

The San Saba Star

W. D. COWAN, Editor and Prop.

SAN SABA, SAN SABA COUNTY TEXAS, JUNE 21, 1917 — 8 PAGES

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CHEROKEE LOCALS

(By Daffodil)

Miss Georgie Bickley left Saturday for Southwestern University, Georgetown, where she goes to attend the summer session. She was met in Austin by her brother, C. W. Bickley, and will spend the week with her brother before going on to Georgetown.

John Cavaness has a new Ford.

Prof. W. Jeff Wilcox returned from Richland Springs the first of the week, where he had been conducting the song service for the meeting.

Miss Nora Walker returned the first of the week from San Saba, where she had spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Dean.

Rev. C. L. McDonald returned on Wednesday from Dublin.

Dr. J. H. Hamner has returned from East Texas.

Elmer Gray of Oklahoma came in Wednesday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Buck Gray.

Miss Annie Rose left Tuesday for Georgetown where she went to attend the summer session of the Southwestern University. She is a graduate of C. J. C. and by attending summer school there this summer can secure a first grade certificate for four years without examination.

Miss Lucile Barber returned Thursday from Fredonia, where she had been the past week, a guest in the home of Miss Louise Latham.

Prof. J. C. Simons came in Wednesday from Georgia to see about accepting a position as president of the college, as Rev. McDonald had resigned. Prof. Simons was formerly a principal of the C. J. C. and has many warm friends here who welcome him back. While we are glad Prof. Simons is with us again, we sincerely regret that Rev. McDonald must leave us, for it is largely by his untiring efforts that the school has become what it is. He has succeeded in raising the standard of the college, adding on the Freshman course in a University. But his influence will ever be felt by his students, and the best wishes of a host of friends go with him.

Miss Kate Gay arrived Wednesday from S. M. U. where she has been attending school the past term.

Tom Bickley arrived Wednesday from Boerne, where he had been teaching the past term. After closing a successful term of school there he spent a few weeks with his brother C. W. Bickley, of Manor, returning home Wednesday.

W. D. Dougherty and son, Clovis, went to Llano Saturday and returned home in their new Chevrolet.

Mrs. Minnie Boone and daughter, of Dallas, are here visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gray.

Ovie Buster of Valley Springs was in Cherokee Saturday and Sunday visiting friends.

Prof. W. Jeff Wilcox and daughter, Miss Iola, went to San Saba Friday, and from there to Richland.

Mrs. Laura Barber received a message from Coleman Friday stating that her cousin was dead. Mrs. Barber and daughter, Miss Lucile, left Friday for Coleman to attend the funeral. They returned Sunday and were met in San Saba by the following: Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Barber, Mrs. Grimes, Messrs. Luther and Ned Barber.

Mark Sessions went to Harkeyville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bagley and son of Valley Springs were over Sunday, guests in the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bagley.

Mrs. Johnnie Maulsby of San Saba was over Saturday visiting relatives.

The following from Cherokee attended church in San Saba Sunday night: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cox, Misses Daisy and Sally Mae Barke.

T. B. Barton went to Pontotoc Sunday.

Misses Fannie and Nora Walker and J. L. Walker went to Llano Saturday.

John Cavaness went to San Saba Friday.

Dewey Mayes went to San Saba Saturday night.

The following from Harkeyville, were over Sunday, guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bickley: Mr. and Mrs. Will Kelly and sons.

Prof. J. C. Simons preached Sunday morning at the M. E. church.

Sunday night was Children's Day exercises at the M. E. church. The little folks had been ably trained by their teachers, Misses Jessie Mae Ottinger, Stella Gay, and Ada Sims, and each one carried out their part well.

Two especial features of the program were a reading given by Miss Gladys Thomson, and a solo by Miss Alva Kuykendall. The church was beautifully decorated in daisies, the organ being covered with a mass of daisies. The color scheme was green and white.

Miss Ila Hobbs the canning demonstrator, will be here Wednesday, June 20th. All of the ladies are urged to be present at this important meeting.

V. C. McCoy and family have moved to San Saba, so that Mr. McCoy can be there to run the Whit Bros. Garage which he and Mr. E. Walker recently bought.

Misses Rose Barton and Marie Barker were in San Saba last Sunday.

The San Saba Mill & Elevator Co. shipped a mixed car of their products to Lometa Tuesday. And the same day shipped a full car of flour to Brownwood. Every day they are loading wagons and motor trucks for the merchants in the inland towns, and with the retail trade in town that is forcing its men to keep up. The Ed. hot, dry weather.

SHERIFF NEAL TO MARRY.

Bartlett, Texas, June 19.—Announcement has been made at a social function here of the approaching marriage of Miss Maid J. Allen of Bartlett and Edgar T. Neal of San Saba, sheriff of San Saba county. The wedding will be at Georgetown on June 30th.

Miss Allen is a sister of Lee O. Allen of Williamson county. She has been engaged in newspaper work at Bartlett, Granger and Commerce, Texas, for the last few years, devoting a good deal of her time to special edition work.

CHEAPER TO LIVE

There are men who argue that living is high but they might try dying. A living man gets shaved for 15 cents, but a dead man pays \$5, and never kicks. A good overcoat costs \$25, but a wooden one costs \$100. A grave digger will plant potatoes for 25 cents an hour but for planting you he gets five times as much. A carriage to the cemetery will cost you from \$5 to \$20. A brewery will fill your hide to bursting for 75 cents but the embalmer gets from \$15 to \$50 for the same job. Come to think of it, there are lots of things to live for in this world despite the high prices and the contrary weather.—Ex.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ashby and son, Brock, accompanied by Miss Fannie Harber visited in Hamilton Sunday.

CARSON FAMILY REUNION.

When the children are all grown, and have scattered from the home nest and located themselves to their own liking, it is not often then that sister, brother and parent all come together for counsel, or to rejoice that such a meeting is possible. The custom of a family reunion is of more significance to the old parent, who is walking the path which will soon lead to the Great Beyond, than we young men can conceive of, and to know that it is possible for any aged parent to have a gathering of his children at his home once more, while he can talk with them again of their good luck and misfortunes is a pleasure to anyone, though not in any way connected with the family.

Last week in San Saba all the children of Mr. F. M. Carson, of this city, met here by a previous arrangement, and it was then that the heart of this good old man was made to rejoice. And of course, the occasion was one of pleasure to all concerned. Following is a list of the children here for this family reunion:

Mrs. W. H. Meurhead, Springfield, Mo.; D. O. Carson, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank M. Carson, Jr., San Bernardino, Calif.; F. B. Carson, Twin Falls, Idaho; Mrs. G. C. Collins, South Paula California, (only sister of Mr. Carson) J. E. and J. I. Carson and Miss Reba Carson, of San Saba.

WALTERS-CLARK.

At the Methodist Church, in this city, last Friday evening at 7 o'clock, Mr. Joe S. Clark and Miss Fairbel Walters were made man and wife, Rev. Z. V. Liles performing the ceremony.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. G. A. Walters and is held in the highest esteem by a score of friends and acquaintances.

The groom is a popular young business man of this city, and has proven that he is worthy of the best life companion.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for points east, but will return to San Saba soon, and expect to make their home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Garrison and C. D. Heath left the first of the week for a prospecting trip in New Mexico, making the trip via jitney.

D. J. Smith and family went to Llano today, where Mrs. Smith will visit relatives for a while and Mr. Smith will go to San Antonio on business.

TEXAS MILITIA MUST HAVE THE VOLUNTERS

Texas history is rich in romance, deeds of daring and bravery. From a military standpoint the achievements of the Lone Star State stand foremost of the states of the union. The heroic and unselfish deeds of her sons have been written indelibly upon the pages of history. The Alamo, San Jacinto, Goliad, stand as monuments to the patriotism of her people who were willing to die for those principles of liberty and justice. In the war of the states; again in the Spanish-American war, Texans were notable for the part they had in the fight for what they believed to be right.

The time has again come when men must defend the principles of democracy. Both state and nation are calling for aid. Danger threatens. The pall of despotism is stalking through Europe. Texas' young men are needed. The need is as great as when that hero of the Mexican war said "Who will follow Ben Milam to San Antonio?" The people of Texas went with him and won liberty. The young men of the state must answer again as did their forefathers.

The Commander-in-Chief of the state of Texas through Brigadier General John A. Hulen, Commanding General National Guard of Texas now calls upon the people with all the earnestness and all the necessity that prevailed in the fight for independence. The call is for help in order to preserve the richest inheritance ever handed down to mortal men. Nearly 100 years ago it was duty which impelled Travis, Bowie, Crockett, Bonham and Ben Milam to call upon the people for assistance. They endured privations, hardships and gave their lives to preserve the liberty we now enjoy and it is with a full sense of right and duty that the Commanding General now calls upon the young men of Texas to rally around the flag—your flag—our flag—The Stars and Stripes.

Texas needs 12,000 young men. She must have them. The National Guard of the state must be recruited to full war strength. Young men of Texas must maintain the honor of the commonwealth for which their forefathers died. The nation needs men, and soon the federal government will draft such recruits as required. The state of Texas is asking for volunteers. But unless the men of military age enter the ranks of the National Guard of Texas they are subject to draft into the federal service. How much better would it be for them to

enter the guard among homefolks and friends than to enter a company commanded by strangers and made up of strangers?

The officers appointed to the National Guard of Texas for the great work are all competent military men, who have made a life study of military science and every enlisted man who responds to the call of the state will have to do with conscientious men who know duty and will administer to their comforts to the best of their ability at all times. They will not tell the enlisted man to go to, but in the words of Col. Roosevelt "Ask you to come." They are going themselves and to remain at their duties until victory for the cause is won.

Recruits for the guard are now being accepted. Don't wait until you are drafted.

Mrs. E. L. Boyce of Temple, was a week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crawford.

Mark Sessions and Miss Ora Thornton spent Sunday in Lometa with the latter's sister.

Fresh vegetables and everything to go with them at Will Ashby's.

Roger Halden went to Dublin and Comanche Wednesday. He expects to return home Sunday.

Mrs. Roger Halden and children are visiting her father at Algerita this week.

John Russell and children came up Friday, from Lampasas, and spent a few days with homefolks.

Dr. A. L. Taylor and daughter, Mrs. Cooper, of Brownwood, visited in the home of his brother, Dr. H. H. Taylor, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lum Russell and children accompanied their daughter, Mrs. Sparks, to her home at Port Arthur. They went thru the country in their car.

Elton Noble, E. C. Simmons and Bill Ellis were business visitors in Austin the first of the week.

Dr. E. C. Beaumont and children spent the day Sunday in Temple, with Mrs. Beaumont, who is in a sanitarium at that place.

