

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST
BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Baird Star.

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

VOLUME NO. 30.

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1917.

NO. 40

School Bells Again Ring Monday, September 10th

Visit our store this week and make selections for the boys and girls. We feel sure that the careful attention of our buyers in assembling everything in School wearables for boys and girls and for College girls and young men leaves nothing lacking.

School Boys and Girls make our store headquarters for your supplies; we carry a complete stock of Tablets Composition Books, Theme Tablets, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Book Straps, Lunch Baskets, Paper Napkins. Prepare for the winter needs by buying a Rain Coat and Hat, Rubbers and Rubber Boots.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR TRADE

B. L. BOYDSTUN
THE PLACE WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 4th, at the Methodist Parsonage, Mr. Ernest Potter and Miss Dollie Wilson were united in Marriage. With themselves alone, the preacher, and the allseeing eye to witness, this rite was solemnized and to that holy institution called home, there was added one more standard bearer.

Miss Dollie is the daughter of Uncle John Wilson, of Baird, a venerable old citizen, fondly called by the name of "Uncle John" by most of the people of the county. He having lived in this county so long that it's no use to say, for no one can remember when he was not here.

Mr. Potter is a Conductor on the T. & P. R. R. and an estimable young man with good position; and the prospects for this young couple, even in this trying time, bids fair to be one success and happiness, which is the hearty and sincere wish of all who know them.

They left last night on Train No. 6 for Fort Worth, Shreveport, New Orleans and other points.

They will make their home at the groom's head-quarters, Big Springs, Texas.

RED CROSS RALLY.

A Red Cross Rally was held at the Court House last Monday night for purpose of organizing a Red Cross Chapter for Callahan County, the present one being an auxiliary to the Abilene Chapter. It is requested that each county have their own chapter, and we especially want to get the Chapter here so that Callahan county will be given credit for the supplies sent to headquarters. About 300 members were secured, but 500 members must be enrolled so this county can be granted a charter. H. Schwartz was elected County Chairman, Geo. B. Scott, Secy., F. L. Driskill, Treas. Mrs. F. S. Bell will have charge of the Military Relief work. Every citizen of the county should be interested in the great work of the Red Cross.

PIANO CLASS

I will open my studio on Monday, Sept. 10th at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Chambers, near the Public School building and will be glad to receive the patronage of my former pupils and any others who contemplate taking piano lessons.

Wren Foy

Men and Boys' FURNISHINGS

We offer you everything new, with prices right. A very select line for men, and lots of goods on the road. We ask you to step in and look our new place over. Visit us whether you buy or not. We will be glad to see you. Boys goods are beginning to arrive and we will have a complete line soon.

"Style Plus" Suits
Newest Ideas in Hats
Perfecto and E. & W. Shirts
Dress and Work Shoes
Fine Line of Ties
Phoenix Socks

Union Suits 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25
A Full Line of Suit Cases and Bags
Suspenders and Belts
Collars and Gloves
Work Pants
Men's and Boy's Overall's

H. SCHWARTZ & CO.
MEN AND BOY'S FURNISHINGS

SUNDAY SCHOOL REPORT

Sunday, Sept. 2nd, 1917.
Baptist Sunday School
Number present 170
Collection \$4.27
Methodist Sunday School.
Number present 117
Collection \$6.84
Presbyterian Sunday School
Number present 106
Collection \$4.01
Total Attendance 393
Total Collection \$15.12

MAGAZINES FOR SOLDIERS.

The government has adopted several measures to provide good reading for the fighting men. One of these is to forward to soldiers or sailors any magazine which prints the following notice in the upper right hand corner of the cover, providing, of course, the reader places a one-cent stamp on the notice:

NOTICE TO READERS

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front. NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster-General
Tom Windham, of Oplin, was in town Wednesday.

RAIN.

Several showers fell Sunday and Monday and in some places very hard rains fell. A good rain fell at Baird yesterday afternoon.

COTTON RECEIPTS

The price of cotton is declining. Market to-day, Friday, about 20 cents. Only about 35 bales have been sold in Baird to date.

JUNK WANTED

Will buy junk of all kinds, rubber, brass, iron, rags and etc. At Poe's Wagon Yard, east of The Star office, every Saturday. 40-4tp-adv.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES

Dr. W. C. Williams will hold service at the Episcopal Church, Sunday Morning, Sept. 9th. Communion Services at 10 o'clock, and morning service and sermon at 10:45. All cordially invited to attend both services.

FOR SALE.—At a bargain, a perfectly new, blue serge coat and vest of good quality, size 39. See the same at Williams tailor shop. 40-1t-adv. D. W. Young.

Arrow Collars
Kinsella Hats
New Era Shirts
Ide Collars
Ide Shirts
Georgette Crepe and
Crepe de Chine Waists
Uncle Sam's Work Suits
Crepe de Chine Hand'kfs

"The Same Goods for Less Money"

THE COMADOT

W. D. BOYDSTUN, Mgr.

"More Goods for Same Money"

Seal Pac Underwear
Bathing Suits
B. V. D. Underwear
Monarch Hosiery
Fern Waists
Ladies' Silk Hosiery
Finck's Overalls
"Baird" Pennants
Paris Garters
"Selz" Shoes

JURY LIST

Petit Jury for the Second week of the September term, Dist. Court, Sept. 24, 1917.

J. W. Wooten, S. E. Eubanks, O. Eastham, W. J. Ray, C. L. Dickey, J. M. Shelton, C. W. Bradley, J. I. Maltby, G. P. Clark, S. N. Foster, W. M. Crosby, W. K. Walker, W. T. Wilson, O. K. Morgan, J. T. Loggins, J. C. Ford, E. H. Dunlap, E. G. Butler, W. W. Lincecum, J. E. Alexander, W. B. Binton, J. M. Rance, J. F. Berry and R. M. Pyeatt.

GRAND JURY

T. E. Wylie, J. J. Shackelford, J. D. Maddux, W. H. Dawkins, Geo. Coats, J. B. Moore, W. A. McGowan, C. E. Barr, J. C. Freeman, A. G. Hobbs, W. B. Hallaman, O. Allen, J. R. Kennard, J. H. Brummett, L. L. Blackburn and W. L. Harris.

FOR SALE.—One 3 inch, Mitchell Wagon, slightly used. Robert Mitchell, Baird, Texas. 40-2-p

Royal Tailors are anxious to make you an all wool suit. B. L. Boydston, Local Representative. 40-2t.

SPECIAL HISTORICAL SERVICE.

The thirty-third anniversary of the organization of the local Methodist Church will be celebrated with an appropriate historical service next Sunday at 11 o'clock. Pictures of all former pastors will be shown and incidents and reminiscences of the early history of the church will be given by members. This service will be interesting to all, especially to the older citizens of the community. It is urged that every member of the church be present.

LOST MULE, \$10 REWARD

Lost, one brown horse mule, legs, nose and behind shoulder, reddish color; about 3 years old; about 14 1/2 hands high; no brand; wire cut on right fore foot and rope burn on right hind leg, above ankle. Was sheared June 5th. Will pay \$10.00 for delivery of mule at my home at Admiral, Callahan County, Tex. 40-1tp-adv. Jno. E. Tatum.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Williams have returned from an auto trip to Sherman, Denison and points in Oklahoma, and report crops and gardens in fine shape.

J. H. TERRELL

DRUGS

JEWELRY

See our Optician and you will see better

Agent For The Maxwell Car
Now \$720.00

Telephone 91

Baird, Texas

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. ETTA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, but with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old-fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTLER'S BLACK LEG PILLS

ECZEMA

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RING WORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books from \$1.00.

He Could Draw. Redd—What's he doing now? Green—He's a draftsman in an automobile factory, and, believe me, he can draw some.

Disagreeable and Dangerous Trouble is diarrhoea, but a speedy and certain cure is found in Mississippi Diarrhoea Cordial. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

JUST MATTER OF PRECAUTION

Patrolman's Tip to Sergeant Given in the Most Friendly Manner, and No Offense Meant.

Sergeant Sullivan and Patrolman Flaharty were on the warpath. It had been reported at headquarters that the soldiers at Smallville had been supplied with drink while on duty. The police officers had been sent forth to investigate the matter.

"Now, you wait outside," commanded the sergeant, "while I go in and make inquiries. I sha'n't be a minute."

"Well," queried Flaharty, "No foundation whatever for the charge," replied the sergeant. "Don't believe the landlord of that inn could be guilty of such a crime."

"Hin!" grunted Flaharty, "that sounds all right, but if you take my tip, sergeant, you'll just put this peppermint lozenge in yer-mouth before you tell it to the chief."

What He Feared. During some building operations it was necessary for the workmen to walk across a single plank some distance from the ground.

When it came Pat's turn the foreman noticed that he went across on all fours. So he went up to Pat and asked contemptuously:

"What's the trouble, man? Are you afraid of walking on the plank?"

"No, sir," replied Pat. "It's afraid of an av walking off it!"

Occasionally a young man wakes up as fresh as a daisy—and his freshness continues all day.

ON 'WHEATLESS DAYS' Eat POST TOASTIES (Made of Corn)

says Bobby

WHY BUNGALOW IS SO POPULAR

Pacific Coast Architects Have Developed This Type of Dwelling.

THE MOST ADAPTABLE STYLE

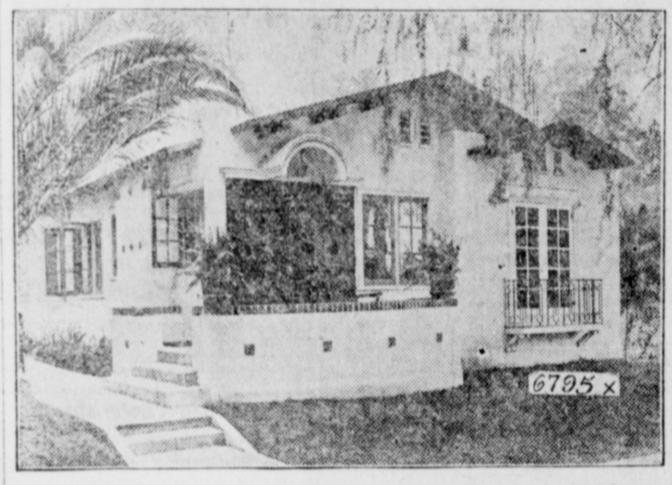
Use of Poor Material and Toleration of Cheap Workmanship Is Bad Economy—Charming Model Described Here.

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

The work of architects and builders on the western coast of this country in establishing the bungalow type of residence as a distinct style of architecture, is having its effect in the general adoption of this style, with various modifications, in practically every part of the country. It is a most adaptable style; in fact, the application of the style has been extended over such a wide range of buildings that the meaning of the word, "bungalow," has almost been lost. That is, the meaning which has been given it by adoption of the word to designate the style of building found in its original type in California particularly. The "dictionary meaning" of the word could hardly apply to the home of a modern American, unless, perhaps, it might be his summer home along the

expensive or otherwise, and the man of limited means should guard against the selection of a house which requires an excess expenditure for this purpose. Most bungalows may be sufficiently decorated by the use of exposed rafter ends and perhaps false purlin ends or purlin brackets on the roof. These things do not represent an objectionable increase in cost and they are very effective. Artistic casement windows may be used to produce a most effective appearance without excess cost. If the material which he selects for the walls of his house is brick, he should not use special bonds. Let the wall decoration consist of a soldier course of brick entirely around the house at grade or such a course above the windows. Avoid decoration which requires excess labor and is likely to incur a loss of materials due to cutting the building units into irregular shapes or sizes. The architect or the contractor who is familiar with the design of residences is fully acquainted with the matter of inexpensive yet effective house decoration and he knows how to design the house so that this sort of decoration is all that is needed to round out the appearance of the house into what is artistically pleasing.

Coming again to a consideration of the bungalow which is illustrated here and which we have selected as representing the average of the Western type in the matter of decoration, consider, first, the exterior design of this residence. The walls of this attractive bungalow are made of pure white stucco which can be placed on either wood or metal lath. This method of construction is becoming more popular all the time and it has many good features that will recommend it to the home builder.

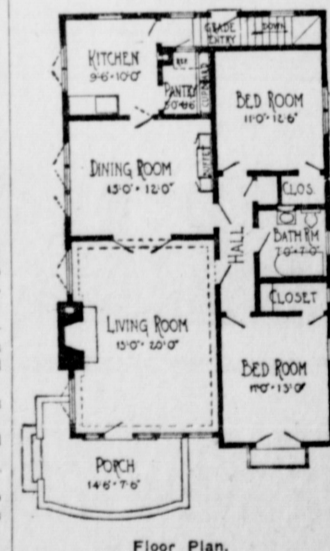


bank of a river, on the shores of a lake or in the woods. The "dictionary meaning" is decidedly a hot climate building.

The modern American bungalow may be and usually is constructed with as much care and contains as high a grade of materials as would be used in the largest residences. The use of poor materials and the toleration of poor workmanship is false economy in this smaller building just as it is in any other building. A warning might be extended to those who have selected the bungalow style but do not have a great deal of money to invest in their home: Do not be misled by the belief that it is necessary to load down the bungalow with elaborate ornamentation in order to obtain an attractive home. The Western bungalow is often quite elaborate in its decorative treatment and is, therefore, far

false purlin ends is typical of bungalow construction and is thoroughly in keeping with this particular design. The dark finish of the roof and front door provide a pleasing contrast with the white walls of the building. The effect is carried out by the dark finish of the window sash and the face brick coping used on the porch rail. The small brick panels set in the wall surface furnish a novel means of relieving the monotony of unbroken wall surfaces. Another unusual decorative feature is the balcony with its ornamental iron railing in front of the French doors.

The floor plan shows a room arrangement that is very pleasing—the living room especially is just the sort of a room that one would expect to find in a home with such an artistic exterior. This room is entered directly from the front porch and its large size presents a pleasing aspect. It is 20 by 15 feet and a large fireplace is located in the center of the outside wall with double casement windows on each side. This room is connected to the dining room by double French doors.



from the low-price class when the amount of useful space provided in its interior is considered. The illustration shows a bungalow of the Western type which we might say strikes an average as far as the structural decoration is concerned.

It is far more important to hold closely to high-grade construction than it is to spend money in decoration, if a limitation is available capital exists. Of course, there is value in appearance both from the personal satisfaction which it gives the owner and also from the effect which it has on the salability of the property. A certain amount is necessary in any style of residence. However, the kind of ornamentation which is called for may be

The dining room is well lighted by three casement windows. Opposite these is a built-in buffet that will add to the usefulness and convenience of this room. The kitchen is almost a model for a house of this size. It is small and compact and is arranged to cut the work that must be done to a minimum. The pantry contains the refrigerator which is of the type which can be laced from the rear entry, a small door being built into the pantry wall for this purpose. The bedroom arrangement, having the bath placed on the hall connecting the two bedrooms is excellent. The entire arrangement is simple but its convenience could hardly be improved upon.

Drastic Remedy. She was a fair-haired lady, an actress by profession, and dainty withal. Her headgear consisted of a bow-like foundation, from which protruded plumes mounted on slender wires. She sauntered into a theater, and took her seat to witness the great play, "Ashamed of Her Brother."

There was a touch on her hat. Loftily and haughtily she turned.

"Does my hat annoy you?" she asked.

"Not at all," replied the person behind her.

"The footlight favorite thought for a time. She feared she had been ungracious, and, like Dick Whittington, she turned again.

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer (Copyright, 1917, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

THE COMPANY IN LINE OF SKIRMISHERS.

The company in skirmish line executes a number of commands as if in close order, except that the skirmish intervals are maintained. For this reason the movements are, in the nature of things, less precise, but they approximate those in close order.

Thus, the company in line of skirmishers advances, halts, moves by the flank or to the rear, obliquely, resumes the direct march, passes from quick time to double time by the same commands as in close order.

"Company right (left)" by the skirmish line is executed as explained for the front rank in the school of the company. That is to say, we have now a single rank extended by twice the number of men, at half-pace intervals, or 15 inches apart (approximately a yard of front to each man, as against 22 inches in close order, which single rank may be turned on a fixed pivot precisely like the front rank of a company or a platoon.

"Company half right (left)" is executed in the same way, except that the line is halted when it has swung around to an angle of 45 degrees. The rules for the deployment of a squad are necessarily less simple than those for the deployment of a company; for there is a double consideration to be borne in mind. In the deployment of the company, the individual squad must be deployed, but it must also be deployed with reference to and in conformity with all the other squads of the company. For this reason, it is necessary, as a part of the preparatory command, also to establish a "base squad" which is to serve as a guide to the line.

The preparatory command is, therefore, "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center)." If the company is in line, this designates the actual right (left or center) squad as the base squad. If the company is in column of squads, the command, "Guide right (left)" designates the leading squad, upon which the other squads will deploy either to the right or left. The command "Guide center" designates the center squad, which may or may not deploy without advancing further according to directions; the other squads conform to it, and the guide thereafter is center, unless otherwise.

To repeat, the base squad, designated as above, advances or not at the command of execution, "MARCH," depending upon the point chosen by the captain on which the base is to rest. The corporal of each of the other squads commands his men, "Follow me," or "By the right (left) flank," dependent upon whether the command to deploy is given when the company is in line or in column of squads.

If in line, the corporal marches his men off by the right or left flank, as the case may be, until he has sufficient interval in which to deploy. The squad nearest the base squad deploys first after the base squad, the second squad from the base deploys next, and so on, until all the squads are deployed.

If the company is in column of squads, at the preparatory command, the corporal, as has been said, gives "Follow me," and at "MARCH," he places himself in front of the squad and leads it into place. The squad remains at close order until it reaches the skirmish line, to which the corporal takes it by the shortest route. No. 4 of the rear rank, however, steps into the place of the corporal in the front rank and marches there as long as the corporal remains in front of his squad. Arriving on the skirmish line abreast of the squad ahead, the squad then deploys.

DEPLOYING THE COMPANY IN LINE.

The base squad, as we have seen, deploys as soon as it has a sufficient interval, and the other squads of the company are deployed as soon as they reach the general line, but if tactical considerations demand it, squads may be deployed before reaching the line. Otherwise, each corporal when he reaches the line gives the command, or signals with his arm, "As skirmishers." His squad thereupon deploys and halts abreast of him.

An orderly progress of the whole line is of first importance, and for this reason the deployed squads preserve a general alignment toward the guide. Nevertheless, the different squads, within their respective fronts advance according to how best they may progress, owing to peculiarities of cover, or the possibilities of cover. On halting, the men in all cases face to the front, which (in combat or extended order) is always the direction of the enemy. Even when a squad marches to the rear, it faces to the front immediately upon the halt. At the halt, also, the men must take advantage of cover—by lying down if no more complete cover is available.

Being in line, to form skirmish line to the front, the command is as follows: "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center), MARCH." If marching, the corporal of the base squad deploys it and moves straight to the front. When his squad has advanced to the point on which the captain desires to form the skirmish line, the captain commands, "Company, HALT." The squad then halts and the other squads halt on the same line.

If the guide is right (left), the other corporals move to the left (right) front, and in succession from the base place their squads on the line. If the

guide is right—observe—the squad must advance to the left front; if the guide is left, then to the right front. If the guide be center, the other corporals move to the right or left front, according as they are on the right or left of the center squad, and in succession from the center squad place their squads on the line.

