

The Baird Star.

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

VOLUME NO. 30.

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.

NO. 18

YOUR PATIENCE



at last rewarded! Have you been waiting, anxiously to see something out of the ordinary in the new

SPRING MILLINERY?

Come in and let us show "ABINUM GAGE," just what you have been waiting for.

B. L. BOYDSTUN
THE PLACE WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

CALLAHAN COUNTY INTERSCHOOLASTIC MEET

The Callahan County Interscholastic Meet, held in Baird Saturday night, March the 31st, was a great success. The day will be one long remembered, not only by the boys and girls, of our town and county, but by all people interested in school athletics and literary contests. Dinner for the entire crowd was furnished by the people of Baird, many of whom had no children in school. The attitude of co-operation and good will is gratefully appreciated.

The contests for the day consisted of hurdles and potato races, runs and dashes of various length, relay races, jumps, pole vaulting, basket ball throw for distance, base ball throws for accuracy and distance, chipping the bar and basket ball games. Every contest was interesting; but possibly the most interesting, was the Baird-Clyde, boys basket ball game. Before the game was begun the suggestion was made by Clyde that the goals were not of the regulation height, and upon being measured they were found to be six inches too high. The eup-

on a ladder was produced, the goals placed correctly, and then the Baird boys played better than anybody had every known them to play before. Bill Feeier pitched wonderful goal, but the team work which supported him was no less so. The score was 28 to 29 in favor of Baird.

The night contests were entirely literary in nature, consisting of the Senior and Junior spelling match and declamations. The essay which won first place in the county written by a Putnam student, was read by Miss Myrtle Conner. Otho Ladia and Thomas Grimes were prepared to debate the "Single Tax" question, but no other school was represented in debate, which gave the debate to Baird.

The following schools were represented: Union, Enterprise, Putnam, Clyde, Cross Plains, Cottonwood and Baird. Cross Plains and Putnam won one first place each; Clyde, fourteen first places and Baird twenty seven.

The Interscholastic Meet is each year winning more attention and approbation. Its purpose is not playard entertainment chiefly. Instincts of playard rivalry are taken advantage of to produce educational, social, moral and civic development.

-Newest Patterns-

We are now showing a new lot of suit material that will delight the most critical judges. We have the latest in stripes, checks and plain weaves and in any color you may want. Our experience in fitting guarantees you clothes that you will be proud to wear. Prices reasonable, we can fit your purse as well as your body. Give us a trial.

LET ME BE YOUR TAILOR

N. O. BURSON

Fine Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing, Etc.

PUTNAM FORMS COMMERCIAL CLUB; TRADE DAY APRIL 7

PUTNAM, Tex., March 29.—The business men and citizens of Putnam held a meeting in the Brick Hotel lobby Tuesday night and organized a commercial club.

Y. A. Orr was elected president; F. P. Shackelford, vice president; Elvis Clements, secretary, and R. L. Clinton, treasurer.

All these are among the most public spirited men in the town and the organization of the club will mean something for Putnam.

Much enthusiasm was shown in the meeting and organization, each member pledging himself as a booster. A trade day has been set for Saturday, April 7th, and an attractive program is being arranged.

CAKE SALE

THE STAR is requested to announce that the Fidelis Class, of the Baptist Sunday School will conduct a cake sale at Geo. B. Scott's store Saturday.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

My household goods, either all together or by the piece. All the furniture first-class and in good condition. 15-5tp. Mrs. Annie Cunningham.

BOB EBERLY HURT

Bob Eberly of this city had the misfortune to meet with an accident at Sweetwater, Monday morning which resulted in his receiving a broken leg. He was fulfilling his duties as railroad conductor for the T. & P. Ry., at the time and is supposed to have fallen from a moving car while the train was being switched. J. J. Sligh of this city left Monday night to accompany Mr. Eberly to the T. & P. Hospital at Marshal.—Big Springs Herald.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

THE STAR is requested to announce the second Quarterly Conference and Sunday School Institute of the M. E. Church South at Belle Plain, will be held at the Belle Plain Methodist Church next Saturday and Sunday. Sunday School workers from other points in the district will be present. Everybody invited to attend. Dinner on the ground Sunday. Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, Presiding Elder will be present and preach Sunday.

Texas, Oklahoma and Old Mexico Maps, 50c at THE STAR office.

The Comadot

THE NEW STORE

New Goods are being received almost every day. We want all of our old customers and all the new ones that will, to come and see us when you need anything to wear. Dont forget the place, but watch this space. If we have not got it we will get it for you.

W. D. BOYDSTUN, Mgr.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Baird District will elect three trustees tomorrow, Saturday, April, 7th. The following members time expires; L. L. Blackburn, for several years President of the school Board, one of the most efficient members that ever served on the board, W. D. Boydston and C. H. Mahan, both efficient workers, only recently have all these men agreed to serve again, if the people want them.

The school speaks for itself. Baird has one of the best schools in West Texas and to the present school board, the people of Baird are indebted for this.

Let us all pull together in the future as in the past and make our school grow. The school census just taken shows 627 scholastic, largest in the history of Baird This is an increase of 44 over last year. Don't forget to vote for trustees tomorrow.

LOST.—An Onyx and gold breast pin, set with pearls. Lost on school grounds last Saturday. Reward for return to Mrs. F. S. Bell. 18-1t-Adv.

PIONEER PREACHER DIES.

Rev. W. B. Bloys, "cowboy preacher," who died at Ft. Davis last Thursday, built the first church house in the frontier town of Coleman, and probably preached the first sermon ever heard here. The building was erected as a Presbyterian Church in 1881. It stands now at the corner of San Saba and Pecan streets and is used as a place of worship by the Catholic congregation. Fellow-townman D. A. Paddleford went to Longview, Texas, and bought the lumber for the house of worship. Christmas Day of 1879 the Rev. Mr. Bloys officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Paddleford. Mr. Bloys was a greatly loved man by all the oldtimers of Coleman who shared his acquaintance during the late seventies and early eighties.—Coleman Democrat Voice.

EASTER SERVICES

at the Presbyterian Church at 10 a. m. taking the place of Sunday School Good music and recitations. Everybody invited to attend.

THRASHING

I will thrash cane and maize seed on Tuesday, April 10th. 18-1 L. W. Cartwright

MAXWELL

I now have the agency for the Maxwell Automobile. If you contemplate buying a car let me show you this splendid one before you decide on a car.

PRICE: Touring Car \$690.
Roadster 675.
Delivered

J. H. TERRELL

Phone 91

Baird, Texas

CHILD GETS SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

Look at tongue! Then give fruit laxative for stomach, liver, bowels.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm children and they love it.



Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign the little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

The Hint Sufficient.

"Pa, why do you insist on my singing when Mr. Rimley calls?"
"Well, I don't like the fellow, and yet I hate to come right out and tell him to go."

Pains From Kidney Trouble Almost Unbearable

About one year ago I was confined to my bed with kidney trouble, accompanied with sharp unbearable pains in the region of the kidneys and bladder; and Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root being recommended to me by my sister-in-law, I began the treatment, and after taking three bottles I am entirely well, with no symptoms of the return of the disease. The disease caused a painful feeling when my kidneys would ache, which was very frequent. I cheerfully recommend its use to like troubles.

Yours truly,
MRS. L. A. RODGERS.

420 North Spring Street, Tyler, Tex. Personally appeared before me this 12th day of February, 1915, Mrs. L. A. Rodgers, who subscribed to the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

H. H. HODGES,
Notary Public,
Smith County, Tex.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all druggists.—Adv.

An Optimist.

