

The Baird Star.

Our Motto: "Tis Neither Birth, Nor Wealth, Nor State, But the Git-Up-And-Get That Makes Men Great."

VOLUME NO. 40

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1927

NO. 6

NEW PRODUCERS ADDED TO BAIRD SHALLOW FIELD

Reported by
Claude Stublefield Flores
(Special Correspondent to The Star)

JANUARY 6, 1927

Manhattan Oil Co. A. T. Young No. 10 was brought in Monday at a depth of 770 feet, and was given a light shot when this well was shot the oil rose into the air several hundred feet. This well is estimated to make one hundred barrels per day.

Valley Oil Co. Ace Hickman No. 5, came in the first of the week, and is estimated to make from 30 to 50 barrels per day.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SHALLOW FIELD

In the past week, many new improvements in the Baird Shallow Field New store rooms, and great piles of oil field supplies; Several new modern bungalows, finished and painted, and much land cleared up on each lease. The lawns and driveways of the field are lit up with gas from the wells, and at the present the Baird Shallow Field rivals many other older fields with its many improvements, and developments.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company, are laying a new five inch pipe line and their No. 3 Pumping Station, and No. 2 and 3—five thousand barrel storage tanks will soon be finished.

Owing to the completion of all of the power plants which all are in perfect running order; the field to-day, is making the highest production in the history of the field—the daily production nearing the five thousand barrel mark per day.

Manhattan Oil Co. A. T. Young No. 11, is drilling at 650 feet.

Manhattan Oil Co. A. T. Young No. 12, is drilling at 100 feet.

Consolidated Oil Co. South Hearn Estate No. 8, drilling at 630 feet.

Williams & Co. Ples West No. 1, drilling at 800 feet.

Moutray Oil Co. John Flores No. 10, drilling at 130 feet.

Moutray Oil Co. John Flores No. 11, drilling at 670 feet. This well is expected to be brought in Thursday.

Moutray Oil Co. John Flores No. 12, drilling at 608 feet.

Valley Oil Co. Ace Hickman No. 6, spudded in Tuesday.

SIX NEW LOCATIONS

Moutray Oil Co. Jack Flores No. 10.

Moutray Oil Co. Claude Flores No. 3.

Moutray Oil Co. Claude Flores No. 4.

Valley Oil Co. Ace Hickman No. 6.

Manhattan Oil Co. A. T. Young No. 13.

J. A. Murphy. Mrs. Kate Flores Young, No. 4.

160 ACRES LEASE
FOR \$12.50 PER ACRE

Tellar Blakeley leased 160 acres on the Blakeley ranch for \$12.50 per acre with well drilling contract. This land is located two miles west of the Baird Shallow Field.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benham; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Renaud and son, Charles Benham, of Cisco, was the guests of friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Biggerstaff, of Putnam; Mr. John Jarrett, of Fort Worth, were recent guests of the Misses Seale's.

Mr. and Mrs. Clint Blakeley, of Baird, were here Tuesday.

Mr. Johnnie Ducker, with the Humble Oil Refinery, of Cisco, was in the field Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ingram, of Putnam, have moved into the new cottage on the J. A. Moutray lease. Mr. Ingram has charge of the new power plant.

NEW YEAR PARTIES

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warren gave a New Year party to the young Mr. and Mrs. Jim Price gave a New Year party Friday evening at the R. H. Seale ranch, on the Bayou.

J. J. Sigler, Western Pioneer, Dies at Tulia

TULIA, Swisher Co., Texas, Jan. 6 (Sp).—J. J. Sigler, 72 years old died at the family residence in Tulia Monday after a brief illness. Burial was made in the cemetery at Tulia on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Sigler was born in Missouri near the city of St. Louis January, 1854, moving to Texas with his parents in 1876, locating at Alvarado, in Johnson County. After a brief stay in Johnson County the family moved to Callahan County, locating near Putnam on a farm. In 1872 he married Isabel Tanner, who survives him. In 1889 he moved to Putnam and engaged in the general mercantile business, in which place he lived and conducted such business until 1906, when he moved to Tulia, Swisher County, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, in which business he was actively engaged at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Isabel Sigler, and five children: Miss Irma Sigler, Tulia; Guy Sigler, Ardmore; Stanley Sigler, Hagerman, N. M. and Mrs. N. L. Ball, Lubbock; Mrs. Bowen Pope, of Hamlin.

Mr. Sigler had been a member of the Baptist Church and deacon in the church for forty-six years. He was a member of the Masonic, W. O. W. and I. O. O. F. lodges. The most of his life was spent in the western part of the State and he was identified with the development.—Dallas News.

Mr. Sigler was a brother-in-law of Mrs. J. E. Gilliland, of Baird. Many old friends in Callahan County will regret to learn of his death.

B. Y. P. U. Program

Subject: Bible Study Meeting—Psalms 84 and 85, Gratitude for God's Mercies.

Introduction— Judith Mayes.

1. The Band of the Burning Heart—Gleen McGowan.

2. How Attractive is your Church to you?—Leona Lovvorn.

3. Church Services, a Source of Strength—Lela Lasiter.

4. Church Contributes to Our Culture—Dorothy Boydston.

5. Psalm 85: Gratitude for Blessings—Madge Holmes.

6. Some Beauties of the Psalm—Leo Thompson.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this method of expressing our sincere thanks to the many friends whose aid and sympathy during the illness and death of our beloved wife, daughter and sister, made the burden of our grief easier to bear. Our deepest gratitude goes out to all for their many beautiful words and tokens of sorrow and sympathy. May God's richest blessings rest upon each of you, and in your time of bereavement may He send you such friends as you have been to us in our great loss.

Roy Rogan

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cutbirth and family.

MARRIED

Mr. C. L. King and Miss Opal Ernestine Madison, of Pioneer, were married at the Baptist Parsonage Wednesday, January 5, 1927, at noon. Rev. Joe R. Mayes, officiating.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Third Class Postmaster Examination

At the request of the Postmaster General, the United States Civil Service Commission announces an open Competitive Examination to fill the position of Postmaster at Putnam, Texas, where a vacancy is about to occur.

Applications must be properly executed and filed at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on the date specified, January 12, 1927. The date of assembling of competitors will be stated on the admission cards sent applicants after the date for the close of receipts of applications and will be about ten days after that date. The salary is \$1900 per year.

This examination will be held at Baird, Texas, probably at the High School building.

(Miss) John Gilliland, Secretary Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Baird, Texas

\$200 PER ACRE PAID BY PARTY ON BEASLEY LEASE

Arthur Beasley's No. 1, well struck the pay Monday at 450 feet, and is attracting much attention. This well is located two and one-half miles east of the Baird Shallow Field and from all indications will make a good producer. Many oil speculators are in the field and leases are going sky-high. Eighty acres of this land, leased for Sixteen Thousand Dollars on the Beasley farm—making up-to-date, Eighteen Thousand Dollars for leases on this tract of land, and the owner, has refused big money for the remaining acreage not leased.

Owners of adjoining land have refused to lease for good prices up to this date. Wednesday, some of the two hundred dollar acreage, changed hands at Five Hundred Dollars per acre.

Presbyterian Church

A. W. Yell, Minister.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The Christian Endeavor will meet at 6 p. m.

You are welcome to attend these services. Strangers are especially invited.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN TO MAKE MINERAL LEASE

In Re Guardianship of the Estate of Phillip Yost, Jr. a Minor.

In the County Court of Callahan County, Texas.

Notice is hereby given that I, Charles Yost, Guardian of the estate of Phillip Yost Jr., a minor have on this 6th day of January, A. D. 1927, filed my application in the above entitled and numbered cause for an order of the County Judge of Callahan County, Texas, authorizing me as the Guardian of the estate of said Ward to make a mineral lease upon such terms as the Court may order and direct of the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said ward, to-wit:

Two Hundred acres, more or less out of Section No. 78 of the B. O. H. Surveys situated about five miles east of Baird South of State Highway No. 1 in Callahan County, Texas, and fully described by field notes in said application to which reference is hereby made; said application will be heard by the County Judge at the Court House in the City of Baird, Texas, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1927, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Charles Yost,
Guardian of the estate of Phillip Yost, Jr., a Minor. 6-1t.

NOTICE LEGIONAIRES

Meeting Monday night, January 10, at 7 p. m. Election of officers. Be there on time.

F. L. Wristen,
Commander.

H. W. Preston, of Oplin, was in town last Friday, and left three dollars on subscription.

J. S. Buhman, of Putnam, was in Baird Tuesday, he made The Star office a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack West, of Harlington, spent Christmas with Mrs. West's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Crutchfield at the Crutchfield ranch near Admiral.

Mrs. L. L. Blackburn, returned Monday from a short visit with her sister, Mrs. B. O. Jones, in Big Springs.

Mrs. B. F. Allen, of Waco, and E. M. Harris, of Houston, spent the holidays with their mother, Mrs. Murry Harris.

R. P. (Bob) Stephens, of Eula, made The Star a very pleasant call last Friday.

E. L. Finley, of Abilene, was in Baird Tuesday. Mr. Finley still owns his ranch down on Deep Creek and frequently visits here.

C. W. Stanley Dies At Anson

C. W. Stanley age 68 years, father of Frank E. Stanley, of Baird, died at the home of his daughters, Mrs. C. E. Lawrence, in Anson, on December 11, 1926. Frank E. Stanley and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence took the body to Shreveport, La. the old family home, for burial by the side of his wife, who died four years ago. Mr. Stanley is survived by the following children: Frank E. Stanley, of Baird; D. W. Stanley, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. L. Stanley, and Mrs. Lora Steverson, of Eldorado, Ark.; Mrs. A. D. Williams of Marshall; Mrs. Etta Cherry and Mrs. A. S. Dickerson, of Sherman and Mrs. Mary Mayes, of Shreveport La, from whose home the funeral was held.

Missionary Society Installs Officers

A meeting of the Methodist Women's, Missionary Society was held last Monday afternoon at the church. Officers for the new year were installed by the pastor, who in addition made a most interesting and helpful talk.

Next Monday, will be known as President's Day, and members are urged to be present at the church at 3:30 p. m.

Married

Mr. Proctor Luce, of Breckenridge and Miss Martha Hughes, of Baird, were married at Baird, Saturday morning, January 1, 1927, by Rev. C. C. Wright, at the Methodist Parsonage. They were accompanied to the Parsonage by Miss Lennis Varner. Miss Martha is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hughes and has many friends here who extend congratulations to the young people. Mr. and Mrs. Luce will make their home at Breckenridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson, of Oplin, and Clayton and Elizabeth Reed of Baird, have returned to their home after having been Christmas guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Reed, of Abilene.

Mr. and Mrs. John Castles, formerly of Baird, now of Abilene, were in town yesterday, and John called at The Star office to renew old acquaintance.

Ernest Hill, from the Hill ranch, was in town Wednesday and renewed his subscription to The Star and subscribed for The Star-Telegram.

Dr. A. R. Hayes, who has been in town some days, was to return to New Orleans to-day. The boys, he says are in school at Fort Worth and doing nicely.

W. P. Pearson, Rt. 1, Clyde and C. E. South, Rt. 1, Baird, visited The Star office the first of the week and both left deposits with The Star treasury. Thanks, sorry that we were not in to meet these old friends.

J. F. Powell and family, of Stacy, Texas, visited Mrs. Powell's father, A. W. Johnson, and other relatives during the holidays.

Mrs. Elmer Johnson and children, are visiting Mrs. Johnson's uncle, A. A. Carter, of Cottonwood, she will also visit her sister, Mrs. Thea Manning, of Rising Star while gone.

Mrs. Willie Flores Barnhill and Miss Dorthy Barnhill; Messers Mamy and Claude Flores, attended the house party in Cisco, given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benham.

Misses Ruby and Lucile Hill; Hilda Albin; Pauline Terrell; Messers Bennett, Webb, Brownson and Claude Flores, attended the Elk's New Year Ball in Abilene, Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Canell, of Little Field, visited Mrs. Carrell's cousin's; Mrs. R. W. Ground and Mrs. C. D. Jones during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trent and little daughter, of Fort Stockton, were the New Year guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Blackburn.

Mrs. Roy Rogan Buried At Belle Plaine

Mrs. Lillian Claire Rogan, wife of Roy Rogan, of Brownwood, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will L. Cutbirth, of Coleman, died at her home in Brownwood, Friday morning, December 31, 1926, the body was brought to Belle Plaine Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the presence of a large crowd of friends and relatives. The pall bearers were: Nick Brightwell, Joe McFarlane, Ernest Hill, Will McCoy, Roy Cutbirth and Virgil Hill.

Mrs. Rogan, was born September 12, 1906. She has been in ill health for several months, during which time everything possible was done for her. She is survived by her husband, father mother, three sisters and one brother who have the sincere sympathy of all in their sorrow.

Married At Abilene

A quiet home wedding was beautifully solemnized at six o'clock Friday evening by Dr. E. B. Surface, of the Central Presbyterian Church, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Reed, at 1233 North Seventeenth Street, Abilene, when Miss Florence Hinds became the bride of Mr. Leslie T. Reed, formerly of Baird.

The beautiful gift laden Christmas tree decorated, gave a charming background, while an unusual lighting effect was provided by the pale new-moon and the star of Bethlehem just above the tree.

Only a few intimate friends and relatives were present. Following the ceremony came the distribution of many lovely and useful tokens of the Christmas spirit. The last gift presented, was a beautiful four-tiered wedding cake, from Mrs. W. T. Reddell to the bride and groom; much merriment attended the cutting of the cake, which was served with delicious punch.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed will occupy a new little cottage which he is now building on North Seventeenth Street.

Methodist Church

Cal C. Wright, Pastor.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock. We are looking for you next Sunday.

