

Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instill it deep.—George Washington.

# THE SAN SABA STAR

A great deal of talent is lost in this world for want of courage.—Sidney Smith.

W. D. COWAN, Proprietor

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PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO ALL HUMANITY. MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A CONTENTED NEW YEAR TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS. MAY YOU ENJOY GOOD HEALTH AND A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

## Introducing Texas' Lt.-Governor-elect, Who is Not Only a Disgrace to the State, but to the Human Family.

W. A. Johnson, editor of the Hall County Herald and Lieutenant Governor-elect of Texas printed the following concerning the death of Peter Radford:

"Old Peter Radford had outlived his usefulness and this week died up in Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. He had sold out his friends of the Farmers' Union to the breweries and had utterly failed in his ambition to turn Texas over to the liquor machine. Why was it not about time to get out?"

Jerry Dalton editor of the Memphis Democrat, a paper printed in the same town as that of the Herald, printed the following complimentary comments on the above squib:

"Not being a naturalist, we confess our inability to properly classify the sort of 'creature' that could be guilty of the above. Surely not among the beasts or fowls as only the jackals and buzzards among these species ever attack the dead. Even vermin are not so low in the scale of animated existence; soldiers tell us that the 'cooties' of the trenches cease their attacks when life is extinct. The anthropoid apes (who would be slandered by an insinuation of relationship, however remote, to this creature) are said to show a degree of respect for their dead; and among savage people so low in the scale of human development as to be little above the ape, death brings a sanctity universally respected. The ex-governor who publicly referred to the above writer as a 'nigger' owes a humble apology to the entire colored race, past present and future. No blue-gummed African, however uncivilized, could be induced to make a like cowardly attack; superstition would make him fear being 'hanted' because of his heinous lie. Certainly no 'civilized nigger' whose religious teaching has included the story of Ananias would dare an act so dastardly and indefensible. The maxim 'speak no ill of the dead' is as old as civilization; with civilized people, hatred halts at the grave. Among human beings, death discharges all debts, determines all differences, finishes all feuds."

Texas' Lieutenant Governor

not only has the "black streak" in his makeup that Gov. Ferguson told him to his face he had—with all the other lurid adjectives the state press did not print—but there is also a broad "yellow" streak in his anatomy.

The artistic finishing touch is put on the miserable creature the great "moral forces" of this state elevated to the Lieutenant Governorship by one of the most gifted women of this state, in a personal letter. To get the true significance of this letter, you will have to "read between the lines" but there is enough in plain English to satisfy the most exacting. Mrs. Darden's letter follows:

Fort Worth, Texas Dec. 15-18  
W. A. Johnson, Editor,  
Hall County Herald,  
Memphis, Texas.  
Sir:-

I have just read your editorial in the Hall County Herald expressing your pleasure at the death of Peter Radford.

As one who is familiar with his every public act, the ideals and principles for which he lived and died, I am going to try and descend low enough down from the holy influence of his memory to the place where a discussion with you will not be a sacrilege to the dead.

It is a hard task I have set myself, because you have sunk so low in political morals that your location can't be defined; your type has never existed before and like a new disease, you must be given a name. And I find in the vocabulary of the English language there is no word that will apply to a product of civilization so low in the scale of being that it would dig up the dead and gnaw at their bones.

History tells us of many cases where men punched out the tongues of the living because they disagreed with them in politics or religion, but so far as my study leads me, yours is the first case on record where a man has stuck a dagger into the heart of the dead.

At every turn you met him

in life, your feeble intellect cowered in fear before his giant brain and you waited, like the ghoul that you are, until death had stilled his mind and silenced his pen to make your cowardly attack. While more than thousand farmers from all parts of the nation were marching with bared heads and humble hearts beside the bier of Peter Radford as a token of honor and respect, you trailed in the shadow of his coffin like a skulking hyena waiting to tear at its flesh.

No matter what one's views may have been on the political opinions of Peter Radford, the fact that YOU are a product of the principles he fought is convincing proof of his wisdom and if the only achievement of his public life was to expose men like you to the gaze of the public, then he neither lived nor died in vain.

The things that Peter Radford stood for are before the public of Texas in print and they will live on to bless civilization as long as time shall last. The fact that unprincipled politicians like you stood in the pathway of his progress is your misfortune and no fault of his.

The farmers whose interest he served honored him while he lived and mourned him when he was dead. He died in a distant State, away from home and friends, but the procession of a thousand men which followed his remains to the station, is greater evidence than any words of mine of the national esteem in which he was held. If you should die that far from home, the only person who would accompany your body to the depot would be the driver of the dray paid to haul your remains.

The most violent opponents of Peter Radford's policies in government must marvel at the prophetic vision and applaud the courage of a man who sounded a warning against the domination of State government by political lepers and degenerates like you who hurl brickbats at the dead, scoff at a departing soul in its flight and commit perjury in the presence of God. When men like you hold power in government, even the dead are in danger.

All the tears of the misguided women and all the prayers of the political preachers, whose combined influence is unfortunately the cause of you being lieutenant governor of Texas, cannot wash away the stain you have placed on this great State by your post-mortem attack on the honor of Peter Radford.

Very truly yours  
Ida M. Darden.

Tick Eradication Association Of  
San Saba County

The following stockmen of San Saba County met Saturday evening and organized a county association. F. F. Edwards Secretary, G. S. Gray, Tom Boyett, Henry Moore, W. C. Edwards, Ralph Owens, Will J. Smith, Alonzo Parks, Ed Gibbons, Wm. Weldon, Riley Latham, Chas. Lange, A. J. Harkey, P. H. Walker, W. H. Taylor, J. M. Kaykendall, J. W. Taff, P. C. Sloan, J. R. Ellis and D. J. Smith.

Buddie Joiner arrived this week from France where he saw some very serious and active service. He was wounded in the arm and is still incapacitated for duty. His numerous friends gave him a cordial welcome home.

Capt. Dick Miller is spending the holidays with homefolks.

## MORE GOODS, BETTER QUALITY, LESS PRICE. THE FAMOUS BARGAIN STORE MORE GOODS, BETTER QUALITY, LESS PRICE.

### Christmas Greetings

THE FAMOUS BARGAIN STORE WISHES TO EXPRESS ITS DEEP APPRECIATION TO CUSTOMERS WHO HAVE GENEROUSLY FAVORED THIS STORE WITH THEIR PATRONAGE.

WE REALIZE THAT OUR SUCCESS IS DEPENDENT ON YOUR PATRONAGE. WE THEREFORE THANK YOU AND WISH FOR YOU AND YOURS—A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

## THE FAMOUS BARGAIN STORE

Miss Mattie Halden of Eagle Pass arrived here Monday to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Halden.

Miss Armour Leigh Burleson of Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn. is spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Burleson.

Miss Alvina Arhelger of Kidd-Key College, Sherman, Tex. is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Arhelger.

## Season's Greetings

I extend to all those who have contributed to my business success, hearty Greetings of the Season.

I sincerely thank my customers and friends for their favors and business of the year and assure you of my deep appreciation of your courtesies.

I wish for you all a Merry Christmas and a New Year filled with the greatest blessings our people have ever known.

## The Dry Weather Store

Is at peace with the world and the rest of mankind and is thankful for the loyalty of its patrons. Our wish is for a pleasant Christmas and a prosperous New Year to all.

Your well-wisher,

# T. C. HENRY

## A. R. MOSLEY.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Eiffel Hosiery. Gossard Corsets. Royal Mills Underwear



# REVIEW OF YEAR THAT BROUGHT PEACE TO WORLD AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR

## Germany and Her Allies Are Crushed and Forced to Accept Such Terms as Winners Dictate—United States Supplies Power That Turns Tide—President Wilson Joins Other Democratic Rulers of World in Great Peace Congress at Versailles—Old Nations Crumble and New Ones Are Formed—Russia Torn by Disorders.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

More history has been made in the year 1918 than in any year that has passed since time began. This momentous twelve months' period comes to a close with the world at peace after more than four years of the most sanguinary fighting of this or any other age.

During the year great nations have crumbled, new nations have sprung into being, thrones have tottered and fallen, monarchs who once ruled hundreds of millions of people with an iron hand have fled for their lives or have fallen victims to the wrath of peoples intoxicated by their new-won freedom.

The coming of peace finds America and her allies strong and fully able to meet the responsibilities that come with victory. On the other hand it finds the nations responsible for the world cataclysm exhausted and torn by civil disorders that are born of defeat. It finds the once great empire of Austria-Hungary in ruins from which there are already rising new free nations. It finds the German empire disrupted and threatened with dissolution.

The end of the war finds Russia in the throes of civil war. The world gets only fragments of news regarding the real situation in the land of the former czar, but these fragments have told a terrible story of anarchy and class strife in which thousands of persons have perished, slain in bloody riots or ruthlessly executed by the bolshevik leaders who control a large part of the once great empire. Peace finds the menace of autocratic militarism supplanted by the menace of bolshevism, which is attempting to extend its anarchistic propaganda throughout the world.

But, amid all the uncertainties that peace has brought, the world rejoices that the last citadel of autocracy has been swept away before the rising tide of democracy, giving assurance that the millions who died upon the field of battle did not die in vain. Brighter days for all mankind have dawned with the passing of the year 1918.

### HOW THE WAR WAS WON

The year opened with the opinion generally prevailing that the world war could not be brought to a conclusion in less than eighteen months. It was an open secret that the German high command was planning to make a supreme effort on the western front, and during the early days of 1918 it was known that many divisions of German troops, released from the Russian front, were being transferred to the west front in preparation for the grand offensive.

Interest during these days centered in events that were transpiring in Russia and in long-range peace discussions in which President Wilson and Chancellor von Hertling figured. On January 8 President Wilson, in an address to congress, promulgated the famous "14 points" which he declared should form the basis of world peace.

In Russia Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotsky entrenched themselves in power by dissolving the constituent assembly which met at Petrograd January 18. On January 21 an all-Russian congress of soviets was convened to replace the constituent assembly. There was little activity on any front during the month, but on January 30 it was announced officially that American troops were holding front-line trenches in France, occupying a sector northwest of Toul.

The Americans holding this sector received their baptism of fire when they repulsed a vigorous German raid. The Americans lost two killed, four wounded and one missing. On February 5 the steamer Lusitania, carrying 2,170 American soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 153 lives. On February 9 the Ukraine signed a separate treaty of peace with the central powers.

Conditions in Russia continued to be chaotic. The bolsheviks declared the war with Germany over but refused to sign the peace treaty demanded by Germany. The Germans thereupon renewed hostilities against Russia, capturing Revel, Russian naval base, and advancing on Petrograd. Lenine and Trotsky then announced that Russia was forced to accept the German peace terms. On March 3 the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk signed the peace treaty with Germany.

German Begin Great Drive. On March 21 the long-heralded offensive of the Germans was launched. A terrific blow was delivered against the British lines on a front of more than 50 miles, extending from the River Oise, near La Fere, to the Senese river, about Croisilles. Wave after wave of the finest German troops were hurled at the British lines, and in a few days had advanced 15 miles. The British Fifth army at the point where it touched the French lines was routed, and for a time the allies faced disaster. The Germans continued to push southward, and at the end of 15 days

had advanced 47 miles from La Fere and were within six miles of Amiens. Here the advance was halted. In the meantime, on March 29, the allies, facing a catastrophe, at last agreed upon a unification of command, and General Foch, the brilliant French leader, was placed in supreme command of all the allied armies.

A few days after the launching of this drive, Paris was bombarded by a "mystery" gun which it was known was at least 62 miles away. On March 29, Good Friday, this long-range gun made a direct hit on a Paris church and 75 worshippers were killed.

On April 10, the Germans shifted their attack and began the second phase of their offensive—a drive against the British in Flanders with the channel ports as the objective. Here again the British were forced to give ground, but there was no break such as occurred earlier on the Somme front. The British and Portuguese were swept back along the River Lys. The Germans took the Messines ridge and threw 125,000 men against the British below Ypres. But the Ypres defenses held firm, and in the west the Germans failed in their efforts to reach Hazebrouck. The terrific drive spent itself and the Germans had failed to threaten the channel ports seriously.

On April 22 the British navy executed one of the spectacular feats of the war, blocking the channel of Zeebrugge, a German submarine base.

German Renew Offensive. On May 27 the Germans renewed the offensive with a powerful attack between the Aisne and the Marne. In a day they swept over the Chemin-des-Dames on the heights north of the Aisne and crossed the river in a rush. Next they took Soissons and reached the Vesle. On they went to the Marne, extending their front on the river from Chateau-Thierry to Verneuil, and threatening Reims in their advance. The drive was halted with the Germans occupying a front 16 miles wide on the Marne.

In the meantime the Americans had won attention on May 28 by taking Cantigny on the Picardy front in a brilliant attack.

On May 25, German U-boats began operations off the coast of the United States, sinking 11 ships.

The German drive for Paris was resumed but the turning point was reached when on June 6 and 7 American marines were thrown across the path of the advancing army at Chateau-Thierry. The Americans not only stopped the Germans but drove them back two miles, capturing several hundred prisoners.

In an effort to unite the Somme salient with that of the Marne to provide a base for another move toward Paris, the Germans launched another heavy attack west of Noyon on June 10. They made considerable gains on a 20-mile front but the drive was halted within two days.

Austrian Offensive Is Fiasco.

Attention was transferred from France to Italy when on June 15 the Austrians opened an offensive on the Italian front from Asiago plateau to the sea. The attack proved a complete fiasco. It was repulsed at all points and the Italians pursued the fleeing Austrians across the Piave, taking 45,000 prisoners.

The German commanders made one last effort to break through to Paris when the crown prince's army group on July 15, the morning after the French national holiday, launched an offensive along a front from Chateau-Thierry to Massiges, 30 miles east of Reims.

