

THE SAN SABA STAR

Sunshine and fresh air, the greatest enemies of disease, are plentiful. Take plenty of outdoor exercise and enjoy good health.

Sunshine is one of nature's greatest antiseptics. Many forms of bacteria when exposed to sunshine become inactive or die.

W. D. COWAN, Proprietor

SAN SABA, SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1917—8 pages

VOL. 17—NO. 50

IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SELECTIVE DRAFT

TO THE PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS IN SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS:

1. The undersigned Local Board hereby gives you the following excerpts from the new selective service regulations that have just been issued for your information and guidance. We desire to say that in the future we shall appreciate any effort you put forward to comply with the request of the President set forth below, in regard particularly to any matter furnished you for publication by this Board, as fully as we have appreciated your efforts in this way in the past.

2. "It is of great importance both to our military and to our economic interests that the classification be carried swiftly and accurately to a conclusion. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to the conclusion that it can be accomplished in sixty days, but only if this great marshalling of our resources of men is regarded by all as a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American. * * * Newspapers can be of very great assistance in giving wide publicity to the requirements of the Law and Regulations and to the numbers and names of those who are called to present themselves to their local Boards from day to day. Finally I ask that during the time hereafter to be specified as marking the sixty day period of the classification, all citizens give attention to the task in hand in order that the process may proceed to a conclusion with swiftness and yet with even and considerate justice to all."—Foreword to S. S. R., signed by Woodrow Wilson.

SAN SABA COUNTY SELECTION BOARD, By Wm. Scott, Chairman; Mitch Johnson, Clerk.

BULLETIN

To Registrants And To The Public Generally

1. Under special authority granted the undersigned Board by the Adjutant General at Austin, Texas, this Board has completed its second schedule of examinations, which schedule exhausted the list of registrants of this jurisdiction who were still due to be summoned for examination.

2. Since the completion of such second schedule, and on Saturday, the 17th instant, this Board has received the latest Selective Service Regulations, certain portions of which become effective at noon on November 20th, and the remaining portions of which become effective at noon on December 15th.

3. "These Regulations shall become effective as specified and thereafter shall govern all registrants and selected men, and all proceedings in regard to them, and notwithstanding that they may have been examined, selected, discharged or exempted; and the process of examination and selection herein prescribed shall proceed as to them as completely as though no prior steps in the process of examination, selection, discharge or exemption had been taken in respect of them. Except that they shall not apply to

FARMERS MARKETING ASSOCIATION WILL BUY CORN

Monday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. is the time set for the farmers who want to buy corn to meet on the first floor of the court house at San Saba. Some good prices have been secured on corn from Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri. We also have prices on hay and other feeds if it is desired to make orders for them. We expect to order one or more cars of corn and those who want to put in an order will please be present or have some one to represent them. The Farmers Marketing and Buying Association is starting in to help the farmers buy feed and those who are not already members should have their names enrolled. It costs you nothing to join and then you have the privilege of receiving the car-load prices.—W. B. Leverett, Secretary, Farmers Marketing and Buying Association.

those who, prior to December 15th, 1917, have been actually inducted into the military service. Provided that every registrant who, prior to noon on December 15, 1917, has been examined, selected and notified of selection (old Form 146-B) shall remain liable to be inducted immediately into military service in the order of his liability as heretofore fixed by his order number." (S. S. R.)

4. "All discharges and exemptions made prior to noon on December 15, 1917, and all certificates in evidence thereof, are hereby revoked from and after noon on December 15, 1917, and all certificates theretofore issued shall have no further validity." (S. S. R.)

5. In view of what is set forth in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 herein, this Board will consider no more claims for discharge or exemption supported by proper affidavits that are now on file to be supported later by proper affidavits. Furthermore, this Board will not give a report of cases it has taken final action in since the latest report was put on the bulletin board and published in the local papers last week.

6. This Board will give further information in regard to the new Selective Service Regulations within a few days by posting bulletins and by publishing such bulletins in the local papers. All registrants and others concerned, therefore, should make a point to read these bulletins. San Saba County Selection Board By Wm. Scott Chairman Mitch Johnson Clerk. San Saba, Texas, November 20, 1917

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Criminal Docket.

No. 3877. The State of Texas vs. Frank Clark; continued.

No. 3892. The State of Texas vs. William Wood; verdict of guilty and punishment assessed at five years' confinement in the penitentiary.

No. 3895. The State of Texas vs. J. Norman Weatherby; continued and bond fixed at \$3,000.

Civil Docket.

F. F. Edwards vs. Lewis G. Custer et al; judgment for the plaintiff.

No. 3000. W. H. Gibbons vs. Hubert Huepgen et al; judgment for plaintiff.

No. 3001. W. H. Gibbons vs. Hubert Huepgen et al; judgment same as No. 3000.

No. 3002. W. H. Gibbons vs. G. Kuenel et al; judgment same as No. 3000.

No. 3004. C. C. Williams vs. Geo. W. Hoover et al; judgment for plaintiff.

No. 2106. W. V. Dean, county Judge, et al vs. the Skelton Construction Co. et al; continued to perfect service.

No. 2115. W. H. Gibbons vs. J. C. Wilson et al; judgment same as in No. 3000.

No. 2122. G. M. Smith vs. H. C. Galloway; judgment for plaintiff by default.

No. 2130. G. M. Smith, Jr., vs. Hudley-Marrs Co., garnishee; continued.

No. 2131. Jno. Smallwood vs. R. J. Kleberg et al; dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 2134. J. W. Lewis vs. W. W. Lewis; dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 2135. F. M. McDaniel et al vs. J. D. Cordova et al; judgment for plaintiff.

No. 2136. W. J. Moore vs. W. A. Grumbles; dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 2139. Mrs. Mary C. Moore vs. B. D. Sullivan et al; judgment for plaintiff.

No. 2140. R. W. Broyles et al vs. Jno. Faver et al; continued.

No. 2141. T. C. Henry vs. H. C. Galloway; judgment by default for plaintiff.

No. 2143. Exparte: Joe Ford disabilities of minor removed.

No. 2144. Mrs. M. M. Perry vs. T. B. Harrel; judgment by default for plaintiff.

No. 2145. A. L. Wood vs. T. H. Penn et al; judgment by default for plaintiff.

No. 2146. Riley Harkey vs. J. W. Fry and H. F. Behrns dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 447. Grady Roberts vs. G. C. & S. F. Ry. Co. and St. & S. Ry. Co. of Texas; continued to perfect service.

No. 2148. Jno. F. Campbell vs. W. W. Watkins et al; judgment by default against defendant.

Divorce Suits.

No. 2128. Luther McKee vs. Ellen McKee; continued by the plaintiff on account of his absence.

No. 2132. Mrs. Mary E. Barnes vs. F. M. Barnes; dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 2133. W. A. Whitley vs. Lillie Whitley; divorce granted.

No. 2137. G. C. Pack vs. Myrtle Pack; dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 2138. Lottie Farley Riddle vs. Wade Riddle; continued by plaintiff.

No. 2142. Vera Byrd vs. Frank Byrd; divorce granted and maiden name of Vera Smithwick is restored.

Non-Jury Civil Docket.

No. 1954. Robert Lee Lambert et al vs. Mrs. Jennie Lambert and Frederick A. Lambert, suit in partition; report of receivers approved.

No. 2020. F. A. Taylor et al vs. T. H. Stewart; continued for settlement.

No. 2036. Young Pierce et al vs. T. A. Baker et al; continued for report of receiver.

No. 2040. Addie Wood Guar vs. W. A. Hardin et al; judgment for plaintiff.

No. 2049. W. H. Gibbons vs. J. O. King et al; judgment in favor of plaintiff.

No. 2069. James Flacker vs. O. D. Slaughter et al; continued to perfect service.

No. 2076. N. E. Cannon et

al vs. W. C. Cannon et al; continued for report of receiver.

No. 2085. G. N. Smith, Jr., vs. H. C. Galloway and J. E. Odiorne; continued by agreement.

No. 2095. Mrs. R. J. Hickman et al vs. J. H. Salee; dismissed by plaintiff.

No. 2097. J. E. Odiorne vs. G. M. Smith, Jr.; continued by agreement.

No. 2110. Cox and Beasley Bros. vs. C. B. Whitehead; continued pending settlement.

No. 2111. The Bank of Mercury vs. C. B. Whitehead; continued pending settlement.

No. 2122. J. D. Hagar vs. Matt Adams and wife; continued on account of sickness of defendant.

No. 2126. O. M. Walters vs. F. T. Hardister; continued for report of auditors.

Jury Civil Docket.

No. 3013. W. H. Gibbons vs. J. E. Odiorne et al. No. 3018. M. M. Moss vs. J. T. Christian et al. Nos. 3013 and 3018 were consolidated and judgment was awarded for plaintiffs.

Court Adjourned.

District Court adjourned on Wednesday morning.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

The Star desires to print the names and service of each one of the San Saba boys who has entered the service. If there is anyone who knows of a volunteer from this county whose name does not appear in the following list, they will confer a favor on us if they will send in such name and service, so we can print a complete roster of the volunteers from San Saba county. The list will be printed for several weeks in order that all may see it and no one serving at the front will be overlooked.

Men who have lived in San Saba, who are in some branch of the United States Army or Navy as volunteers:

- Capt. Richard C. Burleson, F. A.
- Capt. R. Burney Braley, O. R. C., I.
- Lieut. Wiley B. Murray, O. R. C., I.
- Lieut. Joseph J. Brown, O. R. C., C. A.
- Lieut. Harry Harber, F. H. C.
- Lieut. James Greer Harrell, A.
- Foy E. Whitt, I.
- Newton Estep, A.
- Lindley P. Greer, I.
- Ira N. King, I.
- Bryan H. Scott, H. C.
- Allen Vanderhider, A.
- Gilbert Vanderhider, I.
- Voyage Spears, I.
- De Wayne Beasley (M.), T. N. G.
- William L. Ellison (Chief M.), T. N. G.
- Lester A. Cooper (As. C. M.), T. N. G.
- E. Whitt Johnson, I.
- Alfred W. Hibler, (S. C.), T. N. G.
- Cody M. Hibler, I.
- W. Boyd Linn, I.
- W. Ernest Grumbles, Unknown.
- Steve Wells, Jr., Unknown.
- Edwin A. Trimm, E. C.
- Charles M. Green, E. C.
- Alvin A. Rowell, Unknown.
- Jesse Brown, A.
- Charlie Ballew, A.
- D. Wesley Ragsdale, Unknown.
- Miles H. Harris, I.
- John Gallatin Paxton, A. C.
- Western L. Murray, I.
- Joe Willie Eiler, I.
- W. L. Barber, I.
- Darius Lebetter, I.
- Will T. Terry, I.
- Albert V. Mortimer, I.
- Bernard Hart, Idaho, N. G.
- Murray Oliver, H. C.
- Robert L. McConnell, Q. D.
- Leslie Able, N.
- Fred S. Feisker, M.
- Paul Sullivan, M.
- Pal Ballard, N.
- Sam Speerle, N.
- Leslie T. Bomar, N.
- Albert Shoemaker, N.
- Frank H. Flack, A. C.
- Bert V. Massey, A. C.
- Willie L. White, A. C.
- P. Vernon Magill, A. C.
- J. Brooks Baker, I.
- John H. Heltmar, I.
- G. Clayton Walters, O. R. T. C.
- Clay Kuykendall, O. R. T. C.
- Leonard Mitchell, N.
- Lawrence Gregg, A.
- Phillip Cook, N.
- William Beckham, I.
- Allen L. Lindsey, I.
- Ray Walker, A. C.
- Hugh W. Henry, I.
- Wayne Terry, I.
- Claude Gay, I.
- Marvin Bagley, Artillery.
- Tom Bagley, A.
- Eugene Long, N.
- Tim Frank Estep, I.

N. B.—The abbreviations used in the preceding are: N., Navy, M., Marine Corps; I., Infantry; A. C., Aviation Corps; N. G., National Guard; F. A., C. A. and A., Field, Coast Artillery and Artillery, respectively; H. C., Hospital Corps; E. C., Engineers Corps; O. R. T. C., Officers Reserve Training Camp; O. R. C., Officers Reserve Corps.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Governor William P. Hobby Saturday issued a Thanksgiving day proclamation, which reads as follows:

The setting apart of a day in each year as a day of special praise and thanksgiving to God for the benefits and blessings received throughout the year is so essentially a part of the history of the American people that, more than any other, our Thanksgiving day is essentially a national holiday. When the New England colonists had gathered their first scant harvests in 1621, in accord with the proclamation of Governor Bradford they made preparations for observing a day of general prayer and praise. Thru the early years of our country's existence this annual observance continued and during the war of the American Revolution a day of thanksgiving was annually recommended by Congress. Washington appointed Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789, as a day for general thanksgiving and since 1804, when Lincoln appointed the last Thursday in November as the "National day of thanksgiving for our nation as a nation," each succeeding President has set apart this particular day.