Preaching at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Things that take Time." It takes time to learn or serve or worship God. Will you take one hour's time for worship next Sunday? We want you. Junior League at 3 p. m.

Senior League at 6:15 p. m.

Evening service at 7 o'clock.

Subject: "The Street Called Straight" You are invited to worship with us.

The Baptist Calendar For 1927

Sunday School at 10 a. m. each Sunday.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. each Sunday.

Junior B. Y. P. U. at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

Senior B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m. Sunday.

Woman's Missionary Society at 3:30 p. m., each Monday.

Prayer Meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Joe R. Mayes, Pastor

Jack Henderson,
Sunday School Supt.

Royce Gilliland,
Pres. Senior B. Y. P. U.

Leo Thompson,
Leader Junior B. Y. P. U.

Mrs. B. L. Russell,
Pres. W. M. S.

Everybody is invited to attend all of these services.

WEST TEXAS COACHES SCHEDULE

COACHES STOP AT HOLMES DRUG COMPANY

LEAVE BAIRD EAST—

to Fort Worth via Putnam, Cisco, Eastland, Ranger, Mineral Wells and Weatherford:

7 a. m. 9 a. m. 11 a. m.

3 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 9 p. m.

LEAVE BAIRD WEST—

to Abilene—Sweetwater.

8:30 a. m. 11 a. m.

1:30 p. m. 4 p. m. 9 p. m. 12:30 a. m.

4:30 p. m. 9 p. m. and 12:30 a. m. Coaches go to Abilene only.

JUDGE GILBERT WILL LEAVE FOR AUSTIN SAT.

Judge Victor B. Gilbert will leave for Austin tomorrow where he goes as a member elect of the 40th Legislature from the 107th District, Callahan and Eastland Counties. As County Judge, one of the most important questions he had to deal with was the construction of the Bankhead Highway, through this county. Judge Gilbert made a number of trips to Austin to consult the Highway Commissioners in regard to the construction of the road and especially the construction of a number of bridges from Baird to the Eastland County line. Judge Gilbert deserves great credit for his work on this great highway, as well as other duties of his office.

Judge Gilbert's friends are confident that he will make good as a member of the Legislature. One of the most important questions that will come before this session will be road matters, and some changes in the law are needed. Judge Gilbert experience with road matters during the four years he was County Judge will make his suggestions as to needed changes valuable.

Baird Fire Department Elects Officers

At a regular meeting of the Baird Fire Department last Wednesday night, the following officers were re-elected for the fourth consecutive year

M. B. Brundage, Chief

C. D. Jones, 1st Asst. Chief, and Foreman, Hose Co., No. 1.

James Asbury, 2nd Asst. Chief, and Foreman Chemical Co. No. 1.

Royce Gilliland, Secretary & Treas.

Fire Police:

Sam Gilliland

Braden White

George Nitschke.

Finance Committee:

R. F. Jones

W. L. Bowler

James Asbury

Trustees:

B. F. Andrews

Perry Gilliland

J. T. Asbury

Irving Corn

Carl Hensley.

Guard: Reda Dallas.

The Children's Service

Last Sunday morning Rev. Cal C. Wright, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, conducted the first service for the Junior Church. The morning worship was opened with the Junior Orchestra, rendering "The Unclouded Day." The Junior Orchestra is a credit to the Church and town, and Mrs. V. E. Hill deserves commendation for having so carefully trained the members.

After the Orchestra number, the Junior Choir—of twenty-five voices, sang "Brightly Shine", then followed the regular order of service with the Apostles' Creed, prayer, scripture reading and Gloria Patri. Three boys took the morning offering, after which little Berl Owens sang a solo.

At the conclusion of Judge Hill's address the Holy Sacrament was administered to some 130 people.

Junior Church Day will be featured at the Methodist Church as often as possible, and you are invited to take part in these splendid services.

Hon. H. B. Hill, of Shamrock, Texas, was a guest of Rev. and Mrs. Cal C. Wright last week end. Judge Hill was a member of the State Legislature for two terms, serving with Judge B. L. Russell. He is also a Sunday School worker of some note, having been superintendent of the Sunday School at Shamrock for fourteen years four years of that period during Rev. Wright's pastorage there. Judge Hill brought the congregation a fine lay sermon at the 11 o'clock hour last Sunday.

Joe Crutchfield, of Admiral was in Baird Wednesday. Joe is well pleased with the oil situation in his neighborhood—He is only a quarter of a mile from the Arthur Beasley well, which in the new sensation in the Shallow Field, which extends the field one and one-half miles south-east.

SCIENCE IS USED TO BARE CRIME

Novel Apparatus Registers Guilty Excitement.

New York.—Using specially devised apparatus to measure the electrical resistance of the human skin and an electrical stethoscope which enable the audience to hear the thumping of the heart of the person under examination, Dr. A. P. Link, instructor in psychology at New York university, demonstrated to the New York Electrical society how science can aid in detecting and apprehending criminals.

Three persons selected from the audience were sent out of the room under sealed instructions. One of the trio chosen by lot went to a room on the tenth floor of the building where a letter was taken out of an overcoat pocket.

From the envelope \$10 was removed, the letter was replaced and the "outfit," whose identity was not disclosed to Doctor Link or those in the audience, returned to the audience.

Doctor Link then subjected each of the three to electrical resistance tests. The emotions aroused by the guilt of the "robber" became instantly evident on the records of the apparatus.

An electrical stethoscope, specially devised by the Bell Telephone laboratories, amplifying the heart-beat sounds more than 100,000 times, enabled the audience to hear the thumping of the heart. When the young man who had opened the envelope and removed the \$10 was asked questions bearing on the "robbery" his quietest thumping of heart when the key words were mentioned was instantly made evident.

In addition to the quickened heart beat of the one who removed the \$10 from the envelope, "guilty excitement" was also demonstrated in the form of a moving spot of light thrown on a screen in full view of the audience. The spot shot clear across the screen when the person questioned became unduly excited.

Doctor Link explained that excitement lowered the electrical resistance of the skin. This, he said, was especially when an effort was made to lie or to conceal the truth.

According to Doctor Link this reaction is entirely outside the control of the person examined. He said this apparatus was "a complete give-away of the emotions which the robber was attempting to conceal." Doctor Link also explained a number of psychological tests, electrical and otherwise, now in use for the selection of employees, either for hire or promotion. He said these tests must not be used as infallible guides, but as an aid to the general common sense.

WILD WOMAN FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH

Roamed Michigan Woods for Fifty Years.

Calumet, Mich.—Old Maggie Harrington, forest wanderer, was found frozen to death, eight miles from her dilapidated old cabin near the old Central mine in Copper country, northern Michigan, recently.

She was seventy years old. For the last fifty years Maggie has roamed the forests, fearless of man or beast, at all times of the day or night, as wild as the gray wolf and as harmless as the deer.

Subsisting upon raw and uncooked foods and wild berries, with clothing enough only to decently cover her—no stockings, mittens and no hat, she wandered many miles through the dense forests from one camp to the other and often crouched in the corner of a deserted cabin for the night, away from the howling wolves and sheltered from the bitter north winds when the weather was far below zero. At daybreak she would walk another ten or fifteen miles back to her own stoveless shack, or go on many miles in another direction to some miner's cabin for a cupful of coffee.

Wild Woman's Home.

Her old tumbled-down cabin at Central mine, with windows stuffed with old papers or potato bags, its pile of ashes in the middle of the floor, where the old rusty stove had long since fallen apart, the chairs and kitchen table decayed where they stood, and in the corner of the bare room a pile of dirty rags which served her as sleeping quarters for these many years.

She was often seen by tourists as they drove along the northern highway, but she managed to get into the forest before they reached her.

Maggie had one ride in an auto and that was four years ago when she had an infected foot. That ride took her twenty-five miles to Calumet for treatment.

She was intelligent and had a common school education, and her mother was noted among the old neighbors as a splendid housekeeper, clean and orderly.

Retained Keen Mind.

Maggie had degenerated in the matter of clothing and way of living only; her mind was keen, and what stories she could tell of the wild things she knew so well.

Whatever transpired in the life of this strange woman to change her from a shy, sheltered, golden-haired, beautiful girl as she was fifty years ago at the time her mother died, into a silent hermit of the great forests, no one can say. She kept her own counsel—shared confidences with none and died with her secret on her frozen lips.

Old Maggie was buried at Eagle Harbor near the spot where she stood over the little grave fifty years ago and cursed the fate that had robbed her of the mother she idolized, and changed her into a wild woman of the great Michigan forests at one stroke.

"Trench Mouth" Attacks Thousands at Trenton

Trenton, N. J.—An epidemic of "trench mouth," a gum infection technically called Vincent's disease, has spread through Trenton in the last few days. The malady, which is traceable to the World war and transmitted from person to person, has effected several thousands, Trenton dentists declare.

Nearby places also are troubled. At the Skillman epileptic village, a state institution, the malady has been so general that physicians were called to launch a fight against it.

"Stop kissing" is the word passed out by the health department in an effort to combat the malady.

The doctors declared the disease was rare in the United States before the war. They say it was brought back by the American Expeditionary forces.

Priest Plans to Restore California Mission

San Juan Capistrano, Calif.—Seventy-one years after President Lincoln signed the land office patent, restoring the lands and building of Mission San Juan Capistrano to the Catholic church for "religious and educational purposes," the ruins of the "jewel of the Franciscan chain" are to be made to conform to the purposes for which the patent was signed.

Rev. St. John O'Sullivan, the Kentucky padre, who came to the mission to die in 1911, but who became so imbued in the restoration of the ruins that he regained robust health, announced that work had started on a construction program which will convert the tumbled adobe of the north wing into quarters for a convent and religious school.

Jaw of Mammoth Found 24 Miles From Warsaw

Warsaw.—The jaw of a mammoth was found 24 miles from Warsaw, in Warrick, when workers were excavating for the construction of a new house. The diameter of the jaw is 34 inches. After news reached Warsaw the government rushed an expert to Warsaw, hoping possibly to unearth further parts of the mammoth's skeleton.

Carrier's Weight

Washington.—Leander O. Gentle of Atlanta, sixty-five years old, weight 256, has had 28 children.

Ample Coal in Colombia for World 500 Years

Chicago.—When American coal supplies are exhausted, the world may look to the republic of Colombia for fuel, Dr. Alberto Benavides, consul of Colombia, said here, in planning for the welcome in Colombia to be extended the Illinois manufacturers and merchants who visit his country in February.

"Colombia," Doctor Benavides said, "has enough coal to furnish the world its supply for the next five centuries." Leaving Chicago, February 1, a group of 78 Illinois manufacturers and merchants will take a Caribbean sea cruise for trade promotion purposes, touching two ports in the republic of Colombia—Barranquilla and Puerto Colombia.

"This treasure land of promise," Doctor Benavides said, "is nearer to the United States than any other South American country."

"Gold is found in almost a free state in every river of the republic. Every mineral known to mankind is found in Colombia in abundance. There is one port where the platinum of the world is produced."

Worth It

New York.—John M. Reiss, a nephew, has been awarded a fortune that requires three hours to count. It consists of \$4,481.80 in pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters, found in the room of Mrs. Tillie Reiss.

Section Hand Heads \$2,000,000 Business

Marysville, Kans.—From railroad section employee to control of a \$2,000,000 manufacturing corporation in a few days has been the accomplishment of James W. Reynolds of this city. Reynolds obtained a layoff last month from his job with the Union Pacific railroad here, and a few days ago a corporation to manufacture a railway spike of which he and two associates have control was organized in Chicago. The concern is the Superior Spike Company.

About the time of the World war Reynolds invented a boltless rail joint. He was without capital to market his invention. One day, on the right of way he found a paper which contained the name of C. E. Ennis, Rifeon, N. M., roadmaster for the Santa Fe railroad, who at that time was president of a switch manufacturing company with headquarters at Kansas City.

They became acquainted and a partnership was formed to introduce the boltless rail joint.



TRULY the most beautiful Chevrolet in Chevrolet history! Truly an achievement which must immediately change all existing ideas as to what the buyer of a low priced car has a right to expect for his money!

Here is the irresistible appeal of unbroken, flowing body lines—of modish new Duco colors, fashionably striped—of notable smartness—of that flawless silhouette regularly associated with the costliest of custom-built creations.

Here are score after score of advancements in design, literally too numerous to list completely—but typified by one-piece full-crown fenders, bullet-type lamps, coincidental steering and ignition lock and large 17-inch steering wheel.

Here is definite assurance of longer life, more satisfactory operation and even greater economy—for all models are equipped with a new AC oil filter and an improved AC air cleaner!

Such features as these are usually found only on cars costing up into the thousands. They are marks of distinction on the world's finest automobiles. Yet these are now offered on The Most Beautiful Chevrolet because the spectacular growth

of Chevrolet popularity has sent Chevrolet production to tremendous volume—and only the economies of tremendous volume plus inspired engineering make possible the manufacture of so fine a car to sell at Chevrolet prices.

We urge you to come in for a personal inspection. And we ask you to be calm, not in the customary casual mood—but actually anticipating the revelation you would expect when the world's largest builder of gearshift automobiles announces a completely new line of cars whose truly great value is based on irresistible beauty

and a host of improvements including:

- New AC Air Cleaner
- New AC Oil Filter
- New Coincidental Lock
- New Duco Colors
- New Gasoline Gauge
- New Radiator
- New Bodies by Fisher
- New Remote Control Door Handles
- New Tire Carrier
- New Bullet-Type Head Lamps
- New Windshield On Open Models
- New Heavy One-piece Full-crown Fenders
- New Hardware
- New Running Boards
- New Brake and Clutch Pedal Closure

--With These Amazing Price Reductions!