If at a halt, the base squad is deployed without advancing. The other squads are then conducted to their proper places by the flank. Interior squads may be moved when squads more distant from the base have attained comfortable marching distance. That is to say, while the squads deploy in succession, according as they are near the base, it is necessary first for the other squads to clear a front for them by marching off on the flank.

At this point it may be explained that, as in the close-order drill, attention has so far been confined to the company and the squad, without reference to the platoon. This has been to avoid confusion. As a general principle, however, it may be said that the rules for the deployment of a platoon are the same as those for the company. Yet by this time the new soldier will have comprehended the importance of the platoon in that it combines both the functions of the squad and the company.

MORE COMPANY DEPLOYMENTS.

When the company is in column of squads, to form the skirmish line to the front, the command would be, "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center), MARCH." If then marching, the corporal of the base squad deploys it and moves straight to the front; if at a halt, he deploys it without advancing. If the guide be right (left), the other corporals move to the left (right) front, and in succession from the base place their squads on the line. If the guide be center, the corporals in front of the center squad move to the right; if at a halt, to the rear. The corporals in the rear of the center squad move to the left front, and each, in succession from the base, places his squad on the line.

The company may also be deployed in an oblique direction, whether in line or in column of squads. The captain points out the desired direction, and the corporal of the base squad moves in the direction indicated. The other corporals, with their squads, conform. To form the skirmish line to the flank or rear, the line or column of squads is turned by squads to the flank or rear; it is then deployed as described. The intervals between the men are increased or diminished as already described in the school of the squad, although it may be necessary to add to the preparatory command, "Guide right (left or center)."

To assemble a company deployed as skirmishers, the captain either designates or takes his post in front of the element on which the company is to assemble. At the command, "Assemble, march," the men move promptly toward the designated point and the company is reformed in line. If it is to be assembled by platoons, the platoons are first conducted to the designated point by the platoon leaders, and the company is re-formed in line.

The platoons individually may be assembled by the command, "Platoons, assemble, march!" This is then executed by each platoon as described for the company. But it may also be desired to assemble certain platoons, one or more, and this may be accomplished by the command, "Such platoon(s)—that is, 'The first and second platoons,' or 'Lieutenant Blank's platoon'—'Assemble, march.'" The movement, as said above, is then executed by the designated platoon or platoons as described for the company.

It must be admitted that deployments by the company are at first confusing to the new soldier. But if he attends strictly to his corporal, and remembers his instruction in skirmishing for the squad, he will have no difficulty. All that devolves upon him will be to do his individual share, and this, in practically all cases, is confined to what he has learned in the school of the squad. It is for his non-commissioned officers to handle the squad in a way to conform with the rest of the platoon or company. Nevertheless, the new soldier—the intelligent American soldier—will want to know why he is called upon to execute certain movements, as well as how to negotiate them. This he can readily learn if, while performing his own duties to the best of his ability, he keeps a close eye upon the composite movement around him.

An Aged Gander.

The birds that live to a great age are comparatively few. Gulls have been known to reach forty years, parrots frequently live eighty years, and swans nearly as long. Ravens and owls usually die somewhat younger, but there is good reason to believe that eagles and falcons sometimes live more than one hundred years. Of baryard fowls, ducks and geese live longest. Mr. D. MacLachlan of Islay, Scotland, writes to the Field that he has a gander that is now sixty-six years old. For forty-five years it belonged to the proprietor of a hotel at Bridgend, Scotland. Twenty-one years ago the father-in-law of the present owner bought it. Mr. MacLachlan says that the gander looks as well as and as young and seems as active as it ever did. There is no doubt about its age.—Youth's Companion.

An Easy Story to Tell.

"So you were in the battle of the Marne?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the tramp. "What can you tell me about that great fight?" "Not a word ma'am. I'm on my honor not to reveal a thing I saw or did. That's a very strict military rule."

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA Offers Complete Course in Agriculture Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

Mental Hooverism. "Reading anything of a substantial nature these days?" "No; I am conserving all food for reflection."

WOMEN! IT'S CHEAP! USE LEMON JUICE TO MAKE BEAUTY LOTION



In all weathers the skin and complexion can be kept wonderfully clear, soft and white by the use of this inexpensive lemon lotion which any girl or woman can easily prepare.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and hidden beauty of any skin. Those who will make it a habit to gently massage this lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands once or twice daily may be repaid with a skin that is flexible and young looking and a peach-like complexion. Adv.

Superfluous Equipment. "I wonder why poetry has feet?" "I wonder, too, when you consider that poetry never wins in a walk."

FROM ECZEMA AND RINGWORM You can obtain instant relief by using Tetterine, also the best remedy known for Chaps, Bites of Insects, Tetter, Itching Piles, Burns, Chills, old Itching Sores, etc. Because you have spent hundreds of dollars and experienced no relief for your itching skin troubles, besides devoting a great deal of energy scratching and pawing at the plague spot, until the blood issued forth, don't despair. Nature wisely provides a remedy for every ill that flesh is heir to. Tetterine will cure you permanently, positively and completely, nothing else will. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c. by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

Doing Her Bit.

"Gladys Twobles has joined a canning club." "But Gladys can't cook. She hasn't spent fifteen minutes in a kitchen since the day she was born." "Maybe not, but that won't prevent her from reading a learned paper before the club."

Getting Old Too Fast?

Late in life the body shows signs of wear and often the kidneys weaken first. The back is lame, bent and achy, and the kidney action distressing. This makes people feel older than they are. Don't wait for dropsy, gravel, hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Use a mild kidney stimulant. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of elderly folks recommend them.

A Texas Case

Mrs. J. M. Bally, 105 E. Third St., Quanah, Texas, says: "The secretions from my kidneys were scanty and didn't pass off very enough. This weakness greatly annoyed me. After I had been suffering for some time, I heard Doan's Kidney Pills recommended highly and began using them. The first box helped me and I continued their use until I was rid of the complaint." Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. F. L. JOHNSON & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

RIGA, RUSSIAN PORT, IS BESET BY GERMANS

TEUTON TROOPS ARE ADVANCING ON BALTIC STRONGHOLD IN THREE DIRECTIONS.

BIG BATTLES IN PROGRESS

Italians Push Forward, Taking More Prisoners, and British Artillery in Belgium is Active.

London.—The Germans are knocking virtually at the gates of Riga and the Russians are apparently unable to withstand their advance.

The great port and arsenal on the Baltic and the head of the railway line running to Petrograd is beset on three sides by the enemy, on the west in the lake Babit region, on the southwest near Mitau and on the southeast along the eastern bank of the Dvina river, a scant 15 miles distant from the city.

In the latter region the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, won the Kull bridgehead, famed as the scene of many sanguinary encounters, and crossed the Dvina river. Thence they shaped their course northward along the waterway toward Riga with the Russians counter-attacking, but unable to hold them.

New German Offensive.

Some 20 miles southwest of Riga, along the railway line running from Mitau to the seaport, the Germans have begun a new offensive. Here a big battle is in progress, but in whose favor it is going it has not yet been made evident by the Russian and German official communications.

While the capture of Riga would be of great strategic value to the Germans in controlling the entrance to the gulf of Finland, at the head of which stands Petrograd, it would not necessarily place the capital in jeopardy, for it lies overland 300 miles, as the crow flies, from Riga and 360 miles by railroad.

In Southern Moldavia.

In southern Moldavia the Russians fighting near Fokshani in conjunction with the Roumanians, evidently have ceased their desertions and again are facing their enemies.

On the Italian front General Cadorna's forces have extended their gains on the Brentovizza plateau, on the slopes of Monte San Gabriel and east of Gorizia, and have taken additional prisoners and war stores.

Activity in Belgium.

In Belgium the British big guns are continuing to bombard violently the German positions, evidently preparing the way for another smash at Crown Prince Rupprecht's front. The infantry activity here and also to the south in France is mainly in the nature of raiding operations.

Heavy artillery duels also are in progress along the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Verdun sector, but the infantry has remained virtually inactive.

WHISKY USE RECORDS BROKEN.

Revenue Report Also Shows New High Mark for Tobacco.

Washington.—All previous American records for consumption of whisky, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco apparently went by the boards during the last fiscal year. The preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne, covering the 12 months ending June 30, made public, shows record tax collections on these and other articles. Here are the grand totals of production upon which taxes were paid:

Distilled spirits from every source, 164,666,246 gallons, an increase of 26,600,000 gallons over the previous year, yielding a tax return of \$186,663,055.

Cigars of all descriptions, 9,516,501,113—approximately nine per capita, as compared with 8,337,720,530 the previous year.

Cigarettes, 30,529,193,538, as compared with 21,087,757,078, an increase of more than 40 per cent.

The return to the government in taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff was \$103,201,592, an increase of approximately \$15,000,000 or 18 per cent over the previous year.

Germans Worst in Fight on Water

Copenhagen.—A naval engagement occurred between British and German mosquito craft off Nymde Gab, west coast of Jutland. The British destroyers attacked four German armed trawlers and drove them ashore. All four trawlers seem to have been destroyed. About 100 German seamen were landed, many of them severely wounded.

John Sealy is Named as Regent.

Austin.—Acting Governor W. P. Hobby has nominated John Sealy of Galveston to be a member of the board of regents of the university of Texas, vice Dr. A. W. Fly, refused confirmation by the senate. Mr. Sealy is a well-known Texas banker, of a Galveston banking firm. His election was received with acclaim in university circles in Austin and with those who are interested in the welfare of higher education.

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN



Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, will head the commission from Norway to the United States. He will be assisted by Thrane Holst and Johann Baumann. Their work in this country will be to take up negotiations regarding the provisioning of Norway.

POPE'S PEACE PROPOSAL REJECTED

President Wilson Points Out That to Take the Path of Peace Proposed Would Be Folly.

Washington.—President Wilson has rejected the pope's peace proposals.

In a note, dispatched Tuesday night and made public here, the president says that, while every heart not blinded and hardened by the terrible war, must be touched by the moving appeal of his holiness, it would be folly to take the path of peace he points out if it does not, in fact, lead to the goal he proposes.

To deal with such a power as the present rulers of Germany upon Pope Benedict's plan, declares the president, would involve a recuperation of the strength and renewal of the world domination of that power, now balked, but not defeated after sweeping a continent with the blood of innocent women and children and the helpless poor as well as of soldiers.

Permanent peace must be based upon the faith of all the peoples and upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind, he adds, and "we can not take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

WAR EXPENDITURE COMMITTEE.

Campaign for Next Liberty Loan is Tentatively Fixed for Nov. 1 and Amount at \$3,000,000,000.

Washington.—Coincident with the voting of a favorable report by the ways and means committee on the \$1,538,945,460 war bond and certificate bill in virtually the form Secretary McAdoo wrote it, Republican leaders in the house announced they would renew the fight for the creation of a congressional war expenditure committee.

The proposed expenditures committee amendment was voted down along party lines in committee, but several Democrats approved it, and Republicans were hopeful that when it reaches the floor some Democratic support will develop.

Offer Liberty Bonds Nov. 1.

The opening of the next liberty loan campaign has been set, tentatively, by the treasury department for Oct. 1. Subscription books will close Nov. 1, unless the plan is altered.

Final Payment on Liberty Bonds.

Washington.—Nearly \$400,000,000 was paid into the treasury Thursday in the final installment of the liberty loan. Approximately \$1,615,000,000 already had been paid in, representing principal and interest on the liberty bonds. This payment completes the final transaction with the issue of the bonds and it is thought likely that the bonds themselves will be ready for distribution within a short time.

Chicago Mayor Protects Pacifists.

Chicago.—After being driven from three states, the people's council of America for democracy and the terms of peace perfected a formal organization at a public meeting in Chicago Sunday. The session was held under police protection, acting on orders from Mayor Thompson, which were in defiance of Governor Lowden. Four companies of national guardsmen, rushed from the state capital on a special train to prevent the meeting, arrived after it had adjourned, its purpose accomplished.

GOVERNMENT PRICE FOR WHEAT IS \$2.20

NORTHERN SPRING PRODUCTION, NUMBER ONE GRADE, BASIS OF RECOMMENDATION.

EXPECTING CHEAPER BREAD

Under Relative Market Basis Worked Out Galveston Price is Five Cents Less Than Basic.

Washington.—A price of \$2.20 a bushel has been fixed for the 1917 crop of wheat by President Wilson on the recommendation of the wheat price committee headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield. The basis will be No. 1 northern spring wheat delivered at Chicago.

The committee finally agreed after several days of voting. At one time it looked as if it would be unable to come to a conclusion, but a compromise was reached and the last vote was unanimous.

Representatives of the producers began by voting for a price of \$2.50 and labor's representatives for \$1.84. The two extremes eventually narrowed down until the votes were only a few cents apart, and most of this voting showed only a slight difference.

On the basis of \$2.20 at Chicago the food administration worked out differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals.

The price fixed is 20¢ higher than that named for the 1918 crop by congress in the food control bill. The \$2 price set by congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the price President Wilson declares it the hope of the food administration and his own as well that the fixing of the price will stabilize the market and keep prices within moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year.

The price of flour and bread, too, the president declares, will be kept down.

Three Chief Considerations.

The committee in its report to the president gave as its three chief considerations that entered into its deliberations the following:

The fact that the United States is in war; the need of encouraging the producer and the necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer. All members agreed in their discussions that the price fixed will permit of a 14-ounce loaf of bread for 5¢, allowing a fair profit both to the flour manufacturer and baker.

Relative market basis: Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City and Omaha, 5¢ less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, 3¢ less; St. Louis, 2¢ less; New York, 10¢ more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 9¢ more.

COTTON CROP 12,449,000 BALES.

Condition is 67.8 Per Cent Normal. Improvement Shown in Northern and Eastern Texas.

Washington.—The cotton crop was forecast Friday at 12,449,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, by the department of agriculture, in its revised estimate based on the condition of the crop Aug. 25, which it reported as 67.8 per cent of normal.

The forecast compares with 11,949,000 bales estimated from the condition of the crop July 25, and 11,633,000 bales as estimated from the condition on June 25. Last year's crop was 11,449,930 bales; two years ago, 11,191,820; three years ago, 16,134,930, and four years ago, 14,156,486.

In portions of northern and eastern Texas and in almost the entire cotton belt to the east, improvement was made during the month, the chief exception being portions of Florida, Alabama and Georgia, where because of too much rain, weevils are ravaging the crop. In the older weevil-infested states weevils are doing less damage than in former years.

Conditions by states follow: Virginia 76, North Carolina 69, South Carolina 74, Georgia 68, Florida 65, Alabama 65, Mississippi 75, Louisiana 75, Texas 55, Arkansas 79, Tennessee 80, Missouri 83, Oklahoma 81, California 90, Arizona 89.

Court Holds Child Labor Act Invalid.

Greensboro, N. C.—Federal Judge James E. Boyd, in the western district of North Carolina, has held the Keating-Owen child labor law unconstitutional and enjoined the United States district attorney from enforcing the acts of congress, which were to become operative Sept. 1. The decision of Judge Boyd came at the conclusion of three days of argument on the constitutionality of the act.

Holland Refuses Germany's Proposal.

Washington.—The Netherlands government has declined to accede to the demand of Germany that Dutch ships repaired with German steel be devoted to German use for a period covering five years after the war. In response to Holland's request for steel Germany made this condition, and also stipulated that if German steel was used for the construction of new vessels Holland must give her an option on the ships after the war, in case any tonnage was not needed.

C. A. RICHARDS



President Wilson's export embargo proclamation made it necessary for the government to create machinery to carry out his orders. A division of export licenses in the department of commerce was formed with C. A. Richards of New York at its head. Mr. Richards is one of the "big business" volunteers who are giving their time and energies to the government in war time. He is export and import manager for one of the biggest exporting firms in New York, and is exceptionally qualified for his work.

TAX ON PUBLISHERS STRICKEN FROM BILL

Increases Proposed in Amendments Would Bring Total Tax Levy Up to \$2,522,470,000.

Washington.—The climax of the senate's contest over the war tax bill was reached by disposal of publishers' tax provisions and opening of the long-expected debate on war profits.

Outstanding developments follow: Petitions for censure signed by 58 senators to limit debate and force early passage of the bill were presented by Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill.

Increase of the bill's levy on war profits from \$562,000,000 to \$1,060,000,000 was proposed in amendments presented by Senator Simmons for a majority of the finance committee, designed as a compromise to prevent more radical increases.

The senate made changes in the bill which, including the almost doubled levy on war profits proposed by the committee, would bring its total to \$2,522,470,000.

Provision for a five per cent special income tax on publishers to raise \$7,500,000 was stricken out without a roll call.

In lieu of the house zone system for increasing second-class postage rates by \$19,000,000 and the finance committee's substitute proposing a flat increase of one-fourth cent a pound, estimated to raise \$3,000,000, the senate, by a vote of 40 to 35, substituted Senator McKellar's zone system to raise \$12,600,000 additional. An effort to strike out the section entirely and leave present postage rates unchanged will be made later.

U-Boats Take Heavier Toll of Ships.

London.—An increase in the number of British vessels sunk last week by mines or submarines is shown by the weekly admiralty statement. Eighteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sent down, as compared with 15 the previous week, and five vessels of less than 1,600 tons, as against three the previous week. No fishing vessels were sunk. The report shows 2,629 ships arrived and 2,680 sailed. Italian merchant marine losses for the week ending Aug. 24 comprised one large steamer, two small steamers and two small sailing vessels.

Russ Troops Quit Colors in Moldavia.

London.—The dissatisfaction in the Russian army, which resulted in the forced evacuation of the greater part of Galicia and Bukovina by still loyal troops, apparently has not been eradicated, although a stiffening in the Russian defense in Galicia, Bukovina and Roumania recently had indicated that the Russians were to make no more voluntary retrograde movements. Following Tuesday's reports of the falling back of the Russians in eastern Bukovina toward the Bessarabia frontier, comes the news that disloyal to their colors, the Russians in southern Moldavia, from Fokshani northward, have quit their trenches and fled in disorder.

Favorable Business Outlook Reported

Washington.—General business conditions throughout the country, summarized in the federal reserve board monthly review, reflect the seasonal lull in many lines, caution on the part of buyers to await the formulation of the administration revenue and regulatory measures and hesitation on the part of some interests to make commitments until the future course of events can be more definitely analyzed. The outlook is considered favorable in virtually every district.

FIVE WACO RIOTERS GET 5 YEARS EACH

Court Martial Finds Trouble Was Less Serious Than Reports Indicated.

San Antonio.—Found guilty of violating the 93rd article of war, which defines assault with intent to murder, five of the members of the Twenty-fourth infantry (negro regiment), who rioted at Waco on the night of July 29, will each serve a sentence of five years at hard labor in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., while a sixth rioter will serve ten years in the same prison.

Such were the findings of the general court-martial as made public by Major General John W. Ruckman, commander of the southern department, after he had reviewed them and forwarded them to the adjutant general at Washington.

The court martial found that the riot was not so serious as it was at first reported. The only person hurt was a policeman, who broke a finger in clubbing a negro soldier over the head with a revolver.

Trial of Ferguson Begun Monday.

Austin.—Everything was in readiness for the opening of the impeachment trial of Governor Ferguson before the senate Monday. Witnesses were summoned, the presiding officer elected, the pleadings filed and the high court of impeachment organized.

