

The Baird Star.

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

VOLUME NO. 38.

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1925.

NO. 13

PATSIE IS A FRIEND TO US

He Likes Baird And Baird People And Is Glad The Round House Will Stay Here

Eula, 2 25-25.

Well, Uncle Billie, guess it is about time I was coming again.

I am in hopes that before this reaches The Star readers we will have had a good rain.

It is time to plant oats. We need a grain crop. Too much cotton will overdo things. Farmers are done planting.

If we get a good rain we will get busy.

Raymond Jones and Henry Stephenson, who are attending school at Abilene, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.

L. M. Farmer, our garage man, made a business trip to Abilene Tuesday.

W. L. Pool was shopping in Clyde Saturday.

I am among a bunch of 150 who will take off their hats to the Clyde Masonic Lodge, for the way they entertained a large crowd at that place Friday night. We listened to some real speakers, who reviewed the life of George Washington and the Masonic order. And we had a real supper, which was certainly enjoyed by all.

I saw quite a bunch of Bairdites at this fraternal gathering. Among them were Rev. Dick O'Brien, W. D. Boydston, W. E. Melton and wife, L. L. Blackburn, Clyde White, Jim Asbury, Jim Barringer and many others that I failed to see. I was glad to meet them all.

After the banquet Dr. and Mrs. Bailey entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Stephenson at their beautiful home with a radio concert.

Robert Edwards and family were visitors in Abilene Saturday.

C. A. Bowman and P. C. Steen of Clyde were in Eula one day last week.

G. P. Clark was trading in Clyde Saturday.

W. E. Gardner sold thirteen bales of cotton at 25c a pound. That was a good price for cotton.

Mrs. John Gibson was trading in Abilene Thursday.

Good roads and cars make Abilene close in.

We have lots of room yet for good roads. We are looking hopefully forward to the completion of the Bankhead Highway, so we can have a real road to travel on.

D. A. Farrar was shopping in Abilene one day this week.

Mrs. W. L. Harris and son, Cecil, visited in Anson Saturday and Sunday.

I am glad the T. & P. Shops and Round House are not to be moved from Baird, for there are so many railroad men who have nice homes there. I want to see Baird build up, instead of going down. I am one who is a friend of Baird.

It is true there are several who have moved away from Baird, but deep down in their hearts they long to be back there again, among them being Dr. H. H. Ramsey, Judge W. R. Ely, George B. Scott, Eldon Boydston, Charles Mahan, Ben Sigal and others. On account of business interests they have moved elsewhere.

But I am taking up too much space and will ring off.

Come out Uncle Billie, when it rains and we'll go in swimming.

With best wishes to everyone who reads The Star.

Patsie.

CALLAHAN RURAL SCHOOLS GET \$13,220 STATE AID

Frank Van Winkle, Rural School Supervisor connected with the State Department of Education at Austin, recently completed an inspection of the rural schools of Callahan County, making the following special aid grants, a total of \$13,220.00:

Dressy	\$900 00
Dudley	790 00
Oplin	750 00
Fairview	700 00
Enterprise	680 00
Rowden	590 00
Denton	580 00
Burnt Branch	555 00
Atwell	550 00
Turkey Creek	550 00
Lone Oak	500 00
Putnam	500 00
Erath	450 00
Cottonwood	440 00
Union	415 00
Hillside	400 00
Lanham	400 00
Deer Plains	375 00
Colony	370 00
Eula	370 00
Cedar Grove	325 00
Bayou	320 00
Iona	320 00
Tecumseh	315 00
Caddo Peak	250 00
Oplin, special grant for Vocational Training	250 00
Gardner	200 00
Cedar Bluff	125 00
	\$13,220 00

JUDGE RUSSELL OFFERS PRIZE FOR A BIBLE CLASS SLOGAN

Judge B. L. Russell offers as a prize a fine Bible, to that member of the Men's Bible Class who submits the best slogan for the class. Slogans to be turned in by Sunday, March 1.

All members of the class are eligible to take part in the contest, each member to submit as many slogans as he pleases. You will stand a better chance of winning if your slogan is short and expressive.

We want fifty men next Sunday. We had well over half that number last Sunday. We meet at 9:45 a. m. and close at 10:50, at the Sigal Theatre.

We sing, pray and study the Bible. Try it once. We believe you will like it. If you are not a member of a Sunday School class, we want you.

Dick O'Brien, Teacher.

ROY EDWARDS IS TO BOX "SAILOR" CONNER 10 ROUNDS

Those who are fond of that most fascinatingly exciting of all manly sports, scientific boxing, have a treat in store for them tomorrow (Saturday) night, at Terrell Hall, when the Baird Athletic Club will stage a ten three-minute go between Roy Edwards of Moran, who met Walter Varner here recently and that doughty handler of the mitts, "Sailor" Conner of Fort Worth.

There will be a new and original line of preliminaries, and you are sure to get the worth of your money. Ladies are specially invited, and the management promises a good, clean athletic exhibition.

Marvin Terry and Frank Brown, of Fort Worth, are guests of the M. M. Terrys.

A BAIRD CITY OLD-TIMER

Phil H. Schwartz, Once A Merchant Here Died In Dallas Thursday Of Last Week

Phil H. Schwartz, brother of Herman Schwartz of Baird, died at Dallas Thursday, February 19th, and was buried at Dallas, his home for many years.

Phil and Herman Schwartz came to Baird in 1880 and opened a dry goods store under the firm name of P. H. Schwartz & Brother. Many years ago Phil sold out to his brother and later went to Dallas, where he was engaged in the insurance business.

He is survived by his wife, one son, Leo, and three brothers, Herman of Baird, Adolph and Ed, and three sisters, Mrs. Leo Stearn, Mrs. Fannie Swarts and Mrs. Lizzie Stearn. Two brothers and a sister live in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Schwartz was injured by an auto striking him while he was standing on a street corner in Dallas last November. He was severely injured, then came other complications—pleurisy and later pneumonia.

Herman Schwartz received word that his brother was seriously ill and went to Dallas the Sunday before the latter's death. For some time before his death, Herman says Phillip had no fever, his pulse and heart action were good and the family thought he was getting better.

About three o'clock Thursday he asked what time it was. They told him and he said:

"Thank you. Please turn me over."

They did so—and he was dead! Such is life and sure is death, in some form, to every living human being and everything else that pulsates with life. Death is the inevitable end of it all, so far as this life is concerned.

To Herman Schwartz and other relatives The Star extends sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES

There will be a special service held in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. E. L. Finley will lead this service, and talks will be made by the men of the church.

The entire Presbyterian congregation is specially urged to be present on this occasion.

P. B. Henderlite, Pastor.

HOWARD FARMER PASSES CRISIS

Howard Farmer, Teller in the First National Bank, who has been ill with pneumonia for ten days, "passed the crisis shortly after midnight," declared his physician, Dr. R. L. Griggs, yesterday.

The many friends of Howard and his family were glad to hear this, because reports from the sick room previously, indicated that he was critically ill.

NEW FIRE MARSHAL

James C. Asbury has been appointed City Fire Marshal by the City Council, effective Feb. 1st.

WASHINGTON WAS BORN FEBRUARY 11, 1732, O. S.

How many people know that George Washington was born on February 11 and not on February 22, as all modern historians record it?

George Washington was born February 11, 1732, under the Julian Calendar, established under the reign of Julius Caesar, B. C. 46, and remained in use by the world until the fall of the Roman Empire and throughout Christendom until 1582. In that year Pope Gregory XIII issued a brief abolishing the Julian Calendar in all Catholic countries, and introducing in its stead the one now in use, the Gregorian or Reformed Calendar.

European countries, outside the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, were slow to adopt the new Calendar and, not until 1753, 171 years later, had all the European countries, except Russia, adopted the new Calendar.

England and her Colonies adopted the new style in 1752, when Washington was 20 years of age. At that time the difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars was eleven days. Thus, adding eleven days to Washington's birthday, it is correct to say that Washington was born on February 22, but as he was born in an English Colony—Virginia—where the Julian Calendar was still in use, it is also correct to say that he was born on February 11, Old Style or February 22, New Style.

Washington did not lose nor have 11 days added to his age, because the Julian Calendar had lost eleven days in about seventeen hundred years.

The facts here stated are taken from Universal Encyclopedia, Volume II, John C. Winston, Publisher. Cut this out and paste it in your scrap book, for you may need it for reference some day.

CARD OF THANKS

The members of the Wednesday Club besire to express their thanks to each one who contributed their time and talent to the entertainment given Friday night, Feb. 20th. Their kind assistance enabled the Club to pay the indebtedness incurred by sponsoring the Lyceum Course

There is no place in the world that can equal West Texas for atmospheric versatility. Take last Saturday and Sunday, for instance: Saturday morning was briskly invigorating, with the thermometer registering in the middle thirties. At 2 p. m it was 80 degrees plus, and we had a sandstorm. That night it rained, thundered, lightened. Sunday it was sunshiny, with just enough tang in the air to tempt one out-of-doors—but then there was that blustery wind.

Miss Lelia Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Smith, of the Admiral country, is as successful as a farmerette as her esteemed daddy is as a dirt farmer, stockman and hoas trader. Among her pomological pets is a ponderosa lemon tree, loaded down with Gargantuan fruit, one specimen of which weighed one pound, nine ounces and is of a luscious loveliness to make your mouth water and a citric acidity to pucker one's lips into a permanent Cupid's bow.