The Coach	\$595	The Coupe	\$625	The Sedan	\$695	The Landau	\$745
Former Price \$645		Former Price \$645		Former Price \$735		Former Price \$765	
The Touring Car	\$525	The Roadster	\$525	The Sport Cabriolet	\$715	1-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	\$495
Price includes balloon tires and steel disc wheels. Former price, \$535, with balloon tires only		Price includes balloon tires and steel disc wheels. Former price, \$535, with balloon tires only		Entirely new model with rumble seat.		1-2 Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	\$395

Ballon Tires Now Standard on All Models
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., effective January 1, 1927

MORGAN CHEVROLET COMPANY
BAIRD, TEXAS

QUALITY AT LOW COST

TEXAS TOWN CLAIMS MANY DISTINCTIONS

Only County Seat Without Jail, Is Boast.

Lefors, Texas.—This quaint town in northeast Texas has so many distinctions they must be enumerated in some kind of sequence. Among these are the following:

Lefors is the smallest county seat in Texas.

Lefors boasts that it is the only county seat without a jail. The jail has been leased to a neighboring town.

Though located on an otherwise treeless plain, the town is hard by a forest of giant cottonwoods.

This fact leads to another distinction. The town has the only saw mill in a territory larger than half a dozen northern or eastern states. There are no other saw mills out on the plains because there is no wood to saw.

The water wells are only nine feet deep in Lefors.

but perhaps the most interesting facts are these: The cottonwood trees bear grapes and virtually all the residents drink grape juice the year round, and although fifty years old this town's cemetery contains only four graves.

Near the town is the Valley of Lefors, formed by a branch of the Red river, which separates Texas from Oklahoma. This valley gives the impression that it is a corner of Japan or an imaginary kingdom in a dream. While the plains may be swept by cold winds, and the frost may creep down from the north, the Valley of Lefors is warm and cozy behind its rock wall shelter.

The towering cottonwoods do not actually bear grapes, but they support the wild grape vines that entwine them and hang down like veils. Here, in protected dells grow fruits of all kinds, and the cherry blossoms enhance the Nipponese picture.

From the wild grape vines, a great crop of grapes is harvested every year. The juice of the grape is found in every home hereabouts.

When a man wants a well here he procures a post hole digger, boro

down about nine feet and obtains clear, sparkling water.

For a generation Lefors has gone on drinking its grape juice and sawing its wood, and now oil is beginning to touch it with magic of life. The oil boom in the Panhandle is reaching into Gray county, of which Lefors is the exact geographical center.

Find Bones of Mammoth on West Florida Coast

Washington.—The bones of a mammoth washed up on what were then the shores of Florida 500,000 years ago have been brought to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. J. W. Gidley, as the result of an excavation at Venice, Fla.

The skeleton, though not complete, is the best yet discovered on the west coast of Florida. All the teeth were found, as well as the complete foot structure, the lower jaw, a tusk and a shoulder blade and part of the vertebra.

Some of the bones were broken and the surface of the breaks barna-

cles, which are now fossilized, had attached themselves. From these facts Doctor Gidley deduced that the bones had been washed up on the old shore of the Gulf of Mexico, though this is now four miles inland from the present coast. They must have been quickly buried in the sand for they are very little corroded.

The fossil was discovered by the Venice company, a subsidiary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which immediately offered it to the Smithsonian Institution as a gift. The company's co-operation enabled Doctor Gidley to rescue as much of the skeleton as possible.

"This discovery," said Doctor Gidley, "seems to be a Columbia mammoth, types of which have been found in territories to the north of Florida."

Write Chinese Bible

Tokyo.—A Chinese porter employed by a mission here has just completed the work of translating the Bible into his native tongue on a large scroll. The work took him four years and three months.

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PUPILS' HONESTY IS PUT TO TEST

Rich Children More Prone to Steal Than Poor.

New York.—Studies of honesty among school children in cities and towns of the East indicate that children of wealth are most prone to steal money, that girls more often cheat in the class room and boys in games and that honesty is in direct proportion to intelligence.

The tests are being made by psychologists engaged in a "character education inquiry" at the Columbia university.

A majority of the pupils were reported as lying, when asked questions to which they felt an affirmative answer should be given. For instance to "do you read the Bible every day?" Ninety per cent said they did, according to Dr. Mark A. May, one of the psychologists.

Doctor May is on a three-year leave of absence from the Syracuse university faculty.

Ingenious tests were devised to measure such abstract quantities as stealing, lying and cheating tendencies. Children were asked to solve a puzzle which involved the use of 69 cents in various coins. The object was to see how many would take the money.

Among the 250 Jewish orphans of New York's East side only ten dimes disappeared. When the same test was given to children of the rich in an exclusive school it was found 18 per cent took money, while in one case the coins disappeared, box and all, and another a pupil hid a 25-cent piece claimed an error and asked for a second, which also disappeared.

Girl Spurns Cinderella Role to Remain Servant

Phoenix, Ariz.—Jackie Henley, nine-year-old Denver girl, would rather continue as a servant than play a Cinderella role as the adopted daughter of J. M. Freeman, wealthy retired stock broker of Phoenix.

When Freeman was told that newspaper stories of his proposal to adopt the girl had caused probation officers to criticize Judge Ben Lindsey of the Denver juvenile court for making the case public, he said he had abandoned his plan because of protests from her mother.

"I answered the girl's advertisement in a Denver newspaper," said Freeman, "and she came to Colorado Springs to see me, accompanied by her married sister. I explained that I needed a companion who wanted an unexcused home, and who would be willing to take care of me in my illness."

Judge Lindsey after talking to the girl, found that she preferred "a life as a domestic in Denver rather than be the pampered adopted daughter of an aged wealthy man."

Heavyweight Mayor of Tokyo Is Fencer

Tokyo.—Tokyo's new mayor, Hiro-michi Nishikubo, is one of the most renowned fencers in Japan, despite his 238 pounds of weight.

Nishikubo, who was elected to succeed Mayor Iwawa when the latter resigned because of ill health, is called by the Japanese the "Mussolini of Japan," as he is said to be temperamental, much like the Italian duke.

For years, Nishikubo, who is sixty-three years old, has been a master of the sword. When Marquis Okuma came into power 11 years ago, he appointed Nishikubo as chief of the metropolitan police board.

Award Woman Rail Clerk Bravery Medal

Philadelphia.—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad awarded heretofore service medals to eight employees in recognition of extraordinary acts of heroism and valor beyond the regular line of duty. President W. W. Atterbury presented the medals.

Miss Edna B. Drake, clerk in the Pendleton shops, Cincinnati, Ohio, was the first woman to be awarded the medal. She rescued a man from serious injury and possible death when he attempted to cross the railroad tracks in front of an approaching passenger train.

Supposed Grail Chalice on Exhibit in Britain

Manchester, England.—A glass cup of the First century, which it is thought might have been one of the four believed to have been used by Christ at the Last Supper, will be placed on exhibition at the R. I. Library.

Much secrecy about the cup's Biblical significance is being maintained by Dr. James Rendel Harris, the noted scholar, who now possesses it. It is hoped the cup will throw additional light on certain portions of the gospel text. The cup was discovered in Crimea by a German archeologist who was an associate of Doctor Diessmann, the famous New Testament exegetist of Berlin university.

The cup, broken in transit to England, has been mended. It is golden yellow and was made in a clay mold, probably in the glass factory of Sidon. It is four and one-half inches high and bears an inscription in Greek.

HOME OF CHARLIE ROSS IS WRECKED

Recalls Famous Kidnaping Case of 1874.

Philadelphia.—Bowling to time-slaying signs of age in its vacant windows, and its moss covered, drooping verandas, a bleak, weather-beaten house, perhaps the most interesting structure in Philadelphia except Independence hall, today is crumbling under the blows of the pickaxe and the wrench of the crowbar.

This stolid three-story dwelling, or "the cupola era," rising on its high knoll above one of the declivities of Washington lane, in Germantown, once sheltered Charlie Ross, the boy whose disappearance has remained one of the mysteries of America and whose name through a half century was carried in hope, anxiety and despair to all corners of the earth.

Now it is being torn down to make room for the progress of a new generation which remembers little of the tragedy which came to the occupants of this house.

Mansion Became Church.

The Ross mansion, for the last decade, has been the seat of the Cliveden Presbyterian church. With the growth of the congregation it was found inadequate and a new church has been erected to the rear of the house. Now the house itself is being razed and on its site another church is to be built.

In the disappearance of the Ross home, Philadelphia loses one of its greatest shrines of the curious. From every section of the country have come visitors to gaze in awe at the old stone dwelling which has stood throughout the years a mute reminder of the tragic search for the lost boy.

More than fifty-two years have passed since that July day in 1874 when golden-haired Charlie, four-year-old son of Christian K. Ross, disappeared. The boy was playing on the lawn of his father's estate when he was enticed away by two men believed to have been responsible for his death. William Mosher and an accomplice drove up to the estate in a spring wagon and with promises of candy and a ride lured Charlie and his elder brother, Walter, into the wagon.

The four drove off and at the corner drug store some distance away Walter was given 25 cents to buy candy. When he returned with his purchases, the wagon, the two men and his little brother had disappeared. Charlie was never seen again by his family.

Until his death 23 years later, Christian Ross, the father, spent his life and fortune in an unsuccessful world-wide search for his boy, but no definite word was ever received concerning him.

Several times messages emanated from Mosher, promising Charlie's return if a large ransom were paid, but nothing came of the desperate father's attempts to comply with these requests.

Finally, without betraying the secret of Charlie's fate, Mosher and his comrade were killed in another city during an unsuccessful burglary.

Stories of Boy Plentiful.

Rumors of all sorts spread over the country as to the fate of Charlie Ross. Some say he was killed by Mosher or died while held a captive. Others were of the opinion that he is alive and from time to time claimants to his name have appeared.

Shortly after the old Ross home was sold to the Cliveden church, Mrs. Ross died, on December 13, 1912. Walter Ross, Charlie's brother, and his sister, Miss Sophia L. Ross, survive and are living near Philadelphia. Only the old, weather-beaten house has remained, the solitary reminder to curious visitors of the most famous kidnaping case of the last century.

That now is crumbling to dust, and Charlie Ross, fading out as a memory is crystallizing as a tradition.

Bureau Makes Record in Measurement of Time

Washington.—The measurement of time to an accuracy of from one to two hundred thousandths of a thousand has been effected by the bureau of standards.

The measurement is ten times as fine as obtained by any previous method, bureau experts said. In physics research the measurement is believed to be of great value, as it is estimated that light travels nearly two miles in one hundred thousandth of a second.

A tuning fork, a pendulum swinging in a vacuum, a photoelectric cell, an oscillograph or tiny mirror mounted on two wires in a strong magnetic field, and a high speed camera constituted the measuring apparatus.

New "Spender"

New York.—A new type of Broadway "spender" was described in a local court. He is alleged to have taken his feminine companions to the morgue for entertainment and to have presented them with forged checks.

Martyr to Science

Cambridge, Mass.—A martyr to science, Dr. James L. Koch, pioneer in the use of the X-ray, is dead from cancer.

Help for Namesake

Waterloo, Neb.—An appeal for funds to help the village where Napoleon was defeated has been received here.

WOMEN BARRED ON "PARADISE ISLAND"

"No Money, No Trouble" or Restful South Seas.

San Francisco, Calif.—Nine willing Robinson Crusoes, who, though young, are weary of the turmoil of cities and the bubble of women, are here preparing to colonize a new "Paradise Island" in the South Seas.

"No trouble and no women; no money and nobody to ask you for any," is their motto.

The intended home of the self-appointed castaways is Santa Maria Island, lovely bit of land exactly on the equator in the Galapagos group.

The men are the crew of the Ecuadorian auxiliary schooner Floreana, at present docked here, who own their own ship, and, as members of "La Colonia de Floreana," are owners of the modern prototype of Robinson Crusoe's home on Juan Fernandez Island.

No ordinary sailors are they, but philosophers, every one. One is an accountant, another an author. A former associate in the enterprise, who later deserted, was a scholar and university graduate. All are from Norway.

Each man has his particular reason for fleeing from the society of women. Three of the Floreana are divorced. Two are married and separated from ill-natured or unfaithful wives. The others of the company admit they are "disappointed men."

Then there are 21 men, ranging in ages down to eighteen years. Thirteen of them were left on Santa Maria Island before the Floreana came to San Francisco a month ago.

Capt. August Christensen, forty-five, and Capt. Anton Stub, fifty-one, mariners, are the leaders and the eldest of the colony.

They have, of course, the intention of colonizing their island with additional people eventually and reaping fortunes in tilling its fertile soil. They also contemplate fishing and whaling enterprises in the populous tropical waters of the vicinity.

The islet was selected by the adventurers first, because the Ecuadorian government, which owns the 41 islands of the Galapagos, granted them the land, and second, because of its romantic history and isolation.

Centuries ago, Santa Maria was Charlie's island, refuge of Pacific buccaneers. Only one island of the Galapagos is now inhabited. It is 50 miles from the Crusoes' home.

Find \$2,000,000 "Rose" Diamond; Arrest Two

Paris.—The famous rose diamond, known as the "Grand Conde," stolen from the gem tower in the chateau of the Duc d'Anjou in Chantilly early in October, has been recovered.

The famous gem was found in a valise, the stone wrapped carefully in cotton. Two of the alleged thieves, Leon Kaufler and Emile Senter, who crossed a flooded moat and climbed into the gem tower on a ladder, were arrested and are reported to have confessed.

Two fences, who sold a fortune in smaller jewels which also were stolen, were arrested. Other accomplices are sought. The thieves got only 30,000 francs (about \$1,200). They threw settings, some of which were of great value, into the Seine and sold the stones to unsuspecting reputable jewelers.

