

THE WEINER COMPANY

THE SAN SABA STAR

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

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

W. D. COWAN, Proprietor

SAN SABA, SAN SABA, COUNTY, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 29, 1917—8 pages

VOL. 17—NO. 51

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Local Selection Board received last Monday, the 26th, a circular letter on the subject: "The Selective Service System—Its Aims—Its Accomplishments—Its Future." It is from the pen of Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, United States Army, and is reprinted in full below. General Crowder, in a clear, concise, convincing manner, is telling just what the system is over which he has general supervision, and the Star commends his statement of conditions to every one for its simplicity, honesty, and candor and as a communication that reflects the aims and accomplishments of the Government in the Selective Service System and the admirable consideration and fairness to all concerned upon the part of the Government in the carrying out of such system. The letter should have a compelling appeal to one's patriotism and to one's desire to cooperate fully with his Government in the successful administration of the Selective Service Law or it should have no appeal whatsoever. But the Star, knowing its circle of readers as it does and their patriotism and loyalty, is confident that the letter given below will arouse them to a full realization of what is required at their hands before the Draft Act, to use the expression of President Wilson, can be carried out "with even and considerate justice to all."

TO THE LOCAL AND THE DISTRICT BOARDS:

Last July we were confronted with the necessity of placing 687,000 recruits in mobilization camps just as fast as the factories of the country could furnish uniforms and arms and the building enterprises of the nation could erect the 16 great cantonments to receive them. The time limit was clearly defined. The necessity was pressing. We were committed to the principal of selection, the field of selection comprised nearly 10,000,000 men. Unquestionably, of these 10,000,000 men there were some particular 687,000 of them whose taking would least interfere with the industrial and economic life of the nation. But, in the very nature of things they could only have been searched out by examining the whole 10,000,000.

There were two ways to do this. One was to make a graduated classification of men placing in the first class those who, of the whole 10,000,000 could best be spared, in the second class those who could next be spared, and so forth through all the classes. Another way was to make only two classes, but to so liberalize exemptions from the first class as to make it comprise only about 687,000 men. Both methods required more time than we had at our disposal, for we were warned that at about this time of the year the camps would be ready to receive, arm, and equip the first draft. It was very apparent that under no new and untried system could 10,000,000 men be examined in such a short time. In this state of affairs there was but one thing to do and that thing we did. We established rules for exemption restrictive enough to permit us to produce 687,000 selectives in 10 weeks' time and yet liberal enough to protect industries, farms, governmental organizations, and families from any very great hardship.

Moving breathlessly, supported by the governors of the States and by the members of our selection boards with a patriotism, devotion, and unselfish zeal that remains an inspiration to the Nation, we have accomplished our purpose within the time limits at our disposal. We are in this war to attain victory. We have taken one great step, but it is only one step. As our military need for men grows so will our industrial need for labor grow. We have hacked the first increment of our armies out with a broadax because there was time for no greater refinement. We must pare future increments away with greater discrimination. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion and we must meet Prussian efficiency with a greater American effectiveness. We must consider the circumstances of all registrants. We must arrange them in the order in which they can be taken with the

least disturbance and thus place behind our battle lines sources of recruitment that will furnish men as they are needed. This means a segregation of registrants in classes arranged in the order of their availability for military service.

Scientifically the greater number of classes the less would be the disturbance to our economic life. Practically and after an exhaustive study of our experience, we find that the circumstances of registrants cause them to fall quite naturally into five classes.

By the great drawing in Washington the order of availability for all men whose circumstances were equal was determined. We shall not disturb this order unless some great need of the Nation requires it. We shall make four classes of temporary and contingent discharges, but within each class (including the class of those immediately available) men shall stand in the order determined by the drawing.

The unit for classification is the jurisdiction of a local board. The first class in any jurisdiction will meet all calls until it is exhausted, whereupon the second class becomes available.

You have before you a sheet showing the classification that must be accomplished. Without permitting yourselves, for the moment, to be appalled by the magnitude of the task, I ask you to suppose that the 10,000,000 registrants in the United States have been segregated into these five classes. In Class I we shall then have, in every community, immediately available for military service single men and a few married men whose removal will not disturb the reasonably adequate support of their dependents. In the industrial and agricultural aspect, we shall have segregated into this class, men who have not especially fitted themselves for industrial or agricultural pursuits so that our only incursion into the labor supply will affect but a small percentage of unskilled labor.

In Class II we find men who can be taken without disturbing the support of any dependent and, as I shall presently show you, if the necessity of drawing on Class II arises, we must demand even from agriculture and industry an adjustment to replace a small percentage of skilled labor affected by the draft—men who, while occupying no pivotal or important position, can serve industry or agriculture better than unskilled men.

Should the pinch of military necessity increase beyond Class II, it would mean that the Nation would have to begin to commit itself to hardship and to an adjustment in agriculture and industry to meet the paramount necessity. We take in Class III a very small class of persons upon whom others are dependent for support, but we do not break up the closest and most sacred of the family relationships. We also invade the field of agriculture and industry to the extent of taking, in the small percentage affected, men who have specialized themselves or who occupy rather pivotal positions.

In Class IV we find the men whom we shall take as a last resort. Before that class is reached it is perfectly safe to say that by the addition of other classes as to age, say those who have attained 21 since registration day and perhaps adding the classes of 18 and 19 and 20 years old men we shall have included all two or three million men in our available list, and thus have saved Class IV.

Class V comprises the field of absolute exemptions.

There is one thought that I must impress to eradicate an erroneous view that may be taken of this classification: We are dealing in the field of labor supply. Presuming that the labor supply of industry and agriculture comprises men between the ages of 18 and 50, and assuming, for the purpose of this exposition, that there are 1,000,000 men of each of these ages, we are dealing with thirty-two classes, appurtenant to agriculture and to the various industries. The draft affects ten thirty-seconds of this supply or only about 31 per cent. Therefore, turning to Class II, when we find skilled farm labor listed there, it does not mean that when Class II is exhausted all skilled farm laborers will have been taken. From these figures, it would seem to mean that 81 per cent of all skilled farm laborer will have been taken. But even this figure is misleading. Without the definite statistics that the present draft will eventually afford I can say, I think, that within this class of skilled laborers at least 62 per cent of those liable to draft will be found in classes more deferred than class II by reason of dependents, alienage, and the like. The result is that when we have exhausted Class II, we shall have taken only 12 per cent of the skilled labor appurtenant to agriculture. The same figures apply to other industries.

To raise an Army composed of hundreds of thousands of men requires an inroad into the man power of the Nation. We are committed to this war and we ought to fight it in the most effective fashion possible to us. The necessity of raising an army is paramount. The decrease in labor supply must be adjusted in some way other than by shutting off of recruitment. That it can be adjusted there is no question. We see what England has done, what France has done, and most of all what Germany has done. The problem is not to maintain the labor

supply of agriculture and of every industry without effort to make the withdrawal of men in the most scientific manner possible. I think we have done that, and that what is offered here is the basis for a fine balance between our two necessities. I feel that we can go no further. There are those who say that we must win this war in the economic field, with an inference that the raising of an Army is a side issue. I say to you that with any greater inroads into the field of recruitment of our Army, we shall be sending inferior men to the field. That, if this Nation is not competent to make the slight adjustment necessary to compensate for this scientific selection, then it is not competent to enter this war. A vast production in our farms and factories is necessary. It is necessary in order to support military operations on the field of battle. But certainly no man can urge in this day of trial and sacrifice that this Nation should deliberately neglect to make itself effective in the field of military operation on the plea that our greatest contribution to the cause of humanity is in attaining an economic supremacy. To do so would be to relegate the United States to the role of suttler of the fighting nations. We shall, of course, increase our production. We shall become more and more effective as a Nation and we shall supply our new armies and do all that can be expected of us to supply the armies of our allies. But we shall not, under that guise, confine our participation in this war to the baking of bread and hence in the field of the swords of other their prize war will be won militarily. The devoted field of France, which it will be won by the able to place behind the prevailing ounce of 1917, the blow that shatters the line and extinguishes the blow of man's right issued the insidious stroke of the trader.

Our Selection Board is a great thing for this country. They must do a great task accomplished in the tenth importance which remains before great work there is a national system, of three months such as like Aladdin's lamp. There are needed local and district assistants to close of the over twice as many engaged a greater than is contained in on division of soldiers. They have been trained and familiar with the have become an essential specialized and important war organization of this Selective Service System sential to that organization Army which it produces, ance between the military industrial need of the nation as a source of supply to a shield of protection to the other, it cannot be replaced. Any break in its ranks would be an act of even greater harm to the Nation than accrues when a soldier abandons his regiment or a sailor his ship. It would be as inexcusable to dismiss, disrupt, or replace this organization as to attempt to replace or dismiss a division on the field of France. Most of you are without the military age yet you may canvas the field of all that you could have done to serve your country outside of the fighting forces and you will find no more valuable thing than what you are doing.

The examination of the first 2,500,000 registrants has taken you from your occupations and the winning of your daily bread. No one knows better than I the burdens you have borne under our new and necessarily crude system.

As we built and bolstered during the early organizational period I would shudder whenever necessity demanded that I send out to overburdened boards new rulings, amendments, orders, and yet it became clearer and clearer that we must retain the services of all for this new and greater task.

