

The Baird Star.

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

VOLUME NO. 32.

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DEC., 20, 1918.

NO. 3.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

With its cheery thoughts, kind deeds and joyous giving is again at our threshold, and will permeate every home this year to a degree of intensity hitherto unknown.

A battle mad world has ceased its orgy of blood. Peace and good will toward man, is literally in our hearts and a wave of gratitude, as never before felt, is sweeping us, as a nation, as a state, as a community and as individuals.

Therefore, It behooves us to take this method of expressing our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage accorded us, and to send you the same Yuletide greetings with more than the usual meaning.

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BAIRD, TEXAS

D. W. (Jack) Young returned home a few days ago from Louisville Ky. where he was attending an officer's training school. Jack enlisted at Camp Travis last spring and later went to the training school, but was disappointed in not having a chance for oversea duty.

Dan Bean returned from Camp Travis, this week, where he attended a baker's school. Army life seems to have agreed with Dan.

Louis Walthers returned from Camp Travis this week. He never got a chance to cross the sea, but we are guessing that Louis would have made good like all other Callahan boys who got a chance.

Letters have been received from the following boys in France since last week, all letters dated since the

war ended: Royce Gilliland, Perry Gilliland, Rob Walker, Charles Mills, Freddie Wristen and Claude Flores. The latter was the first Callahan county boy to land in France and mixed up in a desperate battle in November 1917 on the English front.

Jim Asbury, Robert Estes, Charley Young, Ted Walls and other Callahan county boys in the 111th Engineers, who were on the front for sixty days and mixed up in some of the liveliest scraps, are all well. Joe Arvin, of Cottonwood, of Co. C. 111th Engineers is invalided and is on his way home.

Fred and Raymond Foy, Farley Bell, Ed Chambers, and Bennie Russell have written letters home and all are well.

FROM OUR BOYS IN THE ARMY

Royce Gilliland of Headquarters Co. 142 Infantry writes his mother, on Nov. 14th that he and all the home boys in his company are well. Sergt. James Rondeaux, DeWitt Gibson, Less Walker, Carl Cornet, Sergts. Murman McGowen and Otho Lidia are in this Company. Frank McDonald of this Company, who was gassed and is still in a hospital, writes his wife that he is improving.

Corporal Claude Poe, of Headquarters Co. 144th Infantry, who was wounded in the hand by a machine gun, writes his sister, Mrs. Ruth Morgan, on Nov. 7th, that he is getting along nicely. It seems like a miracle that our boys could go through the fire hell of war that they did and come out alive.

Word has been received that Lieut Sam Seay, of the 411st Motor Truck Co. was wounded by a shell in the closing days of the war. He says the wound was not serious, but he would have a beautiful scar to remember the Boche.

A message from Pomp Cutbirth, of Big Lake, Texas, says he has received word since the fighting ceased that his sons, Sergt. Murray and Lige Cutbirth, of Co. M. 144th Inf. are both safe. The 144th Infantry with other Infantry regiments of the 36th Division was in some of the most desperate fighting of the war.

Mrs. Wm. Hanley has a letter written Nov. 17th from her son, Joe Hanley, of Ambulance Co. 359, 315th Sanitary Train and he was getting along fine. Joe said he was sending home two German helmets as souvenirs, one for his parents and one for his cousin, Miss Cecil Vaughn of Fort Worth.

Hugh Prichard writes his father that he has been transferred to Co. C. 329 Infantry, American Postoffice 762, A. E. F.

Mrs. L. B. Hill received a message that her brother, Marion Davis, Co. D. 142d Infantry, had been slightly wounded in action on Oct. 21st. Mrs. Hill received a letter from her brother on the same day, written on Nov. 26th saying that he was getting along nicely. Mrs. Hill has three

brothers in the army, two in France and one at Camp Bowie.

Mrs. Harry Berry received a letter written Nov 12th from her brother, Oro Hamilton of the 40th Military Police Co. and he was alright. Mrs. Berry has three brothers in France. Maurice Hamilton is with the 90th Division and Sergt. Sam Hamilton is with the Regulars, having been in the army nine years.

Oscar Lambert, 5th Ammunition Train writes on November 19th that he is well.

Sam Ellis, who is in a hospital suffering from gas, in a letter to his father says he is getting along all right.

F. M. Dunlap received a message from the government, Tuesday, that his son, Ernest Dunlap, who was seriously hurt by an explosion on board the U. S. Ship Brooklyn, was doing nicely and was practically out of danger. The Brooklyn was at Yokahoma, Japan, when the explosion occurred.

Word was received here yesterday that Lester Lambert, who was reported seriously wounded in action on Oct. 13th, had died. The report is not official and we hope it is not true. Lester is a brother of Mrs. H. A. McWhorter.

Lieut. Gus Hall of the Aviation Corps, stationed at Riverside, Calif., came in on the Sunshine Special, yesterday to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hall.

Frank Frazier, of the 345th Machine Gun Battalion arrived home on a furlough, yesterday morning. Frank is the first Baird boy to return from the battlefields of France. He hurt his right knee by falling with a machine gun on his shoulder while advancing up a hill against the Huns in September. He had some lively experience before he was knocked out on the third day of the battle. We have not had a chance to talk with him much. He looks well and aside from the injury to his knee is alright. He will return to Fort Sam Houston in January for further treatment before being dis-

charged from the service. Frank landed in France on June 28th. We are glad he got through safe and glad to welcome him home.

Report comes from Washington that the 52d and 53d Ammunition Trains, Coast Artillery, have been ordered home. There are thirteen Callahan county boys in these units, viz: Henry Calvin Ingram, Edgar Smith, Brown Seay Jones, Dick Young, Homer McNurlin, Jas. A. McChristian, Charles Wesley Coats, John Wesley Rone, John S. Appleton, James Webb Burke, Harry Tracy Sandlin, Haynie Gilliland and Justin Anderson. The first eleven named left Baird for San Pedro, California, one year ago today and on March 1st Justin Anderson, Freddie Wristen and Haynie Gilli-

land left for the same camp. Justin was assigned to the 52d Battalion, Haynie to the 53d and Freddie to the 55th Battalion. On May 13th the 2 Battalions were ordered to France. The 52d sailed for France from Camp Merritt, N. J., about the 25th of May and arrived in France about June 5th. The 53d sailed about two weeks later and arrived in France June 19th, six months ago yesterday. All these boys are entitled to wear the gold service stripe for six months' foreign service.

After being cloudy and misting rain for several days this week the spell wound up yesterday evening in a hard rain and the weather is clear today. It was not very cold though the weather was very disagreeable.

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Agent, Baird, Texas

WILSON ATTENDS BIG RECEPTION AT PARIS

REPLIES TO SPEECHES OF WELCOME BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MUNICIPALITY.

FIVE THOUSAND ARE PRESENT

American Chief Executive Repeatedly Cheered by Women Attending City Hall Ceremony.

Paris.—President Wilson delivered an address at the city hall, where ceremonies had been arranged for more than 5,000 persons attended. The president replied to the greeting extended him.

"Your greeting has raised many emotions with me," the president began.

"It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated. I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in peace we were not in effect eyewitnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what France and Belgium in particular have experienced.

"When the United States entered the war, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the central empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles.

"Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from the people of the United States. I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds it has been delightful to see how the consciences and purposes of free men everywhere responded.

"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent."

Colonel Lindsley Accepts New Post.

Washington.—The first appointment of Carter Glass as secretary of the treasury was that of Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, former mayor of Dallas, as director of the bureau of war risk. Colonel Lindsley has returned from Dallas and will assume the duties of the office as soon as he is mustered out of the military service. Colonel Lindsley will have as one of his assistants Captain John W. Barton of Dallas, former dean of the Southern Methodist university. He will ask for the transfer of several officers now in France who aided him in directing the work there. Colonel Lindsley does not intend to reside in the east following his term of service with the treasury department, but will return to Texas.

Casualty Reports Almost Complete.

Washington.—General Pershing has cabled the war department that practically complete reports of deaths in action among the expeditionary forces should reach the department by Dec. 20 and of severely wounded by Dec. 27. General Pershing said that the number of unreported casualties in process of verification at the central records office of the expeditionary forces on Dec. 14 was 40,440.

Make Fifth Cavalry Permanent.

Dallas, Texas.—The Fifth cavalry of the Texas National guard will be maintained as a permanent organization, fully equipped, with headquarters in Dallas, according to the plans of Brig. Gen. R. H. McDill, of the Second brigade, and Col. T. H. Barton, commanding officer of the Fifth cavalry.

Poland Breaks With Germany.

Amsterdam.—Poland has severed relations with Germany, according to a telegram received in Berlin from Warsaw.

Pros Win Easily in Tarrant County

Fort Worth, Texas.—Prohibitionists have carried Tarrant county by a vote of two to one. This is the indication of the voting as computed from an incomplete count made Monday night. O. L. Sweet, campaign chairman of the prohibitionists, in a statement issued late at night, said that, while the pros are not assured of the city, they are expecting to be able to roll up a big majority in the county. Voting was unusually light.

HENRY YULE BRADDON



Henry Yule Braddon, the prominent and well-known Sydney business man who has just been appointed commissioner for Australia to the United States. Mr. Braddon is a member of the New South Wales parliament.

LAFAYETTE'S TOMB IS VISITED BY PRESIDENT

ATTENDS CHURCH IN PARIS WITH MRS. WILSON SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

Paris.—President Wilson spent his first Sunday in Paris by going twice to church, laying a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette and having a brief conference with Premier Clemenceau and another with Colonel E. M. House.

During the afternoon the president made a short call on President and Madame Poincaré at the palace of Elysee.

In the morning the president, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson went to the American Presbyterian church in the Rue de Berre.

In the afternoon President Wilson went to a church of Mrs. Wilson's denomination. The church selected was the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, the bishop of South Carolina officiating. The president visited the tomb of Lafayette in Picpus cemetery, in the southeastern part of Paris, while returning after the morning church service.