The Leader Class of the Methodist Sunday School will give a Cooked Food Sale Saturday afternoon

ARBOR DAY CEREMONIES

On The Courthouse Lawn Were Uniquely Appropriate And Practically Interesting

Baird celebrated Arbor Day last Friday most uniquely and appropriately. The Municipal Band, under the leadership of Prof. Julius Martinez, played stirringly sweet music, the public school children sang appropriate arboreal songs and gave woodsy recitations, the School Choral Club sang "Arbor Day," there were stirring "Woodman Spare That Tree" addresses by the Reverends Dick O'Brien, W. J. Mayhew and P. B. Henderlite, and the efficient master of ceremony of County Judge Victor B. Gilbert, combined to make the celebration uniquely enjoyable.

So far there have been sixteen Memorial Paper Shell Pecan Trees purchased by patriots and have been or will be planted about the Courthouse under the superintendence of Custodian Joe Gossett, in the most scientific and sure-fire arboreal manner.

It is Judge Gilbert's ambition to ultimately have a full grove of pecan trees umbrageously embowering the Courthouse, and he should be encouraged in this endeavor. It will cost you only \$3.50 to plant one of these valuable nut trees, which you are requested to name for some loved or noted one who has "passed over," as a leafy and long lasting memorial.

These are the names of fourteen of the sixteen persons who have purchased trees: Virgil Jones, W. A. Everett, George L. Clifton, Victor B. Gilbert, B. C. Chrisman, S. E. Settle, B. F. Russell, J. M. Houston, W. C. White, W. J. Evans, Haynie Gilliland, W. E. Gilliland, Eliza Gilliland, George W. Symonds.

EX-COUNTY COMMISSIONER YEAGER GETS HIGHWAY JOB

According to the Putnam Home Press, the State Highway Department has appointed J. S. Yeager, formerly a member of the Callahan County Commissioners' Court from the Putnam precinct, District Superintendent of Highway Maintenance. The appointment is due to the influence of Highway Commissioner Joe Burkett of Eastland. Superintendent Yeager assumed the duties of his new position last Monday morning.

Texas is divided into sixteen highway districts. That of which Mr. Yeager is superintendent comprises the counties of Callahan, Jones, Taylor, Coleman, Brown and Mills Counties and, except when he is working in Mills County, he can return to his home every night. The appointment, it is said, was unsolicited, and came as a great surprise to Mr. Yeager.

E. COOKE'S HARDWARE STORE MOVED ACROSS THE STREET

E. Cooke has moved his hardware store across to the west side of Market St. to his building formerly occupied by Chambers Bros. and is busy putting things in order.

FORT RINGGOLD AN INTERESTING POST

Important Outpost in Line of Indian Defense.

San Antonio, Texas.—Nestling in the foothills of Starr county, lying snugly against the banks of the somber and treacherous Rio Grande, rubbing shoulders with the quaint and typically Mexican town, Rio Grande City, just midway between Brownsville and Laredo, is located one of the most dignified and stately of army posts—Fort Ringgold, Texas. Chaplain R. W. Rogers, who prepared the history of this post for the United States Army Recruiting News, says that while having enjoyed a varied but quiet career, it nevertheless is considered a very strategic border post. Fort Ringgold was established when the Rio Grande was navigable, boats bringing the first detachment of men to Davis Landing which later was called Ringgold Barracks. In those early days the nearest railroad was at Laredo something more than 100 miles away, while now she boasts a railroad at Sam Fordyce, only 20 miles away.

Camargo, Mex., six miles south of Fort Ringgold, was founded March 5, 1749, by Jose de Escandon. The first survey and map was made for the king of Spain in 1765. It shows a line running north 8,624 varas (33 1-3 inches) from the cross, the central point of operations in Camargo. This line then ran northeast including the Fort Ringgold reservation. With the withdrawal of Texas from Mexico and its admission to the United States, the original title changed over to the state. In the early 40's, H. Clay Davis, a restless young wanderer, drifted to that section of the country and purchased a large tract of land. He soon established a prosperous ranch and settled down to make his fortune.

Capt. J. H. La Motte, First United States Infantry, took a small detachment of soldiers up the Rio Grande to Davis Landing, arriving on October 26, 1848. Not until 1853 was the first lease made. A tract 400 yards square, surrounded by a brush fence, containing 33 acres was surveyed. The lease was signed by H. Clay Davis, owner of the land, and W. W. Chatman, representing the United States.

Bandits Cross Border.

Immediately following the annexation of Texas to the United States bandits began to cross from Mexico, killing, looting and burning at will. In repulsing one of these invasions on the battlefields of Palo Alto, an extensive prairie nine miles north of Brownsville, Maj. David Ringgold was killed May 8, 1846. Honoring Major Ringgold, the camp at Davis Landing was called Ringgold Barracks in 1849, and more recently designated as Fort Ringgold.

In September, 1854, the second lease was made, and operated five years. During this period log huts were erected for the use of the troops. Early in 1859 the soldiers were ordered further down the river owing to the Cortina trouble. The old lease having expired during the absence of the troops, another lease was made upon their return. This one was to operate for ten years, granting the owner \$600 per year. It further provided, the government had the privilege of buying the land for \$23,000. Two years later the Civil war started and the federal troops were taken from the Ringgold barracks. Immediately after the war troops were again sent to that post, arriving in 1867. The property was held by lease until 1878, when it was purchased outright.

In 1906, a brigade post was established at San Antonio. Fort Ringgold with other border posts was dismantled and abandoned. The property was turned over to the Department of the Interior. It was laid off in a town-site and about to be sold when

border disturbances again took soldiers to Fort Ringgold. From 1911 to the present soldiers and National Guardsmen have constantly been on watch there. However, no improvement was made until 1917, when the property was again turned back to the War department. In 1918, congress appropriated \$250,000 for the improvement of the post and in the following years other appropriations have been sufficient to repair and improve the post until today it is one of the most attractive reservations on the border.

Where Lee Lived.

The most interesting building is the three-room frame cottage on the hill near the signal station. This building was used by Robert E. Lee, when he was in command there as a colonel just before the Civil war. The building is still in a perfect state of preservation.

Many prominent and notable army men have seen service at Fort Ringgold. Two or three years before the Civil war Col. Robert E. Lee and Second Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant were stationed there at the same time. It was a strange coincidence that two leaders of later opposing forces should have been in the same post at the same time. Other prominent officers who have seen service there are: Jefferson Davis, General McCullough, General Hood, Lieutenant Colonel Sedwick, General Buell, General Bee, Admiral Semmes, and, more recently, both Generals Pershing and Harbord, who served there as lieutenants. Troops which have been stationed there since the rehabilitation are, besides the National Guard: Third cavalry, Thirteenth cavalry, Twenty-eighth infantry; Second squadron, Thirteenth cavalry and at present the Second squadron of the Twelfth cavalry.

Yank Forbids Samoans to Use Lordly Title

Apia, Samoa.—The title of "tulumanu" of the Manua district of American Samoa has been prohibited by the governor, Capt. Edward S. Kellogg, United States navy.

Manuans who claim the right to bestow the title are aggrieved.

The governor explained he would not allow the title to be held for the reason that it was equivalent to a kingship, and under the American government there could be no king.

A large number of Samoan titles are designated as "tul." The word is Tongan, introduced into the Samoan language. A dictionary of the Samoan language defines it as "high chief" or "king." But the Samoan word for king is "tupu."

A tulumanu does not exercise any political power, but his person is considered sacred and he commands the highest respect.

Find Footprints Made 10,000,000 Years Ago

Washington, D. C.—Dinosaur tracks made approximately 10,000,000 years ago, during the Triassic age, probably the first footprints of this geological period found in the Rocky mountains area, have been identified on the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona, near the Grand Canyon National park.

An announcement by the Interior department recently said the tracks occur in a thin layer of rocks about seven miles from Tuba City. The footprints measure 16 inches in length with a spread of 13 inches. The stride is shown to be 53 inches. The toes bore sharp claws, indicating the animals belonged to the bipedal carnivorous dinosauria.

"HELP YOURSELF" HOTEL IS A SUCCESS

Guests Select Own Room and Drop Pay in Box.

Pearsall, Tex.—In this town is a "help yourself" hotel. This hostelry has been in successful operation two years. It is owned by H. L. Brooks, sheriff and tax collector of the county.

Mr. Brooks is so well pleased with his experiment of running a hotel on the honesty of his guests that he plans to add more rooms to accommodate the growing list of visitors. Brooks seldom goes about the hotel. He unlocks the box where the guests have deposited their money for rooms once every week or so. The housekeeping, such as making beds and cleaning rooms, is done by a servant.

The hotel is convenient to the business section of the town. It is an attractive building and the rooms are large and well fitted.

On entering the lobby the guests at once see the rules and regulations hanging on the wall. First is the book where the name of the guest and the number of the room he takes are registered. Then on the wall is a small blackboard, on which is a list of numbers of the occupied rooms and the unoccupied rooms. When a guest takes a room he erases it from the list of unoccupied rooms and writes the number of the room with the list of the occupied.

On the table is a container holding envelopes. Each guest takes an envelope and writes the number of his room on it, places the money he owes for the room in it and seals it, then, before leaving the hotel, drops it in a lock box on the table.

Oftentimes, Mr. Brooks says, he gets letters from persons who have stayed at his hotel saying how they enjoyed being a guest in such a unique hotel. He also says that he has been cheated out of only \$2.

Predicts Man Will Lose Teeth, Toes, All His Hair

Boston.—Man will lose many, if not all, his teeth, he will be absolutely hairless and he undoubtedly will lose certain toes and fingers. These predictions are based on scientific study by E. E. Raymond, professor of paleontology and geology at Harvard university.