This fifth and last phase of the great offensive failed most signally, being stopped on the third day. The American forces played a big part in this second decisive battle of the Marne. East of Chateau-Thierry the Germans forced a passage across the Marne and the Americans who opposed them were forced to fall back temporarily. Then, in a brilliant counter-attack, the Americans drove the Germans back across the Marne, taking 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.

Allied Offensive Opens.

On July 18 General Foch assumed the offensive. He struck the crown prince's right flank a vital blow and on the first day the French and Americans fought their way for six miles along the Aisne, reaching the outskirts of Soissons. For two weeks the great counter-offensive continued. On July 29 the Americans met the crack divisions of German guards and defeated them in a stubborn battle at Seroy. Soissons fell to the French on August 2 and by the following day the entire Soissons-Reims salient had been wiped out.

The indignation of the British people, aroused by the U-boat outrages perpetrated by the Germans, was intensified early in July when news was received of the sinking by a submarine of the hospital ship *Llandovery Castle*, carrying wounded men and nurses between Canada and England, causing a loss of 258 persons, including 12 nurses. The United States continued to speed up its war activities during July, and early in the month it

was announced that Americans over-sea or on the way numbered 1,019,115.

The United States on July 7 agreed to allied action in Russia and preparations were begun for an allied military expedition into Siberia. On the same day Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, was slain at Moscow. On July 8 it was announced that the Murman coast of Russia had thrown off bolshevik rule and invited aid from the allies. During July the first reports came from Russia of the execution of the former czar by a local soviet and these reports later were confirmed.

General Foch opened the second phase of his counter-offensive on August 8 when a surprise attack was launched on a 20-mile front in Picardy, the allies gaining seven miles at some points and taking 7,000 prisoners. The following day Haig's men gained 13 miles in Picardy and the next day the French, attacking on a 20-mile front, wiped out the Montdidier salient.

Foch Hammers Foe.

Then followed a series of sledgehammer blows on all portions of the front, all fitting into the general scheme of attack worked out by the master mind of Foch. On August 20 Lassigny fell and the former Somme front was restored. British and French armies, aided by American units, continued the smash on the Somme front and on August 30 the Germans were hurled across the Somme. The British took Bapaume and were close to Peronne, Roye fell to the French and dozens of small towns were wrested from the invaders. Further north the British smashed the Hindenburg line and forced the Germans to begin a retreat from the Lys salient.

On September 12, the First American army, under the direct command of General Pershing, began a brilliant action which wiped out the difficult St. Mihiel salient in three days. The Americans took 20,000 prisoners in this action.

Serbian, French and Italian forces, on September 18, launched a big drive against the Bulgars in Macedonia. Almost simultaneously the British broke the Turk lines in the Holy Land. The Turkish army was shattered, and by September 27 had lost 45,000 men in prisoners. In the meantime the allies smashed the Hindenburg line along a 22-mile front in the St. Quentin sector, and it was announced at Washington that the United States now had 1,750,000 men across the sea to aid in crushing the crumbling armies of the enemy.

The first decisive break in the ranks of the central empires came on September 27, when General Malinoff, commander of the Bulgar armies which were routed before the advancing Serbs and French, asked for an armistice. On September 30 Bulgaria accepted the armistice terms proposed by the allies and surrendered unconditionally.

Teutons Move for Peace.

Turkey moved for peace on October 4 and the German people were thrown into a panic as they saw their allies crumbling. Prince Max, who had now become German chancellor, addressed a note to President Wilson, asking that steps be taken immediately to conclude an armistice and to open peace negotiations. President Wilson answered by asking whether he spoke for the people or the then rulers of the empire and whether the proposal was based on an acceptance of the president's 14 peace points. Meanwhile the drive on the west front continued, and the Germans were driven from much ground that they had held since 1914. The Hindenburg line was smashed at many points. Pershing's men broke the foe's main line of defense west of the Meuse and after days of bitter fighting cleared the Germans out of Argonne forest. The Germans were forced to abandon the Chemin des Dames and to retreat on a long line from Laon as far east as Argonne.

Germany sent another note to President Wilson on October 12, accepting the latter's 14 peace principles and urging the president to transmit its proposal for an armistice to the allies. Prince Max assured the president that by reason of constitutional changes the existing German government spoke for the people. President Wilson replied two days later, rejecting the German proposals, declaring that any armistice must be granted by the military commanders and must guarantee the continued supremacy of the allied arms.

The answer of the allied armies to the German peace proposals was to deliver still harder blows at the retreating enemy. In the north the Belgian army, led by King Albert, co-operating with the British, began to sweep the Germans from the Belgian coast. On October 17 the Germans were driven from Ostend and Bruges and the British occupied Lille. The whole west front was in motion. The allies swept eastward through Belgium and through the industrial regions of France.

Chancellor Max, on October 21, sent another peace note to President Wilson, denying the charges that the Germans had been guilty of atrocities on land and sea, and again giving assurances that the new government represented the people of Germany. President Wilson replied two days later, agreeing to transmit the request for an armistice to the allies.

Italians Rout Austrians.

As this note was delivered the allies were smashing the Germans at all points on the western front and on October 24 the Italians launched a great offensive against the Austrians on the Piave front, who within a few days were in headlong flight with the Italians in pursuit. The Americans continued to smash the Germans in vicious attacks west of the Meuse.

The month of November opened with the German armies facing utter rout, the armies of her allies completely

shattered and the end, in sight. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Austrians begged for an armistice, while their armies were in full flight. The allied war council at Versailles began to prepare the terms to be submitted to the Germans.

The American First army smashed the German lines at Grand Pre and advanced seven miles west of the Meuse as the enemy line cracked.

Austria-Hungary, on November 3, accepted the armistice terms which provided for unconditional surrender, hostilities ceasing at three o'clock November 4.

On November 5, President Wilson notified Germany to apply to Marshal Foch for terms, he having been informed that they had been prepared by the allied war council.

German envoys were appointed and approached the allied lines but in the meantime the allied armies did not lessen the pressure they were exerting on the enemy. The Americans, having inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, clearing the whole front between the Meuse and the Aisne, rapidly advanced toward Sedan, cutting the vital communications between Metz and the long German line extending to the north. The Germans, as a result of the American advance, faced the necessity of undertaking a general retreat to save their armies from being cut off.

On November 9 the kaiser abdicated and the crown prince renounced his claims to the throne. The government of Germany passed into the control of the social democrats and Herr Ebert was made chancellor. The kaiser fled to Holland and was permitted to remain there by the Dutch authorities. At the same time various other German princes abdicated and soldiers and workmen's councils sprang into existence at many points.

Germans Sign Armistice.

On November 11 the German envoys signed the armistice which amounted practically to unconditional surrender. Under the terms of the armistice Germany agreed to evacuate all invaded territory and retire behind the Rhine, the allies to follow and hold all important crossings of the Rhine. The Germans agreed to surrender the greater part of their navy and thousands of heavy guns and airplanes, rendering them unable to renew hostilities.

The armistice became effective at 11 a. m., Paris time, November 11. Thus the great world war virtually came to an end, although technically it will end only with the signing of the peace treaty.

With the cessation of hostilities revolution spread through Germany and Austria. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated and a people's government was set up.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg remained in supreme command of the German armies and began to direct the retirement of the Germans in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

Carrying out the terms of the armistice the Germans surrendered 71 warships to the allies on November 21.

Conditions were very unsettled in Germany during the closing weeks of the year, the socialist government apparently sharing power with the soldiers and workmen's councils. Plans were under discussion for the summoning of a constituent assembly to determine the future character of the government but activities of the radical socialist element under the leadership of Herr Liebknecht threatened to disrupt the entire former empire.

On November 29 President Wilson announced that he would head the American delegation to the peace conference and that the other delegates would be Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Henry White, former ambassador to France, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States military representative on the supreme war council. The president, accompanied by the other peace delegates and a large party of assistants, sailed for France December 4.

President Wilson arrived at Brest December 13 and proceeded to Paris, where he was given an enthusiastic reception. He at once entered into conference with the allied leaders, in preparation for the opening of the peace conference in January.

British, French, American and Belgian armies of occupation advanced into Germany as the Germans retired in accordance with the armistice, the allied armies reaching the Rhine during the early days of December.

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Practically every phase of American life felt the dominating influence of war throughout the year 1918.

In the field of national legislation woman's suffrage and nation-wide prohibition were urged as war measures. The woman's suffrage amendment was defeated in the senate October 1 after having passed the house. A nation-wide prohibition measure, to become effective June 30, 1919, was enacted by congress and approved by the president November 22. On September 6 President Wilson had ordered the manufacture of malt liquor stopped on December 1, as a food-conservation measure.

The government, early in the year, began to tighten its control over industry and business for the purpose of furthering war efforts and protecting the public. On January 16, to relieve a serious coal shortage which threatened to delay the shipment of war supplies to France, Fuel Administrator Garfield ordered a general shutdown of industry and business in all states east of the Mississippi river for a period of five days and ten succeeding Mondays. On February 13 the order for heatless Mondays was rescinded.

Congress increased the safeguards thrown about war industries by passing the "sabotage" bill, carrying penalties of \$10,000 fine and 30 years' imprisonment for destruction of war materials or interference with war industries. President Wilson signed this measure on April 20. The government also prosecuted vigorously many persons accused of violation of the espionage act. On August 17, 100 members of the I. W. W. were convicted of disloyalty in the federal court at Chicago, after a trial lasting several months.

Government control of the railroads was followed during this year by government control of all telegraph and telephone lines. Congress on July 13 authorized the president to take control of the wires and the government assumed control on July 31. On November 17, the government also took control of all Atlantic cable lines.

The first general election since the United States entered the war was held on November 5. The Republicans won both houses of congress, the senate by a majority of two and the house by a margin of more than forty.

During September, October and November the entire country was swept by a serious epidemic of Spanish influenza. Thousands of soldiers in the army camps and other thousands of civilians succumbed thereto and to pneumonia.

The country was surprised on November 22 by the resignation of William G. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads. Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was named to succeed Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury December 5.

On November 28 Governor Stephen G. California commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in connection with the death of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade July 22, 1916.

Plan for making the United States navy second to that of no other country for 1925 were disclosed to congress by Rear Admiral Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the general board of the navy December 12.

### FOREIGN

The map of Europe was being remade as the year 1918 came to a close. The Czechoslovak republic was already in existence before the close of the war, having been recognized as an independent belligerent government by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, but the coming of peace saw the formal establishment of this new government at Prague. The end of the war also practically assured the rising of a great new Poland, made up of most, if not all, of the territory divided up years ago among Germany, Austria and Russia. Finland threw off the shackles placed upon her by Russia and out of the turmoil of civil war emerged as a free and independent nation. The peoples of other smaller subject states asserted their independence.

Civil war continued to threaten the new republic of China throughout the year. Hsu Shih Chang was elected president of the republic on September 6 and during the next few months reports indicated a possibility of an agreement being reached between the northern and southern sections of the country.

Peru and Chile were reported on the brink of war during the closing weeks of the year. The trouble between these countries was an outgrowth of the nitrate war of years ago in which Chile won Taona and Arica. Dr. Sidonia Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed at Lisbon, December 15. The assassin was killed by the crowd that witnessed the crime. Two days later Admiral Canto Y. Castro was elected president of Portugal.

On December 16 the Finnish diet elected General Mannerheim regent of Finland.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Labor unrest, resulting in many strikes, threatened to seriously hamper the government's war preparations early in the year but through a spirit of co-operation shown by both labor and capital the danger was averted and there was little labor trouble during the greater part of the year.

During the early days of the year dissatisfaction appeared among the workers in the shipyards and by February 12 the situation had assumed a serious aspect with strikes in effect in five yards. By February 16 the strike had spread still further in spite of an advance in wages announced by the labor adjustment board.

On February 17, President Wilson, in a letter to William L. Hutcheson, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, concerning the ship carpenters' strike, denied the right of labor to strike at that critical juncture. "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" the president asked. The workmen responded to the president's appeal and the strike was declared off. At the same time Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the personnel of a national board of labor, to be composed of representatives of both labor and capital. On February 24 this board opened a conference for the purpose of establishing a basis for the settlement of disputes during the war. Former President William H. Taft, chosen by the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, selected by the labor organizations, alternated as chairman. This conference, on March 29, reached an agreement providing that all labor disputes arising during the war should be submitted to a board of mediation. This agreement was adhered to by both employers and employees and compara-

tively few strikes occurred during the remainder of the year.

### DISASTERS

Fires, railroad accidents and explosions took a heavy toll of human life on land during the year 1918 while the elements combined with the torpedoes of the German U-boats to send thousands of innocent persons, including women and children, to their death at sea.

Fifty-two children met death in a fire which destroyed a convent at Montreal, Canada, February 14. February 24 the liner *Florizel*, bound from St. Johns, N. F., to New York, was wrecked by a blizzard near Cape Race and 92 lives were lost.

Seventy inmates of an insane asylum at Norman, Okla., were killed in a fire which destroyed that institution April 18.

On May 1 the Savannah liner *City of Athens* was sunk in a collision with a French cruiser off the Delaware coast and 66 lives were lost. On May 18 nearly a hundred persons were killed by explosions in the Aetna Chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixty-three persons, including well-known circus performers, perished when a circus train was wrecked at Gary, Ind., June 22. Fifty persons were killed by the collapse of a building at Sioux City, Ia., June 29.

A small factory explosion in England killed 50 persons July 1 and on the following day an explosion in a munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16. Eighty-five merrymakers perished when an excursion boat sank in the Illinois river July 5. A hundred persons were killed in a collision between two trains near Nashville, Tenn., July 9.

A tornado swept a part of Minnesota August 21, killing 50 persons at Tyler and Connors.

On October 6 the United States transport *Otranto* was sunk in collision off the Irish coast and 450 persons lost their lives. Four hundred were lost when the British mail boat *Leinster* was torpedoed and sunk October 10.

A series of terrific explosions in a shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on October 3 killed 94 persons and destroyed a vast amount of property. A severe earthquake which caused the death of 150 persons was reported in Porto Rico October 11. Great forest fires raged in northeastern Minnesota during October. Many towns were destroyed and about 1,000 lives were lost. On October 25 the steamship *Princess Sophia* was wrecked on the Alaskan coast and 343 were lost.