He—Good heavens, the clock just struck one, and I promised your mother I'd leave at twelve.

She (comfortably)—Good! We've eleven hours yet.

ERYSIPELAS AND CHILBLAINS

Alleviated and cured by the use of Tetterine. It is an old established and well known remedy for Eczema, Tetter, Ground Itch (the cause of Hookworm Disease), Infant Sore Head, Chaps, Chafes and other forms of skin diseases.

J. R. Maxwell, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered agony with a severe case of eczema. Tried six different remedies and was in despair, when a neighbor told me to try Shuptrine's Tetterine. After using \$3 worth of your Tetterine and soap I am completely cured. I cannot say too much in its praise."
Tetterine at druggists or by mail 50c. Soap 25c. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

A Good Description.

"What does a shad consist of, anyhow?" asked the Western man who had never eaten that kind of fish.

"Well," replied the Eastern expert, "it is mostly backbone, wishbone, funnybone, and then some."

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Perfectly Harmonious.

"Do their lives blend well?"
"Very. She has the gray matter and he has the long grass."

Not Hard to Do.

"They spend their money faster than they make it."
"Well, that's no trick nowadays."

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR WAR AGAINST GERMANY IN MESSAGE

Washington, April 3.—President Wilson Monday night delivered the following address to congress:

"I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choice of policy to be made and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

"On the 3rd of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial government has somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy when no resistance was offered or escape attempted and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in the open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

No Compassion on Principle

"The next policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships, and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

"I was a little while unable to believe that such things would, in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view at least to what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

"This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it has no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

Life Can Not Be Paid For

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants and men, women and children engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people can not be.

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a warfare against all nations. American ships have been sunk; not only American lives have been taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

"When I addressed the congress on Feb. 26 last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable.

"Because submarines are in effect

outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attack as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances—grim necessity, indeed—to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight if dealt with at all.

"The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the seas which it has prescribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

"One Choice We Can Make."

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the plan of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but with unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accepts the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it takes immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany and as incident to that the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate and full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least 500,000 men who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments in equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

Taxation and Credit

"It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained, by the present generation by well conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which will be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished, we should keep constantly in mind, the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

"I shall take the liberty of suggesting through the several executive departments of the government for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

"While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be

very clear and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been drawn from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

Neutrality Not Feasible

"I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22nd of January last; the same that had in mind when I addressed the congress on the 3rd of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and the justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of these principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in governing this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval that it was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow-men as pawns and tools.

"Self-government nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquests. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

"Cunning contrived plans of deception or aggression carried, it may be from generation to generation can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

Partnership of Democracies.

"A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common interest and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?"
"The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

"Indeed, it is now evident that these spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues, which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and disturbing the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of official agents of the imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

We Are Accepting Challenge.

"Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, but we know their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have not played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the

German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose, because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

"We are now about to accept the gaze of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy.

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no domination. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been secured as secure as the faith and freedom of the nations can make them.

"Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share as free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud munificence the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

Austrian Case Deferred.

"I have said nothing of the governments allied with the imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has indeed avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the imperial government, and it, therefore, has not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited by this government by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the presence at least, of postponing a decision of our relations with Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it, because there are no other means of defending our rights.

"It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness, because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

"We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are, in fact, loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

A Distressing Duty.

"It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gotten of the congress which I performed in thus addressing you. There may be many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance, but the right is more precious than peace and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America has been privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. ETTA DORON, Ogdensburg, Wis.



Physicians undoubtedly did their best, but with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

To clean enamelware rub well with dry salt and rinse in cold water, then wipe dry with a piece of cloth.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify Your Hair! Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

A salad always depends on the dressing, in which connection a woman is a bit like a salad.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

For instant relief and speedy cure use "Mississippi" Diarrhea Cordial. Price 50c and 25c.—Adv.

Even a well-preserved woman may have an acid disposition.

Bad temper it its own punishment, but that does not appease its victim.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; each is caused enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Texas Case

Otto Moegelin, 225 Fredricksburg Rd., San Antonio, Tex., says: "An attack of grip left my kidneys weak and the secretions were highly colored. A steady pain in the small of my back broke my rest and morning I felt all worn out. Liniment and plasters didn't help me and finally I took Doan's Kidney Pills. Two boxes completely cured me and I have since been free from kidney trouble." Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



FURNITURE!

I have a splendid stock of Furniture, Rugs, Art Squares, Window Shades, Mattresses, Pillows, Stoves. Also do repairing and picture framing. First-class work.

Baird, Texas

GEO. B. SCOTT

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. G. POWELL
Physician and Surgeon
Office Over Holmes Drug Store
BAIRD, TEXAS

R. L. GRIGGS
Physician and Surgeon
LOCAL SURGEON T. & P. RY. CO.
Will answer calls day or night.
Office phone No. 279; Residence phone No. 60.

V. E. HILL
DENTIST
Office Up Stairs in Cooke Bldg.
BAIRD, TEXAS

H. H. RAMSEY
DENTIST
Have the 20th Century Apparatus, the latest and best for PAINLESS EXTRACTION
All other work pertaining to dentistry
Office up stairs in Telephone Bldg.
BAIRD, TEXAS

BUSINESS CARDS

NEWHOME



"I'll get it for my wife"

NO OTHER LIKE IT. NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEWHOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you pay. The abundance of repair spares by superior workmanship and best quality of material insure life-long service at minimum cost. Insist on having the "NEWHOME".

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

Knows the world over for superior sewing qualities. Not sold under any other name.

THE NEWHOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

B. L. Boydston

BARBER SHOP
All work strictly first-class and at regular rates. I appreciate your patronage.
W. S. WHITES, Prop.

CISCO LAUNDRY
First-class laundry work of all kind. Work called for on Tuesday, delivered Friday.
MRS. EMMA ASHTON, Agent. Phone 152

City Bakery

Furnishes pure and healthy Bread and Rolls, made of the very best material on the Market, absolutely free of alum or any other substitute. Fresh every day. Also a variety of Cakes. Phone 116.
O. NITSCHKE, Prop.

E. C. FULTON'S
Barber Shop
Hair Cut, 35c; Shampoo, 35c; Massage, 35c; Singeing, 35c; Shave, 15c; Bath, 25c; Tonics, 15c and 25c.
We solicit your trade. First class work and cordial treatment to all.
HOT AND COLD BATHS
Laundry Basket leaves Wednesday and returns Saturday
Acme Steam Laundry, Fort Worth.

Plumbing and Tin Work

Gas Fittings, Gas Stoves, Gas Lamps, Bath Tubs, Flues and Tanks. All work Given Prompt and Careful Attention
P. D. Gilliland
Phone 224

GOVERNOR SIGNS MANY BILLS

Senate Amendment to Law Establishing Girls' Training Schools Also Approved.

Austin, Texas.—Senate bill amending the law establishing a training school for dependent and delinquent girls has been signed by the governor. He also signed house bill making ball bonds good in all criminal cases until verdict, or until the defendant is taken into custody; senate bill providing for the partition of mineral land, whether held under lease or not; senate bill directing the state superintendent of public instruction to require reports of school funds from certain county officers; senate bill appropriating \$21,832 to defray expenses of the live stock sanitary commission tick eradication; senate bill amending law providing fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for any person convicted of selling concentrated commercial feedstuff without tag.