The conclusion was overwhelming. The whole system must be revised in the light of our experience. The burdens must be made bearable—the lives of members of Selection Boards livable. I called some members of boards from various parts of the country to Washington and went carefully over the situation. We evolved a new plan for the process of selection.

This brings me to the most pleasurable part of the message I have for you. With all the urgency of your country's call upon you, I feel that if I could not come here with a promise of your deliverance from overwhelming demands we have made upon you, I should hesitate to ask you to continue, but I think I can demonstrate in a few words that we have removed the burden that you have hitherto borne.

In the new plan 182 forms which served to bewilder both you and the registrants and to increase your work have been abolished. Their place has been taken by 19 which you will be called upon to use. Even this statement gives you an idea of the reduction of clerical labor that has been accomplished. By the use of registrants there is a single form, a Questionnaire, and the registrant is called upon to ar-

range of questions that searches his entire industrial, economic, and family relation. Each set of questions is intergrated with the claim of classification to which it pertains. On the face of the Questionnaire is a summary of its contents that almost compels the conclusion to be drawn from it.

The scope of your labor will be reduced to a decision of facts which will be presented for your consideration without a great searching of papers and sifting of obscure and unsatisfactory affidavits. The Questionnaire practically classifies itself. In my opinion your task was rendered burdensome and exhausting by a vast necessity for doing purely mechanical and clerical work. We have obviated this. The burdensome clerical part of your task is absolutely removed from your shoulders.

The new method of making physical examinations is another labor saver. Only those persons immediately needed, Classified in Class I, are to be physically examined now. Others are to be physically examined only when the classes preceding the one in which they have been placed is exhausted. There is no double physical examination before the Local Board. If the examining physician rejects the registrant, or, if the registrant is not satisfied, or, if the examining physician is in doubt, the registrant is to be sent before a medical advisory board reasonably convenient to each local board and composed of about seven specialists who will conduct an exhaustive reexamination, of the results of which there need be little doubt. There is also to be established in each locality, a Legal Advisory Board comprising practically all the lawyers in the community, and this society is to furnish without compensation all information and advice that registrants may require. Local Boards should refer all requests for information and for assistance in preparing Questionnaires to these associations. This, I hope, will relieve one of the most tedious functions of the members of the boards.

I have considered a considerable number of members of Selection Boards who are in the preparation of these regulations. It is the estimate of them that the present regulations reduce the work of men and women by 70 per cent. In the new system, it is hoped that 25 per cent of the important work of the boards will be done by such an organization as the Selective Service Administration, which it is hoped will be a good thing for the soldiers of the Army who are now being sent to the front and to the Nation.

This part of the system and this part of it were disturbed now it is not too much to say that that system would be shattered so effectively that it would take weeks, if not months, to repair the damage. That, I think, is too clear to require further exposition. But there is a further thought that has not yet been emphasized. We, as a Nation, have learned much in the last few months. We have, in the words of the President, "drawn close in one compact front against a common foe" and we have found ourselves. We have learned the sacrifice that must be made to make our Nation safe from aggression. The duty of citizenship has taken on a new light for all of us and there has been no hesitation among our people in performing that duty. Whether Germany has taught us or whether we have learned it ourselves, we know one thing so clearly and so well that we will never again have doubt of it. The volunteer method of raising an army for war is gone. It will never return. The principle of selection has been tried and proven by our people. I am led to believe that they approve it with substantial unanimity. If it is good for this time of peril, it is good for all future emergencies. The wonder is that a people so devoted to business efficiency should have hesitated to adopt it. It is of the essence of democracy and national effectiveness. The present method for its expression integrates with our political system so smoothly and so well to our dual form of State and National control that it would be calamitous to have it impaired. The principle of selection is established. The system for selection improved as we can improve it must become and remain a permanent part of our governmental system for war. It is a link which binds closer our Union of States and our resulting general Government. It is for this reason that I say that we are standing not at the portals of a past but rather at the threshold of a future.

E. H. CROWDER.

CITY MAIL DELIVERY A POSSIBILITY

Postmaster Whit Longley informs us that with the proper effort San Saba can secure free mail delivery in the corporate limits. This is a new ruling of the postoffice department and is known as village delivery. All that is required for towns securing this service is to have the street names posted at each corner and the houses numbered. This cost will be nominal, the city can post the names of the streets and the individuals can put the numbers on their homes. The city council should and no doubt will take the initiative in this matter and our little city will be putting on metropolitan airs before long and display a civic spirit that will attract the attention of strangers within our gates.

FEED ARRIVING IN DROUTH-STRIKEN WEST

San Angelo, Nov. 23.—Hay, cottonseed cake and other feed for livestock has begun to arrive in considerable quantities in drouth-stricken sections of West Texas. Shipments reaching this city over two railroads are averaging from six to a dozen cars per day. Most of the cottonseed cake is being bought through local milling houses or from operators in nearby cities. The cattlemen have found that they can buy cake for \$57.70 per ton, delivered here. A price ranging around \$53 at the mills is being asked for cottonseed cake which the government ordered commandeered at Port Arthur and Galveston.

Stock cars which were scarce in this section for many weeks are now becoming more numerous and the situation in general, resulting from the drouth, is becoming more favorable daily.

Drouth Fought to Compromise.

Such a drouth as West Texas had the last two years is not to be denied by anyone. But that it can be prevented from becoming disastrous is shown by a well vouched story that has come to The News from Concho county. It is not as circumstantial as could be wished, but what there is of it may be accepted as an unadorned recital of facts.

It has to do with a Bohemian farmer's battle with a drouth, that is safely called unprecedented in its duration and intensity, since in fourteen months only four inches of rain have fallen. This Bohemian farms 200 acres. Half of this he planted to cotton and half to milo maize. Of milo maize he harvested a little less than fifty tons and of cotton twelve bales. Of course, these are small crops; but, at the prevailing prices, his cotton crop alone will more than pay the last installment that he owes on his farm. But the point of the story is that three neighbors, tenant farmers, working 600 acres separated from his farm only by a thirty-foot lane, harvested literally nothing. They, too, planted milo maize and cotton, but they harvested neither a bushel of milo maize nor so much as a lock of cotton.

Of course the difference in the results cannot be attributed

to the difference of season. The little rain that fell on the Bohemian's farm fell in equal measure on the farms of his three neighbors. Their maize and cotton, like his, came up, as if to challenge equally the courage and energy of all four. But there the parallel ends. The Bohemian kept his plow going without cessation. His three neighbors rested after the first plowing. They got no chance to use it again. Their maize and cotton shriveled and died, whereas those of the Bohemian found in the very little moisture that the soil contained nevertheless enough to sustain life. The News could not add, without departing from the text of the story as it has received it, that the Bohemian employed his three neighbors to help him gather his maize and cotton, but the imagination is under strong temptation to put that climax to it. Certainly he had maize and cotton to gather, whereas all that they had was time to help him in gathering it by reason of their failure to conserve the little moisture which he and they alike got.

Among other things, the story seems to suggest that even the most enthusiastic of dry farming propagandists do not exaggerate the possibilities of the intensive method of cultivation.—Galveston Daily News.

Messrs. D. T. Cowart and Tom and Chas. Cowart, father and brothers of Sheriff Cowart and his niece Miss Henry Locker, and Mr. O. H. Hall of San Saba were here Tuesday to attend the burial of Sheriff Cowart's little son. They left for their home Wednesday.—Robert Lee Observer.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brown are breaking up housekeeping. Mr. Brown will spend the winter in Oklahoma to look after his cattle, and Mrs. Brown and children will live with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hart.

Hugh Henry arrived Saturday from Camp Logan, to visit his parents Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Henry. He left Tuesday to join his company which may be ordered abroad immediately.

Clayton Walters who has been in the officers training camp was assigned the position as second lieutenant and Clay Kuykendall that of first lieutenant.

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**THE SAN SABA STAR**

**ADVERTISING RATES**

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

Mrs. Roger Halden and her daughter, Genevieve, will spend Thanksgiving day in Brownwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Martin are in San Angelo, the guests of relatives.

Miss Amy Campbell is spending Thanksgiving in Temple with homefolks.

Miss Gladys Morris left Wednesday for Camp Travis to visit her brother, Bob.

W. C. Biggs left Wednesday for Houston to visit his son, John, at Camp Bowie.

Wm. Scott left yesterday evening for Houston to attend a meeting of the directors of the Farmers Union Warehouse company of which he is vice-president. This is where we are supposed to stop.

**Bakery Announcement.**  
 I wish to announce that after Dec. 1, I will do business on a strictly cash basis only. I thank everyone who has favored me in the past with their business and I will try to please every one. Am taking orders for Christmas Fruit Cake now; better order one for your soldier boy friend.  
 Respectfully,  
 N. L. SCHNABEL,  
 Cooper Baking Company.

**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

More Goods, Better Quality, Less Price.

**The Famous Bargain Store**

¶ A demonstration of what CASH BUYING and CASH SELLING SAVES to the purchaser at the FAMOUS BARGAIN STORE. Don't imagine for a moment that these LOW PRICES means a shaving of quality, because the quality of the merchandise sold here is only of the best and the styles that are required by the best dressers.

**SHOES**

¶ All over Dark Gray, Dark Brown Kid Boots, Dark Gray and Field Mouse Kid with cloth tops to match, Louis XV heels, Koko Brown Russian Calf low heel Walking Boots, extra values.

