer prompted him to pay what he owed, and, on the other hand, the fact that the creditor was not apt to indulge in the slow foolishness of law, but was likely to take his double-barreled shot gun and proceed to the prompt collection of his debts, were the two causes of an absence of litigation which the old settler looks back upon with mingled feelings of regret.

The advent of 15,000 soldiers and camp followers in Texas at the close of 1865, who were

scattered from Red to the Rio Grande rivers, the host of contractors and settlers bringing with them large and varied stocks of goods, containing a thousand articles the natives had never heard of and consequently never needed, all tended to create wants hitherto unknown and somewhat changed our entire mode of living, whether or not for the better, may well be questioned. Only in the large towns in the interior was a piano or a sewing machine a familiar sight and a carpet was considered so superfluous an article and so seldom seen as to excite remark. But all this was to change. A new era began with the building of railroads which soon followed the close of the war and there was swept away the simplicity of manners and of living and the straightforward honesty of purpose that had heretofore characterized an isolated frontier people, revolutionizing the entire fabric of society and relegating it to the past.

"THE WASHINGTON AND TEXAS LAND & COPPER COMPANY."

Previous to the war, some attention had been given to the deposits of copper supposed to exist along the tributaries of the Brazos and the Wichita rivers, but the last prospecting party had been driven back by Indians and for several years no effort was made to promote mineral prospecting. In the early summer of 1872 a party, made up principally in Washington and Baltimore and known as the "Washington and Texas Land and Copper Company," made its appearance at Fort Richardson, where they camped for some weeks previous to starting for their destination which was at or near Kiowa Peak in Haskell county. This party had four or five good wagons and teams, several ambulances and hacks and including the mounted men, many of whom were hired at Jacksboro, made a total of perhaps sixty in all. My services were procured and I accompanied them and had it not been that my sketchbook was stolen by some of the crowd on our return to Jacksboro I am sure my account of the adventures of that famous party would have made excellent reading.

The personnel of some of the bosses of the party were its distinguishing features and never have I seen in one small crowd so many characters. The real head of the party was one Mr. Chandler from Norfolk, Va., and a member of congress in ante bellum days from that city; one Kellogg, an Oriental traveler and author of several works on Egypt and the Holy Land; he was an artist as well and made excellent water color sketches of the beautiful scenery through which we passed; Prof. Roessler, one time state geologist of Texas and the most thorough and ideal quartz crank of any age; one Troutman, a professional photographer, who accompanied the party in the capacity of its "official" artist; W. M. Beard, the commissariat, a fine young fellow and since then Speaker of the New Jersey legislature and who has achieved eminence as a physician; Dr. Loew, chemist to the expedition, a droll looking little fellow about four feet and a half in height and who rode a pony yclept Bismark, the latter an unruly animal which required the whole command to catch each morning. Besides these there were several "disbanded" army officers who had been "surplused" out of the service upon the reduction and consolidation of the army a year or two previously, notably Sam Robbins, one Plummer, and one Winklepaugh, all oddities in their way, except Robbins, who was a fine fellow, both officer and gentleman and in regard to whom I could never understand his being mustered out. Last, but not least, was the executive boss of the crowd, one "Colonel" McCarty, whose home, I think, was Galveston, but who had been picked up by Mr. Chandler in Washington upon his (McCarty's) recommendation of himself as being familiar with this region, which proved to be untrue, as he soon convinced us that he never had been here before in his life. His claim to the title of "colonel" was based on his having been a sergeant in a Confederate regiment and at this particular time he was the heroic and altogether unapproachable liar of my recollection. He told me confidentially once he was a nephew of "Barbara Fritchie" and had witnessed the in-

cident upon which Whittier had founded his poem. He was a handsome fellow, wore his hair in true brigand style; a red silk sash around his waist, a splendid black horse and silver-mounted Winchester completed his "outfit," but a bigger fraud never was seen.

Early in June we struck out across West Fork, proceeded to "meander" around the forks of the Wichita, turned south into Belknap (here I did a little of the "pioneer act" myself, having been here five years before) then to Fort Griffin, where we left the howitzer gun we had with us and also the supply of trinkets they had brought out to trade to the Indians. We proceeded to Kiowa Peak located ten or twelve sections of land, returned to Fort Griffin and got rid of our Tonkawa guides and reached Jacksboro early in September, where the party was disbanded and paid off. An account of this trip, such as I could have produced had my notes and sketches not been stolen would have been an interesting experience.