ASKS DALLAS DISTRICT FOR 1,000
Navy Department Assigns Quota of 38,500 Needed by April 20.

Dallas, Texas.—Uncle Sam has called on Dallas district for 1,000 volunteers for the United States navy. The navy recruiting station received a telegram from the navy department, stating that 38,500 additional men are needed immediately to fill the navy's emergency complement, and fixing 1,000 men as the quota for the Dallas district. It was specified that the men needed must be recruited by April 20.

May Advance Extra Session Date.
Austin, Texas.—It is persistently rumored that Governor Ferguson may convene the legislature before either April 16 or 23, as originally planned. The hurry-up is attributed to the war situation. One of the subjects to be submitted to the extra session is the lengthy militia bill, which was prepared by a military board of officers to conform the Texas guard law to what is known as the national defense act. It may be necessary to pass this bill at the earliest possible moment.

Five New Interurbans Are Proposed.
Austin, Texas.—The Texas Airline Interurban Railway company, capital \$250,000, has been incorporated to build and operate interurban lines in the state and five prospective railways are outlined. They are: Between Paris and Palacios, a distance of about 385 miles; within and between cities of Beaumont and Corpus Christi, a distance of about 475 miles; within and between Eagle Lake and Austin, a distance of about 90 miles; within and between Navasota and Victoria, a distance of about 165 miles; through and between cities of Houston and San Antonio, about 200 miles. Headquarters of the company are at Waco.

Texas Woodmen in Biennial Meeting.
Waco, Texas.—Facing an audience that was conservatively estimated at 8,000, and which packed and filled every inch of space in the Cotton palace coliseum, the occasion being the formal opening of the eleventh biennial session of the head camp, jurisdiction of Texas. Woodmen of the World, and grand grove of Texas, Woodmen Circle, United States Senator Morris Sheppard of Texarkana, in responding to the address of welcome in behalf of Waco, declared that "war is the last thing I want to vote for, but if war must come, in order to protect American rights and liberties on land and water, I will vote the last dollar in the treasury and offer my services to my country, if need be, in order to protect the humble American home and the rights of American citizens." This statement was followed by a wave of applause, punctuated with cries of "stay with Wilson."

\$25,000 Damage to T. & P. Coal Chute
Wills Point, Texas.—The coal chute of the Texas & Pacific railway burned here. The fire originated in the sandhouse near the chute. In addition to the chute the loss included three coal cars, one oil tank car with several hundred gallons of oil, storage bin and 239 tons of coal. The railroad's loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Rioters Attack Chicago Meat Shops.
Chicago.—Eight meat markets in the west side ghetto were attacked by a crowd of several hundred men and women in a food riot Friday afternoon. Enraged by the high prices demanded by the storekeepers for their products, the rioters attacked the owners, seized quantities of meat and threw it into the street. Women smashed store windows and overturned counters. Twenty-seven women and three men were arrested.

Heavy Storm Damage at Cleburne.
Cleburne, Texas.—Between \$25,000 and \$50,000 property damage resulted from a storm which swept over this city early Sunday morning. Trees were blown down, wires were put out of commission and many houses were wrecked. A large cotton seed house at the oil mill was blown down with a loss of \$10,000, partly insured. The Trinity & Brazos Valley freight depot was wrecked, and a number of other houses and plants were more or less damaged.

SENATOR W. J. STONE



New portrait of Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate.

GERMAN U-BOAT IS SUNK BY BRITISH

NEWS OF DESTRUCTION OF SUB THAT TORPEDOED LACONIA AND FLORIA RECEIVED.

New York.—The officers and crew of the Cunarder Orduna, which arrived here from Liverpool, were cheered up before they sailed by the news that the German submarine which sank the Laconia on Feb. 25 and the Floria on March 11, among other vessels, had been destroyed off Connebeg on the southwest coast of Ireland on March 15.

What appeared to be an old British tramp steamship that was slowly cruising along the southwest coast of Ireland off Connebeg was attacked on the afternoon of March 15 by a German submarine of the latest type, and after firing a torpedo the U-boat disappeared. As the steamship was rapidly sinking, the submarine arose to the surface to see the name of the vessel, and that action was fatal. After being torpedoed, the supposed tramp, which was a patrol vessel in disguise, let down her dummy superstructure, and the crew, with guns run out and the ship sinking under them, waited for their turn, which the captain was sure would come. And it did.

A broadside from the patrol boat's three 4.7-inch guns blew the submarine to pieces, and the commandant, who was in the conning tower, was the only one of the crew of 37 men that was saved. When the disguised patrol boat was under water, the crew jumped overboard and swam to their lifeboats, which were floating alongside.

The rescued submarine captain admitted having sunk the Laconia and the Floria.

Forty-One Submarines Sunk.

In February 41 submarines were sunk or captured, according to one of the senior officers of the British board of trade. They were mostly sunk by bombs, thrown from fast motor boats.

Sub That Destroys Neutral Ship Sunk
London.—According to a statement published here regarding the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Ida on Feb. 8, the German submarine, UC-39, which sank the Ida, was herself recently sunk in the North sea. The survivors of the UC-39, the statement adds, are now prisoners of the British.

Neutrals Taken By Germans Released
Copenhagen.—Twenty-two neutrals who were brought to Germany on the commerce raider Moeve as prisoners, including one American, arrived here from Kiel. They were released because they were not serving on armed merchantmen. The sailors brought an account of a hard engagement between the Moeve and the British steamer Otaki on March 10. The Otaki, according to the sailors, surrendered only after scoring seven hits on the Moeve and setting the German raider on fire.

Find Dynamite in Boat.

New York.—Discovery of a motor boat containing 40 pounds of dynamite and 16 detonating caps within a half mile of Fort Totten and not far from a United States destroyer on duty led to the detention by the police of a man who said he was Mathew Johnson of Perth Amboy, N. J., who said he was a wrecker who had come from Perth Amboy to blow up a wreck and had put in for shelter because of rain and darkness. The police asserted he produced no license as a wrecker.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 8

JESUS RAISED LAZARUS FROM THE DEAD—EASTER LESSON.

LESSON TEXT—John 11:17-27, 42, 44. (Read 17 to 44.)

GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life.—John 11:25.

This lesson occurred about two months before the crucifixion, Jesus being in Bethabara at the time of this call (See John 10:40; 1:28). There are four recorded cases of resurrection from the dead: Jairus' daughter (Matt. 9), the son of the widow of Nain (Luke 7), Lazarus, and also Jesus after his crucifixion (John 20).

I. The Lesson of Unbelief. Bethany, the home of Lazarus, is on the southeastern slope of Mt. Olivet, two miles from Jerusalem. Christ and his disciples were on the east side of the Jordan, having been driven there by the hostility of the Jews (John 10:31). He purposely delays his stay in that place that this event might give an opportunity for the manifestation of his wonder-working power. This delay was in face of his supernatural knowledge that Lazarus' sickness had been fatal, for he said plainly to his disciples, "Lazarus is dead." Philosophers have often called death a sleep, but always one from which there was no awakening; hence the skepticism of these sisters is not surprising. (1) They limited the power of Jesus to his person—"If thou hadst been here." (2) They also limited his power to a certain place, "If thou hadst been here" (v. 21).