Get the best for less by paying the cash at Will Ashby's.

SALE OF PRIVILEGES

On Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at the Court House, in San Saba, Texas, at 1 O'clock, P. M.

The following privileges will be sold at public auction for the four days and five nights of the Fifteenth Annual Fair and Encampment, to be held July 31st, August 3rd, 1917, at San Saba, Texas, and the Mountain Remnant Brigade Reunion, August 1 to 3, same week.

Bidders are notified in advance that no combinations of privileges will be permitted, and that each stand sold must be maintained and operated separate and apart from any other, and also subject to the rules and regulations of the 1917 catalogue, otherwise the Directors reserve the right to close the concession, forfeit the money paid, and resell the lot or space.

Other privileges or concessions necessary for the wants of the people or that may add to their comfort, convenience or pleasure may be sold but concessions of a questionable nature or of a demoralizing tendency will not be sold. The sale of alcoholic liquors and games of chance are strictly prohibited. No paddle wheels or buy backs.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and successful bidders will be required to sign duplicate contracts showing rights and privileges in detail.

Four (4) cold drink stands.
Three (3) Ice Cream stands.
Three (3) restaurants or lunch stands (No chili or hamburger.)

Four (4) hamburgers.
Three (3) chili and tamales.
Two (2) candy and fruit.
Two (2) melons.
Two (2) cigar and tobacco.
Two (2) Barbecue pits.
One Butcher (fresh meat only.)
Two (2) feed stores.

Two (2) novelty, (not including Confederate or Fair badges or buttons.)

One Peanut and Popcorn.
One Parcels Check.
For further particulars, address, JOHN SEIDERS, Secretary, R. W. BURLESON, Chairman, San Saba, Texas.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 70,000 VOLUNTEERS NOW

Washington, June 20.—By a proclamation issued late this afternoon President Wilson called for seventy thousand volunteers to fill the ranks of the regular army for the war against German autocracy. The week of June 23 to June 30 was designated as "recruiting week."

War department officials are confident the president's call will be very promptly answered and the quota of men required secured without delay.

Let Will Ashby be your grocer.

Edgar T. Neal has returned from a trip to South Texas.

B. R. Long made a business trip to Brownwood last Friday, returning to San Saba Saturday.

One disturbance caused by the high price of living is that it used to cost less to sleep in a hotel than it now costs to camp out.

Sometimes a man is so liberal-minded he will accept anything you offer him.

Our guess is that if our fountain pen had a calf it would starve the poor little bossy to death.

S. H. Walker is in San Antonio on business.

Several farmers and others who assure us they know what they say to be authoritative, give us the information that the corn and small feed crop in San Saba county is a failure this year; that with a good rain last week the crop would have been plenty to care for the needs of this county, but that now it is burned up. Some say that cotton is not hurt yet, while others claim that young cotton cannot make anything. We are in no position to make an estimate on the crops, but hope that everything will turn out a greater yield than prophesied. It is a fact that practically 50 per cent. of the cotton crop in this county is young cotton, and that with the continued dry weather it will surely suffer within a few days. Also it is a well known fact that the continued dry weather has damaged the cotton.

ECONOMY IS THE WORD NOW

Begin at Home, try your home Mill Products. . .

San Saba Maid, extra high patent, per sack	\$2.85
Eagle, high patent, per sack	\$2.45
Meal, per sack	\$1.15
Corn Chop, per sack	\$3.50
Mill Run Bran, per sack	\$2.40
Graham Flour, 12 pound sack	65c

Every Sack Guaranteed or money back. Save money by buying at the

San Saba Mill & Elevator Co.

BRING US YOUR HOGS

LET GOSE

Laundry your Shirts, wash
for your family, do your
Cleaning and Pressing and
there will be

NO REGRETS

SHERIFF'S SALE

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of San Saba—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of San Saba County, on the 25th day of June 1917, by J. H.

Moore, District Clerk, of said Court ordering sale of the land hereinafter described for purpose of partition between plaintiffs and defendants and foreclosing certain liens against plaintiff and against the defendants, Lillie Harris and her minor children,

and costs of suit in a certain cause in said Court, No. 2086, and styled Miss Callie Harris vs. Mrs. Lillie Harris, et als. placed in my hands for service, I, Edgar T. Neal, as Sheriff of San Saba County, Texas, on the 1 day of June 1917, levy on certain Real Estate, situated in San Saba County, Texas, described as follows, to-wit: 189 and 40-100 acres of land out of the W. H. Magill survey No. 25, being the old D. A. Harris homestead of 200 acres less the right of way through said homestead tract of the G. C. & S. F. Railway Co., said land located on the south bank of the San Saba river, 5 miles below the town of San Saba and levied upon as the property of plaintiffs and defendants and that on the first Tuesday in July 1917, the same being the 3rd day of said month, at the Court House door, of San Saba County, in the town of San Saba, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale, I will sell said above described Real Estate at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, as the property of said plaintiffs and defendants.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the San Saba Star, a newspaper published in San Saba County, Texas.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of June 1917.

EDGAR T. NEAL,
Sheriff San Saba County, Texas.

SHERIFF'S SALE

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of San Saba—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of San Saba County, on the 25th day of May 1917, by John H. Moore, Clerk of said Court for the sum of Four Thousand, Three Hundred, Fifty Seven and 28-100 Dollars and costs of suit, under a Judgment and Decree of said Court, in favor of Sarah O. Behrens et als. in a certain cause in said Court, No. 3008, and styled E. P. Bickley et al vs. C. L. Behrens et al., placed in my hands for service, I, Edgar T. Neal as Sheriff of San Saba County, Texas, did, on the 26th day of May 1917, levy on certain Real Estate, situated in San Saba County, Texas, described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of the J. G. Fromme Survey No. 86, and a part of the Fisher & Miller Survey No. 366, and being a part of the south half and a part of the North 1-2 of block 10 of the town of Cherokee, as plotted by D. S. Hanna, except a lot sold by L. C. Kuykendall to J. C. Mitchell, by deed dated October 5th, 1895, out of the N. E. corner of the N. half of said block No. 10, which said premises are fully described in the deed executed by the defendants to plaintiffs, bearing date of August 11th, 1916, as of record in deed records of San Saba County, Texas, Vol. Page and levied upon as the property of E. P. Bickley and wife, M. C. Bickley, and that on the first Tuesday in July 1917, the same being the 3rd day of said month, at the Court House door, of San Saba County, in the City of San Saba, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale I will sell above described Real Estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said E. P. Bickley and wife, M. C. Bickley.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the San Saba Star, a newspaper published in San Saba County.

Witness my hand, this 26th day of May, 1917.

EDGAR T. NEAL, Sheriff,
San Saba County, Texas

A SAN SABA BOY WRITES OF THE LIFE IN ARMY

Ft. Crockett, June 12

My Dear San Saba Friends:
As you probably know I am doing business to some extent with Uncle Sam. On Thursday the twelfth day of April, a few of my comrades and I boarded that Santa Fe "choo-choo" for the army, leaving many friends and loved ones, and probably a few who weren't so friendly.

On the night before as I was slumbering, this little verse came to me: "As I lay on my pillow sleeping, I saw Uncle Sammy weeping, And finally he shouted, With an awful noise, Wake up! you San Saba boys."

Consequently, I'm here because I'm needed. But if any of you young fellows feel that your duty detains you at home a while longer, just buy a Liberty Bond, and call it off. We'll get those "cabbage-heads" as long as you furnish a little dough.

Our first stop was in the little town of Temple where we sat all night, chanting many heart-ringing hymns. We stood it like a bunch of young owls, until we found ourselves in Waco. There we found sweet repose in one of the best inns of the city. Stayed there five days, just long enough to have our features sketched on a few important papers. We went from there to San Antonio. It was here we had a few weeks experience of the life of a recruit.

After some difficulty that night about ten o'clock, we all had our tents and bunks set up in the big middle of Casual Camp.

We were our own boss for two or three days, until we were lined up for the "marking pens" where we received wounds, the scars of which we will carry with us to Abraham's country.

After a few days "scrapping" with those "burr-headed" Africans, trying to get first in the "chow" line, we began to try to soldier a little, when those "Non-Coms." got us in some kind of a rain-bow circle on the field, You may know the little thing opened up, and those awful "pet names" you hear, but "mum" was the word with us, you know.

They finally taught us to left about, to the rear, forward march, and halt. We put up with this dough boy stuff for several weeks, and had begun to think we'd never see anything that looked like a coast or one of those ship-eating guns. But to our joyful surprise, one beautiful Sabbath morning, we were ordered to pack our "hopeless chests" for the city of Galveston. After an inspection around this vicinity, especially the barracks, with all modern conveniences of life, the beautiful gulf, and many other things of interest, that made it twice as nice as paradise, compared with Ft. Sam Houston, that we just called it "Dixieland."

I'll tell you a few of a soldiers duties according to the gospel of Uncle Sam: The most difficult job is what we call "K. P." which means kitchen police, out of each squad room two go on daily, but don't have much to do, just wait tables for the hungry devils, wash dishes, scrub floors, and peel spuds.

The next day, he is room-orderly. He sees that the squad-room is kept spotless, all shoes shined, beds made and in a straight line, and plenty of

3 in 1 oil on our little "hog leg" (Colt)

When our turn comes we have to go on night guard duty to see that no suspicious characters enter the Fort and disturb slumber. The regular drills go on through the day except on Saturday and Sunday. Saturday is inspection day for everything, and Sunday is—well we generally let the ladies have command on that day. They take us to church, Sunday School, and other nice places.

I'll tell you one thing, if you ever join the army try to have the mumps and measles before you enter, for this hospital is war. The reason I know I have made it happy home together with several other comrades the past two weeks or more, but we don't worry about a little thing like a big jaw.

By the time you read this I will be in a position to answer all correspondence, so don't be bashful about writing me a few lines, there'll be no harm done.

Here's hoping there'll be room for little me in San Saba when the war is over.

J. NEWTON ESTEP, JR.

W. H. ADKINS
LAWYER
Notary Public
Lometa, - - - -Texas

Buy your auto casings from Elliskirkpatrick-Harris Co. They can save you money.

LARGE WASTE OF FLOUR.

In connection with the food economy campaign the Department of Agriculture has issued the following statistical statement:

If every one of the country's 20,000,000 homes wastes, on an average, only one good-sized slice of bread a day, weighing about one ounce and containing almost three-fourths of an ounce of flour, the country is throwing away daily over 14,000,000 ounces of flour—over 875,000 pounds—or enough flour for more than 1,000,000 one-pound loaves of bread a day. At this rate there would be a yearly waste of over 319,000,000 pounds of flour—1,500,000 barrels of flour—enough to make 365,000,000 loaves. As it takes flour and one-half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of ordinary flour, this waste would represent the flour from over 7,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Comply with the law—put an Osgood-No Giare Lens on your car. Put on free by the San Saba Service Garage.