First to be considered was the formal reading of the charges against Governor Ferguson as preferred by the house. Then his answer thereto, which includes exceptions and demurrers. Counsel have agreed not to argue demurrers until all the evidence is in, when the entire case will be presented in argument. One of the counsel for the house said that the testimony should not take as much time in the senate as it did in the house, because the facts have been developed and interrogations will be straight to the point.

25,000 Fighting Men Parade in N. Y.

New York.—The spectacle of 25,000 fighting men marching down Fifth avenue, New York's troops for democracy's battle line in France, stirred this great city. Pride, patriotic fervor and the emotions that go with farewells to a soldier, seemed to grip with a common intensity the 2,000,000 people who watched the ranks of khaki swinging by. The troops, New York state's former national guard, now the 27th division of the army, marched preliminary to leaving for training at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Germany's Argentina Promise Empty.

Washington.—Any hope felt here that Argentina would support the allied nations in the war against Germany virtually has been abandoned as a result of the German government's success in satisfying the demands of the Buenos Aires foreign office in connection with the sinking of the little Argentine sailing craft Toro. Germany's agreement to pay Argentina caused Secretary Lansing to point out that Germany had made a greater promise to the United States and then had broken her word.

Reforms in Germany Are Demanded.

Copenhagen.—A warning that unless the German government heeds demands of the Reichstag for reforms the majority parties will take measures, was given before the Reichstag main committee. Resolutions of the majority, introduced by Dr. Karl Heine, Socialist, demanded for the fourth or fifth time abolition of the political censorship and limitation of the military censorship to facts connected with the conduct of the war and criticism thereof. Dr. Heine gave the government four weeks.

Says Dallas Holds Record for Recruits

Dallas.—This city holds the record for naval recruits sent to training stations during the last month, officers at the local recruiting station believe. Over 1,300 men have been sent north and east for training within that time, and 50 more are now awaiting orders.

Pros Defeated in Williamson County.

Taylor.—Complete returns from the prohibition election held in Williamson county give the anti a majority of 58 votes. Taylor voted 342 for prohibition and 910 against prohibition. Georgetown voted 486 for prohibition and 180 against.

Seat Collins of Beaumont as Senator

Austin.—Late Monday the senate voted to seat V. A. Collins of Beaumont as the newly elected senator from the Fourteenth district. The senate voted to ask the attorney general for an opinion as to the legality of the election held in that district. The reply made no holding as to the election, but said the senate is the exclusive judge of the qualifications of its members and that neither the attorney general or the courts could interfere with the senate's decision thereon.

University Bill Approved By Hobby.

Austin.—Without blue-penciling a single item, Acting Governor Hobby approved and filed in the office of the secretary of state the university of Texas appropriation bill carrying \$1,629,000 for the next two fiscal years, the first of which began Sept. 1. Governor Hobby received the bill Wednesday and gave it careful study and now that he has affixed his signature to it, no succeeding governor can recall it, alter or change it in any manner.

ANOTHER LEGISLATURE CALL

Acting Governor Hobby Submits Five Subjects for Consideration.

Austin.—Acting Governor Hobby has issued his proclamation convening the Thirty-fifth legislature in a third special session, to begin at 10 a. m. on Friday of this week, which is the day after the present session expires by limitation.

Five subjects are submitted, and the usual reservations made to propose others at later dates. The five matters given the new session are:

Legislation to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm; moratorium for soldiers during the duration of the war; extending the time answers may be filed in civil suits where soldiers are defendants; relief for the drouth-stricken counties, and to facilitate the impeachment trial in the senate.

HOUSE PASSES UNIVERSITY BILL

Provides \$1,629,407.17 for University and Medical College at Galveston.

Austin.—The university of Texas appropriation bill was finally passed by the house Tuesday. There were but six votes cast against it. The bill received 87 votes, eight votes short of two-thirds, or the number necessary to override a gubernatorial veto. Two members of the house were present and not voting. There were 57 members of the house absent.

The bill was finally passed under a suspension of the constitutional rule which requires that bills must be read upon three separate days. It was passed to third reading by a vote of 89 to 6. The bill originated in the senate and came to the house as senate bill No. 3. It was unamended and as finally passed goes to Acting Governor Will P. Hobby for his signature.

It appropriates a grand total of \$1,629,407.17 for maintenance of the university of Texas—its main university at Austin and its medical branch at Galveston.

Junior A. & M. Locating Board Named

Austin.—Under authority given him by the act of the regular session of the Thirty-fifth legislature, creating the northeast Texas Junior A. & M. college, to be established at some point east of the 96th meridian and north of the 31st parallel, Governor Ferguson before he was automatically suspended by the filing by the house of articles of impeachment in the senate, selected a commission of five members, which is to select the site for the college. The personnel of the commission has not yet been made public.

Legislators to Amend Election Law.

Austin.—Petitions are being circulated in both branches of the legislature asking Acting Governor Hobby to submit the matter of enacting a law providing for majority nominations for state officers, instead of pluralities. Inasmuch as practically all of the time of the senate will be taken up with the impeachment trial and since such election law amendment would provoke protracted discussion, it is considered improbable that Mr. Hobby will submit the matter under present conditions.

Prisoners of War in Germany Suffer

Washington.—Starved, beaten and subjected to many indignities, prisoners of war in Germany are being compelled to work in trench and field under fire from the armies of their own countries. Reports made by Russian soldiers who have escaped from Germany say prisoners of all nationalities are being used on work just behind the lines and within range of the guns. A small portion of bread, some thin soup, occasionally a bit of meat of horse shot down in action, comprise their rations.

Impeachment Trial to Begin Monday.

Austin.—The senate postponed the time for commencing the impeachment trial of Governor Ferguson. The trial is now scheduled to begin Monday morning at 10 o'clock. W. A. Hanger, chief attorney for the governor, and M. M. Crane, of Dallas, attorney for the house board of managers, announcing that they would be ready for trial at the time named. Meanwhile processes will be issued for witnesses.

J. A. Lomax Takes Chicago Position.

Austin.—John A. Lomax, after many years' service with the university of Texas and for a long while secretary of the faculties of that institution, has left for Chicago, where he has accepted a position with a large commercial organization. Mr. Lomax was one of the faculty members removed by the board of regents at its Galveston meeting.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 9

BENEFITS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 1.
GOLDEN TEXT—But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank—Daniel 1:8.

The book of Daniel, with the great prophecies, fulfilled and unfulfilled, is one of the most interesting and important in the Bible. Without a grasp of the prophecies of this book it is absolutely impossible for one to know the New Testament and the times in which we live. Daniel gives an outline of the entire period of time from the passing of supremacy to the Gentiles in Nebuchadnezzar to the final overthrow of the Gentile dominion, to the establishment of the millennial kingdom. The course, character and end of Gentile dominion are given. It is that period known in Scriptures as the "times of the Gentiles" (Luke 21:24).

The book of Daniel falls into two parts: Part I (chapters 1 to 6), in which the prophet appears as the divinely chosen interpreter of dreams; part II (chapters 7 to 12), in which the prophet appears as the mouthpiece of God, setting forth in visions, not dreams, the times of the Gentiles. The book is written in two languages, Hebrew and Aramaic—chapter 1:1-2:3 and chapters 8 to 12 (Hebrew); chapters 2:4-7:28 (Aramaic). The part which concerns the Hebrews was written in their own tongue and the part which concerns the empires of the world is written in their tongue.

I. Daniel's Home Leaving (vv. 1-4). He was carried away to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar in the first siege of Jerusalem. This was a great trial for his own heart. He seems to have been about fourteen years of age.

II. Daniel's Trials and Difficulties (vv. 5-13). It was the custom for the best of the captives to be selected and trained for service in the land of captivity. They usually selected those of the royal house for such training.

1. Change of name. Among the Hebrews names were given to children, which were significant. Daniel means "God is my judge." The significance of the name then was that all problems of life were submitted to God for decision. This was the secret of Daniel's life. This purpose of his parents seems to have been instilled into his very life and being. So thoroughly did he imbibe this spirit that in all things he made God arbiter of his plans and purposes. The object no doubt in the change of name was to obliterate his national and religious connection and identify him with the heathen people. The king of Babylon evidently liked Daniel's appearance and scholarship, but was averse to his religion. It is the same today. Nations and individuals are perfectly willing to recognize and utilize the scholarship and efficiency of Christian ministers and missionaries, but are not willing to embrace their religion.

2. His conscience tested (vv. 5-8). It was with reference to the king's meat and the king's wines. It is ever to be borne in mind that conscience is the groundwork of human character. It is the law which must be followed. No doubt Daniel was taunted and laughed at for his fidelity, just as all men and women today who are loyal to their convictions must experience, for all who will live "godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution."

3. His religious life. This involved his refusal to eat meat and drink wine which was contrary to his teaching. Also it involved his praying three times a day.

III. His Success (vv. 14-21). 1. Physical health (v. 15).
Godly and temperate living pays. The king's meat and wine would have been pleasant to the palate, but would have meant compromise of conscience.

2. Mental growth (v. 20). He was ten times superior to his comrades. It is always true that those who abstain from indulgence in the use of wine have clearer minds and are mentally better equipped for their work than those who indulge.

3. Social. Daniel stood before the king. No higher position of honor could have been given him.

4. Temporal. He became president of the College of Wise Men and prime minister of the nation. This position he continued to hold through several dynasties.

5. Spiritual (v. 17). Because of Daniel's loyalty to God, Nebuchadnezzar's dream was revealed to him and he was giving visions sketching the whole history of the world.

IV. The Secret of His Success. The following may be set down as the things which made Daniel successful:

1. He was conscientious. If we would succeed in the world, let us see to it that in all things we live in good conscience.
2. Loyalty to God. He made God the judge of everything that pertained to his life. No pleasure was indulged in or problem disposed of without its submission to God.
3. Decision of character. With him that which had been submitted to God and was shown to be right before God, was the law of his life.

HOME TOWN HELPS

CITY PLANNING FOR FRANCE

Some Good to Result From Destruction of Towns by Bombardment of the German Armies.

There is no great loss, according to homely philosophy, without some slight gain. Great disasters often lead to better conditions. The old fable of the phoenix rising from its ashes is essentially true.

France is to profit by the ruin of so many of her cities. So her people have decreed. When the German armies are driven from her soil, her maimed towns are to be rebuilt. But they will not be reconstructed along former lines. The narrow streets will not be restored. The buildings centuries old, picturesque, perhaps, but scarcely sanitary, will not be restored. Ruins and other bombarded cities are to be rebuilt according to the latest plans of experts in city planning. They are to be models on which cities untouched by German cannonades will look with envy.

But that is not all. France has decided that she cannot afford in future to allow towns and cities to grow up in the old haphazard way. A law has been adopted which compels every municipality to organize a planning commission, which will decide on its future growth. Every improvement will have to conform to the city plan, whether it is made in newly developed territory, or replaces a construction of long standing. Paris, having outgrown the Haussmann plans, has organized a bureau which will care not only for the city, but for the whole metropolitan area.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR HORSES.



This is one of a number of drinking fountains for horses, with individual cups, erected by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

TRACTORS ARE USED BY CITY

Buffalo Declared to Have Best Garbage Collection System by Boston Investigating Committee.

Buffalo has the best new garbage collection plan according to three engineers that Mayor Curley of Boston sent to other cities to find out which had the best one in operation. The engineer's report describes the Buffalo system briefly as follows:

"The city is divided into districts of such size that four horse-drawn vehicles will handle the garbage, ashes or refuse, picking it up from the houses. These four vehicles after filling are pulled to a central point from which a tractor takes them on the long haul to the reduction plant, or dump, as the case may be. In this way the short haul with frequent stops is taken care of by horses, while for the long haul the tractor is used taking several trailers. Care in routing vehicles would be necessary to get full advantage of the tractors and keep them constantly working. These tractors cost about \$5,000 apiece and the trailers about \$1,500. For a city of the size of Boston the first expense for this scheme might be \$250,000, and considerably study would be required to assure its economy."

Garbage Dumps Unsanitary.

Not a few cities dump their garbage upon plots of land located usually in outskirts of the city. This is not disposal at all, but simply the placing or removal of filth from one locality to another. One health authority has this to say in regard to dumping garbage on the outskirts:

"Whole groups of zymotic diseases are traceable to ground conditions. When, as in some parts, soils are composed of an accumulation of decaying matters from the city, the building of houses over it may conceal but cannot destroy the contamination. More or less of the foul air must find its way out of the soil and endanger the health of the people living upon it."

A Hint for Gardeners.

In city and town gardens, where the space is restricted, it is best to have the rows run the long way of the garden—north to south if possible to prevent the growing plants from shading each other and planting several kinds of similarly growing vegetables, like green onions, carrots, radishes, etc. in the same row.

DIPPING TO EXTERMINATE SHEEP TICK



Canvas dipping vat in use



True Tick (enlarged female, enlarged)



Sheep Tick (enlarged female, enlarged)



Dipping Vat for Eradication of Sheep Tick

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The sheep tick is a widely prevalent parasite which is spreading rapidly, especially among the close-herded range flocks. It irritates the sheep which it infests, making them so restless that they do not feed well. This results in retarding the wool growth and indirectly the wool is sometimes injured by the animals' scratching and rubbing themselves. A loss of approximately 25 cents a head for lambs and 30 cents a head for ewes is considered a conservative estimate for the damage done to infested flocks.

Control by Dipping.

Sheep ticks can readily be controlled by the use of one of a number of dipping solutions. These are described in detail in a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 798. A number of solutions, such as coal-tar creosote and nicotine, may be purchased ready-prepared. The lime-sulphur-arsenic dip can be made at home, but it is difficult to prepare and it must always be remembered that it is poisonous. The proper precautions, therefore, invariably must be taken in handling and using it. The methods of making and applying this preparation are described in the bulletin already mentioned. Another disadvantage which it possesses is the fact that there is no way of testing, as in the case of some of the other preparations, the strength of the solution in the field. It is well known that all the solutions used for dipping sheep deteriorate with use and may, if not tested, frequently become so weak that the sheep to pass through will receive little or no benefit.

There should be two dippings at an interval of 24 days. The first may be relied upon to kill all the mature insects on the sheep, but it may not reach those which are in what is known as the pupal stage, in which they are protected by a hard brown shell. In this shell the tick remains for from 19 to 24 days, when it emerges as a mature insect.

Cost of Dipping.

Although the sheep tick is most prevalent in the western range states, where sheep are herded in large flocks, it is known to occur practically everywhere where sheep are kept. It is difficult to keep sheep infested with this parasite in a thrifty condition, and the most economical and efficient method of dealing with the problem is the dip. The cost of dipping will vary, of course, with local conditions—labor, fuel and the necessary materials for the vats and the dipping solution being the most important items. In the western range states it is estimated that the cost should run from 2 to 3½ cents a head for each dipping. Where only a few head of sheep are kept, the farmer need not construct a vat, but may make use of either the portable galvanized iron vat or of a canvas dipping bag. If he expects to continue permanently in the sheep industry, however, or if there is a large flock to handle, a permanent dipping plant is really a necessity. The construction of such a plant is discussed in Bulletin 798. This bulletin also calls attention to the fact that some setback to the sheep must be expected as the immediate result of dipping, which may take the form of a temporary shrinkage in weight or constitutional disturbances. Such injury, however, is more likely to result from improper methods of dipping and handling than from the direct effects of the treatment. Rough handling of sheep, dipping the flock before they have rested and cooled off after a long, hard drive, dipping late in the afternoon when

the nights are cold, keeping the sheep without feed and water for long periods before and after dipping, and the use of dogs in the corral, are some of the common mistakes sheepmen make.

Dipping Lambs.

In dipping young lambs, it is well to separate them from the sheep, in order to minimize the danger of their being drowned in the vats. This is especially true of very young lambs. If, however, the lambs are handled separately, it is perfectly safe to dip any more than a month old. They will recover readily from the shock and will grow and thrive much more rapidly after the irritation caused by the ticks has been removed.

FRESH BEETS IN WINTER

They should be placed in ventilated barrels, loose boxes, or better still, in crates.

They should be pulled and the tops cut off when the soil is dry. If sufficient space is available in the cellar, it is a good plan simply to place them in small piles along the wall.

Storage in large piles should be avoided, as it is liable to cause heating and decay.

Write for Farmers' Bulletin 847 and 879, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These give full instructions free of charge.

FLIES CAUSE LOSS TO STOCK FARMERS

Insects Which Gather Around Stables and Yards Are Cause of Irritation and Worry.

(By C. H. McLEROY, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

Flies cause losses to live stock farmers in various ways, making it difficult to estimate the damage done. Those which gather around stables and yards where animals are confined are the most difficult to handle.

They are seldom if ever the direct cause of death to animals, but the irritation, worry, loss in flesh and diminution in milk production are a few probable damages.

Preventive measures are practiced in handling these pests. The removal of all material affording breeding places should be practiced. Manure heaps and decaying organic matter afford a fertile place for insect development. Stables often can be darkened and screened. The use of skin washes are practical ways of checking their efforts. A good solution consists of emulsified laundry soap one pound in four gallons of water to which add one gallon of crude oil. To this mixture add four ounces of powdered naphthalene. Spray animal one or two times per week.

BEEES NEED SOME ATTENTION

Not Necessary to Feed Them if There is Supply of Sealed Honey Intact in Their Hives.

If bees have a plenty of sealed honey in their hives it is not necessary to feed them, but sometimes they run short of stores, and the beekeeper should look after his bees and see that they do not run short of feed and thus starve.

FURNITURE!

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

Baird, Texas **GEO. B. SCOTT**

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. G. POWELL
Physician and Surgeon
Office Over Holmes Drug Store
BAIRD, TEXAS

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS

NEWHOME

"I'll get it for my wife"

NO OTHER LIKE IT.
NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEWHOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you pay. The elimination of repair expense by superior workmanship and best quality of material features: life-long service at minimum cost. Insist on having the "NEWHOME".

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
Known the world over for superior sewing qualities. Not sold under any other name.

THE NEWHOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.
FOR SALE BY

B. L. Boydston

BARBER SHOP

All work strictly first-class and at regular rates. I appreciate your patronage.

W. S. WHITES, Prop.

CISCO LAUNDRY

First-class laundry work of all kind. Work called for on Tuesday, delivered Friday.

MRS. EMMA ASHTON,
Agent. Phone 152

City Bakery

Furnishes pure and healthy Bread and Rolls, made of the very best material on the Market, absolutely free of alum or any other substitute. Fresh every day. Also a variety of Cakes. Phone 116.

O. NITSCHKE, Prop.

E. C. FULTON'S

Barber Shop
Hair Cut, 35c; Shampoo, 35c; Massage, 35c; Singeing, 35c; Shave, 15c; Bath, 25c; Tonics, 15c and 25c.

We solicit your trade. First class work and cordial treatment to all.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

Laundry Basket leaves Wednesday and returns Saturday
Acme Steam Laundry, Fort Worth.

Plumbing and Tin Work

Gas Fittings, Gas Stoves, Gas Lamps, Bath Tubs, Flues and Tanks. All work Given Prompt and Careful Attention

P. D. Gilliland
Phone 224

Last Chance!

Baird Star Maps

THREE MAPS—TEXAS, OKLAHOMA & OLD MEXICO

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

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS AT STAR OFFICE

You may never get so valuable a Texas map alone for five times the price of this. We paid \$3.90 a few years ago for a Texas map with not half the information this map contains.