No ceremony had been arranged at the cemetery and the president went accompanied only by Brigadier General Harts. The president, removing his hat, entered the tomb carrying a large floral wreath.

As the president placed the wreath on the tomb he bowed his head and stood silent before the resting place of the famous Frenchman who helped America in her fight for liberty. He made no speech whatsoever. He then returned to the Murat residence.

In the meantime all the residents of Paris apparently had turned out in the hope of getting a glimpse of the president. The sun broke through the murky clouds for the first time in days and began to dry up the muddy streets. The sun lit up the city in all its fluttering banners and flags.

To a foreign observer it appeared that everyone in Paris was on the boulevards. There was no space whatever on the sidewalks. A great crowd gathered in the Place de la Concorde, before the headquarters of the American mission. The crowd jammed about the doors and took keen interest in every American passing in or out. The most inconsequential attaché, carrying a case of official papers, was surrounded and carefully inspected by admiring French men and women.

Conference Will Convene January 1.

Paris.—Plans for the reassembling of the interallied conference and the meeting of the peace congress are gradually being matured. The formal session will not be resumed until January 1.

Jewish Congress of America.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago has been elected president of the first American Jewish congress ever held on the American continent, a congress that was characterized by one of the speakers as one of the "most momentous epochs in Jewish life." In taking the chair, Judge Mack said that it was the first time in American history that Jews of all classes have come together to solemnly and hopefully deliberate for the rights and welfare of their race.

Armistice is Extended.

Paris.—The German armistice has been extended until 5 o'clock a. m. January 17th with the following amendments: The allied high command reserves the right to begin meanwhile, if it thinks it wise, in order to secure new guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine to the north of the bridgehead of Cologne up to the Dutch frontier. This occupation will be announced by the allied high command by giving six days' notice.

PRESIDENT IS GIVEN A GREAT RECEPTION

HAILED EVERYWHERE AS CHAMPION OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND JUSTICE.

Brest.—President Wilson, the first American executive to leave the western hemisphere while in office, set foot upon European soil at the ancient seaport of Brest Friday afternoon.

Under the shadow of the saluting guns of the Chateau de St. Anne the George Washington steamed to her anchorage in the Brest roadstead, escorted by ten American battleships, 29 destroyers, five French and one Italian warship, each thundering the presidential salute. While the guns roared the American president gazed upon the impressive marine spectacle with the eager enthusiasm of a boy. He debarked at the municipal pier to receive a spectacular welcome from a picturesque assortment of Breton women in their quaint native costumes, Red Cross nurses, French marines and colonial troops, including the Spahis, Turcos, Senegalese and Cochon China contingent. The Red Cross women presented flowers to the president and Mrs. Wilson.

Through a lane formed by 20,000 doughboys an open motor car in which the president sat with the French foreign minister, M. Stephen Pinchon, and Mayor Hervagault of Brest, traversed the hilly streets of the town. President Wilson was hailed everywhere as the champion of the people's rights and of international justice.

A most significant statement was made by the president in response to the greetings of Minister Pinchon. "Mr. President," said Minister Pinchon, "France welcomes you to help her settle the terms of peace."

The president said with marked significance: "We will settle that together."

In his response to the address of the mayor of Brest, the president said: "It's delightful for me to realize that I have come, and will join my counsel with that of your own public men in bringing about a peace settlement which shall be consistent alike with the ideals of France and the ideals of the United States."

Cables Under Carlton's Direction.

New York.—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable company, has been placed in charge of all marine cable systems of the United States by Postmaster General Burleson. He has accepted the appointment.

Ex-Kaiser Virtually Cut Off.

Amexogen, Holland.—The former German emperor continues to lead the life of a near recluse. He is virtually cut off from communication with the outside world. Reports that he was in constant communication with his former advisers are not true. There is no truth in the rumors that the former empress is seriously ill. She has been troubled for years with an affection of the heart, and after her arrival here desired to have her former physician.

President of Portugal Slain.

London.—Dr. Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin shortly before midnight Saturday while he was in a railway station at Lisbon waiting for a train to Oporto. Advice from Lisbon reporting the assassination say that he was struck by three bullets. President Paes died within a few minutes after he was shot. The president's assailant, named Jeetne, was killed by the crowd.

Warships Are Ordered Home.

Washington.—Return to home waters of the first ships of the American armada sent to Europe to combat German sea power will be marked by a great naval pageant in New York harbor about Dec. 23. Secretary Daniels has announced that he will go to New York on the Mayflower to review the fleet, which will be led by Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, on his flagship, the Pennsylvania. In the homecoming fleet will be nine dreadnoughts, 20 destroyers and more than 40 converted yachts, mine planters, submarines and other craft.

Flies From Texas to Pacific Coast.

Dallas, Texas.—For the purpose of mapping out a feasible air route from Texas to the Pacific coast, Major T. C. Macaulay of Tallalero field left Fort Worth on the morning of Dec. 5, flew to San Diego, Cal., and returned to Tallalero field at noon on Dec. 12, making the entire trip in less than seven days. Immediately after arriving Thursday, Major Macaulay submitted a detailed report of the trip to Colonel W. N. Hensley of Dallas, district supervisor of the flying fields of the southwest.

Ramsey and Newsome Re-elected.

Dallas, Texas.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the federal reserve bank of Dallas it was announced that Judge W. F. Ramsey, federal reserve agent, had been re-elected to that position and also chairman of the board for 1919 by the federal reserve board at Washington. W. B. Newsome of Dallas, was elected a class C director for a period of three years beginning Jan. 1, 1919, and was designated as deputy chairman of the board for the year 1919.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL



The duchess of Atholl will shortly arrive in the United States from England. She has devoted all of her time to war work since the outbreak of the war, organizing various means for the relief of the wounded and crippled. Throughout the first two years of the war she was engaged in Egypt, Malta and Saloniki nursing the wounded. She also nursed wounded at Gallipoli. Her husband is a general in the army.

SOLO RESIGNS FROM THE GERMAN CABINET

AUTHORITY OF THIS BODY APPEARS MUCH STRONGER THAN DURING LAST WEEK.

Berlin.—W. S. Solf, minister of foreign affairs, has handed in his resignation, which has been accepted by the cabinet. The foreign secretary's relations with the Independent Socialist wing of the Ebert-Haase cabinet reached the straining point some time ago.

Official denial has been made that the government was considering the convening of the reichstag. The Tagblatt earlier had reported that the cabinet was to convene the reichstag in order to give the government a parliamentary basis in dealing with the allies.

The authority of the cabinet as a whole appears to be greater than it was last week. The executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workers' council, which sent an invitation to Adolph Joffe and M. Radek of the Bolshevik embassy in Berlin to attend the congress of the councils, has been compelled to second the request of the cabinet that the Bolshevik diplomats abstain from their proposed visit. Joffe and Radek already had reached Dvinsk on their way back from a trip to Russia, but were held up there by German soldiers who refused to permit them to continue their journey.

Dr. Solf, who became German secretary for the colonies in 1911, figured frequently during the war in discussions connected with Germany's colonial possessions, which the conflict was wresting from her. His prominence in German public affairs has been most marked since September of this year, when he was appointed to the foreign secretaryship in succession to Dr. von Kuehlmann. When the government was overthrown Dr. Solf was continued at the head of the foreign office, in what was styled as a coalition cabinet and continued to act as the mouthpiece of the foreign office under the Ebert government. Dr. Solf's continued presence in the government has been vehemently objected to by radical German political elements as saving too much of the old German regime.

Farmers' Union to Meet at Houston.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Plans for increased food and feed production will be made at a special meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union of Texas, called by President D. E. Lyday for Feb. 18 to 20 at Houston. Consideration of plans for a system of crop reports to enable the union to determine the cost of production of various crops will also be had at this meeting. Plans for perfecting the marketing system and the subject of the reconstruction policies will be taken up.

Board of Education Buys Bonds.

Austin, Texas.—The state board of education at its monthly meeting purchased schoolhouse bonds aggregating \$287,845 and paid 50 per cent on outstanding indebtedness of \$103,215 on bonds heretofore purchased. The number of bond issues purchased was unusually large, all being of small amounts ranging up to \$6,000. Of the new bonds bought the board paid cash on those of \$750 or less and 30 per cent on those over that amount.

Want Navy Equal to England's.

Washington.—Neither the end of hostilities nor proposals for a league of nations has altered the policy of the general board of the navy in regard to making the American navy second to none in the world. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the board, told the house naval affairs committee that the navy should be equal to that of any other nation by 1925 and urged that sufficient appropriations be made by congress.



The Farmer Receives More Than Five Thousand Dollars a Minute From Swift & Company

This amount is paid to the farmer for live stock, by Swift & Company alone, during the trading hours of every business day.

All this money is paid to the farmer through the open market in competition with large and small packers, shippers, speculators and dealers.

The farmer, feeder, or shipper receives every cent of this money (\$300,000 an hour, nearly \$2,000,000 a day, \$11,500,000 a week) in cash, on the spot, as soon as the stock he has just sold is weighed up.

Some of the money paid to the farmer during a single day comes back to the company in a month from sale of products; much does not come back for sixty or ninety days or more. But the next day Swift & Company, to meet the demands made by its customers, must pay out another \$2,000,000 or so, and at the present high price levels keeps over \$250,000,000 continuously tied up in goods on the way to market and in bills owed to the company.

This gives an idea of the volume of the Swift & Company business and the requirements of financing it. Only by doing a large business can this company turn live stock into meat and by-products at the lowest possible cost, prevent waste, operate refrigerator cars, distribute to retailers in all parts of the country—and be recompensed with a profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to have any noticeable effect on the price of meat or live stock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Growing Bold.

Mr. Peewee—He asked me how many there were in my family and I said there were five.

His Wife—Let me see. There's me and—two—three—four— Henry, you must have counted yourself.

Grow's Tasteless Chilli Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60c.

No Repentance.