Though so close and intimate is this time-revered custom to the history of our progress as a united people, it has never before been so vividly and vitally brought before us as it is this year. Our resolute American people have more to be genuinely grateful for right now than in any previous year or decade of years. No epidemic, famine, pestilence, destructive fires, or floods have visited us, exacting their toll of our members, and, though with other freedom loving world powers we are now engaged in international war, the great American spirit has found its fullest and highest expression. The unflinching manhood of our country has been given the opportunity to serve the great suffering human world, for we, with other independent, unfettered nations, are taking up arms against cruelty, tyranny and barbarism. Not only do we at this time stand in defense of our own dearly bought rights, but also in defense of the rights of those who are struggling to be free. God has given to our American manhood and womanhood the inspiration of united action and purpose with a determination which can only be born of a God-given patriotism which is willing to make heroic sacrifices.

We thank an All-Wise Provider that we have abundant supplies with which, if we fortify ourselves with national, practical economy, we will be able to supply comfortably other nations as well as our own. In the deepest humility let us seek the never-failing light which shines from above, ever giving divine guidance, and let us fervently ask that our minds, hearts and hands be directed and strengthened. Let us not cease our efforts or our sacrifices until liberty, the righteous inheritance of man, together with justice and mercy, guard every nation in the world.

I, therefore, with a sense of the humblest gratitude, acknowledging the full source of all our blessings in observance of

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT HAS A LIST OF CATTLE PURCHASERS

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has just sent me a list of county agent in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, who will give information regarding people who want to buy cattle in their counties and telling what class of cattle is wanted.

Any stockman or farmer who would like to get in touch with these people who want to buy cattle may do so by calling at my office which is at present with County Judge Dean in the court house. If you are going to sell your cattle it would be well for you to communicate with these people who want to buy Texas cattle. If you do not make a sale you have done yourself no harm and you may secure a much better price. If you have breeding stock, you should by all means do this in order to keep them from being slaughtered and thus decrease the supply of meat which is already short. It is a patriotic duty you owe your country to save all the breeding stock possible, especially so when you can do so without financial loss.—R. P. Elrod, County Agricultural Agent.

P. H. Hargon.

P. H. Hargon died in a sanitarium in Austin on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at the age of 87 years. Deceased was an ex-Confederate soldier and a teacher, having taught school in this state fifty-four years.

A life spent in a noble work. A good man has gone to rest.

The Star extends condolence to all who mourn for him.

Baptist Church.

The pastor will be at Dallas next Sunday at the Texas Baptist convention. Our missionary, Bro. Davis, will preach at both morning and evening hours. "If you take the public worship of God out of a community, you thereby take the reverence of God out of the hearts and lives of its people."—G. W. Light, Pastor.

Wanted. Sewing Machines.

The local Red Cross needs several sewing machines. If you have a machine that is idle and want to do your "bit," lend it to the Red Cross.

the action of the President of the United States, and in accord with our revered custom, do call upon the people of our state to refrain from their usual routine of employment and join fully and freely in observing Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1917, as a day of whole-hearted thanksgiving. Let us as a grateful people remember our benefits and let us as individuals return humble thanks to God for his unfailing mercy and watchful, tender care.

In testimony thereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the state to be affixed at the city of Austin, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1917, and the independence of the United States one hundred and forty-second, and of Texas the eighty-second,

W. P. HOBBY,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor.
George F. Howard, Secretary of State.

School Board Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the school board Tuesday night, Nov. 20, 1917, President R. W. Bursleson and a quorum was present, G. A. Arhelger and W. K. Kimbrough being absent.

The report of Supt. W. W. Hart showing amounts collected for tuition for months ending Oct. 6 and Nov. 1 and of the San Saba National Bank, treasurer, for the months of September and October were read and referred to the auditing committee.

The school property committee was instructed to purchase door check for one of the outside doors and to purchase about \$15 worth of slating for black boards.

Supt. Hart was instructed to take the necessary steps to collect all past tuition and to suspend all pay pupils who fail or refuse to pay tuition promptly in advance.

The tax levy for the year 1917 was ordered placed at 30 cents for maintenance fund and 19 cents for interest and sinking fund, a total of 49 cents, the same as for 1916. The board had hoped to reduce the tax rate but owing to the short crops and war conditions could not do so.

Methodist Church.

Sunday school promptly at 9:45 a. m. Let all teachers be present on time. At 11 a. m. the sermon on "The Program for the New Conference Year" will be preached. The text is Lu. 5:5. And at 7. p. m. the sermon will be "Hast Thou Seen Christ?" 1 Cor. 9:11.

It is earnestly desired that all our people who can possibly do so attend both these services. Read the texts before coming to church. A cordial invitation to all friends.—Z. V. Liles, Pastor.

The Riley Cedar Co. shipped twelve cars of cedar posts to different points in Texas. M. H. Reed & Co. shipped four cars of cedar posts.

Cottonseed.

Pure Mebane cottonseed direct from the originator.—Frizzell & Taff.

NOW IS THE TIME

To buy your **Bootees.**

\$9.00 Bootees \$7.25

\$7.00 Bootees \$5.75

It is also a good time to buy your **Boys Clothes, also Dress Goods, Shoes Hats.**

J. C. Campbell

THE SPOT CASH STORE

A KIDNEY REMEDY THAT WILL HELP YOU

If you are suffering with kidney trouble, the time to do something is now. Don't wait for the condition to get worse. Start taking

PENSLAR BUCHU & PALMETTO COMPOUND

the relief that has been so successful in other cases. You can expect improvement in a very short time.

The formula is on every label for your protection. Don't put it off. Get a 50c or \$1.00 bottle to-day and save yourself further discomfort or expense.

SIMMONS DRUG STORE

Simmons & Cummins Props.

For a Weak Stomach.
As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

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

Miss Pinkney Green of Cherokee was here shopping Saturday.

Miss Sallie Ellis and Anise Harber of Sloan were in town Saturday.

T. C. Henry and wife and daughter returned the latter part of the week from Houston where they visited their son Hugh who is stationed at Camp Logan. They report Hugh in fine spirits, he has gained 11lbs. and will start to France on the 20th. He is in the Quarter Masters Corps.

Ford For Sale.

We have two Fords in good condition to sell.—G. A. Arhelger.

Mr. W. B. Hart of Cherokee was a visitor in San Saba on Tuesday. He called at the Star office and extended his subscription.

MONEY TO LOAN

I can make loans on farms and Ranches in San Saba County in any amount above \$2,000.00, at 7, 7-12, or 8 per cent. The rate depending on the size of the loan.—E. E. Fagg.

Kate Lorie Lindsey, an infant, died at Locker on November 12, 1917 from gastritis.

Mr. Doc Chapman was here from Richland Springs this week.

Red Cross.

The San Saba County chapter of the American National Red Cross has at last found itself. Some garments have already been received and some thread for knitting. But what has already been received is only a small part of what is to come. Some two hundred dollars worth of material has been ordered the past week, consisting of material for hospital garments, bandages and knitting. It will be a week or two after this is printed before this order can be looked for.

A room has been secured in the court house, the ladies rest room on the third floor. This room will be headquarters for the Red Cross work. Mrs. W. J. Moore has been appointed superintendent of woman's work and will have entire supervision. She will appoint her own chairmen of hospital garments, bandages, knitting, etc. Mrs. Moore has taken hold of the matter with an enthusiastic manner and will push the work as rapidly as she can secure material and workers.

Sewing machines are needed and if there are persons who have machines that they can spare, even for a short time, please report same to Mrs. W. J. Moore. She wishes to have the work room fitted up and ready for work as soon as the material comes.

Of course only a limited number of ladies can work at any one time. Mrs. Moore wishes to have the names of those who will assist in this very important work and to know the days you can come so the work can be carried on in a systematic way.

The branches at Richland Springs, Cherokee, Bend, Locker, Pecan Grove, Fairview and any other locality where a branch may hereafter be formed, will need to organize and appoint a superintendent of woman's work, and thru her make requisition to Mrs. W. J. Moore for whatever material you may decide to use. It is the wish of all who are interested that everybody who will take part in this very much needed work do so. There is something for everybody to do to win this war. The wind off the snows in northern Europe makes warm sweaters necessary. The wounded American soldiers in the hospitals need the bandages and bed shirts. The papers are beginning to tell us daily of casualties among our own soldiers. We are at war now. Let us all join hands and help.—G. W. Light, Chairman, Publicity Committee.

James Prather Fuller.

James Prather Fuller, the little two year old son of Mrs. J. M. Fuller, died Saturday, Nov. 17, 1917, in Dallas, Texas. The remains were brought to San Saba Tuesday, Nov. 20. The funeral services were held at the Methodist church at 1:30 p. m. the same day. Rev. Z. V. Liles conducted the services. The remains were laid to rest in the I. O. O. F. cemetery in the presence of numbers of friends and acquaintances. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the grief-stricken mother. But we have the blessed assurance of Him who says, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

Mrs. W. L. Oldham of Lometa arrived on Wednesday's train and is visiting her mother, Mrs. Tom Taff, of Shaw Bend.

Pecan Shipments.

M. H. Reed shipped two cars of pecans to San Antonio. J. W. McConnedd & Sons shipped one car to St. Louis.

Saturday's Game.

The San Saba High School football team was defeated on the local gridiron last Saturday by Hamilton with a score of 7 to 6. The game was called at 3:50.

Hamilton kicked off, and San Saba secured the ball. On the first down Skelton made an end run for about forty yards. Then Big Bill Ellis carried the pigskin around the same end for a gain nearly as great. Hamilton held the local men within five yards of a touchdown for two downs, but on the third the ball was put over the back line with San Saba's famous "wampus cat." The ball was in Ab Walters' hands when it was placed for the first score of the game. San Saba made this touchdown within seven minutes from the first whistle. The kick was lost. Hamilton secured the ball in the next kickoff and proceeded to show San Saba that others could play end runs for gains. They were carrying the ball down the field in great style, when Ab Walters caught a forward pass and gained back some of the lost ground before he was downed. San Saba lost the ball on a fumble, but they held their opponents without a gain and secured the object of contention again. Both lines had tightened up, and San Saba was forced to punt on the fourth down. Just before the whistle blew for the end of the first half, Earl McNatt slipped thru the opposing line and intercepted a pass and carried it over the back line, but merely gained the ball for San Saba as the pass was incomplete.

The second half began with both sides keyed up high. The ball was forced up and down the field until it finally landed near San Saba's twenty-yard line in Hamilton's hands. Here Hawkins of Hamilton caught a forward pass and carried it over the line for their touchdown. They kicked goal. During one of the later scrimages, Ab Walters again caught a forward pass from his opponents and made a good gain. But San Saba lost her winning chance when they were forced to try for a drop kick from the twenty-yard line, and the defense let a man thru before Walters got set for his kick, which caused the ball to be booted to one side of the goal.

The Hamilton team was hard. They had the weight on the local boys, and are the only team that has yet made substantial gains by bucking man to man. Stringer, of the Hamilton backfield, was wiry and had a stiff-arm that made him hard to stop, and he did some good tackling, too. He was easily the star of the Hamilton bunch. But on the San Saba team the honor were more evenly divided. Big Bill still holds his crown, for his excellent interference is, to a certain extent, responsible for the good showing made by his backfield mate, Skelton. Skelton has the weight, and the mill of Saturday failed to grind out any yellow, although it brought the red freely. Ab Walters also distinguished himself, for when a man secures the ball unaided three times during a game and makes the only touchdown, he has done his part. Frank Edwards, the light right end, showed football stuff by standing up under smash after smash by Stringer and remaining on the field when he was more fit for a blanket and the side lines. Fickle fate decreed defeat for the home boys, but there remains respect for their prowess in the ranks of their opponents. Ellis was honored with a cheer by the Hamilton aggregation

immediately after their cheer for San Saba had been answered. San Saba responded with a tribute to Stringer. Then some of the boys shook hands. Could more be asked of a game?

The linups follow: Hamilton—Snell, l. e.; Wolton, l. t.; Jones, l. g.; Williams, c.; Santy, r. g.; Lloyd, r. t.; Hawkins, r. e. Stringer, l. h.; Kirchman, r. h.; Tate, f. b.; Emmett, q. b. San Saba—John Walters, l. e.; Ben Timberlake, l. g.; Douglas Smith, l. g.; Graves Dockray, c.; Arthur Robertson, r. g.; Earl McNatt, r. t.; Frank Edwards, r. e.; Cecil Smith, r. h. Denver Skelton, l. h.; Bill Ellis, f. b.; Ab Walters, q. b.