II. The Lesson of Pain. The suffering of these sisters produced sacrifice and self-devotion. Suffering brings blessing to others. It is also a means of self-culture. Suffering drives us to the Christ, and reveals to us the unrealized side of Christ's character (v. 25). Jesus is often never more kind than when he seems to be least kind. In the midst of her skepticism and pain Jesus gave Martha a new and glorious thought about the resurrection. "I am the resurrection and the life." If we desire that, all we have to do is to get Jesus himself (1 John 5:12). Resurrection has to do with the body, and life has to do with the spirit (John 17:3). All will ultimately experience resurrection, but only those who believe on him receive life (John 3:36). There is a resurrection of life and there is a resurrection of damnation (John 5:29). Martha answered, "Yea Lord, I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God." It is all-important that we should really believe that (John 20:31; 1 John 5:1-5).

III. The Lesson of Love. Love always manifests itself in deeds. Martha secretly and quickly arose and left the waiting friends to go and meet the waiting Master. "The Master is come." He still comes, and calls to us, and, if, like Martha, we spring up gladly to meet him, he will fill our lives with blessing and joy. Jesus came to these sisters individually (vv. 21, 28). He had entered the danger zone in order to be there (v. 8), and it was Thomas, the doubter, who wanted to accompany him (v. 16). "Jesus wept," not with the weeping of professional mourners, but with the silent, grief-stricken sisters.

IV. The Lesson of Power. Jesus had let natural causes work to their fullest extent. Coming to the tomb, Jesus said (v. 39), "Take ye away the stone." It was four days after the death of Lazarus before he came forth. Jesus was soon to die and rise in three days after his entombment. The stone had to be removed from the tomb of Lazarus; it rolled itself away from the tomb of Christ. The restrictions which Christ placed upon his exercise of power, viz., that he allowed Lazarus to die, to be buried, and his body to reach the point of putrefaction, and not to come forth until Jesus himself, in his body, was present at the tomb, emphasizes the lesson of the restraint of power for the glory of God. Out of such extreme circumstances of seeming impossibility God manifested his glory (Rom. 8:28).

Browning has given us a wonderfully imaginative picture of his renewed life on earth:

And oft the man's soul springs into his face
As if he saw again and heard again
His sage that bade him rise,
And he did rise.

The effect of the miracle was twofold. Many who were present believed on Jesus, others did not.

Some went to the Pharisees to relate what they had seen, only to meet with rebuff.

The remainder of the chapter is occupied with the plotting of the Pharisees against Jesus, and from this grave there stretches the shadow of a cross upon the path of Jesus.

This miracle ranks next to Christ's own resurrection as a demonstrator of immortality.

Are we on resurrection ground? Has the stone been rolled away?

The resurrection of Lazarus proves that our earthly existence is only temporary, that our real existence is eternal.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

A little salt rubbed on earthenware pudding dishes will take away brown spots.

To cut new bread try using a knife which has been dipped in very hot water.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

Sleep, Mothers Rest After Treatment With Cuticura—Trial Free.

Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, burning skin troubles, and point to speedy healing of baby rashes, eczema and itchings. Having cleared baby's skin keep it clear by using Cuticura exclusively. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

ECONOMIC RULE IS UNBROKEN

The More Money, the Higher the Prices, Has Been the Law Since Earliest Days of World.

When the Indians of New England found plenty of seashells out of which to make their money called wampum, the more of it they would give for a blanket, basket, kettle, pair of moccasins or feather bonnet, says Girard in the Philadelphia Ledger.

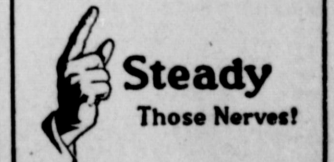
The political economy of King Philip's race and time still prevails. Every day this year the rest of the world has dumped a cool \$3,000,000 of gold upon the United States. Now we have nearly \$1,000,000,000 more gold than we had when the war began.

If we had cheap wheat, shoes, overcoats, vegetables, or coal after having added nearly 50 per cent to our gold hoard, we should be obliged to tear up all those fine-spun and dusty political economy books we were taught in school.

But the books stand, and rightly so, for the very paper they are printed on has been boosted upward by this colossal wave of gold. When this unmatched crest of yellow metal breaks and recedes after the war—well, we shall follow King Philip and his wampum and pay a smaller amount of it for what we buy.

If people told only what they know there would be less talking.

If you think you can't it's a cinch you won't.



If it's caffeine—the drug in coffee—that's causing shaky nerves, the remedy is perfectly plain—

Quit coffee, and for a pleasant, healthful table beverage, use—

POSTUM

Postum is a delicious cereal drink, pure and nourishing and absolutely free from any harmful ingredient.

There's a big army of Postum users who are enjoying better health and comfort since joining the ranks.

"There's a Reason"

Last Chance!

Baird Star Maps

THREE MAPS—TEXAS, OKLAHOMA & OLD MEXICO

Most complete map of Texas ever published—Complete Postoffice Directory, Population of towns and counties in Texas and Oklahoma on back of Map; Portraits of all Residents and Governors of Texas, from Sam Houston to Governor Ferguson; Railroads and Auto routes; prominent American naval officers, big guns and U. S. marines.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS AT STAR OFFICE

You may never get so valuable a Texas map alone for five times the price of this. We paid \$3.90 a few years ago for a Texas map with not half the information this map contains.

Get one while you can. We never expect to order any more of them. Postage 6c additional

The Baird Star

The Home Lumber Co.

ALL HOME PEOPLE

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

W. M. COFFMAN, Manager
Baird, Texas

Entered at the Postoffice at Baird, Texas, as second class mail matter.

W. E. GILLILAND, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
Terms: Cash in advance.

The stars and stripes forever.

Whether it is peace or war people must have food. Don't forget this

Raise all the food stuff possible. People can wear their old clothes but must have food

The high price of gasoline does not worry us, we do not use gasoline on our wheelbarrow.

Do not believe every sensational war report you hear. Lets keep cool and not lose our heads.

This week will be full of war and rumors of war at Washington and all over the United States.

Senator Lodge began the war on Germany by knocking down a pacifist in the corridors at the Capital at Washington Monday.

Hindenberg's "strategic" retreat in France was great say the Germans Sure, but the strategy was forced by the French and English Armies.

Gomez former president of Cuba is in bad. He is in prison for starting a revolution. He ought to have gone to Mexico and took a few lessons from "Vaya," how to escape capture. A revolutionist that cannot escape capture is a "short horse."

President Taft says "if we go to war with Germany we cannot tell where we will come out. We went to war with Spain in Cuba and came out at the Philippines." If we go to war with Germany we are liable to come out in Mexico and stay there.

Reports of efforts to burn bridges along the T. & P. have been current the past two weeks. The Mexicans are blamed of course, but they may have nothing to do with it. People with more brains than the Mexicans have are perhaps responsible.

Talk about the war ending seems only to speed it up. It is like a disastrous forest fire that will have to burn itself out. A few men, perhaps one man, could have prevented this war, now the whole world cannot stop it or prevent its spreading.

We have been sympathizing with the people in the war zones of Europe because of a shortage of food. Riots are reported in Germany, Austria and Russia, and now we are having food riots in the large cities of this country. War blows ill to all except a very few of the lucky holders of food and war supplies.

Mexico's future as a nation depends on its attitude towards this country in case of war with Germany. If "Old Whiskers" joins hands with the Germans, as he is likely to do, the people of the United States will make short work of him and his country. Mexico is a nuisance anyway and about all they raise over there is bandits and revolutions. The American people may have to annex the Cactus Republic as a matter of self-defense.