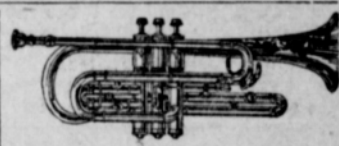
Alice—So Maude is divorced. I thought when she married in such haste that she would repent at leisure.

Kate—Oh, there's no repentance in her case—she gets \$200 a month alimony.—Boston Transcript.

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Its Lack.

"This is a big world drama which is being played." "Yes, but it isn't drawing any royalties."



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CHRISTMAS in POETRY

THE festivals of a country seem to reflect the heart of a people. Christmas among Italian peasants has quite a different quality from the Christmas of the land of the former kaiser; so the songs and carols which spring from these festivals carry with them a distinct flavor of the different nationalities which inspire them. Even two countries so closely akin as England and America infuse a certain national atmosphere into the literature of Christmas. In England one may trace the Christmas carol from the quaintest of old folk songs—

"As Joseph was a-waukin',
He heard an angel sing,
This night shall be the birth night
Of Christ, our heavenly king."

down through a sort of procession of Christmas ideals in successive centuries to our own time, when

"Hark, the herald angels sing"
seems to embody Christmas joy in English-speaking lands the world over.

Christmas in America has to adjust itself to a different environment from the old world setting. The heroic struggles of our pioneer ancestors tuned the lips of one of our ballad writers to tell of "The First Christmas in New England." His picture of the forbidding New England coast presents a pitiable contrast to the warmth and cheer which memories of Christmas suggest.

"They thought they had come to their port that day,
But not yet was their journey done;
And they drifted away from Provincetown Bay
In the fireless light of the sun,
With rain and sleet were the tall masts leet,
And gloomy and chill was the air;
But they looked from the crystal sails to Christ,
And they came to a harbor fair.
The white hills silent lay—
For there were no ancient bells to ring,
No priest to chant, no choirs to sing,
No chapel of baron, or lord or king,
That gray, cold winter day."

Then the voyagers remembered the bells of old England which were ringing for Christmas worship and they forbore to devote the day to labor.

"Shall our axes swing on this day of days
When the Lord of life was born?"

The tragedy of the Civil war trailed its shadow over Longfellow's Christmas verse and even his courageous spirit faltered:

"I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
And thought how, as the day had come,
The bell-ringers all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!"

Then echoes of the accursed cannon thundering far away in the southland

seemed to drown the music of the bells.

"It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearthstones of a continent.
And in despair I bowed my head,
'There is no peace on earth,' I said,
'For hate is strong
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!'"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
'God is not dead, nor doth he sleep!
The wrong shall fall,
The right prevail!
With peace on earth, good will to men!'"

Snow and Christmas winds seem to be so closely mingled with Christmas in the minds of English-speaking people that many of us are scarcely aware that new traditions of Christmas climate are being built up in parts of our wide country. The poet Sill, with his exquisite art, paints for us a picture of Christmas in California:

"Can this be Christmas—sweet as May,
With drowsy sun and dreamy air,
The new grass pointing out the way
For flowers to follow, everywhere?"

Has time grown sleepy at his post,
And let the exiled summer back,
Or is it her regretful ghost
Or witchcraft of the almanac?

I am his creature, and his air
I breathe, where'er my feet may stand;
The angels' song rings everywhere,
And all the earth is Holy Land."

Besides the religious spirit of Christmas poetry, a great deal of verse has been written in honor of St. Nicholas, Kris Kringle or Santa Claus, as he is called, and the children. Perhaps one of the best known of these poems is "The Night Before Christmas" by Dr. Clement C. Moore, which begins:

"Twas the night before Christmas, when
all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney
with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads;" etc.

Another favorite with the children is "Christmas Day," by Ruth Raymond.

"Now, child, so hang yo' stockin's high
Dyar by de chimney place,
Fo' Santa Clause goes ridin' by
Wild him ole jolly face,
Dat allus smilin' 'cause dey say,
He lubs de chillun so,
An' brings dem gif's each Christmas day
Across de miles of snow.
'Tis mended dam from top to toe,
Dey'll hole de 'tings yo' need,
One I'll garden rake and hoe,
De book ye longs to read,
Wild life and drum fo' yo' to play;
Dat Santa Clause boun' know
De 'tings yo's prayed fo' every day
And make yo' happy so.
'Hang up yo' stockin' den an' rest

He's in yo' little bed
Jes laik de birdies in de nest
De mummy bird hab fed,
Till jingle, jingle in de mawn,
When all de bells will say:
'De Holy Chile ob Gawd am bawn,
An' dis am Christmas day."

James Whitcomb Riley, in his Rhymes of Childhood, says:

"After a thoughtful, almost painful
pause
Bub wrapt, 'I'm sorry fer old Santa
Clause,
They wuz no S'my Claus, nor couldn't
be,
When he wuz ist a little boy like me."

His "Who Santy Claus Wuz" is well known:

"Jes' a little bit o' feller; I remember
still—
Ust to almost cry for Christmas, like a
youngster will.
Fourth o' July's nothing to it! New
Year's ain't a smell!
Easter Sunday—circus day—Jes' all dead
in de shed!
Lawdy, though! at night, you know, to
set around and hear
The old folks work de story off about
de sledge and deer,
An' 'Santy' skootin' round de roof, all
wrapt in fur and fuzz.
Long afore
I knowed who
'Santy Claus' wuz."

In his more serious strain he says:

"They's a kind o' feel in de air to me,
When de Christmas times sets in,
That's about as much of a mystery
As ever I've run ag'in!
Fer instance, now, willies I gain in weight
And general health, I swear
They's a goneness somers, I can't quite
state—
A kind o' feel in de air,
Is it de racket de children raise?
W'y, no!—God bles 'em!—no!
Is it de eyes and cheeks ablaze
Like my own wuz, long ago?
Is it de bleat o' de whistle and beat
O' de little toy drum and blare
O' de horn? No! no! It is jest de sweet,
The sad, sweet feel in de air."

Paul Laurence Dunbar, in his characteristic dialect, says of Christmas:
"Step wid de banjo an' glide wid de
fiddle,
Dis ain' no time fu' to pottah an' piddle;
Fu' Christmas is comin', its right on de
way,
An' dey's houahs to dance fo' de break
o' de day.
What if de win' is talkin' an' whistlin'?
Look at dat fish how hits spittin' an'
bristlin'!
Heat in de ashes an' heat in de clodah,
O' Mistah Fros' kin leak deo de win-
dah."

To return to the real spirit of Christmas, as it commemorates the birth of Christ, Margaret E. Sangster says:

"We love to think of Bethlehem,
That little mountain town,
To which on earth's first Christmas day
Our blessed Lord came down;
A lowly manger for his bed,
The cattle near in stall,
There, cradled close in Mary's arms,
He slept, the Lord of all."

Now breaks the latest Christmas morn!
Again the angels sing,
And far and near the children throng
Their happy hymns to bring.
All heaven is stirred! All earth is glad!
For down the shining way
The Lord who came to Bethlehem
Comes yet on Christmas day."

HOW SUBS WERE FOILED IS TOLD

Camouflage and Big Convoys Used to Make Our Shipping Safe.

DETAILS ARE MADE PUBLIC

Official of United States Shipping Board Describes Convoy's Activity From Time It Left New York.

New York.—With the need of secrecy ended by the cessation of fighting "on land, on sea and in the air" the methods used to baffle the Hun submarines have been revealed by officers of the United States shipping board. They made public the details of convoy management and the proper camouflaging of grouped ships to make their destruction by undersea craft difficult.

One of the officers begins his description of a convoy's activity from the time it left the port of New York. "Once we were out in the stream," he says, "we headed down the channel for the lightship, beyond which our convoy and escorts were waiting for us. All were slowly under way when we reached them. The ships of different columns took their places, and after a few minutes' confusion, and lively work on the signal halcyards the other ships of the convoy got into place.

"Guarded above by dirigibles, hydroplanes and anchored balloons, and on the surface by a fleet of patrol boats as well as our ocean escort, we proceeded, and America soon dropped below the western horizon. At sunset we were well out to sea.

Back to Primitive Methods. "As in the army we have turned back to medieval helmets and armor, so on the water we have turned to medieval naval tactics; but instead of convoys of Spanish galleons and frigates of the seventeenth century from the new world to the old, our convoys were American transports and destroyers.

"Even the old sailmaker aboard our ship, who had been on the ocean ever since he shipped as cabin boy on board a down East blue noser 50 years ago, admitted the convoy game was a new one on him, and hung over the rail watching our many war-colored neighbors.

"It is not hard to see why the convoy system was effective. Take the case of a convoy of 25 ships (72 is the largest number I've heard of in one convoy; our mate told me of being caught in a 72-ship convoy in a sailing ship in the Bay of Biscay). When these ships went in convoy instead of there being 25 different units scattered all over the 'zone' for the U-boats to find, there was only one. That is, the Hun had only one chance of meeting a ship where he had 25 before. And if he did meet the convoy he found

it usually with a naval escort, whose sole business was sinking submarines. He found, too, 25 lookouts on watch for him, 25 sets of guns ready for him, where there were but one each before. If the Hun showed himself to a convoy and its escort, the odds were that he was due for a quick trip to the bottom.

"The usual convoy formation was in columns in a rough square. This was the most compact, and the inside ships were practically immune from attack. The escorts circled the convoy, if necessary, and the outside ships concentrated their fire on any submarine that appeared.

"Convoys were made up at different speeds, and even the rustiest old tramps were provided for in a six-knot class.

"In spite of this, some captains' imagination always tacked a couple of knots to their ship's speed. There seemed to be a nautical version of 'Home, Sweet Home'—'be it ever so humble, there's no ship like mine,' and vessels making nine knots on Broadway make a bare seven off Fire Island. "It was remarkable what a snappy

escort commander could do with his charges. After a day or two together he had them maneuvering in position like a second grand fleet; zigzagging 'dark' through a black night, not a ray of light showing anywhere if they were in the danger zone or a tin fish was reported near.