Women!

Here is a message to suffering women, from Mrs. W. T. Price, of Public, Ky.: "I suffered with painful... she writes. "I got down with a weakness in my back and limbs... I felt helpless and discouraged... I had about given up hopes of ever being well again, when a friend insisted I

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

I began Cardui. In a short while I saw a marked difference... I grew stronger right along, and it cured me. I am stouter than I have been in years." If you suffer, you can appreciate what it means to be strong and well. Thousands of women give Cardui the credit for their good health. It should help you. Try Cardui. At all druggists. E-73

Stock Notes
Mr. Benskin shipped two cars of cattle to Fort Worth.

Mr. W. E. Barrow shipped one car of hogs to Fort Worth.

Father of R. R. Truly Dies.
P. E. Truly, father of R. R. Truly, who was manager for the Star for some time, dropped dead at Ballinger on the morning of the 21st. Heart failure was the cause of his death. He was a veteran paper man.

MONEY TO LOAN
I can make loans on farms and Ranches in San Saba County in any amount above \$2,000.00, at 7, 7-12, or 8 per cent. The rate depending on the size of the loan.—E. E. Fagg.

Bascom and Marsh Johnson, Jno. Urquhart and A. U. Winkel returned Sunday from a hunting trip to the Fort Davis Mountains. They report a splendid good time and five deer besides a number of small game.

Mike Houston and wife of Llano county were visitors in this city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hanna of Cherokee were here on business Saturday.

Sick.
Sick Pear Burners doctored by W. H. Joekel.

Dick Miller and Posey McConnell, ex-students of the A. & M. College, attended the football game between the A. & M. and the T. U. Of course, they knew before they started that the A. & M. would knock Texas out.

Mr. R. C. Ruffner of Cherokee was here this week and subscribed for the Star while in the city.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

WALKER & BURLESON
Attorneys at Law
San Saba, Texas

Will practice in courts of the State
Notary Public

G. A. Walters Jas. H. Baker
WALTERS & BAKER
Attorneys at Law
San Saba, Texas

Loans, Abstracts. Own complete and up-to-date Abstract of Land Titles.
Notary Public in Office

James Flack Joe P. Flack
FLACK & FLACK
Attorneys at Law
San Saba, Texas

Will practice in all the courts of the State.
Notary Public in office.
Office in court house

RECTOR & RECTOR

San Saba, Texas
Land and Loan Agency Murray building

JOHN SEIDERS

Real Estate, Investment, Loans
San Saba, Texas

W. H. ADKINS

Lawyer
Notary Public
Lampasas - - - - Texas

NOTICE

I have the Singer Sewing Machine and Collecting Agency for San Saba.

W. S. WEBB.

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

S. E. KELLEY
FIRE INSURANCE
Office in Clark Building

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

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

Mr. E. M. Scott and wife are visiting relatives at the Bend and Red Bluff this week.

Victrolas and records at the Corner Drug Store.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

33rd Judicial District

N. T. Stubbs, District Judge, Johnson City, Texas.
T. E. Hammond, District Attorney, Burnett, Texas.
John H. Moore, Clerk, San Saba, Texas.

County Officers

W. V. DeanJudge
Arch WoodsClerk
A. B. WilsonAttorney
W. W. SkeltonCollector
Edgar T. NealSheriff
B. B. DuceyAssessor
J. G. HolderTreasurer
Dor W. BrownSupt. Pub. Instruct.
S. J. BrossSurveyor

Precinct Officers

COMMISSIONERS:
Precinct No. 1—Joe A. Williams, San Saba, Texas.
Precinct No. 2—W. L. Pearce, Richland Springs, Texas.
Precinct No. 3—J. D. Caveness, Cherokee, Texas.
Precinct No. 4—G. W. Long, Chappel, Texas.

PUBLIC WEIGHERS:

Precinct No. 1—Geo. W. Brown, San Saba, Texas.
Precinct No. 2—Geo. F. Smith, Richland Springs, Texas.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

Precinct No. 1—U. T. Chamberlain, San Saba, Texas.
Precinct No. 2—J. W. Munsell, Richland Springs, Texas.
Precinct No. 3—J. D. Caveness, Cherokee, Texas.
Precinct No. 4—A. McCoury, Bend, Texas.

City Officers

Mayor..... W. A. Smith
Commissioners—R. O. Harris, W. F. Sullivan.
City AttorneyG. A. Walters
City MarshalDave Chadwick
Mitch JohnsonCity Clerk
Night WatchmanJ. V. Carr
Fire ChiefTed Brown

Hours of Arrival and Dispatch of Mail, on Trains

Mail for West dispatched 11:50 a. m.
Mail from East arrives11:50 a. m.
Mail for East dispatched 2:20 p. m.
Mail from West arrives2:40 p. m.
Schedule of Rural Routes, Effective

April 1 to October 31

Route No. 1, Roger Holden carrier, leaves at 8:00 a. m.; returns at 3:30 p. m.
Route No. 2, Frank Chamberlain carrier, leaves at 8:00 a. m.; returns 12:00 m.
Route No. 3, E. E. Quinn, carrier, leaves at 8:00 a. m.; returns at 3:30 p. m.
Route No. 4, Arthur Hill carrier, leaves at 8:0 a. m.; returns at 2:30 p. m.

Star Route Schedule

Cherokee daily, except Sunday, arrives at San Saba at 10:45 a. m.
Cherokee daily, except Sunday, leaves San Saba at 12 m.
Maxwellton, Tuesday and Saturday, arrives at San Saba at 12:00 m.
Maxwellton, Tuesday and Saturday, leaves San Saba at 1:30 p. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist.
Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m.—Z. V. Liles, Pastor.

Presbyterian.
Preaching services on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Preaching on 3rd Sunday in each month at Sloan.—B. D. D. Greer, Pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian.
Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a. m. Not supplied with Pastor.

Episcopal.
Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Services as announced from time to time.—John Power, Rector.

The Church of Christ.
Meets regularly every Lord's day at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.—Wm. Scott, Elder.

Baptist.
Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.—G. W. Light, Pastor.

Catholic.
Father Poahlen holds services 1st Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Tabernacle Christian.
Sunday school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Services every 3rd Sunday.

Miss Carrie Sanderson and Mrs. C. T. Jones accompanied Mrs. W. E. White to Rockdale last Friday where they will visit Mrs. White for a while.

Mrs. W. E. White and little daughter who have been visiting relatives here returned to their home in Rockdale last Friday.

This HANDY FLASHLIGHT FREE!

To Our Customers!

Why not get without a lamp at once, the handiest, most valuable addition to your outfit? The FLASHLIGHT is a necessity for every one. It is a handy, money saving tool to any traveler. It is a life saver in the dark. For more facts and prices, see our circular. We will also tell you what we can pay for your old flashlight.

Highest Prices for FURS

Why not let your company get more money and therefore, pay you more money for your furs? How we will protect you and your furs at 25 hours' notice. Promptly send your money same day! How we save you the trouble of carrying your furs. We will take care of them for you! A postal brings full details.

American Exporters & Fur Mfg. Co.
Dept. 600, 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Chas Williams went out to the Doran Ranch Saturday and report good results hunting and fishing.

Mr. Jno. Johnson and Chas. Coleman from Oglesby and Brook Ashby from here are out on the Devils river this week hunting.

Judge N. T. Stubbs left for his home in Johnson City Wednesday.

District Attorney T. E. Hammond left for Burnet Wednesday morning.

Messrs. J. M. McCaskill, S. J. Harber and S. E. W. Hudson took a little outing the latter part of the week and Mr. Hudson was the lucky man who got the deer.

Christmas Fruit Cake
We are taking orders for Fruit Cake at 60cts. per pound. Get your orders in early. The Cooper Baking Co.

Mrs. Norman Taylor of Lampasas is visiting Mrs. Joe A. Williams.

Mr. Edgar Martin returned Wednesday from Houston and other points.

Sick.
Sick Pear Burners doctored by W. H. Joekel.

Automobile Numbers Are Ready For Distribution.

We have received about three-fourths of the numbers for the county which are ready for distribution. Please bring your receipt, also your car, that your engine number may be verified as corresponding with the list furnished us by the Highway commission. No number will be delivered without this information, if you have lost your receipt we will be glad to take the matter up and procure another, this however, will entail considerable trouble and we suggest that you be certain to bring your receipt unless it is positively known that it is lost.
ELTON NOBLE.

Buy Farm.

John Seiders reports the sale of 25 acres out of the R. Hilburn survey about three miles east of town, on the north side of the river by C. B. Harris to W. G. Rigdon of Holland, Bell county, for \$2,250. This place is known as the W. T. Moore place and Mr. Rigdon will move onto the place at once!

Light Crust Flour

None is better you know it. If you want better results out of your baking, use Light Crust.

Both Phones 141

D. BODZINER

New Club Organized.

Last Wednesday afternoon a number of ladies met at the home of Mrs. Edgar T. Neal and organized a literary club to be called the Stoddard Study club.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Neal; first vice-president, Mrs. A. B. Kirkpatrick, second vice-president, Mrs. W. B. Galager; secretary, Mrs. E. C. Simmons; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lee Rector; treasurer, Mrs. S. Z. Park; critic, Mrs. R. B. Long; parliamentarian, Mrs. G. W. Light. Mrs. E. C. Beaumont was selected as chairman of the program committee. It is the purpose of the club to outline an interesting study of literature from the Stoddard Library and to supplement the work of the Red Cross to whatever extent it may.

The next meeting will be held at the home of the secretary, Mrs. E. C. Simmons, this afternoon. The following ladies are named as members: Mesdames Armour Walters, Simmons, Kimbrough, Kirkpatrick, Rimmer Gosch, Mitch Johnson, Jas. Johnson, Park, Neal, Arthur Hill, Sanderson, Gallagher, Lee Rector, Sloan, Beaumont, John Campbell, Bama Harris, Hunter, Kuykendall, Brown, Long, Walker, Russell, Light.

Luke McLuke Says

It takes a real egotist to retain a good opinion of himself when he gives himself the once-over in the mirror in the morning when he first gets up.

It makes an old fellow sigh when he remembers how he used to send a dime to Augusta, Maine, for a book explaining the language of flowers and the handkerchief flirtation when he was a youngster so he could make a hit with the girls. Them was the happy days.

About the time a man loses his belief in Santa Claus, the Easter Rabbit and the Man in the Moon, he begins to pin his faith to fake mining stock.

And, if a man ever was lucky enough to secure a deed to the earth giving him sole ownership, the chances are that it would be made out in his wife's name inside of an hour.

Once in a while you will run into a man who is so good and pure that he is always by himself because he realizes that a man is known by the company he keeps.

The fellow who happened to predict record crops for 1917 wonders why the Government wastes good money in maintaining a Department of Agriculture.

Any Mother who has a few small children knows that it is called shortcake because it doesn't last long.

A woman knows that comfort and style cannot possibly be blended. So as soon as her shoes quit pinching her and giving her corns, she discards them and gets a new pair.

The reason why a romantic Princess looks dopey all morning is because she is trying to recall what it was that she dreamed about her fellow last night.

This is the Land of Opportunity and all that. But it must make an intelligent man mad all over to realize that a trained goat can get into vaudeville and get twice as much pay as he can earn.

Next time we are born we are going to fix things so that we will be the first baby in the family. The second baby never creates any excitement and takes the first baby's leavings.

Certain Cure for Croup.
Mrs. Rose Middleton, of Greenville, Ill., has had experience in the treatment of this disease. She says, "When my children were small my son had croup frequently. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always broke up these attacks immediately, and I was never without it in the house. I have taken it myself for coughs and colds with good results."

That Man Don't Live

Who would put up with the weekly wash worry that his wife goes through. The men, if they had the work and worry one week, would turn it over to GOSE LAUNDRY

Men you should do the same for your wife. Our plan is the only Good way.

FAMILY WASH 5c PER POUND

Shirts Nicely Laundered 10c each Pants Cleaned and Pressed 35c each
Collars Nicely Laundered 3c each Coats Cleaned and Pressed 40c each

BOTH PHONES

GOSE LAUNDRY

B. R. Russell is in Sonora and other places west selling thornless cactus.

Mrs. J. R. Ellis of the Sloan community was a pleasant caller at this office this week.

Cottonseed
Pure Mebane cottonseed direct from the originator.—Frizzell & Taff.

Stockmen Take Notice!
The government is wanting to know the probable needs of the stockmen of the southwest as to amount of cottonseed cake needed for immediate, December, January, and February shipments. Please advise me or your banker at once, so that I can make prompt and full report.
Respectfully, R. W. Burleson.

COLD CREEK
J. V. Simpson accompanied his father, J. T. Simpson, to Llano Saturday of last week. The latter had been here on his ranch for some time seeing about his interests here, but became ill and went home to recuperate. J. V. Simpson returned home Monday.