Ninety-eight persons were killed November 1 in a wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. On November 21, about 1,500 persons were reported killed by the explosion of German munition trains en route from Belgium to Germany.

One of the most unusual cases in maritime history was that of the United States navy collier *Cyclops*, which disappeared at sea while bound from the West Indies, to an American Atlantic port. Announcement was made April 14 that the boat, with 293 persons on board, was a month overdue. Not a single trace of the boat or its passengers and crew was ever found, and the fate of the vessel is a complete mystery.

### NECROLOGY

Death took a heavy toll among men and women prominent in public life during the year 1918. The list includes the following:

January 13, United States Senator James H. Brady of Idaho; January 14, Maj. A. P. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts, who resigned to enter the army; January 30, United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey.

February 2, John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abingdon, Mass.; February 10, Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey; February 14, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America.

March 6, John Redmond, Irish nationalist leader, at London; March 9, George von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston.

April 12, United States Senator R. F. Broussard of Louisiana; April 14, United States Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri.

May 14, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, at Paris.

June 3, Ramon M. Valdez, president of Panama; June 4, Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, at Indianapolis.

July 3, Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey; Viscount Rhonda, British food controller, and United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina; July 27, Gustav Kobbe, American author and critic.

August 8, Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia; August 12, Anna Held, famous actress, at New York; August 17, United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire; August 28, United States Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky.

September 17, Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York; September 25, John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul.

October 25, Charles Leccoq, French composer.

November 4, Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of famous financier, at New York; Dr. Andrew White, noted educator and diplomat; November 8, Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher; November 15, Gen. H. C. King, soldier and author, in New York; November 19, Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin; Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church.

December 2, Edmond Rostand, famous French playwright and poet. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



## AT THIS SEASON

Our thoughts turn to our friends who have so loyally assisted us during the past year and wish for them the Merriest Christmas and may the coming year bring for them much happiness and prosperity.

**CITY NATIONAL BANK.**



## Cattle Buying for Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle, on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer, or a shipper or feeder, gets it away from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the live-stock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company,  
U. S. A.



## MERRY XMAS AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

I desire to extend the Season's Greetings to all my Friends and Customers and assure them of my appreciation of their patronage during 1918 and hope for a continuation during the year 1919.

**G. W. BROWN**

## AT TURN OF ROAD

Beginning of New Year Good Time for Retrospection.

Inspiration for All of Us in Realization That Things Which Worried and Saddened Were Only Trifles.

By WM. GEORGE JORDAN.

THE beginning of the new year is a natural, sharp turn in the road of time. Here we may wisely rest a while, and in the peace and quiet and calm of self-communion see the long stretch of the road of a single twelvemonth. It is built imperishably of short steps of living—from moment to moment.

Many of the purposes for which we labored and struggled, in our narrow, close, selfish absorption, seem poor, petty and puny when seen from the turn of the road. The structure of some effort we thought marble now is shown in its sickening sham as a hasty affair of show and pretense, made of stuff, that could not stand the wear and tear and test of time. It was not built on square lines of character, of the best that was in us. It lacked strength, sincerity, simplicity. The material was made up of policy and selfishness put together on hurried plans. It was a failure; it cannot be rebuilt; but it is worth only a passing regret and a realization of the lesson of its nonsuccess—at the turn of the road.

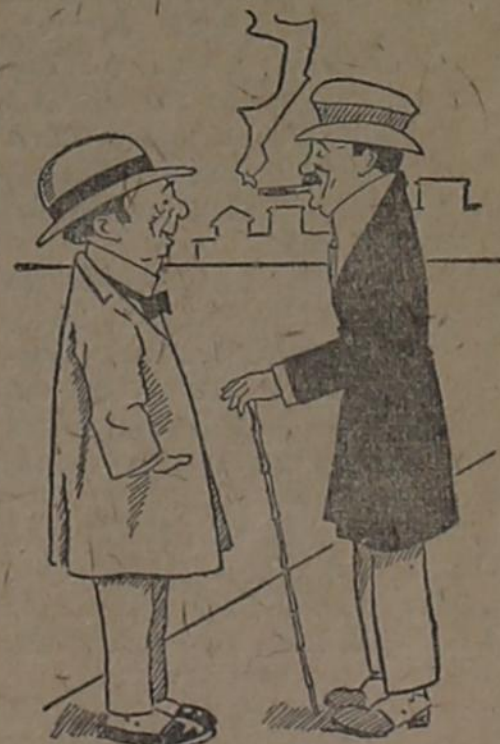
The look backward from the turn of the road should inspire us by making vivid to us how much of what we feared never came to pass. The tyranny of worry, that dominated us and held us for months trembling slaves to a weak fear, that dissipated our energy, dulled our thinking, and darkened our mental vision, at the very hours that should have given us fullest control of our best, is now seen as an enemy to true individual growth. It means a harder fight in the unending battle against worry and grief.

The broader view of life reveals that the only great things in life are trifles; that what pained us most, saddened our hearts, and turned our hopes to ashes were only trifles—cumulating into overwhelming importance. A cruel word, an unkindness, a little misunderstanding may darken a day and separate us from one we love or may petrify us into a mood of doubt and despair. The most joyous moments of life, the high lights in the pictures of memory, may too be only trifles of kindness, fine expressions of love, simple tributes of confidence and trust that make the very heart smile—as we remember.

Nature is constantly giving us new—turns of the road. It may be a birthday or some general anniversary in the cycle of the year. It may be some red-letter day in the private calendar of our emotions or some date eloquent to us as telling of some joyous "first" or some pathetic "last" time in the sacred diary of the heart. It may be a supreme sorrow, an agonizing sense of loss, the coming of a great joy, the closing of some epoch in our lives, the proving of the actuality of something too awful for us even to have feared, some exultant half-hour that changes irrevocably all our living. These and numberless other days, hours or single moments may bring us alone to—the turn of the road.

Then may come one of those rare moments of life, of fine spiritual discernment, of luminous revelation, of coming to one's highest self, when the sordid, the mean, the temporary, the selfish are stripped in an instant of their garish shams and tinsel. Then the real, the true, the eternal stand out in their majesty, bathed in the splendor and glow of the revealing of truth. In such a spirit the very tingle of the inspiration of the infinite fills us. We seem born again to new, better and greater things, for we have seen the divine vision—at the turn of the road.

EXPEDIENCY.



"Have you decided on your New Year resolutions?"  
"Yes; I'm going to give up all my expensive habits."  
"For how long?"  
"Until I get my holiday bills paid and can afford them again."

Moral—Don't Be Too Good.

It certainly is embarrassing, with New Year's day coming around year after year, to have no bad habits to swear off.

Keep a Few.

Reserve a few good resolutions for January thirty-first. You may need them.

Wishing All A Merry Christmas

and Many More to Come

**CAMERON LUMBER CO., INC.**

# Lumber

**SAN SABA, TEXAS**

Wishing All A Happy New Year

and Many More to Come

Lame back may come from over-work, cold settled in the muscles of the back, or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the affected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by...The Corner Drug Store.

DON'T make your FRUIT CAKES. Buy a DELUXE, cheaper and better.—W. B. HARRIS.

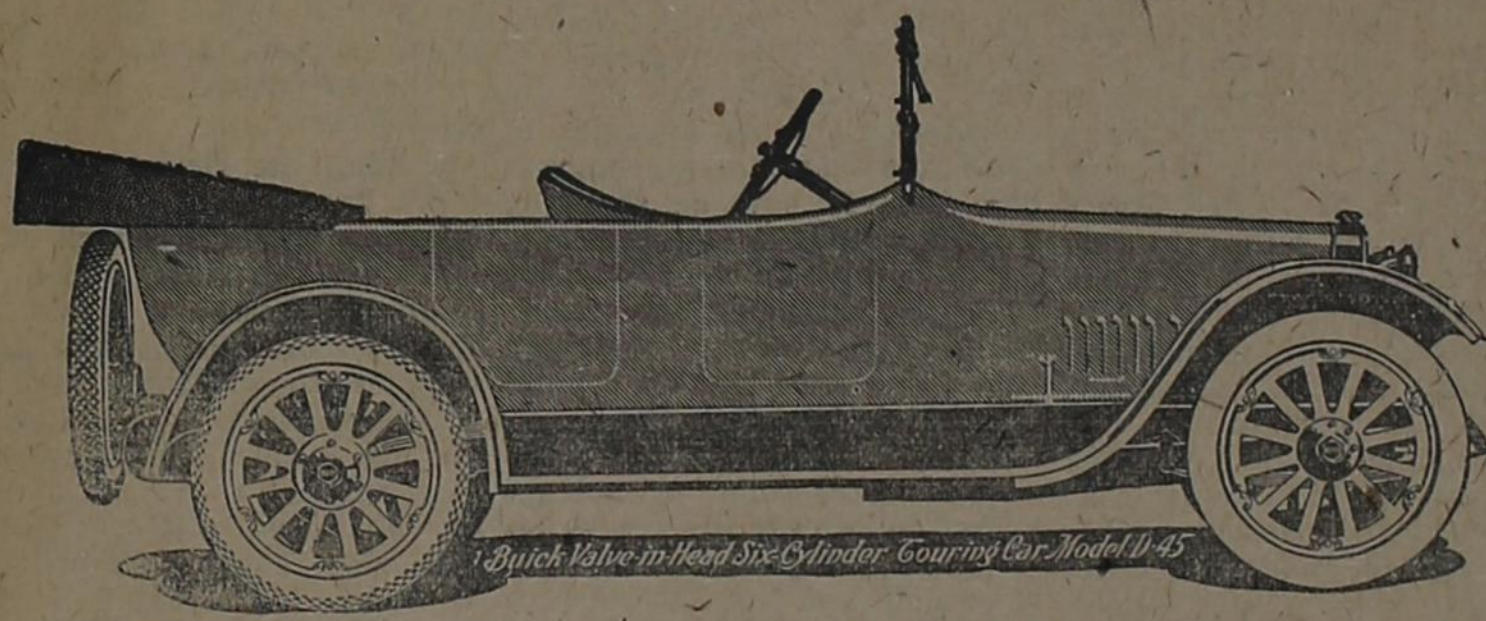
FOR SALE

A good 5 room house with 3 screened galleries on over, a third of a block, good well, barn and out-houses. See Geo. W. Brooks, or Mrs. W. H. Brooks.

Stomach Trouble.

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way." writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo. For sale by—The Corner Drug Store.

# BUICKS!



WHEN BETTER CARS ARE BUILT, THE BUICK COMPANY WILL BUILD THEM.

Come in and see the New Model H, 1919 Model with inclosed Motor, making it not only noiseless but absolutely DUST-PROOF, and you will agree with us. It is the product of 20 years of Buick experience in this car. If you want the best from mechanical and beautiful standpoint, BUY THE BUICK.

Come in and see the New Model. You will have to hurry if you get this one for your Christmas Present.

**G. A. ARHELGER**



**THE SAN SABA STAR**

Entered as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at San Saba, Texas, under act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1879.

W. D. Cowan .....Editor  
Mrs. Amelia Cowan, Business Mgr

**Subscription Rates**  
One Year ..... \$1.00  
Six Months ..... .50  
Payable in Advance

In the "pie" handed out by Governor Hobby in the form of appointments, he drafted pretty heavy on the Dal-Gal News forces. Up to date the Evening Journal, Farm News and Texas Almanac have not been remembered but possibly this will come later on.

Word was received here this week that Berry Nalls killed a man at Ranger the other day. Nalls and another officer made a raid on some gamblers and in the mixup the other officer was in danger and Nalls killed the man to protect his brother officer.

**BIG QUESTIONS**

Well, suppose that the representatives of England in the Peace Council say to President Wilson that his "freedom of the seas" proposition is a dream, wonder what will happen? England has made herself great by practically controlling the seas, England has maintained her supremacy as master of the seas, and if England does not control the seas then that government as a power is gone. There is something in our political philosophy undreamed of and is liable to happen. As a government the United States of America has greatness lately thrust upon it. How are you going to maintain that majesty according to the twentieth century conception? The leading spokesman of the English naval power said last week that England is to keep what she has in regard to sea supremacy. President Wilson's second principle enunciated so loud that all the world heard it distinctly put England on notice that England will not enjoy in the future the greatness of her power. We have drawn the steely blade from the scabbard and are looking for trouble, if things don't come sailing our way. To perpetuate the American idea of democracy will the United States be compelled to enter another period of war. The prospects are good. We have bought us a fight and it is no mean article. Matters may slumber for a while. There will be a slow smouldering. The United States government has either to rule the world, that is, dictate the future policies of the world or get supremely whipped. Germany tried it—exit the Kaiser. England can talk to us very plain. England is in a position to talk to us in a voice that will not breathe melody. What then, England today can enlist the world against the United States. She can enlist the fighting strength of the world and pour millions of soldiers into Canada, into Mexico. They will come from Germany, from Austria, from Russia, they will come from Japan, they will come from Africa. The English fleet combined with the other powers as her Allies can control the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast and the Gulf of Mexico. There will be an invasion from Canada. There will be an invasion from Mexico. The United States can command the strength of 125,000,000. England can command the strength of one billion. The English flag today floats over 700,000,000 within her provinces. England is the ruler of the sea. England is the ruler of the earth. Then, will England listen to President Wilson and his "freedom of the sea" program. Civilization only survives by killing one another. The present generation may get by with some of these world's questions, but the next generation of American citizens are going to be confronted with some questions that probably will be painful. Have we statesmen today who can penetrate the future and build wisely enough to protect coming generations. Yes, yes, dear reader, there is some food for thought being presented today. President Wilson may return to us a wise but sadder man.—Delta Courier.

**THE RECORD**

From The Ferguson Forum

Peace is here. The terms of the peace conference are, to be sure, important, but the fighting and bloodshed have ceased and the boys are coming home.