The war whoop of American Indians may be heard on the battlefields of Europe. Twenty-five thousand Sioux Indians want to enlist in the United States Army if we have war with Germany. The Sioux are the most desperate fighters of all the Western Indian tribes in America. What will Fritz say when he meets an army corps of American Indians on the French front? Then too we may send an army of negroes to aid the white Americans. Guess Fritz will think Armageddon has come sure when he with his Turkish allies meet all other races in battle.

German-American citizens in this country are facing a serious condition in the war with Germany and we sympathize with them. They are not to be blamed for using all honorable means to prevent a war between their adopted country and their fatherland, but they are now facing the same crisis that confronted the Americans of English ancestry in 1776 and 1812 in the wars with England. The editor of THE

STAR is of Irish, Scotch and English ancestry and they fought against England in both wars, one fell in battle of King's Mountain in Revolutionary War, one died at the battle of New Orleans. It was as hard for our forefathers to go to war against England in these wars as it is for our friends who were born in Germany or of German descent to go to war with Germany, but they will face the issue patriotically we have no doubt. That some will prove untrue to their country may be expected, just as some Americans in this country proved disloyal in 76 and 1812. Our ancestors went to war with England twice because England had infringed upon their rights, but they had not near so many and just reasons for war as we have against Germany today.

VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG IN REICHSTAG:

"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States and does not have such intention now.

"It never desired war against the United States and does not desire it today.

"If the American nation considers this (unrestricted submarine warfare) a cause for which to declare war against the German nation we shall not have to bear the responsibility for it."

The above extract from the German Chancellor's speech last Thursday.

This shows the studious effort of the German government to lay all the blame for the war, that is and is to come, on other nations. Germany says England, France and Russia brought on the war, that Germany was "forced" into the war in self-defense. This is all flatly contradicted by history, but what do they care for the truth of history, the people at home must be placated by making them believe that Germany is the victim of the world that seek her destruction.

The Chancellor's statement that Germany never had any intention of attacking the United States and does not intend to, sounds nice but what are the cold blooded facts? Five American ships sailing under the American flag have been destroyed and some 30 or 40 Americans drowned since Feb. 1st. Three of these ships were on the other side when Germany declared her ruthless submarine warfare. All were torpedoed without warning soon after they left English ports and none had cargoes. The fourth, the Healdton an oil ship was bound for Holland and took the northern route and was far away from England when sunk at night and 15 of her crew killed or drowned. There could have been no mistake in this case. A large U. S. flag was painted on the side of the ship and illuminated by large electric lights. These lights were really the cause of the destruction of the ship because had there been no lights on the ship the submarine could not have hit her so the sub captain who saw the light could not help seeing the U. S. flag. It was a deliberate act of war against a friendly nation by Germany and the German Chancellor has the audacity to tell his people that Germany has done nothing to justify the United States going to war. Germany has been making war on the United States for two years, she has fired on our flag repeatedly; she has destroyed millions of dollars worth of property, and killed by gun fire or drowning more than two hundred Americans mostly women and children, and the German Chancellor has the gall to say that if war comes Germany is not responsible.

War is almost certain and unbiased history will hold Germany responsible for it.

BAIRD SCHOLASTICS.

C. H. Mahan completed taking the scholastic census of the Baird Independent District last Saturday, and the number of children within the scholastic age is 627, against 583 last year, a net gain of 44. This is indeed gratifying to the patrons of the school. Mr. Mahan said there were fewer Mexican children enrolled this year than last. The enrollment this year is the largest in the history of the town, and the large, handsome ten room brick school building is full and running over this year. Another building is really necessary now and should be built as soon as possible, but should be built of brick or stone. Think about it.

TAILORING DISPLAY

A representative of Kahn Bros., Tailors, experienced in the art of taking measures and posted on all the latest styles, will be with us Wednesday, April 11th. See his complete line of woollens shown in yard lengths. B. L. Boydston

OUT WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where a smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins
Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of rearing and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.
Out where the world is in the making,
Where fever hearts with despair are aching,
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the West begins.
-Selected.

From the Scottish Rite Herald, Dallas

Bro. Harry Meyer 33° Hon. is reported still confined to his home at Baird, Texas. Bro. Meyer has led such an honest life as to command the respect of all who know him, and by those who know him best is regarded as the personification of a just and upright man. He has always found real pleasure and happiness in helping others with kind words, good deeds and a helping hand, and in giving so much love to others he has obtained the love of his fellowman to a greater extent than usually comes to men. It is, therefore, but natural that we have so many inquiries about him. We had hoped that he would be sufficiently recovered to attend our Reunion in April, and although we have have no word direct, we learn that his condition is not greatly improved.

BURNT BRANCH CULLINGS.

Apr. 1—"Juan's" communication seems consigned to oblivion, so will try the luck of a postal card.

Light shower last Saturday night, seemed to me the rain was heavier all around which I would be glad to report later.

Tomorrow, Monday, comes the "tug of war" and we are strictly up against it all around, the end of which I fear is long in the future yet to develop. It seems Germany wants and needs a good "knock out" The Allies are sicking Tige and the grand old Uncle Sam is standing on his honor and the cause of humanity. Long wave the stars and stripes, emblematic of a united country. "Juan."

STORES TO CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK

We, the undersigned merchants hereby pledge ourselves to close our stores promptly at 6 o'clock p. m. every evening, except Saturdays and Pay Days, beginning Monday, April 9th. Respectfully,

- H. Schwartz
Geo. B. Scott
H. F. Foy
B. L. Boydston
E. Cooke
R. L. Alexander
J. F. Head
W. D. Boydston
Mgr. The Comadot
Dickey & Bounds
Jack Young
N. O. Burson
Chambers Bros.
Mrs. W. E. Townley

It is impossible for me to close my store at this hour on account of the meat business, but my clerks will be released from duty promptly at 6 o'clock. E. M. Wristen

We, the Retail Clerks, of Baird, Texas, in view of the above agreement, desire to thank the Merchants and Patrons of Baird, for their consideration and hereby appeal to the general public to stand by the merchants who have made this agreement by giving to them the business which they deserve. We believe that we are entitled, especially during the long days of summer, to some hours of recreation and appreciate the spirit of the above, which enables us to enjoy such recreation. We pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to employ our working hours so as to accommodate and serve our friends and customers to the best of our ability. We ask that you kindly assist us by shopping early. Order your groceries not later than 5:30 so the delivery men can finish their work by 6 p. m. Respectfully, Retail Clerks

With America in the Great War every man should have a dependable newspaper, it will be a necessity. The Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 8 months for \$3.00, will give you a dependable daily paper.—Miss John Gilliland, at THE STAR Office.

GREAT REVIVAL MEETING



REV. W. M. BOWDEN

Beginning Sunday at 11 a. m. at the Methodist Church a revival meeting will be held. The services next Sunday will be at the Church and after that date they will be held at Will Boydstuns old stand. The place will be well seated and lighted and every effort will be made to make comfortable the large crowds that will attend. The meeting will be led by Rev. W. M. Bowden of Fort Worth, who is an evangelist of much power and who has been very successful in revivals held elsewhere.

He is not only a preacher but also a singer of rare ability. He will have charge of a large chorus choir and will at each service sing solo. It is urged that all the people of the community join in making this meeting a great success for the moral and spiritual up-lift of the community. Further announcement of hours of service will be made later.

SAFE MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

"Is it safe?" is the first question to be considered when buying cough medicine for children. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has long been a favorite with mothers of young children as it contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. It is pleasant to take too, which is of great importance when a medicine must be given to young children. This remedy is most effectual in relieving coughs, colds and croup. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 18 St. Advt.