The school began here Monday, Nov. 12, with Miss Daisy Burke as teacher. All the pupils were present and everything is moving along nicely. Both teacher and pupils are pleased with the first week's work.

Mr. Chas. Lange and sons, Walter and Harris were business visitors to Llano Monday.

Messrs. Walter Lange and Earl Moore were business visitors in San Saba Tuesday. Mr. Moore went to appear before the local exemption board.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lange, Miss Alva, Messrs. Walter and Harris Lange motored to Pontotoc Wednesday afternoon. They took Harris to the physician to have his broken arm rebandaged. The arm was broken while cranking a car. We are pleased to report him able to attend school.

Mr. Austin Draper and family are moving from this community to Lohm, McCulloch county. The community loses a good citizen and family but the best wishes of their many friends accompany them to their future home.

W. H. Jones and family of Hickory Grove moved the past week to the new ranch house just completed on the L. C. Kuykendall ranch. The children are attending school.

Mr. Eph Draper and family who have been here assisting their son and brother, Austin Draper, gather his crop, have gone back to their home at Field Creek.

George Willis of Mason has returned the past week in the company of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff.

A. Beyer made a business trip to Llano Friday.

Mr. Chas. Simpson of Llano was down on the ranch attending to business Friday.

Miss Frank Wyckoff is spending the week in Pontotoc, the guest of relatives.
Saturday afternoon this community received a light shower of rain. It is reported that at Pontotoc and other places near there was hail. On Deer Creek there was a good rain. Sunday afternoon there was another very light shower here, but more rain at other places.

Thanksgiving Day Service.

The service will be held at the Methodist church at 1:30 a. m. Rev. G. W. Light will preach the sermon. The choirs of the several churches will have charge of the singing and you may expect some good music. The members of all the choirs will meet at the Methodist church next Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., when the musical program will be arranged.

During the service we hope to arrange a United Charities association. All good citizens will be interested in this.—G. W. Light, B. D. D. Greer, Z. V. Liles.

Presbyterian Church.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." God has given us six days; can we not give him a part of one in worship and praise? We invite you to worship with us. The Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. The subject of the morning sermon is "The Christian Soldiers Orders;" subject Sunday night: "The Peril of Drifting." Come and welcome.—B. D. D. Greer, Pastor.

Sick.
Sick Pear Burners doctored by W. H. Joekel.



FURNITURE UNDERTAKERS SUPPLIES.

I sleep in my store. You'll find me here Day or Night
I am making special prices on all kinds of FURNITURE
Sloan Block, Wallace St. **WM. KAISER.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

Ferguson's Forum

Taken and forwarded from this office.

The paper will be issued weekly and the price of it is \$1.00 per year. If you want to read a state political weekly, it will be worth the money, as politics next year will be at white heat accompanied by blue lights and slow music.

THE SAN SABA STAR
NOVEMBER 22, 1917

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

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

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

Treasury Department, Washington, November 10, 1917.

On behalf of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, I want to extend to your our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the splendid co-operation you gave us in obtaining nation-wide publicity during the liberty loan campaign just closed.

Yours very truly,
MRS. Wm. G. McADOO, Chairman Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

Wanted, Sewing Machines.
The local Red Cross needs several sewing machines. If you have a machine that is idle and want to do your "bit," lend it to the Red Cross.

OUR EXCHANGES

Miss Alice Rose of Bowser, San Saba county, is here for a few days' visit with her brother J. A. Wilhelm during his illness. She reports having made \$125 on a quarter of an acre of irrigated tomatoes, besides an early crop of potatoes.—Eden Echo.

The first three days of this week eleven cars of peanuts and hay was shipped out. The shipments are averaging around \$10,000 per day for peanut products. There are probably some twenty cars stored and cannot be moved on account of scarcity of cars.—The Eye Witness.

Editor W. D. Cowan of the San Saba Star was a pleasant caller at the Times office last Saturday. Mr. Cowan is state warehouse inspector, and was here on official duty. He says it is very dry in San Saba, but they have about ten thousand acres of irrigated land in that county which saved them. One man paid three hundred dollars an acre for twenty acres of land there a few years ago without improvements, and was ridiculed for it, but is making twenty to twenty-five per cent on the investment, besides the pleasure he gets out of seeing stuff grow when it is drying up all around him. Mr. Cowan says if Abilene can irrigate ten thousand acres from her new reservoir it will be the salvation of the county, as that much irrigated land will feed the entire county. He complimented Abilene on her move to solve the water problem for all time, and said it would be the making of the city, which was already conceded to be the best in the West. He said Abilene was entitled to the A. & M. college and he felt sure would yet secure it.—Taylor County Times.

Llano Searchlight.

Miss Carrie Beveridge was in San Saba Saturday and Sunday with homefolks.

Mrs. Hubert Cone leaves today for Bisby, Arizona, where she will join her husband in making that place their future home.

Miss Mary Carr is spending this week with homefolks.

Mrs. T. J. Phillips returned Friday from Temple, where she has been in the sanitarium. Her many friends will be glad to know that she is much improved.

PACKING AND MARKETING OF COTTON

A STUDY OF THE PRESENT WASTEFUL METHODS AND CERTAIN SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT

(By John M. Carson, Commercial Agent of Bureau of Commerce and Labor.)

[Editor's Note.—There will be printed three installments of this question under the headings "Present Methods," "A Proposed System" and "Classifying and Grading." If you want to get valuable information on this subject read these articles as they deal with this important question in a practical and businesslike manner by a man who has had experience in the cotton business.]

PRESENT METHODS

(Continued from last Week)

Pulling of Samples.

The merchant, who as a rule purchases for future sale, retains a liberal sample, which is given a mark or number corresponding to that previously attached to the bale, and which may be divided into several samples to accommodate prospective buyers. The bulk of the cotton is sent to the compress for recompression, and if not previously sold for delivery is stored at the compress at fixed charges for warehousing, insurance, etc., the minimum charge being for one month. The warehouse facilities are very limited and therefore the bulk of the cotton awaiting sale and delivery is massed on the streets, in so-called cotton districts, in inclosed areas destitute of covering, on platforms at railroad stations and steamship terminals, some of which is covered in whole or part by a roof but none of which is inclosed, so that the property is without proper protection. Recompression does not insure the bale not sold for delivery against further sampling, with resultant damage to the covering and loss of cotton.

The custom of pulling samples is strongly entrenched, first, because of long usage; and second, because it is highly profitable to merchant and factors. Its continuance is naturally desired by those benefited. The buyer at points distant from production regards it with favor because the sample furnished assists him in determining the quality of the cotton or in confirming the judgment of his agent. The merchant and factor and other intermediaries favor it because each sample pulled has intrinsic value. The aggregation of these samples at the close of the season forms a considerable portion of a bulk estimated at 100,000 bales. This has become known as the "city crop," and its average annual value is placed at \$4,000,000. The income to individual middlemen from sales of samples varies according to the number of bales passed upon and "pulled." The "city crop" is said to contribute largely toward paying running expenses of many business houses that raise or "pull" it. The statement has been made that as many as 45 or 50 bales of cotton derived from pulling samples have been sold at the close of the season by an individual concern.

Condition of The Small Cotton Farmer.

Much loss is caused by this sampling to both small and large farmers. The former class is numerous and contributes largely to the bulk of the cotton crop. Whether a farmer with one horse or with four horses, whether he cultivates 20 or 80 acres, his condition is the same. If there be a difference in gradation the condition of the latter is likely to be more wretched than that of the former. This class is without ready cash or property that might be used as collateral to obtain money with which to begin and maintain the work of the season. Therefore those constituting this relatively large class are from necessity obliged to consult the merchant or fac-

tor, who agrees to provide the means to enable the applicants to plant and cultivate a crop. The advance is conditional upon the farmer cultivating a certain acreage and producing a stipulated number of bales of cotton, usually one bale for each \$10 advanced. Furthermore, it is stipulated that the cotton when ginned and baled shall be delivered to the creditor factor for sale on commission, and \$1.50 per bale commission is exacted on the number of bales stipulated even if a less number be produced. This stipulation is intended as an incentive to production and as an insurance for the loan.

Under the agreement the merchant or factor furnishes the farmer with supplies for his family, seed, fertilizers, and such other materials as may be considered necessary within the limitation of the agreement, for which the charges are usually greater than the same supplies might be bought for cash. Very little money is advanced. A high rate of interest, rarely less than 8 per cent, is charged, the interest period usually covering six or eight months. Charges for storage and insurance begin with delivery of the cotton to the factor. When it is sold an account is rendered the farmer, the debits including amount of loan thereon, storage, insurance, commission, drayage, etc. The weight of samples pulled is, of course, so much loss to the producer, and in addition to this loss deductions are made for "country damage." In the final settlement the farmer is fortunate if the cotton discharged his obligations. Under this system it is within the power of the factor to report the sale at a lower grade than that negotiated, thus depriving the farmer of an amount varying from \$1 to \$5 per bale. Grading is complex and intricate, requiring expert knowledge, and in all cases the farmer who can not determine or recognize the difference between grades is at the mercy of the merchant and factor. However, classification is necessary and helpful to all parties concerned and the service performed by experts employed by the New York Cotton Exchange is generally acceptable to the trade.

The cost of conveying cotton from the ginney or point of first concentration to the compress and from the compress to cars or steamship is an important factor in fixing the price of cotton to the spinner. Excluding loss in weight from sampling, country damage, drying out, and other causes, the cost of conveyance, ginning, and recompression averages at least \$5 per bale. The flat bale 48 by 30 by 56 inches, is an irregular bulky package, 25 of which fill a 34-foot box car. When recompressed 50 bales can be packed in the same car. In consequence of this reduction in the size of the bale and resultant economy in space, the railroad companies carry recompressed bales at a lower rate than is charged for flat bales, and discrimination is likewise made by steamships in favor of recompressed cotton. Recompression reduces the size of the

bale, but does not materially improve its appearance or character as a merchantable package. The jute covering furnished by the ginney (6 or 7 yards, 44 inches wide, weighing 1 3/4 to 3 pounds per yard, 2 pounds being the usual weight) does not cover the flat bale. The calculation is that recompression will reduce the package within the dimensions of the covering. Upon reaching the compress the covering shows the results of sampling, the lint protruding from numerous holes, and additional openings caused by hooks in handling are prominent, the covering being so flimsy and weak as to be unable to withstand the pressure of handling. To cover these holes pieces of bagging are laid on the top and bottom of the bale when it is placed in the press. The work of recompression is so rapid (100 to 120 bales per hour) that little time or care can be given to adjusting the patches, so that many bales emerge from the press with openings through which lint protrudes. In many cases pieces of jute are added merely to increase the weight of the bale and as an offset to the claims for tare made by the purchaser. This is particularly true with cotton intended for export. As previously stated, the service of the compress consists solely in reducing the size of the package. The bale is recompressed in the condition in which received, except for the patches contributed to conceal lacerations, and goes forward for further offering, sale, and consumption, inadequately covered and in unsightly form.

Secondhand Material Utilized.

Aside from the impairment of the packing by cutting the covering for samples, the use of secondhand bagging is contributory to the ragged condition of the American cotton bale. If new jute bagging were used on each bale, there would be complete protection and the covering would resist much of the pressure incidental to handling and which proves so disastrous to old bagging. What proportion of the crop is covered with old bagging is problematical. There are several degrees of this secondhand covering. The mills at home and abroad after stripping the bale collect and sell the covering, which is shipped to persons in this country who deal in it and work it over for sale to ginners and others. When old bagging is received it is sorted, and condition warranting, the pieces are sewed together. When a sufficient number of yards is thus secured the material is made into rolls and sold to ginners. Those pieces that can not be thus utilized are torn up by machinery, converted into yarn, and woven into cloth. This makes fairly good covering, but is not so strong as the original material. After the first manipulation and conversion of the secondhand bagging the output of each additional process is reduced in tensile strength and yields to the slightest pressure. The mills producing this class of covering also supply the large compresses with pieces of bagging, new and old, for patching. A large quantity of sugar bagging is also used for baling cotton and for patching, all of which is secondhand and much of which has been used several times. However, this bagging is usually a good quality of covering.

Expense from Farm to Compress.