The mystery was cleared because Kaufler talked too much. One of his fingers from cautery was promptly reported to the police. He was shadowed for several weeks, and finally connected with the robbery and arrested.

Find Way to Grow Hair on Bald Mice

Taunton, England.—Bald mice have been made to grow hair in experiments designed to discover a cure for baldness among humans.

To grow hair on mice is easy, scientists explain, but the trick was to make the mice bald.

Dr. F. A. E. Crew, principal of the animal breeding institute of the Edinburgh university, discovered that mice may be made to shed their coats by extracting certain gland secretions.

Doctor Crew also says that by extracting a substance from normal mice and grafting it on the bald ones, he has been able to promote the growth of the coat again completely or partially, according to the amount applied.

The experiments are being continued with a view of ascertaining if human baldness may not be due to the same glandular deficiency, and therefore curable in a similar way.

Illiteracy Increasing; Paris Lays It to War

Paris.—A little known form of the war damage suffered by France is revealed in army figures which show an increasing number of illiterates among recruits. In 1921, of the men called to the colors, 6,713 were unable to read or write, while 13,058 confessed themselves illiterate in 1924.

Figures for only a part of 1925 are available, but they show an augmentation in the condition, which is ascribed to the disorganization in schooling during the war.

AGED TEXAN TELLS OF BUFFALO HUNTS

Vast Herds of Animals Roamed the Plains.

Tahoka, Texas.—Frank M. Sherrod of Tahoka is one of the few men still living who hunted buffaloes for their meat in the 70's. His first trip to the plains region of northwestern Texas on a buffalo hunting expedition was before the wholesale slaughter of the animals for their hides began. As a means of preserving Mr. Sherrod's reminiscences of pioneer days, J. E. Haley, field representative of the Panhandle-Plains Historical society, visited Sherrod a few days ago and obtained from him an account of his buffalo hunting experiences. One of the interesting statements made by Mr. Sherrod was that in 1875 buffaloes were killed in great numbers for their tongues, considered a great delicacy.

His First Buffalo Hunt.

"I was just a boy and was out here on the buffalo range in 1874 and 1875," he said. "I was seventeen years old when I came out the first time. We came out from Brown county, about 200 miles to the east, and there were only five of us. We hunted for meat. That year you could see 200 and 300 coyotes in a bunch, but the second year these animals were thinned out. There were many men buffalo hunting, who killed the coyotes for their skin."

"We really came a lot further out than necessary to kill the buffaloes but we had lots of fun. There were tens of thousands of buffaloes everywhere. When we got tired of one place we would move to another. We made houses of poles, covered with buffalo hides, lined and floored with the same. The second winter we came out here there were thirty-two of us from Brown county, and I killed 325 buffalo that winter myself. I didn't do anything but hunt."

"The first winter we loaded our wagons with meat. We took yearlings and two year olds and dried their hams whole. We brought a wash kettle along with us and rendered up thirty-two kettles of full marrow and tallow. This got so hard that you could throw it around like a chunk of wood. We would take an ax, break the bones and then scrape the marrow out. The marrow and tallow were used for cooking, making soap and the like."

"We killed enough buffaloes to furnish the people of Brown county with meat all the next year. Twelve months afterwards the meat would be as hard as a stove on the outside, but good and fresh when cut into. We didn't salt our meat. The majority of the meat we cut in big chunks, as large as a ten pound bucket, and dried. Some of it we carried back in the whole hams."

"In killing the buffaloes we used needle guns and it cost us five cents a shot. We met two fellows up on the head of the Colorado river the second year who had been out two months and hadn't killed a buffalo. They had these 'citizens' rifles and traded us some tobacco to kill some buffaloes for them. We went out and killed about fifteen for them."

No Trouble With Indians.

"There were lots of Indians the first year. We left our camp many times and would look back and see the Indians sitting on the tops of our wagons and moving around our camp. They never would bother anything except something to eat or our mules. We had to guard the mules every night. Many a night we have gone off into a thicket without mules, and the Indians would come into camp and pass all around us. There were more Indians over in Crosby county than around Tahoka lake. We never did have a fight with them, as they never did bother us. Lots of times we would ride around a point and meet a bunch of Indians face to face. We would both stop, and in a minute the Indian behind would turn his horse and then all would turn and ride back the way they had come."

"We never bothered with the buffalo hides in 1874 except to throw a few on top of our meat when we started back. There was a spring at Tahoka lake, but no water in the plains lakes then."

"The second winter there were hundreds of men killing for hides."

"We drove ox teams in 1875 and must have had about fifteen wagons that year. There was an outfit from Fort Worth on the Colorado river which was killing just for the tongues. They said they were worth fifty cents in Fort Worth. They would kill the buffaloes, cut out the tongues and leave the rest lying there. We were gone on the trip about six months and a half."

London Irate: Research Blamed for Lost Dogs

London, England.—Unlucky dogs have been led astray in such numbers for medical and scientific research that thousands of London pet owners have appealed to the authorities for protection.

The question of dog-stealing has been brought up in the house of commons before. The Research Defense society contends that research workers, by paying from 6 to 8 shillings for any kind of dog, have given impetus to dog stealing here and are responsible for the deaths of great numbers of these animals. The research workers say that they thought the dogs were homeless and not beloved pets which had been caught napping by the dog catchers.

BAD WEATHER OF 1926 EXPENSIVE

Research Fixes Cost at Over \$500,000,000.

New Haven, Conn.—The inclement weather this year has cost the United States \$500,000,000 and that of last June more than \$100,000,000 alone, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, research associate at Yale university and meteorologist, said here. This astonishing loss never was realized by the populace, however, because they were "still extraordinarily stupid," Professor Huntington added.

"Ever since the earliest men began to think," he said, "they have known that their happiness depends to a considerable degree upon the weather."

"Nevertheless, even in our day, we still have only the crudest conception of just what the weather is doing to us. The relationships between the sun and the weather and between the weather and the crops, and between crops and general circles of business are very complex."

"A solar condition which brings prosperity in one region is almost certain to bring calamity somewhere else," he explained. "When one region has unusually warm weather others may be cooler than normal; when one region is unusually stormy or rainy others are practically certain to be free from storms and to suffer from drought."

He pointed out that the financial panics of 1837, 1874 and 1893 came after several years of low rainfall over a wide area. He also said a short, overly hot spell would take more than the usual number of lives. He valued each life at \$7,000, and showed that these killing heat spells had a very definite effect upon financial equilibrium.

His Family of Three Holds Down Ten Jobs

Morrisville, Vt.—Vermont's busiest family is the Sweetsters. Three of them—Truman H. Sweetser, his son Percy and his daughter-in-law Minnie—have between them ten jobs that they are actively engaged upon. Not political sinecures nor soft public service berths are these, but good, honest, every-day occupations.

Down on Brooklyn street they have just finished a new "business building" that houses most of their endeavors. In the front of the structure is the grocery store, managed by Mrs. Sweetser, who also is an expert stenographer and bookkeeper.

On the other side of the building the activities of her husband are housed. He is a plumber, tinsmith, steamfitter and dealer in stoves and heavy hardware. The rear of the establishment is given over to the young man's father, Truman H. Sweetser, who is a photographer and has his studio and laboratory there.

Besides taking pictures, Mr. Sweetser is a master mechanic and a carpenter, "turning his hand" to these tasks when he is not busy with his grates and view camera.

While Percy Sweetser was serving in France with the Yankee division his wife was a yeoman at the Charlestown navy yard.

Russian Students Must Take Military Training

Moscow.—Military training for all university students, both men and women, has been ordered by the commissariat of war.

Under the order all students are required to take 180 hours of instruction in military science during their regular four-year course and two months' field practice during the summer. When their university course is finished the men must serve nine months in the army or, if they prefer, one year in the navy.

While the women students are required to take the course equally with the men, they are exempt from the two months' field practice and active service in the regular army.

As the new regulations apply to all universities and academies in Russia, tens of thousands of students will thus become potential soldiers.

Favors Music

New York.—Music, in the belief of George Eastman, is a potent antidote for the restlessness of spirit engendered by the drudgery and routine of modern business.

Indians Wealthy

Oakland, Calif.—The richest people in the world are the American Indians. Their per capita wealth is \$4,700, nearly twice the All-American average.

Warn Against Rabbit Germs; Produce "Flu"

Washington.—An infectious disease known to science as "haeremia," which mysteriously emanated from the skin of a rabbit some six years ago, was made the subject of warning bulletins issued by the public health department.

Humans contract the disease during the process of skinning the rabbit. If the person has a slight cut on his hand, or a rash of any sort, he is more susceptible to the disease, which brings on an illness similar to the "flu." If the rabbit is properly cooked the consumer is in no danger. Doctors said.

The Baird Star.

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W. E. GILLILAND,
Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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One Year	\$1.50
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OUTSIDE OF CALLAHAN COUNTY	
One Year	\$2.00
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KNOW THYSELF—KNOW THY BUSINESS

We never claimed to be a howling success in business, but one thing can be truthfully said: We never followed any line of business that was not thoroughly studied; when we farmed we were always experimenting, and read the best agriculture and other newspapers. When we drove an ox team, we tried to learn all about the business, the disposition of the oxen, and how to get them "all to pull together." This last was the hardest to accomplish, but without it no team whether it be of oxen, mule, horse, or humans, ever amount to much. We do not say it boastfully, but state it as a fact known to all old time ox drivers on the Brenham—Austin road in Washington County, from 1866 to 1870 that we had one of the best trained five yoke ox teams on the road. Some teams may have been as good, but none better. This training was not accomplished in a day, a week or a month or even six months, but after months and months of patient labor we had that first team trained so that no matter how difficult the going appeared, when we used the word "Get-up" so well known to old ox drivers, every one of those powerful steers shoved his shoulder against the yoke, at the same time, and the heavy load, whether up a steep hill or a bad mud hole, moved steadily forward. That team was so well trained that we rarely ever had to use the whip, that could hit an ox twenty feet away. They never knew what the word "can't" was; neither did we, because we knew what that team could and would do when asked to do it in ox team parlance.

Without intending any disrespect to the human race, or anyone, we so often see how like untrained human beings are like that ox team we started out with sixty years ago. In the late world's war it required two years to train an American army sufficiently large to make a successful assault on the supposed impregnable, German lines, that at St. Maheil and the Hindenburg line in the Argonne, crumpled before the assaults of the Americans army. This was not accomplished without months and months of rigid training, of the men. Drill, drill, and teaching discipline. Suppose Gen. Pershing had made the assault on the Hindenburg line before the American army was thoroughly trained, the result would have been overwhelming disaster. Training the children in school, and home; training soldiers for war, training grown-up people to use proper methods in team work, for improvements of any and all kind, requires hard, patient work. Our forty years in the newspaper business has taught us that the word "can't" is as hard to overcome as the word "won't." Let's cut out both words, for they hinder, the upbuilding of Baird and Callahan County.

No doubt all elderly people who read this will recall, what a tough time we had in mastering the multiplication table; some amusing incidents in our school days, as a small boy come to memory across 70 odd years. After puzzling over this table for hours we told our teacher we could not learn it; I don't see any sense in it. The well remembered laugh of that teacher did not sound pleasant then. That teacher understood boys as well as mathematics, lower and higher grades, and he showed us in a simple, kindly way how to start. Teachers as well as parents, so often forget that they were once children themselves. That teacher impressed us with the idea that there was no such word as "can't"; to a normal child or adult then don't say you "can't" do it. If the business in hand

is worthy and worth doing. John Petter Smith, W. B. Paddock and three or four other hustlers, fifty years ago, built a city on a bald prairie thirty miles west of Dallas, that is those men started the city—Fort Worth. These men knew how to enlist others in team work. None of them had but little capital, but they had grit, and faith in Fort Worth and enlisted men with capital and soon the city began to build. We recall the time, that three years after the T. & P. reached Fort Worth, that there were but few business houses between the Depot, then several blocks east of present Depot and the Court House. Fort Worth finally got a start, because less than half a dozen men got together, worked together and give the town a start, and it has kept growing. The men who did this are dead and gone, and few of them profited by the building. They were too busy laying foundation of a city for others reaped the golden harvest, where these pioneers sowed the crop.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

Tomorrow, Saturday Jan. 8th is the 112th anniversary of the battle where Gen. Jackson with seven thousand untrained militia disastrously defeated the British army under command of Gen. Pakenham, a veteran of the Spanish war with France as well as the troops he commanded in that battle. My grandmother, McClellan, had two brothers in that battle, Capt. William Smith, her oldest brother, and Byrd Smith, the youngest, only 17 years old. Grand Mother's father, Gen. Smith, of Tennessee, commanded a brigade of Tennessee riflemen in that war, but for some time before the battle was taken ill and stationed on board a hospital ship in the river beyond the American lines, and died near sunset after the battle was over.

We prepared an article on that great battle from incidents by the brothers who related them to their sister, Juliet Smith, their youngest sister, then only eleven years old. In 1823 Juliet Smith, youngest child and W. B. McClellan were married and moved to Texas from Tennessee in 1842. The boy, Byrd Smith's story related to his sister, my grand mother, was vivid and interesting. Capt. Smith and two other brothers all survivors, came to Texas in 1837. The article prepared was in part by this 17 year old boy and treasured up in the memory of my grand mother and she loved to tell it to her children and grand-children, and I learned the story by heart before I was ten years old; his story varied slightly in some respects from recorded history accounts and the boy's account; also, dealt with events concerning the Texas sojourn of the Three Smith Brothers, but is too long for this issue, but may publish it later.

A million cases of influenza is reported in the British Isles. The disease is in mild form, but better guard against it in this country. We know what a terrible toll this disease took in this country in 1919, when more American's died over here, than were killed and wounded in the American Army in France in the world war.