NOTICE, HORSEMEN.

My German Coach Station will be at Moton's Wagon Yard, Baird on Thursday of each week. Inaugural \$7.50. H. R. Klepper 13. St

SPORT HORSES.

The automobile has injured the breeders of all horses with the exception of polo ponies and hunters, as it makes it easier for the players of polo to get to and from the polo field and the huntsman to get to and from the hunting fields. Mr. Teller Blakley has a pony stallion in which are the best strains for the production of polo ponies yet found in the country. His sire, Judge Welch, made a good hunter after he was twelve years old.

The Virginian, the stallion, will make the season at Belle Plaine, Texas. Advt. 17.4tpd.

BARRED ROCK EGGS

Celebrated McDonald strain pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.00 for 15. 16. St. Adv. Mrs. W. Y. Switzer.

INSOMNIA

Indigestion nearly always disturbs the sleep more or less, and is often the cause of insomnia. Eat a light supper with little if any meat, and no milk; also take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper, and see if you do not rest much better. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 10.4t. Advt.

EASTER IS HERE



You should not neglect your personal appearance on this occasion, which demands a new outfit of wearing apparel more than any other. This store has made an unusual effort to put in the best and most up-to-date line of spring and summer goods to be had. Come here for your Easter togs.

Mitchell Dresses

for Easter in simple, refined models for those who prefer them and bright, fanciful, attractive styles for those who prefer the sport suggestions and colorful modes, made of filmy Georgettes and Crepes, Soft Taffetas, and Khaki Kool. Prices:

\$15.00 to \$30.00

Easter Parasols

Our entire line of new Parasols is now on display. We are showing a large assortment of Sport Parasols made in the new Sport Silks in different shades, also solid colors in all the season's latest shades. Prices: \$1.25 to \$7.50

Little Fellows Easter Togs

Wash Suits, New Poplins, Gabardines, Piques in fact all the standard materials. Big assortment. Prices: 75c to \$2.50
Boy's light weight Woolen Suits \$3.50 to 9.50
Extra Trousers, well made 50c to \$2.25

Gingham Dresses

Large assortment in wide range of Stripes, Plaids and solid colors in well made Gingham Dresses. Price: 50c to \$2.50

B. L. BOYDSTUN

The Place Where Most People Trade

BAIRD CLYDE CROSS PLAINS

GROCERIES

We carry at all times a full line of fresh staple and fancy Groceries and are prepared to supply you with the best. We also carry all kinds of Fresh Meats, which makes it very convenient to order your Groceries and Meat at the same time and have all delivered at the same time. Prompt and careful attention given all orders.

E. M. WRISTEN

Phones 4 and 26 Prompt Delivery



THE OWL

is the emblem of wisdom and the

BANK BOOK

is the badge of success. If you're wise, join the order today and successfully solve your tomorrow.

The First National Bank

The Old Established Bank. Organized 1884. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

- J. F. Dyer, President
W. S. Hinds, Cashier
W. A. Hinds
Henry James, VicePresident
J. W. Turner, Asst. Cashier
Tom Windham
J. B. Cutbirth.

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for la grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.

CHEVROLET

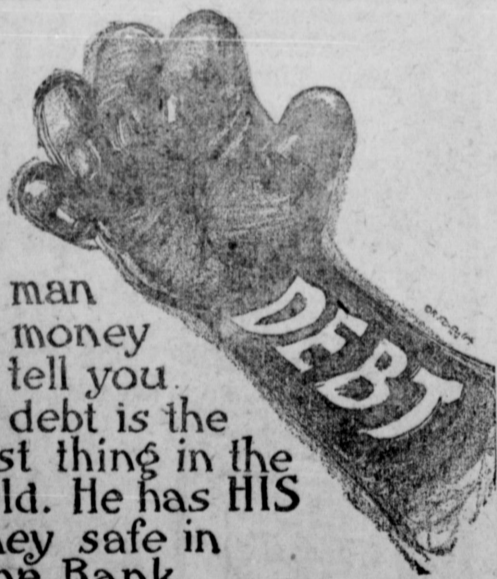


TRUTH

As its advertisement—so the car. An honest announcement goes with an honest car. Truth is the eternal test. You will never read a Chevrolet statement making any extravagant claim. True, we have claimed certain qualities for our car—superior motor-power, easy riding comfort, low cost of upkeep—but we have always been prepared to support our statements with the proof. We claim that the Chevrolet model—now as always—stands for the highest motor value in its price class. Test our statement—see the Chevrolet car, ride in it. You will find—as thousands of others have—that we have spoken the truth.

Model Four Ninety Touring car \$596.00. Roadster, \$555.00. "Four Ninety" Touring car, fitted with all-weather top, \$625.00. "Baby Grand" Touring car, or "Royal Mail" Roadster, fully equipped, \$590.00. Chevrolet eight cylinder four passenger Roadster of five passenger Touring car, \$1,385.00. All prices F. O. B. Flint.

HOLMES & DUNLAP
BAIRD AND CROSS PLAINS



The man with money can tell you that debt is the worst thing in the world. He has HIS money safe in the Bank.

The black hand is certainly hanging over the poor devil who is in DEBT. Don't get into debt. There are lots of little things you can go without NOW that you can enjoy later if you'll just put a little money in the Bank. That little money will grow just as the acorn does into a great oak. You will be encouraged to work harder and earn more when you have money in the bank.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK

The Home National Bank

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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

PERSONALS

Mrs. Charley Redwin is spending this week in Big Springs.

Mrs. T. J. Jidia is visiting relatives in Moran this week.

The James brick garage is about finished.

John Isenhower of Putnam was in Baird this week.

Do your shopping early, the stores close at 6 o'clock.

Miss Ruth Peebles returned from Sweetwater where she has been visiting friends.

A. L. Biggerstaff and son Geo., Mr. Buchanan and J. A. Clements were Baird visitors Friday.

Miss Catherine Mullican has recently returned from a visit with relatives near Big Springs.

Assist the clerks by shopping early. Stores close at 6 p. m.

Dr. H. H. Ramsey and son, Hal, have gone to New Mexico on a prospecting trip.

Ready-made school dresses and white undershirts at Foy's for the price you pay for the cloth elsewhere.

A. M. Sprawls, from near Scranton, an old timer and former County Commissioner, was in Baird this week.

Mrs. L. W. Gentry, who has been the guest of Mr. and L. M. Hadley has returned to her home at Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. J. E. Ross and daughter, Miss Julia Ross, of Mexico, Mo., are the guests of their son and brother, H. W. Ross and family.

Mrs. Jao J. Bookhout and children, of Dallas arrived Tuesday and will be the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ross.

Mrs. Mollie Etherton, of Kingfisher, Okla., spent last week with her brother, W. G. Bowls and family.

Miss Zula Halsted, who is attending Draughon's Business College at Abilene, spent Saturday and Sunday in Baird.

Harry Meyer is, we regret to say, still confined to his home, but we hope to see him out again in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fulton present this ad at The Royal Theater on Monday night, April 9, 1917, and receive two complimentary tickets to the show.

Little Miss Mildred Terry has returned from Fort Worth where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Leonard Looney.

Ladies—Remember to order your groceries not later than 5:30 so the boys can make the delivery by 6 o'clock p. m.

Miss Marcie Mullican has returned to her home at Big Springs after spending a few days with her cousins Misses Eva and Vira Mullican.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Driskill present this ad at The Royal Theater on Saturday night, April 7th, 1917, and receive two complimentary tickets to the show.