**The Famous Bargain Store**

**SOLDIERS' CHEER CLUB ORGANIZED IN SCHOOL**

During the current school year State Superintendent W. F. Doughty has received many interesting letters that have a background in the war situation. One of the most interesting is one written by Miss Hilda Janas, aged 14, a member of the Soldiers' Cheer club in the school of Twin Sisters, Blanco county, which reads as follows: "Our school, under our teacher, W. T. Buckner, has organized the Soldiers' Cheer club. Every pupil in our school is a member of the club and pays a monthly fee of at least 5 cents to pay expenses. The object of this club is to bring good cheer and news to the boys that are in the training camps and in France, fighting for our beloved country and flag. We are all German descent and proud of it, but we are equally as proud of our country, the good U. S. A., and the red, white and blue.

"We have pledged ourselves to write at least one letter to every body in the army from our community. The letters of parents and kinfolks usually remind the boy of something very dear to him at home; consequently they get homesick. We are trying to counterbalance this effect. Do you approve our plan?"

Superintendent Doughty replied to the letter written by Miss Janas, as follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your very kind favor of the 19th instant, in which you tell me of the work of the Soldiers' Cheer club is doing under the direction of your teacher, W. T. Buckner. I have read your letter with unusual interest. So well pleased am I with the plan of work adopted by the Soldiers' Cheer club that I am commending it to other schools of the state in hope that they will make use of it. Our soldiers have gone to the front in a foreign land to offer themselves a living sacrifice, if necessary, to make secure to ourselves and our foreign friends the blessings of a democratic form of government. When they have learned that their younger brothers and sisters in the schools of this state are not forgetting them, in the hour of great peril, I know it will be a great encouragement to them to fight with increased courage and determination to win the victory, as it must be done, for the sake of humanity.

later in the year I would like to hear from you again to learn more of the success of your Soldiers' Cheer club."

**Producing and Saving Will Win the War.**

The United States has money. It has wealth of all kinds. It has made no extraordinary issue of money since the beginning of the war. The Imperial Bank of Russia is beginning the war by issuing more than six billion dollars of currency notes, yet Russian currency is impaired and Russian money is worth about 20 cents. Many people here are going to get a printing press necessary to carry on the Saturday Evening Post. "Money delusion," says a man who has a printing press. "When you buy a bond you have promised to help the government. When you pay the loan you have fulfilled the promise. What the government really needs of you is not merely money. It can make that with a printing press. It needs that you shall produce and save. Printing presses cannot do that."

A comparison of the amount of business of the world transacted with the total actual money of the world, will show that it is credit rather than money that makes things move. This is true in times of war as well as in those of peace. It is having and maintaining credit that counts.

To make this possible comes the question of producing and saving just as the government is now insisting upon the people doing. It was at first hard to convince the people that they were saving when they made a purchase of liberty bonds. They were not only saving, but they were investing.

The two liberty bonds already floated took in large sums, nothing less than \$50. People learned to save money and buy a liberty bond. Millions of people could not save or raise \$50 within that time. Now these are all to have an opportunity of saving any sum in multiples of 25 cents at a time. Stamps will be sold at post-offices at 25 cents each. When sixteen have been secured these may be exchanged for a real interest bearing government bond. Nothing has yet been undertaken that will lead them towards teaching

ple to save than will this.

Increasing production has become a religion with them, and the savings and loan commission and what credit this nation possesses. The war means production by the American people. Production and saving is the key to it.—Austin

Subscription to the San Saba Star \$1.00 per year.

**WHAT 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.

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 P. M. Faver, 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, on the 26th day of November, 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 at 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 herein 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 to said Faver & Allison, defendants, by said Young as collateral, 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, Pre. No. One, San Saba County, Texas.

**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**  
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 San Saba, Texas  
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**JOHN SEIDERS**  
 Real Estate, Investment, Loans  
 San Saba, Texas

**W. H. ADKINS**  
 Lawyer  
 Notary Public  
 Lampasas - - - Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sloan and family left Wednesday in their car for San Antonio on a pleasure trip.

Miss Mary Chamberlain left Wednesday for Cherokee to spend the week-end with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Duval of Big Springs will be the guests of Mrs. Piety Biggs Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Winkel and Miss Bess Wilton are spending Thanksgiving with their parents at Richland Springs.

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

**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.

**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.

**Reasons!**

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

Take **CARDUI**

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

An old maid has a right to be a Suff. But a married woman knows she has the deciding vote in her home.

Mrs. H. H. Taylor and daughter, Miss Daisy, left Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving day with relatives at Brownwood.



THE SAN SABA STAR  
NOVEMBER 29, 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

The List of legal advisory boards for Texas nominated by Governor Hobby and appointed by President Wilson has been made public. The legal advisory board for this county is E. L. Rector, N. C. Walker and J. H. Baker.

John R. Lunsford, one of the ablest editorial writers and newspaper men generally in the state is now connected with the Ferguson Forum. With the "pep" that Gov. Ferguson will put into his editorials and John Lunsford's general knowledge of the newspaper game, the Star expects to see the Forum take front rank in Texas journalism and be a power in moulding public opinion in Texas.

Bob Gresham's Word of Condolence.

The saloons will close their doors in Falls county on December the twelfth, just twelve days after they have been closed in Waco. This will be the first Christmas that the old timers in either of the counties can remember that they ever went by a Christmas without having a little eggnog. It will go a little hard with you for awhile, but after that you'll just have to look it up and take one by yourself in some dark place, that you may have some left to take another one some other time.—Temple Mirror.

Hymeneal.

Cards are out with the announcement of the approaching marriage of Mr. John Clyde Oswald, editor and publisher of the American Printer, New York, to Miss Virginia Bell of Bartlett, Texas. This happy event is to occur at the First Presbyterian church, Bartlett, Dec. 3. Mr. Oswald was formerly president of the National Editorial Association and met Miss Bell at Houston when the N. E. A. convention was held in that city in 1913. He is certainly to be congratulated. Miss Virginia Bell, who is well known to State Press, is one of the prettiest young women and the finest character in this state, where good looks and fine characters are so plentiful. It is too bad that she must make her home out of Texas, but it is a consolation to her friends to know that she has chosen a husband of sterling worth and high standing in the editorial profession.—Joe Taylor in State Press.

Since the National Editorial meeting held in the state wonderful changes have taken place. Miss Maid J. Allen of that city has married, here comes the announcement that another pretty maid is to wed, she is one of the prettiest in the state; Frank Cates has been sent to Austin to try to make laws? Herbert Cates has lost his girl, the streets have been paved, they have had a crop failure, they had a dutchman to vote a prohibition ticket and for its planks in the legislature, they have had very little rain, they are praying for moisture now on the grain crops to be made, they have one-half of the town dry, and now comes a man from far away New York and picks one of Bartlett's fairest flowers.—Temple Mirror.

CO-OPERATION

A few weeks ago the cattlemen of the state seeing the disaster confronting them by the shortage of feed for their cattle the coming winter, registered a protest with the authorities at Washington and Dr. Chas. McCarthy, representing Hon. Herbert Hoover, was sent to Houston to confer with the cattlemen and cottonseed crushers. As a result of this meeting all meal and hulls awaiting export at Gulf ports was ordered re-shipped to the interior, and as a result about 400 tons per day is being shipped to interior points to feed starving cattle. This radical change was caused by co-operation among the cattlemen of the state.

Senator F. C. Weinert, commissioner of Markets and warehouses of Texas, attended the Houston meeting and knowing the distress prevailing among farmers of the state, induced Dr. McCarthy and Mr. Peden, food administrators for Texas, to have a meeting at Austin with Governor Hobby and devise ways and means to relieve the farmers of the drouth stricken sections. The meeting at Austin was held at the earnest solicitation of Senator Weinert.

The following telegram signed by Gov. Hobby, Dr. McCarthy, Mr. Peden, Senator Weinert and many others was sent to President Wilson:

"President Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.: On Thursday a great meeting of cattlemen and seed crushers and State officials was held at Houston to consider ways and means for helping the cattle industry in this National and international calamity involved by the drouth which is afflicting 150 out of 250 counties of Texas, an area of about the size of Germany. Two million head of live stock are involved besides an estimated money loss on grain and forage already sustained of \$2,000,000 and more than that already sustained on live stock and cotton. Farmers in large numbers are abandoning this region in despair and unless quick help comes a large portion of this region will be depopulated. For months the Federal Department of Agriculture has been taking large numbers of cattle out of this territory but now they are in great part too weak to be moved. This appalling National disaster at a time when food is so sorely needed to win the war can be testified to by all State officials, the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Cattle Raisers' Association, the Farmers' Association and the United States Food Administration. It cannot be exaggerated.

"We, the undersigned, called together this day by Governor Hobby respectfully ask you to take immediate action. At least \$50,000,000 are needed at once as a war measure to save the situation, to help the farmers remain on the land, to provide food, feed, seed, labor and credit. We respectfully suggest that this be made a revolving fund for crop and livestock mortgage loans and be carefully safeguarded and administered by a special committee appointed by you with the aid of State and county administrative officials. We greatly regret as citizens the necessity of calling for National assistance at this time but feel that it is a patriotic duty which as men we cannot shirk.

"We respectfully submit that you are justified in making this emergency appropriation as it is truly a war measure as any other which can be taken by the government. We do not have to point out to you that food is munitions and that the government would not hesitate to use any reasonable means to save this amount of munitions. We submit that the time for extended investigation has gone by. The conditions are fully known and quick action is now needed to save the situation. We respectfully submit if this request is not heeded greater calamities will surely result and incalculable costs and discouragement to production.