These changes will not come until man has passed through a series of evolutionary phases, which probably will cover 40,000 to 75,000 years, according to Professor Raymond. He predicts heightening and broadening of the forehead and enlarging of the skull for bigger brain and longer face.

"The future man," he said, "is as certain to lose his teeth as the ape man of the past lost his tail. The ape man used his teeth to tear sinews, break nuts and as weapons of offense in fighting. Civilization has done away with these conditions.

"Hair is a defense given by nature against cold. Civilization gave man coats and artificial coverings. Baldness is on the increase, while it probably never existed on ancient man. In 40,000 years man may be as bald as a billiard ball.

"That man will lose certain fingers and toes also seem to be a biological certainty. When man climbed trees to escape from animals his toes were needed to give him footholds. Now they are quite useless. The shape of the human skull and man's erect position are designed to promote an increase in the size and weight of the brain."

Princeton Man to Aid Excavating of Corinth

Princeton, N. J.—Princeton university will have a considerable part in the new project of the American Archeological school of Athens to excavate the city of Corinth. Theodore Leslie Shear, art and archeology lecturer at Princeton, recently sailed for Greece and he will have charge of the excavations of the great theater of Corinth.

The location of the theater has already been determined by the peculiar depression in a certain part of the city. The theater faces north toward the Gulf of Corinth and is directly opposite Mount Parnassus. Professor Shear declared: "It will be an enormous undertaking, as every bit of the work must be done by hand, and we estimate two years as a minimum for the complete excavation."

Discoveries of an important nature are likely, according to Professor Shear. Corinth of old was one of the greatest cities of the "glory that was Greece," and the excavations may shed light on many hitherto debated questions.

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THE PASSING DAY

WILL H. MAYES
Department of Journalism
University of Texas



The writer assisted in the arrangement of the Texas Press Association in their meeting at Austin recently. The matter was handled so easily that he wants to tell others how it was done. He first asked the Chamber of Commerce if that body would pay the cost of the food for a banquet if some other organization would prepare it. That request was readily granted. The Home Economics Department of the University of Texas then agreed that the faculty and students of that department would prepare the food, decorate the banquet room and tables, and serve the meal. A committee was formed to arrange an entertainment program, and the stunts, and students were glad to do all this.

The Austin civic clubs, of which there are five, suggested a joint club luncheon with the visitors as guests, and for that luncheon another fine program was prepared by the clubs. Without solicitation the houses tendered the privilege of attending shows to the visitors while in Austin, and the Austin High School asked if its uniformed band might not furnish the music the opening morning. The programs for the banquet were printed with the compliments of the University Press. In short everybody approached, and some who were not, only needed to be told what each was expected to do, and it was done.

That looks easy, and it was. It isn't mentioned here to boost Austin, but merely to show the modern spirit of co-operation that is found almost everywhere in Texas and is making this state noted for its hospitality. A few years ago, friendly and neighborly as most Texans were to entertain a crowd like that would have been a Herculean task. What has brought about such a change? The writer thinks that it has been due to the civic clubs, like the Rotarians, the Lions, the Kiwanis, the Young Men's Business Leagues, and the Altruists—clubs that meet at lunch, bringing business people together to talk over problems and to discuss the needs of their towns and the service each can render.

The places that have such luncheon clubs know their value; those that do not have them, should organize some of them and see what wonders they will work among the people. Without appearing to try to do so, such clubs make a fellow ashamed to be small, selfish, and mean in his attitude toward others. Unconsciously their members, with rare exceptions, get filled with the idea of service to others and become anxious to help others carry their loads. The clubs become brotherhoods, not merely as between their own members, but in their attitude toward every one. Their influence soon permeates the entire community. They have no creeds except that of service, no tenets except that of attendance at meetings, no obligations except that of doing right.

The person who would carry some such club organization into country communities would be a public benefactor. The plan would have to differ somewhat from that in the towns, but the purposes could be the same and the methods somewhat similar. The nearest approaches to it now are the community houses to be found in some sections and the country picnic. The country picnic has done wonders in bringing country people together and creating good feeling, but it is too occasional and requires too much preparation and expense. It draws people who have no interest in the community except to get a free meal. Its speech-making programs are uninteresting. It leaves no lesson except that of sociability. The community house, as yet, too often fails to create a real community spirit. Perhaps it is because its gatherings are too much like schools and not enough like clubs. Probably there is too much serious talk and not enough wholesome fun in their programs. Meetings may not be regular enough.

Just how it is to be done is not quite clear to this writer, but country communities are in need of clubs that will bring the people together with some regularity to eat and play together, to discuss problems of community and individual helpfulness, to make its members feel like one big family. The church has its place, but it can't do this because of its doctrines and creeds in which all cannot agree.

NEW MONUMENTS SET ASIDE BY U. S.

Five Historic Spots Now Open to Public.

Washington.—For 38 years Liberty looking down on New York harbor must have blushed under the reverent gaze of millions of immigrants. Only in October, 1924, did she come into her own, officially—she was made a national monument by an executive order of President Coolidge. The order reads that Fort Wood, N. Y., shall be made a national monument. Fort Wood is no more and no less than the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world.

In the same order that made the Statue of Liberty what the American people thought she was, four other military reservations or parts of them were set aside as national monuments open to the public. One of these, Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Fla., is well known. The others, Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C.; Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga., and Fort Matanzas, near St. Augustine, are less well known.

What They Commemorate.

"A massacre which probably was the most terrible committed on American soil, the only intact example of a medieval fort in North America, the site where rifled guns first spelled the doom of parapets, the scene of the Civil war's first shot and the first successful submarine attack, and the modern world's equivalent of the Colossus of Rhodes—these are the incidents memorialized by the five new national monuments," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society from its headquarters in Washington.

"History knits together the stories of Fort Marion and Fort Matanzas, the latter 15 miles to the south. Don Pedro Menendez, the adelantado or governor of Florida, founded St. Augustine in 1565 as a base from which to attack the Huguenot colony at Fort Caroline, 50 miles north. Spain claimed the Huguenots trespassed on their territory. But the Huguenots, French Protestants, who had come for religious freedom like the Pilgrims were to come 65 years later, decided to surprise the Spanish.

"Their fleet swooped down on St. Augustine but a Florida hurricane drove the French vessels on the beach some miles south, wrecking every vessel. After a forced march Menendez captured Fort Caroline. All the defenders were killed and the women and children were carried away. Returning to St. Augustine he rushed south to meet the shipwrecked French. They surrendered unconditionally.

"Binding the arms of his prisoners Menendez started them in parties toward St. Augustine. Near the site of the new national monument, Fort Matanzas, he placed a firing squad. Florida's white sand was stained with the blood of 200 French that day. Matanzas in Spanish means 'massacre.'

"Under the protection of the walls of Fort Marion, first known as San Juan de Pinos and later as St. Mark, the Spanish introduced into America limes, lemons, citrons and China and Seville oranges.

"Discovery of coquina, a soft shell and coral stone, near St. Augustine about 1570, led to the replacement of the wooden structure with the material a visitor sees today. Old Fort Matanzas is coquina also. Thirty million dollars is the reported cost of Fort Marion. When King Ferdinand IV heard this he exclaimed: 'What! Is this fort built of silver dollars?'

"Today the War department keeps both forts in repair.

A Gallant Defense.

"Fort Pulaski is located on the sea end of a sand spit dividing the mouth of the Savannah river. Built on the site of Revolutionary Fort Greene, which was destroyed by a hurricane, Fort Pulaski was taken over by Southern troops at the beginning of the Civil war. Union troops attacking Savannah brought up some of the first rifle cannon ever made and demanded the fort's surrender. The Confederate commander replied: 'I have been sent here to fight, not surrender.' Despite a gallant defense the rifled cannon pounded out a military lesson that scrapped most of the world's forts.

"Fort Moultrie, that beat off a British fleet in 1776, and Fort Sumter, the Civil war's Serajevo, are twin guards to Charleston harbor. These two forts are still in active use so Castle Pinckney, an unused fort on Shutes' Folly island, has been named a national monument for Charleston harbor. It is opposite the point where batteries first poured shot into Sumter. Union forces used Castle Pinckney in their final attack on Charleston. It was in this harbor that the first submarine, run by steam, torpedoed a ship during the Civil war, but went to the bottom with its victim. Castle Pinckney also saw one of the first attacks of an armored fleet

on forts.

"Bedloe's island provides the foot-stool for Liberty. It has had a more peaceful history. France's gift of 1876 on the centenary of independence raised this 2 1/4-acre oyster island of New Amsterdam to eternal fame. The Colossus of Rhodes in Asia Minor was one of the seven wonders of the world. Yet Liberty Enlightening the World rises to 131 feet above her pedestal, 25 feet higher than the reported height of the fallen wonder of the Near East. The American people immediately accepted Liberty with fervor and enshrined her as First Lady of American History."

Finds Skull of "Missing Link" in South Africa

Cape Town, South Africa.—What is believed to be the "missing link" has been discovered in South Africa. It is a skull of a creature which was neither anthropoid ape nor human being, but an intermediate between both forms of brain power. The discovery was made by Raymond Dart, professor of anatomy in Watersrand university, last November in a lime cliff nine miles southwest of Gaungs, Bechuanaland. It was buried at a depth of 50 feet. The find included fossilized bone and a cast of the brain and bones, impressed in the limestone.

Professor Dart, who has been investigating his discovery at Johannesburg, said the skull was that of a creature which was not a human being, yet was much more intelligent than the gorilla or chimpanzee, which are the highest type of living apes. This creature was unable to talk, but had brains sufficiently advanced in the direction required by one whose offspring would ultimately attain the power of speech. The new discovery was made nearly 1,000 miles south of where the oldest skull of creation was previously found.