Daily and Sunday Fort Worth Star-Telegram, from now until Dec. 1st, 1917, only \$3.00. Let me send in your order, please.—Miss John Gilliland, at THE STAR Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Looney returned Wednesday from El Paso, where they spent a few days with their brother, Mark Terry and wife, and went on to their home in Fort Worth today.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Cox present this ad at The Royal Theater on Thursday night, April 12th, 1917 and receive two complimentary tickets to the show.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fulton returned from Fort Worth the latter part of last week. They made the trip through in their new Olsmobile auto. Mr. Fulton and Ford Driskill have the agency for this popular car.

Mr. and Mrs. Ace Hickman, of Belle Plaine had as their guests last Sunday Mr. Hickman's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Hickman, Misses Mae and Pearl Miller, of Abilene, Mrs. J. E. Bean of Van Horn, Miss Addie Perry, of Brownwood, Mr. C. H. Reeves and Miss Carrie Reeves, of Bangs, uncle and sister of Mrs. Hickman.

SUNDAY S

Sunday, April 15th, 1917.

Baptist Sunday School.
Number present 210
Collection \$10.75

Methodist Sunday School.
Number present 132
Collection \$9.76

Presbyterian Sunday School
Number present 112
Collection \$4.02

A. A. Callahan and R. J. Harris were pleasant callers at THE STAR office Friday. Mr. Callahan still makes his home at McLean, Texas, but his many friends are always glad to see him.

I have a special War offer on The Fort Worth Star-Telegram, which you will receive from now until Dec. 1st, 1917, for only \$3.00. Your order will be appreciated.—Miss John Gilliland, at THE STAR Office.

Mr. S. E. Anderson, of East Liverpool, Ohio, spent several days here the past week looking after business of the Anderson & Cain Oil and Gas Co. Mr. Anderson is well pleased with this section of the country.

L. F. Hall of Austin is enjoying a visit with his sister, Mrs. D. J. McNamara of Coleman. Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. McNamara and Mr. Hall motored to Baird to visit a sister, Mrs. Hearn, returning to Coleman Sunday.—Coleman Democrat-Voice.

The death of Mrs. Lucile Bailey, aged 41 years, occurred at the home Sunday night after a brief illness. The body was shipped to Baird Monday morning where the funeral and burial was set for Monday afternoon. Buddie and Louis Bailey and other sons survive her to mourn her loss.—Abilene Reporter.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Driskill, Mr. and Mrs. Everette Driskill, John Driskill, Miss Addie Day and Mr. C. B. Snyder went to Abilene Wednesday morning to attend the funeral of Mr. W. D. Driskill, who died at his home in that city Tuesday. Mr. Driskill was a brother to the late S. L. Driskill and an uncle of the Driskill boys and Mrs. C. B. Snyder of Baird. Mr. Driskill made his home for many years in Spearfish, North Dakota and operated large ranches in that state and Wyoming. He moved to Abilene about a year ago. He has been in failing health for several months. His family and two brothers, John W. Driskill, of Sabinal, Texas, and Jeff Driskill, of Knowles, N. W., were with him when he died. Jeff Driskill came a distance of 300 miles in an automobile, making the trip from sun to sun. Mr. Driskill was 62 years old.

SPRING

Spring is looked upon by many as the most delightful season of the year, but this cannot be said of the rheumatic. The cold and damp weather brings on rheumatic pains which are anything but pleasant. They can be relieved, however, by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by ALL DEALERS.

MILL

I have a beautiful line of Millinery in a most pleasing variety. A roll of beautiful material artistically applied. Featuring every conceivable style and chic trim, with many sports conceptions in all the popular materials. Have just received a shipment of beautiful pattern hats. Will make and trim hats to order. My prices are reasonable. Come in see my line.

MRS. W. E. TOWNLEY

First Door West of Postoffice Baird, Texas

Cattle, Hogs and Hides

We want to buy Fat Cattle and Hogs, also Hides if you have any to sell see or phone us.

Estes & Fulcher

Phones 140 and 141 2 Rings Baird, Texas

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Good four room house, in Baird, good location. W. C. Franklin, 12-11.

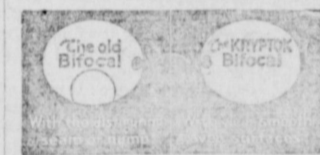
WHY CONSTIPATION INJURES

The bowels are the natural sewerage system of the body. When they become obstructed by constipation a part of the poisonous matter which they should carry off is absorbed into the system, making you feel dull and stupid, and interfering with the digestion and assimilation of food. This condition is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by ALL DEALERS. 18-11-Advt.

Texas, Oklahoma and Old Mexico Maps, 50c at THE STAR office.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College

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



KRYPTOK GLASSES THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS

Fit by C. E. Walker

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

Spirella Corsets

the best made-to-measure Corset. It is guaranteed non rusting! I have the new Spring models For appointment phone me

MRS. J. R. PRICE.

Phone 6. Corsetiere

Pete Fulcher Horse and Mule Dealer

Baird, Texas
See me when you want to buy or sell anything in my line

Dickey & Bounds

BLACKSMITHS

Will appreciate your business during the year 1917

Baird, Texas

OLD PAPERS WANTED.—The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church wants old papers and magazines. Phone 218. 17-11-Advt.



The Prince of Graustark

WHEN George Barr McCutcheon wrote Graustark he struck a popular vein that swept the country. Then he wrote a sequel, The Prince of Graustark, that was a world best seller, even surpassing the original. The charm and fascination of this photoplay is unequalled. A handsome young prince, instilled with American independence and ideals, upsets all traditions of his kingdom by insisting on choosing his own wife. His adventures in searching for her in America fill the picture with thrills. He meets the girl of his dreams, pursues her across the sea to win her love—and finds she is a real princess.

AT THE ROYAL THEATRE, FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

EXPERIENCE LONGER THAN FICTION

Mrs. E. O. Wilson and her husband
Tells Story of Her Own
Human Interest.

HAD TO SACRIFICE HOME

Friends and Neighbors Called and Offered Encouragement and Sympathy.

HOME, hope and money gone. A loving husband and a little daughter tearfully waiting for the dread summons which would take away wife and mother.

That, in brief, describes the scene enacted one October day, a year ago, when E. O. Wilson and his little daughter sat in a darkened room awaiting the end they thought near.

This chapter in the story of the Wilson family is one of sorrow and suffering, pathos and human interest. It is one which touched the hearts of friends and caused them to pour out sympathy to a sorrowing husband.

Five years ago E. O. Wilson, his wife and child were a happy family. They moved to Atlanta from Abbeville, S. C., so Mr. Wilson could accept a position on a newspaper.

Mr. Wilson prospered and the family moved into a little home of their own. Mrs. Wilson took an interest in church work and in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Typographical union. Her future looked bright.

It was in the early part of 1913 that the blow fell. But let Mr. Wilson tell the story. He can do it better, because every detail is indelibly stamped upon his memory.

Mr. Wilson's Story.

"MY name is E. O. Wilson and I live at 197 Bass street, Atlanta, Ga., with my wife and seven-year-old daughter. I have been a printer for sixteen years and am a member of the Typographical Union.

"It is with a sense of gratitude for being permitted to have with me today my dear wife that I am voluntarily making this statement. I want everybody interested to know that it comes from the bottom of my heart.