Color Schemes Are Bizarre.

"The war brought no stranger spectacle than that of a convoy of steamships plowing along through the middle of the ocean streaked and bespotted indiscriminately with every color of the rainbow in a way more bizarre than the wildest dreams of a sailor's first night ashore.

"The effect of good camouflage was remarkable. I have often looked at a fellow ship in the convoy on our quarter on exactly the same courses we were, but on account of her camouflage she appeared to be making right for us on a course at least forty-five degrees different from the one she was actually steering.

"The deception was remarkable even under such conditions as these, and of course a U-boat, with its hasty limited observation, was much more likely to be fooled.

"Each nation seemed to have a characteristic type of camouflage, and after a little practice you could usually spot a ship's nationality by her style of camouflage long before you could make out her ensign."

CANADA REBORN AS WAR RESULT

Dominion Proud of Its Record in Battle, Finance and Industry.

KEEN TO RENEW PROGRESS

Discovers Not Merely Gallantry of Her Soldiers, But Brains, Capacity and Efficiency of Her Whole People.

Toronto.—It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914.

More than 50,000 of her sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000.

These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately, there is also a credit side.

Canada has "found herself" in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified.

Of the glory that is Canada's because of the gallantry and endurance and

brains of her boys at the front not the half has yet been told. "The most formidable fighting force in Europe" is not a phrase of empty words. Characteristic of all that has gone before is the fact that the last act before the curtain was rung down on the drama of war should be the capture of Mons by the Canadian corps. No Canadian, when he heard that it was reserved to Canadians to retrieve the great tragedy to the original British army in August, 1914, but felt his pulse jump and the red blood surge through his veins.

Beat Fourth of Hun Army.

These boys who went from Canadian firesides, who never heard the jangle of a sword previous to 1914, in the last four months have met the flower of the German army, vanquishing warriors who had given their lifetime to preparation. Divisions totaling one-fourth of the entire German army were in this period met in succession and vanquished by four divisions from Canada.

Nor have the people at home been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In department after department, where they found American industry failed them, they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day.

In finance, Canada before the war was always a borrower and expected to be so for many years to come. But for a year and a half Canada in finance has been "on her own." More than that, she has been furnishing large credits to other nations.

Having triumphed over the soul-testing crises of war, Canada faces an era of peace with more than confidence—with buoyancy.

A vast program of reconstruction and of development awaits. The country is eager to get at it and is impatient for the government to give the word. Public works of tremendous importance, silent since 1914, are awaiting labor soon to be available. Shipbuilding, railway equipment, steel production and many other industries will, under proper direction, go forward with a bound.

A Canadian commission under Lloyd Harris, fresh from Washington, is headed for Europe for the purpose of securing orders for Canadian industries for the reconstruction of Europe.

There is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. In four years Canada has trebled her agricultural production. In ten years one railway's earnings rose from \$40,000,000 to \$140,000,000. In 30 years Canada's savings banks deposits have increased from \$133,000,000 to \$1,733,000,000. Like figures could be quoted indefinitely.



DRESSING CHRISTMAS DOLLS

"Be Sure the Clothes Come On and Is Advice of Woman Who Has Had Much Experience.

"Be sure the clothes come on and off." This is the injunction that one woman has to make every year when she gets to work at her usual Christmas task of getting 50 dolls dressed for 50 little orphans who live in an institution in which she is interested. She buys the dolls at wholesale prices and then gets good folk she knows to dress them, but always with the request goes this injunction—"be sure and don't sew the clothes on."

The reason for this is the fact that these 50 little girls are like all other little girls in liking dolls that can be dressed and undressed, and the first thing they do on receiving their Christmas doll is to see how readily it may be dressed and put to bed and then dressed again.

In dressing dolls it is possible to buy paper patterns for doll clothes. One set, sold by a leading pattern concern, contains a cape with a hood, a jumper dress and gumps, a bathrobe and a petticoat and drawers—all for ten cents. The only trouble with this sort of pattern is that it doesn't always fit the doll you choose; in fact, it is by the merest accident that the paper pattern would fit the doll. Although the

pattern is cut in various sizes for dolls ranging from 14 to 30 inches in length, the proportions of your doll may be quite different from the doll used in cutting the original pattern. If the clothes do not fit it is not a very difficult matter to make alterations in the patterns.

You never need to allow any outlay for materials for dolls' clothes, for there are always enough pieces in your work box, or a friend's work box, to make all sorts of dainty garments. There are sure to be odds and ends of lace and insertion to use on the little underwear and pieces of ribbon with which the dresses can be trimmed.

FOR SOLDIERS OF BELGIUM

Americans to Bring Christmas Cheer to Every Man in Valiant Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Norton, who last year distributed 25,000 Christmas boxes to the Belgian soldiers, with the co-operation of the Belgian government, have perfected plans for extending the Christmas cheer this year to every soldier in the Belgian army of 120,000. The gift will consist of chocolate, toilet soap and candles, furnished at a total cost of \$40,000. A Christmas greeting card will be inclosed, bearing the following inscription, printed in

Flemish on one side and French on the other:

"Belgian soldier, our beloved friend and brother, we, your American friends, greet you this Christmas day, 1918. How bravely you have endured and how courageously you have fought during four years of indescribable hardship! But be of good cheer. Your day of deliverance is drawing near. Listen to the angels' song, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.' Jesus Christ was born for you, dear friend, and if today you will open to him the door of your heart, he will enter in and impart to you eternal life."

Mr. and Mrs. Norton, graduate students of the Moody Bible institute of Chicago, have labored so successfully in the interest of the Belgian soldiers since the summer of 1915 that the queen of the Belgians has given repeated recognition to their work, and the Belgian army authorities allowed them access to the front line trenches. Over 12,000 of the Belgian soldiers have joined their "League of the Holy Scriptures," and their names are among the most popular in the ranks.

Of the gifts distributed last year, 6,000 boxes went to Belgian soldiers in German prison camps. A reply card was inclosed, and within a few months the entire number of 6,000 had been received, asking that copies of the Gospels be forwarded.

AMUSEMENT FOR WOUNDED TOMMIES AT DEAL



These Tommies, who have done their part nobly in the victorious struggle against the Hun, are seen here showing great interest in the fine codling caught by Mrs. McHutchins, winner of the ladies' sea angling competition at Deal.

SHE KEEPS 'EM HAPPY

Red Cross Worker Tells Fortunes for Boys.

Relieves the Monotony for Wounded Yankee Soldiers in the Hospitals.

By GERTRUDE ORR.

"You will receive a letter in a few days which will bring you good news. Um! Yes, and you are going to receive a present, from a lady—blonde, whom you are going to meet."
"Trust Hefty, there, to meet the blondes," drawled a lanky Southerner, and the group of interested soldiers clustered about the fortune teller shouted in chorus, "Oh, oui! He's there with the blondes!"
Hefty looked embarrassed, but pleased.
"Tell me some more!" he urged, and the fortune teller, conning the cards,

read for the wounded soldier a coming day of good luck when muddy trenches, shivering nights under bombardment and aching shrapnel wounds would be forgotten except as a hale of hard work well done to crown the days of peace with content.

The gipsy, in her scarlet kerchief, has always plied her trade profitably. An American Red Cross worker, in a Paris hospital, has discovered that the scarlet kerchief is not a necessary requisite for drawing a clientele. She began telling fortunes one afternoon just to while away an hour for a boy who had begun to lose interest in getting well. He was restless and weary. For four months he had been lying in the same bed; other patients had come and gone.

"You're going to have an interesting adventure tomorrow," predicted the Red Cross lady, and the following day a pal with whom Hefty had trained in the States and whom he hadn't seen for six months, was carried into the

ward and placed in the bed beside him. "She's a wiz," announced Hefty to the ward, and the Red Cross lady found herself swamped with demands for seances. She sees only happiness and good fortune ahead and the convalescents, with a new interest in life, find the days go less slowly when something good awaits them just around the corner.
"They know it's good luck because 'The Red Cross lady says so—she saw it in the cards.'"

MAKES "NIGHT OWLS" DIG FOR SMOKE FUND

Seattle.—A number of the regular roomers in the hotel Virginia here have a habit of coming in after midnight. The landlady, Mrs. Clarke, now fines each one of her roomers who arrives after 12 midnight and turns the money into the "our boys in France tobacco fund."

BRIEF INFORMATION

England's prison population before the war was 18,000; it is now 9,500.
Portable electric machinery has been invented to screen coal and load it in wagons.
Of the 3,000 or more islands comprising the Philippines only about 400 are inhabited.
Adding an ounce of camphor to each five gallons of gasoline he uses, an English automobilist claims to effect a fuel saving of 20 per cent.

GATHERED FACTS

The Emergency Fleet corporation has a girls' chorus, all employees, with Miss Benicic zanton as leader.
With walls but two inches thick, a concrete motion picture theater, 80 by 45 feet and 18 feet high, has been built in England.
The discovery in Sweden of a loaf of bread made from pea flour in the time of the Vikings has disclosed the fact that peas were cultivated in Europe more than 1,000 years ago.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

RATES IN TEXAS.

One year in advance - \$1.00
Six months in advance .65
Three months in advance .35

RATES OUTSIDE OF TEXAS.

One year in advance - \$1.50
Six months in advance .80
Three months in advance .50

W. E. GILLILAND,
Editor and Proprietor.

President Wilson has been invited to visit Germany which he is not likely to do, but if he did and traveled through the war devastated portions of France and Belgium, and then note the thrifty uninjured towns in Germany he might come back with a more unfavorable opinion of Germany than he now has. Such a trip would not help either Wilson or Germany.

Four years ago the soldiers marching through Berlin on their way to France were acclaimed by the people en masse. The soldiers were pelted with flowers and they had bouquets of flowers stuck in the muzzle of their guns. They expected an easy victory over France and a return home in six weeks. Quite a contrast in the return of that same army to Berlin 51 months later. Their beloved Kaiser was in exile, their government overthrown, most of their comrades dead in France and the German nation the most hated of all history. So much for letting an insane sword rattler rule them.