Keeps Diary

Emporia, Kan.—Persons who buy diaries the first of each year, keep them a few weeks, then tire of the practice, will take off their hats to W. H. Brooks, Emporia grocer. He has kept a diary for 59 years without missing a day, and January 1 he started his sixtieth journal.

Brooks only writes a few lines a day, but he never lets a day go by without some sort of an entry. He keeps his diaries filed in his desk at the store, and always has them available for looking up events in the town's history.

Court Tells Mother to Relinquish Daughter

New York.—Mrs. Grace Gillin, 526 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, promised in Flatbush police court to relinquish all claim to her daughter, Mary, aged eighteen, and was released on suspended sentence on a charge of disorderly conduct, which had been brought against her by Mrs. Agnes O'Malley Naetzer, 2025 Regent place, to whom Mary Gillin is secretary and companion.

Mary Gillin, it was explained, had been taken from an orphan asylum by Mrs. Naetzer's mother, whose home was in Kew Gardens, and became greatly attached to the daughter of her benefactress. After her marriage, Mrs. Naetzer had the girl share her home.

Mrs. Gillin, it was said, called at Mrs. Naetzer's home and became so threatening that her daughter returned to her to prevent recurrence of such a scene. Miss Gillin said, however, that her mother got drunk and abused her, and she fled at last to Mrs. Naetzer's home.

Mrs. Gillin called there, it was said, and was so menacing in speech and demeanor that Mrs. Naetzer ran out on the fire escape and called for help. A policeman arrested Mrs. Gillin.

Ugly Looking Towns Try Beauty Methods

Washington.—Beauty is overtaking the drab American village, according to observations of the Department of Agriculture in a current study of village planning and its benefits.

Although nearly 20,000,000 persons live in American villages and a farming population of 30,000,000 largely depends upon them for business, educational and social purposes, the department found they are "usually unattractive and often very ugly," suffering by comparison in this respect with those of other countries. The start that is being made toward improvement and beautification has proved in every case, it was said, a material asset as well as an esthetic one.

Pointing out that, "as the farmer's chief point of contact with outside interests, the village can make a big contribution to the happiness of farm life," the department asserted that an attractive village with good streets and convenient approaches and recreation spots was "an important influence in stabilizing farm life and counteracting the attractions of the cities for the young people of the farm."

PROGRAM

Callahan County Interscholastic League 1925 Meet

To Be Held at Baird, Friday Evening and Saturday, April 3rd and 4th

From 3:30 to 5:30 Friday afternoon April 3, Tennis, Singles and Doubles for both Boys and Girls

At 8 p. m. Friday evening, Debates for both Boys and Girls

From 9 to 10 a. m. Saturday, all Spelling Contests

From 10 to 12 a. m., Essay Writing Contests

From 1 to 2 p. m., Music Memory, Independent Districts

From 2 to 3 p. m., Music Memory, Rural School Division

From 3 to 3:20 p. m., Arithmetic Contests

At 8 p. m. Saturday, in Tabernacle, all Declamation and Extemporaneous Speaking Contests

The Track and Field Events will begin Saturday morning promptly at 9 o'clock, in the following order.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1 | 220 yard Low Hurdle..... | Senior Boys |
| 2 | 50 yard Dash..... | Junior Boys |
| 3 | 100 yard Dash..... | Senior Boys |
| 4 | 30 yard Dash..... | Senior Girls |
| 5 | 220 yard Dash..... | Senior Boys |
| 6 | 30 yard Dash..... | Junior Girls |
| 7 | 140 yard Relay..... | Senior Girls |
| 8 | 440 yard Dash..... | Senior Boys |
| 9 | 220 yard Dash..... | Junior Boys |
| 10 | 1 mile Run..... | Senior Boys |
| 11 | 440 yard Relay..... | Junior Boys |
| 12 | 120 yard High Hurdle..... | Senior Boys |
| 13 | 140 yard Relay..... | Junior Girls |
| 14 | 50 yard Dash..... | Senior Boys |
| 15 | Running Hop, Step and Jump..... | Junior Boys |
| 16 | Running Broad Jump..... | Senior Boys |
| 17 | Running Broad Jump..... | Junior Boys |
| 18 | Running High Jump..... | Senior Boys |
| 19 | Running High Jump..... | Junior Boys |
| 20 | Chinning the Bar..... | Junior Boys |
| 21 | 880 yard Run..... | Senior Boys |
| 22 | 8 pound Shot Put..... | Junior Boys |
| 23 | Pole Vaulting..... | Senior Boys |
| 24 | Pole Vaulting..... | Junior Boys |
| 25 | Rural School Basket Ball Championship..... | Girls |
| 26 | Rural School Basket Ball Championship..... | Boys |
| 27 | Javelin Throw..... | Senior Boys |
| 28 | 12 pound Shot Put..... | Senior Boys |
| 29 | 1 mile Relay..... | Senior Boys |
| 30 | Discus Throw..... | Senior Boys |

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals will be given for First, Second and Third Places, respectively, in all Literary Events and in all Single Entry Track and Field Events; Pennants will be awarded to teams winning First Places in all other events.

NOTICE CONSTABLE'S SALE

The State of Texas, County of Callahan.
By virtue of an Alias Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Dallas County, Texas, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1924, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of International Harvester Company of America versus E. E. Van Eman and Earl E. Farmer, No. 49,239A on the Docket of said Court, and to me, as Constable, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's and Constables' sales, on the first Tuesday in March, A. D. 1925, it being the 3rd day of said month, in the Town of Putnam, in said County and State, before A. Julian's Garage, in said Town, the following described property, to-wit:

One 10-20 Titan International Harvester Company Tractor, together with all equipment thereto.
Levied on as the property of E. E. Van Eman and Earl E. Farmer, to satisfy a judgment amounting to Seven Hundred and Ninety and 61/100 Dollars in favor of International Harvester Company of America, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 8th day January, A. D. 1925.

Ira B. Roberson, Constable,
11-3t Precinct No. 8.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The State of Texas, County of Callahan.

Whereas, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1924, in a certain cause, numbered 4,006 on the docket of the District Court of said County, wherein the State of Texas is Plaintiff and W. D. Clinton, Mary P. Clemmer, Pearl Vincent, J. L. Wafford, Wes Wafford and the Unknown Heirs of John B. Clinton Defendants, the said State of Texas recovered judgment in the amount of Fifty-six and 15/100 dollars for taxes, penalties and costs with interest computed thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, together with the foreclosure of Plaintiff's delinquent tax lien upon the property hereinafter described as the property of the Defendants, because of the non-payment of the taxes due thereon,

And whereas, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1925, by virtue of the said judgment and the mandates thereof, the Clerk of the District Court of said County did cause to be issued an Order of Sale, commanding me as Sheriff of said County to seize, levy upon and sell in the manner and form as required by law the hereinafter described property as the property of the above Defendants, to satisfy the said judgment.

Wherefore, by virtue of the said order of Sale and the mandates thereof, I did on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1925, seize and levy upon as the property of the above Defendants, the following property, to-wit:

Lots numbers 11 and 12 of block number 34 of the Town of Putnam as is shown by the plat of said Town filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Callahan County, Texas.

And I will on the first Tuesday in the month of March, A. D. 1925, the same being the 3rd day of said month, proceed to sell said property at the Court House Door of said County, in the Town of Baird, between the hours of 2 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. to the highest bidder for cash all the right, title and interest of the above defendants, in and to the above described property; subject, however, to the rights of the defendants to redeem same in the time and manner provided for by law, and subject to the further rights of the defendants to have said property divided and sold in less divisions than the whole. And in event there are no bidders, said property will, at said sale, be bid off to the State.

11-3t G. H. Corn, Sheriff
Callahan County, Texas,
Baird, Texas, Feb. 7, A. D. 1925.

Telephone Subscribers

Use your Telephone to save time, it will serve you many ways—in business socially or emergency. Your Telephone is for yourself, your family or your employees only. Report to the Management any dissatisfaction.

T. P. BEARDEN
Manager

Sam Gilliland

Tin Work, Plumbing Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring, Gas Stoves, Gas Lights, Bath Tubs, Sinks

PHONE 224

BAIRD, TEXAS

The Baird Star.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1925

Issued Every Friday

Serial (whole) Number 2034
BAIRD, TEXAS

Entered as Second Class Matter, Dec. 3, 1887 at
the Post Office at Baird, Texas, under Act of 1879

W. E. GILLILAND,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

OUTSIDE OF CALLAHAN COUNTY:

One Year.....\$2.00
Six Months..... 1.25
Three Months..... .75

IN CALLAHAN COUNTY

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months..... .80
Three Months..... .50

(Payable in Advance)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display Advertising, per inch.....25c
Local Advt. per line.....5c
(Minimum Charge 25c)
Legal Advt. per line.....5c
All Advertising Charged by the Week

A few cows, sows and hens on
a farm beats all cotton, but few
farmers believe it.

Tom Love meets McAdoo at San
Antonio—Headline. Two dead
ones in council.

John W. Davis says that he is
through as a Democratic candidate.
The country has been waiting twenty-
five years to hear something of
this kind from William Jennings
Bryan, and eight years to hear Wil-
liam Gibbs McAdoo make a similar
announcement.