County Attorney Bates Cross and County Clerk John Burleson, of Coryell County, were business visitors in San Saba last Saturday.

Fresh home grown vegetables every morning—W. R. Harris.

Don't neglect your account on the first. I need the money. W. R. Harris.

The Star-Spangled Banner

SOLO OR QUARTET.

Francis Scott Key, 1814

1. Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proud-ly we
2. On the shore dim-ly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haugh-ty
3. And where is that band who so vaunt-ing-ly swore That the hav-oc of
4. Oh, thus be it ev-er when free-man shall stand Be-tween their lov'd

halled at the twi-ght's last gleaming, Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the
host in dread si-lence re-pos-es, What is that which the breeze, o'er the
war and the bat-tle's con-fu-sion A home and a coun-try should
home and wild war's des-o-lation; Blest with vic-t'ry and peace, may the

per-ill-ous fight, O'er the ram-parts we watched were so gal-lant-ly
tow-er-ing steep, As it fit-ful-ly blows, half con-ceals, half dis-
leave us no more? Their blood has washed out their foul foot-steps' pol-
heav'n-res-cued land Praise the Pow'r that hath made and pre-served us a

stream-ing? And the rock-ets' red glare, the bombs burst-ing in air, Gave
closes? Now it catch-es the gleam of the morn-ing's first beam, In full
lu-min-ation. No re-tro-grades could we this day see, Where our
ma-jest-ic then con-quer we must, when our cause it is just, And

proof thro' the night that our flag was still there, Oh, say, does that star-span-gled
glo-ry re-act-ed now shines on the stream: 'Tis the star-span-gled ban-ner: oh
ter-ror of flight or the gloom of the grave: And the star-span-gled ban-ner in
this be our mot-to: "In God is our trust!" And the star-span-gled ban-ner in

ban-ner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
tri-umph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
tri-umph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Written by Francis Scott Key, on the night of September 14, 1814, while compelled to watch under the guns of a British ship the bombardment of Fort M'Henry. He watched the flag at the fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until darkness prevented him from seeing it. During the night he watched the bombshells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

We claim that TEXACO GASOLINE gives more mileage.

This claim is proven in countless automobiles, in the motor trucks of large concerns, in thousands of motor boats and service aeroplanes.

You can easily test this claim—

Go to the dealer who displays the Texaco Star—or call up our local agent—

Get a filling of TEXACO GASOLINE, "The Gas with the Go."

THE TEXAS COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Distributing Points Everywhere.

Comfort Chairs

Have you ever noticed the lack of comfortable chairs in some homes? Doesn't it always make you feel that you are not a very welcome guest in such places?

**MAKE YOUR GUESTS
FEEL COMFORTABLE**

Good, big chairs, roomy rockers are not only nice to have, but they are also a blessing to the home. We have many styles to show you.

**WM. KAISER
FURNITURE**

James Flack Joe P. Flack
FLACK & FLACK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
San Saba, Texas
Will practice in all the courts of the state. Notary public in office. Office in court house.

HIGH PRICES OF FARM SEED

The Editor has been having to buy seed to plant and the prices are so unreasonably high, we think the subject should be given some consideration to say the least of it. We have just bought some seed corn at the rate of \$5.60 per bushel, which we think contains some of all varieties of corn grown in Texas. The farmers who raised this corn may have received \$1.00 per bushel for it, and possibly less, and even at \$1.00 per bushel we would like to know who gets the other \$4.60 on each bushel of this corn. We also paid 10 cents per pound for maize and kaffir corn seed, \$5.00 per bushel for cane seed. The farmers sold their surplus maize and kaffir corn on the streets here last fall for \$14.00 to \$20.00 per ton, most of it going for less than one cent per pound; now we are buying it back to plant at 10 cents per pound, or \$200.00 per ton. Somebody has made \$180.00 per ton in the deal. Shake your pocket, Mr. Farmer, and see if you have your part of the rake-off. But the most ridiculous thing about it is, some of the farmers who produce it are now customers of the seed houses WHAT FOOLS WE ARE! If we had the right sort of a warehouse and marketing system, controlled by our State Government backed up by real co-operation among the farmers of Texas, we would not have to tolerate such graft.

We do not fall out with the local dealers, however, nor do we blame him for the high prices, for his profits are probably the smallest among the many middle men standing between the producer and customer. The seed supply is one of the greatest questions for the farmers' consideration, and we invite the discussion of this question by our readers through these columns.—The Farm Educator.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Walker & Burleson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
San Saba, Texas
Will practice in courts of the state. Notary Public.

G.A. Walters Jas. H. Baker
WALTERS & BAKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Loans, Abstracts, Own complete and up-to-date Abstract of Land Titles. Notary Public in Office.
San Saba, Texas

JOHN SEIDERS
Real Estate, Investments, Loans
San Saba, Texas

RECTOR & RECTOR
San Saba, Texas
Land and Loan Agency. Ab-Murray Building.

F. A. BASS

DENTIST
Rooms 14, 15 and 16
Clark Building.
SAN SABA, TEXAS

8 Per Cent Money

Let us make you a 10 year loan with optional payments. Land will double in value before your loan matures.—WALTERS & BAKER.

Carroll & Dickerson

Fresh Meats
Genuine Barbecue Sausage.
Everything neat and clean
West Side Square.

...YOUR TITLE PASSES WHEN WE ABSTRACT AND PERFECT IT. NO DELAY, NO MISTAKES.—WALTERS & BAKER.

MODEL MARKET,

Choice Meats and Sausage.
Polite attention and Prompt Service.
H. W. BOLTON.

FEED STUFFS

Poultry, Eggs, Hides and Beeswas.
Always call on me before you sell.
H. W. BOLTON

WE ARE BETTER EQUIPPED THAN EVER TO ABSTRACT AND PERFECT TITLES. SEE US.—WALTERS & BAKER.

HORSE SHOEING

No. 00 and No 1..... 75c
No. 2's and 3's..... \$1.00
No. 4's and 5's..... \$1.25

PONTON BROTHERS
Harkeyville

How She Won Him

By RICHARD MARKLEY

When Donald Barker had been graduated at college with high honors and came down to Mayside with a Phi Beta Kappa key dangling at his watch chain Evelyn Clarke and I became rivals for his favor. We girls had always considered Evelyn booky, but rather to show off than possessing any depth of knowledge. She, Donald and I were sitting on the porch one morning, I with my crochet work, Donald strumming his mandolin, while Evelyn was holding in her lap a work recently issued on the cave man.

"Mr. Barker," she said, "do you really think that man has lived on the earth hundreds of thousands of years?" "I don't know," replied Donald, still picking away on his mandolin, "having only been here about twenty years myself."

It was plain to any one that he had no desire to air his knowledge, but Evelyn persisted:

"Here's a picture in this book of a bison painted on the wall of a cave. The animal has been extinct for many thousands of years, and yet the picture must have been painted by a man."

"How about the baseball team of your college this year?" I asked him, with a view to changing the subject.

"The best we've had in many years," he said, brightening up at being able to talk on an ordinary subject. "Our fellows have got a new twirler, who is going to develop into a wonder."

Evelyn was turning the leaves of the book, but I noticed that she was looking at the pictures.

"Here's a man," she said, referring to a picture of a primitive man that somebody had built of plaster on a jawbone found in a cave, "who lived not less than 25,000 years ago."

Donald frowned. It was evident that he wanted to get away from heavy subjects and feed on light ones. I, having failed to turn Evelyn from what was going on many thousands of years ago by introducing modern baseball, concluded to try another tack. I didn't know much myself, but I resolved to utilize what I did know.

"Don't you think, Mr. Barker," I said, "that the spectroscope is a wonderful invention?"

He cast a quick glance at me and caught on at once.

"You mean," he said, "that spectral analysis is a remarkably scientific development?"

Evelyn looked blank. She knew no more about a spectroscope than I did and was evidently uneasy lest she should be compelled to display her ignorance.

"What do they do with a spectroscope, anyway, Ev?" I asked.

"What do they do?" she repeated in a patronizing tone, as though she was going to enlighten my ignorance. "Why, they break up a ray of light and in that way find out what the substance that gives out the ray is made of."

"How do they do that?" I asked.

"Why, just as I have said, by breaking up a ray of light."

"But how can they do it that way?" I asked.

She was stumped. I started in to talk of something else, but in a few minutes she interrupted me to say:

"Oh, I remember now. They do it through certain lines that appear on the rainbow of colors from the breaking of the ray."

"How do these lines show it?" I asked.

I had been obliged to learn a short statement of what I was asking her. I didn't understand it, so I was obliged to commit it to memory and repeat it in recitation like a parrot. So I was ready for Evelyn in case she was flunked. She was flunked and owned up with a very bad grace.

"Isn't it something like this?" I asked. "A glowing gas gives out rays of the same refrangibility as it absorbs when light passes through it."

By this time Ev saw that I had crushed her. Donald's hitherto frowning face broke into an uncontrolled smile. I looked demure as a freshman in college sitting at the feet of Gamaliel. Ev colored, then darting a hateful glance at me got up and flounced into the house.

"I don't think she'll try to teach you physics again," said Donald. "That was a pretty compact statement of yours. If Ev had been putting it up me I might possibly have shuffled through to an answer, but I couldn't have made one like that."

"And if you should ask me to illustrate it I would answer, 'Not prepared.'"

My victory over Evelyn was complete. She had tried to attract Donald by a display of knowledge she did not possess. As for me, I was only trying to head her off from subjects that we didn't care to talk upon. But I never could persuade Donald that I was not a very bright girl. If he so chose to think of me it was his affair, not mine. I told him the plain truth, saying that my definition was all Greek to me but he said where there was so much smoke there must be fire.

At any rate, either what he considered my smartness or what he believed to be my modesty quite won him. Since then he has been devoted to me. I confess, however, I am always on the anxious seat for fear that he will discover how shallow I am. But so long as he thinks that my keeping my knowledge to myself arises from a dislike to appear to be showing off I am in no great danger. After our marriage, if he learns the truth, it won't matter.

Charmed by A Laugh

By WARREN MILLER

I was working up a trout stream. It was early summer, and the birds were fitting among the trees that grew on both sides of the brook and united above, forming a complete arch and shade except where the sun threw bits of light between the leaves.

There is a bird—I think it is the thrush, but I am not sure—that continually gives out two notes, the first higher than the second. These two notes were repeated time and again in the trees above me and came from a distance. They were very musical, and I loved to hear them. In short, they put the finishing touch on a perfect morning.