If Bolshevism dominates the world none of us will have to work for a living because there will be no one to pay us for our work. What a damnable theory is this that has ruined one of the greatest nations in the world, Russia. But unfortunately 80 per cent of the Russians cannot read or write and they are the slaves and dupes of a small per cent of the educated class. Can such a people become a menace to a people like France, Germany and England whose people are educated and went through fire and blood to establish orderly government a thousand years before Russia emerged from barbarism? It does not seem possible, yet it may. Evil forces are at work in the world, and on the wisdom with which the Peace Congress settles the issues of the war depends the weal or woe of the world.

A Bolshevik army marching on Germany, is a head line. Having ruined Russia by destroying all protection for life and property, they want to place the whole world in the same condition. The Bolsheviks of Russia, are like the fox in Aesop's Fables that got his tail cut off in a steel trap in an attempt to rob a farmer's hen roost; hatched out to convince all other foxes that a fox had no use for a tail and that a bob-tailed fox was so much more handsome than one with a bushy tail. The crusade of the Russian anarchist is somewhat similar to the crusade of Don Quixote and noble Squire Sancho Panza to right the wrongs of oppressed damsels. Yet the Bolsheviks with all its absurdities is a menace to the world today. The insane idea that Capitalism must be destroyed to make all men free, ignores the proof of all history that no people can destroy capital without destroying themselves.

L. B. Russell has sold the Comanche Vanguard to S. C. Finley. We regret to see Col. Russell retire from the newspaper business as we have always regarded him as one of the ablest editors in all Texas. We did not always agree with his political opinions, but like THE STAR man

he never hesitated to express his opinion whether they were popular or unpopular. One thing that we have often thought of and it is this: For near fifty years Col. Russell and the writer have lived in adjoining counties, he in Comanche, and the writer in Brown and Callahan, yet we have never met that we remember. We have thought lots of times that if we could find an auto going to Comanche that we would hop in and pay the Colonel a visit, just to get acquainted, but now he has made a fortune and quit the business and possibly would not care to form any new acquaintances even of "old" newspaper men. Anyway we wish the Colonel many long years of happy life. He has earned a rest and deserves it, but nevertheless we feel sure the Texas editors will agree with us when we say the craft has lost one of its ablest editor and best men when Col. Russell retired. Colonel, we will only say "au revoir" not good bye, because we know if you live and keep your health that you will come back again. No man who has had as long experience as you have Colonel, in a country printing office can easily quit, a business that with all its vexations and annoyances there is something that holds one enthralled. It is not wealth or honors for a country editor rarely wins either, but there is something fascinating in, "The click of the type as they fall into line,

And the clank of the press that makes music divine," and few ever recover from the spell after they stay with it a few years.

If Germany pays all that some of her enemies will demand in damages and cost of the war the German people will have to eat war rations for at least a thousand years.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Government has issued its call for the payment before Dec. 31, 1918, of all pledges made the United States Treasury Department to purchase War Savings Stamps, and,

Whereas, the chief executives of towns and cities have been requested by the government to direct attention by proclamation to the official call for the liquidation of War Savings Stamps Pledges. Therefore, I, H. Schwartz, Mayor of the City of Baird, Texas, do hereby announce the said Government call for liquidation by Dec. 31, 1918, of all War Savings Stamp Pledges that all pledged persons in the City of Baird may take notice.

Done this 17th day of Dec. 1918:
H. Schwartz,
Mayor of the City of Baird, Texas.

P. S. Your attention is called to the above facts and when you signed the pledge, which was a solemn and binding obligation on your part, let us redeem it now. The government is still spending \$50,000,000 per day and we still have 3,764,000 soldiers under arms. After considering these facts—I say that our honor demands the payment of the pledges and I hope we will make them good.

COUNTY JUDGE'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the government has issued its call for the complete payment before Dec. 31, 1918 of all pledges made the United States Treasury Department to purchase War Savings Stamps, and,

Whereas, the county judge of each county has been requested by the Government to direct attention by proclamation to the official call for the liquidation of War Savings Stamp Pledges.

Therefore, I, J. R. Black, County Judge of the county of Callahan, Texas, do hereby announce the said Government call for liquidation by Dec. 31, 1918, of all War Savings Stamp Pledges that all pledged persons in Callahan County may take notice.

Done this 16th day of Dec. 1918,
J. R. Black,
County Judge.

Your duty to save and invest in W. S. S. has not been discharged until the sailor and soldier boys are back in America.

THE EVERLASTING MERCY.

"For the sins of men God gave them repentance and for their wounds a healing balm.
"For the errors of men God gave them truth and for their sorrows a great consolation.
"For the hate of men God gave them love and for their greed, the gift of sacrifice.
"And for the wars of man, which bring sin and sorrow, error, evil and greed, God gave them repentance and a healing balm, truth and a great consolation, love and the gift of sacrifice.
"And the symbol of these is the Red Cross."

This is the opinion of the Red Cross furnished by Rabbi Abba H. Silver of the Cleveland Temple.

CLARK GRAHAM DEAD

Clark Graham, aged 37 years, old timer of this county, died at his home on Wednesday night, December 11th, of influenza, and was buried in the local cemetery on Friday, Rev. R. H. Williams, of Abilene, old friend of the family, conducting the services. He was a strong man, in the prime of life, one we all thought promised many years of useful life. He was a successful school teacher in this county for several years. He leaves a wife and several children. We offer our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.—Cross Plains Review.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES

The services of the coming week at the Presbyterian Church will be in accord with the Christmas season. Theme for Sunday morning, "The Christ of the New Era." Sunday evening at 7 o'clock will be given a lecture on the life of Christ illustrated with stereopticon views. The pictures will be accompanied with special music.

Santa Claus will make his annual visit on Christmas eve at the Church Children especially invited.

METHODIST SERVICES

Sunday School 10 A. M.
Preaching 11 A. M.
Christmas Sermon 7 P. M. Subject, "Wrecker" This being Christmas Sunday the attendance both at Sunday School and preaching services should be unusually good. Begin the Christmas holidays aright by going to Sunday School and church. We have a welcome for you.

The Methodist Church

FORT WORTH VOTED DRY

San Angelo dry by nearly two to one; Fort Worth dry by nearly three to one. The fight of the liquor dealers on the zone and state-wide laws is having its effect. Some people never learn anything and the liquor dealers of Texas seem to belong to that crowd.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE

About sixty teachers are attending the Teacher's Institute this week. Some are absent on account of illness and perhaps some on account of the bad weather. Baird must build sidewalks from the business part of town to the school house. We promise the teachers to do our best to have this done before another meeting of the Institute.

A BARGAIN.

During this month we will accept subscriptions to the Abilene Morning Reporter and this paper one year each the two for only \$3.75.

This is truly a subscription bargain and is on for only a limited time. During the coming reconstruction days you cannot afford to be without a daily newspaper, and no one, regardless of his income can well do without his county paper. Mail or send your subscription to this office.

Everyone buying Ranger-Cisco Oil stock can get two for one for it at the original cost, by drawing through me on The First National Bank, of Midland, Texas.
E. H. Leache.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BE RAISED

All subscribers are hereby notified that on and after February 1, 1919 the subscription price of THE BAIRD STAR to all subscribers will be raised from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a year.

RENEW NOW

Some have already paid for 1919 and in order to treat all alike we will give every subscriber, old or new, a chance to secure THE STAR for 1919 at the old rate, but the cash must be paid before February 1st. The new rate is in advance and after February 1st next paper will be discontinued when time expires.

I have made every effort to prevent a raise in the subscription price but I can no longer send THE STAR for one dollar. The price of paper has advanced one hundred per cent since 1914 and practically all other printing material equally so. The cost of living has advanced from 50 to 300 per cent and I cannot send the paper longer at the old price except at a loss greater than I can afford. I regret that conditions compel me to raise the subscription price but it is either raise the price or quit business.

Everyone except the publisher has had a raise in the price of his product or labor. I pay as much now for a peck of sweet potatoes as a bushel cost me five years ago. I pay 40 cents a pound for bacon. It was selling at 18 cents when the war began. Fresh meat is one hundred per cent higher than it was ten years ago. Merchants raise their prices to save themselves losses, why not the publisher? The farmer, stockman, clerks, laborers and every one else have done the same thing.

I do not believe there will be any material reduction in prices for several years and unless conditions change wonderfully the price of newspapers will be higher not lower.

I hope my old subscribers will appreciate the situation and continue their subscription, but hit or miss, the rate must be raised. However, I will not receive but little if any benefit for another year, not if all will renew or subscribe before February 1st. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year, I am
Respectfully yours,
W. E. Gilliland.

NOTICE, SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas, County of Callahan,
By virtue of an Order of Sale, issued out of the Honorable District Court of Taylor County, on the 3rd day of December 1917, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of Morgan Jones versus M. R. Hailey, No. 3891 and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the First Tuesday in January, 1919, it being the 7th day of said month, before the Court House door of said Callahan County, in the City of Baird, the following described property, to wit: All of the west half of Section No. 26, Block No. 5, S. P. Ry. Co. land in Callahan County, Texas, and the South 27 1-2 acres off of the East half of Section 28, Block No. 5 S. P. Ry. Co. land in Callahan county, the said 27 1-2 acres being described as that 27 1-2 acres cut off by line running parallel with the South line of said east half of said Section 28, and a sufficient distance north of said South line to cut off 27 1-2 acres, levied on as the property of M. R. Hailey to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$1743.00 in favor of Morgan Jones and costs of suit.
Given under my hand, this 19th day of November, 1918.
1-3tf. J. A. Moore, Sheriff,

OIL NEWS.