Get one while you can. We never expect to order any more of them. Postage 6c additional

The Baird Star

The Home Lumber Co.

ALL HOME PEOPLE

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

W. M. COFFMAN, Manager
Baird, Texas

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

W. E. GILLILAND,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

Gov. Ferguson's enemies, not all pros by the way, have a chance to even up with him now; and they show every disposition to use the club they hold over the governor with a vengeance.

If Gov. Ferguson is ousted from office permanently by impeachment, what succeeding governor will ever have the grit to veto any appropriation bill for the State University, no matter how extravagant it may be?

We do not know of course, but at this distance it looks like Kerensky, the dictator of Russia, spilled the beans when he antagonized the Cossacks of the Don, about the only troops in Russia that remain loyal to the provisional government.

Whatever may betide Gov. Ferguson's political fortunes as result of the impeachment proceedings now on at Austin, we do not believe there is an unprejudiced man in Texas that read Fuller's testimony will doubt that in attempting to destroy Gov. Ferguson, Speaker Fuller has destroyed his own political prospects for all time. That hunt for grafters was rich and Senator Hanger made the Speaker look like thirty cents.

The present legislature seems determined to resolve itself into a general "smelling committee". If some members have their way they will be at least another called session of the legislature, because most of this session will probably be consumed with the trial of Gov. Ferguson. The people might as well do a little investigating of the acts of the legislature itself while the investigating is going on, and leave about two-thirds of the members at home next year.

If rain is sufficient to bring up the seed, farmers can raise a sorghum crop yet this fall. The writer made a good crop of sorghum in the fall of 1887, the last year of the great drought. The sowing was completed on Sept. 12th as well as we remember. There was a good season in the ground and the sorghum made good feed in about forty days, when it was cut sometime about the 20th of October. We mention this to encourage raising feed, because feed is going to be an object this winter.

It must have been a shock to Speaker Fuller when the House steering committee ignored two of the only three new charges brought against Gov. Ferguson. Locating the West Texas A. & M. College and the attempted bribery of the Speaker after the act, by Gov. Ferguson, were ignored. Whatever construction the pros may put on this act, evidently the committee did not believe the charges were true, or at any rate they could not be proven, and they realized that any further grilling of the Speaker before the senate would leave him in a worse frazzled condition than he was after Senator Hanger got through with him before the House committee.

The German soldiers at the front, as well as the German people, it seems have never been permitted to learn what the United States is doing towards prosecuting the war. A German officer captured by the French a few days ago, scouted the idea that this country would really do anything to assist France and that all this talk of raising a great American army was nothing but a grand bluff. The French said to him, "we will show you; we will take you to Gen. Pershing's headquarters back of Verdun." When the escort of American soldiers arrived to conduct the doubting German officer to the American camp, it is said he wept and exclaimed, "I see it now, we are lost! The reporter does not tell us what the German officer did when he met "Black Jack" Pershing, the rugged commander-in-chief of Uncle Sam's boys in France. Perhaps he had a severe attack of hysterics. The story is probably exaggerated; because the German soldier after long years of rigid training do not show emotion easily. You could never make the Kaiser believe that one of his officers would weep at sight of American soldiers.

Former ambassador, Gerrard in his article reveals clearly the hostility of the German government and German people to America at the outbreak of the war. The ambassador was hissed by the people on the streets repeatedly, the windows of the embassy building stoned, windows smashed and the government showed little desire to give police protection. The treatment of the French, English and Russian ambassadors and their suits on their departure from Berlin was outrageous, especially the Russians: The much talked of traditional friendship for the United States by German officers was a fake as THE STAR has repeatedly remarked before, but we did not before realize that the people of Germany themselves were so hostile to this country.

LEAVE FOR SAN ANTONIO.

Callahan County's first contingent of 5 men of the National Army, left for San Antonio on No. 4, Wednesday in charge of Perry Gilliland. The other men were: Fred Theodore Heyser, Ira Fred Frazier, Jesse Miller, William Harden Taylor.

The departure of the boys was so quiet that only a few people knew it, and perhaps THE STAR is to blame, but really the press censor is to blame. We have been cautioned so much about publishing the movements of troops that we were uncertain whether it was a breach of the rules to publish beforehand the day of departure of this small contingent—that while we knew it we did not mention it last week.

The boys met at the office of Judge Russell and marched down the street accompanied by Dr. R. G. Powell, President, and B. L. Russell, Secretary of the Exemption Board.

After arrangements at the ticket office for the transportation to San Antonio was made, the five men were lined up and the roll called by Judge Russell, as each man was called he answered "Here" and stepped forward one pace. They were then addressed by Judge Russell who instructed them as to their duty until they reached Camp Travis at San Antonio, that Perry Gilliland was in charge of the squad and that they were to obey his orders. Then in behalf of Grant Bowles he presented each man with a pocket knife and one dollar in cash, and in behalf of Dr. R. G. Powell presented each man with a safety razor. Judge Russell then addressed the boys on their duties as soldiers and as representatives of Callahan county; that he wanted them to realize that the citizenship of this county honored and respected them as well as those who have enlisted in other branches of the service; and others who follow them for promptly obeying the call of their country to serve in the time of war in a foreign land. He said he expected them to acquit themselves creditably and win honor and glory on the field of battle and expressed a fervent hope that all would return home safely to their families and friends when the war is over. Judge Russell's voice faltered at times, but he controlled his feelings.

Perry Gilliland in a few words thanked Judge Russell for the words expressed and the donors for the presents made.

Only a few relatives and close friends of the boys were present to bid them good bye and God speed on their journey and wish for them a safe return. It was rather a sad scene and some of those present, for the first time perhaps, realized that we are at war with a foreign power. We regret that so few were present but it was not from carelessness or indifference on the part of the people of Baird, but for reasons before stated, the time of departure was not known.

We admire you boys, for going with no word of complaint for sacrifices you have made. You are men now and have a man's task before you, but we have faith in you and you will win.

It has been suggested that the people of Baird hereafter show more interest when our boys leave. They are not going for fame or glory, but go like the patriots they are to battle for the rights of the country, to defend my home, your home, life and property. They are not going on a pleasure jaunt at the expense of the government, but in answer to the highest call any nation can make up

on it's citizens, as soldiers in the country's cause. This is right, and while we do not want the boys of the first contingent to feel slighted in any way, because they were not, but let us do better next time. About forty men will leave on the 19th of September from Baird, and as the order has been published all over the country we presume we are not violating the rules by mentioning this fact. Let us give the next contingent a rousing send-off when they leave.

As we watched the boys as their friends crowded around to bid them good-bye we were mindful of the fact that similar scenes were taking place all over the United States on the same day when 5 per cent of 687,000 men were called to the colors. Five men do not make much of an army. A little rivulet among the snow clad peaks of the far-off north-west does not make much of a stream, but as the water flows south other little streams join with it and finally we have the mighty Mississippi river moving majestically to the sea, so with Uncle Sam's army. A few men at Baird joined by other and when all arrive at the various camps will add 34,000 men to Uncle Sam's army. On the 19th 272,000 will be added and later the balance 306,000, and like the mighty Mississippi they will sweep all enemies before them. So be it.

Boys, you are going to France the land of song and story, the land of La Fayette, who so materially aided our forefathers to gain their independence. The land made immortal by the martial deeds of the soldiers of France who are fighting the bravest and most gallant fight ever made in history and with the aid of the British army have held the Germans in check for three years, and for five months have been slowly but steadily driving the German army back, and the German army is considered the best organized army on earth.

We sincerely hope the war will end before the American boys have to enter the hell of war in Europe, but if they have to go in we feel sure the Germans will know they are they are there without being told.

WHERE TO GET WAR SCHEDULES

Firm's Required to Report on Stocks of Provisions May Obtain Blanks in this State or from Wahsington

Washington, D. C. Since the Federal law requires that all firms having commercial stocks of food shall make returns of what they have on hand or in transit on August 31, the United States Department of Agriculture, charged with carrying out the provisions of the law has designated certain places within each State where the blank food survey schedules may be obtained. These blanks are to be filled in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the reporting firm and the other to be sent to the Department at Washington. In this State the survey blanks may be obtained at office of Federal Grain, Supervisors 222 Security Building, Galveston, Texas. Each blank has spaces for recording the stocks of 18 principal commodities, including the chief food cereals, meats, lard, oils, fish, sugar, and condensed or evaporated milk, elevators, mills, dealers, canners, bakers, confectioners, manufacturers, jobbers, packers, grocers, hotels, department and general store dealing in groceries and other types of business to the number of about 100, are required to report their stocks not later than September 10, though an extension of time may be granted by the Secretary of Agriculture on special request if a good reason can be shown.

The survey of August 31, in so far as it concerns the supplies of 18 principal foodstuffs, is a preliminary one, to be followed by a more complete one after the crops are harvested. For the complete schedule the blanks call for returns on 103 items. Blanks giving all information have been mailed to some 350,000 firms, but any firm which has not yet received these blanks should apply at once to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, or to the nearest State address given above. While the returns are required under the law, with a heavy penalty for noncompli-

ance, it is expected by the Department that all firms will consider it their patriotic duty to fill out and return the schedules as requested.

NOTICE, SHERIFF'S SALE

THE STATE OF TEXAS |
County of Callahan |

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Honorable Justice Court Prec. No. 1 of Callahan County, on 26 day of February 1917, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of R. Cordwent versus W. A. Ratliff No. 1037 and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on Saturday, September 15th, 1917, it being the 15th day of said month, before the Court House door of said Callahan County, in the City of Baird, the following described property, to-wit: One blue mare mule, 14 hands high, three years old, branded B. O. H., One sorrel mare mule, 14 hands high, three years old, branded (cross) on shoulder and on thigh to satisfy a debt evidenced by a promissory note for \$150.00, dated March 23rd, 1916, due and unpaid with 10 per cent interest per annum from date and ten per cent attorney's fees if not paid when due to said plaintiff, made, executed and delivered by one, J. T. Chaney, and which said mortgage was on said date by the said Chaney made, executed and delivered to said plaintiff R. Cordwent, to secure the payment levid on as the property of W. A. Ratliff to satisfy a judgement amounting to \$180.18 in favor of R. Cordwent and cost of suit.

Given under my hand, this 4 day of Sept. 1917.

J. A. Moore,
Sheriff.

Absolutely Forced To It

Beginning on September the 1st, 1917, We will be compelled to sell goods for cash or on 30 days time only. We have to pay our Bills every month or pay cash when goods arrive and it is absolutely impossible for us to carry accounts month after month.

We appreciate the patronage of every one who has been kind enough to give us their business and will appreciate a continuance of the same, but we must ask that every one pay cash, or every 30 days, and in case of failure to pay promptly, We will be forced to refuse further credit. The Telephone Company, The Gas Company and the Water Works require their money every 30 days and nobody expects anything else so why not the Merchant, who pays out hundreds of dollars in cash for his goods, and has to pay his rent and clerks promptly?

We shall do our best to please every one, and to offend no one, but if our best customer fails to pay promptly we will be compelled to refuse credit until he pays his account.

This shall apply to every one from the richest to the poorest and we hope it will not be necessary to hurt the feeling of some good woman or child because the head of the family has failed to do as he expects his employer to do him, PAY PROMPTLY.

If we are forced to refuse credit we hope no one will feel hurt or mad because we have warned everyone.

With the very best regards to all, We are, Holmes Drug Company,
By C. B. Holmes,
40-2t-adv. Manager.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Allen car for sale, or will exchange for Ford car. Phone 191 or write Box 152, Baird, Texas. 38-3t

CONSTIPATION THE FATHER OF MANY ILLS

Of the numerous ills that affect humanity a large share start with constipation. Keep your bowels regular and they may be avoided. When a laxative is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 40-4-adv.

GREAT STOCK of Fall and Winter Merchandise

We are proud of the new Fall Merchandise we have assembled—as complete as can be found in West Texas, and we want all the people to know it. We are satisfied that this store renders the kind of service required of a good store and we want more people to become acquainted with the new goods.



Women's Apparel

A beautiful display of new Fall Dresses, Suits, Skirts, and Coats designed to illustrate this store's ability to secure good styles keep the quality up and the prices low. These goods were bought early, therefore we can save you \$3.00 to \$10. on a garment. We can not replace these goods at old prices, so it will be to your interest to buy early and save the advance of re-orders. Prices:

- Dresses \$10.00 to \$27.50
- Coats 10.00 to 25.00
- Suits 12.50 to 45.00

Classic Footwear For Fall

The Fall season finds us better prepared than ever to supply your needs in stylish, yet comfortable footwear. The new lace boot with high arch and metal tip heel will be especially becoming and can be worn for a general utility boot. We have them in Steel Gray, Field Mouse, Champagne, Brown and Black Kid. PRICE \$7.50 to \$12.50

WALKING BOOTS

are not only so easy, but so becoming. They are especially attractive in Tan and Black Russian Calf and Black Kid. PRICE \$5.00 to \$6.50

Beauty of Our New Fall Millinery

Indeed, the New Season's Millinery is most charming and our selections reflect the rarest beauty of the fashions to hold sway the coming season. Dashing Sailors, Practical Turbans and Tams, the Dressy Black Hat, the swagger Tailored Hat and other conceptions are here in a most representative collection. See the strictly new and novel effects in soft crowns, which our early showing presents. Velvet sport hats in very striking colors. Let the girls leaving for College have one of our hats. PRICE \$1.00 \$12.00

B. L. BOYDSTUN

Quicker Check Collections

One way in which our business men come into daily touch with the Federal Reserve Banking System, of which we are members, is through its check collecting department. The system enables us to collect the cash, represented by the out-of-town checks you deposit with us, quicker than ever before.

Whether or not you are one of our depositors, stop in and let us tell you something about the collection of checks; it's an interesting subject.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The First National Bank

The Old Established Bank. Organized 1884.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

- J. F. Dyer, President.
- W. S. Hinds, Cashier.
- W. A. Hinds
- Henry James, VicePresident.
- J. W. Turner, Asst. Cashier.
- Tom Windham
- J. B. Cutbirth.

CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Six Years Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady, But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

Royse City, Tex.—Mrs. Mary Kilman, of this place, says: "After the birth of my little girl...my side commenced to hurt me. I had to go back to bed. We called the doctor. He treated me...but I got no better. I got worse and worse until the misery was unbearable...I was in bed for three months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot... I told my husband if he would get me a bottle of Cardui I would try it... I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about me... for I knew I could not last many days unless I had a change for

the better. That was six years ago and I am still here and am a well, strong woman, and I owe my life to Cardui. I had only taken half the bottle when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less... I continued right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that day to this."

Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial.

J. 71

Fall Millinery

I have a beautiful line of Fall Millinery and cordially invite the ladies of Baird and surrounding country to come and look over my stock, which I am sure will please you. Prices reasonable.

Miss Nela Stanley
First Door West of Postoffice

Groceries and Fresh Meats

We carry at all times a full line of fresh staple and fancy Groceries and are prepared to supply you with the best. We also carry all kinds of Fresh Meats, which makes it very convenient to order your Groceries and Meat at the same time and have all delivered at the same time. Prompt and careful attention given all orders.

E. M. WRISTEN

Phones 4 and 26

Prompt Delivery

Get the BANK book first, and be a man with money



The fundamental principles of education are "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." All these can be learned more practically in a BANK BOOK than in any other book. If your boy has a bank book he is learning what arithmetic is for. It is the practical application of a thing which teaches it in the most beneficial and lasting way. If your boy has NOT got a bank account see that he OPENS one.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK

The Home National Bank

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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

PERSONALS

Hill Holland of Denton was in Baird, Monday.

Miss Nettie Heard, left Monday for Houston, where she will visit relatives.

S. T. James of Baird, is a new subscriber to THE STAR. Mr. James recently came from Sterling City.

Little Miss Reesa Fay Enoch has returned from Ferris, where she spent a month or more with relatives.

Mrs. H. Windham and daughter, Mrs. Ernest McIntire, of Tecumseh, are in Baird today, enroute home from Cisco.

Mrs. B. L. Boydston and daughter, Miss Lula Mae, have returned from a visit with relatives in Alabama and Tennessee.

Frank Estes had one finger broken and his hand badly mashed a few days ago, while working on a car in the T. & P. Yards.

Frank Mullican and Freddy White, of Big Springs, are visiting their uncle, E. B. Mullican and family, this week.

Mrs. M. W. Uzzell and children have returned to their home at Canadian after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. A. Cooke.

Young Ladies, we have those tan and black English walking shoes for you. B. L. Boydston. 40-2t-adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Gist and children of Taylor, Texas, spent a few days in Baird this week with Ike's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gist.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McGee and children, of Abilene, and T. B. Holland of Denton, were Baird visitors, Tuesday.

Quite a number of people from Baird attended the Baptist Association which was held at Clyde this week.

Mrs. Fred Estes and little son, Fred Jr., are visiting relatives at Clarksville. Mrs. Lee Estes accompanied them as far as Fort Worth.

Buster Brown shoes—none better for school boys and girls. B. L. Boydston. 40-2t-adv.

George Hall, Jr., has returned from San Antonio where he visited his brothers, Cale, and Gus Hall, who recently joined the Aviation Corps.

Miss Beulah Jones, who has been visiting Mesdames J. W. Westerman of this place and S. P. Long of Dressy, has returned to her home at Baird.—Cross Plains Review.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kindel and children, of Weatherford, spent last week in Baird, the guests of Mrs. Kindel's sister, Mrs. H. C. McGowen. They returned home last Saturday.

Joe Crutchfield, of Admiral, one of the pioneer settlers of Callahan county, was in town Wednesday. He says that his son, Joe, Jr. who recently enlisted in the ambulance corps is now stationed at Fort Clark.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson and daughter, Miss Flossie have recently returned from Big Springs, where they have been visiting relatives. They also spent several weeks in Hood County.

R. L. Elliott and family have returned from an auto trip to Big Springs where they spent a few days with Mrs. Elliott's sister, Mrs. Walter Pike. They report heavy rains west, especially at Iatan, where two or three bridges were washed out.

Mrs. F. A. McGraw and daughters, Lucile and Nora, returned Sunday from Douglas, Ariz., where they visited Mrs. McGraw's mother, Mrs. W. C. Whitley and other relatives. Mrs. W. C. Whitley returned home with them and will spend several months here.

W. V. Ramsey left the first of the week for Carthage, Texas, where he goes to take up his work as Superintendent of Carthage Public School. W. V. graduated last year at Trinity University and this is his first year as a teacher in the public schools and we congratulate him upon his selection as superintendent of the Carthage school, which is a large school, twelve teachers being employed and wish him success in his chosen profession.

Palmer suits and coats, the Best. 40-2tadv. B. L. Boydston.

MARRIED.

Prof. N. S. Holland of Moran and Miss Gussie Price were united in marriage at the home of the bride at Albany, Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gee, Misses Kathryn and Lula Mae Boydston of Baird, attended the wedding. Prof. Holland is well known in Baird where he taught in the Public Schools and is now connected with Stamford College, and his friends here will join THE STAR in congratulations and best wishes for himself and bride.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Services at the Baptist Church last Sunday were well attended. There were one hundred and seventy present at Sunday School and a good attendance at both of the preaching services. The pastor will be at home now and will fill his pulpit at the regular hours as heretofore. Everybody invited to the services next Sunday. Come and bring someone with you.