F. H. Litteton, of Vernon won the state grand prize of \$1500 and the title of Cotton King of Texas. Litteton also won a prize of \$1000 for First West Texas staple; Total \$2,500. G. Mont Adams, of Smith County, and John W. McFarlane, another cotton king, was of Palestine, won cash prizes. Good farming pays whether or not one wins a publically offered prize.

It looks like President Coolidge is getting into hot water over both the Mexican and Nicaragua problems.

Let us, every one, in Baird and Callahan County, in the good year 1927, "can the word Cant." For all things worth while in this world or in the world to come, there should be no such word as "cant." Can it—cut it out!

"Out where the West begins!"

During the Revolutionary war, Col. Miller was asked by his commanding officer if he could take a certain strong redoubt on a hill held by the British. "I can try, was the reply, and he took the fort. Some people never do much because they do not try whole heartedly. Cut out the can't.

Late Saturday evening while setting in the office while the balance of the force gone, a surprise caller came in, a man we had not met for years, Judge T. H. Connor, Chief Justice Second Court of Civil Appeals, Fort Worth. Judge Connor was District Judge of this, the 42nd District, before his election as a member of the Court of Appeals. As we had not seen the Judge in some time and

TEXAS TECH STUDENT WINS TEXTILE SCHOLARSHIP



Roger Allison, Brownwood, won the John W. Carpenter Textile Scholarship at the Texas Technological College this year. Mr. Carpenter is Vice-President and General Manager of the Texas Power & Light Co., and the Texas Electric Service Co.

The Textile Department of the Texas Technological College ranks with the highest textile schools in this country. The equipment in this Department was selected by L. W. Robert, of Atlanta, Georgia, who is one of the outstanding textile engineers of the South and who, also, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Institute of Technology. President P. W. Horn, with Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Robert and Wyatt C. Hedrick, of the architects' firm designing the College buildings, visited the textile schools at Philadelphia, Lowell, Mass., Boston Tech. and others and then adopted plans from the best features of these various schools for the Textile Department of the Texas Technological College at Lubbock, Texas.

This school is training the youths of Texas, many of whom come from Texas cotton farms, to a knowledge of textiles beyond the production of the raw product. It is giving them an opportunity to obtain knowledge that will enable them to co-operate in the development and establishment of the cotton manufacturing plants in Texas, which may be used in the conversion of our raw cotton to a finished product multiplying it many times in value.

This school will have much to do in the bringing about of a new era in southwestern commerce and industry. Mr. Carpenter, who is one of the original members of the Board of Directors of this school, says that this great Textile School will do more than any other institution in Texas to diversify the civic and commercial life of this State.

he had changed so by shaving off his mustache that we did not know him and had to ask him his name. Judge Conner said that he was just out here trying to see as many of his old friends as he could during his vacation. We used to vote for Judge Conner every time he ran for District Judge, or for the higher Court, until all this section was cut off in another district.

RELICS OF GODS FOUND IN ITALY

Discovered on Site of Sanctuary of Demeter.

Rome.—Interesting excavations have been undertaken by Prof. Ettore Gabriel, director of the Palermo museum, on the site of the ancient sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros at Selinunte, near Palermo.

An enormous number of objects of historical and artistic value have been excavated. Of these, stone, bronze and terra cotta votive offerings and decorations there are several thousand. All have been taken to the Palermo museum to be examined, docketed, studied and placed in order on the shelves.

The work of removing these treasures from the deposit where they had been imbedded on account of the filtering of the rains of many centuries was slow and difficult. One very interesting lot consists of lanterns, with solidified oil inside, which had been lighted during ceremonies. Here, just as at Eleusis, the rite was proscribed, for the goddess Demeter was worshipped at night. That she was a popular deity is shown by myriads of votive offerings placed on her shrine. She later became the goddess Ceres of the Romans and undoubtedly was considered very powerful. Though there is no definite date in which this rite was introduced into Selinunte, from the decorations found in the courtyard of the sanctuary it dates back to the seventh century B. C.

City Founded by Greeks.

Evidently when the city was founded by the Greek colonists from Megara Hyblaea they built the sanctuary when they built the fortress. As was the custom in ancient Greek communities when, for one reason or another a group which was dissatisfied with the home town decided to found a colony, the matter was discussed and the Oracle was consulted in regard to the choice of a leader.

Thus it was that in Megara, capital of Megaris, one mile from the sea, opposite the island of Salamis, a number of colonists wished to go to the island of Sicily and found a colony, which

tradition related, in the whole of ancient Sicily the story was linked with the worship of Demeter, Proserpine's mother.

Among the statuettes are hundreds placed in the sanctuary to Zeus Milichios, the Greek counterpart of the god Jupiter. He was the accepted god of the sky by all Greeks long before the Homeric age. He was allied to Demeter, the earth goddess, and hence his offerings were placed in her temple. He was the god of boundaries, and the Greek commandment "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark" was attributed to an order issued by Zeus Milichios, the great deity of the ghost world when the sinner had to placate. And evidently in Selinunte there were many who sought to please him.

In many cases there are also votive offerings of the people of the countryside.

Heads Only Reveal Beauty

What is more important in these objects are the designs in terra cotta, figures of great variety and perfect in design. Unfortunately none of them is intact; only the heads remain as evidence of their great beauty.

Without doubt these are the most important excavations in recent years in Sicily, as they throw new light on the civilization of the early Greek colonies throughout the island. Professor Gabriel is busily compiling a book of his studies on what he has excavated.

Professor Gabriel's success in excavating has induced the government to reconstruct the Temple of the Fortress, in a similar manner as was accomplished at Girgenti, when the columns of the Temple of Jove were raised from the ground.

Yakalos, New Stock Breed, May Solve Meat Problem

Wainwright, Alta.—When the word hangs out the "Standing Room Only" sign the problem of meat supply may be solved by a new breed of live stock called "yakalos" being developed in the national park at Wainwright by crossing the buffaloes with yaks.

"Yakalos" combine the meat-producing qualities of the yak with the foraging characteristics of the buffalo according to G. B. Rothwell, director of the animal husbandry division of the Department of Agriculture. The new animals breed true to type, he said, and have proved more adaptable than "cattalo", evolved several years ago by crossing buffalo with domestic cattle.

The meat of yakalos is said to be almost identical with beef aside from being finer grained. The animals are hardy, can forage for themselves, are capable of wintering in the open, and are resistant to many of the common diseases of domestic cattle.

Buffalo in the government herd at Wainwright park have increased so rapidly that 2,000 young animals were shipped north last spring to a wild tison preserve on the Slave river. The herd at Wainwright, which is the center of a fertile farming area, now numbers 8,000.

Reindeer Thrive in U. S., Herders Have Discovered

Anchorage, Alaska.—Experiments made in Alaska during last summer prove that reindeer do not necessarily require moss and lichen for food. This discovery eventually will lead to radical changes in the industry and make it possible to raise deer in Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and possibly Maine.

Star-Telegram Bargain Rate for January

Daily ann Sunday from date Subscription is sent in to Dec. 1, 1927

\$6.60

Daily Without Sunday

\$5.25

Leave your Subscription with Bob Price

Authorized Agent

Star Office Baird, Texas

they named Megara Hyblaea. From this first colony, others were founded throughout Sicily, including Selinunte, in 628 B. C. It began brilliantly, and from its ruined buildings one can see that it was of great importance and grandeur.

But this state of predominance lasted only until 408 B. C., a short two hundred years, when it was destroyed by the Carthaginians, as they feared its competition. It was partly rebuilt, but never regained its importance, and was for a second time destroyed after the Punic war in 250 B. C., when it was left as the modern excavators found it.

The present excavations are all the more important, as they throw light on a city of which only the mere outlines of history are known.

Feminine Figures Crumble.

There are innumerable tanagra heads, but the feminine figures have crumbled. One very interesting slab of yellow tufo, equal in artistic value to any bas-relief of the Acropolis, represents Proserpine when carried to the lower regions by Adoneus.

It is the oldest, possibly the earliest, representation of the fable of Proserpine and at first it was thought to be a tablet commemorating symbolic dances. Further inspection proved that it told in a series of designs the story of Proserpine. Though neither in the Iliad nor the Odyssey is this



The Eddie's a dynamo, truly,
We don't aim to drive him
unduly;
We try to control him;
But when we cajole him,
We fear he will get fierce and
unruly

Nothing Takes The Place of Good Meat

In the average person's diet nothing quite takes the place of a good BEEF ROAST or STEAK!

You will not be disappointed with a tough, stringy steak if you give us your order
We buy live stock from the farmers

Warren's Market

Berry & Berry, Proprietors

Call 120 or 130 for Service

CONSISTENT AND STEADY:
THAT'S "ATTA-BOY EDDIE"!

Baird Texas

For years it was believed reindeer could not thrive except on the tundra or swamp herbage, but in the long drive of 5,000 reindeer from Nome to Cantwell, near Mount McKinley, it was noticed the animals fed exclusively on freweed, coarse grass and other vegetable matter.

Where this rough vegetation grows profusely, as in the northern tier of states, reindeer should flourish, experienced herders declare.

In the new location on the Alaska railroad the big herd will have both its native moss and the herbage. It is expected attempts will be made to teach the deer to like the taste of hay and ensilage.

STATEMENT

The First National Bank

At Close of Business Dec 31, 1926

RESOURCES

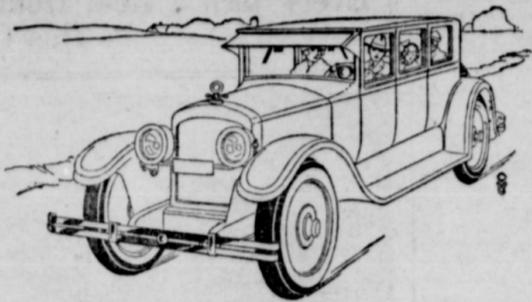
Loans and Discounts.....	\$391,883.42
Call Loans.....	153,123.72
Stocks and Other Securities.....	27,930.38
Other Real Estate.....	5,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures.....	9,300.00
U. S. Bonds.....	30,150.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	2,250.00
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....	403,639.20
Due From U. S. Treasurer.....	1,250.00
Total	\$1,024,526.72

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$50,000.00
Surplus.....	34,077.45
Circulation.....	25,000.00
Deposits.....	913,206.77
Dividends Unpaid.....	2,242.50
REDISCOUNTS.....	NONE
BILLS PAYABLE.....	NONE
Total	\$1,024,526.72

The above Statement is correct.

W. S. HINDS, Cashier



You Are On the Road to Motoring Happiness

When you grasp the wheel of a Willys-Knight and start out on the open highways, you will quickly realize, as never before, the true meaning of Motoring Happiness. Before you buy, make this test with each car you are considering.

Mitchell Motor Company

Phone No. 1.

Baird, Texas

Personals

W. O. (Billy) Maltby, of Admiral, was in town Monday.

Roy South, of Dallas, spent New Year's with his father, C. E. South.

W. B. Ferguson, and son, J. F. Ferguson, of Eula, were in Baird Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nuff Arvin, of Cottonwood, were in Baird Wednesday. They made The Star office a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fulton, and little daughter, Helen, spent several days in Dallas, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Otho Lidia, are visiting Otho's parents in Stephenville, this week.

Willie Hammons, of Houston, spent New Year's with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Hammons.

PROF. J. H. SURLS

Scientific Masseur will be in Baird for a few days and would be glad to meet all those suffering with any kind or chronic trouble. 6-tf.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have bought the Hi-Way Grocery from Mr. O. B. Jarrett. I will carry a small, but well selected stock of groceries, and will appreciate your patronage.

6-tf. Sam (Tots) Wristen.

"Clyde Leases and Royalties and Drilling blocks."

W. Homer Shanks, Clyde, Texas.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Sunday School at 10 a. m. Services and Communion at 11 a. m., and 7:00 p. m. Young Peoples Meeting at 6:15 p. m. Ladies Senior Class meets on each Tuesday at 3 p. m.

Everyone cordially invited to attend the services.

R. C. Bell, Pastor.

"Clyde adopts paving law 6 to 1. Votes water and sewer bonds to amount of \$60,000 3 to 1. The pleasant place to live." 50-3tpd.

TRAIN SCHEDULE

West Bound Trains

No. 1	Arrives 6:40 p. m.
No. 1	Departs 6:50 p. m.
No. 3	Arrives 3:10 p. m.
No. 3	Departs 3:20 p. m.
No. 5	Arrives 3:50 a. m.
No. 5	Departs 3:55 a. m.

East Bound Trains

No. 2	Arrives 11:30 a. m.
No. 2	Departs 11:40 a. m.
No. 4	Arrives 1:10 p. m.
No. 4	Departs 1:20 p. m.
No. 6	Arrives 1:15 a. m.
No. 6	Departs 1:25 a. m.

GILLILAND PRINTING CO.

PRINTING OF QUALITY
Phone 8

Descendant of Burns

Has Host of Visitors

Dumfries, Scotland.—Bobby Burns' great-granddaughter, Miss Jean Armour Burns Brown, has had more Scotch-American visitors this year than ever before.

Tourists are coming in increasing numbers yearly to this quaint old border town to visit the Burns museum in the house in which the Scottish bard died. The beautiful mausoleum in St. Michael's cemetery, where his body lies, is nearby.

But even more interesting to visitors is the gray-haired great-granddaughter of the poet, who bears such a remarkable resemblance to her distinguished ancestor and sings Burns songs with great charm.

Miss Burns Brown has refused many offers to visit the United States, as she dreads publicity, and lives very simply in a modest flat in Dumfries. Her mother gave away most of the Burns relics the family possessed, so Miss Burns Brown has little of interest to Burns students in her home.

NEW WELAND CANAL WILL FREE ONTARIO

"Cinderella of Lakes" to Take on New Life.