The expense for conveying a bale of cotton from the farm to the large compress for recompression is stated above to average \$5. That this is a conservative estimate is shown by statements of actual expenditure furnished the writer by

managers of large plantations. Following is the statement of the manager of a plantation embracing several thousand acres, located in Bolivar county, Mississippi:

Items	Amount
Hauling from farm to gin.....	\$.075
Ginning, 40c per 100lbs.	2.00
Bagging and ties	1.00
Insurance on farm .....	.10
Freight to Memphis, boat.....	1.25
Insurance on boat .....	.25
Drayage, boat to compress .....	.25
Insurance in Memphis, 1 m. ....	.25
Storage, 1 month .....	.50
Compression .....	.50
Total	\$6.85

Freight by rail is the same as by boat, but there is no expense for insurance or drayage when the carriage is by rail. It seems, however, the water route is preferred for reasons given by the planter furnishing the above figures, who stated, "We have the choice of rail or boat. The latter is higher, considering insurance and drayage, but we prefer the boat on account of the prompt service. We can load cotton on the boat Saturday morning and have it in the warehouse at Memphis Monday noon, whereas by rail it takes from 10 days to 6 or 7 weeks to land cotton in Memphis, even when shipped in carload lots, when the season is on."

Another large planter furnished the following statement of cost of conveyance from the plantation to the compress:

Item	Amount
Hauling to ginney	\$.50
Ginning	2.00
Bagging and ties	1.00
Freight to compress	1.25
Drayage .....	.10
Insurance .....	.15
Warehouse .....	.10
Weighing charges .....	.50
Compression .....	.50
Fees for patching .....	.25
Total	\$6.35

From a third source the following statement was obtained:

Item	Amount
Hauling to ginney	\$.75
Ginning	2.00
Bagging and ties	1.25
Freight to compress point.....	1.25
Drayage to shed .....	.15
Insurance .....	.50
Compression .....	.50
Storage .....	.50
Total	\$6.90

The charge for selling is 2 1/2 per cent and in many cases 3 per cent. Charge for commission may be safely placed at a minimum of \$1.50 per bale. The cost for conveyance to ginney and from ginney to compress point varies according to distance. For storage and insurance at the compress warehouse the minimum charge is for one month. After the first month the charge for storage is reduced to one-half the charge for the first month. A charge for patching is made only when that service is ordered by the owner of the cotton. In the first statement the items given are those actually paid by the planter. In the others the cost for freight is given as representing an average cost for that item. Deductions made on account of country damage and loss by sampling are not taken into consideration in the above statements. There is loss from sampling, and deductions are made for country damage, whether visible or not. These two items may be properly included in the cost of handling and added to the totals above given. They will average \$2 per bale. The cost for commission where paid and certain incidental charges average \$2.50 per bale, making an aggregate of \$4.50 which should be added to the totals in the three tables given above.

A comparative statement of the cost of handling cotton by the old system and by the gin-compressed system has been

made that indicates a very material difference between the cost of handling the ordinary flat bale from the farm to Liverpool and its sale in that market, and the cost of handling the gin-compressed bale, the latter being possibly one-half the former.

Artificial Moisture—Country Damage.

The indifference exhibited in the proper care and safeguarding of this great crop by all who handle it is inexplicable and unjustifiable. Beginning with the farmer, it is treated as if immune to all climatic changes and conditions and invulnerable to damage from any rough treatment that may be encountered. The farmer will deliberately place the bale on the ground, without any protection whatever, and for the avowed purpose of having the weight increased by moisture. In furtherance of this purpose the cotton is often so placed as to acquire the greatest amount of moisture in the shortest time, depressions in the ground and similar locations favorable to the end in view being preferred. Exudation under fair weather influences is almost as rapid as absorption, so that the purpose of the exposure is not fully realized, and as purchasers readily detect excessive artificial moisture and make deductions for it, the farmer is liable to sustain loss rather than secure profit from the deliberate exposure of his cotton. Moreover, it frequently happens that long exposure results in such serious damage as materially to reduce the intrinsic value of the cotton.

The loosely packed gin-box bale, whose density is 10 to 12 pounds to the cubic foot, will absorb a greater amount of moisture than the more densely packed recompressed bale, and by reason of less density moisture will evaporate more quickly in the case of the former.

Many examples might be given of damaging effects of exposure. One such example is furnished by the State of Georgia. Last year that state grew a considerable quantity of cotton on its farm, which is operated by convicts. The cotton after having been ginned and baled was allowed to remain on the farm without protection against the weather. In April last proposals were invited for the purchase of the state cotton, in response to which a number of merchants visited the farm for the purpose of making offers to purchase. In making an inspection preliminary to the purchase the cotton was damaged to an extent that made it necessary to unpack and spread it out that the visible damage might be removed by picking and that the remainder might be resuscitated by exposure to the sun and wind. Not a single bid was made for the cotton by those who were invited to purchase. Cause and Extent of Country Damage.

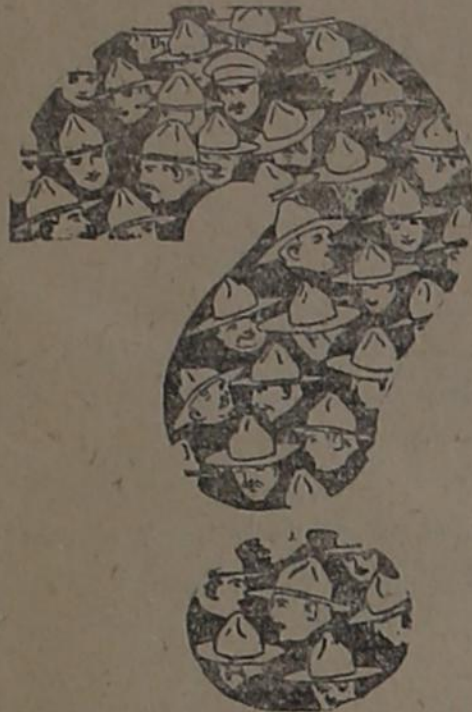
Country damage prevails to such an extent that it has become the custom to consider reclamation on that account, and in purchasing from the farmer the merchant usually deducts some points to cover that contingency. One estimate places the loss to the farmer on account of country damage at \$2 per bale. This form of damage is inseparable from carelessness in handling after the cotton is ginned. The farmer usually retains possession of the cotton after ginning for a period of one to six months, during which time it is exposed to the weather and is moved about over platforms, dragged over fields and roads, at the convenience or to meet the necessities of the owner. The bale

What Will Happen During the Coming Tragic Year?

WE ARE NOW CONFRONTED BY THE MOST EVENT-
FUL YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

The Great Question

The Real Answer



What will happen to our soldier boys in 1918? Read The Star-Telegram, the paper with complete war service.

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FORT WORTH, U. S. A.

Will reach you always first—With the Last
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EXCLUSIVE LONDON TIMES REPORTS

The daily Cable War News supplied The Star-Telegram by The Times is exclusive, authentic European information not to be found in any other paper in the Southwest.

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7 Days a Week
Regular Rate...\$7.50
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Subscription rates are higher this year, due to increased production costs forced upon publishers. White paper and mailing combined increase alone being 116 per cent.

Daily Without Sunday,
6 Days a Week
Regular Rate...\$5.50
Bargain Rate...\$4.25
You Save.....\$1.25

sent the past two weeks returned to Cherokee Saturday.

Miss Jolly Moore of Bend was here Saturday visiting Miss Davie Hubbert. Miss Moore will enter the C. J. C. next term.

Miss Ruby Edwards returned Saturday from her home at Valley Springs, where she had been the past week.

Saturday afternoon Cherokee received an unexpected rain of one-half inch or more. At least it rained enough to make the roads muddy, and rained all during the football game that evening and also misted enough that night to keep folks from coming to hear the play.

Lon Talley of Valley Springs delivered some mules here Sunday. Dewitt Lively accompanied him here.

Ulva Walker is driving Mr. Henry Pridgen's motor truck this week while Mr. Pridgen is in Austin for medical treatment.

Mr. Richard Barton and family and Mr. Earl Moore of Field Creek arrived here Sunday afternoon for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Barton. They will return Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hannah and baby, little Miss Lucille, and John Paney went to San Saba Saturday shopping.

Wiley Kuykendall, Jr., went to San Saba Thursday to be examined.

Mr. Joe Freeman of Valley Springs was here Sunday.

Mr. Joe Pridgen went to San Saba Monday.

Messrs. Bud and Warren Kuykendall are delivering hogs this Monday. Jess Holt is helping them.

Rev. Nixon of Richland Springs was here Saturday with the Richland Springs football team.

Rev. J. D. Smith preached Sunday morning and Sunday night at the Methodist church. He announced that a very special Thanksgiving program is being prepared and urges that everyone attend and hear it.

The program will be had in the college auditorium, Nov. 29.

Saturday afternoon the second football team of Richland Springs came down and played the C. J. C. second football team. Unfortunately the weather was very bad and the teams were at a disadvantage. It rained all through the game and so they decided not to play through the time. When they stopped the score was 7 to 6 in favor of Cherokee.

The play, "Uncle Rube," was rendered Saturday night, as was stated. Owing to the inclement weather, a large crowd was not present. The play was remarkably good, and we regret that the weather was so bad that all could not be present.

Dr. J. L. Jones of Brownwood was here Monday, fitting spectacles.

Friends here have received the news here that Eugene Long has joined the navy and is now going to the Great Lakes training camp. This is another splendid young man added to the navy.

HUNDREDS OF DOCTORS
PRESCRIBE IRON IN
BLAUD'S MASS FORM

Pep Systemic Pills, the New Iron Compound, Contains Bland's Mass.

Pep Systemic Pills possess the qualities of a general tonic, blood purifier and liver stimulant, all combined in one, and have a marked advantage over other tonics that are used for only one particular ailment. Being composed of Bland's Mass and reinforced by other valuable nerve, blood and alterative tonics, they quickly bring back color to the skin and change the pallid, morbid condition of the body into a robust and healthy one, without discoloring the teeth, thus eliminating one of the great drawbacks of other iron tonics.

Peps Pills have a general stimulating effect upon the liver, which is an aid to the secretions that throw off poisonous wastes of the body. These wastes, if not eliminated, usually result in various dreadful diseases.

These pills are guaranteed to increase your vitality and strength and to relieve constipation, nervousness, sallow complexion, impure blood and that tired exhausted feeling.

Try a box today and see how quickly they will tone up your system and give you renewed strength and energy. Sold by Simmons drug store in San Saba.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THESE PILLS.—Advt.

Citation by Publication.
THE STATE OF TEXAS—to the Sheriff or any Constable of San Saba County, GREETING:

You are hereby commanded that you summons M. F. Allison, who resides in San Saba County, Texas, but who is temporarily absent from the State of Texas, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof in some newspaper published in your county, to be and appear before me at a regular term of the Justice Court in and for Precinct No. One, San Saba County, Texas, to be held at my office in the town of San Saba, in the county of San Saba, A. D. 1917, to answer a cross action brought by defendant, T. J. Gunter, in a suit of Mrs. A. R. Hill, trustee, plaintiff against J. R. Young and wife, Lona Young, and T. J. Gunter, on a note, said suit numbered 1341 on the docket of said court, said Gunter alleging as follows:

Mrs. A. R. Hill, Trustee, vs. J. R. Young, et al. No. 1341. In Justice Court, Precinct No. One, San Saba County, Texas.

To the Hon. Justice of Peace, said Court:

Comes now, T. J. Gunter, one of the defendants in the above entitled and numbered cause, answering to this suit, and prays that M. F. Allison, who is a resident of San Saba County, Texas, but who is now temporarily in Harris County, Texas; and of P. M. Faver, who is a resident of said San Saba County, Texas, but who is now temporarily in Kansas City, Mo., believed to be, anyway who is now temporarily outside of the State of Texas, said Allison

& Faver, lawyers located at San Saba, Texas, be made parties defendants to this suit, and that citation issue to them as the law directs.

For cause of this action, this defendant, T. J. Gunter, would show that he signed the note sued on here-in as an accommodation surety with the defendants, J. R. Young and his wife, with the understanding and agreement, and in consideration that said defendants, Young, would further secure payment of said note by delivering and attaching as collateral to said note, one certain other promissory note for the principal sum of \$150.00, executed and delivered by one J. W. Faver to said defendants, Young, which was given by said Faver for the rent due for the improved farm place owned by said Mrs. Young for the year 1915, and that said note was so delivered, by said Young as collateral, defendants, by said Faver as alliteration, with the understanding that they were to collect same from said J. W. Faver, and apply the proceeds when collected to the payment of this note sued on. That said Faver & Allison did collect said \$150.00 note from said J. W. Faver, and did apply \$60 thereof as credit on said note sued on, but failed and neglected to apply the remaining \$90.00 principal and accrued interest as credit on said note sued on, but misapplied such proceeds, and have failed to account to said plaintiff herein, or to this defendant for such sum of money, wherefore this defendant prays the court that he have judgment over against defendants, J. R. Young and Lona Young and M. F. Allison and P. M. Faver and each of them for such sum of money as he may be adjudged to pay herein, and for costs of suit, and he will ever pray, etc.