Senator Weinert carefully prepared and introduced the following resolution which was personally endorsed and commended by Dr. McCarthy and unanimously passed by the meeting:

"Whereas, the drouth condition prevailing in more than 150 counties in Texas embracing practically all of West Texas, South and North and a large part of Central Texas, has existed for a period of a year or more, thereby preventing the farmers from raising food for humanity and feedstuff for their livestock, for the winter, and rendering the pastures of Texas wholly barren; and,

"Whereas, many hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile land has been and will have to be abandoned, on account of no feedstuff for the work stock of the farmers, and for want of adequate credit and labor; and,

"Whereas, there are more than several million head of live stock in the drouth stricken area, now without feed and without pasturage for

the winter; and,  
"Whereas, to prevent the calamity it has become necessary that the farmers and stock raisers of those sections of the State have immediate relief; therefore, be it resolved:

"1. That it is the sense of this committee that the Federal Government take immediate steps, through its Food Administrator, Hon. Herbert Hoover, or otherwise, to relieve the conditions existing in this State at this time, and that the Federal Government be requested to commandeer all feedstuff now in the hands of syndicates, speculators, and large holders of hay, grain and other feedstuffs, and to place a maximum, equitable price on same, which will enable our farmers to produce the food and feed so much needed to keep starvation from our doors and help win the war.

"2. That the Federal Government be requested to place at the disposal of the Food Commissioner, or some other competent authority, the sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), or so much as may be required to be loaned to the stock raisers, farmers and ranchmen in the drouth-stricken area of this State, for the purpose of purchasing feedstuff to carry their livestock through the winter, and to enable them to make a crop during the year 1918; such money to be loaned to the farmers, stock raisers and ranchmen on such terms and conditions as may under the prevailing conditions be expedient and just.

"3. That in order that the distressing conditions existing in this State may be relieved immediately, the President of the United States or those in power, be requested to render what assistance may be needed to secure the proper transportation facilities in order that the railroads supply sufficient rolling stock to transport feedstuff for the live stock now in a starving condition.

"4. That the Governor of Texas be requested to appoint a suitable committee to confer with the Federal Food Administrator for Texas, and also with the Federal Food Administrator at Washington for the purpose of adopting rules and measures providing for the immediate and future relief against conditions existing in said drouth-stricken areas; that such committee also be authorized to confer with Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, with reference to taking steps and adopting such measures as in his wisdom he should deem necessary to provide relief for the farmers, ranchmen and stock raisers of the drouth-stricken area, and to provide them with sufficient feed to enable them to carry their stock through the winter, and to the crop next year.

The cattlemen, what they needed by organized and co-operating farmer organizations, pot-luck would have paid if that big business north of Houston had the cause. The conditions always big for the occasion. C. Weinert, commissioner of Markets and warehouses, on all occasions.

A Timely Kick.

The kick was worth the while. A young man in the East was kicked by a mule and badly wounded, he was carried to a hospital where he received treatment. He fell in love with a young heiress who was worth several millions of dollars, they were married, and now the young man is singing praises for the old mule.—Temple Mirror.

A Georgia game cock got into a can of brandied peaches the other day that had been thrown away and as a bull dog came into the yard attacked him and put him to flight. Send some of those peaches to the Russians and Italians if that is the effect it has on our nerves.—Kemp News.

Walter Terry left Friday for Camp Bowie to visit his brother, Will.

MONEY TO LOAN

I can make loans on farms and Ranches in San Saba County on 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.

Cottonseed.

Pure Mebane cottonseed direct from the originator.—F. Zell & Taff.

MONEY TO LOAN

I can make loans on farms and Ranches in San Saba County on 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.

CLASSIFYING AND MARKETING OF COTTON

OF THE PRESENT WASTEFUL METHODS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT

(By W. D. 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.]

A PROPOSED SYSTEM

How these conditions may be removed and modern business methods applied to the cultivation and preparation of American cotton for market are questions to which the attention of economists is being directed and which are being earnestly discussed by men concerned in the several branches of the industry. There is no dispute as to the fact that the methods of producing and preparing American cotton are wasteful, and there is practically a universal desire for a change that will give promise of reformation. The time is opportune, at least for discussing plans and encouragement is found in the fact that those actively engaged in the industry, from farmer to spinner, are prepared to cooperate with and support any practical and feasible application of a method to secure the reformation of the business.

As before explained, the result and discouragement of equal effort, corporate action by municipalities, and other conditions, are accentuated by the efforts of the individual mill. The increase of the bale, the dilatory method of the spinner, and other conditions, are deplorable by the cotton growers and are inseparable. Efforts heretofore made to bring about reformation directed to the relief of these symptoms, little attention having been given to the responsible cause.

Mr. G. R. Hightower, of Jackson, Miss., previously quoted, states:

"The dealers individually are not to be censured too severely for the waste, the extravagance, and the abuse so common in the industry today, because no individual can afford to provide a system of warehouses, warehouse keepers, weighers, and shippers for the protection and proper handling of the cotton he buys. No individual dealer handles more than a very small percentage of the cotton in the territory where he operates, and the necessary equipment for the proper care would cost too great an outlay to allow a profit on his business should he provide it. It is therefore a necessity that the dealer should adapt himself to the system in vogue and apply the method in the main used by others in order to make money.

Baling at Gineries. Proper baling by completely covering with material that will insure protection can be satisfactorily accomplished by compressing at the gin, and this is undoubtedly practical for the large percentage of the crop that is grown under conditions of concentrated production. Indeed, gin compression has been established at a number of points in the cotton belt and on many of the large plantations, with highly satisfactory results. A gin compress takes the output of a battery of four or six gins. It produces a bale of 500 pounds, 48 inches wide, 18 inches high, compressed

to a density of 30 pounds to the cubic foot, covered with clean, closely woven burlap, and bound with seven steel ties. Thus packed at the gin the bale is ready for market. One of these gin compresses can be installed for \$1,500 to \$4,500. There are several different makes of gin compresses in operation. At a large plantation visited, located on the Mississippi River and embracing about 9,000 acres, and on which two gin compresses were installed, it was stated that the weight of the burlap covering and steel ties used, which constitute the tare, is 12 pounds. The burlap covering measures 4 1/2 yards, is 46 inches wide, and weighs 16 ounces to the yard. The ties and buckles, seven in number, each weigh 1 pound. Allowance is made for variations in weights given. The established tare on the bale recompressed at the large compresses is 22 pounds for mills in Southern States, 24 for New England mills, and 6 per cent, or 30 pounds for foreign mills. The tare on the Egyptian bale is 22 1/2 pounds. This bale weighs approximately 750 pounds and carries 11 heavy ties. The tare of the Indian bale, which weighs 400 pounds, is 9 1/2 pounds. The latter is 48 inches long, 22 deep, and 17 wide; the former is 51 inches long, 31 1/2 deep, and 22 wide.

Recommendation of Spinners. European exchanges adopted the 6 per cent tare in consequence of the character and weight of the covering generally used in the United States. Whether this tare is greater than it should be is a disputed question, and one that gives rise to much irritation and controversy. Investigations at Liverpool and other European cotton centers show that while in individual cases the 6 per cent claim is too high, on the whole it is rather below than above the average weight of covering placed on American cotton sent to foreign markets. There is little doubt that the Liverpool Cotton Association, which is the leading and controlling exchange in Europe, and whose influence is felt in the United States, would rescind the 6 per cent rule and agree to purchase at net weight if the gin compress system should come into general use. This is indicated by formal action on the part of European associations in considering this question. In 1907, nearly five years ago, at the conference held at Atlanta, Ga., between a large delegation of the International Congress of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers Associations and leading cotton producers of the Southern States, after considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

We condemn the bagging now in use; first, because of its rough and coarse nature it invites rough treatment; second, it does not hold the marks; third, on account of its great weight and bulk it entails heavy loss in freight. We therefore recommend the use of a light burlap covering made of cotton, such as asnazurg, 10 ounces weight per yard, 40 inches wide. We recommend that all planters, wherever prac-

ticable, put in as rapidly as possible gin compresses, and in baling of cotton the Egyptian character of bale be adopted, the ties of the Egyptian type, the weight of the bale 500 pounds, the density 35 pounds, and the bale to be marked upon both ends with weight, grade, and staple.

At the meeting of the international Federation held last year at Barcelona, Spain, the question of purchasing net weight was discussed and the following resolution was adopted:

That this congress confirms the convenience resulting from the net weight cotton contract, and urges the members of each affiliated association to buy at least a portion of their cotton requirements on its basis, the congress being of the opinion that only by the adoption of such contracts the American cotton producer can be induced to adopt the new system of baling and handling cotton, as previously recommended by the International Federation.

Advantages of Gin Compression.

It is apparent that the European spinners insist on the 6 per cent tare as a measure of protection against the excessive weight of bagging used in the United States. Continuance of the 6 per cent rule is profitable to the exporter on this side of the Atlantic and to the importer on the other side, but is not specially desired by either the spinner or the producer. This view of the matter is sustained by the fact that gin-compressed cotton is now shipped direct from the gin to the merchant or spinner in Europe free from mutilations incidental to sampling and free from the charges that attach to the old system.