During 1874 the garrison at Fort Richardson was small, most of the troops being on scouting duty and about this time state troops—known as Rangers—had been organized, and one company was located near Jacksboro. These Rangers were tolerable Indian fighters, but most of their time was occupied in terrorizing the citizens and "taking in the town." Shooting scrapes and rows between citizens, soldiers and rangers in this year, 1874, were so frequent that the long suffering citizens by their votes "incorporated" Jacksboro, L. P. Adamson being first mayor and one who could not be harmonized any more than could be Abram and Lot when they sought out different countries for themselves in the long ago.

*He was succeeded by the author, he by Judge T. W. Williams, and he by Thomas F. West, the last mayor of Jacksboro.

Editor's Note.—With this issue of the Magazine Section appear the last chapter of "Army Life on the Texas Frontier." It is in book form consisting of 319 pages, and will be mailed to any address upon receipt of \$1.00. Write H. H. McConnell, care of Southern Welding Co., Waco, Texas.

Indian Raids in Texas

THE BUFFALO GAP FIGHT

By E. L. DEATON, a Texas Pioneer



"He Proceeded to Deliver a Gospel Sermon"

THESE sketches of "Indian Raids in Texas" would be incomplete were I to omit reviewing in part the social conditions which surrounded the early settlers of Texas.

Settlers in this country obtained the greater part of their supplies from Houston and they were carried in ox wagons a distance of from 300 to 400 miles. It would take from five to six weeks to make a round trip, but when we did make one it sure counted.

We would work six and sometimes as many as eight yoke of large Texas oxen to one wagon, using trailers that were "hitched" to the head wagon. Our wagons were of the large wood-axle kind and were capable of carrying from 7,000 to 9,000 pounds. Where once the hardy pioneer settlers trudged along with his wagon and oxen and the warlike Comanches roamed at will, the whistle of the locomotive and the loud rattle of the heavy freight trains are now heard bearing to distant parts the commerce of a nation.

Many persons believe that the men who paved the way to civilization on the frontier of Texas were all renegades and cut throats. Nothing could be further from the truth. For my part I

would rather go to any country on God's green earth than the frontier to embark in any scoundrelly transaction. It's the last place an intelligent thief wants to go.

I have known of frontiersmen to follow thieves hundreds of miles, catch them and bring them to speedy justice. I knew one man who followed a horse thief from Comanche county to Alabama, caught him, returned with him on horseback, turned him over to the proper authorities, had him convicted and sent to prison for fifteen years.

THE LITTLE LOG CABIN CHURCH.

We had no church houses then as we have now in which to worship. By way of comparison, let the reader imagine himself or herself starting out from the little western home in a wagon drawn by two oxen. After traveling through tall prairie grass, over hills and across hollows, you come upon a log cabin, an old fashion chimney at one end, a dirt floor with seats made of split poles and pins driven through them for legs, a small hole cut in the logs from each side for light and ventilation and you have the primitive Texas frontier church as it existed at the time we were fighting Indians. Behold the settlers coming from all directions in their wagons. They drive up, some dressed in buckskin with one or two six-shooters strapped around them and their wives, perhaps, carrying the rifles. They hitch their teams, receive their rifles from their wives and all finally enter the house and take their respective places on the split pole seats. A stranger witnessing such a scene would propound the query: "Who in this audience is the preacher?"

A man is seen riding up on horseback, dressed in the garb peculiar to frontier life with perhaps two six-shooters belted around him, a rifle in one hand and a pouch of the skin of some wild animal hanging to the pommel of his saddle. He dismounts, stakes his horse and with rifle in hand and the pouch on his shoulder he starts for the cabin, enters it and a general hand-shaking with brethren and sisters then ensues. This is the preacher. After the handshaking is over he ascends the pulpit, which usually consisted of sawed logs, about two feet in height and placed in close formation one beside the other, draws from the pouch the Bible and hymn book and with six-shooter belted around him and rifle within easy reach he proceeds to deliver a gospel sermon—for the good of the souls of men and women. Often the Indians would swoop down on the settlements in great numbers and commit their outrageous atrocities during revival meetings and often their raids would protract the meetings from the fact that the men would follow them and it was deemed safer for the women and children to remain in the church house during the men's absence than in their homes, so the women would remain and help to protect the ministers, old men

and boys.