Suddenly there came one of these brief songs, not from above, but apparently from the other side of trees beyond which I knew there was a road, though I could not see it. I was in doubt whether the sound proceeded from a bird or a human being and, if from a human being, whether it was an imitation of the bird or whether it was one of those short laughs that may come from a child or a girl while conversing and something pleasing or funny is said.

Hearing voices approaching, I became more interested in the song than the trout, and, wading to dry ground, I went up the bank a short distance and, craning my neck, caught sight of a bevy of girls passing down the road. I could see only their backs, but by their figures and their light tread I knew they were young. I caught only a glimpse of them before they were hidden by the trees, but in another moment I heard again those two melodious notes. I knew that they came from one of these girls and were a response to some facetious remark.

We are grownup children. A child will chase a butterfly, but will be turned aside by a gray squirrel. I had been intent on fish, but my interest in them had been suddenly turned by two musical notes of the human voice. Imagination stepped in and constructed the girl. I pictured her fair, of a happy disposition and altogether lovely. I wanted to haul in my line, put away the fly and go after that girl. If I did I would have to appear before her in khaki suit and rubber boots to my thigh. If I did not I would probably lose her forever. I decided upon immediate action. My reel clicked for a few moments; then putting my rod under my arm and catching up a few trout I had hooked I climbed the bank and set off down the road.

I was too late. I did not catch the girls I had seen passing. Where they had gone I could not discover. But a short distance from my point of departure I came to one of those country inns where guests abound in July and August and are deserted the rest of the year. On the porch were a great many persons, old and young, among them several girls, but I did not notice any feminine group such as I had indistinctly seen. However, it seemed to me that quite likely they belonged here; that they had been for a tramp and, having returned, had gone inside. If this hypothesis were not correct they must have flown up and away in the air. I could readily conceive of the girl with the bird notes doing so.

It is singular that a man with many attractive women to choose from should set so much store by one he has never seen, but has been attracted to by nothing more than a couple of flute-like notes emanating from her throat. It goes to show that the imaginary is stronger than the real. Be this as it may, I resolved to leave the hotel where I was stopping and take up my abode at the place I hoped to find my imaginary idol. Returning to my quarters, I got into more presentable apparel and the same afternoon rode down to the inn.

One of the first things I did was to make inquiries whether there was a girl in the house who laughed as a bird sang. The question was well calculated to make me ridiculous, and it was not long before I was known as the man who was hunting for a girl with a birdlike laugh. Having been presented to several ladies sitting together on the porch, I asked my question. One of the group remarked to the others, "That must be Annette Thurston. I've noticed that little laugh of hers, and now that my attention has been called to it there is something birdlike in it."

Though all the group knew Annette Thurston, no other of them had noticed what was so attractive to me.

As soon as the young folks in the house learned that the girl I was looking for might be Annette Thurston she was informed that a man had fallen in love with her laugh and was hunting for her. A young fellow of seventeen came for me and took me to her for an introduction.

Naturally the meeting was a trifle embarrassing. Miss Thurston, who found herself the center of a bantering circle, blushed, but I noticed that she looked at me as an object of interest. The boys and girls ran away, and I, throwing off my embarrassment, reassured myself and began a conversation.

I took up my quarters at the hotel and paid much attention to Annette Thurston. At first she was rather shy of me on account of the fun poked at her by the other young people, but I was not long in winning her love.

All this happened years ago. I am now known as the man who married his wife so that he could always hear her laugh.

How little romance most persons have in theirs!

PURCHASERS—LIBERTY BONDS

Following is a complete list of the persons purchasing liberty bonds in San Saba:

- City National Bank
- T. A. Murray
- T. A. Murray, jr.
- Mrs. Grace H. Murray
- Miss Ethel E. Murray
- Wiley B. Murray
- Edith and Robert Rich
- R. W. Burleson
- C. H. Hearson
- A. Horton
- J. W. Longley
- Simmons & Gosch
- Jas. A. Sloan
- Wm. H. Taylor
- E. A. Murray
- S. W. Walker
- Jno. F. Campbell
- U. M. Sanderson
- Uluth Sanderson
- J. T. McConnell
- Lucy Walker
- J. A. Sloan
- F. F. Edwards
- May W. Holman
- Alex Casbeer
- Cordelia Burleson
- David S. Bodziner
- Dr. E. C. Beaumont
- P. C. Sloan
- J. R. Ellis
- O. D. Kirkpatrick
- W. H. Kimbrough
- Geo. B. Clark
- Joe S. Clark
- Dr. G. A. Wilson
- W. S. Sanderson
- Jno. H. Martin
- W. B. Biggs
- R. A. Brite
- Mrs. Mary C. Dimmitt
- Mrs. J. C. Campbell
- First National Bank
- Z. V. Liles
- Mrs. S. G. May
- B. C. May
- I. N. May
- E. E. Risien
- J. T. Hardy
- Mrs. J. B. Longley
- Vivian Rich
- Lillian Rich
- Mrs. Alice Brown
- H. W. Bolton
- B. D. D. Greer
- J. Harris Walters
- Leah Mosley
- Wilson Mosley
- J. T. Canipe
- Joe C. Turner
- Wm. Archie Woods
- G. A. Walters, Jr.
- W. N. Rylander
- Guy Risien
- J. K. Rector, Jr.
- W. A. Martin
- Lum Hayden
- R. G. Halden
- Billie Dean, Jr.
- Mrs. Adda Ward
- Robt. M. Ward
- Mrs. Doris Oliver
- Arthur J. Hill
- Mrs. L. E. Hicks
- S. Eugene Harber
- Mrs. W. H. Taylor
- Mrs. E. E. Sloan
- R. C. Maxwell
- Miss Amy E. Sloan
- Miss Tom V. Sloan
- Miss Laura R. Sloan
- John Lavine
- Robert Sloan
- John Sloan
- Mrs. R. C. Sloan
- Paul Sloan
- A. B. Kirkpatrick
- T. E. Gaines
- E. E. Fagg
- R. R. Low
- Dofflemeyer Bros.
- W. C. Dofflemeyer
- Temple Bowen
- W. H. Hinyard
- Gordon Mackey
- F. A. Bass, Jr.

Comply with the law—put an Os-good-No-Glare Lens on your car. Put on free by the San Saba Service Garage.

FOR SALE—Studebaker buggy and set of harness, in good condition. See W. A. Dickerson, at Southwestern Telephone Co.

Ellis-Kirkpatrick-Harris Co. has a new supply of Art Squares. See them.

You had better try one of our dinners—at the Farmers' Restaurant—they are fine.

Comply with the law—put an Os-good-No-Glare Lens on your car. Put on free by the San Saba Service Garage.

POSTED—My pastures are posted and the public is hereby given notice not to hunt fish or in any way trespass on same. H. H. Doran.

We serve short orders in apple pie order at the Farmers' Restaurant.

Phone your orders early and you will get your groceries early. W. R. Harris.

GEO. W. BROOKS LIVERY STABLE

Good Fresh Teams—ring us day or night. Transfer line in connection.

WE MEET EVERY TRAIN.

Hear poor "Butterfly" on the Victrola, at the Corner Drug Store.

S. E. KELLEY

FIRE

INSURANCE

Office Over Quality Corner

J. L. DAILEY

DENTIST

Office up stairs west side of Square.

SAN SABA, TEXAS.

Do not make wife prepare a meal this hot weather when you can eat at Calloway's much cheaper.

SAN SABA STAR

W. D. Cowan Editor
R. R. Truly Manager

Entered in the Postoffice at San Saba Texas, as second class mail

Subscription Rates
One Year \$1.00
Six Months50

In the discussions to "take the University out of politics," it would be a good idea for the alumni to try and reduce the number of student candidates for the Legislature. We understand that there were about one hundred students and ex-students who were candidates for the Legislature last year. Was this a coincidence, or a premeditated attempt on the part of the friends of the University to "take it out of politics?"

A bale of cotton, with the seed, is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars. Undoubtedly this country will decline to go to ruin this year.—Dallas News.

That would be all right if the fellow who produced the cotton got the \$125.00, but he don't. The fellow who bought it from the farmer gets the margin. Two months ago onions sold for 15 cents per pound—just as soon as the onion crop was harvested and in the hands of the producer, the price dropped to 6 pounds for 25 cents

We stood in the lobby of the local postoffice Saturday and saw a man count out \$18.15 in silver, in denominations from a nickle to one dollar pieces, buy a money order and put it into an envelope addressed to a mail order house, upon which was printed the address of that firm under which were the words: "America's greatest bargain center" or words to that effect. That man was probably ordering some merchandise which he could have bought at home, and doubtless would have done so had he seen the same worded ad for a local merchant in the columns of the Star. This mail order business will never be eliminated until the small town merchant sees that he can get the business that is going out of this town and community by the persistent use of advertising space in the home paper.

A MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY—THE REASON WHY.

"There is a reason" says an extensive advertiser, and we find it a fact. The Dallas News, Houston Post, and San Antonio Express carry each day "comments of the State press on the University matter," and it is usually what one of the above trio of papers say in regard to it. And here is the reason, as Governor Ferguson gave it in his San Angelo speech:

"I don't want to be misunderstood when I say that the papers are fighting me; the Dallas News, because I refused to reappoint a former member of their editorial staff to a high political office; the San Antonio Express is fighting me because I made them pay \$7,500.00 in cold cash, and also made them retract what they had said about myself; and the Houston Post is fighting me because I refused to appoint two members of their editorial staff. "If there is a reporter here, I want him to be sure and get it as I said it."

TEMPLE MIRROR REFLECTIONS.

When a school boy makes a mistake he spits on his coat-sleeve and rubs it off the blackboard, but when a grown up man makes a mistake he just lies about it.

Some men claim that the high cost of living keeps them broke, but perhaps I Blewitt of San Antonio will tell you that it was the constant call of the kieggle that got his roll.

We are doing our bit—helping to conserve the egg-supply of the nation by not eating any of the chickens.

Morover there are a whole lot of people in this world who roar that are not lions.

Emma Goldman says that she expects to organize a league of 50,000 young men who will refuse to be conscripted. If there weren't so many jails in the country and if Emma wasn't so blooming ugly, we would have a whole lot more faith in her carrying out the threat.

There is a good deal of trouble in the world that cannot be attributed to a generous quantity of liquor. There are those who have trouble trying to get it.

The day after registration marriage licenses fell off in Chicago wonderfully. Only about a third the usual number took out permits to fight at home.

It was little Johnnie's first visit to Temple and he had often seen where a snake has shed its hide, that is why he looked at a beautiful net dress in a show window and asked: "Ma, what kind of an animal shed that?"