The Democratic party can never
hope to win a National election un-
til it gets rid of a lot of old dead
political timber. John W. Davis is
the best qualified man in every way
that the Democratic party ever nomi-
nated, yet he made a poor showing,
because a lot of dead politicians
who yet hope to become President,
were jealous of him and either knifed
him secretly or opposed him openly.
Politics is becoming so all-fired rot-
ten in this country that few decent
men want to go through a mud-
slinging contest to win any office.

W. E. Cureton, father of Chief
Justice Cureton, who recently drop-
ped dead at the home of his son at
Meridian, Bosque County, was a
well known stockman and many of
the old time cowmen of this and
Shackelford County knew him well
when he ranched in Shackelford
County.

The editor of The Star and W. E.
Cureton served together in the
House of Representatives of the
Twenty-fourth Legislature and were
about the same age.

His death brought a feeling of
sadness because another friend,
whom we learned to like and respect
in that body had passed on. Only
a few months ago another good
friend, L. T. Dashiell, one of the
most brilliant young men in that
Legislature, discouraged by ill
health, took his own life at Marlin.

No two men in that Legislature
had a warmer place in our heart
than W. E. Cureton and L. T.
(Trav) Dashiell. More than half
of the 128 members of that Legisla-
ture are dead. God rest their souls!

There is a wide difference of opin-
ion among Legislators as to how the
political disabilities of former Gov-
ernor James E. Ferguson can be re-
moved.

If any Legislature can enact a law
or render a decision that no succeed-
ing Legislature can modify or re-
peal, then our State Constitution is
fatally defective; but, going on the
theory that all laws, organic as well

as other laws, are founded on com-
mon sense, it seems absurd to say
that the Legislature cannot enact
any law not prohibited by State,
the Constitution or some Federal
law.

This is the idea of a layman—not
a lawyer, learned in the quirks and
twists in construing laws. The Con-
stitution does not provide any way
by which disabilities imposed by im-
peachment, can be removed; but,
while prohibiting the Governor from
issuing pardons in such cases, it
does not prohibit the Legislature
from repealing or setting aside the
verdict in impeachment trials. That
part of the verdict forever debar-
ring former Governor Ferguson from
holding office in Texas was the re-
sult of political spite and hatred and
should be undone, and we have not
the least doubt that the Legislature
has the power to do this, regardless
of what the courts may hereafter say
about it.

The investigation of the Texas
Penitentiary System shows that the
whole system is permeated with rot-
tenness. Every crime known to the
penal code, from petty larceny on
up to grand larceny and from petty
cruelty to murder of convicts, pro-
vided the testimony given is only
partly true.

The whole "kit and bilin'" con-
nected with the penitentiary should
be fired bodily and get a new set.
Possibly a new set of officials and
guards might be no better, but they
certainly could do no worse than the
present set.

Prisoners are entitled to decent
treatment, but they have not been
getting it since the Legislature fired
Governor James E. Ferguson eight
years ago. Every convict farm
ought to be abolished and the con-
victs concentrated in a prison near
the State Capital and manufactur-
ing establishments erected to give
them employment.

These scattered farms, as the evi-
dence shows, promote graft and out-
rageous cruel treatment of convicts
that is a disgrace to Texas. Some
one has said that it would cost the
taxpayers of the State less to hold
the convicts in prison walls in idie-
ness than the farming system now in
vogue.

THAT RANGER DECISION

One of the most reactionary inter-
pretations of law that has ever oc-
curred in Texas was made by the
Court in San Antonio Thursday,
when the entire State Ranger law
was, on various grounds, pronounced
unconstitutional.

It is not the province of the press
to be too free in criticising Court
decisions, especially while the case
is now pending and may be reversed
by the higher Court. But this much
may be said: If the Court is cor-
rect, Texas certainly needs a Consti-
tution which shall grant the power
to the Governor to see that the law
is upheld and enforced, for if he has
no power as chief executive officer
of the State than this decision ad-
mits, he is nothing but a figure-
head.

The Rangers have been withdrawn
in the State in obedience to the in-
junction perpetuated by the decision
and San Antonio, as well as all other
points in Texas of much less ce-
lebrity for violation of the prohibi-
tion law, are open for bootleggers
and moonshiners to ply their trade
with a free hand.

This is the first knockout in favor
of booze and hoodie elements. The
country is in a life and death strug-
gle to preserve decency and civiliza-
tion. We are facing Armageddon.
—L. B. Russell in Comanche Bate-
rprise.

The editor of The Star opposed
Prohibition, County, State and Na-
tional, but the people voted for it
and we want to see the law enforced,
therefore agree with Brother Russell
that the law should be enforced,
therefore agree with him that the
Ranger force in Texas must be re-
tained to aid in the enforcement of
all laws.

However, we do not agree with

him about the decision being in fa-
vor of booze, because we do not
know the facts in the case, nor do
we know how the judge in the case,
who rendered the decision stands,
but our own opinion is that very
few, if any, judges in Texas, would
intentionally decide a case favorable
to bootleggers.

Possibly the judge is right. The
law may be unconstitutional, and if
so we favor an amendment to the
Constitution, giving the Governor
power to employ Rangers when
needed, anywhere, for any purpose,
to help enforce the law—all laws—
in the State.

Texas has always had a Ranger
force, long before it was a Republic,
during the time it was a Republic,
afterwards as a State—except during
the reign of E. J. Davis, the only
Republican Governor Texas ever
had. His infamous State Police
took the place of the Rangers, not
to protect the frontier, but to perse-
cute civilians who opposed his ne-
gro-mixed Administration.

The Texas Rangers have always
been a terror to outlaws, and the
State must retain them, even if the
State Constitution has to be amend-
ed to do it.

The Flatorial Representative in
the Legislature from Callahan and
Eastland Counties is opposing the
Ferguson Amnesty Bill, now before
the Legislature.

In response to resolutions passed
by a mass meeting of the two coun-
ties, held at Eastland last week that
condemned his actions, he says that
he is opposed to the bill because he
considers it unconstitutional; that
in his opinion the decision of the
Attorney General that the bill is
contrary to the constitution is cor-
rect, and so on.

Mr. Sparks says that he is reli-
ably informed that there were only
seventy-five citizens present at the
meeting, which may imply that he
does not consider that these people
can represent the sentiments of all
the Democratic voters in his dis-
trict.

It is none of our affair what Mr.
Sparks does, but if he believes that
because only 75 persons present at
that meeting is to be regarded as
evidence that all who were not there
will endorse his action in this mat-
ter he is much mistaken.

The writer was not there and did
not know of the meeting until it was
over, but we think that 43 years as
a citizen and near 40 years as a
country newspaper man in this coun-
ty, we know something of the senti-
ment of the voters of Callahan Coun-
ty and we unhesitatingly say that
we believe that 19 out of 20 of the
Democrats in this county agree with
the resolution passed by that East-
land meeting.

If Mr. Sparks doubts this he will
learn of his mistake, perhaps too
late.

Now, as to the constitutionality
of this bill: Who, but the Fergus-
ons are injured by it, if the courts
in the future should decide that it
is unconstitutional? No one!

If this was a question of vital in-
terest to the whole people of Texas,
it would be different, but it is a ques-
tion that alone affects Jim Ferguson
and his family.

Mr. Sparks says that he is in fa-
vor of an amendment to the Consti-
tution to accomplish what this bill
seeks to do, Governor Ferguson and
his friends are willing to accept the
bill and do not want to have to go
through a personal campaign to ac-
complish what nine-tenths of them
in the District believe that the Leg-
islature has the constitutional right
to grant.

It is unjust to the people of Texas
and former Governor Ferguson and
his friends, to propose a Constitu-
tional Amendment to decide a ques-
tion that he and his friends believe
rests with the Legislature to decide.

Good Groceries

At Prices That Will Satisfy

Let Me Be Your Groceryman

FRED L. WRISTEN

Groceries, Fresh Meats, Feed
Phones 215 & 4.

We are Agents for the Famous
Carnation Flour

Don't Fail To Ask For Your Premium Coupons

We Deliver to Any Part of the City

BIDS WANTED

for the purchase of (90) shares of the capital stock of the
First Guaranty State Bank of Baird, Texas, will be re-
ceived by the undersigned, the right being reserved to re-
ject any and all bids.

R. B. Caldwell

Receiver of First National Bank

7th

Ranger, Texas

The Business Of Making Friends

No business enterprise can long be successful un-
less it wins and holds the good-will of its custo-
mers and the public at large.

Realizing this, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
has always considered its primary business to be the
business of making friends. You will find here,
therefore, both a genuine desire for your friendship
and determination to serve it.

THE First National Bank

CAPITAL \$ 50,000.00
SURPLUS & PROFITS \$ 25,000.00

1885---The Old Established Bank---1885

BAIRD, TEXAS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Tom Windham, President
Henry James, V. P.
Ace Hickman, V. P.

W. S. Hinds, Cashier
Bob Norrell, Asst. C.
W. A. Hinds

Our New Spring Goods Are Arriving

We are receiving a complete line of Spring Goods. It will save you Dollars to call and see them.

Spring Millinery

We have a few of the Spring Hats left.

You Will Find That Our Prices Are Right---We Are Anxious To Serve You

WILL D. BOYDSTUN

PHONE 23.

BAIRD, TEXAS.

Teach The Children To SAVE

Every child should be taught to save its pennies, by placing them in a Saving Account at our bank.

Many young men and young women are seriously handicapped in gaining a foothold in the world, and in securing an education, by the lack of funds, which they should have saved when they were children. Impress upon your children today, this very important principle, and suggest that they start a bank account with us today.