Next Sunday afternoon, at six o'clock, at the Baptist Church, the young people will meet in their B. Y. P. U. and take up the work again. All are invited.

R. A. Scranton, Pastor

W. R. Hickman, a prominent ranchman, who lives on the Coleman-Baird road, sixteen miles out from Baird, was in Coleman during the week in the interest of securing a Star Mail Route to connect Coleman and Baird. Mr. Hickman stated that citizens of Baird and the people living along the route were heartily in favor of establishing the service, and it is his opinion that if Coleman manifests the same interest there will be little trouble in getting the route approved in Washington.—Coleman Democrat-Voice.

Sunday night quite a number of Baird people went down to the train to see the Baird boys who are members of Co. 1. 7th Infantry National Guards, who with other contingents, were bound for Camp Bowie, at Fort Worth. There were 19 cars and troops all along the T. & P. to El Paso were aboard. The boys from Baird are: Sergt. Jas. Rondaux, Corporal Murman McGowen, Les Walker, Royce Gilliland, DeWitt Gibson, Carl Cornett and Otho Lidia. There are several more Callahan county boys in this Company, but we did not learn their names.

Just received a shipment of fancy hats and caps for young men. 40-2tadv. B. L. Boydston.

LOST.—One of our customers lost a bad case of stomach trouble. He lost it by using the thorough bowel cleanser Adler-i-ka. The first spoonful relieved his sour stomach, gas and constipation. A dose twice-a-week keeps him feeling fine and guards against appendicitis. The quick action of Adler-i-ka is surprising. Try it. 25-tf. Terrell's Drug Store.

PIANO CLASS

I will begin my piano class at the opening of public school, studio at Mrs. Eberts. I will appreciate the patronage of all my former pupils and any others. Sincerely, Lora Franklin

School Books Cash

We will sell Books for cash only.

There will be no tickets made or waiting until tomorrow.

We hope you will not ask us to break this rule.

You don't ask the Postmaster to wait one minute when you buy stamps. Why ask us to wait for the money for books? It's the same thing.

Holmes Drug Co.

40-2

J. T. HAMMONS

General Law Business

Criminal, Civil, Probate, Commercial and Land Law. I examine Abstracts and perfect Land Titles. SPECIAL—Wills and Estate matters

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PRACTICAL Business College
ABILENE, TEXAS

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

HOW TO GIVE GOOD ADVICE

The best way to give good advice is to set a good example. When others see how quickly you get over your cold by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy they are likely to follow your example. This remedy has been in use for many years and enjoys an excellent reputation. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 40-4t-adv.

Ladies we have just the hat you need. Let us show you. 40-2t-adv. B. L. Boydston.

PASTURE POSTED.

My pastures on Clear Creek are posted and all camping, cutting her trees, fishing, hunting and pecan gathering is positively forbidden. 38-12t. H. A. McWhorter.

Consult Your Magazine Specialist

Before placing your order for periodicals. Not only can I save you money and insure promptness, accuracy and reliability in handling your magazine business, but I can also assist you in making your selection of good reading. There are 25,000 periodicals published in this country and I can place your order for any of them. There are magazines to cover every business, profession or trade, every hobby, sport or special human interest. I will meet or beat rates on all magazines quoted by any reliable agent or agency.

MISS JOHN GILLILAND
Magazine Specialist
Phone 6 or 8. Baird, Texas

Any Doctor

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

Mineral Wells Texas



OFFERS EXCURSION RATES DAILY

Two or three weeks there will make you look and feel like new.

Better Go While The Going Is Good
Consult your Local Agent or write
A. D. BELL. GEO. D. HUNTER
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DALLAS, TEXAS.

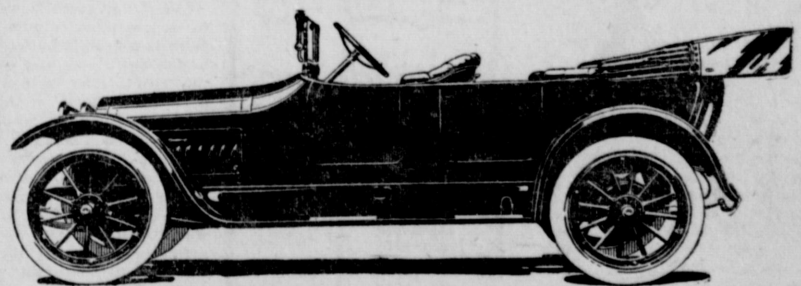


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THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS

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C. E. Walker

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

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THE NEW REGAL

We are fixed for charging your Storage Batteries, and we inspect your Batteries free. We have a starter and generator man who makes them go. We carry a complete stock of Goodyear, Fisk and Diamond Casings and Tubes, and we have the best grades of Pennsylvania Lubricating Oils. Veedol and Sealy Oils in gallon cans. We will appreciate any part of your business.

Yours For Real Service

BAIRD GARAGE

W. J. RAY, Prop.

Phone 33

Night Phone 230

SPENT ALL HE HAD SEEKING HEALTH

Proceeds From Sale of His Home Went for Treatment—Nothing Relieved Him.

GOT A BIG SURPRISE

Troubles Disappeared and He Can Now Work Ten Hours a Day—Tanlac Did More Good Than everything Else.

"After I had spent every cent realized from the sale of my home, and several hundred dollars besides, in trying to recover my health, two bottles of Tanlac did me more good than everything else put together," said Robert A. Land, a motorman on the El Paso Electric line, who lives at 1013 San Antonio street, El Paso.

"My health gave way five years ago," he continued, "and for four years I wasn't able to do a lick of work. Even the raw eggs and milk I lived on soured in my stomach and almost choked me with gas and my heart acted strangely. I have been a railroad man and used to exposure to all kinds of weather, and my system had been so weakened by five spells of pneumonia during the last four years, that if I got wet it laid me up several days.

"Well, sir, it was the greatest surprise I ever had the way this Tanlac began to straighten me out right from the start. I can enjoy my meals for the first time in years. Nothing hurts me any more, I sleep like a log and get up in the morning ready for my job. I work ten hours a day without getting tired and am stronger and more vigorous and have gained in weight. Although I got soaked to the skin several times during the past two weeks it didn't hurt me a bit. I am so grateful for what Tanlac is doing for me that I want everybody to know it."

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

The man who has never loved but once may have experienced a good deal.

ON FIRST SYMPTOMS
Use "Renovine" and be cured. Do not wait until the heart organ is beyond repair. "Renovine" is the heart and nerve tonic. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Men have a right to bet if they choose, but they should be careful how they choose.

To Drive Out Malaria
And Build Up The System
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 60 cents.

Advice.
"If you have anything good to say, say it," said Robert Melz. "But if it's something mean and bad, why then say something else."

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE
That's the Rule—Free Samples to Any-one Anywhere.

We have so much confidence in the wonderful soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for all skin troubles supplemented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap that we are ready to send samples on request. They are ideal for the toilet.

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

Ignorance.
Ignorance is a sort of evil that is unnecessary to him who thinks so. By thinking so he will soon get rid of it.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that never killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

If you want to get a chip off the old block ax the block for it.

A "Don't Worry club" contains more debtors than creditors.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at drug stores. Write for Free Book.

Orchard Information

SPRAY TO SAVE FRUIT CROPS

Maximum Production of Paramount Importance—Sufficient Attention Lacking in Orchards.

Fruit, either in fresh, dried, canned, preserved, or jellied form, is a food product of recognized value. The maximum production of good fruit at this time is, therefore, of paramount importance. Directly concerned in the production of such fruit are spraying operations for the control of various insects and diseases.

Owners of commercial orchards have long recognized the importance of spraying, but there are many small orchards and so-called home orchards, the owners of which have not adopted spraying operations, or do not give sufficient attention to the work. The



Spraying Pays.

ancient condition of such orchards is too often revealed by the great number of windfall fruits and the inferiority of that which remains on the trees.

No single feature of orchard practice yields so high a percentage of benefit as spraying, often increasing the value of the product several hundred per cent. Every fruit grower, large or small, has it within his power to save his fruit from loss by insect and fungous pests, and thus add materially to the food supply of the nation. Spraying is now recognized by progressive growers as an exceedingly cheap form of insurance, not only protecting the fruit during the growing season, but insuring its proper keeping in storage.

FARM APPLE STORAGE HINTS

Fruit Keeps Better Where Dipped in Bordeaux Mixture—Prevents Decay and Kills Fungi.

Dipping apples in bordeaux mixture causes them to keep better when stored under farm conditions, according to experiments conducted by the Vermont experiment station. The effect of the bordeaux mixture is to prevent decay, which is done, no doubt, by killing the fungi on the skin of the apples. This treatment also helps to preserve the flavor of the fruit. Copper sulphate, lime water and paraffin were also used as dips, but none were so effective as bordeaux mixture. In these experiments various materials were used in which to pack apples, including sawdust, cork and paper. But most of the materials, though keeping the fruit cooler, impaired the flavor of the apples and caused them to shrink. Hardwood sawdust was the best of the materials used for packing. Apples kept best when immersed in bordeaux mixture and then packed in hardwood sawdust, but apples merely dipped in bordeaux mixture kept their flavor as well or better.

DRESSING FOR THE ORCHARD

Much Depends on Age of Trees and Their Condition—Spread Manure Evenly on Surface.

A proper dressing for the orchard, just the right quantity, will depend upon the age of the trees and their condition. If trees are large and have been neglected, they will require more than in the case of young trees which have had attention. To begin at the beginning, young trees lately set in rich soil need no manure, but after eight or ten years, when they begin to produce and there is an evident decline in vitality, feeding should begin. The decline will be manifested by a slower growth and a poorer quality of fruit. At this stage perhaps two wheelbarrow loads will be sufficient for the first application. And this should not be piled up close about the tree, but be spread out upon a space as large as the top of the tree. It is not necessary to dig this manure into the soil. Leave it on the surface, well and evenly spread, so that it will retard weed growth and conserve moisture.

CARING FOR ORCHARD TOOLS

Where Used for Cutting Out Cankers or Other Diseases Good Disinfectant Should Be Used.

In pruning an orchard where blight cankers or similar trunk diseases exist, the tools ought to be disinfected by wiping them with a corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) solution after each diseased area is cut into and before they are used on another healthy limb. This avoids the spread of the blight from the diseased to the

The DAIRY



ROB CALF OF MOTHER'S MILK

Expert of Colorado Station Says It Is "Saving at the Spigot and Losing at the Bung."

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

We are beginning to question whether after all it pays in the long run to rob the calf of its mother's milk and try to raise the future cow on whitewash and sawdust, or, to express it with a little more moderation, to try to raise the calf on separator milk and patent foods.

Certain it is that the calf will keep healthier and grow into a better cow or bull if given whole milk, at least as a part ration. Dairy men have fig-



Feeding Calves in Stanchions.

ured it out to their satisfaction that whole milk is too valuable to feed to calves and from the standpoint of immediate returns, these figures don't lie. But if we could in some way estimate the ultimate loss in calves that die from this treatment the depreciation in value of mature animals that have been stunted in their growth and the price that must be paid for milk cows, it might look different. Is it not a case of 'saving at the spigot and losing at the bung'?

BUTTER PRODUCED ON FARMS

Amount Is Continually Decreasing According to Investigation Made in Wisconsin.

An investigation made in Wisconsin shows that the amount of butter produced in the farm dairy is continually decreasing and what is produced is generally sold direct to the consumer. The market butter is made in the 835 creameries of the state, 45 per cent of which are owned co-operatively by the farmers. An important feature is that the co-operative creameries are the most successful. They pay the farmer more for his butter fat, pay the butter-maker higher wages, and sell the product for a higher price.

It costs 1.66 cents per pound of butterfat to get the cream to the creamery and 2.33 cents to make a pound of butter. The shipping charges vary from 0.25 to 1.25 cents per pound, depending upon the distance from the market. The investigation brought out the interesting fact that for every pound of butter sold to the consumer the farmer received two-thirds of the money and the retailer one-tenth.

REMOVING HORNS ON CALVES

Application of Caustic Potash When Animal Is Two or Three Days Old Is Satisfactory.

Horns on calves may be removed by an application of caustic potash. When the calf is two or three days old, clip the hair from the spot where the horn buttons protrude. Moisten the end of a wrapped stick of caustic potash and rub on the horn. Care should be taken to see that all of the horn is removed in order to prevent the growth of scurs. The calf should not be turned out into the rain immediately after the operation, as the caustic preparation may wash down into the eyes and injure them. Caustic potash should be kept in an air-tight container or it will absorb water and dissolve.—Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

SALT IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED

All Animals That Consume Large Quantities of Vegetable Matter Require Some Salt.

An important item that is often overlooked in the management of dairy cows is providing them with plenty of salt. All animals that consume large quantities of vegetable food require salt. Unless cows receive plenty of salt they will cease to thrive, and will therefore decrease in milk flow. Some dairymen mix the salt with the feed, but the better plan is to keep it in a convenient place where the cows may have ready access to it when they see desire.

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS CALOMEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

Described.
"What is a practical joke?"
"A fool's attempt to make a fool out of the other fellow."—Detroit Free Press.

BABIES AND GROWING CHILDREN need a tonic to tone up the system and regulate the liver. Mothers are constantly using with wonderful success, our "Plantation" Chill and Fever Tonic. Pleasant to take—contains no Calomel. Price 50c.—Adv.

A Suggestion.
Poet—Alas! All my contributions are returned with regrets.
Friend—Try sending a contribution to the Red Cross fund—I'll warrant that won't be.

A HINT TO WISE WOMEN.
Don't suffer torture when all female troubles will vanish in thin air after using "Femmina." Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

CHARGED TRACE UP TO PAT

Finnegan Probably Right When He Put Forward Thompson as Meanest of All Mean Men.

This one was told to Sam Bowers, the art salesman, by John Finnegan, train caller at the Union station at Sioux City, Ia.:

"Talkin' about mean men," said Finnegan, "one time I knew a man by the name of Pat O'Toole, who worked for a farmer, a few miles out from here, by the name of Thompson.

"Well, one night O'Toole went out to the barn an' he found the farmer hangin' by the neck from a beam by a buggy trace an' he cut him down an' run four miles for a doctor, an' the doctor come an' the farmer got well, an' he said he'd never do it again.

"Well, at the end of the month, after the farmer had paid O'Toole his wages, Pat discovered that he was \$3 short, an' he went back to the farmer, an' ses, ses he, 'How's this? Me money is short to the extent of \$3?' An' the farmer ses, ses he, 'Why, that's the price of that fine new buggy trace of mine that you spoiled by cuttin' a couple of weeks back.'"

The Repeat.
"Is it difficult to borrow money?"
"Not the first time. The second touch is what calls for great skill."

A cross old bachelor says the proper way to bring children up is to keep them down on all occasions.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst and take what comes.

Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN
usually

PICK UP
after they

change to the delicious, pure food-drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00 at all Drug Stores.

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Faculty composed of cultured Christian men and women. Courses of study vigorous. Living expenses moderate. For catalog address

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Guaranteed Show Cases

from an established Texas firm, who lives up to each letter of their guarantee. Drop us a line. Yours for Service, THE MAILANDER COMPANY, WACO

"Quality" and "Fair Prices" Built our Factory

"The Easiest Way."
"You say he loved his dearest friend's wife?"
"Yep."
"And married her later?"
"Yep."
"Divorce?"
"No; took husband on hunting trip, Maine woods."
"Oh, I understand."—The Lamb.

HEADACHES

This distressing ailment should be relieved at once and save strain on Nervous System. CAPUDINE gives quick relief. It's a liquid—Pleasant to take.—Adv.

Well Worth Trying.
"What do you think of the plan to do away with pockets in men's clothes?"
"I think it's a good idea," replied the busy man. "It may be the means of curing some people of the habit of standing around with their hands in their pockets and criticizing other people who are at work."

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Excessive Caution.
"What's the title of that book you are reading?"
"Adventures of a Motor Car."
"Exciting, I suppose?"
"No. It's rather tame. The author starts out by saying he has never raced a train to a crossing."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

At the Theater.
Markey—Oh, look. We don't need to stay and see the last act.
Oswald (remembering that five bucks)—Huh?
Markey—It says right here in the program in the list of scenes: "Act 4—Same as Act 1."

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

Explained.
"That music isn't in unison."
"Well, it's a four-piece orchestra, isn't it?"—Sun Dial.

Practice is the better half of precept.

Hinges of true friendship never rust.

The kiss of a homely girl may be sweeter than that of a pretty one—to a blind man.

A torpid liver prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently. Adv.

Men are usually embarrassed when they propose—either financially or otherwise.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED BY YOUR DRUGGIST WITHOUT ANY QUESTION IF THE REMEDY DOES NOT BENEFIT EVERY CASE OF ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALLERGENIC SYMPTOMS ACCOMPANYING HAY FEVER. NO MATTER HOW VIOLENT THE ATTACKS OR OBSTINATE THE CASE.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmador should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 5-cent package and present the announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fair proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

MUL-EN-OL

The Household Antiseptic
USE IT For Cuts or Burns After Shaving As a Mouth Wash

Wanted—First Class Stock Salesmen. Give edge proposition: coal, salt, chemicals. Security 1200. For particulars write PULLER & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Texas Directory

Hotel Waldorf
1105 Commerce St., DALLAS, TEXAS
Crested Lobby, European & Modern.
Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per room, all of them are large and well ventilated. Bring your family.

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

MUSIC LOVERS!!
Send for free catalogue of
PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS and ROLLS,
Phonographs, Ukuleles, Hawaiian Guitars.

Western Automatic Music Co.
1604 Elm Street Dallas, Texas

Pianos and Player Pianos
Finest Makes—Factory Prices—Payments to Suit—Stollery, Emerson, Bohmer, Grozier, etc. Also used Pianos at bargain prices. Send for price lists and catalogue No. 407, street music catalogue No. 24, music catalogue Co. 146.

THOS. GOGGAN & BROS., 1407 Elm St., Dallas, Okla. and largest house in Texas. Estab. 1870.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 26-1917.

Heap big mileage!

378728

Keyed-

Savages are "keyed" by means of serial numbers. And are distributed by our own organization, not sold to middlemen in huge quantities and carried in stock sometimes for a year or more.

We know just where a casing is and how long it has been there. The minute a tire reaches the doubtful age, the point beyond which there is possibility of deterioration, it is replaced by a new casing.

You are always sure of getting live tires, full of "pep" and miles, when you buy

SAVAGE TIRES

Heap big mileage!

BAIRD AUTO CO.
BAIRD, TEXAS

Watch for the red Savage sign

SAVAGE GRAPHITE TUBES

The only tubes that have graphite vulcanized into the surface. Prevents deterioration, sticking, friction and heating. Makes soapstone unnecessary. Lengthens the life of the tubes.

RINGLING BROS. COMING THIS WAY

World's Biggest Circus and Spectacle "Cinderella" Announced for Early Date

Announcement is made that on Saturday, September 22 Ringling Bros. circus will give afternoon and night performances at Abilene.