It is a matter of great importance that the true record of every man and every state be faithfully kept so that in years to come, even generations yet unborn, may know just what we, as citizens of Texas, did in the great world war of 1917 and 1918.

In a collective sense Texas did her part freely and promptly. Our people responded nobly and generously to the call of the nation. The record of our state in this great conflict ever will be one of pride to our posterity. Our boys upon the field of battle in foreign lands have proven themselves the worthy sons of brave sires, who won the independence of Texas. They have paid the debt to their illustrious dead; there is no greater honor to the living, no greater heritage to the future than having been a soldier upon Flanders Field from that state over which floats the flag of the single star.

We soon will begin to hear all about our records. Big men and little men will, for one purpose or another, talk and write of their records.

This is as it should be, and all we ask is that it be a true record.

So, to avoid the record rush of records and, at the peril of being criticized for a personal allusion, I am here setting forth the record of my connection with the great war.

The fair-minded man will accord me this privilege, because my record has been discussed and cussed more, perhaps, than that of any other man in Texas.

As the smoke of battle clears away I am sure that it is apparent that my record has been the most misrepresented of all men in the state. Do not misunderstand me; I am not pleading for sympathy, I am writing the record. When the people take a sober thought and recall the record it is the other crowd that will need sympathy, and not me. I have been charged with disloyalty; the record will show whether it is true or false.

In the first place, I was the first governor of a state openly to announce for the doctrine of national preparedness, and was the first governor to announce my support of President Wilson on that issue. In a speech at Waco in the fall of 1915, six months before any member of the Texas delegation in congress had declared how he stood on war or preparedness, I openly, declared for President Wilson's policy of preparing for war.

Mind you, this was when Billy Bryan was deserting the cabinet and openly fighting the president on the war issue, and Bryan was being followed and approved by almost the whole list of small-bore politicians, notably among was none other than crooked Tom Love, who, for some unexplained reason, is being permitted to feast at the Wilson pie counter. It will be interesting news to the Wilson administration to know that this Tom Love declared to friends in Texas that he was for and with Bryan when he resigned from the cabinet, and endorsed his reasons for resigning. This was the test of loyalty involving courage and judgment. I met the test, and therefore she's going in the record.

What right have Bill Bryan and crooked Tom Love to be howling about German propaganda and the disloyalty of the brewers, when they were, secretly and openly, trying to break up the Wilson cabinet at a time when the president needed every friend to hold the country in line, to face the greatest crises in its history?

Even old Bernsdorff, as bad as he was, was truer to his country than Bryan and Love were to ours.

Again the record is that for over a year when you couldn't get Old Sour Crane, Bob Knight, M. H. Wolfe, and all the rest of the little ones, to say how they stood on the war and the president. I was making speeches for the president and for preparedness. Was I disloyal? Honest man, read the record! And, lest we forget the record right along here, Hobby, to the

**In Memorium.**

Lieutenant Wiley Murray  
Born June 30th 1896,  
Wounded in Action Oct. 1st  
Died in France Oct. 21st 1918.

L-oved one, with longing we've looked for you back  
I-nto our lives which suffer that lack.  
E-ntering our hearts were alternate darts—  
U-plifting hopes and stabs of despair—  
T-ensely we've waited this blow "OVER THERE."  
E-ulogistic, we hold you a hero who's fought  
N-obly for Freedom that Brotherhood taught.  
A-iding fair France a world's peace to enhance!  
N-one could resist you and PEACE is reborn,  
T-orn from the womb of old Europe forlorn!

W-e've a shrine in our hearts, an altar for you.  
I-n it your image to memory true,  
L-ingers so sadly, proudly, gladly!  
E-ver your brav'ry shall nobly inspire  
Y-ouths who have known your celestial fire.

M-illions have given their life-blood that we  
U-nder the red, white and blue of the free  
R-est in the "Cradle of Liberty," safe;  
R-uled not by those who prayed, "England Gott strafe."  
A-ngels rejoicing, o'er victory won  
Y-onder, in Glory, receiving you, son.

Genie Griffin DeWolfe.

best of his meagre ability, was supporting Colquitt in his fight on President Wilson. Not, by Golly, helping to win the war. Suppose that Bryan, Love and Colquitt and Hobby had had their way against Wilson preparedness, what kind of a victory would we be celebrating today? It would have been a different story, indeed.

I thank God that the record shows that I had the nerve to oppose and denounce the whole damned gang, then and there when my country needed me.

Then the war came on. They say that I was disloyal and was getting money and giving council to the kaiser. Now, let us speak without temper and see if the record will bear out the statement.

Among the first things that I did was to request the legislature to create a council of defense for the state, which was promptly done and I was authorized to appoint the forty members to constitute the council. Now, let the record speak for my loyalty. The first man that I asked to accept a place on the board was none other than Hon. Thomas H. Ball and, be it said to his honor, he was just as willing as I to lay aside political differences and he accepted the appointment. The next man I appointed was E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, who never had supported me. The others of the board were: Judge O. E. Dunlap; Waxahachie, president; R. J. Kleberg, vice-president; J. F. Carl, San Antonio secretary; Frank West; R. L. Henry, Waco; Phil. Foscoe; W. W. Seley, Waco; Henry Fox, Jr., Houston; Judge Sam H. Brashers, Houston; Judge James B. Wells, Brownsville; Judge J. M. Wagstaff, Abilene; Hon. D. C. Giddings, Brenham; N. A. Shaw, Clarksville; Joseph Hirsch, Corpus Christi; William Capps, Fort Worth; W. H. Fuqua; D. J. Neill, Gorman; H. W. Lewis, Smithville; B. A. Riesner, Houston; Louis Adoue, Galveston; Col. R. L. Ball, San Antonio; Hon. Alvin C. Owsley, Denton; J. R. Astin; Frank Kell, Wichita Falls; Julius Real, Kerrville; Henry N. Pope, Fort Worth; F. G. Pettibone, Galveston; A. J. Eilers, Austin; Judge Leon Sonfield, Beaumont; R. E. L. Knight, Dallas (who begged to be appointed by me); Judge Sam J. Hunter, Fort Worth.

Do they look like German propagandists? The greatest objection that could be offered to some of them is that they voted for Hobby for governor, but everybody makes mistakes and I have long since forgiven them.

really looking for war. The record shows that whatever was done by Texas to win the war, was largely done by Ferguson appointees and Ferguson's friends. Hereafter, dear people, when somebody comes around and tells you that he was an officer in the Texas Guard, just ask him if he went over yonder or stayed at home. Ask him if he was in Ferguson's guard that went, or Hobby's guard that stayed.

When I think of my council of defense; when I think of my stand, alone, for the president; when I think of my district boards, and when I think of my boys, who went over yonder; when I think of how they died in foreign climes, I am proud. And then, when I remember how their good names were slandered by charging that they were disloyal because they were my friends, I am grieved.

And when I know that these charges were made by preachers and politicians, I am mad. I believe in God; I believe in true religion; but, if I must speak my sentiments, let me say that the modern church and the democratic party are knowingly harboring and feeding far too many low-down, contemptible, mean, hypocritical liars, who, if they ever get their just deserts, will go deeper into burning hell, than a sledge hammer could drop in a month. It is time to clean house and return to the old-time religion and the old-time democracy. This is the record, and it is so written.

JAMES E. FERGUSON

**A Soldier Boys Letter**

Fort Sill, Okla. Dec. 7, 1918.  
Dear Papa and Mama:

I have been in Oklahoma one month today. Like it fine. I weighed 135 lbs. when I came here, I weigh 155 now so you can guess how I am fareing. Well the Major came in from Washington the first of the week and gave orders for every man in the 39th Balloon Co., to take a 30 minute joy ride in the Balloons. So we had only one Balloon in order and he said it would take too long with just one. So we gassed another one—but don't be uneasy about me for I have just finished mine. The man that goes up is the one to say how high. So I let them send her up 3000 feet, that was as high as she would go, the air was so light—but don't get scared for I guess that is my last chance for an air ride. We are packing up everything except

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**

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San Saba, Texas

Will practice in courts of the State  
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G. A. Walters & Jas. H. Baker  
**WALTERS & BAKER**  
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San Saba, Texas

**W. H. ADKINS**

Lawyer

Notary Public

Lampasas Texas

The Balloons and I guess we will pack them up as soon as the Boys all get a ride. We have just enough gas to last two weeks and the Major said to not order any more. I want to tell Papa about a nice ride I took. It was in a Liberty machine, the best in the world. Put up by Henry Ford. It had a 430 h. p. motor and will climb a 90 degree. We went 7,000 feet high in 7 minutes. What do you think of that? I hardly knew what to think myself. But I have quit the airplanes entirely and took to the balloons it is fun to fly in them things. Tell Smith I have all these boys looking down their nose, when I get to pulling off some of his tricks, such as rubbing the paper off of the knife and rubbing their names on my arm with burned paper. Some of them are afraid to get close to me. Well I guess I had better go. Oh yes! about the dog tags or identification tags. Every body is supposed to get them that is army rules. Well guess I had better skidoo. So by-by, as ever your son,  
Cortenas E. S. Gibson.

DON'T make your FRUIT CAKES. Buy a DELUXE, cheaper and better.—W. R. HARRIS.

**The Holiday Season**

GIVES OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND CHRISTMAS GREETINGS AND TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR THE BUSINESS YOU HAVE EXTENDED TO THIS STORE DURING THE PAST YEAR. WITH BEST WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

**W. H. KIMBROUGH**  
THE JEWELER.



**THE SAN SABA STAR**

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 1 page, one issue .....\$12.00  
 1 page, two or more issues, per issue .....\$10.00  
 1/2 page, one issue .....\$7.50  
 1/2 page, two or more issues, per issue .....\$6.00  
 1/4 page, one issue .....\$3.75  
 1/4 page, two or more issues, per issue .....\$3.00  
 All ads of less than one-fourth page, per inch .....12 1/2c  
 All ads of less than 15 inches one issue, per inch .....15c  
 All ads less than 15 inches, two or more issues, per inch .....12 1/2c  
 All local readers and reading notices, per line, per issue .....5c  
 Black face readers, per line, per issue .....10c  
 All notices for entertainments where an admission fee is charged, inserted at regular advertising rates. All obituary notices over ten lines will be charged for at regular rates. The last forms of the Star go to press at 4 o'clock Thursday evening and to get position all ads should be in as early as possible.

**LODGE DIRECTORY**

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.  
 M. G. Estep, N. G.  
 J. B. McDonald, V. G.  
 W. W. Skelton, Rec. Sec.  
 John Seiders, Fin. Sec.

**County News**

Items of Local Interest Gathered by Star Correspondents.

**To Our Subscribers**

If you do not find a letter from your locality it is a disappointment to you as well as to us. We would like to have a correspondent from each locality in the county. Write us for stationery, and get your letter in by Tuesday. We will pay you 50cents per column for your correspondence.

**BEND ITEMS**

Misses Hattie Means and Dora Tate of Colony were here Monday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Smith were here shopping Monday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Morris spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Morris.  
 Mdms. F. A. Ward and Fay Bagley went to Lampasas Monday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Morris were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lewis Sunday.  
 Marvin Morris while cranking his car had the misfortune of getting his right arm broken.  
 R. M. and M. D. Lewis left Tuesday on a trapping tour.  
 The following were here from Chappel Tuesday: Mdms. Lee and Mochler and Miss Annie Low.  
 Mrs. E. H. Jackson spent Tuesday with Mrs. J. Roberts.  
 Ben Lively and Lee Chambers of Little Bend were here Sunday.  
 Bud Stafford of Chappel was here Wednesday.  
 W. H. Byrd has returned from Camp Travis.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Elbert McCoury were here shopping Friday.  
 Our school closed for the holidays Friday afternoon with a nice program of recitations, songs and music. A good many of the patrons and friends were present to enjoy the afternoon.  
 Mrs. Maggie McQueen and Miss Kenney of Chappel were here Friday.  
 Mrs. Richard Brazil and Misses Nettie and Armour Brazil were here Friday.  
 Mrs. M. D. Lewis and children returned Friday after a visit to her mother, Mrs. N. Gorman, of Gorman Falls.  
 C. D. Baxter of Lynch Creek was here Friday.  
 The mail carrier from Bend to Lometa had trouble with his car Friday and did not get here until evening. The roads are very bad from here to Lometa.  
 Mr. and Mrs. James Ragsdale of Colony were here Saturday.  
 Mrs. Edwin Parker was here shopping Saturday.  
 Miss Annie Laura Hughes came in Friday from Atherton where she is teaching to spend Christmas with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Alexander. Prof. King and wife left Sunday to spend the holidays with relatives and friends.  
 Mrs. Allen Pope and children went to Llano Sunday to spend the holidays with relatives.  
 Miss Clo Corben returned to her home in Kempner Saturday.  
 Miss Mabel Horton left Friday for Brownwood to spend vacation with relatives.  
 Bunk Bezeman of Beaumont came in Sunday to visit relatives.  
 Noble Allen returned Saturday from New Jersey. He has been honorably discharged from the army.  
 Miss Thelma Byrd was the guest of Miss Jollye Moore Sunday.  
 Miss Ellen Baxter was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Rosie Wild Saturday.  
 Mrs. Hancock of the Beasley farm was here Saturday.  
 Paul January spent the week with cousins here.