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK

First Guaranty State Bank

BAIRD, TEXAS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

E. L. Finley, Pres. H. Ross, V. P.
T. E. Powell, Cashier. P. G. Hatchett, Vice-Pres
F. L. Driskill, A. Cashier E. D. Driskill A. Cashier
M. Barnhill C. B. Snyder

PERSONALS

Ray's Garage received a carload of Chevrolet cars this week.

W. D. Boydston went to Dallas, Wednesday on business.

Mrs. Aubrey Forrest, of Sedwick, is visiting relatives and friends in Baird, this week.

Mrs. Lee Estes and little grandson, Robert Estes, are visiting relatives in Dallas.

Miss Ann McEver, of Ranger, is the guest of Miss Mildred Holmes.

Miss Viola Harris, of Stamford, was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Northington.

T. E. Powell, W. S. Hinds and Bob Norrell attended the State Bankers Convention at Dallas, Monday.

Ira Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jones, who was operated on for appendicitis a few days ago, is getting along nicely.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Parks of Dallas, on February 18, 1925, a daughter, who has been christened Anna Elizabeth.

Miss Rex Gilliland and Mrs. Elmer Norman and little son, of Breckenridge, spent Sunday and Monday with the home folks.

Miss Ima Lidia, of Stephenville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Otho Lidia. She will also visit her sister, Miss Jessie Lidia, who is teaching school at Tecumseh.

The baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. Lelan Jackson, "Little Nick," who was thought near death's door of pneumonia, is convalescing.

Mrs. Elven Wooden and daughter, Miss Ruby, of Kansas City, Missouri, came in Wednesday night on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. D. Ground, Mrs. Wooden's parents.

Uncle Dan Click's predicted rain storm turned up Saturday night and The Star is waiting expectantly for the good old pelting rain scheduled for March, 2nd.

Miss Mamie Morrison returned last Sunday night from New York, where she bought Ready-to-wear, Millinery, etc for B. L. Boydston. Mr. Boydston was expected home last night.

Boxer Walter Varner, "the Pride of Callahan County," is busy as a bee these days, helping take the Federal Agricultural Census in this County. He says he will probably box here Saturday night, March 7.

Bill Smartt, now of Abilene, was in Baird Tuesday, and announced that his pretty little daughter, Willie Mae, was slowly convalescing from an attack of pneumonia, which will be good news to her many friends in Baird.

"Sophronia's Wedding," which was discussed by "The Uplift Society of Tattletown," on the School Auditorium stage last Friday night was a scream. There was a good house but such a laughable whimsicality deserved an S. R. O. one.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Davis returned home Wednesday from Bradshaw where they were called by the illness of their uncle, W. W. Allen, who died Tuesday morning. Mr. Allen was formerly a resident of Baird, a brother to Jim Allen and Howard Allen editor of the Callahan County Clarendon.

Mrs. Ada Johnson, a well-known Texas newspaper woman, formerly of Odessa and Garrison, has taken charge of the Johnson County Banner at Cleburne. Mrs. Johnson is a forceful writer and is getting out a very creditable paper—newspaper, well printed, with a liberal advertising patronage and a conservatively independent editorial policy. The Star wishes Mrs. Johnson every success.

Spring Has Unpacked Her Trunk at B. L. BOYDSTUN'S

Dresses

"The Shorter the better", says Miss Winfield

300 New Hats and 200 New Dresses For Spring

Our Buyers spent the past two weeks in New York and as a result of this trip we now have on display 300 New Hats and 200 New Dresses.

Dresses in wonderful Jewel colors, Blue, Blonde Thistlebloom, Brick, etc.

Hats \$1.95 to \$12.50

We are Specializing in \$5.00 Hats, which are wonderful Bargains

Shoes! Shoes!

Yes we have them. Two-tone Blondes and Patent, with perky little bows, which make the feet look snappy.

Sweaters and Scarfs

In all dashing colors that will make your old dress new.

Price \$1.50 to \$4.00

Don't Forget That We Give Silverware Coupons

B. L. BOYDSTUN

THE STORE OF QUALITY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FARMING MACHINERY.
BAIRD, CLYDE CROSS PLAINS, PUTNAM.

MICKIE SAYS—

PLEASE DON'T BORROW YOUR NEIGHBOR'S PAPER! IT ANNOYS HIM, AND IT ISN'T FAIR TO US EITHER. JEST SUPPOSE HALF OF OUR READERS WERE BORROWIN' THIS PAPER: OUR SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS WOULD BE CUT IN TWO AND WE'D HAVE TO SHUT DOWN! HESS-!



NEW T. & P. TRAIN SCHEDULE.

EAST BOUND		
Train No.	Arrives	Depart
2	10:55 a. m.	11:05 a. m.
4	12:50 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
6	2:00 a. m.	2:05 a. m.
16	12:30 a. m.	12:35 a. m.
WEST BOUND		
1	7:15 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
3	3:20 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
5	4:35 a. m.	4:40 a. m.
15	3:35 a. m.	3:40 a. m.

West bound trains Nos. 1 and 5 go to El Paso. Train No. 15 stops at Big Spring and Train No. 3 goes only as far as Sweetwater.

Trains Nos. 3 and 5 west bound and 4 and 6 east bound, are mail carriers.

CLUB RATES

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

THE BAIRD STAR	\$1.50
SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS	\$1.00
	\$2.50
Both papers, one year for	\$2.30

In Advance Always

Posted

All property lying south and west of Putnam, belonging to R. F. Scott is posted. No trespassing, hunting or fishing allowed. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

W. M. ARMISTEAD, Mgr

STOP THAT ITCHING

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FOREIGN PARASITES HELP AGRICULTURE

Progress Reported in Warfare on Insects.

Washington.—Substantial progress in warfare against a variety of insect pests is described by the bureau of entomology in its annual report for the fiscal year 1924. A number of effective new methods and materials for use against different types of infestation have been developed, and the control of insect pests by the importation and rearing of natural parasites has received considerable attention.

Work designed to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle has been greatly strengthened, it is said, by increased appropriations. More effective inspection of farm products and nursery stock has been made possible, as well as the broadening research activities. These have resulted in information which may lead to the better utilization of evergreen stock grown in the infested regions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the development of better insecticides and methods of applying them, and in new measures for treating infested soil in nursery beds.

Every effort has been made to secure the maximum number of parasite enemies of the Japanese beetle, and to establish these successfully. In co-operation with the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the federal horticultural board, the prevention of the spread of the Japanese beetle has been enforced to the fullest extent possible by means of a rigid embargo on a very large class of produce likely to be moved out of the infested areas.

Corn Borer Expands.

The European corn borer has made its appearance on the western end of Long Island, and the infestation in the Ohio area at the western end of Lake Erie has intensified. Progress has been made in the work of importing insect parasites of the corn borer from southern Europe. General control campaigns have been instituted.

One imported parasite is aiding in the control of the alfalfa weevil. Vigorous control efforts by state and federal entomologists are believed to have contributed importantly to the suppression of grasshopper outbreaks in the Dakotas, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas and Oklahoma. Extensive investigations have been made in connection with weevils attacking stored products of all kinds, resulting in the recommendation of several better and safer methods of fumigation.

The Mexican bean beetle has continued its rapid spread. It has now almost reached Lake Erie, has been found in West Virginia near Pennsylvania, and has extended its range greatly in the Southeastern states. Attempts to establish a tachinid fly parasite have thus far been unsuccessful, but it is hoped that this can be done eventually.

Extreme cold weather in January, 1924, and a phenomenal drought later, resulted in a low emergence of the cotton boll weevil this year. Control measures have been perfected along several lines, including airplane dusting and the maintenance of a supply of calcium arsenate, and the outlook is encouraging.

Bark-beetle control projects in the Pacific coast states and the Rocky mountain region have continued to require much attention.

New Contact Insecticide.

A new contact insecticide, which will in many instances be a suitable substitute for nicotine at a lower cost, has been developed at the Silver Spring (Md.) laboratory. The practical value of pure ethyl acetate as a fumigant for grain at railway terminals has been demonstrated. The substitution of hydrocyanic-acid gas fumigation for sprays and other treatment of hides and skins for the control of the hide beetle has been a complete success. A new formula under investigation at the Orlando (Fla.) station, the so-called kaolin emulsion, has proved to have distinct merit in the control of scale insects affecting citrus fruit trees. A project is under way, involving co-operation with the bureau of public roads and the bureau of standards, to learn the effect of the electrical charging of particles of insecticide dust produced by the airplane used in airplane dusting of cotton fields.

Studies relating to the problems of bee-keeping, such as the diseases of bees, the causes of differences in the colors of honeys and the behavior of bees, as affected by change in meteorological and other factors, have continued at the bee laboratory at Somerset, Md.

In recognition of the position filled by the insect pest survey, the entomologist in charge of the survey has been requested to participate in the meetings of the crop estimate board, to serve that board in an advisory capacity on the status of insect pests affecting crops upon which this board issues estimates.

FINDS PREHISTORIC IRRIGATION DITCHES

Expedition Makes Important Find in Arizona.

New York.—Indications of prehistoric extensive irrigation systems and dense population unequalled elsewhere in the United States have been found by Dr. P. E. Goddard, curator of archeology at the American Museum of Natural History, who has just returned from an archeological reconnaissance near Globe, Ariz. Doctor Goddard, who will go West again to prosecute the work, said he believed that a thorough study of the region would throw light on the connection between the prehistoric people of the Valley of Mexico and those who lived and developed a civilization in pre-Spanish times in the country around the upper Colorado and Rio Grande rivers. Doctor Goddard's work already has occupied several weeks and promises rich returns from a scientific standpoint.

Finds the Ditches.