Toronto, Ont.—Lake Ontario, the Cinderella of inland seas, rejoices in the prospect of an early emancipation by the opening of the new Welland canal.

In every port on the great lakes shipping men and others are discussing what will happen in the new era to be inaugurated by the canal, which in some respects rivals Panama. There is much difference of opinion, but whatever happens will be an improvement for the ports located on Lake Ontario.

Here is one of the finest bodies of water in the world, 200 miles long by 40 wide. Surrounded on all sides by rich country and teeming cities, it ought to be alive with commerce. But the ordinary view of Lake Ontario is as lifeless as the picture of the "painted ship upon a painted ocean."

Imprisoned by Falls, Rapids.

Nature played a mean trick on Lake Ontario. It made her the connecting link between two of the most famous rivers in the world—the Niagara and the St. Lawrence—but the falls of Niagara and the rapids of the St. Lawrence, which millions of people have come from the ends of the earth to see, have isolated and imprisoned Ontario.

Great ocean liners come up the St. Lawrence to Montreal and stop. Great

liners of the inland seas cruise Superior, Huron, Michigan and Erie, but they stop when they approach the mouth of the Niagara river.

It is true both the Niagara and the St. Lawrence have been canalized, but the ships than can be accommodated are small and the trips through the locks tiresome.

The new Welland canal will be revolutionary in its capacity. Instead of a draft of 12 or 14 feet it will provide a draft of 25 feet, which can be deepened to 30 feet. Instead of 21 locks, it will have only 7 locks, and 3 of these will be double locks in flight, enabling boats to ascend and descend.

Instead of 12 to 18 hours now required to get through the canal the passage will be made in 8 hours or less. Ships of 12,000 tons, good-sized ocean liners, will be able to make the Niagara detour with ease.

Ontario Ports Looking Up.

A great milling industry has grown up at Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Colborne, Ont., because all the larger grain ships from the head of the lakes were stopped by Niagara. Now all the ports at the eastern end of Lake Ontario are getting ready to capture or at least share in this trade. The large boats will be able to get down the St. Lawrence as far as Prescott, Ont., and Ogdensburg, N. Y., but as the channel through the Thousand Islands is tricky the ports of Kingston, Ont., and Oswego, N. Y., are more generally favored. Kingston, one of the most ancient cities in Canada, is preparing for a great revival.

Montreal also hopes to benefit. Freight rates for the all-Canadian route will, it is hoped, be lowered (through as to this there is some doubt) and Montreal will be able to compete on more favorable terms with the Atlantic American ports. In any case, Montreal hopes to become a great milling center.

Toronto, in anticipation of the canal, has spent \$20,000,000 on a harbor development and even if the achievement of ocean port status is delayed it hopes by more accessible coal and ore supplies to establish on its harbor front large new industries.

By the end of the present season 80 per cent of the new Welland canal undertaking will be completed. By 1930 at the latest it will be ready for traffic. The cost will be well under \$100,000,000.

Army Made 1,000 Flights Over Airways in Year

Washington.—During the last fiscal year army airplanes made approximately 1,000 flights over the eastern division of the model airways from Washington to Dayton. Commercial pilots also took advantage of the facilities offered on the model airways, recognizing the greater safety and ease of air travel over an organized and identified route.

Planes utilizing this route numbered 1,213, of which 959 belonged to the army, 14 to the navy, 14 to the marine corps and 66 to commercial concerns. In addition 166 planes flew over the route but did not stop.

Bargain Rate on Abilene Reporter Extended

The Bargain Rate on the Abilene Reporter has been extended and our Clubbing Offer is still in force

Daily Reporter to Jan. 1, 1928
Baird Star 1 Year

\$5.00

In Callahan County

\$5.50

Outside Callahan County

Finds Diabetes Cure

Philadelphia.—A discovery for the treatment of diabetes as important as that of insulin, is announced by Dr. David Riesman, head of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Details are withheld.

Statement of the Condition of

The First State Bank

At Close of Business Dec. 31, 1926

Resources

Loans and Discounts	\$328,927.85
Banking House	14,772.56
Other Real Estate Owned	1,524.64
Furniture and Fixtures	4,924.80
Depositors Guaranty Fund	1,075.29
Assessment Guaranty Fund	5,393.57
Cash and Exchange	62,810.06
Acceptances	43,222.35
	\$106,032.41
	\$ 462,696.12

Liabilities

Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Undivided Profits	11,113.06
Deposits	401,583.06
Rediscouunts	NONE
Bills Payable	NONE
	\$ 462,696.12

The above statement is correct

F. L. DRISKILL, Cashier

JAMES C. ASBURY

REAL ESTATE
RENTALS
and INSURANCE
BAIRD, TEXAS



PRICE SPLITTING SALE

on
Overcoats and Suits
For One Week Only
Beginning Saturday
Jan. 8th
we will give
20 Per Ct. Off
FOR CASH

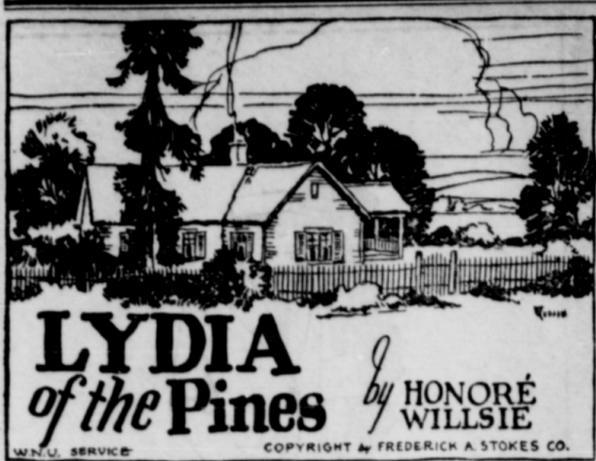
A bargain-giving event that includes our entire stock of high-grade wearables for men and boys. It affords you wonderful opportunity to outfit yourself and your boys at appreciable savings. Drop in and look around. Buy only when you find bargains you cannot resist.

Specials on Ladies' Coats

Now is your chance to get a good coat for little money. We will have a lot more cold weather yet and you should take advantage of this saving

1-3 Off On All Winter Coats

B. L. BOYDSTUN



THE STORY

CHAPTER I.—With her baby sister, Patience, Lydia returns from play to the untidy home of her impoverished father, Amos Dudley, at Lake City. Her father's friend, and her own devoted admirer, John Levine, after discussing affairs with Dudley, makes up his mind to go into politics.

CHAPTER II.—Lydia, Patience and a companion, Kent Moulton, playing by the lake, are accosted by an old squaw from the nearby reservation. Lydia gives her food. Margery, small daughter of Dave Marshall, the town's banker, joins them. In their play Margery falls into the water. She is pulled out, unharmed but frightened, and taken home by Lydia and Kent. Her father calls on Amos to complain, blaming Lydia for the mishap.

CHAPTER III.—Lydia explains the accident and asserts that because Margery is considered "stuck up" she is not a popular playmate. Marshall arranges for Lydia to teach Margery to swim and otherwise become "one of the crowd." Levine tells Amos his plan to take timber from the Indian reservation and ultimately have it opened for settlement. From an older boy, Billy Norton, Lydia gets a pair of wild ducks, and despite their poverty the Dudleys have a Christmas feast.

CHAPTER IV.—Patience succumbs to an attack of diphtheria, leaving Lydia feeling that her trust in God is lost and her small world has collapsed. She finds comfort in the loving kindness of John Levine. Lydia learns that a note of Amos, backed by Levine and held by Marshall, is due and cannot be met. The child pleads with Marshall, and for her sake he agrees to renew the note.

CHAPTER V.—Grieving for the loss of little Patience, Lydia's health fails. Levine, understanding the situation, takes her a pup, which the lonely child takes to her heart. Reaching the age of fifteen, Lydia enters high school, where she at once realizes that her homelike frock and general appearance of poverty set her apart from her better-dressed companions. She attends a party given by her teacher, Miss Towne. The other girls, smartly dressed, make fun of her makeshift costume.

CHAPTER VI.—Lydia is elected sheriff. A sixteen-year-old Indian boy, Charlie Jackson, tells Lydia of numerous wrongs done his people, mainly by Marshall and Levine. Lydia defends her friend vigorously. Meeting Levine in Lydia's house, Charlie Jackson threatens an endeavor to attack him.

CHAPTER VII.—Lydia is shot by an Indian assassin. Recovering at the Dudley cottage, she learns the real extent of Lydia's loneliness and her shaken faith in God. The man and girl enter into a compact to start a "search for God" together. Levine, recovered, begins his campaign for congress.

CHAPTER VIII.—Lydia is unable to drive the hatred of Levine from Charlie's heart, and despite herself her faith in her old friend is shaken by the young Indian's stories. Levine has long realized that despite their disparity in age he is passionately in love with the young girl.

CHAPTER IX.—Lydia is triumphant in his campaign for congress. Lydia earns enough money selling fudge to go camping with Charlie, Kent, Margery and two school friends, Gustus Bach and a girl named Olga. Miss Towne chaperons them.

CHAPTER X.—Walking with Kent in the woods, Lydia witnesses a meeting of Levine and some halfbreeds. Their conversation convinces Lydia that Charlie has been right in accusing Levine of plotting to rob the Indians.

CHAPTER XI.—A visit from the old squaw whom Lydia had befriended long ago causes Charlie to tell more of Marshall's and Levine's thievery. Lydia promises to talk to Levine. Billy Norton makes a boyish proposal of marriage to Lydia, who repulses him. In her talk with Levine the man avers his methods are lawful and really best for the Indians. The girl is only half convinced.

CHAPTER XII.—Charlie tells Lydia his father was killed by halfbreeds at the instigation of Levine, and she is miserable at the thought. The family poverty also weighs heavily on her. She is elected class valedictorian. Billy Norton takes her to the senior ball, where she has her first girlish "wonderful time."

CHAPTER XIII.—Congress passes Levine's bill for the opening of the reservation. At the celebration of the event the Indians, led by Charlie, make a disturbance. Billy Norton saves Lydia from harm. Amos arranges to get 120 acres of the reservation, through Levine. Billy tells Lydia he is going to expose Marshall's crooked deals.

CHAPTER XIV

The Investigation Begins

Lydia admitted to herself that for years something within her had been demanding that she take a stand on the Indian question, something to which Charlie Jackson and Billy had appealed, something which Kent and John Levine had ignored. Yet neither Charlie nor Billy had really forced her to a decision.

Bit by bit she went over her thinking life, beginning with her first recollection of Charlie Jackson in the class in civil government, and all that was feminine and blind devotion in her thought desperately with all that education and her civic-minded forefathers had given her.

Coming home from her last recitation, one mild afternoon, she stopped at the gate and looked up into the pine tree. And there with the lowing of the Norton herds and the hoarse call of the crows mingling with the soft voice of the pine and the lapping of the lake, she made her decision. For clearly as though the pine had put it into words, something said to Lydia that it was not her business to decide whether or not the Indians deserved to live. It was her business to recognize that in their method of kill-

tracts of lands that had been obtained by stealing or by fraud from full bloods were listed. Bags of candy, bits of jewelry, bolts of cotton had been exchanged for pine worth thousands of dollars.

It was a nerve-racking period for Lake City. Whether purposely or not, the net did not begin to close round John Levine till toward the end of the hearing. Nor did Levine come home until late in the summer, when the commission had been sitting for some months.

In spite of a sense of apprehension that would not lift, the year was a happy one for Lydia. In the first place, she went to three college dancing parties during the year. In the second place, Kent asked her to go with him to the last party and, to Lydia's mind, a notable conversation took place at that time.

"Thanks, Kent," said Lydia, carelessly, "but I'm going with Billy."

"Billy! Always Billy!" snorted Kent. "Why, you and I were friends before we ever heard of Billy!"

"Yes," returned Lydia calmly. "You've always liked me as I have you. But you've always been ashamed of my clothes. I don't blame you a bit, but you can imagine how I feel about Billy, who's taken me, clothes or no clothes."

It was Kent's turn to flush.

"Hang it, Lyd, I've been an infernal cad, that's all!"

"And," Lydia went on, mercilessly. "I've got nothing to wear now but the same old graduating dress. I suppose you were hoping for better things?"

"Stop it!" Kent shouted. "I deserve it, but I'm not going to take it. I'm asking you for just one reason and that is, I've waked up to the fact that you're the finest girl in the world. No one can hold a candle to you."

There was a sudden lilt in Lydia's voice that did not escape Kent as she answered laughingly. "Well, if you feel the same after seeing Margery

"What are you going to do, Billy?" asked Lydia.

"I'm going to get a government investigation started, somehow," he replied. "I'll take time, but I'll get it. It'll be lovely muckraking, Lyd."

"I hate to think of it," she said unsteadily. "Lizzie is miserable, today. Will you tell your mother, Billy, and ask her to come over to see her this evening? I musn't stop any longer now."

Poor old Lizzie was miserable, indeed. For years, she had struggled against rheumatism, but now it had bound her, hand and foot. Ma Norton came over in the evening. Lizzie was in bed shivering and flushed and moaning with pain.

"Ma waited till Lizzie slept, then she told Lydia and Amos that Doctor Fulton had better be called, and Amos, with a worried air, started for town at once.

Doctor Fulton shook his head and sighed.

"She's in for a run of rheumatic fever. Get some extra hot water bottles and make up your mind for a long siege, Lydia."

And it was a long siege. Six weeks of agony for Lizzie, of nursing and housework and worrying for Lydia. Ma Norton and the neighbors gave what time they could, but the brunt, of course, fell on Lydia.

Billy called every evening on his way home to supper. John Levine sat up two or three nights a week. Kent came out once a week, with a cheery word and a basket of fruit. And at frequent intervals, the Marshall surrey stopped at the gate and Elviry or Dave appeared with some of Elviry's delicious cookery for Lydia and Amos.