The famous showmen are this season presenting an all new and wonderful program. The tremendous fairyland spectacle, "Cinderella," will appeal to both young and old. More than 1000 persons take part in it. It is easily the biggest spectacle Ringling Bros. have ever staged and it's glorious "Ballet of the Fairies," with 300 dancing girls, is in itself worth going many miles to see. Following "Cinderella," 400 arena artists appear in the main

tent program. The Ringlings have secured scores of circus performers never before seen in America. An entire trained animal show has been made a part of the main tent program this season. The menagerie now numbers 1009 wild animals. The elephants, including "Big Bingo," the earth's largest pachyderm, have been increased to 41 and almost 800 horses are carried. There will be 60 clowns and a big free three-mile street parade show day morning. 40-1t-adv.

Just received a new list of clubbing prices on all magazines. Phone me about the magazines you want and I can save you money on them—Miss John Gilliland, Phone Nos. 6 and 8.

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

SPECIAL DAYS AT DALLAS FAIR

Special days at the State Fair of Texas, Oct. 13-28, have been announced as follows by Secretary W. H. Stratton:

Saturday, Oct. 13—Opening Day; Children's Day.
Sunday, October 14—Labor Day.
Monday, October 15—Press Day; Safety First Day.

Tuesday, October 16—Dallas Day; Confederate Veteran's Day; Automobile races.

Wednesday, October 17—Orphan's Day.

Friday, October 18—Mothers Congress Day; Kidd Key College Day.

Saturday, October 20—Traveling Men's Day; College of Industrial Arts Day; Mary Sharp College Day; Boy's Corn Club Day.

Monday, October 22—Buy-It-Made-In-Texas Day; G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps Day.

Tuesday, October 23—Fine Arts Day.

Thursday, October 25—Terrell Day.

Saturday October 27—Girl's Club Day.

Sunday, October 28—Closing Day.

Requests for other special days are constantly being received by Secretary Stratton. Before the Fair opening it is probable that each day of the sixteen will be set aside especially for some specific celebration.

ARE YOU LOOKING OLD?

Old age comes quick enough without inviting it. Some look old at forty. That is because they neglect the liver and bowels. Keep your bowels regular and your liver healthy and you will not only feel younger but look younger. When troubled with constipation or biliousness take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are intended especially for these ailments and are excellent. Easy to take and most agreeable in effect. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 40-4t-adv.

School children. We want to sell you your book straps, lunch baskets, tablets, pencils, etc. 40-2t-adv. B. A. Boydstun.

REVIVAL MEETING AT ROWDEN.

Aug. 27th.—As I have not seen anything from Rowden in some time will send in a few words about the good meeting we had. Rev. R. A. Soranton of Baird did the preaching and gave us some fine sermons. Our former pastor, A. R. Tyson was with us also. We regret very much to have to give up Bro. Tyson as pastor for we all know that God through him did a great work at Rowden. It was through his great efforts that the new church stands in our midst today, and may God's richest blessings rest upon him where ever he may go, is my prayer. I hope he will get full time pastoral work in some good place for he deserves it. There were eleven joined the church by baptism and four by letter. A number of people from other communities attended the services and we were glad to have them with us.

We trust we shall be spared to have another good meeting like this one. We won't forget to keep praying for those who are lost, and for our boys who will soon be called to France to the awful war, dashed in to eternity unprepared. From the great book we are made to see and believe that at the close of this awful war the end is not far hence. We will pray that these fathers and sons may accept Christ before it is too late. XXXX

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT.

Large furnished room, with sleeping porch and bathroom in connection.—Mrs. Frank Parker. 39-2t-pd.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, of Admiral were in town yesterday.

Mrs. Clifford, of Stamford, was in Baird, last week looking after some business matters.

Frank Mullican and little nephew, Freddie White, of Big Springs, are visiting their uncle, Mr. E. B. Mullican and family, this week.

Henry Lambert and son, Lem, have just returned from a business trip to Haskell. They report the effects of the drouth very serious in the country they traveled.

Mrs. M. W. Uzzell and children left Saturday night for their home in Canadian, after a three week's visit with their mother, Mrs. A. Cooke.

Mrs. John Estes and son, J. C. left Sunday night for the T. & P. Hospital, Marshall, where J. C. underwent an operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. He is getting along nicely and they will probably return home tomorrow.

Mrs. Witham, of Portland, Maine was a guest of Mrs. A. Cooke a few days last week. Mrs. Witham was Miss Charlsie Sartor before her marriage to Mr. Witham, a prominent educator of Maine, who died the early part of this year. Mrs. Witham is at the present with her father, Dr. E. R. Sartor, at Rotan.

G. W. (Dad) Ham and Mrs. Jack Stephens, have just returned from a visit to Mr. Ham's daughter, formerly Miss Gladys Ham, who married last year and is living in Western Kansas. Mr. Ham says they have fine crops in Kansas and down as far south as Terrell, but from Terrell west the effects of the drouth is very plain to the traveler.

Mr. J. L. Quicksall, Federal Farm Agent, was here this week. Mr. Quicksall is very anxious to send a man to take the place of Mr. Evans, who has enlisted in the army. He says it is more important now than ever that Callahan County continue the employment of a Farm Demonstrator since the war has started. We agree with Mr. Quicksall and hope the Commissioner's Court will take the matter up at once. Mr. Evans did splendid work for the farmers and stockmen and we hope to see the good work go on.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

This is a medicine that every family should be provided with. Colic and diarrhoea often come on suddenly and it is of the greatest importance that they be treated promptly. Consider the suffering that must be endured until a physician arrives or medicine can be obtained. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a reputation second to none for the quick relief which it affords. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 40-4t-adv.

CHEVROLET



TRUTH

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

1918 Model Touring Car \$685.00 Delivered

1918 Model Roadster \$670.00 Delivered

E. H. DUNLAP MOTOR CO.
BAIRD AND CROSS PLAINS

Royal Theatre

FRIDAY NIGHT, EACH WEEK

Fox Feature

SATURDAY NIGHT, EACH WEEK

"Mystery of The Seventh Sin"

Coming Monday, Sept. 10th

"The Criminal"

a Five Part Triangle Feature

also a Two Part Comedy

"He Did and He Did'nt"

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHT EACH WEEK

"Blue Bird" Photo Plays

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, EACH WEEK

Fox Feature

ADMISSION 10 & 15 CTS.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring Car \$395.60

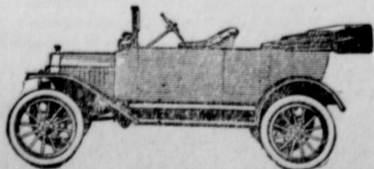
Roadster 380.60

F. O. B. BAIRD

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BAIRD AUTO CO.

HARRY BERRY, Mgr.



J. H. JAMES

W. F. JAMES

JAMES BROS. GARAGE

Agents for

OAKLAND AUTO

The Sensible Six

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

F. O. B. Baird

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

WE CARRY FORD SUPPLIES

SERVICE CAR

BAIRD

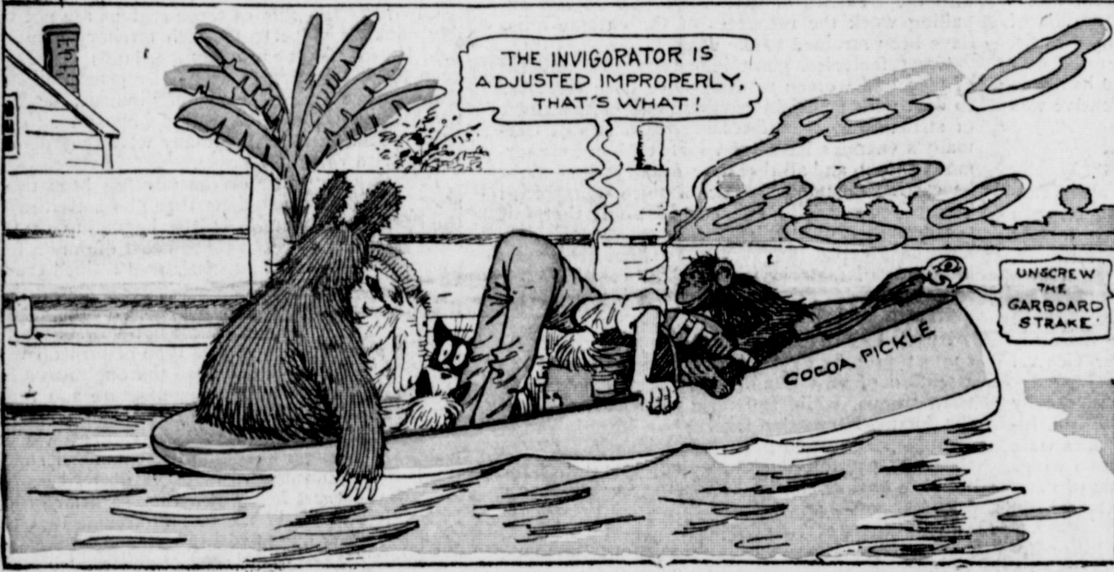
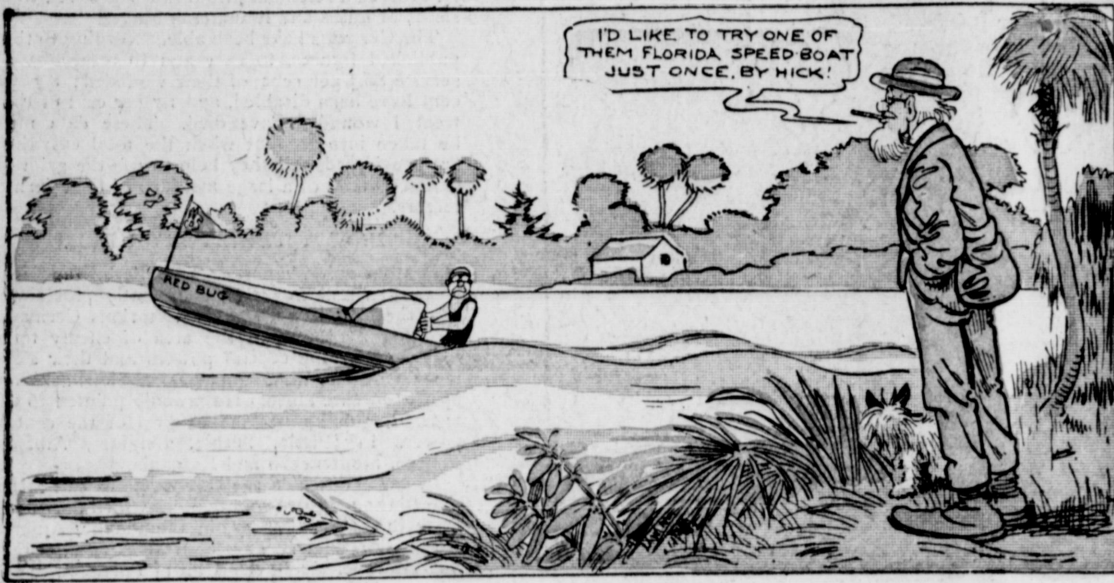
TEXAS

The Baird Star.

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

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HANK AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDougall



Three Years of War

NET RESULTS OF EUROPE'S WAR SINCE AUGUST, 1914

AUGUST 1, 1914, three years ago, Germany declared war on Russia, and co-incidentally the French cabinet ordered a general mobilization. Thus was set in motion the grim machinery of warfare that has grown in momentum and power ever since. Nation after nation has become involved the world over and it is impossible to foretell when the carnage and demolation will cease.

Nearly three years ago, Lord Kitchener, in turning to Great Britain for the first of her volunteers, declared in his positive and unemotional fashion that the empire was face to face with a titanic struggle that would probably endure for three years. The British people, firm in their belief that was merely a fiction to stimulate recruiting, scoffed at that well considered pronouncement and denounced their leading war lord as a virtual agitator.

But Great Britain was not alone guilty of this feeling of national self-sufficiency, and the price that has been exacted since is perhaps the logical toll of smug complacency. With past wars as an index it was generally believed that the struggle could not endure for more than a year at the most. It was the common opinion among Germany's enemies that their battle fronts would hold, that existing defenses would prove impregnable, remembering how strong they were compared with kindred fortifications of forty-odd years before. But the foes of the central powers failed to reckon with the mechanics of modern warfare as developed by the Teuton allies, especially Germany.

With unprecedented rapidity the German mobilization was effected, and with astonishing precision a great German force was in motion within a few hours after the declaration of war, pressing westward toward France. On the 2d of August these armies entered Luxembourg and then demanded a free passage through Belgium in order to strike the French where least prepared. All of us know what happened thereafter.

Belgium's defense of her honor and her stubborn resistance upset the Teuton calculations. Her momentary stand—for it can scarcely be called more—served to give unready France the vitally necessary time in which to take desperate steps to protect her soil. It was more than three days after the kaiser's troops were in action before the French could mobilize a small army on the Franco-Belgian frontier. This in itself was the best evidence of how little France expected Germany to strike at her along that part of her eastern border.

GERMAN PLANS CHECKED.

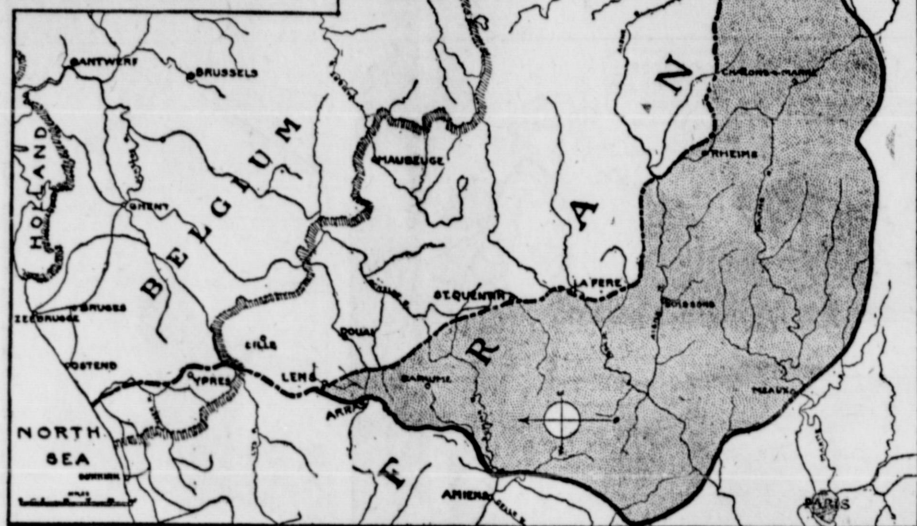
Notwithstanding the valiant help of the Belgians, the Germans moved on relentlessly, smashing into wreckage monster forts up to then deemed immune to gunfire, while the kaiser's field gray divisions pushed on like an overflowing sea, meeting with an ineffective resistance. Within twenty-nine days from her declaration of war Germany had her siege guns within bombarding reach of Paris, and five of her well equipped armies were waiting impatiently for the order to sweep down upon the French capital.

But there still remained an unconquered Belgium upon the German flank, and the Teutons could not afford to neglect this fact, realizing as they did that it would certainly menace their lines of communication seriously should British troops land in Belgium. Before moving eastward, then, it was necessary for the kaiser's armies to effect the substantial subjugation of Belgium.

The time taken to do this was made the most of by both the French and the British. With their line of communications fully protected at last, the right wing under General von Kluck was afforded the opportunity to continue its sweeping advance over northeastern France, and to this movement the French and the British could offer but scattered opposition.

Over a country that was open and gently undulating, with expansive fields but seldom fenced, fine roads running at straight lines for miles upon miles, the terrain afforded a splendid theater for the speedy progress of large armies. No wonder, then, that the German onrush was so swift that a French offensive could not gather headway until the 25th of August, nearly half a month after the Teutons had first menaced the northeastern part of France. What followed has been entertainingly and lucidly explained by Surgeon A. M. Fauntleroy of the United States navy, who was sent abroad to make a medical survey. Let us quote:

"On Aug. 25 General Joffre issued an order of the day explaining that as it had been impossible to carry out the projected French offensive a regrouping of forces would be necessary in order that, by the junction of the Fourth and Fifth French armies and the British army, and of forces drawn from the east, a mass of troops might be assembled in the region of Amiens which would be able to assume the offensive in a general direction toward Saint-Pol-Arras or Arras-Bethune. The same order arranged that this extensive movement of troops should be covered by rear guards whose mission it was to utilize every advantage of ground to stop, or at least to retard, by means of short and violent attacks (principally with artillery) the march of the enemy.



Map of the western front, showing change in three years. Solid line represents Germany's greatest advance; dotted line, present battle front.

"From Aug. 25 to Sept. 4 this great movement was carried out, but the rapidity of the advance of the German right wing, coupled with transport and other difficulties and the congestion of the railways, caused by the evacuation of Paris, compelled the troops assembling from the east to take positions more to the south than had been originally intended, and the French offensive was consequently delayed.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

"On Sept. 4 reconnaissances by the allied cavalry and aviators discovered that the German right had deflected its march on Paris toward Maaux and Coulommiers. By this time, however, what had been formerly the French left (Fifth army) was ready to attack the front of the enemy's columns, and it was supported toward the northwest by the British army and by the army sent out from Paris in taxicabs under General Maunoury, both lying northeast from Paris.

"Thus the massing of the forces ordered by General Joffre on Aug. 25 was accomplished. Instead of being enveloped, the French armies were now in a developing position and the two wings being in contact with the fortified points of Paris and Verdun, the maneuvering of the whole body was greatly facilitated.

"It was at this time that General Joffre decided to pass to the attack, and on the evening of Sept. 4 he issued another order of the day, as follows: 'It is advisable to take advantage of the hazardous situation of the First German army in order to concentrate upon it the efforts of the allied armies of the extreme left. All arrangements will therefore be taken on the 5th, in view of an attack on the 6th.'

"The British army, established on the Coulommiers front, was to attack in a general direction toward Montmirail, while the Fifth army, drawing slightly to the left, was to attack from the Esternay-Sezanne front in a general direction from south to north. The Second cavalry corps was to insure communication between these two armies.

"The Ninth army was to cover the right wing of the Fifth army by holding the exits from the Saint Gond marsh and by bringing part of its forces to bear on the plateau north of Sezanne. All of these different armies were to assume the offensive with the dawn on Sept. 6.

"Finally on the morning of Sept. 6 General Joffre issued a proclamation, which was not a tactical order but rather an appeal to the devotion of the troops, as follows: 'At the moment when a battle upon which depends the salvation of the country is about to begin, it is right to remind everybody that now is no longer the time to look back. Every effort must be employed to attack and to drive back the enemy. Troops which can no longer advance must, cost what it may, hold the conquered ground and die where they stand rather than retreat. In the present circumstances no faltering can be tolerated.'

"This was the beginning of the battle of the Marne, the outcome of which has passed into history as the undoubted salvation of France and has acclaimed General Joffre a master in the art of war who was equal at the supreme moment to the gigantic task imposed upon him by his country.

"The Germans lost heavily in their rapid retreat both in personnel and material, and finally fell back to strongly fortified positions. The character of the fighting again changed when the Germans fell back on their entrenchments. Trench warfare is, with minor differences, practically a siege warfare."

How fiercely, stubbornly and resourcefully this order of conflict developed alone explains the length to which the war has since been drawn out.

In the months and years that have followed the battle of the Marne and the gradual withdrawal of German troops from French soil French and British artillery experts have perfected their ordnance and made it possible by a veritable system of long range blasting to blow the enemy out of

his field fortifications and to give the attacking infantry an opportunity to sweep forward and into the trenches of their foes. To do this appalling work the resources of the entente allies have been strained to the utmost.