Taking with him as an assistant Ehrich Schmidt of the museum staff, Doctor Goddard began what it is intended shall be a thorough examination of the ancient remains in the region drained by the lower Salt and the Gila rivers. He found that there had formerly been an intricate series of ditches which furnished water for large tracts of land in the vicinity of Phoenix and Florence, Ariz. His investigations developed that, in many instances, the modern irrigation ditches are merely the prehistoric ones cleaned out and repaired.

In this region, Doctor Goddard said, there also existed structures of considerable size, the walls of which are still standing. He found several pueblos one story in height with common walls. The ruins, which cover a large stretch of territory, vary in size as well as in age.

Doctor Goddard discovered that some of the pueblos were located near valleys where irrigation was not necessary for the successful raising of maize. It is one of these latter, located between Globe and Superior, which he has decided upon for complete excavation. In this particular ruin the communal house contains about one hundred rooms as is indicated by the remaining walls. Already a skeleton in fair state of preservation has been recovered there, together with fragments of pottery and ornaments of shell and turquoise.

In the same neighborhood Doctor Goddard said that he had found well-preserved cliff ruins. It is his view that a thorough examination of these will reveal specimens of the greatest scientific value and interest.

Explored Before.

In 1887 and 1888 some of this territory with its irrigation canals and buildings, was examined by the Hemingway expedition sent out from Harvard university under the leadership of Frank H. Cushing, but only meager reports of its discoveries were ever published. There is, however, one well-preserved ruin in Casa Grande which is at present under the protection of the National Park service of the federal government.

The new field of exploration for the American Museum of Natural History was made possible through the interest of Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, who for some time has made a close study of archeological remains she has encountered in the Southwest. Some years ago Colonel Thompson established a home near his mining properties in the neighborhood of Superior, and Mrs. Thompson, feeling that one trained in exploration should have an opportunity of examining the ruins, recently asked the museum to send a representative to undertake the investigating work.

Mr. Schmidt, who has been left in charge of the explorations during Doctor Goddard's visit here, will continue directly under the doctor's supervision. It is expected that, by means of material assistance and co-operation from Mrs. Thompson, a collection of marked scientific value will be made and brought to New York, where it will be correlated with the great mass of similar material which the American museum now possesses.

Sell Scottish Estates

London, England.—During the past six years one-third of Scotland has changed hands through the real estate market. Last year was the poorest since the war; only 300,000 acres were sold as compared with 900,000 acres in 1923. Since the war about 6,500,000 acres have passed into new ownership.

Quaint Theory

Thomas Burnet, an Englishman, in 1681 wrote a book, "Sacred Theory of the Earth," to prove that the earth was originally like an egg, and that at the deluge the shell burst and the waters escaped.

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SURVEY IS MADE OF BIRD BANDING

Terns Migrate From Kennebec to the Niger.

Washington.—From the banks of the Kennebec to those of the Niger—that is the journey accredited to a common tern by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is now receiving many interesting returns from the bird-banding work at one of its bird colonies in Lake Michigan last year. Among the other interesting reports growing out of this work are those pertaining to three Caspian terns, which were located in Colombia, South America. These were found just at the time when bird banding was being done at the original colony in Michigan this year, thereby proving that the young birds do not breed in their first year.

According to the agricultural experimenters two Caspian terns were reported found in Nova Scotia and many others were discovered along the routes to the latter country and South America. Those found en route, the investigators say, show what course is followed by the migrating birds between their summer and winter homes.

With the growing interest in the procedure the department has only recently published a list of instructions concerning the practical significance of bird banding, as well as some of its history. This form of identification in America dates from the time of Audubon, who about 1803 placed silver threads around the legs of a brood of phoebes and was rewarded the following season by having two of his marked birds return to nest in the same vicinity. Although bird "ringing" was attempted in Europe as early as 1710 it was almost 200 years later, in 1890, that systematic work was undertaken.

Started in 1901.

The earlier investigators, according to the recent report, marked their birds by dyeing or staining the flight or tail feathers, attaching memoranda written on parchment, or mutilating feathers, feet or bill. In this country active experimental work was begun in 1901, when aluminum bands were attached to the legs of the birds. The results were so satisfactory and stimulated so much interest that eight years later the American Bird Banding association was organized in New York city. Subsequent study has revealed that two principal lines of research must be given special attention. First of these is the banding of fledglings and the second, the systematic trapping and banding of adults. The latter is the more significant because the older birds give the most information on bird habits.

Trapping is accomplished by various snares, one of the popular ones being the "Government" sparrow trap, a funnel-shaped device of wire and hardware cloth easily made even by the novice and very effective. Others which the department recommends are the well-known drop trap, the door of which is suspended until the unwary bird makes for the bait, when it drops down and shuts in the victim.

The department, to be able to study even more closely than heretofore the life histories of birds, urgently requests the co-operation of naturalists whose casual discoveries of wayfaring band-bearing birds might be well worth reporting. In this way the governmental investigators expect to solve the many problems which previously have baffled the ornithologist. Among these are the speed with which individuals of any species may travel on their periodic migrations, the possible vanguard formed by one flock for others and the advance made by successive flocks passing one over the other in alternate periods of rest and flight.

Questions to Be Answered.

Other questions which can be answered by bird-banding operations are:

Do individuals of any species always follow the same route, and is the route the same for both spring and fall flights?

Do migrating birds make the same stop-over every year to feed? How long do birds remain in one locality during the migration, the breeding or the winter season?

What is the relation between the breeding and the wintering grounds of individuals; that is, do those birds that breed farthest north winter farthest south, thus jumping over those that occupy the intermediate

zone, or do they merely replace the latter individuals as winter residents?

To what region do the birds go, particularly the young, that do not return to the vicinity of their original nests?

Do birds adopt the same nesting area, nest site and winter quarters in successive seasons?

For how many broods will one pair remain mated, and which bird, if not both, is attracted next year to the old nesting site?

To what extent do males of a species assist in incubation and brooding?

How far from their nests do birds forage for food, and after the young have left the nest will the parent birds bring them to the feeding and trapping station?

Fifty Aerial Torpedoes Stolen From U. S. Magazine

San Diego, Cal.—Fifty aerial torpedoes have been stolen from secret reserve ammunition magazines on Point Loma, near here, and United States naval officers and police are worried about the possible uses to which they may be put. Discovery of the robbery was made when the weekly inspection was made by naval officers.

FEDERAL PRISONERS SHOW AN INCREASE

Report Gives 602 More in Last Year Than in 1923.

Washington.—The number of federal prisoners continues to increase at a rapid rate, according to figures compiled by the superintendent of prisons which are incorporated in the annual report of Harlan F. Stone, attorney general of the United States, recently made public. On June 30, 1924, 7,967 prisoners were confined in the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kans.; McNeil Island, Wash.; the National Training School for Boys, the National Training School for Girls and state institutions other than county jails. On June 30, 1924, there were 7,065 prisoners in these institutions. This is an increase of 602 over 1923.

Of the 7,067 confined on June 30, 1924, there were 6,225 in the United States penitentiaries, 292 in the state and territorial penitentiaries, 270 in state reformatories and training schools, 198 in the National Training School for Boys, 154 in St. Elizabeth's hospital and 528 in miscellaneous institutions, such as workhouses and houses of correction.

"The maintenance cost during the year was \$1,532,763.41 for 6,225 prisoners confined in the United States penitentiaries, as against \$1,478,602.13 for the 5,706 prisoners confined in the same institutions during the fiscal year 1923," says the report.

"There were released on parole 909, compared with 829 in 1923. Of this number, 697 were released from the federal penitentiaries, compared with 638 in 1923. The paroles of 47 prisoners were terminated for violation of the conditions of their parole, compared with 43 in 1923.

New Prisons Under Way.

"Paroled prisoners earned for themselves in the year \$941,004.92. These figures do not include the value of crops, etc., produced by those who were engaged in farming for themselves, or board and lodging received. In the previous year the money earnings of paroled prisoners amounted to \$750,050.41. The number of prisoners paroled this year is 80 more than last year."

Regarding what has been done to all the need for new prisons, the report says:

"The most urgent need was for an adequate and appropriate institution for the incarceration of female offenders against the laws of the United States. The federal government never has had any institution of its own in which to incarcerate female prisoners. It always has been necessary to rely upon the good will of the states to secure accommodations for this class of prisoners. Few, if any, however, had sufficient and desirable accommodations. This situation was met by the passage on June 7, 1924, of a bill which embodies the best thought of practical penologists. The law provides for the establishment of an industrial reformatory rather than a penitentiary. The women will be segregated into classes, according to age and past criminal record. The discipline will be correctional and designed to prevent the inmates from becoming

hardened criminals.

"Hardly less urgent was the need for an institution for the incarceration of the young man who had committed his first offense. It has been necessary to incarcerate these young offenders with old and hardened criminals. A bill was introduced in congress providing for the establishment of a reformatory for first offenders between the ages of seventeen and thirty years. It passed the house and it is hoped that it will pass the senate and soon become a law.

"When these two institutions are completed the government for the first time in its history will be equipped for the care of its prisoners in its own institutions along modern lines such as are in vogue in some of the more progressive states.

Lack of Employment.

"The most troublesome problem in the administration of the federal prison system has been the lack of employment. Idleness has been the greatest evil. Idleness leads to deterioration mentally, morally and physically. The penal institutions should be self-sustaining. Employment of prisoners in the manufacture of supplies for the use of the government is the solution. Such enterprises can be made thoroughly profitable to the government and at the same time highly beneficial to the prisoners. This has been demonstrated in the case of the duck mill, established at the Atlanta penitentiary some years ago. Recognizing this, congress provided for the establishment of a shoe factory at the Leavenworth penitentiary, the product of which will be entirely used by different government agencies. Nothing made in this factory will be sold in the open market. As is done at the duck mill at Atlanta, the prisoners at Leavenworth employed in the shoe factory will be paid a nominal wage.