**SHILOH SAYINGS**

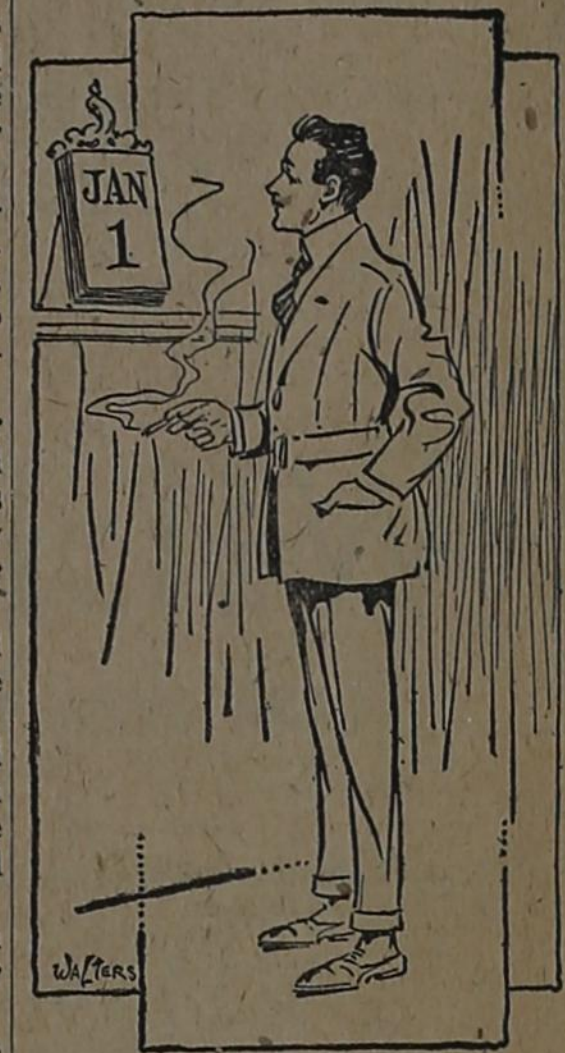
The present weather indicates that Old Santa Claus will find more mud in his road this time than he has for the past four years.  
 Regardless of bad road conditions people continue to move. Mr. Moplan moved from the G. B. Stark farm near Shiloh to the farm he bought in Hall Valley community.  
 Ed Brown moved from our community to the Johnson old home near Richland Springs last week and Dock Land now owns and occupies the former Ed Brown home.  
 G. B. Stark is now domiciled under his own vine and fig tree again.  
 After bidding all a loving and tender farewell J. K. Reddoch departed for the land of fame and fortune. He calls that ideal spot Pear Valley.  
 W. B. Wright H. C. Reddoch were business visitors in our midst last week.  
 We are glad that the "flu" is better.  
 J. F. Campbell and family visited Mrs. M. J. Jamar last Sunday.  
 Luther Brown and sister, Coralie spent Saturday night and Sunday in the home of A. P. Smith.  
 Leslie Davenport and his crew of hands did work on the Gibbons ranch last week until they were rained out.  
 James Jamar returned from San Saba last Sunday.  
 Miss Cleo Davenport spent the week-end with her friend Miss Rhoda McNatt.  
 Many of our male population were in Richland Springs last Saturday but most of them made the trip on foot.

**SIMPSON SIMMERINGS**

By Susan  
 School closed with a nice program of Patriotic Songs, Recitations and Dialogues. After which the Christmas tree was denuded of packages and parcels which were distributed among the school children and teacher and were gratefully received by all.  
 Mrs. A. E. Petty reports a very successful drive in this district for the Red Cross. Every one gave cheerfully.  
 Reuben Ashley is visiting at the Edwards Ranch.  
 Tommy Maultsby is home from Camp Travis much improved in health.  
 Mrs. John Maultsby is recovering from a severe case of the "flu."  
 A. J. Crawford received the sad news that his grandson, Clyde Vick, died at Ranger with pneumonia. His remains were shipped to Santa Anna for interment.  
 Johnnie Brown returned from Fort Worth to spend Christmas with homefolks.  
 Miss Alma Ward left Sunday for Ranger to visit relatives.  
 During the rain last night "St. Nick" got stuck out here on the road to town and after a private conflagration with "Old Santa" we come to the conclusion that he may be delayed some time. If he is late getting to town or to any home out here this will explain the situation.

**ALGERITA**  
 It rains, it rains the ground is wet and the tanks are full.  
 Open your eyes and behold the San Saba valley's wheat and oat fields, which look like Paradise restored.  
 Albert Shumake visited at Locker Sunday.  
 The primary department of our school had a little Christmas tree Friday evening and closed for the holidays.  
 Farrell Shoemaker has rented land near Rochelle.  
 Miss Wilma Lane was a guest of Miss Hattie Knight Friday.  
 Rev. M. D. Robinson has returned from a business trip to Waco.  
 Ira Locker will move to Bowser and farm there next year.  
 The Star would be a nice Christmas present to send your friends.  
 The year 1918 will soon be past, let us take an invoice and see how we stand financially and religiously.

**THE LOST CHANCES**



Whenever I am starting out  
 Upon a fresh new year  
 I always stop to think about  
 The one no longer here,  
 The year that's dead I travel back,  
 And let my memory run  
 In contemplation through the stack  
 Of things I could have done.  
 I check the deeds I meant to do  
 That I neglected quite a few  
 Real chances to be kind,  
 I learn the words I meant to say  
 To comfort and to cheer,  
 And yet postponed them for a day,  
 I didn't speak that year.  
 And then to my disgrace I find  
 That had I paused to smile  
 And do those little actions kind  
 I'd not have lost a mile.  
 I learn now that the chance has gone  
 That I have missed a lot,  
 For all those deeds I could have done  
 As easily as not.  
 And when at last life is through  
 And all my course is run,  
 In deep regret I shall review  
 The deeds I could have done,  
 And I shall wish I had to tell  
 Where nothing may be hid  
 The many things I could as well  
 Have done, yet never did.

**AMONG NEW YEAR'S RICHES**

Trials and Suffering a Part of Rich Heritage God Gives to Each of His Children.  
 Part of the rich heritage that God has planned for you in the New Year is suffering. He will permit in the life of each child of his a portion—just the right portion—of difficulty and trial and temptation. What we see in those trials and temptations will largely determine the riches that will be ours in this year. A Christian layman recently wrote to a friend: "How fine it would be to go out in the opening year so yielded that every fresh circumstance or trial or temptation would prove to have the sweet face of Christ concealed in it, or bursting like a flood of glory through some rift in the cloud and filling with radiance our uplifted faces; so that each new obedience should be but the parting of the curtain, ushering us into new wonders and experiences of his inexhaustible riches and fullness. Old things would then be continually passing away, all things constantly becoming new."  
 What glories of abounding grace—that the worst Satan can do against the child of God in this New Year only furnishes a fresh opportunity for God to pour out the treasures of his unspeakable Gift! The promise to supply every need of ours "according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus" is not a promise for the life to come, when all sorrow and sickness and temptation to evil will be at an end, but it is a promise made in full view of every trial and temptation that we shall meet today. Let us then count it all joy when we fall into our difficulties and trials, confidently remembering that along with each of them we have—Jesus.

Sickly children need WHITE'S REAM VERMIFUGE. It not only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Price 30c, per bottle. Sold by—The Corner Drug Store

**Peace On Earth**

**Good Will to All.**

We want to thank you for all that you have done for us, for all the business you have given us and for what we feel you are going to give us in the future. This is the ending of the year 1918, the most remarkable year in the history of the world.

A YEAR OF HEARTACHES, SORROWS, BEREAVEMENTS ANTICIPATION ANXIETY AND DEATH.

But the All-wise and Guiding Hand Controls, and the world is better for what has happened. Our business association has been pleasant for this year and we hope it may be more pleasant and more profitable next year and we wish for you and yours ALL THAT YOU MIGHT WISH FOR and a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours Very Truly

**Biggs & Townsend**

**OVER COAT LOST**

I lost a heavy gray over coat, with a pair of buckskin gloves in pocket between town and the stockpens. Finder please return to Star Office or Young Pierce, Route 1.

**Blacksmithing**

We are well equipped to do your work and work only good mechanics.—G. A. Arhelger.

East Texas RIBBON CANE syrup.—W. R. HARRIS.

**Gasoline Engine For Sale.**

One three horse power gasoline engine for sale. Can be seen at this office.

**NOTICE**

I will give \$25.00 reward to ascertain who is tearing my water gap down on Buffalo Creek on the Llano road.  
 L. W. Barker.

We have received a shipment of the celebrated COW BOY RIDING BOOTS. Bench made. at \$18.00 —BIGGS & TOWNSEND

**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.

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

Subscribe for the San Saba Star, \$1.00 per year.

**Mrs. Isley's Letter.**

In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley of Litchfield, Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative, and have found them a quick relief." If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good. For sale by—The Corner Drug Store.

Careful examination will show you that everything we sell is first class, high grade and perfect in every particular. Every detail of make and finish is as it should be. We have suits and overcoats that will hold their shape because they are hand tailored. Shirts cut full and large with neck bands that fit right. Neckwear that will not pull out of shape. Underwear that will not sag or shrink. Hats, Caps and Gloves.  
 BIGGS & TOWNSEND

EMPRESS FLOUR is the kind you want. HARRIS HAS IT.

We are well equipped to do your work and work only good mechanics.—G. A. Arhelger.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS**

We are looking every day for the load of stove wood and the bushel of potatoes and the bushel of apples and the Thanks giving turkey and a few fryers in fact most anything a poor editor's family can use. We have tried to be easy on you during the drouth, but now it has rained and we are sure you all feel better. We are always ready to rejoice with you in times of prosperity and mingle our tears with yours in time of trouble. So we pray do not neglect us.

Gas in the stomach comes from food which has fermented. Get rid of this badly digested food as quickly as possible if you would avoid a bilious attack; HERBINE is the remedy you need. It cleanses the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores energy and cheerfulness. Price 60c. Sold by....The Corner Drug Store.

**FEED! FEED!**

Complete Stock of Hay, Grain and all kinds of Feed Stuff sold at reasonable prices.

**A. L. HAMRICK**  
 Proprietor O. K. Wagon Yard

**Reasons!**

Why you should use Cardui, the woman's tonic, for your troubles, have been shown in thousands of letters from actual users of this medicine, who speak from personal experience. If the results obtained by other women for so many years have been so uniformly good, why not give Cardui a trial?

**Take**

**CARDUI Cotton Seed**

**The Woman's Tonic**

Mrs. Mary J. Irvin, of Cullen, Va., writes: "About 11 years ago, I suffered untold misery with female trouble, bearing-down pains, headache, numbness . . . I would go for three weeks almost bent double . . . My husband went to Dr. for Cardui . . . After taking about two bottles I began going around and when I took three bottles I could do all my work." E-80

I have bought the W. R. Baxter stock of Planting Seed, which is the best strain of half and half Cotton Seed in the country. I offer these Seed in bulk at the Baxter farm at \$2.00 per bushel—or in even weight bags delivered at San Saba \$2.10 per bushel.  
 Better secure your Seed early—They will be higher later.

**R. S. Crain.**





## To the Old Year

By PATIENCE WORTH

We part, oh comrade, reluctantly;  
Long have we trod the winding way,  
Troublous, clouded, graysome—  
Aye the shadowed way.  
Adieu! We part, oh comrade! Adieu!  
Upon thy way I see thee going,  
Bowed low 'neath thy burden,  
Weighted, howling, tired, plodding  
Heavy footed out upon thy newsome path.  
What hand shall welcome thee?

Adieu, oh comrade! We part—  
Thou upon thy way and I upon mine.  
I have seen thy brothers slain;  
I have watched thine eyes streaming;  
I have seen thee stop upon thy way  
To stanch some bleeding thing;  
Smiling wisely, bending tenderly.  
But thou art weary now—  
Bent and weary. Thy steps  
Are stepped most falteringly.

Adieu! With thee upon thy path,  
Oh, wilt thou take the memory  
Of my hand's clasp—the touch  
Of one brother upon the other's flesh?  
Oh, wilt thou then turn  
And smile me back one smile of fellow-  
ship?

I see my aged form sink low.  
I would burden thee not, save of my love;  
Nor would I hang upon thy brow  
A garland of glistening green  
That flasheth scarlet bud.  
Nay, 'twould be as a skull  
Wreathed of victor's laurel—  
A folly-crown upon thy most venerable  
brow.

Adieu, oh comrade! Upon thy path!  
The years that come are beckoning me;  
But I shall recall thy burdens,  
Thy sorrows, thy tendernesses,  
Aye, and, oh, wilt thou turn upon thy  
path  
And smile a smile of fellowship,  
Oh, parting year?

### DOCUMENTARY PROOF.



"What have you there?"  
"Merely a few New Year resolutions."  
"I presume you wrote them down  
so you wouldn't forget them?"  
"No. My wife made me write them  
down so she wouldn't forget them."

### GOOD RESOLVES FOR WOMEN

Suggestions Pertinent to New Year  
That Will Make Home More  
Cheerful and Comfortable.

So many people, in making their New Year resolutions think only of their diets, their characters, and their pocketbooks! Their homes, which, directly or indirectly, influence all these things, are dissociated in their minds with anything pertaining to the New Year and the fresh page that is just turning over. But when each woman stops to think that her home may be made so attractive that her menfolk, without knowing the reason, will want to spend their evenings there; that her children will grow up with higher ideals, and will always keep a beautiful memory of what home means; that she herself will walk with her head well up, and her shoulders back, as she sallies forth to take her place in the world of men, knowing in her heart that her home is as it should be—since home is such a sacred place, shall we not include the word in the list of our desires and strivings? Shall we not resolve to make it worthy of our life and love?

Have you a chair that squeaks as you sit down upon it? Why not mend it? Have you mended that ripped hem in your couch cover? Have you tacked down that loose place in your hall carpet? Are you not tired of looking at your pillows which need recovering? When are you going to get at cleaning off that smoky place on your ceiling? Little repairs like these work wonders in the home. Why not get at them this next week?

Have you a room which does not please you? Why not experiment with the furniture and see if you cannot place it to greater advantage, or so that it will give greater comfort? Often the arrangement of a room is responsible for its lack of charm.

Does your woodwork need repainting? Why not start to paint it a little at a time? In so doing the time spent is never missed and wet paint in small areas is easier to steer around.

Have you too many ornaments in your house? Why not pack some of them carefully away, and see how you like doing without them? Your rooms would be happier.