During all this time she said nothing to Billy about his muckraking campaign. He finished his law course in June and entered ex-Senator Alvord's office as he had planned. There was another election in the fall and John Levine was returned to congress, this time almost without a struggle.

Like a bomb, late in December fell the news that the Indian commission-

er had been called before a senate committee to answer questions regarding the relations of Lake City to the reservation, while following close on the heels of this announcement came word that a congressional commission of three had been appointed to sit at Lake City to investigate Indian matters.

"Billy, how did you do it?" asked Lydia, in consternation. He had overtaken her one bitter cold January afternoon, on her way home from college.

"I didn't do much," said Billy. "I just got affidavits, dozens of them, showing frauds, and gave them to Senator Alvord. He has a lot of influence among the senators and is a personal friend of the President."

Lydia's lips were set tightly as she plodded along the snowy road.

"Billy," she said, finally, "are you doing this to get even with Dave Marshall?"

"I'm doing it because I'm ashamed of what New Englanders have done with their heritage. And I'm doing it for you. To make a name for you. You are going to marry me, some day, Lydia."

"I'm not," said Lydia flatly. Billy laughed. "You can't help yourself, honey. It's fate for both of us. Come along home! You're shivering."

"When you talk that way, I hate you!" exclaimed Lydia, but Billy only laughed again.

The commissioners sat for months and in that time they exposed to the burning sun of publicity the muck of thievery and dishonesty on which Lake City's placid beauty was built.

Marriage after marriage of squaws with Lake City citizens was unearthed, most of these same citizens also having a white family. Hundreds of

in my back.

"But I just got here," protested Margery.

"It's now or never," said Kent, rising. "I've got to run along."

"Oh, if it's that serious!" Margery took Kent's arm. "By-by, Lydia! Come over and see my new dresses."

After they were gone, Billy sat up and looked at Lydia. "Lydia," he said, "I'm going to quit. You know I've worked with Charlie Jackson right along."

"Quit? But Billy, why I—I didn't think you minded Kent and Margery that much!"

"I don't mind them at all. But Lydia, I found yesterday my father got one hundred and twenty acres from a ten-year-old full-blood boy for five dollars and a bicycle. Last week Charlie unearthed a full-blood squaw from whom your father had gotten two hundred and forty acres for an old sewing machine and twenty-five dollars. I've done so much for the Indians and Charlie is so fond of you that he'll shut these Indians up, but I can't go on, after that, of course."

"Yes, you'll go on, Billy," Lydia's voice was very low. "After I faced what would come to John Levine through this, I can face anything."

Billy gave a little groan and bowed his head on Lydia's knee. Suddenly she felt years older than Billy. She smoothed his tumbled blond hair.

"I told you all the battles of the world were fought for a woman," he said. "Dear, I'll go on, though it'll break mother's heart."

"It won't break her heart," said Lydia. "Women's hearts don't break over that sort of thing."

(Continued)

SYNTHETIC "HOT DOG" CASING IS INVENTED

Makes Sausage More Edible Chemists Say.

New York.—More edible sausages are now possible through the researches of Mellon Institute chemists, who announce through the American Chemical Society the invention of a synthetic sausage covering made from cellulose to replace the old-fashioned animal casing.

"The casings can be made in any desired size, and the strands can be made of any length," says the report. "The sausages packed in cellulose casings are perfectly comestible and may be cooked in any manner."

Four investigators were concerned in the researches, which began in February, 1916, and were not completed until 1923. C. L. Weirich began the studies in 1916, and Frank W. Stockton took them up in 1917. William Henderson continued them from 1920 for two years alone, and he was then joined by Harold E. Dietrich.

Casings From Far Off Lands.

Casings now in general use are sheep casings from China, Russia, the Levant, New Zealand, Australia, western Europe, and South America and hog casings from native hogs or imported from China.

"Until the advent of the cellulose casing, no suitable synthetic casing had ever been devised which could satisfactorily replace the animal casing, in spite of the fact that, even with the greatest care, cleaners and graders of natural casings were unable to turn out a really clean and uniformly calibrated article or one which would be of long lengths, free from holes, weak spots, deterioration, or other defects," declares the report.

After experiments with gelatin, casein plastics, carbohydrates, and starches, the material found most satisfactory was a high grade type of purified cotton linters. It is converted into a plastic condition by the viscose process.

A machine was devised to make the casings in the laboratory, where a great deal of research was done, using many kinds of viscose and also trying various kinds of modifiers with the viscose. About 100 feet of casing from one filling could be made with the laboratory machine.

To make a considerable supply of one type of casing a unit plant was erected in a small building at the Institute. Later, the casings were tried out under normal factory conditions.

It was found that the synthetic casings could be stuffed with the meat while dry, eliminating the preliminary soaking process required by ordinary casings, and that the stuffing operation could be done much more quickly with the dry casings. Immediately after stuffing the case acquires moisture from the meat filler and becomes soft and pliable.

Diameter May Be Any Size.

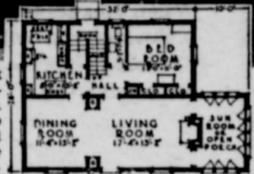
Drying the casings before stuffing, by surrounding the moist cases with a thin cloth tube and inflating by air pressure, made it possible to control the diameter of the casing at will, and make it uniform throughout the entire length.

"This is a very important feature in the sausage industry and is something which has never been realized in the manufacture of animal casings," says the report.

"The thickness is controlled mechanically and for a casing one inch in diameter, which is the same as the best sheep casing, the film employed is about 0.0006 inch in thickness.

"For the average wiener the cellulose casing weighs less than 0.20 gram and comprises about 0.4 per cent of the total weight, which is less than the crude fiber content of many of our common foods."

Every Inch a Real Home Is This Colonial Type



A LIVING-ROOM forty feet long—that is practically what one has in this exceptionally well planned Colonial house. The living-room extends on one side into the dining-room, set off only by two small china closets, and on the other into the sunroom. The whole effect is one of spaciousness and hospitality.

Another outstanding feature is the downstairs bed-room, which can be used as sick-room, guest chamber, playroom or sewing room, as occasion arises. The stairways are compactly arranged and well out of sight. There are closets and storage space enough to please the most acquisitive housekeeper.

White, cream or grey paint may be used on the siding with shutters, trim and roof in harmonizing colors. The walls and roof are made to resist heat and cold by insulating with celotex. The cost of building may be kept down by excavating only half of the house, taking care to insulate the unexcavated half with a layer of celotex in order to heat the house easily in the coldest weather. A further saving may be effected by finishing off the walls of the second floor rooms with celotex instead of lath and plaster.

Left either plain painted, stained or finished with a dainty stencil such walls are extremely effective and durable.

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Sunday School Lesson

By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (© 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for January 16

THE CHRISTIAN'S USE OF HIS BIBLE

LESSON TEXT—Deut. 6:4-9; II Tim. 3:14-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Best Book in the World.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Studying our March Orders.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Read and Study the Bible.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How to Get Help From the Bible.

I. God's Instructions to Israel as to the Use of the Scriptures (Deut. 6:4-9).

1. The central truths to be taught (vv. 4, 5).

(1) The unity of God (v. 4).

"The Lord our God is one Lord."

This was a testimony against the polytheism existing among the Gentiles of that day.

(2) Man's supreme obligation (v. 5).

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul and might."

This was a testimony against the polytheism existing among the Gentiles of that day.

(3) How these truths are to be kept alive (vv. 6-9).

"These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart."

In order that God's Word might be in the heart they were enjoined—

(1) To teach them diligently unto thy children (v. 7).

The most important part of a child's education is that given in the home in the Word of God.

(2) "Shall talk of them when thou sittest in thine house" (v. 7).

This is the right kind of home life.

(3) Shall talk of them when walking with our children and friends (v. 7).

What more interesting, important and uplifting topic upon which to converse with our friends.

(4) Shall talk of them when retiring for the night (v. 7).

The last thing upon which the mind should rest before going to sleep should be God and His truth.

(5) Talk of them when rising in the morning (v. 7).

How fitting that God should speak to us through His Word the first thing when we awake.

(6) "Bind them upon thine hand for a sign" (v. 8).

This was literally done by the Jews as portions of the Scriptures were worn upon their wrists.

(7) "They shall be as frontlets between thine eyes" (v. 8).

This also was literally done by the Jews even to wearing portions of the Scriptures in little boxes between eyes.

(8) "Thou shalt write them on thy gates" (v. 9). They were to be constantly before their eyes.

II. Paul's Instruction to Timothy as to the Scriptures (II Tim. 3:14-17).

In this chapter Paul makes clear to Timothy that perilous times would come. False teachers would arise within the church and lead astray sentimental and unsuspecting people as neurotic women. People professing godliness would deny its power by godless living. So awful will this condition be that those who live godly lives shall suffer persecution. Paul's own life of suffering was an example of what fidelity and testimony would bring. In the last days he predicts that this attitude on the part of these false teachers would be intensified, for "evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse."

In the face of such trying circumstances Paul exhorts Timothy—

1. To remain steadfast, to abide in the eternal truths which had been taught to him (v. 14).

He assures him that though trying times would come and violent storms of opposition would beat heavily upon him, Timothy would find the Word of God an abiding, unshaken foundation. The Holy Scriptures will abide even when heaven and earth have passed away; therefore the necessary thing is to abide in them.

2. The knowledge furnished by the Word of God was sufficient for the perplexing and trying times through which he was to pass (v. 15). The Bible furnishes wisdom which can be found in no other place. This wisdom, as all true wisdom, leads straight to Jesus Christ, who gives salvation.

3. The Scriptures are inspired of God (v. 16).

Inspiration here means "God breathed." Because of this fact they should be held with confidence.

Abiding in the Scriptures will perfectly equip the minister for his work (v. 17).

How Jesus Saw Men

Jesus divided men into two classes and no more; either on the narrow or on the broad way; either a good tree or a bad tree; either a wise or a foolish builder; in a word, either for Christ or against Him.—Plummer.

Service

The quality of the service is the measure of the result. It is not length of service, but intensity, sincerity, enthusiasm that tells.—R. J. Campbell.

KITCHENS TELL SHORT STORIES

Collected Tales From Cook's Domain Would Crowd Pantry Shelf.

Washington.—Boston, within the last year, has lost two landmarks. Most Americans have heard of the Washington elm which stood in Cambridge, but most Americans have had much closer acquaintance with the Parker house, which has been surrendered to the wreckers. In the kitchen of the famous hotel a cook created the Parker house roll.

"When it comes to geographic short stories, kitchens can tell many anecdotes of strange times, strange lands, and strange peoples," says a bulletin from the headquarters of the National Geographic society in Washington, D. C. "Flavored with history and spiced with the humor of humanity, the collected tales from the cook's domain will push out the ends of many a five-foot pantry shelf.

Such Making in Capitol.

"Take, for example, the intimate relation between congress and a famous bun. Below the floor of the capitol the Vienna roll was first made for America. It happened this way. All the quiet on the Potomac was shattered one day during the Civil war by rumors that the Confederates were plotting to blow up the bakeries on the outskirts of the city. Next day Pennsylvania avenue saw a strange parade, bakers and baker wagons, bake ovens and baker supplies, tolling along to the capitol. While the bakeries occupied the extensive cellars under the halls of congress, Vienna rolls and French bread were introduced in the capital and a taste for them spread through the nation.

"Benjamin Franklin is the father of the broom industry in America. A lady came to Philadelphia from Europe and brought a whisk broom. Franklin happened to see it one day and noticed the unusual stiffness of the fibers. Attached to one straw he saw a seed pod which he requested of the lady. Franklin is said to have planted the seed and thus he grew the first broom corn in the United States.

"Franklin had many honors in many fields, but there is no record of him winning the blue ribbon. Nowadays prize horses and cows, prize peanuts and babies, are given blue ribbons, but that is a misuse of a sacred privilege. The 'Cordon Bleu,' as the French say, is the supreme distinction for cookery. An argument between Louis XV and Madame Du Barry brought it into being. The king said only men could be superior chefs. Madame Du Barry set about having a wonderful dinner prepared. The king came, ate, and asked the name of the chef that he might attach him to the royal household. 'I have caught you at last,' said Du Barry. 'The chef is not a man at all, but a woman. I demand a recompense for her, worthy both of her and your majesty. Your royal bounty has made my negro servant, Zamore, governor of Lucennes, and I cannot accept less than the 'Cordon Bleu' for my cook."

"Some names of familiar kitchen supplies have curious origins. Currents are named for a famous city of Greek antiquity. Greece still is famous as the home of the currant, and in olden days the variety which grew in the vicinity of the present Gortio was prized. Gortio is on the site of old Corinth pronounced in former times 'Corauntz.' Cantaloupes take their name from Cantalupo, Italy, but a popular variety favored in America, Rocky Ford cantaloupes, originated in Rocky Ford, a small town of Colorado.

Brussels Sprouts Vs. Carpets.

"The neighboring Iberian peninsula has bequeathed to the English language the luscious word 'marmalade.' The Portuguese preserved quince in sirup and called it 'marmelo.' In coming over to the English, the word spread its arms wide and took in many more fruits, and even nuts to 'label toothsome toarmalade. Brussels sprouts came by their name more honestly than brussels carpets; the sprouts have been a favorite with Belgium since the Fourteenth century, but the carpets were never made in Brussels.

"Cooks have a finger in the broth of language, witness Saratoga chips. These were popularized by a negro cook at a summer hotel on Morris lake, Saratoga, N. Y. Good cooking, however, is supposed to be a southern specialty, but Boston has done more advertising. In addition to the Parker-house roll, the Hub city has put its label on Boston baked beans and Boston cream pie.