Herein fail not, and of this writ make due return to the next regular term of the Justice Court for Precinct No. One, San Saba County, Texas, to be held on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1917.

U. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Justice of Peace, Precinct No. One, San Saba County, Texas.

Editor W. A. Smith spent the week-end in Fort Worth on business.

Victrolas and records at the Corner Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cobb of Brownwood spent a few days in this city on business last week.

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

W. V. DEAN, Agent.

Mr. L. W. Barker and Mrs. Matt Kuykendall of Cherokee spent Thursday in this city shopping.

Mrs. Lucy Nagler returned Friday from Fort Worth, where rick and Miss Beulah Kirkpat-

Mr. Chas. Coleman and Jno. Johnson of Oglesby are here for an outing, hunting and visiting their old friend, Will Ashby.

Gas Engine for Sale
If you want a 3-horse gaso-line engine the Star office can sell you one at a bargain.

Hon. P. M. Faver of Oklahoma City is here this week on business and visiting homefolks.

R. C. Ruffner of Cherokee was here Tuesday on business and left his subscription for the Star.

An Old Man's Stomach.
As we grow older and less active, less and less food is required to meet the demands of our bodies. If touch is habitually taken, the stomach will rebel. When a man reaches the advanced age of 75 or 90, you will find that he is a light eater. Be as careful as you will, however, you will occasionally eat more than you should and will feel the need of Chamberlain's Tablets to correct the disorder. These tablets do not contain pepsin, but strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Faulkner of Kingsland spent several days in San Saba last week. Mr. Faulkner is a musician and piano tuner of unusual ability and is always kept busy wherever he goes. They left Friday for Llano, where Mr. Faulkner had several appointments, but he contemplates coming back again in the near future.

Mrs. D. L. Jones of Lometa returned Friday after a pleasant visit to her son, Raymond Jones, north of town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Beulah Kirkpatrick and Mr. B. Van Stinwyck of Brownwood spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Otis Harkey.

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

FURNITURE FOR SALE
Several articles of household furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply at this office or phone 154.

NOTICE

Calico sold for 42c in 1864
Ginghams for 40c in 1864
Mattress tick for 62c in 1864
Cotton flanel for 75c in 1864
Demmins for 55c in 1864
Brown domestic 54c in 1864
10-4 Sheeting \$1.60 in 1864

The same goods sell for much less in 1917. We have not seen high prices yet.
The Dry Weather Store is in position to make very low prices for the cash. Money saved if you trade with us.

T. C. HENRY

GEO. W. BROOKS Livery Stable.

GOOD FRESH TEAMS—RING US DAY OR N GHT.
TRANSFER LINE IN CONNECTION.

WE MEET EVERY TRAIN,

Wanted, Sewing Machines.
The local Red Cross needs several sewing machines. If you have a machine that is idle and want to do your "bit," lend it to the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rye and family left last week for Plano to make their future home. We hate to see these good people leave San Saba, and the best wishes of the community follow them.

To My Friends and Customers:
Beginning next week, I will close my books and go on a cash basis, I deem this a necessary step at this time. I solicit a continuance of your patronage and assure you it has been a pleasure to serve you as a charge customer just as much as I expect it to be on a cash basis. It is not that I have not benefitted by your patronage on a charge basis, that I have decided to make the change, but I believe it will work to our mutual advantage after we have become accustomed to the change and I know I can improve the service by reducing the expense of handling accounts.

Assuring you of my very great appreciation of your past patronage and soliciting an increase in the future, I am,
Yours to command,
ELTON NOBLE.

Dr. O. M. Walters of Brady spent last week in this city.

Mrs. J. E. Odiorne of Lampasas spent Saturday in town between trains.

Miss Alice Gray of Cherokee was in town shopping Saturday.

Mr. J. E. G. Hillman of Cherokee was a business visitor in this city Saturday and made the Star a pleasant call.

Miss Augusta McNatt and little niece, Margaret Halden, spent the week-end in Algerita visiting relatives.

Jonteel Talcum.
The glorious new odor of 26 flowers. 25 cents, at the Corner Drug Store.

Mr. Al Cohen of St. Louis, nephew of Mrs. M. N. Cohen of this city, arrived here last week and has a position in the Famous Bargain store.

Mr. W. R. Hrris left Monday for Houston to visit his sister, Mrs. R. A. Stacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Burke of Cherokee were in town shopping Saturday.

S-O-M-E Goodies!
"the kind that melt in your mouth"
—light, fluffy, tender cakes, biscuits and doughnuts that just keep you hanging 'round the pantry— all made with GALUMET BAKING POWDER the safest, purest, most economical kind. Try it—drive away bake-day failures."
You save when you buy it. You save when you use it.
Galumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.
HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

THE SPEED FIEND
The Speed Fiend has the Fastest Lil' Ol' Car in the U. S. A. He Admits It Himself and is willing to Tell All about it any time. Didja never hear how he went from Here to Whazzat, 12 miles in 7 1/2 minutes, and how he Made the Whoozis hill on High? He should have his Speedometer inspected.

FRIENDSHIP VS. ADVERSITY
Friendships fail in times of adversity. Make a friend that will be a comfort when reverses come.
Start today a savings account with us, we will appreciate your account large or small.

THE FIRST STATE BANK
CHEROKEE, TEXAS
C. L. Behrns, President Arthur B. Taff, Cashier

Thrift and Little Things

Who are the men and women that become masters over great things? They are those who first of all become masters over little things.

Dollar bills and silver dimes are only little things, so little that they often trickle away in every direction and yet they have formed the solid foundation for many a comfortable income through following the slogan:

"DON'T WASTE! SAVE!"

Start a Savings Account today. We Sell Liberty Bonds.

SAN SABA NATIONAL BANK.

COTTON AND THE WAREHOUSE AND MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Senator F. C. Weinert, commissioner of Markets and Warehouses, today gave out the following statement concerning the cotton situation:

Spot cotton on the New York market has today practically reached the price of 30c, being quoted at the close of the market on yesterday at 29.95c. It, therefore, has reached the price that was predicted by me, when on August 26, I first gave out a statement, based upon the information at hand, that cotton should bring the price of 30c for this year's crop, before the close of the season, based upon the relative value of stocks on hand, prices for wool, and the demand for cotton.

This is the fourth successful year in which the Markets and Warehouse Department has advised the farmers of Texas, after studying the crop and market conditions, to hold their crops and market same gradually. The Department has been able to save to the farmers untold millions of dollars, by advising them of the probable advance in prices, of their principal money crop. During the season of 1914-15, when, on account of the declaration of cotton as a contraband of war, cotton went down to six and seven cents, the Department immediately began its efforts to find a market for the large crop of cotton then on hand; and succeeded in securing orders for 1,200,000 bales, for foreign ports, at 12c plus freight and insurance, delivered at European ports. While these orders were only partly delivered

they had a tendency to stiffen the farmers' confidence in the future market value of their product. By holding and gradually marketing the crop of cotton at that time, it reached the price of 10 3/4c in the spring of 1914. In the beginning of the season of 1915-16, cotton had again been hammered down to 9c, and the Markets and Warehouse Department issued, thru its commissioner, the warning that the demand for cotton indicated that this crop would be marketed at 15c, if same were only marketed slowly. The commissioner urged the placing of cotton in State Bonded Warehouses, where loans at 6 per cent could be obtained, through the assistance of the Federal Reserve Banks, on the receipts issued on the cotton. Thousands of bales were so stored, and the market was prevented being glutted. Before the close of the season, cotton was selling at 14c.

At the beginning of the season of 1916-17, cotton opened slightly below 14c, and the commissioner again issued the advice, based upon the best obtainable information (which information had been obtained by his own crop investigators), that cotton should not be worth less than 20c. He again was successful in getting the support of the farmers in his endeavors to have cotton bring the price that it should have brought, compared with all other commodities that were used in making cloth (wool having advanced, at that time, to over 40c per pound). The market again responded, and reached the 20c mark, at about Christmastime, 1916. Enormous amounts of cotton were

TYPEWRITERS ..
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By Linotype machinist at
the Star Office—Phone

thrown on the market during December and January, which resulted in the market being over supplied and the inevitable happened. The market broke, and the speculators seized the opportunity to force the market down, and they did not stop until 14 1/2c was reached, by spring. Then the bears became bulls, and, having bought the cotton at low prices, from the panic stricken holders of cotton, and having become the owners of the staple, they held the cotton out of the market. In less than two months, they regained the 20c price; and shortly before the close of the season of 1916-17, when cotton was very scarce, they sold their holdings as high as 27 3/4c.

The cotton season of 1917-18 was coming on, and prices were again scaled down to 19c, for no other reason than to obtain this crop at the lowest possible price, and this, in spite of the fact that it was against all the laws of supply and demand. The demand had been good at 27c, and all offerings had been readily taken. The supply promised to be the lowest, for the acreage, in a number of years; over half of the State of Texas was drouth stricken, and many counties were not making enough cotton to supply them with seed for next year's planting; yet, cotton was lowered and lowered, until on August 26, 1917, this department inaugurated the thirty-cent holding movement by giving out the information that cotton should be worth 30c per pound, based upon the relative value of wool and other products, and other information collected from reliable and unmistakable sources, thereby stopping the further decline at that time. The cotton market began its strength, as the conditions fully warranted it in so doing. Now the goal has been reached, and it again become an urgent necessity to advise the farmers to be very careful in marketing their crop from now on, - December and January having always been dangerous months for the cotton market. Yearly accounts and bills have to be settled; interest and taxes

THE SAN SABA STAR

ADVERTISING RATES
1 page, one issue\$12.00
1 page, two or more issues,
per issue\$10.00
1/2 page, one issue\$7.50
1/2 page, two or more issues,
per issue\$6.00
1/4 page, one issue\$3.75
1/4 page, two or more issues,
per issue\$3.00
All ads of less than one-fourth
page, per inch12 1/2c
All ads of less than 15 inches
one issue, per inch15c
All ads less than 15 inches,
two or more issues, per inch 12 1/2c
All local readers and reading
notices, per line, per issue 5c
Black face readers, per line,
per issue10c
All notices for entertainments
where an admission fee is charged,
inserted at regular advertising rates.
All obituary notices over ten lines will
be charged for at regular rates. The
last forms of the Star go to press at
4 o'clock Thursday evening and to get
position all ads should be in as early
as possible.

have to be paid; the Christmas season, with all of its demands, must be met. And here lies danger: That after the market has reached the 30c mark, too much cotton will be thrown on the market, and an over supply furnished, thereby tending to lower the price; and the price, once on the decline, is offering an opportunity to speculators to hammer the market down with all possible force, and create a panic amongst the farmers and owners of cotton. Therefore, the farmers are earnestly advised not to market more than 20 per cent of their cotton on hand, per month, which, in the opinion of the commissioner, will amply supply the demand of spinners and exporters, without endangering the holdings left over in the farmers' hands. If the farmer is in such urgent need of money that he must realize on more than 20 per cent of his holdings, he should store his and secure loans to ease him, at a rate of 6 per cent per annum, which, including insurance and storage, will amount to more than \$1.00 per bale, per month, based upon a \$100.00 loan on each bale of cotton, - and thereby forestall a decline in the price of cotton, that might result in a greater loss to him.

Y. W. M. S.

Some of the Baptist ladies met at the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon and organized a Young Woman's Missionary Society.

A great deal of enthusiasm was shown and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. S. W. Rimmer, president; Mrs. Harry Hopkins, vice-president; Miss Victoria Bryan, sec.; Mrs. James Greer, treas.; Miss Bertha May, organist; Miss Louise Urquhart, press reporter.

Society will meet with Mrs. Rimmer next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in a work meeting.

For Rent

The Halden homestead is for rent; furnished or unfurnished. Best of neighborhood and close in. For particulars see Richard Halden.

SOLDIERS TOBACCO FUND GROWING

The Star's "Soldiers' Tobacco Fund" is growing. If you want to add your bit to the pleasure of our boys in Europe, hand in your amounts and they will be forwarded. The following have contributed:
The San Saba Star25c
W. M. Johnson25c
Harry Arhelger25c
Jack Cravy25c
R. W. Burleson25c
John Seiders25c
Geo. Gaddy25c
W. V. Dean25c
R. O. Harris25c
S. W. Walker25c
Jim Cummins25c
E. C. Simmons25c
Oscar Gray, Cherokee\$1.00

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

With ample capital, safe management and courteous attention to your business we invite the accounts of the people of San Saba and San Saba County.

GRAND JURY REPORT

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY FOR THE NOVEMBER TERM, 1917:

To the Hon. N. T. Stubbs, Judge 33rd Judicial District:

We the Grand Jury for the November term, 1917, of your Honorable Court, respectfully submit this our report for said term. We have made careful and diligent investigation of all matters brought to our attention touching violations of the laws of our state in this county, and have endeavored to present bills of indictment in those instances where there seemed to us to be no question of the necessity of such action.