A man might not have but one shirt with deckle-edged cuffs, but he is al-



These Madame Testeau Roses Won Second Prize in the Seattle Flower Show.

ways sure to have that one on if he meets an old friend from back at home.

Some of the "Professahs" in the Research Division of the University have discovered that Mohair grows to a greater length on a healthy Angora billy goat than it does on a neglected armadillo.

SAVE THE UNIVERSITY.

Murphy Townsend, a loyal member of the University of Texas Alumni, presented a resolution to the convention of friends of higher education Saturday which provided that no candidate for public office be permitted to address the meeting. Good for Mr. Townsend. We are glad too, to note that the convention adopted the resolution. Higher education has no room for politicians. If it is to be saved in Texas the office-seekers will not do the saving. Their chief interest is to save themselves. This is a safe prediction: If the professional politicians get control of the University organization that institution will be closed all winter.—Dallas Times-Herald.

That was a downright shame to choke off the flow of oratory that some of the candidates were loaded with. It was the basest kind of ingratitude. They ought to have at least let some of them shed a little bit of "B-L-U-D."

GIVING ADVICE

A woman there was and she wrote for the press (As you or I might do,) She told how to cut and fit a dress, And how to stew many a savory mess But she never did it herself, I guess, (Which none of the readers knew)

Oh, the hour we spent and the flour we spent, And the sugar we wasted like sand, At the behest of a woman who never had cooked (And now we know that she never could cook,) And did not understand.

A woman there was, and she wrote right fair, (As you or I might do,) How out of a barrel to make a chair, To be covered with chintz and stuffed with hair. 'Twould adorn any parlor and give it an air (And we thought the tale was true.)

Oh, the days we worked and the ways we worked, To hammer and saw and tack, In making a chair in which no one would sit, A chair in which no one could possibly sit, Without a crick in his back.

A woman there was, and she had her fun (Better than you and I,) She wrote recipes, and she never tried one; She wrote about children—of course she had none— She told us to do what she never had done (And never intended to try.)

It isn't to toil and it isn't to spoil, That brims the cup of disgrace— It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans (A woman who never had cooked any beans) But wrote and was paid to fill space. —Carolyn Wells in the Bookman.

Get the habit—beat the high cost of living by trading with Will Ashby.

A BUNCH OF RATHERS.

"I like to sing this little tune, So everyone will know, I'd rather be knee-deep in June Than be knee-deep in snow." —Youngtown Telegram.

"I'd rather be knee-deep, I think, In snow and slush and wet, And have a little, good old chink, Than be knee-deep in debt." J. M. L.—Houston Post.

"What's snow or debt, I'd like to know? I don't mind them a bit; I'd rather be knee-deep in life Than just tip-toe-ing it." Denton Record-Chronicle.

"I'd rather be knee-deep, I know, (I know I would, by Heck,) In debt, or wet, or slush, and snow, Than be up to my neck." —Exchange.

Jesse P. Sewell, president of the Abilene Christian College, Abilene, was a business visitor in San Saba today.

SAN SABA SERVICE GARAGE

REAL SERVICE AT A REASONABLE CHARGE

Electric Starter, Lights, Storage Battery work our specialty. We weld anything weldable with our latest improved Oxo Acetylene welder. Also remove carbon with Oxygen gas, very best process.

Springs for all cars in stock. High grade tires, sundries and accessories. High grade Supreme Auto Oil 60c per gallon, "put in" 1 qt. 15c. Veedal at 80 per gal.

Remember we have enroute a full stock of the fully approved Osgood Non Glaring Head Light Lens, these lens improve your lights wonderfully, as well as eliminate all the glare. Price \$3 to \$3.75.

PUT ON FREE

WHOOPIING COUGH

In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectoration easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes, "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm."

Home grown berries every day. W. R. Harris.

Road to Happiness.

Be amiable, cheerful and good natured and you are much more likely to be happy. You will find this difficult, if not impossible, however, when you are constantly troubled with constipation. Take Chamberlain's Tablet and get rid of that and it will be easy. These tablets not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Simmons, Misses Alice Lewis and Lewis Thorntorn motored to Brady Sunday.

Every deal a square deal at the New Cash Store—Will Ashby, prop.

Alpha Lodge No. 204. I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning brethren are cordially invited to meet with us. I. T. Brumbelee, Noble Grand. John Seiders, Secretary.

San Saba Lodge No. 612. A. F. and A. M.

Regular Meeting Saturday night on or before each Full Moon.

W. H. Hinyard, W. M. T. A. Gose, Secretary.

Everything in season—the price in reason—at the New Restaurant—Jno. Calloway, proprietor.

Ross' Dead Quick Spray kills mites and fleas. Corner Drug Store.

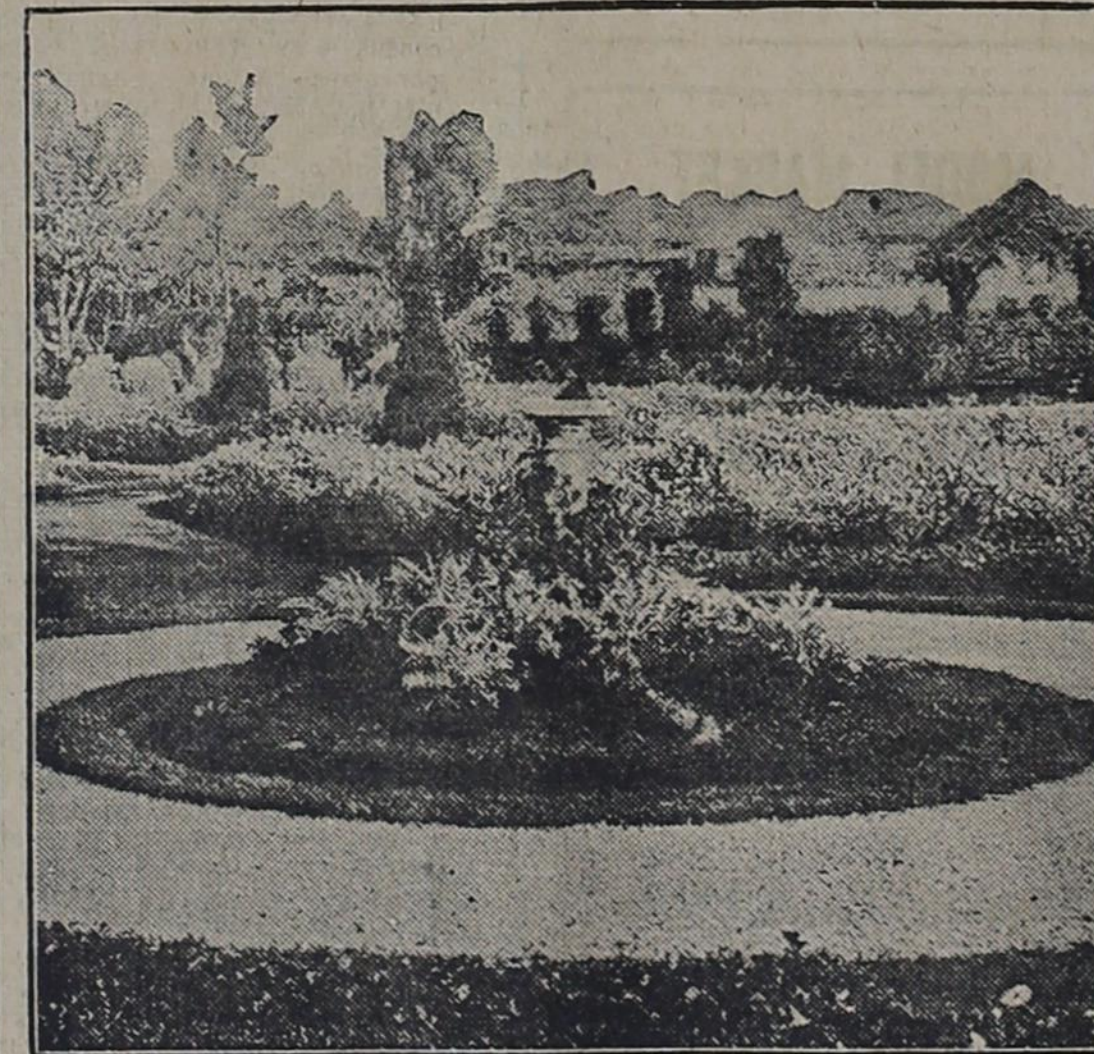
Everything neat and clean at the New Restaurant—John Calloway.

"Pearl of the Army" every Friday night at the Majestic—5c and 10c.

It's not Calloway & Hartley any longer—it's John Calloway now—call to see me—and get something to eat.

Money to loan—any amount from \$100.00 to \$1,000,000.00 Low rates of interest on large amount. Knight Rector, Jr.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL
Flowers and Shrubbery
Their Care and Cultivation



A Beautifully Thought-Out Garden.

for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

White Cake 10c.
White Liquid 10c.

Looks Better
Lasts Longer
Easy to use
Best for Shoes

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF NEW YORK INC., BUFFALO N. Y.

"S-O-M-E Doughnut!"

"Any time you want real goodies use Calumet Baking Powder! My mother uses it—she's tried all others—she's learned her lesson—now she sticks to Calumet."

"Unequaled for making tender, wholesome, light bakers. Wonderful leavening and raising qualities—uniform results. Mother says Calumet is the most economical to buy—most economical to use. Try it at once!"

Received Highest Awards
New Cook Book Free—See Slip to Pound Can

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

Cheap and big can Baking Powders don't save you money, Calumet does—it's pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

INSURANCE

IS A WONDERFUL WORD!

Let me Insure you against paying high prices for that new dress while I am selling AT

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

I am going to close out all of my colored voiles, Novelty colored voiles, Organdies, Batistes and lawn at 20 per cent discount. I would be very glad for you to come and look over our line of the above goods, and see how very cheap you can buy a beautiful new dress.

J. C. CAMPBELL
THE SPOT CASH STORE

Greater Values were never offered

The merchandise offered in this sale is now absolutely correct in style and made according to the usual high standard of wearing apparel, furthermore the prices are exceptionally low.

What a saving for many people who would dress correctly and well at little expense. It is in taking advantage of sales like this that careful people are enabled to add fresh garments to their wardrobes out of the accrued savings.

The Famous Bargain Store

Abstracts made promptly, accurately, reasonably. Knight Rector, Jr.