A few of these old pioneer preachers are yet living in this country. They have honored themselves in their profession by hazarding their lives for years in order to spread the good seed of the gospel. The names of those now living in Comanche county are Revs. M. O. Coker, Peter Gravis, Samuel Powers, W. M. Robinson, (better known in pioneer days as "Choctaw Bill") and Thomas Ewell. A few others may now be living, but if so, I have no knowledge of the fact. These ministers and their co-workers deserve much for their labors in behalf of the gospel. They are now growing old and feeble, their pulse is beating slow and the time of their departure is close at hand; I fear they will soon be forgotten as conscientious soldiers of the cross and brave soldiers of the frontier. But their names as well as those of all old comrades who "stood the test" in Indian days will always have a warm place in my affections. I don't want to forget any of them. I cannot forget them. Ofttimes in my declining years the mist will gather in my eyes and I find myself wondering where such and such a one is, as I recall to mind a time when we were together in some "tight place" with the Indians. May God help them all, and may the present generation not forget the sacrifices and deprivations endured by the hardy frontiersmen who paved the way to civilization in the Lone Star state, is the prayer of
THE AUTHOR.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES.

Superintendent Swertz, in charge of submarine building for the Fore River shipping corporation, writes the Boston News Bureau correcting the recent statement crediting him with saying that United States builders have not yet perfected submarines with ability to cross the Atlantic, operate there and come back to our shores without fresh supplies, as the Germans apparently do.

Mr. Swertz states: "The United States has submarines equal, if not superior, to any submarine built in the world. Any of our submarines can make a 6,000-mile trip unaided and without replenishing her supplies at any time, so it would be a very simple matter for any of our submarines to undertake a trip as made by any German or other foreign submarine up to the present time." The Fore River shipbuilding corporation today has thirty-three submarines under construction contract for the U. S., the earliest schedule delivery being for April 1 next.

FIRMLY ANCHORED.

'Tis easier to drag a rock from the bottom of the sea than the sentiments of right from the hearts of the people—Daniel Webster.

PLUCK WINS.

"You may be whatever you resolve to be," declares "Girard," in the Philadelphia Ledger.

That was the motto of "Stonewall" Jackson, who died a lieutenant general at 39. The meteoric soldier found that sticking everlastingly at it was what put the solve in resolve.

"Stonewall's" maxim means that you can do what you try to do if you try hard enough. M. Favre found that out forty years ago when against obstacles supreme and penalties of \$1,000 a day for failure he pierced the St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps.

That stupendous work cost eight times the original estimates of ten millions, but it was done and done to the everlasting glory of human pluck.

RULE OF THREE.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to admire—power, gracefulness and dignity.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and affectation.

Three things to love—purity, truth and honor.

Three things to be—grave, gentle and kind.

BUY IT MADE IN TEXAS WEEK

May 7th to 14th.

Since its re-organization last fall, the Buy or less in the public eye but never so much as it will be during the week of May 7th to 14th, at which time the entire State will join in the celebration of Buy-It-Made-in-Texas week.

A proclamation to this effect has been issued by Governor Ferguson and this will be followed up by similar proclamations in the various cities of the State by the Mayors.

It is planned that during this week Texas people shall form the habit of asking for Made-in-Texas products. In this connection the Secretary-Manager, Gus W. Thomasson, makes the statement that practically every household need is to be found among the list of Texas-made goods.

The greatest trouble, heretofore, has been not knowing what to ask for in order to get the Texas product and this has been anticipated and remedied by the association in its publication the "Made-in-Texas Book," a directory of Texas products which is now ready for free distribution, announcement of which is made in the advertising columns of the magazine section of this paper.

DAY BY DAY—This is Probably the Way Delilah Did It

BY C. V. DWIGGINS.