"Approximately 1,200 acres of additional land have been secured for the Leavenworth and McNeil Island penitentiaries. Besides providing healthful outdoor employment for a number of men, the cost to the government of the maintenance of the prisoners in these institutions will be materially reduced. At the Atlanta penitentiary some 350 acres of river-bottom land that was practically useless because of its being flooded at certain seasons is being reclaimed through the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture."

Beasts of Prey Attack Mountain School Folk

Wenatchee, Wash.—The danger of attacks by wild animals on students attending the schools in the mountain districts near here has become so great that many of the pupils, even the younger children, are carrying rifles to shoot them with. This practice resulted largely from the recent attack by a cougar on Jimmy Fehlhaber, who was killed by the animal.

Verne Smith, thirteen, was returning to his home from school when a lynx attacked him. He shot and wounded the animal with a small rifle. This enraged it and it was only by fighting fiercely and with the aid of his dog that he had managed to escape death. A farmer killed the animal.

Arthur Parsib, sixteen, another student of the same school, killed a rabid coyote.

Wild animals have been driven to lower altitudes this year because the severe winter has wiped out their ordinary sources of food supply.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

The State of Texas
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County, Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon E. J. Burgess and the Unknown Heirs of E. J. Burgess by making publication of this Citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published, to appear at the

next regular term of the District Court of Callahan County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Baird, Texas, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1925, the same being the second day of March, A. D. 1925 then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1925, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court as No. 7,923, wherein Josie Conner and her husband, C. W. Conner are Plaintiffs, and E. J. Burgess and the unknown heirs of E. J. Burgess are defendants, and said petition alleging:

The State of Texas,
County of Callahan.

In the District Court of Callahan County, Texas, March Term, 1925.

To the Honorable Judge of said Court;

Comes now Josie Conner, joined herein by her husband, C. W. Conner, hereinafter styled Plaintiffs and complainants of E. J. Burgess and the Unknown Heirs of E. J. Burgess, deceased, hereinafter styled Defendants and represents to the Court:

That the Plaintiffs reside in Callahan County, Texas, and that the residence of each and all of the Defendants herein above named are to these Plaintiffs unknown.

Plaintiff's further represent that on January 1st, 1925, they were lawfully seized and possessed of the following described lands, lots and premises, situated in the Town of Putnam, in Callahan County, Texas, holding and claiming the same in fee simple, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 11 and 12 in Block No. 44, of the said Town of Putnam, according to the map of said Town, a copy of which is on record in Book G, page 640 Deed Records of Callahan County, Texas.

That on the day and year last aforesaid, Defendants unlawfully entered upon said premises and ejected Plaintiffs therefrom and unlawfully withheld from Plaintiffs the possession thereof to their damage in the sum of \$1,200.00; that the reasonable rental value of said lots are \$100.00 per year.

That the Plaintiff, Josie Conner, residing in the deed to be Mrs. C. W. Conner, purchased said land on the 6th day of September, 1921, from G. H. Corn, Sheriff of Callahan County, Texas, and filed her deed for record on the 7th day of September, 1921, duly recorded in Volume 83, page 125, of the Deed Records of Callahan County, Texas.

That immediately after Plaintiff acquired title to said property, they went into possession of the same, claiming the same in fee simple and that they fenced said property and took such possession that would notify any person who observed same that the Plaintiffs were claiming same.

That Plaintiffs have had exclusive and adverse possession of the said land and tenements herein described, using and enjoying the same and paying taxes due thereon, paying the taxes in each year in which said taxes accrued continuously for more than ten years, and Plaintiffs therefore plead the five year statute of limitations and also plead the ten year statute of limitations, as against these Defendants and all other persons claiming said property or any part thereof. Plaintiffs also plead the three year statute of limitations under their deed from G. H. Corn, Sheriff of Callahan County, as against these Defendants and all other persons claiming said property or any part thereof.

Wherefore, premises considered, Plaintiffs pray for Citation in accordance with the law on each and every one of said Defendants, and that a Guardian ad litem be appointed as provided by law, and that upon final hearing that they have judgement against all of said Defendants for the title and possession of said premises, and for their damages, and for such other and further relief in law and equity, general or special, to which they may show themselves justly entitled, either in law or equity.

Herein fail not, and have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Baird, Texas, this the third day of February, A. D. 1925.

(Seal) Mrs. Kate Hearn, Clerk
10-41 District Court, Callahan County.

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Call next Saturday, Feb. 28th at the Toric Optical Co. and get your eyes examined and order a pair of glasses ground for them. Your eyes will thank you for your good judgment. A Special Price on Saturday, Feby. 28th and Monday March 2nd. Office in Callahan Hotel Bldg, ground floor. Dr. W. S. Henderson in charge 13

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FOR SALE—House, two lots, east
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12-2p Dan Houghton

FINE STOCK FOR SALE—Some
good Hereford Bulls and some fine
Registered Heifers.
12-13t-p Ed Hayden.

OLD WAGON TIRES—Wanted,
old wagon tires or any kind of scrap
wrought iron, round or flat—no cast
iron. Will pay fair price.
12-4t R. E. Bounds.

HOUSES FOR SALE—My Resi-
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ting of 15.
12-2t-p Sam McClendon, Baird,
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FRESH LARD—Fresh home ren-
dered lard at
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RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—
For sale Thoroughbred Rhode Island
Red Eggs for setting, \$1.00 per 15.
Also a young Cockerel for sale, price
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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—For
sale. Home Delivery \$1.00 per set-
ting of 15. Postal Delivery \$1.25 per
setting of 15. Special mating \$2.50
per setting of 15.
12-4t Mrs. Chas. D. Straley,
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FEED FOR SALE—Bundle Maize
at 3 1-2 cents per bundle. See M. W.
Nixon, one mile south of the Farmer's
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WANTED—Two Rhode Island Red
Cockerels. E. H. Williams,
Phone 253, long and short,
13-2t Baird, Texas.

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culars free. LaFlesh Hemstitching
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and Sorghum, at 50c a bale. Will de-
liver ten bales or more to any one
purchaser.
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under State Inspection. Come up to
Clyde and see my trees. Have a few
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we have put out, bright, well matured,
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MRS. S. A. D. GROUND'S MOTHER LOSES HER LIFE IN FLAMES

Mrs. M. J. Lowe, aged mother of
Mrs. S. A. D. Ground of Baird,
was burned to death early last Sun-
day morning, when her home at
Merkel, Taylor County, was de-
stroyed by fire.

Mrs. Lowe was 81 years old and
had been blind for ten years. She
would not live with any of her chil-
dren, so they installed her in a home
near one of her sons and hired a
woman to stay with and take care of
her.

This woman, for some reason, left
Mrs. Lowe Saturday evening, and
she was alone when the house was
burned. The neighbors did every-
thing possible to rescue the flame
imprisoned lady, but could not lo-
cate her in the burning building un-
til she had been burned so badly
that she died soon after being res-
cued.

The body was shipped to Dallas
Sunday night and was buried at
Pleasant Valley, 20 miles southeast
of that city, in Dallas County.

Mrs. Lowe is survived by four
sons and two daughters; one son,
Elmer, at Merkel; one son in Cali-
fornia; others in distant parts of the
country.

Mr. Grounds' brother-in-law, at
Merkel, wired Mrs. Grounds not to
come to Merkel, but to join him at
Baird that night and she and her
daughter, Miss Mabel, joined the
brother and uncle at this place.

Mr. Ground, who had gone to
Marshall for treatment in the Texas
& Pacific Railway Company's hos-
pital, met the party at Dallas Mon-
day morning.

It was a sad ending for a helpless
old woman. Probably she could
have saved herself had she not been
blind. Mr. Ground says that he
and Mrs. Ground and all of them
had begged Mrs. Lowe to come and
live with them permanently, but af-
ter a few weeks' visit she would
want to go back, and they had to
humor her.

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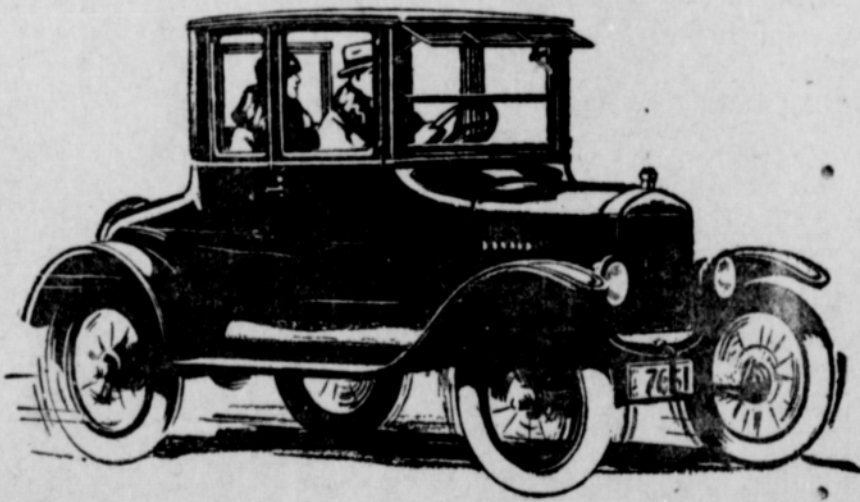
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