W. W. DARBY

THE BEST KNOWN, BEST LIKED, BEST BOOKKEEPING TEACHER IN TEXAS
Is Now Teaching Bookkeeping in Draughon's Practical Business College at Dallas, "The City of Good Positions."
At no other time in the history of Texas has business been better or positions more plentiful.
Combined Bookkeepers and Stenographers are as staple in business at Dallas as sugar and coffee in a grocery store.
THAT'S WHY TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS may enroll NOW, pay one-half of tuition down and hold the balance to be paid out of salary at 10 per cent of amount received each month after we secure for them A GOOD POSITION.
Board, including everything except laundry, \$15.00 to \$18.00 per month, or it may be earned before and after school hours.
Our Mr. Darby, Mr. Lacy, Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Jcy, Mr. Earthman, Mr. Reed, Miss Cloud and Mr. Weaver constitute unquestionably the strongest commercial school faculty in the entire Southwest.
If interested, write, wire or phone today DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
1405 1/2 Commerce St. Dallas, Texas

Bring us your produce—highest market price in cash.—W. R. Harris.

Wet Weather Sale

Laces, Ribbons, Middys, Skirts, Hats, Shirts, Hoseiery, Ties, Kool Suits, Hat Suits, Dress Goods, Ready to wear for the ladies. Will appreciate your trade.

T. C. HENRY

The Farmers' Restaurant is the place for cold drinks, candies, cigars.

Ross' Dead Quick Spray kills mites and fleas. Corner Drug Store.

Fresh home grown vegetables every morning—W. R. Harris.

HAS A GOOD OPINION OF CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold anything that beat them," writes F. B. Tressey, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial.

In any amount. Ranch loans a specialty. Vendor's lien notes bought. Rate of interest depending on security. Quick action.

W. V. DEAN, Agent.

CHOLERA MORBUS

This is a very painful and dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood someone has died from it before medicine could be obtained or a physician summoned. The right way is to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house so as to be prepared for it. Mrs. Charles Enyeart, Huntington, Ind., writes: "During the summer of 1911 two of my children were taken sick with cholera morbus. I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it gave them immediate relief."

MONEY!

I have some local money to lend on first class real estate security, at 8 per cent. See me at once. No red tape, no delay. First come, first served. Knight Rector, jr.—office over Sullivan, Biggs & Hinyard, San Saba, Texas

SOUR STOMACH

This is a mild form of indigestion. It is usually brought on by eating too rapidly or too much, or of food not suited to your digestive organs. If you will eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, eat but little meat and none at all for supper, you will more than likely avoid the sour stomach without taking any medicine what ever. When you have sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid digestion.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?

II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,600,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,600,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent., that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.
2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.
3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.
4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.
5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy.

Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42 1/2 per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$532,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent. or at most to 40 per cent. and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Conclusion.

The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

- (1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.
- (2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.
- (3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.
- (4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.
- (5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.
- (6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.
- (7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.
- (8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unproductive taxes, the vexatiousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up herewith:

- (1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.
- (2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.
- (3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.
- (4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.

THRIFT MEANS READINESS

The days of life do not always run smoothly. Adversity snaps at the heels of prosperity and sometimes bites-bites hard. Wages are not always high or work always plentiful. Health does not always stay at high tide. Sometimes it ebbs. If you have been caught short before, you surely do not intend to be caught short again. Make THRIFT a habit. You can start a Savings Account with as small an amount as a Dollar.

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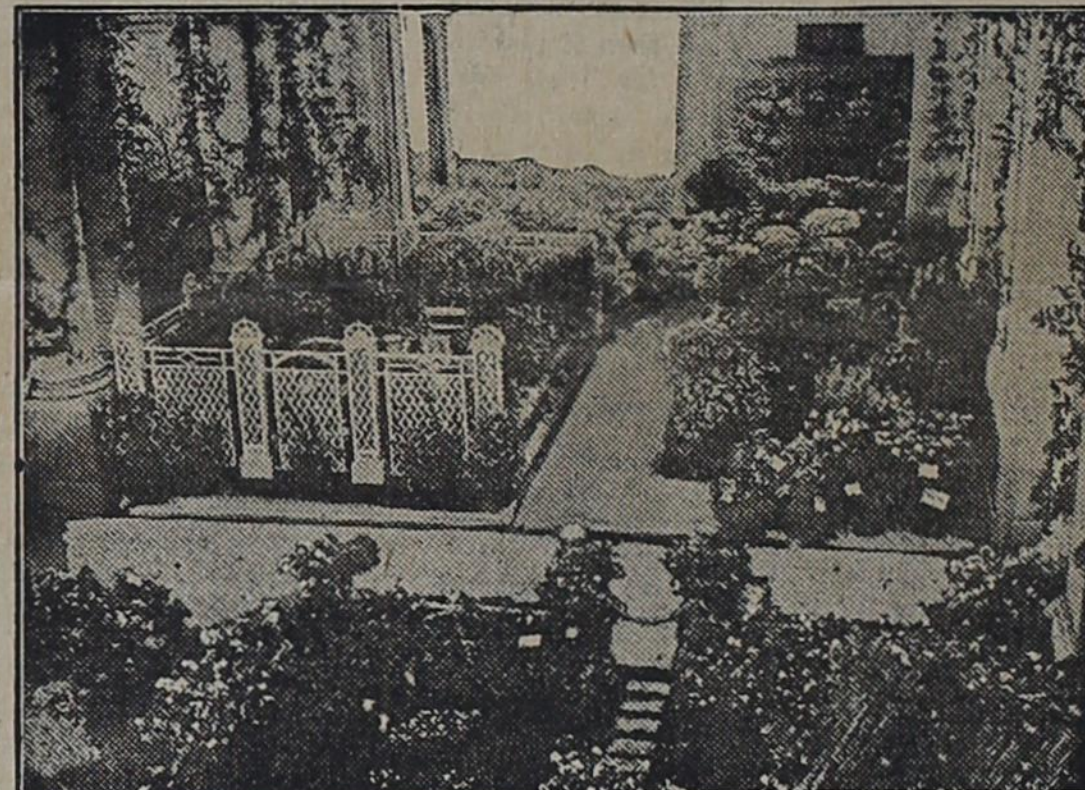
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THE ARMY OF FOOD SERVICE

The following receipts for saving the food supplies of the county are furnished by Miss Ila M. Hobbs, Capt. in U. S. Army of Food Service, and are published by the live business men of San Saba for the information and use of the housewives wherever this paper goes. The business men are paying for this page for your assistance and when you come to do your trading you are asked to kindly remember those who have enlisted and are spending their good money to help along in this work which is called for by President Woodrow Wilson

These receipts may be clipped and pasted in your cook book, or kept handy, and you can refer to them for a number of years when the time comes to save the products of your toil and labor.

The war, the drouth, the high cost of living---everything---calls upon the people to conserve to the utmost all kinds of food products this year.

CANNING, PRESERVING AND PICKLING PEACHES

Recipe A.

Take firm ripe peaches, place in a wire basket or square of cheese cloth, blanch by lowering for 15 seconds into water below boiling (about 180 degrees F.) Dip into cold water after blanching to make firm.

Peel, stone and pack in jars and cover with a syrup made by boiling together 1 3-8 pounds of cane sugar to 1 quart of water. Process 15 minutes. Use quart jars. (If No. 3 cans are used, they should be exhausted 3 minutes.

Canned Peaches (Glucose)

Recipe B.

Follow directions above, using the following syrup: 1 1-4 pounds of cane sugar, 3-8 pounds of crystal white Karo, 1 pint of water. Heat until sugar is melted and pour over peaches. Process 15 minutes. Quart jars.

Peaches—Lye Peeling

If properly used, peeling with a hot lye solution is not injurious and is more economical and sanitary.

Place the peaches in scalding water for 20 seconds to blister or cauterize the surface. They are then dipped into boiling lye solution for 20 seconds. The lye solution should contain about 1-4 pound of concentrated lye to each gallon of water. From this solution they are dipped into a second bath of about 1-9 of a pound of lye to a gallon of water. The fruit is then sprayed thoroughly with water, or washed through at least four waters, to remove all traces of lye and the peels. Owing to the variation in the strength of lye obtainable, a small amount of the solution should be made and tested before the season opens.

As tin cans have been ordered for this county, the following directions for canning in tin will be useful:

PREPARATION FOR CANNING IN TIN

Making Flux—Put some commercial hydrochloric (muriatic) acid into a glass or crockery vessel (not metal) add strips of sheet zinc until no more can be dissolved. To this add an equal quantity of water. Label this "Flux" and use carefully. When canning, have one vessel (a can will do) with enough flux in it to clean the tools. Keep separately in a glass bottle the quantity to be used in sealing cans.

Cleaning and Tinning the Steel and Copper—It is of first importance to have the capping steel and tipping copper in good condition. These may need to be rubbed with coarse sandpaper or on a soft brick to smooth them, or the steel may have to be filed to take the rust off. In the latter case care must be taken to keep the edge of the steel true. Both the capping steel and the tipping copper must be kept tinned or coated with solder to make the solder flow evenly when sealing. Have ready in a can a handful of sal ammoniac mixed with a few pieces of solder. Heat the already smoothed capping steel or tipping copper until almost red hot, dip into the flux, then into the sal ammoniac, and solder, turning it about and rubbing until bright and well coated with solder. Then dip into flux again.

Preparation of vegetables—In se-

curing a fine quality, much depends upon having the vegetables or fruit absolutely fresh, crisp, and clean, and kept cool. All surroundings and utensils should be spotlessly clean, and all operations from beginning to end of any lot of canning should be carried on as rapidly as possible. A good slogan is "one hour from field to the can." First have cans and lids thoroughly washed and scalded. Sort and grade the fruit, discarding the defective, and use together those of the same size. Use only uniformly well ripened products. Only young, tender, quickly grown vegetables retain their flavor when canned.

STEPS TAKEN IN CANNING IN TIN

1. Sorting and grading fruit or vegetables, washing, peeling, etc.

2. Scalding, peeling and coring (for tomatoes.) Put into trays and lower into boiling water for one minute. Remove at once to prevent cooking. Plunge into cold water to make the fruit firm, and peel promptly. In tomato peeling use a slender pointed knife to cut out the core and be careful not to cut into the seed cells. Keep the tomatoes whole when possible.

3. Blanching consists of plunging the vegetable or fruit into boiling water for a short time. Use a wire basket or cheese cloth square for this. The blanch gives a more thorough cleaning, removes the strong odor and flavor from certain kinds of vegetables, improves the texture, and insures a clearer liquor. It also shrinks the fruit or vegetable and makes it more flexible. A full pack is then more easily made. The time required for blanching varies with the state of maturity. Beans should be blanched until tender enough to bend without breaking. Peaches will pack better if quickly blanched by lowering for 15 seconds into water below boiling (about 180 degrees F.) The same blanch will make the hard varieties of pears pack better and give them a more transparent appearance; and used for cherries will prevent splitting and cracking. Spraying fruit with cold water after blanching will make it firmer. Frequently it is well to put the vegetables into cold water for an instant after blanching to make more crisp.