Great factories, giant industries, and millions of men and women workers have been recruited to deal with manifold requirements of this order of strife. The manufacturing capacities of Germany's enemies have been increased to an enormous extent, and all that the waging of war might be carried on upon a scale hitherto unimagined by professional military men. Not only that, but the activities of the United States and Canada have been called into service and hundreds upon hundreds of factories enlarged or created anew in order to furnish a part of the insatiable requirements of this awful struggle.

Russia has played a vital part in the long-drawn contest and has served effectually to hold the attention of vast numbers of German and Austrian troops, while Italy has likewise distracted the Austro-Hungarian forces; but, bitterly as the struggle has waged upon the eastern front from time to time, the crucial or pivotal aspect of the war has always centered upon the western front.

There every foot of ground gained by the entente allies has cost tremendously in material and money, and, not infrequently, in life and blood of the valiant men engaged. The climax of battling cunning has been reached in this theater of the war, and with nothing more than a superficial knowledge of the many instruments employed one need not wonder at the grewsome toll exacted.

MILLIONS SACRIFICED.

Despite the desperateness with which our civil war was fought from 1861 to 1865, still the total casualties did not number during the entire period more than 570,000 killed and wounded or the victims of disease. Indeed, scourges of one sort or another reaped a heavier harvest than bullets or bayonets, and it has been authoritatively stated that the ratio on both sides during that war was two deaths from disease to one by bullets.

From July, 1916, to the end of January of the present year the Somme offensive has cost the British alone a total of 552,571 casualties! It is no wonder then that the total of killed, wounded

and missing among all of the belligerents is estimated at quite 18,500,000.

Happily, modern medical science has achieved wonders in the way of dealing with injuries and speeding recovery. In the earlier part of the war French statistics recorded that the medical department near the close of 1914 had dealt with substantially 500,000 wounded. Of this number actually treated in French hospitals 54.5 per cent were returned to duty within a comparatively short period; 24.5 per cent were given furloughs during convalescence and subsequently returned to duty; 17 per cent remained for a considerable period in hospitals, but with every prospect of complete recovery; only 1.48 per cent were actually unfit for further service, and out of the half million wounded treated but 2.48 per cent died.

Among the British injured 60 per cent were able to return to duty. America has reason to be proud of this showing because native medical genius has blazed the way for wonders in surgery and therapeutics, while an American chemist evolved a sterilizing fluid that has saved thousands of limbs and innumerable lives.

The Germans have been able, according to their published figures, to cure and to return fit for service 89.5 per cent of their wounded; 8.7 per cent have been disabled, and 1.7 per cent of their treated wounded have died. These data must be taken into account when the total casualties are considered, and they help to rob the grim results of battle of a large measure of their former terrors.

ENEMY TERRITORY HELD.

Months ago Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg, then still in office, confidently proclaimed that the map would show a victorious Germany, meaning by that that the area of enemy territory held by the central powers and their allies was far greater than similar aggressions achieved by the entente allies. He proudly pointed to the 173,950 square miles in the grip of the central powers in Russia, Serbia, Belgium, Albania, France, Montenegro and Rumania.

In answer to this the entente allies call attention to the 1,200,010 square miles which they dominate in Africa, Turkey, in the Pacific, Austria, Alsace, Asia, etc. This equivalent area, spread over Europe, would cover all of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Albania and nearly half of Greece.

Of course the bulk of these regions are not today equal in value to the rich territory actually held by the Teutons in Europe, lands that have been made a source of wealth by generations of thriving peoples and humming industries. But the loss of her colonies would impose an incalculable sacrifice upon Germany were they denied her upon a return of peace.

Probably no phase of the war has been more startling in its revelations than the activities of the Teuton U-boats. At the beginning of the conflict Germany was able to boast of only a few scores of these craft, but their well trained crews and determined commanders speedily brought them into play and scored heavily with them. The kaiser's naval strategists were not slow in realizing the potentialities of this type of torpedo vessel, and with characteristic thoroughness set about standardizing their manufacture and turning them out quickly and in large numbers.

Today, according to reliable estimates, Germany and Austria have at their command something like 400 submarines of various sizes, the latest and largest being of a very superior order. It is safely inside of the fact to assume that the central powers have had in service since the war began a total of 150,000 tons of underwater craft, and with this relatively moderate array they have been able to send to the bottom more than 4,000,000 tons of merchant shipping.

Many Home Canning Outfits Shipped Into Texas.

The slogan, "Can all you can" has been faithfully carried out in Texas this year, more so than any previous year. As proof of this the writer has recently received a letter from Mr. Henry McDonnell, manager of the Dixie Canner company of Little Rock, Ark., in which he states that the factory at Little Rock, co-operating with its eastern connections, had shipped more than 1,000 home canning outfits into Texas during the spring months of 1917. Many other canning companies have also made large shipments into Texas this year.

Of all the numerous pests that have been allowed to gain a foothold in the United States, the insect class has been the cause of the greatest damage.

CASUALTIES

From Aug. 1, 1914, to July 31, 1915.

	Killed.	Missing and Wounded.	Casualties.
France	400,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
Great Britain	89,313	261,682	350,995
Russia	723,000	2,752,000	3,475,000
Germany	432,000	1,935,000	2,367,000
Austria	341,000	894,000	1,235,000
Belgium	47,000	200,000	247,000
Serbia	84,000	182,000	266,000
Turkey	45,000	126,000	171,000
Japan	200	910	1,110
Total	2,181,613	6,492,192	8,673,805

From Aug. 1, 1914, to July 31, 1916.

Germany	597,227	2,255,300	2,852,527
Austria-Hungary	599,000	1,900,000	2,500,000
Turkey	60,000	240,000	300,000
Bulgaria	40,000	110,000	150,000
France	899,000	1,200,000	2,099,000
Great Britain	150,000	470,000	620,000
Russia	1,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Italy	25,000	140,000	175,000
Belgium	30,000	120,000	150,000
Total	3,622,327	16,035,500	19,657,827

Computation made by Major General Hugh L. Scott.

From Aug. 1, 1914, to March, 1917.

Russia	1,500,000	5,100,000	6,600,000
France	1,500,000	4,000,000	5,500,000
Great Britain	205,400	210,000	415,400
Rumania	100,000	400,000	500,000
Italy	100,000	100,000	200,000
Belgium	50,000	60,000	110,000
Serbia	60,000	25,000	85,000
Germany	825,000	1,525,000	2,350,000
Austria	523,100	948,000	1,471,100
Turkey	127,000	180,000	307,000
Bulgaria	75,000	13,000	88,000
Total	4,441,200	16,163,000	20,604,200

Minimum estimates issued in Washington.

From Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1917.

Great Britain	205,477	619,000	824,477
France	825,000	2,725,000	3,550,000
Russia	1,500,000	5,100,000	6,600,000
Total	2,530,477	8,444,000	10,974,477

From Aug. 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917.

Germany	1,032,800	3,450,507	4,483,307
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Figures from European sources.

LOSSES IN MERCHANT SHIPPING

	Feb. 18, 1914, to July 1, 1915.		Aug. 1, 1915, to July 31, 1916.		Aug. 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917.		Total Ships.	Total Tonnage.
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.		
Allies	205	307,500	445	649,000	1,536	2,098,000	2,237	3,073,500
Neutrals	59	88,500	72	108,000	778	1,087,500	909	1,284,000
Total	264	396,000	517	757,000	2,314	3,185,500	3,146	4,357,500

GERMAN SHIPPING LOSSES

	To July 1, 1917.
Merchant shipping destroyed by mines or torpedoes	153
Retained or captured by the enemy	267
Interned vessels seized by the United States	91
Interned vessels elsewhere a percentage of which have been seized	580
Total	1,040

Ships. Tonnage.

COST OF THE WAR

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Total cost for three years.	Average daily cost for 3 yrs.
Germany	\$ 2,970,000,000	\$ 5,205,000,000	\$ 8,020,000,000	\$17,200,000,000	\$18,000,000
France	2,840,300,000	5,157,500,000	8,000,000,000	16,000,000,000	17,000,000
Russia	3,150,000,000	5,110,000,000	12,727,800,000	21,000,000,000	22,500,000
Great Britain	3,010,000,000	7,274,500,000	6,287,500,000	16,572,000,000	17,800,000
Austria-Hungary	2,180,000,000	2,280,000,000	9,143,400,000	13,603,400,000	14,700,000
Japan	201,330,000	2,180,000,000	4,180,000,000	6,561,330,000	7,100,000
Serbia	254,700,000	255,000,000	289,000,000	798,700,000	861,400
Turkey	202,500,000	365,000,000	690,000,000	1,257,500,000	1,360,000
Belgium	142,000,000	272,750,000	847,000,000	1,261,750,000	1,360,000
Montenegro	20,725,000	20,725,000	305,000,000	546,450,000	591,000
Italy	142,000,000	2,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	10,142,000,000	10,900,000
Bulgaria	142,000,000	425,000,000	780,000,000	1,347,000,000	1,450,000
Rumania	142,000,000	142,000,000	678,000,000	962,000,000	1,040,000
Total	\$15,933,550,000	\$30,961,750,000	\$39,247,300,000	\$86,142,600,000	\$90,125,000

Early Times in Texas

Or THE ADVENTURES OF JACK DOBELL
By T. C. Duval

CHAPTER IV.

OUR LOSS in the Coletto fight was ten killed and about seventy wounded (Colonel Fannin among the latter), and most of them badly, owing to the size of the balls thrown by the Mexican escopetas, and the shotguns of the Indians. The number of our casualties was extremely small considering the force of the enemy, and the duration of the fight, which began about 3 o'clock and lasted till nearly sunset. I can only account for it by the fact that the Mexicans were very poor marksmen, and that their powder was of a very inferior quality. There was scarcely a man in the whole command who had not been struck by one or more spent balls, which, in place of mere bruises would have inflicted dangerous or fatal wounds if the powder used by the Mexicans had been better.

I can never forget how slowly the hours of that dismal night passed by. The distressing cries of our wounded men begging for water when there was not a drop to give them, were continually ringing in my ears. Even those who were not wounded, but were compelled to work all night in the trenches, suffered exceedingly with thirst. Even after we had fortified our position as well as we could, we had but little hopes of being able to defend ourselves, should the Mexicans, as we apprehended, receive reinforcements during the night, for we had but one or two rounds of ammunition left for the cannon, and what remained for the small arms was not sufficient for a protracted struggle.

Some time during the night it was ascertained that three of our men (whose names I have forgotten) had deserted, and shortly afterwards as a volley of musketry was heard between us and the timber on the Coletto, they were no doubt discovered and shot by the Mexican patrol.

Daylight at last appeared, and before the sun had risen we saw that the Mexican forces were all in motion, and evidently preparing to make another attack upon us. When fairly out of the timber, we soon discovered that they had been heavily reinforced during the night. In fact, as we subsequently learned from the Mexicans themselves, a detachment of 750 cavalry and an artillery company had joined them shortly after their retreat to the timber. In the fight of the previous day they had no cannon.

They moved down upon us in four divisions, and when within five or six hundred yards they unlimbered their field pieces (two brass nine pounders) and opened fire upon us. We did not return their fire, because as I have said, we had only one or two rounds of ammunition left for our cannon, and the distance was too great for small arms. Their shot, however, all went over us, and besides the breastworks we had thrown up would have protected us, even if their guns had been better aimed. We expected momentarily that the cavalry would charge us, but after firing several rounds from their nine pounders, an officer accompanied by a soldier bearing a white flag rode out towards us, and by signs gave us to understand that he desired a "parley." Major Wallace and several other officers went out and met him about half way between our "fort" and the Mexican lines. The substance of the Mexican officer's communication (as I understood at the time) was to the effect "that General Urrea, the commander of the Mexican forces, being anxious to avoid the useless shedding of blood (seeing we were now completely in his power), would



Mexican Lancers.

guarantee to Colonel Fannin and his men, on his word of honor as an officer and gentleman, that we would be leniently dealt with, provided we surrendered at discretion, without further attempt at hopeless resistance." When this message was delivered to Colonel Fannin, he sent word back to the officer "to say to General Urrea, it was a waste of time to discuss the subject of surrendering at discretion—that he would fight as long as there was a man left to fire a gun before he would surrender on such terms."

COLONEL FANNIN SURRENDERS.

A little while afterwards the Mexicans again made a show of attacking us, but just as we were expecting them to charge, General Urrea himself rode out in front of his lines accompanied by several of his officers and the soldier with the "white flag." Colonel Fannin and Major Wallace went out to meet them, and the terms of capitulation were finally agreed upon, the most important of which was, that we should be held as prisoners of war until exchanged, or liberated on our parole of honor not to engage in the war again—the title of the Mexican commander in chief. There were minor articles included in it, such as that our side arms should be retained, etc.

When the terms of capitulation had been fully decided upon, General Urrea and his secretary and interpreter came into our lines with Colonel Fannin, where it was reduced to writing, and an English translation given to Colonel Fannin, which was read to our men. I am thus particular in stating what I know to be the facts in regard to this capitulation, because I have seen it stated that General Santa Anna always asserted there was no capitulation, and that Colonel Fannin surrendered at discretion to General Urrea. This assertion I have no doubt was made to justify as far as possible his order for the cold blooded murder of disarmed prisoners. General Urrea, I believe, never denied the fact of the capitulation, and I have been informed, when the order was sent him by Santa Anna to execute the prisoners, he refused to carry it into effect, and turned over the command to a subaltern.

I have always believed myself that General Urrea entered into the capitulation with Colonel Fannin in good faith, and that the massacre of the prisoners, which took place some days afterwards, was by the express order of Santa Anna, and against the remonstrances of General Urrea. If General Urrea had intended to act treacherously, the massacre, in my opinion, would have taken place as soon as we had delivered up our arms, when we were upon an open prairie, surrounded by a large force of cavalry, where it would have been utterly impossible for a single soul to have escaped, and consequently he could then have given to the world his own version of the affair without fear of contradiction.

I have said nothing as yet of the Mexican loss in the fight and I cannot do so with any certainty, of my own knowledge; but there is no doubt it was much greater than ours. They told us after we had surrendered that we had killed and wounded several hundred. Dr. Joseph Barnard, our assistant surgeon, who was saved from the massacre to attend their wounded, told me afterwards that he was confident we had killed and wounded between three and four hundred, and his opportunities for forming a correct estimate of the number were certainly better than those of any one else.

After our surrender we were marched back to Goliad, escorted by a large detachment of cavalry, and there confined within the walls surrounding the old mission.

Among the Mexican officers there was a lieutenant by the name of Martinez, who had been educated at a Catholic college in Kentucky, where he had been a roommate of a member of Captain D—'s company, by the name of B—. Every day whilst we were prisoners he used to come and talk with B—, and professed his great regret to find him in such a situation, but he never gave him the slightest intimation of the treacherous designs of the Mexicans, nor, as far as I know, made the least effort to save his college roommate.

A day or so after our return as prisoners to Goliad, Major Ward and his battalion, or rather those who survived the engagement they had with the Mexicans, near Refugio, were brought in and confined with us, within the walls enclosing the old mission; and also a company of about eighty men under the command of Major Miller, who had been surprised and captured at Copano just after they had landed from their vessel. These men were also confined with us, but kept separate from the rest, and to distinguish them, each had a white cloth tied around one of his arms. At the time I had no idea why this was done, but subsequently I learned the reason.

The morning of the sixth day after our return to Goliad, whether the Mexicans suspected we intended to rise upon the guard, or whether they merely wished to render our situation as uncomfortable as possible, I know not, but at any rate from that time we were confined in the old mission, where we were so crowded we had hardly room to lie down at night. Our rations, too, about that time, had been reduced to five ounces of fresh beef a day, which we had to cook in the best way we could and eat without salt.

Although, thus closely confined and half starved, no personal indignity was ever offered to us to my knowledge, except on two occasions. One a Mexican soldier pricked one of our men with his bayonet, because he did not walk quite fast enough to suit him, whereupon he turned and knocked the Mexican down with his fist. I fully

expected to see him roughly handled for this "overt act," but the officer in command of the guard, who saw the affair, came up to him, and patting him on the shoulder told him he was "muy bravo" and that he had served the soldier exactly right. At another time one of our men was complaining to the officer of the guard of the ration issued to him, who ordered one of the soldiers to collect a quantity of bones and other offal lying around, and throwing them on the ground before the man, said, "There, eat as much as you want—good enough for Gringos and heretics."

CATHOLICS SAVED FROM THE MASSACRE.

One day an officer who was passing, asked me some question in Spanish, and when I answered him in Spanish, he took a seat by me, and talked with me for some time. He asked me a great many questions about the United States, our form of government, the number of our regular army, what state I came from and what induced me to come to Texas, etc., to all of which I frankly answered. He expressed much astonishment at the correctness of my pronunciation, and asked where I had learned to speak Spanish, saying he was sure I had not learned the language among the Mexicans. I told him I had studied Spanish under a teacher of modern languages at a Catholic institution in Kentucky. He then asked if I was a Catholic myself, and when I told him I was not, he seemed disappointed, and tried in various ways to get some sort of admission from me that I had more faith in the Catholic religion than any other.

The talk I had with this officer made but little impression upon me at the time, but I have since thought on account of my youth, or because I had in some way gained his favor, or because of an excuse or pretext to save me from the fate he probably knew was in store for us. I know that several of our men were saved from the massacre, for no other reason that I am aware of, than that they professed to be members of the Catholic church. Several times afterwards the officer above mentioned came to talk with me, and he insisted I was a Catholic if I would but own it; but I strenuously denied "the soft impeachment" to the last. If I had suspected his object in getting me to admit that I was a Catholic, it is probable I might have sought temporal as well as eternal safety the bosom of the church. It would have been very easy for me to have passed for a "good Catholic," for Catholicism (at least among the lower class of Mexicans) consists mainly in knowing how to make the sign of the cross, together with unbounded reverence first for the Virgin Mary, and secondly, for the saints generally—and the priests. But I did not suspect the object this officer had in view when he tried to make a convert of me to the true faith, and I am afraid I have lost the only chance I shall ever have of becoming a "good Catholic."

THE GOLIAD MASSACRE.

On the morning of the 27th of March, a Mexican officer came to us and ordered us to get ready for a march. He told us we were to be liberated on "parole," and that arrangements had been made to send us to New Orleans on board of vessels then at Copano. This, you may be sure, was joyful news to us, and we lost no time in making preparations to leave our uncomfortable quarters. When all was ready we were formed into three

(Continued on Page Four.)

Indian Raids in Texas

The Famous Bandera Pass Battle
By A. J. Sowell



"Kit Ackland, having emptied his rifle and pistol, attacked the chief with his knife."

BANDERA PASS is in Bandera county, ten miles north of the town of Bandera, and about seventy miles northwest of San Antonio. It is a deep cut, 500 yards in length by 125 yards in width through the divide between the Medina river and Verde creek. Bandera creek heads here and empties into the Medina below the town of Bandera. Verde creek on the north side of the divide is a tributary of the Guadalupe river. The pass is a noted place and has some interesting history.