The writer was shown an account current of a large Liverpool house which gave a statement of the sale of 55 bales of gin-compressed cotton shipped from Montgomery, Ala., by the Farmers' Compress & Warehouse Co. of that city, which may be properly introduced here in part. The statement of account follows:

Nov. 10, To freight	\$182.73
Liverpool dues	5.44
Quay portage	3.60
Stamping policy	.19
Nov. 15, Cost of cable	1.82
Nov. 18, Warehouse rent	1.68
Fire insurance	7.69
Cartage and portage	10.04
Dec. 1, Com. 1/2 per cent	21.46
Remittance	4,021.87
Total	4,256.52

Nov. 28, By Sale FOD	50B-C
By sale COT	5 B-C
Gross	26,606 lbs
Tare and bands	643 lbs
Net	25,963 lbs
Gross	\$4,252.25
FOD 8 B-C	
Country damage	3.12
Balance on interest	1.15
Total	4,256.52

The gross weight in Liverpool was 26,606 pounds and in Montgomery, Ala., 26,297 pounds, the gain in weight being 409 pounds. It will be noticed that the deduction for tare and bands (bagging and ties) was less than 12 pounds per bale, and that country damage was found in only eight bales. The cotton was sold in Liverpool at 15.32 cents per pound.

Several important advantages over recompression recommend compression at the gin. These are greater density and uniformity of package, character of wrapping, ease and economy in transportation, and minimum of tare. A 34-foot box car will carry 50 recom-

# Thanksgiving Proclamation From President Wilson

And we, even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise. "We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind...."

## A. R. MOSLEY.

exercises at the... Everyone is urged... very special program... Saturday night a play... from will be given by... High School pupils... free, and everyone... invited to attend.

### BEND LOCALS

Mr. Joe Kring and Julian Milligan were in Bend Thursday. Messrs. Arthur Lee and Mark Jackson have returned home. Mr. Jonas Gage has purchased a Ford car.

Miss Kitty White of Georgetown is here visiting relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris and children went to the picture show at San Saba Tuesday night. Misses Claud Gibson and David Means of Colony were here visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Gibson, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. D. F. Moore and daughters, Jollye and Mildred, went to Cherokee Saturday and returned home Sunday. While there they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Gay.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Rogers and children went to Nix last week. Messrs. Brady Morris, Sidney Gibson and Misses Verdine White and Pearl Nulle went to Lometa Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Smith and children and Mrs. H. R. Byrd and children motored to Lampasas Thursday.

Uncle Billie Pipkin of Liberty Hill is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. Frank Moore is improving his new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Gaddy have moved back to their home near Bend. Miss Emma Lee Barron, of Bertram, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. McMullen.

Mr. Sid Gibson and Verda White went to Lampasas Saturday to meet Misses Kitty White and Emma Barron.

Mrs. J. L. Pierce has taken her little son, Eden, to Temple to undergo an operation.

The following were here from Colony Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Parker and son, Edwin, Messrs. Boyd Calk and Sherman M. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Gibson and children of San Saba were here Saturday night and Sunday.

The play of Cherokee at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon was good. A large crowd attended.

Miss Jollye Cherokee to go to... Monday and returned Tuesday. Marvin Burke went to San Saba Wednesday with hogs to sell.

Sheriff Neal and Mr. Carson of San Saba were in Cherokee Wednesday for a short while.

Prof. J. D. Smith went to Llano Saturday to meet Mrs. Smith's mother, who was expected in from Georgia for a visit with her daughter.

Rev. Shook of Llano was here Saturday and Sunday to fulfill his regular appointment for the Primitive Baptist church. Stimson Dougherty went to San Saba Saturday.

A surprise marriage occurred Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock, when Miss Ima Green of this place and Mr. M. T. Taylor of Brownwood went to the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Simmons, and were there united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Simmon. The only witnesses present were Rev. and Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Frank Scott. The bride was attired in a lovely beet-root shade coat, with becoming accessories. Mrs. Taylor is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Green, and she has won many friends here by her sweet and womanly qualities. The groom is not known here, but we are sure that he is very fortunate in securing such a charming lady for his wife. The best wishes of a host of friends go with them.

Prof. Wilcox and Simmons went to Bend Tuesday night. Mr. C. R. Cook and family intend to leave Tuesday or Wednesday of this week for Brownwood, where they will make their future home. Mr. C. R. Green has leased their farm, and will move to it in a week or two.

Saturday afternoon the members of the play, "Uncle Rube," went to the Bend and staged the play there that night. The following are in the play: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Simmons, Misses Eunice Locker and Gladys Thomson, Prof. J. D. Smith and Edward Albersson, and Messrs. Tom Hamilton, Lester Smith, Jim L. Parks, Hodge Pickens, and Douglas Farnsworth.

Friday and Saturday were examination days, the past week at the College, as it was the end of the first term. The faculty decided not to make any exemptions this term. The next term begins Nov. 27, and some new pupils are expected.

Prof. J. C. Simmons preached at the Methodist church Sunday night. Don't forget the Thanksgiving

## NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE, Extension Department Moody Bible Institute.) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR DECEMBER 2 NEHEMIAH BUILDS THE WALL OF JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Nehemiah 4:7-21. GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is my Helper and I will not fear what man shall do unto me.—Hebrews 13:3.

The lesson of November 18 spoke of Nehemiah journeying to Jerusalem. After his arrival he spent three days in looking over the work; then he told the priests and other leaders his plans. Enthusiasm was awakened, all classes were aroused, the work of the building of the wall of the city was apportioned among the people, and soon half of the wall was completed "for the people had a mind to work."

I. The Wrath of the Enemy, vv. 7-9. The progress of the work kept up the anger of Sanballat the Horonite and his friends who formed an alliance to hinder the wall being built (vv. 7, 8). When God begins to work through his people, Satan is aroused and tries to interfere. It is no sign that a Christian is out of the will of God when opposition is felt. The enemy will always be on hand to try to hinder whenever a real work for God is going forward. Dead formal Christianity runs smoothly and with deadly monotony and Satan lets it alone, but as soon as some results of real work are seen, opposition is at once felt. Thus it was when God sent his Son into the world, and so it has been in every movement for God in the church, and so it will be in the individual Christian life. From the next verse (9) we would almost think that Nehemiah had heard our Lord's injunction to "watch and pray."

Many do much watching and fall; many do much praying and fail; but none ever turns to watching and praying without finding victory. Prayer alone means sloth, watching alone means pride; but watching and praying brings victory.

II. Interposition of the Enemy, vv. 10-14. Sanballat and his friends were not the only ones who had to contend with the wall-builders and their discouragement. The enemy can attempt to do anything inside the church is open opposition.

III. Dissension among the Builders, vv. 15-18. The enemy can become dissension among the workers. The enemy can be dispersed by the work.

IV. The Work of the Wall, vv. 19-21. The work of the wall was reported it not stopped, and safety sought by leaving the city altogether (vv. 11, 12). When the enemy's open opposition falls and discouragement has been tried, an attempt is made to bring fear upon the workers. But the Bible is full of exhortations for Christians to "fear not." Could these workers on the walls of Jerusalem have seen the unseen, it would have made little difference to them whether the enemies were numbered by tens or thousands, and could Christians today realize that God is for them, all opposition would be as nothing. (I Cor. 10:13; Rom. 8:31; Phil. 4:13). Nehemiah at once proceeded to allay the fears (13, 14). Armed forces were arranged about the walls to guard against the reported surprise attack. The warriors were placed so that in the event of battle they would be protecting their own particular families. Then Nehemiah made a short speech of encouragement to the people, the heart of which was "Remember the Lord which is great and terrible." Remembering him would drive the fear away. They who are on the Lord's side are already victors even before the battle has begun. Someone said to a great general before a certain battle began: "I hope the Lord is on our side." The reply was: "I trust we are on the Lord's side." When this is true, there need be no fear whether the enemies be few or many. Nehemiah then exhorted them to fight for their families and their homes. This two-fold secret of the victory is presented to us over and over in this book of Nehemiah, and nowhere is so prominent as in this lesson. Victory for the Christian depends on two things: We must trust in the Lord as though all depended on him, and we must work and fight as though all depended on us. This is the secret of the success of Nehemiah.

V. The Progress of the Work, (vv. 15-21). The speech of Nehemiah having quieted the fears of the people and the enemy having heard that their plans were known and that God had brought their counsel to nought, all the people returned to the work with enthusiasm and purpose (15). The arrangement of forces for the work was as follows: The people worked; the priests guarded; a trumpet sounded; the work was done; the wall was built.

### THE TRAVELING MAN



Pipe the gay Traveling Man with his Green Hat and Flashy Scenario. His Specialty is to sit in the Hotel Window watching the Pretty Girls go by. The rest of the Time he goes around telling the Merchants to Stock Up because Prices are going Higher, Higher Higher in the Morning.

### LODGE DIRECTORY

San Saba Lodge 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. Sojourning brethren are invited to meet with us. J. N. Estep, N. G. Jno. H. Moore, M. G. Estep, V. G. Jno. Seif

## GEO. W. BROOKS Livery Stable.

GOOD FRESH TEAMS—RING US DAY OR NIGHT. TRANSFER LINE IN CONNECTION. WE MEET EVERY TRAIN.

### 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, E. 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. Whit, 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. Whit 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.
  - Willis Letbetter, I.
  - Dart 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 Speegle, 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. Hallmar, 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.