We have examined a large number of witnesses from all parts of the county and some from counties adjoining and taking everything into consideration we have found the county in a fairly healthy condition, with reference to the commission of crime; most of the matters coming before us are of a trivial nature and in this connection we urge upon the county and city officials to be vigilant in looking after these minor offenses, at all times, to the end that the District Courts and Grand Juries will not be burdened with the trouble and expense of examining into such cases, we appreciate the fact that information along this line cannot always be obtained by the local officials but the county and other minor officials can be of invaluable assistance to the Grand Juries by taking hold of all such matters and disposing of them promptly, as soon as their attention is brought to the same. We urge upon the citizenship and officers of the county to see to it that the new laws with reference to the operating and driving of automobiles and other motor vehicles along the public highways be strictly complied with especially as to tail lights, dimmers, and allowing autos to continue running when stopped on the streets and roads, while operator is out of the car. We have found that the Finance committee appointed by the Court last year was unable to complete its labors on account of insufficient funds and time allotted to it by the law and in this connection we suggest that the commissioners Court of the county supplement this fund to the extent that a thorough and efficient auditing may be gone into and completed by the incoming Finance Committee, and also that such work be given to local men, thereby being in thorough accord with the "keep our money at home and buy it made in Texas" idea.

We appreciate very much the able and patriotic charge given us by your Honor at the beginning of our labors and are pleased to report that we have found very little disposition on the part of any of our citizens, either native or foreign born, to be disloyal to our Government

and our great President in the present crisis and sincerely trust that at no time during the continuance of the great war in which we are now engaged for the cause of righteousness and humanity, will it be necessary for the courts of our county to be called upon to suppress any disloyalty among our citizens or even among the "strangers within our gates."

We have visited the jail and inspected the same together with the courthouse and find the jail kept in good condition and the courthouse efficiently cared for by the janitor and only suggest that the toilets therein be kept in a more thorough state of repair by the Commissioners Court and the jail roof repaired and the locks renewed. We especially urge upon our officers and the citizenship of the county to at all times have proper respect for the Christian Sabbath and that they see to it that no work or amusement of any character hurtful to the cause of righteousness in this county be engaged in, for righteousness and pure and undefiled religion, both in church and state, is the sheet anchor of any community and no civilization can long endure without a strict adherence to the right, at all times and under all circumstances. We appreciate the able and efficient assistance of our District Attorney and County Attorney, Judge Hammond and A. B. Wilson, and wish to thank them especially for their untiring efforts in helping us in pursuing our labors.

We have closed our deliberations for this term and now most respectfully submit our report to your Honor.

O. D. KIRKPATRICK,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Miss Virginia Bell of Bartlett to Wed December 3rd.

A wedding of more than usual interest especially to the newspaper folk of Texas and throughout the United States is that of Miss Virginia Bell of Bartlett and Mr. John Clyde Oswald of New York City, which will occur Dec. 3rd. Miss Bell is one of Texas' popular charming girls who claims a host of friends everywhere she is known, and especially has she won a large circle of admirers in San Saba on recent visits here.

Mr. Oswald who was president of the National Editorial association of the meeting in Texas three years ago, is a prominent lecturer, author and editor of New York City. These young people met at this time, and by a caprice of Cupid he returned to Texas on the date above mentioned. They will reside in New York, and a host of Texas friends will wish for them every happiness that can come to them through a long life.

Mr. G. A. Arhelger left Sunday for Dallas on business for his firm.

BEST CLUB EVER OFFERED!!

THE TEMPLE DAILY TELEGRAM, One Year, Regular Price.\$4.00

THE SAN SABA STAR, One Year, Regular Price.\$1.00

BOTH PAPERS--One Year, New Or Renewal, for \$4.00

WE REPEAT

This is the best Club ever offered. You may now secure the best STATE paper and the best LOCAL paper for the price of the Telegram alone. Subscriptions may be either new or renewal and may be sent to the same or separate addresses.

To make the club still better you may add—

American Magazine (Monthly) One Year75c

Woman's Home Companion (Monthly) One Year75c

Every Week (Weekly) One Year.75c

Regular price of American and Woman's Home Companion is \$1.50 per year. Each week costs regularly \$1.00 per year. Separate subscriptions to all five publications would cost \$9.00. In our Club the total cost is but \$6.25. No better opportunity to SAVE MONEY has ever been offered.

---Send or Bring All Subscriptions to This Office!!

LODGE DIRECTORY

San Saba Lodg



A. F. and A. M.

Regular Meeting Saturday night on or before each Full Moon.

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

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

Meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning brethren are cordially invited to meet with us.

J. N. Estep, N. G. Jno. H. Moore, R-S M. G. Estep, V. G. Jno. Seiders, P-S

GRAIN, HAY

AND ALL KINDS OF FEED

I buy Chickens, Eggs, Bees-wax and all kinds country Produce, and Furs.

C. G. BAKER

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MONEY TO LOAN

I can make loans on Farms and Ranches in San Saba County in any amount above \$2,000.00, at 7, 7 1-2, or 8 per cent. The rate depending on the size of the loan.—E. E. Fagg.

Dr. J. M. Burselon of Richland Springs was a business visitor here Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 25

A PSALM OF THANKSGIVING.

LESSON TEXT—Psalms 103. GOLDEN TEXT—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.—Ps. 103:2.

This Psalm is man's response to the goodness and mercy of God. It expresses the joy and gratitude of a forgiven sinner as he worships before God. There is too much in this Psalm for one to attempt to set it forth, so we must be content to display some of its most prominent notes.

I. Man's Entire Being Should Sing God's Praise, v. 1. The true worshipper praises God with every faculty of his being; his intellect, emotion, desires, affections all unite in praising Jehovah. The entire being responds in a song of harmonious praise. Some praise God with their voices but not with their hearts; some with their intellect but not with their affections; some with their emotions but not with their wills. That praise which involves the entire being alone is pleasing to God.

II. The Benefits Granted, vv. 2-6. The Psalmist exhorts man not to forget all God's benefits. This seems to be needed now as well as then, for most of us are better at remembering our troubles and adversities, our losses and our sorrows, than we are at remembering our mercies and blessings. It would be a good thing for some of us to keep a record of the good things of life and see that, after all, our blessings outweigh our burdens. We have more days of sunshine than of clouds, more joys than we have of sorrows, more hours when we are free from pain than we suffer with pain. If God were as forgetful of us as we are of Him, life would be hard indeed.

(1) Forgiveness of sins, v. 3. In forgiveness we are freed from the curse of sin and its blight and burdens are removed. We are not only forgiven, but we are healed of sin's disease! not only freed from the burdens of sin but of its effects, so that we do not go after the things of this world. To be saved for heaven means that we are saved from the world.

(2) Redemption, v. 4. We have been saved by Christ giving Himself as a ransom for our souls.

(3) Satisfaction, v. 5. When God redeems, He so thoroughly renews the man that the good things which he gets from God satisfy him. His blessings are so real that he finds satisfaction in God. Men and women of the world are reaching out after fleeting things. They are ever grasping after something, but are never satisfied. Not so with the redeemed soul; he finds absolute satisfaction in the things which God gives him. Worldlings may be satisfied, but God's redeemed alone are satisfied.

(4) Executing judgment in behalf of the oppressed, v. 6. He is always on the side of the oppressed. God undertakes for his own, and sooner or later He will mete out justice to all. There is a reckoning day for the world coming. Those who have done evil shall suffer loss; those who have done good shall be rewarded.

III. Attributes of God for Which He Should Be Praised, vv. 7-18. These attributes have been displayed in God's dealings with his chosen people.

(1) Merciful and gracious, v. 8. He is slow to anger and plenteous in mercy. An example of his mercy is seen in the father of the prodigal son running to meet his son and kissing him. A very little thought will make very evident how God withholds his anger and waits patiently for an opportunity to extend his mercy.

(2) He will not always "chide," vv. 8-12. When God forgives he forgives forever. Men say they forgive, but how often they "chide" and "keep anger." God has not dealt with us according to our sins, for, as the heavens are high above the earth, so great is his mercy toward them that they fear him. So really has God forgiven us that our transgressions are as far removed from us as the East is from the West, an incalculable distance.

(3) He is compassionate and tender, vv. 13-14. This reveals God's fatherly heart. He fully knows our weakness, He does not deal with us as though we were strong.—He knows how weak and fallible we are through the fall. It is consoling to know that God considers our "frame"; He knows that we are "dust."

(4) His mercy is everlasting, eternal, vv. 15-17. Man is at best transitory, but God is eternal. The one who rests his hopes in God is eternally safe. This should encourage us to lean not upon man but upon God.

(5) God is gracious to those who are in covenant relationship, v. 18. If we would enjoy these blessings revealed in God's attributes we must be God's children. His mercies are restrictive, only bestowed upon his own children.

IV. A Call to All the Universe to Praise the Lord, vv. 19-22. Since God is such a wonderful Being, He should have universal praise. His kingdom is over all; his Lordship should have recognition.

The true conquerors are often those whom the world calls the vanquished.—Max Muller.

Temple Mirror Reflections

If the churches want their members to keep in good standing spiritually, why don't they have a fund to pay for the taking down of all the heating stoves in the spring and hire some already wicked person to do it?

A man will fuss worse than an old setting hen if a swarm of mesquitos keep him awake for an hour, but he will stay up until midnight and pay two dollars to be entertained by a bevy of vaudeville artists attired in face powder and dancing shoes.

Some of us are just itching to fight, but then it is not so dangerous to scratch as to go to the front, so we just take it out in scratching.

The newspapers might economize on blank paper by cutting out the automobile section from the edition which goes to us fellows who have to hot foot it.

An exchange asks: "Is there no balm in Goliad?" We don't know whether that town has gone dry or not, you might find out by writing to Dr. Barton at Waco.

What I call inconsistent economy is for a man to keep his eyes shut to save using his spectacles and then give a manicure lady fifty cents to clean his finger nails.

Another reason why we think the banking system of this country is faulty is because you can be a direct descendant of the First Families of Virginia and still some cold-blooded cashier will turn your check down.

EPOCHS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CATTLE FEVER TICK

Discovery of Transmission of Disease by a Cattle Parasite Led to Other Great Steps in General Fight Against Human and Lower Animal Diseases.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.

—To many farmers in Southern States that have been infected by the cattle fever tick, Dec. 1 will be a day marking an epoch. For on Dec. 1, 65,520 square miles of Southern territory—the largest amount ever freed at one time—will be liberated from the Federal quarantine placed to prevent the spread of cattle fever.

But in the history of tick eradication there has been another epochal day, one that will remain epochal as long as diseases—lower animal and human—persist on earth. That was the day when the true functions of the cattle fever tick were discovered, soon after the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture undertook in 1884 the problem of combating the disease.

The discovery that ticks can carry germs of disease from one animal to another was the first instance in which the role of insect carriers of disease was ascertained. From it arose new procedures in preventative sanitation. Since then it has been learned that mosquitoes carry malaria and yellow fever; that rat fleas carry bubonic plague; and the house fly, typhoid fever.

Formerly no attention was paid to the carrier. Only treatment of the patient was considered necessary. Now mosquitoes are screened out of buildings and exterminated, rats are killed, house flies are screened, starved or swatted, and the cattle fever tick, to which perhaps the world may owe a debt because its ravages provoked the inquiry which has been of immense importance in the fight against all diseases, is destroyed by arsenic treatment and starvation.

Stating the Case.

Some people seem to think that it is in order to continually gird at the Princes of Germany as cowards. They assert that they have none of them been wounded. The Parson protests against this. Whatever the Hohenzollerns are—and the Parson could call them many hard names—they are not cowards. If the Parson's oratory serves him rightly, Prince Joachim was wounded in an early engagement. Nothing is gained in either efficiency or honor by abusing one's enemies. The thing is to hit him, and hit him hard.—The Parson, in Brownwood Bulletin. "The Parson" states the case aptly. Too many American citizens and too many American newspapers think the way to fight the enemy is to repeat every vile and slanderous tale concocted by some irresponsible press agent. Deeds, not words, will win the war. Subscribe to the Standard's Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.—Brady Standard.

To be sure, Parson is right. The bigger coward one is, the less credit it is to lick him. But lest we forget, the members of the American Congress who have just returned from the war zone report, as a truth, that the Germans, when evacuating Belgian villages left hidden bombs timed to go off nine days later. Of course, they knew that the greater part of the people who would return to these villages would be women and children. Perhaps this was done without the knowledge and consent of the brave Princes of Germany, who knows? But if they are in the least responsible for one of the numerous outrages that have been perpetrated, the name coward, with the American meaning applied, sticks. No man is brave who attacks the defenseless, no matter how valiantly he combats the strong.