### Start Life Anew.

If your life was not what it should have been last year, leave the old life behind with the old year and start anew.

### One Drawback.

One of the drawbacks of New Year resolutions is that it cuts down on the batting average.

## A NEW EXPERIENCE



The Young Year stood and blinked his eyes,  
And gazed with wondering surprise  
Upon a sight so fine and new,  
He scarcely could believe it true.  
He gazed again, and still that sight  
Remained to fill him with delight,  
Until he asked what might this be,  
This thing of shining mystery.

"What can it be?" he eager asked,  
As still in that strange thing he basked  
"Which is so bright and big and fine,  
And feeling brings I can't define,  
But which my very heart makes glad,  
The greatest feeling I've yet had;  
And braces up my spirit so  
With all its warmth and shine and glow?"

"I never saw such sight before,  
And will I see it o'er and o'er?  
Or will it vanish like a dream,  
And not again upon me beam?  
What is this rare and radiant thing  
Which makes me want to dance and sing?"  
The one he questioned answered: "Son,  
Don't you know what? Why, that's the sun."

## NEW YEAR SOON GROWS OLD

Fades and Passes Just as All Things  
Earthly—Only the Spiritual  
Endures and Satisfies.

The heart-breaking thing about the New Year is that he becomes old. We run out to meet him today as he arrives rosy-cheeked, and ruddy, stamping his feet, drawing off his gloves, unbuttoning his great coat and shaking off the snowflakes. How buoyant and hopeful he is! He has his pockets full of good things for us, we are sure. How he wins us! How he inspires us! We can do great things with him. He is so different from the old fellow who is gone. Poor Old Year! He got pretty stale toward the last. And then, too, we got so we didn't feel just comfortable with him. He had seen so many of our mistakes and failures. It will be easier to make a new start with him out of the way.

And now for this youngster! He shall keep the past from him. He shall not know a word of it. All his things are new. Ours shall be also, new words, new thoughts, new ways. Good-by, old things.

But even before our New Year's resolutions are all made, the New Year's day grows old. Light the candles; the day is dying. The shadows deepen. Our new New Year already is taking on age. We cannot keep him new; can we keep the new that he brought to us? In the first gloom of the new year we know that we cannot. The guests of the day are gone. The flowers we chose with such care are withering. The tempting feast—fragments. Is there no abiding thing? The old year was like this.

The old year was like it; the new year will be and years and years—all alike. Time is their body; their soul is eternity. And as they come one after the other they bring to us the gifts of their body and the gifts of their soul. The one waxes old and passes; the other endures and satisfies.

Welcome, New Year. Show us your good gifts and help us to choose among them such as you and the other years that come and go can leave with us until the perfect and unending day.

## A New Year Reverie

New Year met me somewhat sad;  
Old Year leaves me tired,  
Stripped of favorite things I had,  
Balked of much desired;  
Yet farther on my road today,  
God willing, farther on my way.

New Year coming on apace,  
What have you to give me?  
Bring you scathe, or bring you grace,  
Face me with an honest face  
You shall not deceive me:  
Be it good or ill, be it what you will,  
It needs shall help me on my road—  
My rugged road to heaven, please God.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

Philosophical Rule the Best.  
The world is holding its breath at its entrance into a new year. No one is wise enough to foresee what that year is going to hold. It will be a year of surprises, and the only rule for its conduct will be the old philosophical one of hoping for the best and preparing for the worst.

## NEW YEAR'S DAY

Its Entrance Has Been Celebrated  
for Many Years.

Custom of Calling Originated With  
Dutch in New York State—Reception  
by President an Annual  
Occasion.

THE celebration of the entrance of a New Year has been observed with much ceremony in this country ever since the beginning of our Republic. President Washington was the first to establish the custom, and at his Philadelphia residence, during his first administration, it has been noted that the day was observed with appropriate ceremonies, with a light repast in the afternoon, including a plum cake baked by Martha Washington herself, and some temperance punch, made chiefly of lemons and sugar, minus any intoxicating ingredients.

The custom of New Year's calling originated in this country with the Dutch in New York state. The nature of the day, the clearing off of old accounts and the hopeful beginning of the new trial of life, made New Year's day a day for the interchange of friendly greetings, and in no country more than in this has the friendly visiting crystallized into such a hard and fast business.

In the South, in the early days, that land where social life is its delightful and spontaneous in its growth as is the flora of the region, New Year's day was formerly observed as the great time for coming out. The debutante burst into blossom on that day, the old homesteads were thrown open, and the social world, like the huge family, met to exchange greetings and good cheer.

On New Year's day the observance in Washington takes on the form of diplomatic and political observances, when conveyances from all over the city start moving toward the White House for their occupants to pay their respects to the president and other dignitaries of our government.

When the general custom of celebrating the first of the year by the parading of New Year clubs in fantastic costumes, and similar jollifications began, it is difficult to say, though it does not appear to have antedated the Civil war. As for shooting in the New Year, that seems to have been the custom—and strikingly so in Philadelphia, ever since the revolution.

When John Adams moved into the White House it was so incomplete that there was very little attempt to observe New Year's day at the mansion, nor in fact any other elaborate social affair. The celebration, as now observed, began with the administration of President Jefferson. On New Year's day in 1803 it is noted "On Saturday, New Year's day, the president was waited upon by diplomatic characters, the officers of the government, the members of the legislature, and the citizens generally. There were also present a large number of ladies." In 1804 the report contains the information that "the affair was rendered more agreeable by the accompaniment of the Marine and Italian bands."

At this second Jefferson reception "some time after the company had assembled, Colonel Burrows, at the head of the Marine corps, saluted the president, while the band of music played the president's march, went through the usual evolutions in a masterly manner, fired sixteen rounds in platoons, and concluded with a general 'feu-de-jolie'."

Naturally, with Dolly Madison as hostess, the New Year receptions during her husband's administration were brilliant, and at the last one, prior to the burning of the mansion, a guest wrote as follows: "Nothing ever was witnessed in Washington so brilliant and dazzling."

Every president since then has celebrated the dawn of the new year as an occasion for diplomatic courtesies, as well as an opportunity to give the public a chance to visit the White House and shake hands with the president.

### First Observed by Romans.

The observance of January 1 as the beginning of the year we borrow from the Romans. The first Christian emperors kept up the custom of New Year's observance, though it tolerated and afforded the opportunity for idolatrous rites, but later the western church opposed three days of penitence and fasting to the Pagan celebration of January (A. D. 487). By degrees, however, the church, in the eighth century, abrogated the fast, and the earlier and more congenial jovial customs were gradually resumed and have continued to the present.



# THE JOY IN "Thank You"

Under the law of compensation, many kind deeds are paid for with a word of appreciation. A simple "Thank you"—when it really comes from the heart—will change frowns to smiles.

Ingratitude is a sin that cannot be tolerated. It is almost unforgivable. It makes us think of the dog that bit the hand that fed it.

During this period of world-wide thanksgiving, we think of the many things for which we should be truly thankful. The gratitude of every human being should be poured out of hearts full of appreciation for the bounties of providence.

Let us give thanks for good health—for a kind and benevolent Government—for the opportunities given efficient workers, and for the liberality with which honest efforts is rewarded.

Let us be thankful that the devastating forces of war were kept from our fair land and that our homes, our wives, daughters and babies have been protected from this awful scourge. And give praise and thanks to God for "a peace that shall endure."

Not only should we get down on our knees and thank Almighty God for his wonderful blessings, but we should freely and cheerfully say "Thank you" to our friends and co-workers for every little word or act that contributes to our prosperity and happiness.

Let's displace ingratitude with appreciation.

We wish for you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

# WILL ASHBY

CASH GROCER. WEST SIDE SQUARE

SURGEONS agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BORAZONE is the IDEAL ANTI-SEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by... The Corner Drug Store.

Scholarship For Sale  
Scholarship from the Draughan Business College of Fort Worth for sale at the Star Office. Everybody is taking a business course. Get in line for a position to serve Uncle Sam.

Heartburn is a symptom of indigestion. Take a dose of HERBINE in such cases. The pain disappears instantly. The bowels operate speedily and you feel fine, vigorous and cheerful. Price 60c. Sold by...The Corner Drug Store.

### For Croup.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is splendid for croup," writes Mrs. Edward Hassett, Frankfort, N. Y. "My children have quickly relieved of attacks of this dreadful complaint by its use." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. For sale by...The Corner Drug Store.

Sickly children need WHITE'S REAM VERMIFUGE. It not only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Price 30c, per bottle. Sold by—The Corner Drug Store

### CEDAR HAULERS ATTENTION

We will buy any quantity of good cedar posts from 6 1/2 ft. to 12 feet in length and pay top price of 160 percent on yard prices delivered on our yard at Lometa. This is fine chance for the winters work and price is unusually high.

See Lometa office for price lists and other information. Pfeuffer Cedar Co. Lometa, Texas.

### Want to Save Money?

If so buy your Farm Machinery, Wagons etc. from G. A. Arhelger, The John Deere line.

1918 \_\_\_\_\_ 1919

J. C. CAMPBELL

The Spot Cash Store

Extends Cordial Christmas Greetings

and best wishes for a

Prosperous, Happy, New Year.

## A Merry Christmas

AND A

## Happy, Prosperous

## NEW YEAR



Is the wish we extend to all our friends and customers. May the ties of friendship strengthen, and not a missing link be found in our acquaintance.



## CORNER DRUG STORE

KEYSER & DANIELS, Proprietors.



EVENTS OF THE YEAR TO DATE BRIEF

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS IN WORLD WAR MARKS AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

Twelve-Month Ends With Leaders of Victorious Nations Gathered to Settle Peace Terms—Other Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1-Italians drove Teutons across Piave river from Zenson loop. Jan. 4-President Wilson presented his railway control program to congress. British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed by Germans. Jan. 5-Premier Lloyd George stated Britain's war aims. Jan. 7-U. S. government began mobilization of 3,000,000 workers. U. S. Supreme court upheld draft law. Submarine crews mutinied at Kiel, killing 35 officers. Jan. 8-President Wilson stated America's war aims. Jan. 9-Russia and Bulgaria signed separate peace. Jan. 10-Central powers withdrew offer of general peace and offered Russia separate peace. Russia and Germany renewed armistice for month. Jan. 14-British airmen made big successful daylight raid on Karlsruhe. Germans bombed Yarmouth from the sea. Jan. 15-Daniel Willard resigned as head of U. S. war industries board. Jan. 20-In naval action at entrance to Dardanelles the British sank Turkish cruiser Breslau and forced the Turkish shore. Jan. 21-British boarding ship Louisa sunk; 24 lost. Jan. 24-Germany and Austria replied to peace proposals of Wilson and Lloyd George, rejecting the concrete suggestions. Jan. 25-Twelve killed by explosion in Newport naval torpedo station. Odessa captured by the bolsheviks. Jan. 27-Russian government broke relations with Roumania. Italians began offensive between Asiago and the Brenta. Roumanians took Kishinev. Jan. 28-German air raiders killed 47 in London. Ukrainians defeated bolshevik troops in three-day battle and took Lutsk. Italians broke through Austrian line, taking 1,500 prisoners. Jan. 30-German air raid on Paris; 49 killed. Jan. 31-Bolsheviks took Orehburg. Feb. 3-Allied supreme war council declared war must be carried on to victory. Feb. 4-U. S. government took over control of oil. Feb. 5-Franz von Rintelen and six others convicted of conspiracy in New York. Feb. 6-United States transport Tuscania sunk by torpedo off Irish coast; 204 Americans lost. Feb. 9-Peace treaty between Ukraine and the central powers signed. Feb. 10-Russia declared the war at an end so far as she was concerned and ordered complete demobilization; but refused to sign peace. Feb. 14-Bolo Pasha convicted of treason in France and sentenced to death. Feb. 15-Germany announced all foreign trade of U. S. under license. Eight British submarine chasers sunk by German destroyers in Dover straits. Feb. 16-German aviators attacked London, killing 21. Feb. 18-Germans resumed war on Russia, crossing the Dvina. Feb. 19-Germans took Dvinsk and Lutsk; Bolsheviki offered to sign peace treaty. Bolsheviki Dln Cossack republic organized at Tchorkask, Gen. Kaledine forming committed suicide. Feb. 20-Germans invested Revel and laid siege. Feb. 21-Germans took Minsk and Rovno. Jericho captured by the British. Feb. 22-Senate passed Wilson bill to route railroads. Feb. 23-President issued proclamation stipulating government guaranteed prices for wheat at principal primary markets, prices varying from \$2.47 at Spokane to \$2.23 at New York. Feb. 25-Germans captured Revel. Feb. 28-Americans resumed strong attack in Chemin des Dames sector with heavy losses to attackers. March 1-Neutrality act amended third Liberty loan to open April 8. U. S. troops repulsed raid in Toul sector, suffering many casualties; German losses very heavy. British cruiser Calcarian torpedoed; 48 lives lost. March 2-Germans halted invasion of Russia; Slavs signed peace treaty giving Turkey big slice of territory. March 4-French delivered surprise blow near Verdun, penetrating German lines. British, French and Italian ambassadors asked Japan to take necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia. British advanced on 12-mile front in Palestine. March 5-Americans in Lorraine repulsed German attack and took prisoners. President Wilson refused assent to Japanese intervention in Russia. Bernard M. Baruch named chairman of the war industries board. March 6-Roumania signed preliminary peace treaty giving up Dobruja and control of the Danube. March 7-Germany and Finland signed peace treaty. March 8-Rotky resigned as foreign minister of Russia. British advanced three miles on 18-mile front in Palestine. British resumed attack on Ypres-Dixmude line with heavy losses to enemy. Eleven killed, 46 injured in air raid on London. March 9-Nine persons killed in air raid on Paris. March 10-Sixty airplanes bombed Paris; 24 killed. Enemy aviators attacked Naples, 50 men killed in hospital. President, in message to Soviets, pledged aid of United States to free Russia from German control. March 12-Ninety-five thousand drafted men called to front movement to cantonments March 25. British aviators dropped ton of explosives on Coblenz. March 12-Americans seized Odessa. March 14-Americans Rainbow division occupied trenches in Luneville sector from which they drove the enemy; first permanent advance by Americans. March 15-Germans repulsed with heavy loss in Flanders by British. All-Russian congress of Soviets at Moscow ratified German peace terms. March 15-Allied supreme war council condemned German treatment of Russians and Roumanians and refused to acknowledge the peace treaties. March 16-American destroyer Manley collided with British vessel, 16 killed. March 19-America and Great Britain seized 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping. March 21-Germans opened heavy attack on British lines north of St. Quentin. March 22-Great battle in France continued, Germans failing to break British line; both sides sustained heavy losses. British in Palestine crossed the Jordan. March 23-British fell back from five to ten miles, their lines still unbroken; estimated casualties, German, 200,000; British, 100,000. French and American troops brought up to support British. March 24-British Wilson authorized to take over control of telegraph and telephone lines of country. July 14-British forces occupied Kemel in White sea. July 15-Germans resumed offensive, attacking along the Marne and on both sides of Rheims. Americans drove them