### NEW IRON TONIC MAKES SENSATIONAL BEGINNING IN SAN SABA

All Expectations This Week.

The big demand for Pep Systemic Pills during the past week discloses the fact that a great many people have been looking for just such a tonic as these pills.

Iron in Bland's Mass form has long been recognized as the most assimilable form of iron, and these pills being composed of Bland's Mass and other valuable nerve, blood and alterative tonics, makes a combination for purifying the blood, stimulating the liver and as a general health tonic.

Pep Systemic Pills have many advantages over other tonics. First, they are really three tonics in one. Second, they are far more convenient to take than liquid tonics. Third, they are easily dissolved after being taken into the stomach and are far superior to hard compressed tablets which so often pass through the system undissolved. Fourth, they do not discolor the teeth like other iron tonics. Fifth, the results are noticed after only a few doses. Sixth, they are fully guaranteed.

Nowhere will you find a better tonic for loss of appetite, nervousness, constipation, liver trouble, foul breath, senile weakness, rheumatism, sallow complexion, impure blood, or for giving strength and energy to the system generally.

Try a box today. They help you almost instantly. We have many customers who pronounce them the greatest tonics they have ever seen. Sold by Simmons Drug Store. Mail orders and telephone calls given prompt attention.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THESE PILLS.—Advt.

### Ford For Sale.

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

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

### Jonteel Talcum

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

### Gas Engine for Sale

If you want a 3-horse gasoline engine the Star office can sell you one at a bargain.

### 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 stomach 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.

### Cottonseed.

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

Miss Mina Taylor returned Saturday from a visit with Miss Etta Brown of Richland Springs.

## NIGHT TELEGRAM.

To Brite's 5 and 10c Store, At The Brite Corner.

I have selected your store as headquarters for all kinds of Christmas Presents. Tell the Boys and Girls.

Your friend  
SANTA CLAUS.

## 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.

### BULLETIN OF THE SELECTION BOARD

The bulletin issued this week by the undersigned Local Selection Board will be wholly relative to a circular letter just received from the War Department which will be found at another place in this issue of the Star. Its subject is "The Selective Service System." It is primarily addressed to the local boards and the district boards of the country, but as every statement in it should meet with general interest, nothing but the greatest good should be accomplished by giving it to the public, and as a result of the splendid cooperation of the local papers, it is printed in full in this week's Star and News. We earnestly invite every reader of these newspapers to read this communication in its entirety. It should receive the widest attention if for no other reason than that it

answers completely two questions now uppermost in the minds of registrants and the public generally that this Board originally meant to answer briefly in its bulletin for this week: "What is the new plan for the carrying out of the Selective Service Act?" and "Why is this plan adopted?"

#### SAN SABA COUNTY SELECTION BOARD.

San Saba, Nov. 26, 1917.

#### Baptist Church.

Services Sunday and next week, as usual. If you go to church you give your vote in favor of the public worship of God; but if you do not go you give your vote against such worship. Which way will you vote?—G. W. Light, Pastor.

Mrs. E. T. Neal left yesterday evening for Bartlett where she will attend the marriage of her friend Miss Virginia Bell and Mr. John Clyde Oswald of New York.

### FOREWORD SERVICE REGULATIONS

The following is a Foreword to the new Selective Service Regulations issued by President Wilson. This deserves the closest reading of all subscribers of the Star and it should arouse them to cooperate in every way they can with all in authority from the President down to the members of the local boards in making a complete success of the new plan for the process of selecting registrants for military duty that is just being adopted by the Government:

The White House, Washington.

The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the National Army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swift with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for adjustment and improvement. New regulations putting these improvements into effect are, therefore, being published to-day. There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new Regulations. They can be given no retroactive effect.

The time has come for a more perfect organization of our man power. The selection principal must be carried to logical conclusion. We will make a complete inventory of all the registrants of the country, and since they are not to be selected, we will examine the industrial and commercial classes of their duty under the Selective Service Law and regulations, to search for those who do not respond to the call of duty and to serve sum-

Selection Boards must be the directing mechanism for the new classification. The thing they have done is of only one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done. 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.

I call upon all citizens, therefore to assist Local and District Boards by proffering such service and such material conveniences as they can offer and by appearing before the boards, either upon summons or upon their own initiative, to give such information as will be useful in classifying the registrants. I urge men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the Legal Advisory Boards to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to questions which all subject to draft are required to submit. I ask the men of the country to identify themselves with the Medical Advisory Boards which will be constituted in the districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making a systematic examination of the industrial and commercial classes of their duty under the Selective Service Law and regulations, to search for those who do not respond to the call of duty and to serve sum-

Local and District Newspapers can be of great assistance in giving wide publicity to the regulations and to the 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 swift and yet with even and considerate justice to all.

WOODROW WILSON.  
8 November, 1917.

\*\*\*\*\*  
TYPEWRITERS ..  
Cleaned, Repaired, Oiled  
By Linotype machinist at  
the Star Office—Phone  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### 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 Star	.....25c
W. M. Johnson	.....25c
Harry Arhelger	.....25c
Jack Cravy	.....25c
R. W. Burleson	.....25c
John Seiders	.....25c
Geo. Gaddy	.....25c
W. V. Dean	.....25c
R. O. Harris	.....25c
W. Walker	.....25c
C. Cummins	.....25c
C. Simmons	.....25c
Ear 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.

A San Saba County Boy, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 26. —The fame of Kansas City as an automobile educational center is spreading into every town and city in the United States as well as in many foreign countries. Locker, Texas, is represented here this week by Mr. O'Neal of Locker Texas, who has enrolled in Rahe's Auto and Tractor school. Mr. O'Neal intends to go into the garage business in Locker, Texas, as soon as he completes his course of training. He is taking a complete technical

and mechanical course in automobile and traction engineering and is devoting his entire time to a study of scientific garage and repair shop management so motor car owners of this locality are promised some interesting revelations when he returns.

Miss Fannie Ratchford of the High School faculty is spending Thanksgiving with her mother at Paint Rock.

Subscribe for The San Saba Star \$1.00 per year.

## ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

We have an up-to-date Garage Equipment. Ford Repairs and Extras a Specialty.

FREE AIR

## GUNTER'S GARAGE

T. C. GUNTER, Mgr.

## Big Discount Sale

If you need any thing in the Jewelry line, now is the time to get it. Everything is going up but nevertheless I am giving 20 per cent discount on all my Jewelry in order to run my stock down by the first of January. My Jewelry is all new and guaranteed first class. Don't fail to come in and get this big discount. This is the only goods you have heard of going down.

## JONES CAN FIX IT

# 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 Year .....75c  
Woman's Home Companion (Monthly) One Year .....75c  
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 \$2.25. No better opportunity to SAVE MONEY has ever been offered.

---Send or Bring All Subscriptions to This

## What Will Happen During the Coming Tragic Year?

WE ARE NOW CONFRONTED BY THE MOST EVENTFUL 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.

Keep informed on the war news by reading

## The Star-Telegram

FORT WORTH, U. S. A.

Will reach you always First—With the Last Because it prints late night editions all based on train departures. Member of the Associated Press International News Service United Press

### 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.

Subscribe During "Bargain Days," Dec. 1st to 15th.

Also don't fail to read the local weekly.

Daily With Sunday 7 Days a Week Regular Rate...\$7.50 Bargain Rate...\$5.65 You Save.....\$1.85

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

**PACKING AND MARKETING OF COTTON**

(Continued from Page Four)

pressed bales; 85 gin-compressed bales can be carried in the same space. The burlap covers and completely protects the cotton, which the jute covering of the recompressed bale does not and permits the package to be plainly marked in a manner that will not be obliterated. The marking of the bale so it may be identified is a highly important matter. The bill of lading and other shipping documents describe the marks placed on the bale for identification, but if these be obliterated, defaced, or removed by cutting the covering, delivery of the cotton to the purchaser is difficult, sometimes impossible, when a large cargo consigned to numerous buyers is concerned. The recompressed bale rarely reaches its destination in condition to permit recognition of marks.

**Proper Marking of Bales.**

The character and condition of the bagging as it leaves the large compress precludes proper marking. Moreover, the operation is so rapid and the material employed so inadequate for the purpose intended that the mark, usually placed on the bale while in motion from the compress to the laborer who removes it, is often smeared before the bale reaches the shed so that it is almost useless for the purpose of identification. It not infrequently happens that the mark, or a portion of the mark, is placed over a sample hole.

Several metallic devices have been introduced for the better marking of cotton. These are placed securely on the ties and cannot be removed without removing the band on which the tag is fastened. If desired, two or more of these metal tags may be placed on the bale. The number and location of the ginners at which the cotton was baled is stamped on the tag, thus furnishing means for determining by whom the cotton was packed. The tags are numbered serially so that the ginner may readily ascertain the producer of the cotton as to which complaint is made.

**Condition of American Cotton in Liverpool.**

In a recent report to the Department of State the American consul at Liverpool wrote in regard to the condition in which cotton arrived at that port from the United States:

It rarely happens that one sees a carefully prepared bale of American cotton and it is equally as rare to see a carelessly prepared bale among the foreign shipments. \* \* \* The constant complaints with regard to American baling appear to arise from the inconvenience which is thereby caused in handling the bales as well as from damage to the cotton and consequent loss from insecurity of the packing. The inconvenience arises by reason of the marking being so damaged or torn away at times as to make it difficult to determine all of the particular bales which are due to a particular consignee, and delay and difficulty are the outcome. The writer saw on the quays bales which had been practically denuded of covering. It is quite clear from the manifest that a certain number of bales are due to a certain consignee, but there is a loss to some one unless each receives the particular grade of cotton which he has purchased.