Long before the first war with England, when the American colonies were subject to the British crown, history was being enacted here. San Antonio was in existence then. A Spanish colony from the Canary islands had settled in and around the Alamo city and had built missions and extensive irrigation ditches. Near Bandera Pass, at that time, was the home of the Apache Indians and they raided upon the settlers of San Antonio, coming into town in daylight and helping themselves to anything they wanted, often compelling the citizens to hold their horses while they deliberately entered and robbed their houses. An account of these grievances was transmitted to the

king of Spain, and he sent General Bandera (Spanish for flag) with troops to chastise the Indians. No one knew where the Indians came from, but they had made so many trips into San Antonio, in large forces, that a plain trail leading westward was beaten out by them. General Bandera followed this trail, which led to the stronghold of the Indians. The savages discovered the approach of the Spaniards and concentrated all of their warriors at the pass. Bandera attacked them there and for three days the battle raged, but in the end the Spanish troops were victorious and the Apaches scattered through the mountains to the west. When finally the scattered bands of the warriors got clear of Bandera's men and came together again, they collected their women and children and continued the retreat to the country now embracing New Mexico and Arizona, where the descendants of the Apaches are today. Bandera Pass, the town of Bandera and Bandera county derived their names from General Bandera.

RANGERS UNDER CAPTAIN JACK HAYS AMBUSCADED.

More than 100 years later another battle was fought with Indians in this famous pass between Texas rangers and Comanche Indians the rangers being under the command of Captain Jack Hays, the most famous border leader in South-west Texas.

In 1842 Captain Hays and his men were encamped on Indian creek, west of San Antonio, and in that year started on an extensive scout to the northwest in search of hostile bands of Comanche Indians. Their route was up the Medina river, and the second night they encamped on the river where the town of Bandera is now located. Of the thirty-five men composing the scout, besides Captain Hays, the following names have been preserved: Sam Walker, Ben McCulloch, Andrew Erskine, Creed Taylor, Ben Highsmith, Ad. Gillespie, Kit Ackland, George Jackson, Tom Gilbreath, Peter Fore, P. H. Fell, Sam Luckey, George Neill and Mike Chevalier.

When the command broke camp on the river it turned north, the captain intending to go through the pass, then on to the Guadalupe river and up that stream to the divide between the Llanos and the heads of the Guadalupe, Medina, Sabinal, Frio and Nueces rivers. In the meantime, however, a large band of Comanche warriors had started south on a raid and arrived at Bandera Pass ahead of the rangers. The country was open back to the Medina and the Indians discovered the approach of Hays and laid an ambush for him and his men

in the pass as the Apaches did Bandera more than 100 years before. The pass had ravines cutting in from both sides and many big boulders along its meanderings, thus constituting an admirable place for an ambuscade. It is on record that this was the first and only time that Hays had ever allowed himself to be trapped, he not sending any spies ahead on this occasion. The Indian chief held his warriors closely concealed until the rangers had penetrated about half way into the pass and were riding along carelessly in twos and threes. Such was the situation when the Indians rose up on all sides with loud yells and poured a volley of arrows and bullets into the white men. At first some confusion prevailed, rangers falling from their horses, wounded, and frightened horses whirling back and running over other horses. Hays was always cool under any and all circumstances, and now rode among the rangers and in a loud but steady voice gave his orders:

"Steady, men! Dismount and tie your horses; we can whip them; no doubt about that."

Part of the rangers were now firing, and the momentary confusion which at first prevailed was soon checked. It was a long, hard battle; the Comanches, with greatly superior numbers, closed in from all sides, and led by their able chief, engaged the rangers hand-to-hand. Hays was a clever rider and splendid pistol shot, and seemed to be on all parts of the battle ground, mounted and swinging from either side of his horse and firing with a five-shot Colt's revolver. Most of the rangers had recently been armed with these weapons and they were the main factors, coupled with the determination of the men to accept battle, which enabled them to sustain themselves in this unequal contest.

KIT ACKLAND KILLS CHIEF WITH BOWIE KNIFE.

Kit Ackland, one of the rangers, was a powerful young fellow physically, and having emptied his rifle and pistol, attacked the Indian chief with his "Bowie knife." A terrible conflict took place. The chief also fought with his knife and was so quick at warding off blows and making dangerous thrusts that Ackland, several times wounded, finally closed with the Indian and threw him to the ground, where they rolled and tumbled, each trying to knife the other. Ackland finally caught the wrist of the right hand of the chief, which held the knife, and holding it with a vice-like grip, plunged his own weapon to the hilt in the breast of the game savage. He got up from the ground covered with dirt and blood, plainly showing that he had come through a mortal combat. His

wounds, although serious, were not fatal.

After their chief fell the Comanche warriors began a retreat to the north end of the pass, and the rangers did not follow them. It was a grievous sight. Dead Indians, dead rangers and dead horses almost covered the ground. Many wounded Indians quit the fight before it was over. Five of the rangers were killed and among them was Peter Fore and George Jackson, son of Tom Jackson, who was killed with Travis in the Alamo. The writer has not been able to get the names of the other three rangers who were killed. The wounded were Sam Walker, severely, with a lance; Sam Luckey, shot through the body with a bullet; Ben Highsmith, in the leg with an arrow; Kit Ackland, several arrow and knife wounds.

INDIANS LAMENT THEIR DEAD.

Hays recovered the dead and wounded, fell back to the south end of the pass to a water hole and there encamped, taking care of the wounded and burying the dead. All during the night the howling of the Indians over their own dead could be heard at the north end of the pass. They removed their dead and secreted them somewhere, but buried the chief with ceremonial honors and heaped stones over his grave. The writer has seen this pile of stones.

Captain Hays returned to San Antonio, where his wounded men could receive medical attention. All the men recovered.

It is remarkable the number of men participating in this battle who have since become distinguished in military circles. All were young Texas rangers at that time. Ben McCulloch commanded a spy company in the war with Mexico in 1846; was major general in the Confederate army during the civil war and was killed at the battle of Elk Horn. Jack Hays commanded a regiment of rangers in the Mexican war. Sam Walker was lieutenant colonel in the regiment of Hays and was killed at the battle of Humantla. Mike Chevalier was major in some regiment. Ad Gillespie commanded a company and was killed at the storming of Monterey. P. H. Bell commanded a regiment called Bell's Rifles, and was afterward governor of Texas. Andrew Erskine was a wealthy and prominent citizen of Seguin, Guadalupe county, and was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill during the Civil war. Kit Ackland went to California with Jack Hays after the Mexican war and was reported to have died there, Colonel Jack Hays died near Piedmont, Cal., in 1873.

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THE DOUBLE RESCUE



EVERYBODY in Hopedale thought it perfectly natural that Howard Bigony should marry pretty Beverly Harvey, although Howard was only the telegraph operator at Hopedale Junction, with a small salary as his sole dependence, and Beverly was the only child of Archibald Harvey, who was president of the Hopedale & Buryville railroad.

There was a picnic in the big grove about the Harvey mansion, and the elite of Hopedale were there bestowing honor upon Beverly, in honor of whose seventeenth birthday the picnic had been given.

The fair hostess was the center of a gay throng of gallants, who vied with each other to secure her smiles. She was most favorably impressed with Herbert Maurice, a recent arrival in Hopedale. He was swarthy, keen eyed, thin lipped. Although no one knew from where he came, the fact that he had expensive apartments at the Eagle hotel, and a snug amount at the Hopedale National bank, which he spent lavishly with most people recommendation enough, so that he had no difficulty in entering the best circles of society.

From the first he paid much attention to Beverly, and today he was her shadow. After the picnic he proposed a row on the lake and she gladly consented. Accordingly they embarked together in a row boat. As it receded from the shore Beverly's father called out to them from the bank: "Look out for the dam! The current's swift, and if you get caught in it, nothing can save you."

The couple made a laughing response and Maurice bent to the oars. He had been planning all the afternoon to get Beverly off by herself to propose to her.

He rowed straight to the center of the lake, then dropping the oars, he leaned forward so that his dark eyes met those of the beautiful girl, who was reclining in the stern. He was shrewd enough to approach the subject nearest his heart with caution. At last he seized her hand and declared his love.

Beverly had liked the stranger from the first, but she had never thought of him as a possible husband, and his vehement words frightened her.

"I—I," she stammered, withdrawing her hand with a curt refusal, and she hesitated for some excuse to turn the subject.

Heedless of their surroundings, they had allowed the boat to drift so that it was in the swift current, rushing on toward the dam.

"See!" she cried, starting up. "We are nearing the dam! The oars, Mr. Maurice!"

With a muttered curse at being balked, Maurice glanced about him and hastily shifted the oars. He bent to them vigorously and broke one of them. He dropped the other, which caught in the current and floated away. He could plainly hear the thunder of the falls, and knew that every moment their danger increased. Maurice had no idea of sacrificing his life to save the girl to whom he had just declared his love.

He was a good swimmer, so, throwing off his coat, he leaped into the water and struck out for the shore, which he reached safely. Hurrying to the hotel and getting his baggage together, he settled his account with the bank and left Hopedale.

Finding herself deserted, Beverly began to cry for help. Howard Bigony, who was at work in the telegraph office opposite the dam, heard her cries, and looking through the open window, saw her peril. He rushed out, and leaping into a little boat that he kept near the bank, rowed toward her with all speed.

When he reached the drifting boat it was so near the brink of the dam that he saw it would be utterly impossible to return to the shore.

Ahead of them was a large rock, pointed at the top, which stood in the center of the dam, and overhung its edge.

"Courage, Miss Harvey!" he cried, as he lifted the frightened girl into his own boat. Then dropping one oar and using the other as a rudder, he steered the boat toward the rock. When the crash came he seized Beverly in his arms and leaped for the rock. He landed upon it all right, but with great difficulty.

He shouted for help, and some railroad hands at work nearby hurried to his assistance. Under the direction of the foreman, a long stout line was cast into the lake, and when the end floated down to Howard he fastened it about Beverly's waist, made several turns around the sharp point of the rock, then signaled to the men on the shore.

He was growing weaker all the time, and now, as he finished the task that was to save Beverly his fingers relaxed their hold upon the rock, and he was borne over the dam.

A boat manned by one of the railroad men came to her assistance along the rope, and she was lifted into the craft in an unconscious condition.

Several hours later when she recovered consciousness, her first inquiry was for the brave rescuer.

"He had a narrow escape from death, dear," answered her father, who was sitting at the bedside. "It was one of the bravest acts I ever knew a man to do."

"Oh! I am so glad he was not drowned." "Indeed so," said her father. "The water threw him into a deep pool at the foot of the dam, and

the undertow would have caused him to drown had he not been an excellent swimmer. As it was, he kept his head above water until assistance arrived, but he was pretty well played out when they took him from the water. He is even worse exhausted than you are, but the doctor thinks he will live."

After his recovery Howard was invited to the Harvey home to formally meet the girl he had rescued. In a very short time they became fond of each other, and when Archibald Harvey began to suspect the question that would soon be asked him by Howard he rubbed his hands together and said:

"He's the only man I ever met that I think is good enough for her, and I'll be glad to give them a good start in life."

Beverly and Howard became engaged, but had a serious quarrel about something she said concerning his poor financial condition, and Howard left Hopedale.

After arriving in New York Howard decided to go west. It was many months afterward before any one in Hopedale heard from him, then only indirectly. He was in Arizona mining for gold.

In the meantime Archibald Harvey met with financial reverses and Beverly had to seek work in order to pay her living expenses. She had learned telegraphy from Howard Bigony when they were friends, and by application had become very proficient, so that she was given the position of day operator in the Hopedale hotel.

Beverly still loved Howard Bigony and often wondered if she would ever see him again.

One day she heard a familiar voice addressing

the electric bell of the indicator in the hotel clerk's office.

Instinctively, he remembered his old-time telegraphic skill and he resorted to his only means of escape by rapidly spelling out by dots and dashes the words in the office which caused the bell to ring out this message:

"Jim—Three robbers have door locked to get our money and murder me. Get step-ladder, put gun through transom and shoot. Be quick!"

The electric bell near the clerk's desk rang peculiarly for several minutes. Suddenly Beverly sprang to her feet and said:

"Oh, I have deciphered that ringing. Mr. Bigony is in trouble. He is about to be robbed by three men and wants some one to come to his room and fire through the transom at the robbers."

Jim Fellows, the companion of Bigony, who was standing near the door, heard Beverly's remarks and rushed up to the room. When he reached the door he fired two shots over the transom, one penetrating the man who held a revolver over Howard. Then bursting into the door, Jim fought hand to hand with the other two robbers, and two of the robbers were soon secured. The other one, who had covered Howard with his revolver, lay on the floor, with the blood trickling from a serious wound in the back of his head. The ex-telegraph operator, after a searching look at his face, recognized him as Beverly Harvey's companion that long ago day in the boat on the lake—Herbert Fitzmaurice.

Presently there came several men to the assistance of Jim and Howard.

Jim told Howard how Beverly Harvey had de-



"We are nearing the dam," she cried, starting up. "The oars, Mr. Maurice!"

the hotel clerk, and looking up to see who it might be, she beheld Howard Bigony. She wished to speak to him, but thought it best to remain silent.

"Yes," he was saying to the clerk, "I have been out in Arizona mining with Mr. Fellows, and have made good. See this bag? Well, that tells a tale."

No one noticed the dark-faced, evil-eyed man who lounged near the desk, listening to Howard Bigony's remarks, and who went out immediately after closely scrutinizing the bag.

Howard and his companion were shown to their room. Fellows asked Howard to excuse him for a few moments while he went down into the hotel lobby to purchase a magazine.

While his partner was absent Howard Bigony got out his shaving material and was preparing to shave. Rinsing the lather from his eyes he turned and saw a man holding a revolver in his face, another man locking the door and a third searching the room for the bag of money, which Jim Fellows had thrown under the bed.

"Back up against that wall!" commanded the man with the revolver, whose face looked strangely familiar to Howard, and with the muzzle of the weapon staring him in the face, he obeyed.

"Put your hands behind you!" was the next command.

"Keep him there until I find the bag," said the man who was searching the room.

At the same instant Howard's fingers touched behind him in the wainscoting of the wall a little projection, which he recognized as the call button that was connected by wire with the elec-

tronic successive ringing of the electric bell and told them to go to his rescue.

Howard rushed down to the desk of Miss Harvey and threw his arms around her and said:

"Let's forget it all, Beverly. I am so thankful that you saved me."

"I am, too—and I think it is a good thing that you taught me telegraphy, don't you?"

EARLY TIMES IN TEXAS

(Continued from Page Three.)

divisions and marched out under a strong guard. As we passed by some Mexican women who were standing near the main entrance to the fort, I heard them say "pobrecitos" (poor fellows), but the incident at the time made but little impression on my mind.

One of our divisions was taken down the road leading to the lower ford of the river, one upon the road to San Patricio, and the division to which my company was attached, along the road leading to San Antonio. A strong guard accompanied us, marching in double files on both sides of our column. It occurred to me that this division of our men into three squads, and marching us off in three directions, was rather a singular maneuver, but still I had no suspicion of the foul play intended us. When about half a mile above town, a halt was made and the guard on the side next the river filed around to the opposite side. Hardly had this maneuver been executed, when I heard a heavy firing of musketry in the directions taken by the other two divisions. Some one near me exclaimed, "Boys! They are going to shoot

us!" and at the same instant I heard the clicking of musket locks all along the Mexican line. I turned to look, and as I did so, the Mexicans fired upon us, killing probably 100 out of the 150 men in the division. We were in double file and I was in the rear rank. The man in front of me was shot dead, and in falling he knocked me down. I did not get up for a moment, and when I rose to my feet, I found that the whole Mexican line had charged over me, and were in hot pursuit of those who had not been shot and who were fleeing towards the river about 500 yards distant. I followed on after them, for I knew that escape in any other direction (all open prairie) would be impossible, and I had nearly reached the river before it became necessary to make my way through the Mexican line ahead. As I did so, one of the soldiers charged upon me with his bayonet (his gun, I suppose, being empty). As he drew his musket back to make a lunge at me, one of our men coming from another direction, ran between us, and the bayonet was driven through his body. The blow was given with such force that in falling the man probably wrenched or twisted the bayonet in such a way as to prevent the Mexican from withdrawing it immediately. I saw him put his foot upon the man, and make an ineffectual attempt to extricate the bayonet from his body, but one look satisfied me, as I was somewhat in a hurry just then, and I hastened to the bank of the river and plunged in. The river at that point was deep and swift, but not wide, and being a good swimmer, I soon gained the opposite bank, untouched by any of the bullets that were pattering in the water around my head. But here I met with an unexpected difficulty. The bank on that side was so steep I found it was impossible to climb it, and I continued to swim down the river until I came to where a grape vine hung from the bough of a leaning tree nearly to the surface of the water. This I caught hold of and was climbing up it hand over hand, sailor fashion, when a Mexican on the opposite bank fired at me with escopeta, and with so true an aim, that he cut the vine in two just above my head, and down I came into the water again. I then swam on about a hundred yards further, when I came to a place where the bank was not quite so steep, and with some difficulty I managed to clamber up.

(To be continued.)
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THE YELLOW SEA.

Perhaps, if you have ever thought about it at all, you have imagined that the Yellow sea was so called from the yellow races which live about its shores, but this is not the case. This body of water gets its name from the quantities of yellow mud brought into it by the great Yangtze river.

WEALTH.

Wealth is honorable and may be used most blessedly when men regard themselves as being what indeed they are—stewards of it, and not the owners; when they know how to acquire without avarice, and how to spend without grudging.—Archdeacon Farrar.

In a new gun the propelling agent is compressed carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide is contained in a small case that fits into the gunstock, and that holds enough gas for from 100 to 800 shots. Pulling the trigger releases the requisite amount of the gas to propel the shot from the barrel. With small shot the gun has a range of about eighty feet; with bullets a range of about 130 feet.

Making 'Em Bite.

A street car passenger stooped to pick up something from the floor.

"Who has lost a dime?" he asked.

At once half a dozen passengers began fumbling in their pockets, until one of them held out his hand and declared that he had dropped the coin.

"Does it bear the date 1860?" inquired the finder.

"Yes, certainly."

"Is one side rather worn?"

"Just so."

"Here you are, then," said the finder, and handed him a trousers button.

Next Witness, Please!

"Witness, will you please answer my questions a little more plainly?" queried the lawyer, who was cross-examining an elderly German as to the position of the door, windows, etc., in the house where a crime had been committed.

"I will try—I will try," nervously answered the old man.

"Will you describe to the court just how the stairs run in that house?" went on the lawyer.

For a few minutes the German looked puzzled, and bit his nails nervously.

"How ze stairs run?" he interrogated a little dazedly.

"Come, come, my good man! How the stairs run, if you please!" said the lawyer, in an exasperated tone.

"Vell," ventured the witness phlegmatically, "ven I am oopstairs zay run down, and ven I am downstairs zay run oop!"

THE HEART

It isn't the money you make,
It isn't the work that you do,
You can prosper and still be a fake,
You can lie, and be brilliant, too.
And vain are the glory and fame
That shall come from a conquering fight;
None shall joyfully mention your name
If your heart isn't right.

Men are praised not so much for their skill
As they are for the good that they do;
Fame and glory a life will not fill,
For man's wonderful conquests are few.
And the money you make and the fame
Will vanish with you in the dust,
And few will remember your name
If your heart isn't just.

—Edgar Guest in Detroit Free Press.

GRAMPY AND THE FOLKS—Baby Raises the Wind—Release Feb. 23

BY CLARE VICTOR DWIGGINS