back across the river and French without all assaults further east. Hyrtl declared war against Germany. July 12-Americans smashed German attacks east of Chateau Thierry. Ex-Czar of Russia executed. July 18-French and Americans began big drive, pushing eastward on 25-mile front from Soissons to the Aisne and taking many towns and prisoners. July 19-Franco-American troops made further advances on Soissons-Chateau Thierry front. British took town of Meteren. U. S. armored cruiser San Diego destroyed near New York by submarine. July 20-Franco-American offensive continued, more towns and great numbers of guns and prisoners being taken. Germans retreated from south bank of Marne. Big transport Justitia torpedoed off Ireland; ten of crew lost. July 21-Chateau Thierry captured by allies. German U-boat sank three barges and damaged a tug close to Cape Cod. July 22-Heavy fighting north of the Marne, French retaking Reuil. July 23-Germans retreated along the whole front north of the Marne. July 25-Franco-Americans crossed the Ourcq on wide front. July 26-Allies took Fere-en-Tardenois, Grand Rozoy, Crotoy and other towns, despite fierce resistance, and gained control of the Dormans-Reims road. Americans in desperate fight took Serings, Seray and Somerles. July 31-Control of telegraph and telephone lines taken over by U. S. government. Aug. 1-Americans cleared the Bois de Meuniers of Hunas. Aug. 2-Allies advanced their entire line, taking Soissons and Vieux-Fardecis; Germans retreated precipitately toward the Vesle. Germans in Albert region retreated east of the Vesle. Allied forces occupied Archange. Two British destroyers sunk by mines; 97 lost. Aug. 3-Allies pushed their line to the Vesle. Government announced America and Japan would send troops to Vladivostok to occupy city and protect fear of Czechoslovak force. British ambulance transport Warilda torpedoed. Aug. 6-American and French units forced crossings of the Vesle on both sides of Fismes. Aug. 8-British and French started offensive on the Amiens front, taking many towns and 10,000 prisoners. Aug. 9-Further progress made by the allies in Picardy, 7,000 more prisoners taken. Aug. 10-Allies took Montdidier and Chaulnes, Americans with British won severe fight north of the Somme. Americans captured Fismette, across the Vesle from Fismes. Aug. 11-German U-boat sank nine fishing boats off the coast of the Azores. Organization of First American field army, under Pershing, completed. Aug. 12-Germans withdrew from Hebuterne salient north of the Somme. British troops occupied Baku, center of Caspian sea oil region. American regiment landed at Vladivostok. Aug. 17-One hundred I. W. W. members convicted in Chicago of disloyalty. Aug. 18-Allies advanced their line in the Lys sector, between the Matz and the Oise and northwest of Soissons. Aug. 21-French took Lassigny and advanced in other sectors. British attacked in the Hebuterne sector between Albert and Arras, taking several towns. Aug. 22-British took Albert. Aug. 23-British took Bray, Thiepval and Grandcourt. French cleared south banks of the Oise and the Ailette. House passed draft age extension bill. Bolsheviki defeated by allies on Usuri front. Aug. 25-British entered Bapaume. Aug. 27-French took Roye and neighboring towns. Allies crossed through Hindenburg line in Scarpe river region. Senate passed draft age extension bill. Aug. 28-British advanced astride the Scarpe, between the Oise and the Somme. French took Chaulnes and Nesle and many other towns and reached the Somme. Aug. 29-French took Noyon. Americans defeated Germans at Jugivry. Senate passed bill making U. S. dry after June 30, 1919. Aug. 30-Germans lost Comblès and fell back toward Arras. In the Lys sector they abandoned Eaublanc. Aug. 31-Franco-American forces won big battle north of Soissons. British captured Mount Kemmel in Lys salient. Sept. 1-British captured Peronne. Sept. 2-French and Americans gained further possession of the Somme. British smashed Drocourt-Queant line. Sept. 4-British advanced far beyond the Canal du Nord toward Cambrai. French drove Germans north of the Oise. Germans in Vesle sector retreated toward the Aisne, pursued by Americans and French. Sept. 5-Entire German line from Peronne almost to Reims retreated for several miles. German Chancellor Von Hertling resigned. U. S. transport Mount Vernon hit by torpedo. Sept. 6-French captured Ham and Chauny. Manufacture of malt liquors in U. S. almost entirely stopped. Sept. 12-American First army, aided by French, attacked on both sides of St. Mihiel salient, making big advances and capturing many towns. British took Havrincourt and Moenvres. British steamer Galway Castle torpedoed; 19 lost, including 90 women and children. Approximately 14,000 Americans registered under new draft law. Sept. 13-Americans cleared out the St. Mihiel salient, taking nearly 20,000 prisoners. Sept. 15-Germany asked Belgium to make peace. Serbians and French took strong Bulgarian positions on Salonki front. Sept. 16-Americans cleared out attacked northwest of St. Quentin and French advanced south of that city. Allies pushed their advance on Salonki front to various places. Belgium refused German peace offer. Sept. 19-Big food riots in Holland. British and Arabs routed the Turks in Palestine. Sept. 22-Gen. Allenby reported advance of 40 miles in Palestine and capture of Nazareth. Sept. 23-French reached the Oise river south of St. Quentin. Allies continued their big advance in Macedonia, occupying Prilep. Sept. 24-Gen. Allenby reported capture of Acre and Haifa. Sept. 25-Serbs captured Vele and British invaded Bulgaria. Sept. 26-Americans and French opened big drive between the Sulpis and the Meuse, taking many towns and prisoners. British captured Strumitza, Bulgaria. U. S. warship Tampa torpedoed; 10 lost. Sept. 27-Bulgaria asked allies for armistice. Sept. 28-Belgians and British made big advance in Flanders region, and allies gained every foot. Fourth Liberty loan campaign opened. Sept. 29-Belgians and Americans smashed through Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Belgians captured Dixmude. Sept. 30-Belgians cleared out of entire area between Aisne and Vesle rivers. American British and Italian warships routed Bulgarians, destroying the Austrian main base there and all vessels in the harbor. Oct. 3-Austria announced withdrawal of its rights to the throne. Oct. 4-Hungary interned Mackensen's army of 170,000. King Nicholas of Montenegro deposed by national assembly. Nov. 9-Lithuania proclaimed a republic.

Americans made big advance west of the Meuse. Japanese liner Hirono torpedoed; 290 lost. Oct. 5-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated in favor of Prince Boris. Germany and Austria asked armistice and peace negotiations based on Wilson's program. Oct. 6-German line north of Reims smashed. U. S. transport Otranto sunk in collision; 40 lost. Oct. 7-Americans in furious battle for north end of Argonne forest. Oct. 8-President Wilson answered German peace note by demanding the evacuation of all occupied territory and asking whether the chancellor meant Germany accepted the Wilson terms, and whether he spoke only for the present authorities of the empire. Allies smashed Hindenburg defenses on 20-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Franco-Americans started new drive east of the Meuse. Oct. 9-British occupied Cambrai and pushed far beyond. Oct. 10-Prince Charles of Hesse elected king of Finland by landtag. Oct. 10-Irish mail boat Leinster torpedoed; 400 lost. La Cateau, railway camp, taken by allies. Oct. 11-Argonne wood cleared of Germans by Americans. Kaiser's final words of all German federated states to conference. Oct. 12-German chancellor sent reply to Wilson saying Germany accepted all his terms and agreed to evacuate all invaded territory. Entire German defense system in Champagne smashed. Oct. 13-La Fere and Laon taken by the French. Serbs captured Niš. Oct. 14-Prisoners Wilson rejected Germany's peace and armistice proposals. Allies began big drive in Flanders, taking Roulers and other towns. Oct. 15-Allies took Menin, flanked Oost and threatened Bruges; 12,000 prisoners taken. Oct. 16-General retreat from northern Belgium by Germans. Allies captured Grand Pre, north of the Argonne. Allies pursued Austrians into Montenegro. Oct. 17-Germans evacuated Ostend, Lille and Douai. Oct. 18-Allies occupied Turcoing, Roubaix, Zeebrugge and Thijelt. Independence of Czechoslovak nation declared by provisional government. Emperor Charles V of Austria-Hungary abdicated. Oct. 19-President Wilson rejected Austria-Hungarian peace proposals. Allies advanced in Belgium reached the Dutch frontier. Fourth Liberty loan closed, heavily oversubscribed. Oct. 20-15,000 retreating Germans interned in Holland. Oct. 21-Germany made reply to President Wilson, full of evasions, denials and assurances. Allies in Serbia reached the Danube and entered Turkey. Oct. 22-British entered suburbs of Valenciennes and crossed the Scheldt. Oct. 23-President Wilson told German government they would take up with allies the subject of an armistice, but that the U. S. if it must deal with the Kaiser and his crew, demanded no peace negotiations. British broke through German defenses south of Valenciennes. Allies made advance in terrific fight in the Meuse valley. Serbs, Slovenes and Croats announced formation of sovereign state. Oct. 24-Italians began big offensive on the Piave line. Oct. 25-French in big advance in Serres-Oise region. French cleared south banks of the Oise and the Ailette. House passed draft age extension bill. Bolsheviki defeated by allies on Usuri front. Oct. 25-British entered Bapaume. Oct. 27-French took Roye and neighboring towns. Allies crossed through Hindenburg line in Scarpe river region. Senate passed draft age extension bill. Oct. 28-British advanced astride the Scarpe, between the Oise and the Somme. French took Chaulnes and Nesle and many other towns and reached the Somme. Oct. 29-French took Noyon. Americans defeated Germans at Jugivry. Senate passed bill making U. S. dry after June 30, 1919. Oct. 30-Germans lost Comblès and fell back toward Arras. In the Lys sector they abandoned Eaublanc. Oct. 31-Franco-American forces won big battle north of Soissons. British captured Mount Kemmel in Lys salient. Sept. 1-British captured Peronne. Sept. 2-French and Americans gained further possession of the Somme. British smashed Drocourt-Queant line. 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Secretary Lansing, Henry White, General Bliss and Colonel House named U. S. peace delegates. Dec. 1-First of U. S. returning army reached New York. Dec. 2-Congress reconvened and heard President Wilson's message and farewell British fleet arrived at Lough. Dec. 4-President Wilson and party sailed for France. Dec. 5-Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, killed and his country under control of the Unionists. Dec. 6-Belgian troops occupied Dusseldorf on the Rhine. Bloody fighting in Berlin between socialist factions. Dec. 7-British occupied Cologne. Dec. 8-American troops rushed to Coblenz and German republic proclaimed. Dec. 9-Former Kaiser attempted suicide. Dec. 10-French army occupied Mainz. Dec. 11-British troops crossed the Rhine at Cologne. Dec. 13-American troops crossed the Rhine at Coblenz. Dec. 14-President Wilson received in Paris. Armistice extended to Jan. 17. Allies occupied by troops of the "directory". Dec. 15-Gen. Mannerheim elected regent of Finland. Dec. 16-Central congress of soldiers and women's delegates met in Berlin; Liebert and Spartacists defeated. Dec. 17-Polish general staff ordered mobilization of 1,500,000 men. Dec. 18-President Wilson at Christmas dinner with troops of American army of occupation.