The advantages, however claimed for gin compression are lessened if the bale be subjected to the usual cutting to obtain samples or if the quality of the burlap used for covering be inferior. No manner

of packing can be effective if the package be surrendered to such a system. Therefore the substitution of an entirely new system of grading, which will limit the pulling to on sample from each bale before the cotton is covered, and provide that grading shall be done at the time of ginning, is suggested as a tentative plan for the successful establishment of a reform so urgently demanded by persons concerned in the cotton industry, and the establishment of which would be the means of saving the \$50,000,000 or more estimated to be wasted annually by adherence to the present system. That this is entirely practicable is very strongly disputed by good authority, but the proposed plan seems worthy of careful consideration.

**Benefits to Transportation Companies.**

Compression at the ginners, it is said, would save at least 50 per cent of the expense that attaches to the present system of recompression at points distant from the ginners. Preparation of cotton at the ginners for market would not result in large economy in the cost of preliminary handling, but would result in further economies in securing reductions in cost of transportation by land and sea, inland and marine insurance, warehousing, etc. The complete covering of the cotton, the density of the package, the superior method of compression appeal alike to transportation companies, insurance companies, and consumers. To transport 250 gin-box bales requires ten 34-foot box cars. In the same space 500 recompressed bales and 850 gin-compressed bales may be packed. It is estimated that 40,000 cars are required to move the cotton crop promptly under the present system of handling. With gin compression this important work could be done by the use of 25,000 or 30,000 cars, and with great saving in time and expense. Instead of carrying cotton to the distant compress and being detained there for long or short periods, the cars would be loaded at the ginners or a contiguous point for concentration and proceed direct to destination, or the seaboard if intended for export. Uniformity of the bale would be especially advantageous and economical in ocean carriage. In addition to economy in space the cotton could be packed in the hold without the use of screw jacks, which are now necessary with uneven and ragged packages, this latter performance resulting in damage and loss and further impairment of the package. In an address recently delivered before the traffic managers of the southern railways on this subject Mr. Harvie Jordan, of Atlanta, said:

Mr. J. H. Marion, Chester, C., a railroad man who has given much study to this subject, in speaking of gin compression, thus epitomizes the advantages that would come from transportation companies' general adoption:

One long haul from port versus six shorter hauls; part of the cost of unloading and reloading freight compress points; loss (demurrage) of freight arising from unloading; cost of shunting marshaling trains; locomotive labor, fuel, and other expenses; shorter hauls to haul and consequent reduction in trackage; reduction in number of locomotives necessary to perform the same work; saving in space and in consequent expense for house construction; not to mention the matter of interest upon the capital cost of the same, nor the items of cost which come into their accounts as working expenses.

Mr. G. R. Bennett, of Austin, Texas, who is largely interested in the cotton industry, speaking of the necessity for the introduction of improved methods of handling cotton, said:

There is no question but that there is a demand for better handling of cotton. This any handler will tell you, regardless of his interests or his prejudices. The spinners of the world are demanding an improved bale and a better handling of American cotton, which is the only cotton that is handled in a slipshod, ragged way. All other cotton-raising countries have long since adopted improved methods of baling and have a perfectly covered and well cared for bale. The American is the only bale that is permitted to lie around in the weather exposed to damage and stealing and every character of waste.

**Estimates from Railroad Men.**

An officer of the freight department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which runs thru the cotton belt, and which hauls a large quantity of cotton, has furnished the following illustration of the car space and time now required to handle cotton between the farm, the compress, and the port of New Orleans:

Hill, Miss., if shipped 12 milse distant; if south, it will be compressed at Gr... Winona, also 12 miles... The average time consumed for the conveyance of 100 bales either of those places is 2 days and four box cars are required for the service. Should there be congestion at either point, which is likely during the three months of the busy season, the cars will be held 3 or 4 days before they can be unloaded and moved out of the compress yard. Assuming that only 2 days be thus consumed, the shortest possible time, that is equivalent to 1 car for 8 days. Moreover, to carry the cotton to its destination, north or south, 2 cars must be run into the compress and be there loaded, the average time occupied in this way being 3 days. From the compress point to Memphis or New Orleans is 2 days. Thus 2 cars are occupied 5 days, equivalent to 1 car for 10 days, and adding the 8 days for conveyance to the compress, 18 days in moving 100 bales from the initial point to Memphis, the point of concentration, or New Orleans, the port for ocean shipment. A 40-foot car loaded at Duck Hill with 100 bales will reach Memphis or New Orleans in the same time (2 days). It will thus be seen that one 40-foot car employed for 2 days on gin-compressed cotton will do the same amount of work that requires 18 days under the present system.

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**Grading at the Ginners.**

It is suggested that ultimately some plan for grading at the ginners may be devised. It is not possible to assume that the present unfortunate conditions will be permitted to continue indefinitely. The presentation of some system that will improve these conditions is an urgent need at this time. F...

are ex... that great... an effort... individual or... effort. The average time consumed for the conveyance of 100 bales either of those places is 2 days and four box cars are required for the service. Should there be congestion at either point, which is likely during the three months of the busy season, the cars will be held 3 or 4 days before they can be unloaded and moved out of the compress yard. Assuming that only 2 days be thus consumed, the shortest possible time, that is equivalent to 1 car for 8 days. Moreover, to carry the cotton to its destination, north or south, 2 cars must be run into the compress and be there loaded, the average time occupied in this way being 3 days. From the compress point to Memphis or New Orleans is 2 days. Thus 2 cars are occupied 5 days, equivalent to 1 car for 10 days, and adding the 8 days for conveyance to the compress, 18 days in moving 100 bales from the initial point to Memphis, the point of concentration, or New Orleans, the port for ocean shipment. A 40-foot car loaded at Duck Hill with 100 bales will reach Memphis or New Orleans in the same time (2 days). It will thus be seen that one 40-foot car employed for 2 days on gin-compressed cotton will do the same amount of work that requires 18 days under the present system.

Assuming that under the proposed system the United States Government, through the Department of Agriculture or some combination of commercial interests which would command universal acceptance by those concerned in the handling and marketing of cotton, should appoint experts to grade cotton—these appointments to be made under some plan that would tend to insure the employment of qualified graders—only men of high character, having large experience in this field, possessing the requisite technical knowledge and training, and whose judgment would be generally accepted without question should be eligible for appointment as graders. The special grading proposed should be done at ginners immediately following compression and the bale is weighed, and the weight would be noted in detail by one of the inspectors, and the grade, class, and fitness, and other characteristics of the cotton, such as the presence of foreign matter, and the amount of trash, should be noted on the bale. This information should be stamped on the bale, and the grade should be set by an authorized person, which might be done by the farmer himself, or by the local bank for collateral loan in case it was desirable to hold the cotton. If not immediately removed after ginning, the cotton could be stored in a warehouse and be subject to the order of the owner. The merchant buying for future delivery would be assisted, it is suggested, by this system of authoritative designation of the grade of each bale.

While there are difficulties too numerous to outline in this report concerning the establishment of any such system, it is suggested that some such system would be highly desirable as a standard towards which the present efforts for the improvement of the handling of the cotton crop should be directed. The many objections to such a tremendous extension of the share of the Federal Government in the business of handling the cotton crop may render it entirely outside the region of practicability. Some approximation, however, of this plan to establish authoritative grades and to assure a better protection for the cotton crop than is now afforded may be secured by concerted efforts by those who seriously desire to improve the existing conditions. [The second part of this installment will appear in the issue of next week.]

Mr. Wallace Stroud of... spending... W. F.

**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

**NOTICE**  
I have the Singer Sewing Machine and Collecting Agency for San Saba.  
**W. S. WEBB.**

**GRAIN, HAY**  
AND ALL KINDS OF FEED  
I buy Chickens, Eggs, Beeswax and all kinds country Produce, and Furs.  
**C. G. BAKER**  
Wallace Street

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

**MODEL MARKET**  
We have all kinds of choice meats, Pork and sausage, also various packing house products.  
**WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE**  
**H. W. BOLTON**

**J. R. FINNELL**  
Painter and Paper hanger  
Phone S. W. No. 14  
The best of workmanship and all work guaranteed.

**W. W. DARBY**  
THE BEST KNOWN, BEST LIKED, BEST BOOKKEEPING TEACHER IN TEXAS  
is Now Teaching Bookkeeping in Draughon's Practical Business College at Dallas, "The City of Good Positions."  
At no other time in the history of Texas has business been better or positions more plentiful.  
Combined Bookkeepers and Stenographers are as staple in business at Dallas as sugar and coffee in a grocery store.  
**THAT'S WHY TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS may enroll NOW, pay one-half of tuition down and hold the balance to be paid out of salary at 10 per cent of amount received each month after we secure for them A GOOD POSITION.**  
Board, including everything except laundry, \$15.00 to \$18.00 per month, or it may be earned before and after school hours.  
Our Mr. Darby, Mr. Lacy, Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Joy, Mr. Earthman, Mr. Reed, Miss Cloud and Mr. Weaver constitute unquestionably the strongest commercial school faculty in the entire Southwest.  
If interested, write, wire or phone today  
**DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
1608 1/2 Commerce St. Dallas, Texas

**FRANK HARDISTER**  
Blacksmith and wheelwright.  
None but the best of material used.  
**HIGH STREET**

**THE TIRE HOSPITAL**  
Is the place to get your auto tires vulcanized, or half-soled. A full line of tire accessories in stock. All Work Guaranteed.  
**RUSSELL & SCOTT, Surgeons.**

**QUALITY FIRST**  
is always considered when placing an order for  
**Groceries**  
so that our customers may always get the very best to be had in the market.  
Your Grocery business is solicited on the merits of quality first and honest dealings in all respects.  
**W. R. HARRIS**

S. Z. PARK, General Manager.

SERVICE GARAGE

R. C. BOWEN, Shop Manager.

THE PLACE FOR SERVICE CASH TO EVERYBODY.