"Knives and forks at six paces alone can settle the title to porterhouse steak. Boston claims that the choice cut was the particular pride of Porter's tavern, a roadhouse near Cambridge. New York holds that the proprietor of a saloon, or 'porter' house, near the old fly market observed that the steaks cut from the thick end of the sirloin were best. He insisted that his butcher cut none but these for him. The fame of 'porterhouse' steak spread rapidly and the term is now established in the terminology of meats.

"Both kitchen and grocery are implicated in the international complication of macaroni and its cousin spaghetti. Like so many useful perquisites of Christian civilization, macaroni is an invention of China—or Japan. It was introduced in Europe by the Germans, from whom the Italians learned to make it."

SHORTENS RAILROAD; HISTORIC TOWN GOES

Langtry, Texas, Doomed to Save Five Miles.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Because a railroad intends to shorten its mileage the town of Langtry, historic, colorful remnant of the old West, where Justice Roy Bean administered the "law beyond the Pecos," will soon be abandoned.

When Clarence E. Gilmore, chairman of the Texas railroad commission, was in Fort Worth a few days ago he announced that authority had been given the Southern Pacific to build a 14-mile cutoff over its transcontinental line on the border that will eliminate Langtry from the route.

The distance between Los Angeles and New Orleans thus will be shortened five miles.

A new town of the same name will be located on the cutoff. Gilmore has joined a number of Texas citizens in a request to the Southern Pacific to maintain the old Bean "palace of justice," as he called it, transforming the property into a small park. The old ramshackle Bean homestead, used as justice court, billiard hall, saloon and home, stands alongside the present railroad track, where it attracts attention of all travelers. When the new line is built one will have to travel five miles overland to see the Bean place.

Bean "Law Beyond the Pecos."

Bean was all that he claimed, the law beyond the Pecos. He made laws on the spot to fit any case that came up, and for many years controlled the lawless element of the frontier, keeping a six-shooter strapped to his side to back up his speedily made statutes.

Forty years ago a painter stopped off at Langtry and painted a sign for Bean that remains over the place, the sign reading: "Judge Roy Bean, Justice of the Peace. Law West of the Pecos."

The artist was paid in liquor by Bean for his work. Mere lack of jurisdiction never worried Roy Bean. Although without legal authority, he tried men for murder, highway robbery and other district court cases and saw to it that his convictions were carried out. He likewise granted divorces. No one interfered with him. It didn't pay.

Once a Mexican couple called upon him, asking to be married, but they had forgotten to obtain a license.

"No matter," ruled Bean. "I'll marry you right now and send to Del Rio for the license." And he did. Several months later the two appeared before Bean and sought a divorce and the western justice, not hesitating a second, improvised a divorce ceremony and told the two their marital relations had ceased.

When District Judge J. B. Falvey of El Paso heard of this and protested, Bean had his answer ready.

"I'm running this office on common sense principles," he wrote to Falvey. "I reckon a man has got the right to undo anything he has done. I married this couple, so I had the right to unmarry them."

Named for Lily Langtry.

But there are plenty of Bean stories that surpass this, including the renaming of the town. Formerly it had been known as Vinagaroon, the name of a deadly border insect. But one day the pretty Lily Langtry, actress of international fame, was traveling from San Francisco to New Orleans and stopped off to visit Bean. Ordinarily the Southern Pacific train stopped in Vinagaroon but a few minutes, but the conductor obligingly held his train one hour for the Jersey Lily, as she was known.

Bean was much impressed, showed a wide smile through his thick whiskers and decided to hold a special court in honor of the actress. A Mexican was charged with assault to murder, a jury of border cowboys found him guilty and Bean gave him a sentence of six months' imprisonment. None of Bean's prisoners ever went to the penitentiary. Instead they worked out their sentences around the Bean place.

Lily Langtry presented the old justice with a photo of herself, which so charmed him that he announced there and then that the name of the town thereafter would be Langtry. He placed the photo on a shelf beside a copy of the Texas revised statutes, many years out of date, but which never concerned Bean.

The court was his own bartender. When the hour came for a session Bean would warn customers to get their drinks, remove his apron, walk around in front and announce the session had begun. "Anyone want a drink before court opens?" he always asked. "I can't adjourn court to get any for you fellows."

If a trial appeared somewhat lengthy Bean would recess court every half hour to enable every one to quench his thirst. Every one "quenched" to be on the good side of the court.

When prisoners were not at work Bean chained them to a post near the saloon, a punishment so dreaded that it broke up livestock thefts and border smuggling more effectively than any present method.

Left Lincoln Pistols

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Three pistols presented by Abraham Lincoln to King Frederick VII were overlooked by thieves who broke into the Jaegerspris Castle museum here and made off with a lot of valuables.

SEEKS DEATH TREE IN DARKEST AFRICA

Explorer Goes on Long, Dangerous Trip.

Cape Town.—A man who is searching for what is termed "the death tree" arrived in South Africa recently. He is Alex Clive, and he intends to penetrate into the heart of Africa to seek for the tree which means death to those who drop asleep beneath. The death tree, Mr. Clive declares, grows somewhere in the heart of Africa. It gives off a very powerful perfume which probably means death to an unwary person in its vicinity, for if anyone rests beneath it he is overcome by the scent and falls asleep never to wake.

This tree, Mr. Clive believes, contains some powerful drug which might possibly mean a great deal to science and humanity, but the death tree is not the only reason for the expedition, as he is also keenly interested in entomology, geology, and botany, and intends to collect specimens for exhibition in London, which, he hopes, with luck, to reach in about 18 months, and will place his specimens before the board of scientific research.

Mr. Clive states that he is proceeding to Bloemfontein and Durban, and thence to Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Nairobi, and on to the Victoria falls, and Nyanza, where he will cross the lake to Kampala. At Kampala his quest for the death tree begins in earnest, as he will have to strike inland on foot.

Making of Matches Gives Jobs to Many

Wadsworth, Ohio.—"Got a match?" A simple request easily complied with, but not so prosaic is the story of the making of the wood sliver with inflammable tip.

The match starts its journey to somebody's vest pocket in a towering pine forest, hundreds of miles away from the final center of manufacture. Forests, railroads and sawmills are owned by the match companies, which have great factories here.

One company owns a great tract of timber in the Coeur d'Alene mountains of Idaho. A company railroad, 24 miles long, takes the logs to the main line of the Spokane International railroad, which hauls them to Coeur d'Alene lake, where they are put into booms and towed to the company's sawmill on the Spokane river.

The logs are sawed into two-inch planks and seasoned for a year or 18 months. When ready for use, they are sent to the company's block plant at Spokane. Selected lumber there is cut into blocks 2 3/4 inches long, which is the exact length of a match. The blocks are sent to the factory here, a 2,000-mile journey.

The first manufacturing step is to feed the blocks into a match machine, which cuts them up and forces the sticks into holes in an iron plate, holding 500 sticks.

Over sprigs and brushes the plates are carried and all the weak and imperfect ones are automatically culled.

Next comes treatment by paraffin and chemicals. Then the first composition is put on the head. The sticks pass over a roller, which turns in a box containing the composition. The ignition tip is applied the same way.

The use of phosphorus as an active ingredient in match making was barred by congressional act in 1913. The poisonous phosphorus used to affect the bones and the jaw of workers. Sesqui-sulphide of phosphorus now is used, which is nonpoisonous.

Teach "Thumbing"

Omaha, Neb.—Scientific "thumbing" is to be taught. The national convention of hoboes has decreed that a field agent shall instruct hikers in the ethics of stopping motorists and indicating that a lift is wanted.

Happy Children

Willows, Calif.—Children in Glenn county are happy. All the high schools are on an enforced vacation pending settlement of a controversy between the teachers and the county treasurer over salaries.

"Brighter" Burials

London.—"Brighter" burials have been determined upon by the British Undertakers' Woodwork association. New casket designs are for beautiful and graceful workmanship.

Emulating Elephant Is Urged for Longevity

New York.—To be cool and calm at all times and impervious to the unpleasant titillation of nerves emulate the elephant, says Thomas R. Gaines, a lecturer before the Brooklyn institute on "The Science of Health."

The longevity of the elephant, Mr. Gaines asserts, is directly attributable to his poise and repose, and those in turn may be traced fairly certainly to his habit of slow breathing. The elephant breathes only five times a minute as compared with eighteen for the normal human.

While his audience made experimental sniffs, Mr. Gaines enunciated the requisite remainder of his theory:

"The general attitude should be one of wholesome indifference."

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GEM THEATRE PROGRAM

FRIDAY—

JANUARY 7TH.

Wally Wales—The Cowboy Prince in "Galloping On" and a Comedy— "Derby Days"

— GEM —

SATURDAY—

JANUARY 8TH.

Lefty Flynn in "Glenister Of The Mounted" Produced and directed by Harry Garson. Also "Pathe News" which will be shown every Saturday.

— GEM —

MONDAY &

TUESDAY—

JANUARY 10TH & 11TH.

"The Scarlet Saint" with Mary Astor and Lloyd Hughes. Also a Comedy— "Midnight Toilers"

— GEM —

WEDNESDAY &

THURSDAY—

JANUARY 12TH & 13TH.

Harry Langdon in "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"

Bigger than "The Strong Man"— See it! A laugh from start to finish.

— GEM —

Coming: "The Man Of Steel" and "The Nervous Wreck." at the

— GEM —

GEM

CLASSIFIED ADS

PIANO FOR SALE: See or phone Mrs. J. E. Gilliland. Phone 79. 5-tf.

LOST: Child's Fur Muff, near B. L. Boydston's drygoods store. Return it there for reward. 5-1t.

APARTMENT: One, two room apartment for rent. See or phone Mrs. R. Q. Evans. Phone 62. 4-tf.

FOR RENT: Bed room—see or phone Mrs. J. A. Dubberley. Phone 114 5-2t.

PRACTICAL NURSING: I am prepared to take calls in town, or the country. Mrs. Mary Yarbro. Phone, 283. 4-4tpd.

NEW HOME—Seven room Stucco, well located in Abilene. Also one five room frame, new; priced to sell—if interested, write, H. A. Butler, P. O. Box, 1090, Abilene, Texas. 52-tf.

\$525.00 ESSAY CONTEST FOR CHILDREN, from fifth to eleventh grades. Closes Jan. 25, 1927. Write for particulars and free catalogue. RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY, Austin, Texas. 52-6t.

FRUIT TREES THAT BEAR. Pecans and berries. Hardy, climate-proof Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Shades, Roses. Landscape plans made. Catalogue free. RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY, Austin, Texas. Established 1875. 52-6t.

OIL LEASES AND ROYALTIES—Wanted, also 5 drilling blocks, for 5 wells. Send legal descriptions; best price. How many wild-cat acres free for a well. Do your best and get quick action. Box 734, Baird, Texas. 48-tf.

IDEAL XMAS GIFT: Corna—Four, the standard Portable \$60.00 cash or \$65.00 terms, \$10.00 down and \$5.00 a month. Mail orders promptly filled. Write ABILENE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, ABILENE, TEXAS. 3-4tpd.

"Clyde sandy belt will rival Belle Plaine when tested. Buy a lease or royalty and watch development." 50-3tpd.

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Portable Phonograph FREE

You've always wanted a Portable Phonograph; one that you could take with you on your Camping and Outing Parties and innumerable other places; so now's your opportunity to get a CARRYOLA CUB Portable Phonograph absolutely FREE.

To further stimulate the sale of our COLUMBIA and HARMONY Phonograph Records, we are going to give one of the Portables away on

January 31, 1927 at 4 P. M.

The Columbia Records sell for 75 cents and the Harmony sell for 50 cents; there will be no increase in the price of the records and the Portable will be FREE to someone on the above mentioned date.

We do not believe that you will find better records on the market than the COLUMBIA and Harmony, and we try at all times to carry a good stock of the most popular numbers.

Call at our store and learn more about the FREE Portable Phonograph. Remember the dates: JANUARY 1st., 1927 to JANUARY 31st., 1927 at 4 P. M.

Bowlus & Bowlus

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Baird, Texas

CLUB RATES

Dallas Semi-Weekly News, one of the best farm and general newspapers in the South.

THE BAIRD STAR — \$1.50

SEMI-WEEKLEY NEWS — \$1.00

\$2.50

Both papers One Year for \$2.30

Singer Sewing Machine. Free

For the first one hundred oldest machines received, of any make, the Singer Sewing Machine Company will give in exchange, free, a new machine for the old. For full particulars, see agent below.

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T. P. BEARDEN, Manager.

OATS FOR SALE: Red, Rust Proof seed oats; clean of weeds and Johnson grass. 60 cents per bushel. 6-4tpd. W. H. Boatwright.

LOST: A front bolster for a Moline wagon, somewhere between Baird and Rowden. Leave at Star office for Reward. 6-2tpd. W. L. Steel. Cross Plains.

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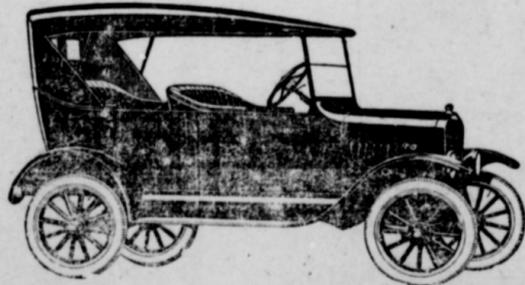
ONE can't feel well when there is a retention of poisonous waste in the blood. This is called a toxic condition, and is apt to make one tired, dull and languid. Other symptoms are sometimes toxic backaches and headaches. That the kidneys are not functioning properly is often shown by scanty or burning passage of secretions. Many people have learned the value of Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, when the kidneys seem functionally inactive. Everywhere one finds enthusiastic Doan's users. Ask your neighbor!

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