The Odom well is fishing at 115 ft. Cordwint drilling at 285 ft. Hart well drilling at 2125 ft. Putnam well fishing in black lime at 3665.
Childs well drilling at 925 ft. Albin well spudding in. Seale is still a rig.
W. S. S. always meant "Wilhelm Shall Surrender." Keep on buying W. S. S.—be a lender.

Men's and Boys' FURNISHINGS

"We Can Save You Money"

H. SCHWARTZ & CO.

HOME LUMBER CO.

ALL HOME PEOPLE

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

W. M. COFFMAN, Manager

FURNITURE

I have a splendid stock of Furniture, Rugs, Art Squares, Matting, Window Shades, Mattresses, Pillows Repairing and Picture Framing. Firstclass work.

GEO. B. SCOTT

Groceries and Fresh Meats

We carry a full line of staple and fancy groceries and are prepared to supply you with the best. We also carry a full supply of Fresh Meats, which makes it very convenient to order your groceries and meats at the same time. Prompt attention given all orders

E. M. WRISTEN

Phones 4 and 26

Prompt Delivery

Do you know of a single prosperous man who does not carry a bank book? Do you know that money in the bank is a friend in need? Do you know that a bank account is the first step toward success? If you know all these things and are not a patron of our bank, why not call today and become one.

The First National Bank

The Old Established Bank. Organized 1884.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. F. Dyer, President.
W. S. Hinds, Cashier.
W. A. Hinds

Henry James, Vice President.
Bob Norrell, Asst. Cashier
Tom Windham
J. B. Cuthbert.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TIME

We are showing some handsome and useful articles that will make the most acceptable Christmas presents. By all means this should be a time when we should give something useful for a Christmas remembrance. We have a carefully selected line of Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, etc which make appropriate gifts. Visit our store before you make your Christmas purchases.

MY STORE

H. SCHWARTZ, Prop.

"The Store of Service"

BAIRD

TEXAS

PERSONALS

Miss Regina Bowles, of Abilene, is the guest of Miss Mable Earl Farmer

John R. Dawkins returned Wednesday night from a business trip to Dallas.

Miss Flossie Jackson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Elbert at Strawn, this week.

Misses Gladys and Agnes Eastham are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Price at Strawn.

Mrs. A. O. Iverson, of Big Spring is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mullican.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Scarbrough of Ranger, visited J. W. Farmer and family this week.

J. H. Weeks, of Putnam called at THE STAR office, Monday and set his figures up a year ahead on THE STAR

Misses Cathryn Howell and Beulah McWhorter are the guests of Miss Kathryn Boydston this week.

Mrs. Shurbet of Big Springs has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Reynolds, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Witherapoon, of Brazos are visiting their daughter, Mrs. G. M. Hall.

Mrs. J. W. Farmer was called to Cross Plains Monday to attend her sister, Mrs. Volley McDonald, who is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Jas. H. Mitchell and L. F. Threat of Scranton, two of THE STAR's old subscribers, were Baird visitors, Monday.

Misses Loraine and Ellamoore Seale, who have been attending T. C. U., at Fort Worth, are at home for the holidays.

Miss Willa Mullican, who is teaching school in Nolan County, is here to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mullican.

Misses Annie Scott and Ruth Bavier of Simmons College, Abilene were the guests of Miss Maggie Scott last Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Naomi Cutbirth, Pauline Terrell, Coryse Boydston and Esther James who are attending the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, are at home for the holidays

Mrs. Lee Estes and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Estes and little son, Fred, Jr. left Monday night for Clarksville, for a few days visit with Mrs. Fred Estes' parents.

Mrs. E. B. Brown called at THE STAR office Tuesday and ordered THE STAR sent to her sister, Mrs. G. F. Carmony of Bristol, Colo., for 6 months.

C. A. Kent, of Cottonwood, was in town the first of the week and had his name placed on our subscription list. Mr. Kent has three brothers in the army, and one was reported wounded a few days ago.

We call the attention of our readers to the display ad of the Austin Nursery, Austin, Texas. This is one the oldest and largest nurseries in Texas. If you contemplate planting fruit or shade trees or shrubs you should get their catalog.

Mrs. Dwight L. Purdy, accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. N. Bruce Creasy, have returned from Dallas, where they have been the guests of the latter's mother the past two weeks. Mrs. Creasy will visit in Baird for a few days before her return to her home in Ballinger.

Special holiday rates, world famous courses, high-salaried faculty, modern equipment, and positions guaranteed, at Draughon's Business College, "The Big School," Abilene, Texas. Catalog free. 3-1tp.

The dearest thing in the mind of a friend is the face of a friend. Then give "personally" your photograph, the only gift not mercantile. The finest and cheapest, Dallas Studio, Baird. Your soldier wants your photo. 49-4f

Greetings To All

May the spirit of Freedom lead you to great happiness at Christmas and prosperity throughout the coming year.
Gratefully,
H. SCHWARTZ.

WANTED—LIBERTY BONDS

I will pay best market price for Liberty Bonds. Also sell stock of best oil companies in the field.
E. H. Leache, Phone 229
51.4t Baird, Texas

SALE OF REGISTERED STOCK.

50 head of Registered Hereford Bulls and some good Registered Heifers for sale, sired by my Woodrow Wilson bull; Famous Point Comfort Bull, 18th; Dixie Bull, the 26th. Ran in age from 12 to 18 months. Can seen be anytime at my Ranch 4 miles southwest of Moran, on Deep Creek.
3— Ed Hayden, Moran, Texas.

PASTURES POSTED

The public is hereby notified that my pastures, the Powell and Joe Glover places, south of Baird, are posted and positively no hunting will be allowed. I am feeding a bunch of steers and can not have them disturbed.
52.4 Homer Driskill

COW LOST—Young brown Jersey cow, Should be giving milk. Reward for information leading to her recovery.
C. A. Kent,
1.3-p Cottonwood, Texas

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College

ABILENE, TEXAS

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

SPIRELLA CORSETS

I have my new Fall samples and will be glad to show you same and take your measure for a Spirella the best made-to-measure corset to be had. Phone me and I will gladly call to take your order

Mrs. J. R. Price, Phone 6

That W. S. S. Pledge Must be Paid

Peace does not effect your W. S. S. Pledge. It is a binding obligation. Peace does not relieve anyone from paying his pledge

That W. S. S. Pledge Must be Paid

The only expense peace relieves the government from is that of supplying Bullets and Powder. The Government must spend \$50,000,000.00 every day for months to come to take care of the Soldiers and Sailors. It will take a year to demobilize the army

Your money is needed to help pay the Victory Bill. Lend it in War Saving Stamps at good interest rates

This Government Advertisement Patriotically Donated to the Treasury Department by

The Home National Bank

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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

EIGHT SHOPPING DAYS UNTILL XMAS

We will sell anything in our store during these eight days at great reduction. Will take your War Savings Stamps at \$4.50 each for merchandise also Liberty Bonds at \$50. \$25. cash and \$25. merchandise.

Remember this Xmas you should give something to wear and you will find what you want at

THE COMADOT W. D. BOYDSTUN MANAGER

Ever Have Your Garment Scorched? NOT HERE

We never burn, scorch or give anyone's clothes. We press with hot, dry steam, sterilize your clothes and make them look as good as new—
THAT'S SERVICE

Cleaning Repairing Altering
CALL US—WE'LL CALL
Roy D. Williams Phone 263

The coming of peace, the falling of abundant rains, and the great promise of the future for Texas makes this the best and most appropriate time to plant fruit trees, berries, pecan and ornamentals we have had for years. We can supply varieties of nearly all fruit trees adapted to this section.

LEONA AND SMITH PEACHES, HAUPT BERRIES, BUDED PECANS
HARDY CLIMATE PROOF NATIVE TEXAS FLOWERING SHRUBS

On these and many other kinds and varieties we will stake our reputation.

PLANS MADE FOR PLANTING HOME GROUNDS AND PARKS
Write for information in our line. Catalogue free

THE AUSTIN NURSERY

F. T. RAMSEY & SON, AUSTIN, TEXAS
400 Acres Established 1875



ONE TON TRUCK \$608.73

DELIVERED

We carry a full line of genuine Ford Parts

Repairing of all kind

Also Handle Supplies. Ford Repairing

HARRY BERRY

STORY OF WAR IS TOLD BY PERSHING

Detailed Report of How U. S. Men Won Battles.

CRISIS CAME ON MARCH 21

Says American Operations Previous to That Date Were Only a Part of Their Training — Pays Supreme Tribute to Army.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Gen. John J. Pershing's account of his stewardship as commander of the American expeditionary forces was given to the public Wednesday by Secretary Baker.

It is in the form of a preliminary report to the secretary, covering operations up to November 20, after the German collapse. It closes with these words from the leader of the great army in France, expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

The report begins with General Pershing's departure for France to pave the way for the army that was to smash German resistance on the Meuse and give vital aid to the allies in forcing Germany to its knees 19 months later.

Crisis on March 21.

General Pershing views the encounters before March 21 of this year, in which American troops participated as a part of their training, and dismisses them briefly. On that date, however, the great German offensive was launched and a crucial situation quickly developed in the allied lines which called for prompt use of the four American divisions that were at the time "equal to any demands of battle action."

"The crisis which this offensive developed was such," General Pershing says, "that on March 21 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as commander in chief of the allied armies, all of our forces. At his request the First division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexis.

"As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport ten American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

Men Eager for Test.

"On April 26 the First division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient, on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter-attacks and galling artillery fire.

"Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible."

Hold Foe at Chateau Thierry.

There followed immediately the German thrust across the Aisne river toward Paris. He continues:

"The Third division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau Thierry.

"The Second division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor-trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdy held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions.

"In the battle of Belleau wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with splendid precision.

Stand Between Paris and Foe.

"Meanwhile our Second corps, under Maj. Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two were sent to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction."

"At that time the great tide of American movements in France was on the move and the older divisions of the First army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The allies

found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with."

The report shows for the first time officially that with this brilliantly executed coup, General Pershing's men had cleared the way for the great effort of the allies and American forces to win a conclusive victory. The American army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of the Meuse.