500 MEASLES CASES AT BASE HOSPITAL

There are 800 patients in the base hospital at Camp Bowie and 500 of them have measles, Lieut. Col. R. E. Metcalf, divisional surgeon, said Wednesday. This makes the hospital two-thirds full. Although none of the patients so far have been afflicted with German measles, Col. Metcalf said that in case the disease develops at camp it will be called "Rubella," this being the medical term for the malady.

An order requisitioning for the government 10 per cent of the output of virtually every coal mine in the country has been issued by the fuel administration. This coal will be distributed by the government to meet emergency requirements wherever they may arise. It should not be necessary to remind the readers of the Record that the federal government is in the saddle. Our country is face to face with a crisis and profiteering is to be eliminated.—Fort Worth Record.

Out at San Angelo last week a man accidentally or rather unthoughtedly scratched the body of an automobile. He was arrested and fined \$48.50. The same day a car driven by a joy rider not only scratched the body of a man but took about a yard of skin off of his body and broke a couple of ribs. It cost the man about \$48.25 to have his skin patched and painted with iodine and his ribs adjusted. The joy rider is still joying and the only thing he is out is his time and the money necessary to buy gasoline and tires. Nice old world.

Town is quiet again since the adjournment of court.

Frizzell & Taff

Seed and Feed Oats, Seed Wheat, Cotton Seed Meal and Cake, Shorts and Bran. Will order any kind of seed wanted. Buys Cotton Seed and Pecans. Will exchange Oats, Wheat, Cotton Seed Cake for Pecans, Cotton Seed or Hides.

FRIZZELL & TAFF

North Side Square San Saba, Texas

A BAD YEAR FOR TICKS

Washing, D. C., Nov. 22.—Here are some of the reasons why December 1, 1917, will be a memorable day in the Southern States:

An area greater than ever before freed from Federal quarantine against the cattle fever tick will have been released between March and December.

A broad wedge of free territory will have been driven through the tick lines to the Gulf of Mexico.

More than half of the 728,565 square miles heavily infested in 1909 will have been pronounced clean.

Farmers will be free to ship their cattle to the great markets for competition on their own merits with other cattle, and not under the quarantine handicap which requires sale at buyers' prices for immediate slaughter.

Cattle will increase in value, weight, milk production, ap-

pearance, health, productivity and length of life.

Farmers will be able to bring to their farms better stock and thus raise the standard of their herds.

The Southern States will have taken big strides towards their position as a great cattle-raising country, to which their natural advantages entitles them.

Wants to Change His Name.

Because he feels his name is "unhandy and un-American," Benjamin Smalensky has made application in the Dallas district court to have it changed to Benjamin Small. Bet his new name is the only thing small about Ben.—Austin American.

Marriage license was granted to J. H. Green and Miss Ethel Pyburn; to Sam Byrd and Margaret Matlock.

Mrs. S. W. Walker was called to San Antonio Thursday, where she will be with her daughter, Mary Ellen, who is quite sick at the S. A. F. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Locker and daughter of Richland Springs were in San Saba Tuesday.

The Rev. W. M. Chapman from Richland Springs was in the city Tuesday.

C. T. Jones and Arthur Hill returned Tuesday from a hunting trip to South Texas.

Cottonseed.

Pure Mebane cottonseed direct from the originator.—Frizzell & Taff.

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A complete line of accessories; including Jacks, Pumps, Top Repair materials, Rear Lights for all cars and etc. We can fix your automobile. The more serious the trouble the better we like it. Don't throw away your old tires, bring them in and let us look them over. We do vulcanizing that stays and that is the only kind that pays. We can retread your old worn casing and make it run like a new one.

FEDERAL DOUBLE GABLE BASE AND MILLER GEARD TO THE ROAD TIRES.

PACKING AND MARKETING OF COTTON

(Continued from page four)

being loosely pressed and only partially covered, readily absorbs moisture and the lint, which is exposed by the lack of covering and obtrudes from sample holes, becomes discolored, stained, impregnated with dust, and suffers other damage that affects the commercial value of the bale. Much of the country damage is claimed to be sustained while the cotton remains in possession of the farmer or the merchant, and before it undergoes recompression. The damaged lint is picked from the bale and is so much loss to the owner. It sometimes happens that the country damage is so great that the covering and ties are removed, the entire bale overhauled, and the cotton repacked. Compression at the ginney and covering the bale completely with good jute or burlap would very largely reduce, perhaps entirely remove, liability to country damage.

Significant Action by Steamship Companies.

In connection with existing methods of sending American cotton to market a movement on the part of agents in this country of steamship companies engaged in carrying the product to Europe has significance. Owing to the fact that in recent cases brought to trial the ocean-carrying companies were held liable for damages to merchandise for which a clean bill of lading was given upon its reception, steamship owners instructed their agents to take necessary steps to guard their company against liability. Agents representing practically all ocean-carrying companies held a meeting at New Orleans on April 16, 1912, and after full discussion and deliberation decided that beginning September 1, 1912, the receipt of cotton at ship side "in apparent good order and condition" would be strictly interpreted and that no clean mate's receipt, or ocean bills of lading would be issued for cotton which was not delivered to the vessel entirely covered and free from all evidence of damage. This action grew from the fact that it has been customary for the companies to give clean bills of lading for merchandise received from railway companies as well as individual shippers when there was no visible evidence of damage. In suits to recover

damages instituted in this country and England it was contended by companies that they were not liable for damage that had evidently occurred before the merchandise came into their possession. In each case the claim was for country damage to cotton. It was held by the courts in both countries that having issued a clean bill of lading the companies were liable, upon assumption that the merchandise was therein accurately described. The meeting alluded to held at New Orleans was participated in by agents of all ocean lines plying between the Atlantic and Gulf ports and those of Europe. Strict adherence to this resolution would compel shippers to entirely cover cotton, otherwise the documents issued by the ocean companies would be stamped to show the actual condition of the cotton when received at side of ship.

The action of the steamship representatives is set forth in the following, to the strict adherence of which those attending the conference obligated themselves and their respective companies:

That from and after September 1, 1912, the receipt "in apparent good order and condition" will be strictly interpreted in regard to cotton or any other merchandise, and that no clean mate's receipts, master's receipts, or ocean bills of lading will be issued for cotton which is not delivered to the steamer thoroughly covered, free from evidence of damage, durably and legibly marked; that on and after September 1, 1912, railroads will be required to deliver at the office of the agent of the steamship line made a party to any through bill of lading, two (2) certified copies of same within 72 hours after date appearing on said bill of lading; the bill of lading must bear the steamship agent's contract number, under which issuance was authorized; no cargo on through bill of lading will be forwarded until after copies of bill of lading have been delivered to the steamship agent.

Outcome of Conference on Shipping Companies' Action.

Vigorous protest was made by cotton exchanges and exporters throughout the country against the action of the steamship agents, and at the instance of the New Orleans exchange a meeting was held at that city May 15 which was largely at-

tended by representatives of the several branches of the cotton industry. The sense of the meeting was expressed in the following resolutions:

That it is the sense of this meeting that cotton should be properly covered, with the ends sewed and the bale of proper density, and that we will lend our efforts towards accomplishing this end; but we consider that a bale of cotton with two uncovered sample holes does not constitute bad condition, such sample holes being absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the business, and we believe the steamship agents have shown that claims due to open sample holes have been frivolous and trifling.

That it would be impracticable and unnecessary to cover the sides of the bale, from which source the steamship agents admit there is practically no damage.

It was further decided at the New Orleans meeting that a conference of all parties interested in the handling of cotton should be called to meet at New York July 15. In compliance with this call upward of 100 delegates met at New York on the date stated representatives being present from cotton exchanges, shippers, steamship and railroad companies, bankers and insurance companies. After discussion of the differences, a committee was appointed, which reported the following as a compromise:

It is mutually understood and agreed that the description of the condition of the cotton does not relate to insufficiency of or to the torn condition of the covering, nor to any damage resulting therefrom, and that no carrier shall be responsible for any damage of such nature, nor for any damage not caused by its negligence.

This agreement, reported by the committee, was given unanimous approval by the conference, and following September 1 the above paragraph will be added to bills of lading of railroad and steamship companies. Testimony of a Producer.

Mr. G. R. Hightower of Jackson, Miss., a large producer of cotton, in a discussion of baling and handling American cotton at the meeting of the International Congress of Master Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association held at Barcelona, Spain, in May 1911, thus described the manner of handling cotton in the United States while in transit from gin to mill. The description applies particularly to the product of small growers.

It is found by the buyer at the market place of the small town on the grower's wagon. The covering is there cut by the small merchant or local buyer and a sample drawn, and the bale is then thrown on the ground and weighed. From this moment it is abused, reweighed, resampled, weights padded and grafted on in every conceivable manner, until it reaches the mill. The ground is usually wet and the bale absorbs moisture, and after remaining on the ground a few days exposed to the weather, the first buyer will probably

have accumulated enough cotton to attract a larger buyer, who collects larger lots, and sells to a buyer higher up or to an exporter. Many times it passes through a dozen hands before reaching the exporter, and each time a new sample is drawn. After being bought by a larger buyer or exporter it is ordered to be shipped to the large compress, and oftentimes lies on an open platform for weeks before being shipped from point of origin. This delay and exposure is particularly common during the rush of the season when the railroads are crowded. On arrival at the compress it is more apt to find a place on an open platform than under a shed. The average period of exposure after the bale is sold by the grower is about six weeks, and it is during this time that 85 per cent of the country damage occurs. The great trouble lies in the fact that the dozen of small buyers who handle cotton have no facilities for taking care of it, and the exporter is not prepared to protect it, hence it has a perilous journey after passing out of the growers' hands and before reaching the mill.

Lack of Warehouse Facilities.

The farmer is not singular in this respect. The merchant is equally careless and indifferent, but his action is in the main attributable to inadequate facilities to protect rather than a desire artificially to increase the weight by questionable processes. The fact that there is great deficiency in facilities for proper storage and that it has long been the custom to see cotton flanking the highways and massed at convenient points for long periods, exposed to the weather and offering temptation and opportunity for pilfering, has been instrumental in creating a feeling of indiffer-

ence and in contributing to the belief that long exposure does not damage cotton. Therefore merchants look with complacency upon cotton without shelter, and when questioned will reply that rain and dampness add a certain degree of moisture which sunshine and wind cause to evaporate and leave the cotton without appreciable damage. Lack of proper storage and systematic warehouseing, like insufficient and inadequate covering for the bale, is a natural result of the perpetuation of the antiquated system of handling cotton. The adverse conditions are primarily attributable to the absence of system and lack of organization in this enormous industry. It has grown without nurture and aid that come and abide with organization. The world's necessities have applied the propelling force, and this would undoubtedly have been much greater, more efficient, and more valuable with organization as an auxiliary.

Mr. Harve Jordan, of Atlanta, Ga., a cotton planter and otherwise interested in the industry, in describing the lack of warehouses and the consequent loss and damage, said:

"The absence of adequate warehouses and shedding facilities at interior points and at our ports is responsible in a great measure for the badly damaged condition of lint when finally delivered to the mills for consumption. There is not a single cotton-growing country in the Southern States which has ample or first-class warehouse facilities for the storage of the crop until ready for sale and shipment. There is not a single compress plant in the South with adequate shedded platforms to protect the bales from the damaging effects of the weather during the periods

of congestion at such places as such plants in the fall and winter months. There is not a single cotton port in the South where cotton can be properly stored and kept from the damaging influences of rain, sunshine and wind until it is loaded on the vessel. The majority of farmers who hold all or a portion of their cotton crop on their farms until ready for market leave the bales lying around on the ground, part of the time in the mud, without shelter and practically without any care whatever. In most of the interior markets the limited warehouse space is soon filled, and the balance of the crop, when delivered at such point, is stored on the streets or sidewalks or thrown on vacant lots, there to lie in the snow, sleet, rain, and mud until sold and routed to the big compresses for recompression, when it goes through the same kind of neglect, and then on to the ports for a continuance of such treatment.

[Next week will be given the first half of the second installment, "A Proposed System."]

Mrs. P. O. Stuchell Tells How She Cured Her Son of a Cold.

"When my son Ellis was sick with a cold last winter I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It helped him at once and quickly broke up his cold," writes Mrs. P. O. Stuchell, Homer City, Pa. This remedy has been in use for many years. Its good qualities have been fully proven by many thousands of people. It is pleasant and safe to take.

Miss Francis Brazil spent Sunday at the Bend with her sister Miss Myrtle.

J. B. Graham of Richland Springs was a caller at the Star office Monday.

Mr. G. R. Armentrout of Holt was in town Monday and made the Star a pleasant call.

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Less Price.

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