May 8-Marcus Mayer, theatrical manager, at Amityville, L. I. May 11-Federal Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, at Chicago. May 15-Pastor Charles Wagner, in Paris. May 14-James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of New York Herald, in France. May 22-Dr. Minot J. Savage, noted Unitarian minister. May 23-Gen. John B. Castlemann, famous Confederate soldier, at Louisville. May 26-Matland Armstrong, American artist, in New York. June 3-Ramon M. Valdez, president of Panama. June 4-Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, at Indianapolis. June 5-Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Michie, U. S. A., in France. June 6-Dr. John Merritt Driver, noted preacher and lecturer, at Chicago. June 10-George B. Harris, head of Burlington Railway. Arrigo Boito, Italian composer. June 22-Archbishop John J. Keane of Dubuque, Ia. June 23-A. A. Mitchell, editor of Life. July 2-Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, at Columbus, O. July 3-Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey. Viscount Rhondda, British food controller. Benjamin R. Tillman, U. S. senator from South Carolina. July 15-John D. O'Rear, American minister to Bolivia. July 27-Gustav Kobbe, American author and critic. Aug. 6-Congressman James H. Davidson of Oshkosh, Wis. Aug. 8-Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia. Aug. 9-John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools of Chicago. Aug. 10-William P. Kellogg, former governor of Louisiana, in Washington. Aug. 12-Annie Held, actress, at New York. Aug. 17-Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. senator from New Hampshire. Aug. 22-Herman F. Schuttler, chief of police of Chicago. Aug. 25-Olle M. James, U. S. senator from Kentucky. Aug. 29-Prof. S. H. Williston, noted paleontologist, at Chicago. Sept. 1-Francois S. Chafford, Catholic bishop of Indiana. Sept. 4-Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon, in New York. Sept. 12-Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, noted preacher and pacifist of Chicago. Former U. S. Senator J. C. Blackburn of Kentucky. Anthony W. Dimock of New York. Sept. 16-Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York. "Mag. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., retired in Chicago. Viscount Isidoro Motono, Japanese statesman. Sept. 25-John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul. Oct. 7-Maj. Gen. C. G. DoVan, U. S. M. C. Oct. 8-James B. McCreary, former United States senator and governor of Kentucky. Oct. 12-John F. Hopkins, former mayor of Chicago. Oct. 14-Solon Meigs, minister from Haiti, at Washington. Oct. 17-Congressman John A. Sterling of Illinois. Oct. 23-Dr. F. K. Brooks, Episcopal bishop of Oklahoma. Oct. 25-Charles Leccocq, French composer. Oct. 26-Elia Flag Young, former superintendent of schools of Chicago. Oct. 27-Eugene Hale, former U. S. senator from Maryland. Oct. 28-Nelson N. Lampert, well known Chicago banker. Nov. 4-Mrs. Russell Sage. Nov. 4-Franz E. Plant, financier and yachtsman. Dr. Andrew White, educator and diplomat. Nov. 8-Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher. Nov. 15-Gen. H. C. King, soldier and author, in New York. Nov. 19-Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin. Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church. Nov. 22-Former Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin. Nov. 25-N. M. Kaufman, copper and iron magnate and hotelier of Chicago. Dec. 2-Edmond Rostand, poet and dramatist, in Paris. Dec. 9-L. W. Page, head of U. S. bureau of roads. Dec. 12-Effie Ellsler, actress, aged 35.

Domestic

DISASTERS

Jan. 1-Confagration in Norfolk, Va.; loss \$2,000,000. Jan. 13-Million dollar fire in Indianapolis industrial district. Feb. 4-Fire in Chicago; 10 children killed in nursery fire in Montreal. Feb. 24-Liner Florizel, St. John, N. F., to New York, wrecked in blizzard near Cape Race, lost. Feb. 26-Twelve killed in collapse of moving picture theater at Winchester, Ky. Five killed and \$5,000,000 damage by tornado in northwestern Ohio. April 18-Seventy killed in burning of insane asylum at Norman, Okla. April 21-Confagration in southern California; towns of Hamet and San Jacinto wrecked. May 1-Savannah liner City of Athens sunk in collision with French cruiser off Delaware coast; 66 lives lost. May 15-Nearly a hundred persons killed by explosion in Acta Chemical plant, near Eastburg, Pa. June 2-Circus train telescoped at Gary, Ind.; 63 killed. June 23-Fifty persons killed by collapse of building in Sioux City, Ia. July 1-Shell factory explosion in England killed 50. July 2-Explosion in munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 15. July 6-Excursion boat sank in Illinois river; 85 lives lost. July 6-Shipwrecked by typhoon. July 9-Hundred persons killed in train collision near Nashville, Tenn. July 12-Japanese battleship blew up, killing 500 men. Aug. 21-Tornado in Minnesota destroyed Tyler and Connors, killing about 50. Oct. 2-Shell loading plant at Moran, N. J., blew up; 94 killed. Oct. 11-Severe earthquake in Porto Rico, 150 killed. Oct. 12-Great forest fires in northeastern Minnesota; many towns destroyed and about 1,000 lives lost. Oct. 25-Steamship Princess Sophia wrecked on rocks; 348 lives lost. Nov. 1-Ninety-eight persons killed in wreck on Brooklyn Rapid Transit train. Nov. 21-About 450 killed by explosion of munition trains in Belgium.

SPORTS

Feb. 8-Kleechefer won three-cushion billiard championship from De Oro. Feb. 25-Jack Dempsey defeated Bill Brennan in six rounds at Milwaukee. March 15-Kleechefer successfully defended three-cushion billiard championship against De Oro. March 22-Michigan university won the eighth annual indoor conference meet. April 19-Kleechefer retained three-cushion billiard championship, beating Maupine. Sept. 11-Boston American league team defeated Chicago National league team for world's championship, and professional baseball cut off period of the war. Nov. 8-Kleechefer retained three-cushion title, defeating McCourt. Nov. 22-Kleechefer retained three-cushion title, defeating Canerfax.

FOREIGN

April 22-Five hundred killed in battle between Mexican federal forces and Carristas. April 28-Dr. Sidonio Paez elected president of Portugal. Sept. 6-Hsu Shih Chang elected president of China. Dec. 1-Peru and Chile preparing for war over provinces of Tacna and Arica. Dec. 11-Gustave Ador elected president of Switzerland. Dec. 14-Sidonio Paez, president of Portugal, assassinated. Premier Llovdj George and coalition cabinet won in British general election. Dec. 17-Admiral Castro elected president of Portugal.



## Greetings of the Season

To our many friends and customers we want to extend to you our sincere thanks for the volume of business you have given us during the year 1918. This has been by far the best year that we have ever had and we want every man, woman, boy and girl that has helped in any way to make this year a great success to know that we appreciate your business and more especially your influence.

In closing up the year of 1918, and looking into the future of 1919 we want to ask your continued co-operation for next year.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we beg to remain your friends,

## Simmons Drug Store

Drugs and Druggists Sundries.

Miss Jimma Lou Carr is spending the holidays with home-folks.

Willie McConnell is home having been mustered out of the army.

Mrs. J. E. Carson is spending the holidays with her husband at Cuero.

George Clark is another one of our Soldier Boys who is home for the holidays.

Brock Ashby is in the city the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Will Ashby.

Houton Chadwick is here for the holidays. He will return to Houston after Christmas.

Miss Margaret Kelley of Coleman is spending the holidays with relatives in this city.

In the list of casualties Monday, the name of Charlie H. Smith, appears as slightly wounded.

Miss Allie Sullivan has returned from Tyler, where she finished a course in the Tyler, Commercial College.

Miss Mary Elisabeth Baker who is a student of Ward-Belmont College, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Baker.

Miss Jewel Sullivan one of San Saba County's popular young teachers, is spending the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Sullivan.

Miss Floss Turner of Nashville, Tenn. is spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufe Turner. Miss Floss is a student of Ward-Belmont College.

W. C. White was here from Cherokee this week on business. Mr. White informs us that he will resume the publication of the Herald the first week in the New Year.

Rev. W. O. Dean of Aspermont preached to a large congregation last Sunday morning and night at the Baptist Church. The congregation will call a pastor.

Miss Marie Barker passed thru here enroute to her home in Cherokee where she will spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Barker. Miss Marie is attending Ward-Belmont College this session.

### Honoring The Ward-Belmont Students

Mrs. J. H. Baker entertained in her hospitable manner Monday night in honor of her daughter, Miss Mary Elisabeth, and the visiting young ladies of Ward-Belmont College who are spending the holidays at home. After a warm and cordial reception extended to the guests, and the homage paid to the hostess and honorees by the numerous friends the popular game of 42 held their attention for the evening. Delicious refreshments were served at a seasonable hour and every one voted Mrs. Baker the most popular hostess of the holiday season.

Miss Chriseva Harris arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Harris Tuesday, and will participate in the Santa Claus festivities.

### CHRISTMAS PROGRAM SUNDAY NIGHT.

Next Sunday night a program will be rendered at the Baptist church at 7 o'clock. There will be a special collection taken for Buckner's Orphan home. Every member is urged to be present and contribute to this most worthy cause. Everybody is cordially invited.

### ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Service Monday, 7:30 p.m. by the Rev. John Power, S. S. D.

KIRKENDALL RIDING BOOTS THE "COW BOY FAVORITE." Bench made at—Biggs & Townsend.

EMPRESS FLOUR will give you satisfaction.—W. R. HARRIS.

IRRIGATED CORN FOR SALE At \$1.75c per bushel. Call at Rector & Rector's Office.

Want to Save Money? If so buy your Farm Machinery, Wagons etc. from G. A. Arhelger, The John Deere line.

TRY a can of East Texas RIBBON CANE SYRUP, its good.—W. R. HARRIS.

See our SHOP MADE Riding Boots, "THE WORLD BEATER" Saddle Seam Leg at—BIGGS & TOWNSEND.

W. R. HARRIS HAS THE DELUXE FRUIT CAKES.

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

### DAD'S CHRISTMAS LETTER

Blois, France Sunday morning  
November, 24, 1918

Dear Dad:—

This day has been set aside by the boys of the A. E. F. as "Dads Xmas Letter Day." We have been promised that the letters will be given attention by the Postal Clerks here and over there and that every letter will be delivered by Xmas day. The censorship rules have been revised and we are allowed to tell most anything we desire. Such as where we have been and what we have been doing etc.

Now you should already know where I have been as I have written you before. I landed at Brest, France on August 26, after 13 days on the water, I sailed from Philadelphia, on board the U. S. S. Henderson, this ship is used for Marine only. The weather was very calm on our way over and I don't remember of anyone being sick. I stayed in Brest 6 days. Sleeping in a wheat field, no quarters being available. I rode a dinky train (the only kind that France owns) from Brest to Paris, it took us 15 hours to make it, I traveled 2nd class as all troops do and there being no place to sleep I contented myself by talking to an English aviator. When I got to Paris I thought it was a country town because I couldn't buy any breakfast before 10 o'clock. I had a cup of chocolate and that did me until noon. I found a subway (metro) and got a train for the opera (the opera is in the heart of the business district.) I found the Marine Corps headquarters O. K. and reported in. The Marine Corps office is in one of the finest office buildings in France. If you ever see any one from France ask them about 23 Rue de La Paix. Rue de Italion is the Main Avenue for people on promenade and the office is on corner of Paix and Italion. Paris is an old city and is not very modern, for her kind it is alright but a man can appreciate a country like ours. I stayed in Paris 5 weeks and had a good bed and plenty to eat while I was there. I was out most every night seeing the sights. It is a novelty to go out on the streets at night and see the girls pick off the Soldiers. There are 90,000 registered girls there and hear them say what little English they know is funny. I didn't hang out with any of them because it would be my luck to pick a bad one. But I like to mix with them for the fun. I was in Paris Sept. 16, when we had an air raid. It was the first I had witnessed so I got up about 1:30 and took it all in. I could hear the motors of the Hun machines but they couldn't find them with powerful searchlights. They were dropping bombs near but none hit our building. These air raiders try to destroy the Ifle tower (the Ifle tower is a high wireless station. They can catch messages from Washington, D. C. there.) Several people were killed that night standing out in the open and were hit by flying shrapnel. I saw several big holes where Big Bertha laid her shells and I also saw a shell from her that hit in the river and did not explode. These shells are about 18 inch shells and about 4 feet long.

They have plenty of places for Soldiers and Sailors to rest in Paris. All kinds of organizations there. I generally stayed around the K. C. and Soldiers and Sailors Club. These places have plenty of amusements such as billiards reading and writing rooms etc. I got some real American Ice Cream at S. S. Club, 75 Centimes a plate, (14 cents in U. S. Currency.) It sure was good and was appreciated by all. I saw the Royal Palace in Paris, looks like our Treasury Building in Washington. Most every house over here is enclosed by a high wall. Just like Turkish. They are afraid some one will see them with their faces uncovered. These people here believe in pretty flowers and gardens. They are not very modest about their secrets. They can have their ways but there is only one country for me and I will be a bachelor all my life. I am disgusted with the fair damsels.

Some of these French people never saw a leather shoe until the soldiers came over. They all wear wooden shoes from babies up. Some of the French are wearing our army shoes now.

# HEADQUARTERS FOR EATS!

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all My Friends and Customers.

If you are not trading here already, commence today and we are sure you will be pleased. Our Groceries are first-class, Prices in line, Treatment courteous and delivery prompt. We are making a special effort to get the very BEST AT ALL TIMES.

If you are not using our EMPRESS FLOUR try it. Try a Can of East Texas Pure Ribbon Cane Syrup. It is fine.

## W. R. Harris

When our boys get broke they sell their shoes for a dollar. I am still wearing the black shoes I had when I was home. Dress Shoes are scarce here and now that I have a pair am going to hang on to them.

Blois is a historical city, they still have the Chateau's that the kings and queens lived in a long time ago. I have been through all that are around here and find them very interesting.

Our office is now in the Stud Farm. The farm consists of 200 thoroughbred stallions of all kinds and 16 Marines. They sure have some beauties here (horses.) The farm is owned by the state and nearly all horses are Percherons and as big as a house. I never saw any to compare them with.

Don't know whether we will have turkey Thanksgiving or not. I will be satisfied to have steak and pie. I use my Mess Gear here and have most forgotten what a real china plate looks like.

Dad I got a bunch of papers from you Friday and they were much appreciated even if they were old. I hope you have received some of the papers I have sent you. I received 16 letters yesterday, the first mail I had received in 10 days. I will be kept busy all day trying to answer them. My old ship is still in New York and will be there until Xmas. I would like to be there and get the feeds that she will put out on Thanksgiving and Xmas. She was a home to me for 16 months and I will never forget her.

I will soon have 2 years served, as the 23rd month has gone, then I can say that half my time is done.

Some of our boys are leaving here every day and will get home Xmas. I will be the last one of the Marines to leave.

Will let this be all for now. Hope you will get this on Xmas day and write often.

With a sons love,  
Paul Sullivan

### MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount. Ranch loans a specialty. Vendor's lien notes bought. Rate of interest depending on security offered. No commission charged. Quick action.

W. V. Dean, Agent,  
Brown Bros., Austin, Texas.

### Want to Save Money?

If so buy your Farm Machinery, Wagons etc. from G. A. Arhelger, The John Deere line.

### NOTICE

All my pastures in Llano and San Saba Counties are POSTED and this is to notify all parties that hunting and trespassing of any character whatever is absolutely forbidden and any one violating this rule will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. I do not want to give any one any trouble but I must protect my pastures from trespassing of any character and will not hesitate to do so.

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