The general tells a dramatic story of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of September 27, when Americans quickly took the places of the French on the thin held line of this long, quiet sector. The attack opened on September 26, and the Americans drove through entanglements, across No Man's Land, to take all the enemy's first-line positions.

Battle of the Meuse.

Closing the chapter, General Pershing says:

"On November 6 a division of the First corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from our lines of departure. The strategic goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing could save his army from complete disaster.

"In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 26,050 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. "Our divisions engaged were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first.

"Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The First, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Eightieth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

Other Corps Active. The commander in chief does not lose sight of the divisions operating with French or British armies during this time.

He tells of the work of the Second corps, comprising the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, in the British assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin canal passes through a tunnel; of how the Second and Thirty-sixth divisions got their chance in October by being assigned to aid the French in the drive from Reims, and of the splendid fighting of the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first divisions, sent to join the French army in Belgium.

Of the total strength of the expeditionary force, General Pershing reports:

"There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including these en route from the States, approximately 2,953,347 men, less our losses."

"Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops."

Problem of Equipment.

Of their equipment he says: "Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks.

"In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of 75, one 55-millimeter howitzer and one 55 G. P. F. gun from their own factories for 20 divisions.

"The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 75-millimeter guns.

First U. S. Planes in May.

"In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes.

"The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and together we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918.

"As to tanks, we were compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

"It should be fully realized that the French government has always taken a most liberal attitude and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependencies upon France for artillery, aviation and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production.

"All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our own requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories."

16,000 Prisoners Taken.

"At a cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz.

"This signal success of the American First army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The allies

CHRISTMAS EPIGRAMS

It is a wise Santa who keeps his whiskers away from the candles.

Better broken toys than broken hearts.

Never look a gift in the price tag.

Many a man puts on long white whiskers and thinks he looks like Santa Claus when he looks more like a goat—and perhaps he is.

One thing they missed during the Spanish Inquisition—Christmas cigars!

Shopping done in time is the noblest work of woman!

A Christmas gift by any other name doesn't cost half as much.

A gift in the hand is worth two in the postoffice.

Many a man gets a girl under the mistletoe only to find himself, a little later, under her thumb.

A pound of steak to a poor man is worth a ton of holiday greetings.

In the Christmas Handicap

Mere Man Describes How Friend Wite Wins by an Eyelash

HERE is no use in my going home tonight," observed the tall, sad man as he pushed the dice box from him and accepted the consolation cigar which the tobaccoist vouchsafed him.

"There will be nothing doing the way of cuts. My wife hasn't time to cook. She's entered in the Christmas handicap. You talk about the six-day races where fellows ride around and around until they drop dead or go nuts! Why, the Christmas handicap has that kind of an endurance race skun a mile!

"My wife gives one hundred and eleven presents on December 24 and 25. The race is between her and Christmas, and, believe me, Christmas is coming along pretty fast when it comes to the last lap of the race during December. But my wife is coming along pretty rapidly, too. Take it from me, those needles of hers click so fast that they sound like fifty revolutions to the minute, and she hits on all six, too, and she leaves a string of pink and blue double bowknots, kuletets, picos and fourlets in the wake of those needles that would astonish you!

"Tick, tick," says the clock, and 'tickety, tickety, tick, tick,' says the needle and there's a pair of embroidered socks, an embroidered handkerchief or a foot towel, a sweater, a cap, a dolly, a lamp shade, a photo holder or most any old thing.

"Bingo! It's December 22! Bingo, bingo-o-o, go the knitting needles and crochet hooks and the tatting shuttles, leaving a string of garments in their wake.

"December 23 jumps up on the calendar, and whizz! bang! zipp! go the needles, the paint brushes, the branding irons and the stencils. And swish, swish! on comes the scenery, the menagerie, or whatever she has to evolve.

"December 24 swings into the stretch. Now Christmas is here. They approach the wire.

"Now, I don't know whether my wife has worked all night or not, but she has brought her string pretty well up abreast of the times. But some of these presents have to be delivered. My wife grabs a handful of them and starts out to deliver them. None of them is finished yet, but she finishes them on the way.

"Clang, clang! goes the street car. Buzz-z! goes the current and away we go! But bib, bib, bob go the finishing touches on the presents. My wife arrives at a place where a present is to be delivered and rings the bell. Bip, bip, bip, bip go the needles. Five yards to make and the maid is on the way to the door.

"Creak-k! The servant opens the door. Swish-h! the present is completed. Thud! My wife drops it into the box. Swish, in goes my wife's card, and rattle, on goes some hollyhied wrapping paper and my wife wins by an eyelash!"

At Christmas be merry and thankful with And feast thy poor neighbors, the great with the small.

—Thomas Lusser.

"Them Old Cheery Words"

By James Whitcomb Riley

PAP he allus ust to say, "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Liked to hear him that-a-way, In his old split-bottomed cheer By the fireplace here at night— Wood all in—and room all bright, Warm and snug and folks all here; "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Me and 'Lize and Warr'n and Jess, And Eldory home fer two Weeks' vacation; and, I guess, Old folks tickled through and through, Same as WE was—"Home onc't more Fer another Chris'mus—shore!"

Pap 'ud say, and tilt his cheer—"Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Mostly Pap was ap' to be Ser'ous in his "daily walk," As he called it; gen'ly Was no hand to joke er talk.

Fac's is, Pap had never be'n Rugged-like at all—and then Three years in the army had Hepped to break him pretty bad.

Never FLINCHED! But frost and snow Hurt his wovnd in winter. But You bet MOTHER knowed it, though!—

Watched his feet, and made him putt On his flannels; and his knee, Where it never healed up, he Claimed was "well now—mighty near!"

"Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

"Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Over, over, still I hear, "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Yit, like him, I'm goin' to smile And keep cheerful all the while: ALLUS Chris'mus THERE— And here "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Crackin' hicker'-nuts; and Warr'n And Eldory parchin' corn; And whole raft o' young folks here. "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Mother tuk most comfort in Jest a-heppin' Pap: She'd fill His pipe fer him, er his tin O' hard cider; er set still And read fer him out the pile O' newspapers putt on file While he was with Sherman— (She Knowed the whole war-history!)

Sometimes he'd git het up some. "Boys," he'd say, "and you girls, too, Chris'mus is about to come; So, as you've a right to do, CELEBRATE it! Lots has died, Same as Him they crucified, That you might be happy here. Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Missed his voice last Chris'mus—missed Them old cheery words, you know.

Mother helt up tel she kissed All of us—then had to go And break down! And I laughs: "Here! Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

"Them's his very words," sobbed she, "When he asked to marry me."

"Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"— "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year."

Over, over, still I hear, "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Yit, like him, I'm goin' to smile And keep cheerful all the while: ALLUS Chris'mus THERE— And here "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

Christmas Morning

O lookit, Tommy, Santa come for you and me. But I never heard a single sound when he left that Christmas tree.

Crackin' hicker'-nuts; and Warr'n And Eldory parchin' corn; And whole raft o' young folks here. "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"

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"Chris'mus comes but onc't a year!"— "Chris'mus comes but onc't a year."



Bad Weather Means Big Feed

PURINA COW CHOW for your Milk Cow.
 PURINA PIG CHOW for your Pigs
 PURINA SCRATCH FEED and PURINA CHICKEN FEED CHOWDER for your Chickens

In addition to Purina Feeds we have

Corn Chops Barley Chops
 Bran Hulls
 Cold Pressed Cake Cottonseed Meal
 Johnson Grass Hay

B. L. BOYDSTUN
 BAIRD, TEXAS

RED CROSS CALLED ON TO CONTINUE ITS WORK INDEFINITELY

CHAPTERS AND BRANCHES WILL BE CENTERS IN EACH COMMUNITY FOR GIVING AID TO DISTRESSED HUMANITY.

ACTIVITIES NOT CURTAILED

Membership Campaign Each Christmas Will Be Means of Calling Americans Together to Show Spirit of Love.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, has issued to the 3,854 chapters and the 2,000,000 members of the American Red Cross the following statement outlining the future policy of the American Red Cross:

"The whole American people will be invited in the week preceding Christmas to enroll as members of the Red Cross. It is confidently believed there will be no further campaigns for the Red Cross funds, but instead the annual roll call will constitute the foundation of the Red Cross. The people should therefore know as definitely as possible the plans of this their national humanitarian society.

"Since the armistice was signed I have had an opportunity to confer in Paris with the heads of all American Red Cross commissions in Europe, and later, in Washington, with the President of the United States, the War Council of the Red Cross, the managers of the 14 Red Cross divisions of the United States and with the heads of our departments at national headquarters. I am, therefore, able to speak now with knowledge and assurance in saying that the beneficent work of the American Red Cross is to go forward on a great scale—not alone, as heretofore, for purposes of relief of war, but as an agency of peace and permanent human service.

"Since America's entry into the war the purpose of our Red Cross has been primarily to aid our army and navy in the care of our own men under arms, and, secondly, to extend relief to the soldiers, sailors and civilians of those nations which were fighting our battles along with their own. With the funds which have been so generously contributed by the American people this war work of the Red Cross will continue and be completed with all possible sympathy and energy.

"Wherever our soldiers and sailors may be, the Red Cross will stay with them until they are demobilized. Nothing which we may do will be left undone, either for the men in the war zone, for those returning, for those in the camps and hospitals or for their families at home. The Red Cross will continue its ministrations. In this latter effort 50,000 trained Red Cross workers are now engaged at 2,500 different places throughout the land.

"The problems of reconstruction, involving feeding and caring for the distressed civilian population of Europe, are of such magnitude that necessarily they must be met very largely by the governments of our allies, with whom our own government will co-operate.

"The great task of fighting tuberculosis, promoting child welfare and caring for refugees, with which the American Red Cross has concerned itself so effectively in France, Italy and Belgium, will at an early date be assumed by the governments, the Red Cross or the relief societies of those countries. The relief societies of these countries are now taking care, as far as possible, of the war-torn people. The American Red Cross will continue to take an active part in the relief work of these countries.