4. Adding brine, sirup, or water—After filling to within 1-4 inch of top, shake the can gently to displace all air within it. Clean and wipe the groove around the opening.

5. Fluxing and capping.—Apply the flux carefully around the groove, making sure that none of it enters the can. Use a small brush or cord, or little mop made by tying a piece of clean white cloth around the end of a small stick. The flux is used to make the solder adhere to the tin. Apply the clean, hot capping steel, holding the cap in place with the center rod; while you lower the steel, turn it steadily until the solder flows. Hold the rod firmly and lift the steel with a sudden twist to swing the melted solder around the groove evenly.

6. Exhausting—Place the cans in trays and lower into boiling water to within 1 inch of the top to drive the air out of the cans. Let them stay the shortest possible time necessary to drive out the air. Ordinarily three minutes is enough, and the tempera-

ture need not again reach boiling before cans are taken out. Frequently, exhausting is done at 180 degrees F. Exhausting is necessary. If omitted, the air left in the can expands, causing it to bulge. The can may not resume normal shape again, or if it does and is exposed to a warmer temperature it may again expand, giving the appearance of a "swell." Furthermore, the presence of air may cause the tin to dissolve more readily and enter into the food. Exhausting is required of canning club members.

7. Tipping—Close the small hole in top of the can immediately after exhausting. Apply flux as for capping, and use a little wire solder to close the hole. This makes a neat tip.

8. Processing—Boil the cans which have been exhausted and tipped to sterilize the contents. Have the water boiling vigorously when the cans go in. Lower cans slowly under the water and look out for any showers of bubbles from a can. These show that it leaks at the point from which the bubbles come and must be taken out and resoldered. Begin counting time when the water first boils after immersing the cans. Keep it boiling constantly. In intermittent processing, the vegetable is processed for one hour on each of three successive days. The time is sometimes reduced to two days with beans. It is not possible to state the shortest time which may be used safely, because of the varying conditions.

9. Cooling—Cool all canned products as quickly as possible to stop the cooking, which breaks down the fruit and injures the flavor and color. Plunge the cans into very cold water immediately, especially when processing intermittently. Never stack cans close together until entirely cold.

PREPARATION FOR CANNING IN GLASS

Jars—The glass-top jar with wire clamp is the best type of jar for use in intermittent processing. If products are to be sold, a good commercial jar is necessary. Commercial jars when purchased in gross quantities are cheaper than household jars and can be purchased in appropriate size for each product. A 10 or 12 ounce jar with glass top and screw rim can be satisfactorily used for preserves, jams, pickles, etc. Another good type of commercial jar is one with hermetic cap and can be had in different sizes for various products. A 4-ounce size is suitable for individual service, a 10-ounce size for general use.

Assemble all supplies and utensils such as jars, new rubbers and lids, wooden spoons, paddle, one-half pint measuring cup, measuring spoons, paring knives, sugar, salt, soda, etc., in a clean, convenient place in which to work.

STEPS TO BE TAKN IN CANNING IN GLASS

The steps 1, 2, 3, under "Canning in Tin," are also to be followed when packing in glass. Sterilize jars by placing them in a vessel, side down, covering with cold water, bringing to a boil and boiling for 15 minutes.

The keeping of canned food depends upon two fundamental principles: (1) Thorough sterilization

and (2) proper sealing. To fail in either of these is to lose the product.

If you have not a steam pressure canner you can keep fruit and vegetables by the intermittent process. This process is cooking one hour each day for three successive days.

Let your slogan be: "Waste not, want not." Save every bit of food. Also, use as far as possible fresh food on your table this summer and conserve the staples.

Start your vinegar barrel now while you are canning. There is no reason why every family should not make its own vinegar and save that forty cents a gallon that it costs to buy sugar with.

To Make Your Own Vinegar

Scald a wooden or stone vessel—a wooden cask or stone churn with open top. Into the vessel pour raw peelings, cores and trimmings from your fruit and almost cover with soft pure water. With potatoe masher or bottle crush or bruise until juice is pressed out. Add sugar, molasses or honey or a mixture of all. Wash out syrup cans, jam jars, jelly glasses, etc., and pour into vinegar jar. Tie cloth over top to keep gnats away and still give air. Vinegar must have air. Leave standing at a temperature of 70 or 90 degrees F. and allow to ferment. A small piece of yeast cake hasten fermentation. Wild currants, algerita berries, green grapes and yellow tomatoes make excellent vinegar. Get busy with the vinegar and have it well under way by the time we have the Drying and Brining Demonstration.

Do not spend much time making jelly and preserves now. Can your fruits and make the sweets next winter when you have to have a fire so much anyway. Spend your time now putting up vegetables—the absolute necessities for your table.

Glass jars can be used in the intermittent process or in the steam pressure canner.

CANNED BEANS

Select young tender beans and blanch from 3 to 8 minutes. Place in jar and shake to pack them and use all your space. Fill jar to the neck with beans then fill with water and put one teaspoonful of salt in top of each jar. Put top on loosely and process one hour each day for 3 successive days in hot water or process 60 minutes with 5 lbs pressure or 30 minutes with 10 lbs. pressure in steam pressure canner. When steam pressure is used only one cooking is necessary. This is because cooking under pressure is at such high temperature that all bacteria can be killed at one time. Nearly all vegetables without acid may be canned as beans.

SQUASH

Boil squash tender and pack into jars. Proceed as for beans.

TOMATOES AND OKRA

Dry most of your okra but put up some as a soup mixture for variety. Use 1-3 okra and 2-3 tomatoes. Process 40 minutes with steam pressure or 2 hours in hot water.

GREENS

Spinach, turnips, mustard, radish and beet tops.

Wash as for dinner. Put into pan with very little water and piece of bacon for each jar. Wilt about 20 minutes. Pack in jars, fill with own liquor, put one teaspoonful salt for each quart, process 60 min. with 5 lbs.

pressure or 40 min. with 10lbs. pressure or one hour each day for three days.

ENGLISH PEAS

Select young tender peas. Blanch 15 minutes. Pack in jars, but not too full as they swell and will break the jar. Make syrup of one tablespoon sugar, one teaspoon salt and 1 1-4 cups water. Boil and pour over peas. Screw on top and process 90 min. with 5 lbs. pressure or 60 min. with 10 lbs. pressure for pt. jar or No. 2. can. If you use hot water or intermittent method, cook early in the morning, late that afternoon and again next morning, as hot as the weather is now the bacteria work so rapidly that you have to work faster to get them.

BEEETS

Boil beets tender. Take one pt. vinegar, one cup of water, 1-2 cup sugar, drop in bag made of 1 tablespoon of cinnamon and 1-2 tsp. of whole alspice, bringing to a boil, pour over beets and boil 10 minutes. Pack in sterilized jars, fill with vinegar and seal quickly.

There is little danger of overstocking in these foods, for European production is very low. Especially desirable for exportation and, if necessary, for our own army and navy use are dried and home cured foods. Southern sun and expert knowledge form a good combination for economical conservation of many foods which would otherwise spoil.

Can up all the food you can but dry everything that will dry. Look at the following lists and get busy.

Tomatoes—Can, paste, soup mixtures, relishes.

Okra—Dry, can, soup mixtures.

Green Beans—Brine, can, soup mixtures, relishes.

English Peas—Dry, soup mixtures.

Field Peas—Mature, can (green), soup mixtures.

Green Corn—Dry, can, soup mixtures, relishes.

Spinach—Can.

Squash—Can.

Cabbage—Kraut, can, soup mixture, relishes.

Onions—Cure, soup mixtures, relishes.

Pumpkins—Mature, dry, can.

Carrots—Bank, can, soup mixture, relishes.

Sweet Potatoes—Cure, can.

Irish Potatoes—Cure.

Turnips—Bank.

Turnip Greens—Can.

Rutabager—Banked.

Mustard Greens—Can.

Butter Beans—Mature, can (green).

Navy and other dried beans—Mature.

Cauliflower—Can, soup mixture, relishes.

Beets, Can, relishes.

Cushaw—Mature, can.

Apples—Dry, can, bottle juice, preserve, marmalade, jelly, vinegar.

Peaches—Dry, can, bottle juice, preserve, marmalade, jelly, vinegar.

Pears—Can, dry (ripe), preserve and marmalade, vinegar.

Plums—Can, preserve, marmalade, vinegar.

Grapes—Bottle juice, can, jelly, preserve and marmalade.

Figs—Dry, preserve, marmalade.

Berries—Can, bottle juice, jelly, preserve and jam.

Cherries—can, preserve.

Apricots—Dry, can, preserve and marmalade.

Melon Rinds—Preserve.

Quinces—Preserve, marmalade jelly.

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J. C. Campbell

SAN SABA COUNTY FAIR AND ENCAMPMENT

The San Saba County Fair Association boasts of one of the biggest County Fairs in the State of Texas, and have reason for boasting. Situated on the beautiful San Saba river, in a pecan grove, a lay of ground well drained gives this association one of the most beautiful fair grounds in the State.

This year—the fifteenth—promises to be the best of all and it's a fact that—

IF YOU MISS IT YOU WILL MISS IT

The Association has booked amusements that are sure to please the crowds, and every entertainment will be of the highest class. There will be plenty of amusement for all who attend. You come, and bring your family, and your neighbor, too, and enjoy the occassion on—

JULY 31T TO AUGUST 3RD

The Fair Association is booking new attractions almost every day, and Secretary John Seiders says the latest attraction secured—which will be one of the best at the Fair is an agricultural exhibit by the Agricultural department, Austin, and this department will furnish two men who will be here with the exhibit to make demonstrations and furnish any information desired by the crowds. This attraction alone, is worth the price of admission any day you go.

LAST CALL!

To Save 15 to 50 Per Cent, You Must Visit The

SALE

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Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishings and Shoes

WHAT TWO BROTHERS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

(By Mrs. J. W. Baird, in Semi-Weekly Dallas News)

"When all the songs of labor have been sung—
Full of the clang of steel, the throb of steam,
The clatter of the hammers where is flung
The fine-spun bridge across the roaring stream;
When all the chants of labor have been said,
Deep-throated chants from mighty bosoms hurled—
Mine is the chant of chants, the song of Bread—
I am the master, for I feed the world!"
—From the Farmer, by Berton Bralley.

"I am the master, for I feed the world." The truthfulness of these words, in the light of present-day world conditions, cannot be gainsaid. He who "feeds the world" is indeed "master;" a master from whom humanity on bended knee implores the boon of life.