A complete line of accessories; including Jacks, Pumps, Top Repair materials, Rear Lights for all cars. 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 Cabel base and Miller Geared to the Road Tires.

Married in Fort Worth. Mr. Henry Goldberg, of this city, and Miss Annie Seigel, of San Saba, went up to Fort Worth Saturday night and Sunday were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoffman, returning to Brady Monday morning where they will make their home. Mr. Goldberg is a valuable employee of the Cheap Cash Grocery and has made his home in Brady for some time. Mrs. Goldberg is formerly of Chicago but for some time has made her home with her sister, Mrs. D. Bodziner, in San Saba. Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg are at home in one of the Abney cottages in the west part of the city—Brady Sentinel.

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."

Victrolas and records at the Corner Drug Store.

Lost. Lost between San Saba and Double Ford a cover for auto top. Finder will please leave the same at Simmons Drug store.

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

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. For sale by Mrs. W. B. Levrett, Route No. 4, San Saba, Texas.

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

Mrs. Jas. T. Baker returned Friday from Temple. She reports her sister much improved and that she will soon be able to go home.

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

Presbyterian church. The Sunday services will be as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. We try to make the service helpful. Come and help us. Special music at both services.—B. D. D. Greer, Pastor.

Victrolas and records at the Corner Drug Store.

Mrs. Burt Stobaugh and Mrs. J. C. Lankford of Brady visited in the home of E. T. Stobaugh last Thursday.

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.

Miss Mina Taylor spent Sunday with Miss Alma Ward at Harmony Ridge.

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 take your bowels regular. When you feel that you are taking too much medicine, take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Gillespie Co. Red Cross. We read in the "Fredericksburger Wochenblatt" where the Gillespie County chapter of the Red Cross sent out their second shipment of supplies on Nov. 16, consisting of forty-eight pajamas, twenty-seven bath or convescent robes, and twenty-four hospital shirts. Their first shipment was made Sept. 14 and consisted of 456 pieces.

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

Mrs. Fay Reed and Miss Kate Belle Forehand of Goldthwaite visited Mrs. W. I. Hubbert last week.

Money to Loan. In any amount. Ranch loans a specialty. Vendor's lien notes bought. Rate of interest depending on security. W. V. DEAN, Agent. Mrs. W. V. Dean and Miss Saba Friday.

A Surprise Party. A lovely and much appreciated party was tendered Mrs. Julia Dofflemeyer by her thoughtful daughters, Mesdames Hagan and Campbell last Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21, from 4 to 6. The occasion was in honor of their mother's birthday. A number of life-long friends of the honoree gathered at the home of Mrs. Hagan at the appointed hour, and all brought their knitting which made them feel like days of old. All of them were busily engaged when Mrs. Dofflemeyer was ushered in. It was a complete surprise to the honoree. The beautiful Hagan home was made still more attractive by the many dainty feminine touches of skillful handwork for which Mrs. Hagan and her lovely daughter are so well known. After happy greeting and congratulations the guests repaired to the dining room where a well arranged luncheon was served. The color scheme was beautiful in red and white, red carnations adorned the table in profusion, under the glow of soft lights, and tempting salads were served in red apples. After the luncheon the huge cake was cut by the guests. The honoree was presented many thoughtful remembrances. The following guests were present: Mesdames Owen, Halden, Moore, Holman Walker, Hart, Longley, Peisker, Martin, Dismukes, Hubbert, Rector, Elton Hayden, Kirkpatrick, Graves, Campbell, Hudson, Henry and the hostess. With many glad handshakes and wishing many more birthdays for Mrs. Dofflemeyer the guests departed with a feeling that it is sweet to be remembered.

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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.

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

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

Number One. 177 acres of land, on San Saba River, three-quarters mile river front, about 2 miles from High School, 35 acres in cultivation, thirty-five acres more can be put in and the seventy acres irrigated with forty-foot lift. Forty acres more tillable. Fine pecan bottom, good well of water, fair improvements. Of 177 acres 110 acres is finest quality black bottom land. Cheapest irrigable place on the river, that close to town of San Saba. Price \$7,000.00.

Number Two. 450 acres five miles west of town on north bank of San Saba River. 350 acres in cultivation, 410 acres tillable. 175 acres now irrigated by 50 H. P. engine and pump, which cost with ditches and flumes at least \$5,000.00. Of 350 acres in cultivation, 250 is black bottom land, 100 acres sandy land on the ridge, all fertile land. Fine improvements, four sets of houses, three barns and silo, main residence cost \$2,000. Price, \$60.00 per acre; \$27,000.

A bargain in a large irrigable place.

Number Three. 167 1/2 acres of land, about

3 1/2 miles N. E. of San Saba, 60 acres in cultivation, 20 acres more good tillable land, fine mixed soil, level and easy to cultivate. Balance good grazing land; two wells of water, could irrigate garden. Good 4 room house and barns worth \$1,500. Five wire stock fence, all around, and fields fenced off with five wire fence. \$26.00 per acre; \$4,355.00. A bargain in a fine home close to town of San Saba.

Number Four. 320 acres, eight miles N. E. of San Saba, on Gohinoor Crossing road, 100 acres in cultivation, mixed sandy land, doesn't wash. Reservoir on place that will irrigate 30 acres of land. All of 320 tillable but about 65 acres fine grazing land. Fine Improvements; 6-room box house, 2 chimneys, underground cistern, also 3-room house, 30-foot square barn, good well, 4 tanks besides reservoir, water piped into house. An ideal home at a fair price. Price, \$8,000.

Number Five. 160 acres of land about 12 miles from San Saba off the Goldthwaite road. 70 acres in cultivation, chocolate reddish loam; ten acres more could be

in. Balance good well of water, could irrigate tank furnishes small farm. Price \$3,000.00.

Number Six. 148 acres one mile north of Algerita, 65 acres in cultivation, 48 acres irrigated from large reservoir. The 48 acres in fine black land, balance sandy land. 20 acres more tillable. Three-room house with gallery, underground cistern. Tanks and reservoir furnish abundant water. 175 ton silo on place. Price for quick sale, \$5,500.00. See me at once.

Number Seven. A bargain in little place. 95 acres 2 1/2 miles S. E. of Richland Springs, quarter off Richland road. 37 acres in cultivation, 40 acres more tillable, tillable land all black mesquite land. Good two-room box house, underground cistern and fair barns. A bargain at \$2,400.00.

Number Eight. 289 acres of fine land located on the Colorado River, 130 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more tillable, 110 acres under irrigation, 30 horse power engine, pumps 1,250 gallons per

minute; 4 sets of houses, 3 tanks, one and one quarter river front; about 200 bearing pecan trees; located near public road and R. F. D. three-fourths mile from good school and church. Has 12-acre hog pasture fenced hog proof.

This is one of the best irrigable farms in the country and is certainly a bargain. Price, \$45.00 per acre, \$2,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Same grade of land is selling at \$60.00 to \$75.00 per acre in this neighborhood. You will have to hurry if you get this farm.

Number Nine. 160 acres of fine sandy peanut land located 15 miles northwest from the town of San Saba, 75 acres in cultivation, 25 more tillable, balance good grazing land. Good 4-room boxed house, front and back gallery and hall, ordinary barn, 2 good wells, 2 tanks, also a spring creek runs through place. Nice peach and plum orchard, also some berries. All under good fence, located on public road and R. F. D. 5 miles east of Locker, a good little inland town. Three-quarter miles from school and church. This is certainly a nice place for some one who wants a nice lit-

tle home, and is offered at a bargain. Price, \$3000.00, 1-3 cash balance easy.

Number Ten. 1026 acres of land in San Saba County, Texas, 10 miles West of San Saba town, 2 miles from Algerita which is on R. R. 300 acres in cultivation, 260 more tillable, all of which is extra good farming land, 200 acres susceptible to irrigation balance of land first class grazing land, extra good farm house recently built at a cost of \$4000.00, good barn and other out buildings; the school and church facilities are extra good, fine community. Water is plentiful, since there is over a mile of River Front, also there are springs and tanks on place. Lots of fine pecan trees on river which produce very large pecans of the paper shell variety. In fact this is one of the most desirable stock farms in San Saba County and can be bought at a bargain if sold before January 1st.

Price, \$30.00 per acre, part cash, balance to suit purchaser. If you are looking for something good and a place to make money and at the same time enjoy life, you should look this proposition over.

KNIGHT RECTOR Jr., San Saba, Texas Land, Loans and Abstracts.