The wake of war will, however, reveal the prevalence of disease and give rise to epidemics and emergencies which in all parts of the world will call for unlimited voluntary effort, the cutting of red tape and the manifestation of those qualities of human sympathy which government action cannot display.

"Here will be the opportunity for the American Red Cross. But even our Red Cross must not and cannot act most effectively alone; we must labor in co-operation with the National Red Cross and relief societies of other nations, to the end that not alone the heart of America but the heart of all mankind may be mobilized on behalf of suffering humanity.

"While, therefore, the plans of the American Red Cross in this direction cannot be formulated specifically, in advance of the general relief program of the Allied governments, the American Red Cross is nevertheless planning to develop its permanent organization in this country upon a scale never before contemplated in time of peace.

"The commissions which are now conducting the activities of the American Red Cross in foreign countries, as well as the temporary war organization in this country, will as a matter of course ultimately merge their energies with those of the permanent organization of the Red Cross.

"With the war has developed the striking and important fact that many men and women, some of whom have met with great success in devoting their lives entirely to business, came into the Red Cross organization at the outset of the war simply that they might serve their country, but have realized such a satisfaction to themselves in the opportunity to serve mankind that they now desire to become a part of the permanent peace organization of the American Red Cross.

"There may, therefore, be perfect confidence that the peace activities of the Red Cross will be conducted under able and inspiring leadership. The chapters will maintain their organizations upon a scale adequate to the new demands to be made upon them. Local committees will indeed appreciate more and more the value of having in their midst strong and efficient Red Cross chapters. The divisional organizations, with honorary and permanent staffs, will be maintained, always ready for service, and national headquarters will have a large and efficient personnel to direct the activities of the organization as a whole.

"Study is being given by the national organization not alone to problems of international relief, but to plans in this country for enlarged home service, the promotion of public health education, development of nursing, the care and prevention of accidents, and other correlated lines which may contribute to the health and happiness of men, women and children. Such plans, when developed, will, it is believed, provide both for world relief and for home community service and thus constitute a channel for the continued and useful expression by Red Cross workers and members of those qualities of sympathy and love which our whole people have poured out so unstintingly during this war.

"For the completion of its war work and for the institution of its peace program, the Red Cross is fortunately in a healthy financial condition. Abundant occasion for the use of large funds of money and great quantities of garments and other supplies will continue to arise, but it is believed that there will be no further need for intensive campaigns for funds. The work of supplementing governmental activities which the Red Cross will be called upon to do in all parts of the world will be upon a great scale, but it will call for human service rather than for large expenditures.

"What the American Red Cross needs now is not so much contributions of money as the continued devotion and loyalty of its members. This is peculiarly true at this moment of transition from war to peace. Annual membership involves the payment of only one dollar. The money thus received not only will defray all the administrative expenses of the organization but will leave a substantial balance which will leave it a substantial balance.

ance which, together with all funds subscribed directly for relief, is devoted solely to that purpose.

"The roll call of the nation is thus to be called at Christmas time, that through enrollment in their Red Cross the American people may send a message to our soldiers still overseas and to the people of the world that we are not merely content with seeing our arms united with our allies in victory, but that our abiding purpose is that the love, the sympathy and the intelligence of all America shall be rededicated to the permanent service of mankind."

RED CROSS IN THIS DIVISION ALWAYS HAS SET THE PACE

Simmons, Pointing to Remarkable Record, Says He Hopes People in This Section Will Maintain Place in Front.

George W. Simmons, manager for the Southwestern Division of the American Red Cross, in a statement given out today said that he hoped the Southwestern Division would continue to set the pace in Red Cross activities.

"In the past we have compelled the other Red Cross divisions to follow us and I hope we will be able to say that we have an unbroken record as the leading division of the country when the calling of the roll is completed," said Mr. Simmons.

"The people of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma have in the past nobly responded to all the calls of the Red Cross, and in this membership campaign to be held during the week of Dec. 16-23 I hope the response will be similar to that in the past.

"Will it not be a great achievement if every resident of the division joins the organization? It will mean that for all time we can point to the five states as being 100 per cent loyal to its promises and pledges in both war and peace.

"The Red Cross must continue to give comfort and cheer to the soldiers and sailors overseas and those in the camps in America.

"While the Red Cross will continue to aid the stricken of Europe, we must not neglect preparation for the care of our own people should an emergency arise.

"The women of the five states have given their time to making surgical dressings, refuse garments and to knitting thousands of articles given soldiers and sailors and the poor of Europe by the organization, and to fall to answer the roll call at this time would reflect on their generous efforts.

"It does not appear necessary for me, as manager of this great institution in this great division, to appeal to the people in this division to join, because I feel convinced that they will respond. I merely ask that the loyal supporters of the organization—the men, women and children who have made the work of the Red Cross possible—set forth the facts to their friends, so that when the membership campaign period is over we can call to the attention of the world that every resident of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma is a member of America's greatest institution."

GERMAN RETREAT BRINGS NEW WORK FOR RED CROSS

In France the retreat of the German armies and the redemption of wide territory has produced a tremendous expansion of all Red Cross activities. The German retreat widens the systematic destruction not only of cities and villages, but of practically everything in the evacuated territory.

It will be necessary to provide aid for the housing of homeless refugees in the devastated areas and in the temporary reconstruction of villages. It will be necessary to provide also clothing, cloth and dressmaking supplies, sewing machines, in addition to foodstuffs and medical supplies, throughout all this territory.

With the coming again of winter, the fight against tuberculosis must be taken up with renewed energy. Seventy-

six tuberculosis hospitals have been completed and are in operation, but requisitions have been made for ninety-six provisional hospitals, all to be in operation before winter. The Red Cross has adopted as a slogan "to visit every baby in France." It is estimated that 80,000 French babies died last year, 40,000 of whom might have been saved. One of the immediate objects of the Red Cross is to save those 40,000 babies in 1919.

Shoes for Belgian Children.

Faced with the fact that Belgian children are no different from any other in their ability to wear out shoes, the American Red Cross, figuratively, has gone in the shoe manufacturing business at Limoges, France. It will endeavor to make shoes for all the children in the various colonies in France which it is maintaining.

SERVICE ON WHEELS

In modern warfare there is much portable relief work done. Instead of carrying the wounded man to hospital and canteen, canteen and hospital are moved to him. The first thing that is done for a man after the battle is to give him something to eat. The American Red Cross has rolling canteens that take hot bouillon, coffee, tea, cocoa, lemonade and sandwiches right to the front line trenches. To the man who is wounded there is a mobile hospital brought to his very elbow. This is the "autochir," a special motor truck that carries a complete surgical hospital right to the front.

These are some of the things that the people of America are doing for the comfort and welfare of the boys over there by enrolling their names in the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. The Red Cross button and the Red Cross Service Flag should everywhere be in evidence during the week of December 16th to the 23rd as outward symbols of this annual rededication to Red Cross service.

LETTERS TO SANTA CLAUS.

Baird, Texas, Dec. 10, 1918.

Dear Santa: I thought I would write you a few lines and tell you what I want you to bring me Christmas, I want a doll, a sewing box, some candy, nuts and oranges. I guess that is all, because the little Belgian children need shoes and clothes more than I need toys. Don't you think so?

Well I haven't any more to write so will close,

With lots of love,
 Emogene Orr.

Baird, Texas, Dec. 9, 1918.

Dear Santa: I am not expecting very much this Christmas as I think most of the toys and other gifts should be given to the French and Belgian children. They have suffered most and would be so pleased to get them, however, I do want a few things. Please bring me a small doll as I have a large one, also bring me some good books with fairy tales in them and don't forget the fruit, candy and nuts for without that and the doll it wouldn't be like Christmas.

You will find some coin in the toe of my stocking, and as I don't want to spend it you may take it to the French and Belgian or other children who will not get anything. Of course the things I have asked for will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
 Ima Lidia.

Do You Enjoy Your Meals?

If you do not enjoy your meals your digestion is faulty. Eat moderately, especially of meats, masticate your food thoroughly. Let five hours elapse between meals and take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper and you will soon find your meals to be a real pleasure. For sale by all druggists. 23c.

FOR RENT

I have a house for rent also furnished rooms. Mrs. Frank Parker p

Should Be Quarantined.

Many physicians believe that anyone who has a bad cold should be completely isolated to prevent other members of the family and associates from contracting the disease, as colds are about as catching as measles. One thing sure—the sooner one rides himself of a cold the less the danger, and you will look a good while before you will find a better medicine than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to aid you in curing a cold. For sale by all druggists. 23c.

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 Delivered at your door every morning for

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V. E. HILL
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the Optician who stays here 365 days in each year.
 With Holmes Drug Co.

Splendid Cough Medicine.

"As I feel that every family should know what a splendid medicine Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is, I am only too pleased to relate my experience and only wish that I had known of its merits years ago. writes Mrs. Clay Fry, Ferguson Station, Mo. "I give it to my children when they show the slightest symptoms of being croupy, and when I have a cough or cold on the lungs a very few doses will relieve me, and by taking it for a few days I soon get rid of the cold." For sale by all druggists. 23c.

The war is over, but the boys are not. Buy War Saving Stamps and bring them home.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These tablets are intended especially for indigestion and constipation. They tone up the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. They act gently on the liver and bowels, thereby restoring the stomach and bowels to a healthy condition. When you feel dull, stupid and constipated give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with their effect. For sale by all druggists. 23c.

WANT TO Wash and groom Mrs. Wm. Williams, East Baird.

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . .

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists
 L. 68

E. C. Fulton's BARBER SHOP

Hair Cut, 40c. Shampoo, 40c.
 Massage, 40c. Singeing, 40c.
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 Tonics 20c and 25c

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 Laundry Basket leaves Wednesday and returns Saturday. We solicit your trade. First-class work and cordial treatment to all

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