The former is at last receiving the deferred heritage of dignity and majesty which from Eden days has belonged to him, but which a careless urban population has been slow to accede to him. Not so with the conservers of our Union. The United States Government, through its Department of Agriculture, has long sought to arouse an unthinking people to an appreciation of the supreme power of the tiller of the soil, and unceasingly has labored to increase the numbers and improve the usefulness of these keepers of the public welfare. The plan in operation the last few years, that of co-operating with each State's Agricultural and Mechanical College and through its extension service effecting a further co-operation with counties desirous of such

help, thus placing the teaching services of trained men and women within the reach of every farmhouse—this plan is becoming generally accepted as the best and most far-reaching in its beneficial effects of any which our paternal Government has ever fostered. Farmers and farm home-makers are learning, from expert instruction, how to better their living conditions and how to materially increase their income with a smaller outlay of toil, of means and of time.

Young men and women are being inspired and educated to view farming and farm home-making as a profession of profound usefulness and one capable of compelling and holding the interest of brightest intellects; of providing the luxuries as well as the necessities of life, and of being fundamentally adapted to satisfy the longing for happiness existent within every normal human being. Here in our great Lone Star State legions of ambitious youths are being developed into "masters" by the tireless, self-forgetting toil of Uncle Sam's agents. Fields of grain and garden plots are furnishing backgrounds for daily battles fought as worthily as those on the battlefield of Europe. Volumes could be filled with instances of burdens lifted from older, weaker shoulders, of young lives made increasingly useful and influential and, as effect follows cause, far happier.

The story of Esteen and Earnest Draper, two young Coryell County lads, is but one among myriads which might be cited. These boys, aged 17 and 14 years, respectively, are this year managing and cultivating their widowed mother's farm. Eighty acres, "scientifically" planted, are showing a correspondingly "scientific" vigor of growth. Twenty-four acres they have planted to corn, sixteen to cotton, ten peanuts, fifteen to oats, six sudan grass, five wheat (for seed), and four "war acres" in cane,

watermelons and different varieties of peas and beans. In addition to the farming work twenty-two head of hogs and pigs, and nine cows and calves have been fed and cared for. The requisite knowledge for such an ambitious undertaking was gained from a year's club work under R. P. Elrod, agent for Coryell County during 1916, at present stationed in San Saba County. The advent of the agent was the beginning of a new era for these boys. Their father had been a successful farmer, but his death eleven years ago had left the boys too young to have imbibed any knowledge of his methods. In recounting their experience they say, "Father was a farmer and, of course, we like the farm, but having no one to teach us anything about farming, we knew very little, so when Mr. Elrod came to Gatesville we were anxious to join the club and to learn something about scientific farming. As a result we are or hope to be, farmers all our lives."

At the time of their entrance into club work the boys and their mother were living on a ten-acre place near Gatesville. Acting under the agent's advice and with the benefit of his monthly visits, the boys cultivated the ten acres with a degree of success which proved surprising to some of their friends who had rather opposed the "book-farming" methods employed. For the two club contest acres they selected peanuts. They did not cultivate them differently from the other acres, but they kept the close account of labor, expense and income which club rules require. Their daily record books show that each boy's acre—the two lying side by side and receiving the same treatment—produced ninety-nine bushels of peanuts and one and one-half tons of hay—an amount about double that ordinarily grown in Coryell County. At the time of harvest peanuts were selling for \$1 per bushel and hay for \$20 per ton. The crop then had a market value of \$129 per acre. Less \$9.52 expense of growing, gave a net profit of \$119.48, or would have yielded this net profit had the crop been sold. The boys, however, preferred to keep the greater part of it. They sold a few bushels later in the season receiving \$1.50 per bushel, but there being no thrasher in the neighborhood and the labor of picking the nuts by hand requiring so much time, they decided to store hay and nuts together and feed to their own stock.

Seven cows and calves were wintered on the two-acre harvest, no other feed being given with the exception of an oat field pasturage. It is interesting to note that the manner of curing taught the boys prepared the nuts for storing so well that not one weevil made its appearance during the whole winter's storage. This method was the one recommended by the Department of Agriculture. A turning plow with the mould board removed was run along the rows, lifting out the plants, which were lightly shaken to remove soil, and tossed into small piles, where they were allowed to remain for three or four days. They were then placed around stakes which had two cross pieces of lath about eighteen inches long, set eight inches from the ground. This prevented the nuts coming in contact with the soil.

The plants were staked with the pods toward the center, the whole sloping enough to shed water. A bunch of the vines were rolled together and pressed down over the top of the stake to form the top. The vines remained on the stakes for about four weeks, when they were sored in the barn loft.

This year the boys intend having their nuts threshed and dispose of them to a mill, baling the hay; arrangements having been made for Coryell County peanut farmers to have their crops so cared for. Previously very little attention has been paid to peanut culture in this county; last year there were only about fifty acres planted to peanuts, but an interest has been awakened and the present year's acreage will several times double that of former years.

The Draper boys will use exactly the same methods on their ten acres this year that they found so successful last year, namely, a fall breaking of the ground, March pulverizing and harrowing. April planting, the best white Spanish peanut seed procurable, soaked for twenty-four hours in a tub of water in which about a half gallon of coal oil had been mixed, to prevent rats, mice, moles, insects from eating seed; cultivation beginning as soon as the plants are up and continuing until the nuts are matured. Mr. Elrod says that this frequent cultivation is one of the secrets of success in peanut growing, for if weeds and grass are allowed to grow around the peanuts they will make vines but harvest time will disclose very few nuts.

A June hailstorm did some damage to plants, stunting the growth of the nuts, but evidently with no especially serious effects; as the nuts were awarded first and second premiums at the county fair for both quality and quantity, and second and fourth on quality at the State Fair in Dallas, and, quoting the boys, "You know that's enough to make a boy want to be a farmer, to win prizes the first time he ever tries to raise anything."

Such is the history of the making of a farmer—two farmers. After the harvest of last fall the little family of three moved to their larger farm near Mound, where the boys have not only farmed the land, but have supervised the care of the home and the mother.

Both boys intend to become educated farmers. While their new duties kept them from school the greater part of last winter, they expect to continue the home school course and then enter the A. & M. College for a thorough scientific training in their chosen calling.

Fresh stock, courteous treatment and more goods for the same money at Will Ashby's.

Charlie Biggs and Will Terry returned Monday from Deming, N. M. They had started to California with a crowd of San Saba men, but quit the crowd and returned home.

FOR SALE—My rooming house business, next door to the Star office. Mrs. Maulsby.

Rev. and Mrs. B. D. D. Greer and baby are visiting the doctor's father, at Anna, in Collin county.

SUNDAY DINNER.

Beginning next Sunday, June 24th, we will serve a family dinner every Sunday thereafter, until further notice.

We are serving this special dinner for the convenience of ladies wanting to attend church—and you may count on getting a good dinner at a reasonable price at the Farmers Restaurant, D. A. Autry, proprietor.

Misses Lucile Russell and Lucy Rector returned from Belton where they were guests of Miss Bess Monteith.

You can save money by buying your groceries from Will Ashby.

E. T. Stobaugh returned Sunday from Brady where he was called on account of the death of a brother.

Miss Gertrude Brown expects to leave in a few days for Minneapolis to take up her work again.

Mrs. E. W. Sparks returned to her home at Port Arthur, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lum Russell.

T. R. Smith, of Colorado City, was a week end visitor here.

Mrs. Effie Fagg and daughter, Ruth, left this week for an extended visit to relatives at Junction.

Mrs. Ida Hooks returned to her home at Como this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. W. Hudson and Tom, are visiting along the coast.

T. C. Henry returned Friday from Fort Worth, where he was called on account of the serious illness of his daughter, Mrs. Guy Bourland.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM

Sunday, June 24, 1917, 4 p. m. Subject—"City Mission Work." Special Music—Mary Ellyne Walker.

Song—"At Eventide." (5) Scripture Psalms L X X X V II:7 Leader.

Leader—Lillie Carter. Prayer. Responsive Bible Reading, Psalm CVII.

Song "Grace Enough for me" (52) Talk "More than one way to do City Mission Work." Rupert Deese.

Reading—Rose Cohen. Solo—Inez Johnson.

"A few instances of social leaving of the limp, told by Lillie Carter, Mary Leigh Haselden, Inez Johnson, John Lee Walker,

Prayer. Roll Call. Song "Where He leads me I will follow."

Benediction.

SR. B. Y. P. U. PROGRAM

Leader—Lora Dabney. Scripture Reading, Isaiah 62:1-17. Callie Edmondson.

Introduction by Leader. Advancement in Agricultural Science among heathens, Elizabeth Dabney.

Advancement in schools among the Heathens, Vertner Breazeale.

The Social Transformation, Fannie C.

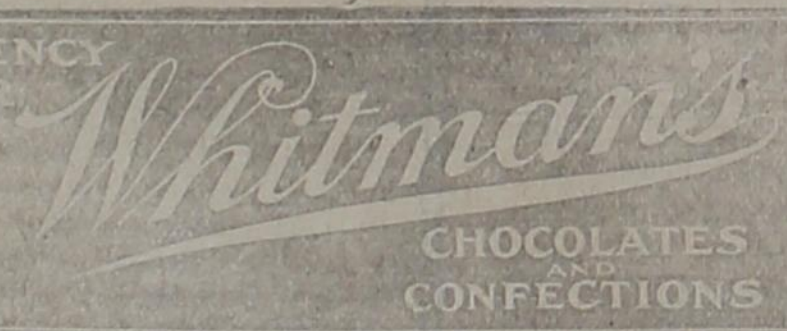
Advantages of Knowledge of Foreign Languages, Hortense Taylor.

Influence of Mission Literature in both home and foreign countries, Lance Dabney.

Jesus the Light of the World, May Edmondson.

Little Miss Bernice Calloway is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Wyckoff on Field Creek this week

AGENCY FOR



Are you looking for the store that sells the famous candies made by Whitman's?

They are sold only through special agencies.

We are the agents. Call and inspect our display.

Simmons Drug Store
Simmons & Gosch, Props.

PLENTY MORE TO DO

Now that we have done our best—those of us who have wanted to do, in subscribing for the Liberty bonds, we can keep going in a service which calls for the last ounce of service. We can help the Red Cross, can work our fields to produce food, can assist the government in many ways to be opened for service.

In the campaign just closed, the CITY NATIONAL BANK has tried to be of real service—it has given of time and effort and also has done its part in subscribing for bonds and in helping others to swell the fund for the soldier boys soon to be marching off to war.

CITY NATIONAL BANK

SAN SABA, TEXAS