"During the spring of 1913 when I thought that nothing could impair my happiness, the blow fell. My wife, until that time healthy and strong, was stricken with illness. She was weak and nervous and at times had dreadful smothering sensations to the point of fainting. She would have fearful headaches, pains in her back and over her kidneys and her joints ached all the time. She got so bad off that she couldn't do her housework and had to take to her bed. She didn't know what it was to get a good night's sleep.

"I called a doctor who treated her eight weeks and she showed no improvement. I took the advice of another doctor and my wife was operated upon twice and spent 17 weeks in two hospitals with several weeks of nursing at home between operations.

"She got weaker and weaker. I was desperate. My savings were gone. I was in debt. So I sacrificed my home.

"Driven frantic by my thoughts, I called in three Atlanta specialists. This was along in October, 1915. My wife was a shadow of her former self. They told me she could not possibly live more than five days.

"The five days passed and, although she still lived, she grew weaker and weaker and finally I was told she would die within the next few days. She got where she was too weak to talk and could not eat. I looked for the end at any time.

The Likeliest One.

"Whom shall we send to write up this bear story?"
"Why not send a cub reporter?"

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Few persons can be sick who use Green's August Flower. It has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart from gases created in the stomach, pains in the stomach, and many other organic disturbances. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion, both in the stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and whole alimentary canal, and stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Try it. Two doses will relieve you. Used for fifty years in every town and hamlet in the United States and in all civilized countries.—Adv.

In the Trenches.

"No blankets, captain."
"Well, boys, we'll just have to cover ourselves with glory."

DEATH LURKS IN A WEAK HEART, so on first symptoms use "Renovine" and be cured. Delay and pay the awful penalty. "Renovine" is the heart's remedy. Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

Polish mirrors with a cloth soaked in alcohol, followed by a soft, dry cloth.

With the advent of a correspondence barber school the end must be near.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try **Murine Eye Remedy**
No stinging—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Free Eye Book. **MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO**



Mrs. E. O. Wilson of Atlanta, Ga., whose experience amazed friends.

Had Lost All Hope.

"YOU will get an idea of her desperate condition when I tell you that the members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Typographical union had arranged for a floral offering for my wife's funeral.

"I am now going to tell you the remarkable part of my story.

"I had seen an advertisement for Tanlac and had heard of the remarkable results being accomplished by this new medicine, but never thought I would have need for any. One day as I sat in the swing on our little front porch I thought of this advertisement and somehow or other I got a ray of hope. With one of the few remaining dollars I had, I bought a bottle.

Doctors Are Amazed.

"MY wife was so weak I only gave her half the amount recommended. In a few days I noticed a strange improvement in her condition. I could have wept for joy. After I had given her one bottle of Tanlac the doctors called one day and were surprised to find her sitting up in bed eating some toast and drinking some milk. They were amazed.

"When my wife had taken two bottles of Tanlac she was able to sit in a rolling chair and she continued to improve rapidly. Those were indeed happy days. I forgot my previous suffering. I forgot that our little home was gone. I thought of nothing except that my wife was alive and rapidly recovering her health and I thank God for letting me do what I did.

"Today she is a perfect picture of health. She can eat anything she wants. Such things as meat, turnips, and hard-boiled eggs do not bother her a particle and she sleeps as well as she did when a girl in her teens. She took eleven bottles of Tanlac and gained 30 pounds.

"So, this is my statement. It is true that I spent all that I had saved trying to restore her health. I don't know until this day what actually ailed my wife, but I do know how healthy and happy she is today and I can truthfully say that nothing on earth did this but Tanlac."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

Poets who write free verse take advantage of the fact that this is a free country, but so do the people who do not read it.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

In the Crowd.

"This is a jam!"
"Yes, we're in a pickle. Heaven preserve us!"

CAPUDINE

—For Headaches—

Try it and be convinced. Good for aches in back and limbs also—Assists Nature to get right and stay so. It's Liquid—easy to take.—Adv.

After a man is married he thinks it frightfully poor taste for his wife to remind him of his prenuptial promises.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is not a "lozenge" or "syrup," but a real old-fashioned dose of medicine which cleans out Worms or Tapeworm with a single dose. Adv.

The Kind.

"He writes with a vitriolic pen."
"Is that one of them new self-illuminators?"

You miss getting many good things by failing to ask for them.

CONGRESS ASSEMBLES IN EXTRA SESSION RE-ELECTED SPEAKER 217 TO 205

PRESIDENT GREETED BY DEAFENING CHEERS AS HE ENTERS AND LEAVES HOUSE.

ASKS FOR STATE OF WAR

Wilson, in Message, Outlines Future Policy of Nation Towards Germany in Her Sub Warfare.

Washington, D.C., April 3.—President Wilson Monday night urged congress assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate but unmeasured denunciation of the course of the imperial German government, which he characterized as a challenge to all mankind and to warfare against all nations, the president declared that neutrality was no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world was involved; that armed neutrality had become ineffectual enough at best and was likely to produce what it was meant to prevent, and urged that congress accept the gage of battle with all the resources of the nation.

"I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States," said the president, "that it formally accept the status of a belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

No Indemnity Sought.

The objects of the United States in entering the war, the president said, were to vindicate the principles of peace and justice against "selfish and autocratic power." Without selfish ends for conquest of dominion, seeking no indemnities or material compensations for the sacrifices it shall make, the United States must enter the war, he said, to make the world safe for democracy, as only one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and would be satisfied when those rights were as secure as the faith and freedom of nations could make them.

The president reached the capitol about 8:40. As his big motor swung around before the east front of the building two troops of the second regular cavalry on guard, sabers glittering under the arc lights, swept the plaza clear, while the hundreds of people cheered. He was taken immediately to the speaker's room and then into the house chamber, where the senators were just filing in. Six members of the supreme court who had taken seats in front of the speaker's stand stood and faced about.

The message was sent in full to Germany by a German official news agency for publication in that country. The text also went to England and a summary of its contents was sent around the world to other nations.

President Wilson's appearance before congress was marked by a scene of the greatest enthusiasm ever shown since he began the practice of delivering his addresses in person. Crowds on the outside of the capitol cheered him frantically as he entered and as he left. Congress roared cheer after cheer in an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm.

Recommendations.

To carry on the effective warfare against the German government, which he characterized as a "natural foe to liberty," the president recommended:

1. Utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the governments already at war with Germany.

2. Extension of liberal financial credits to those governments so that the resources of American may be added so far as possible to theirs.

3. Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country. Full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare.

An army of at least 500,000 men, based on the principle of universal liability to service, and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training.

Raising necessary money for the United States government so far as possible without borrowing and on the basis of equitable taxation.

All preparations, the president urged, should be made in such way as not to check the flow of war supplies to the nations already in the field against Germany.

Measures to accomplish all these ends, the president told congress, would be presented with the best thought of the executive departments and he besought consideration for them in that light.

While the president was speaking word of the torpedoing without warning of the American steamer Aztec, the first American armed ship to be attacked in the barred zone, was passed from mouth to mouth, but the president did not know of it until he had finished.

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS

"Femmina" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Adv.

Getting up in the morning with a grudge against the world does not worry the world and gets you in bad all around the clock.

A torpid liver condition prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently and surely. Adv.

New Species.
Mrs. Knicker—Did you enjoy the star?
Mrs. Newrich—Yes; I think she's a fine commotional actress.

Bargains in new and slightly used pianos, nice stool and scarf to match. Terms if desired, Mail orders solicited. Brook Mays & Co., The Reliable Piano House, Dallas, Texas.—Adv.

Plain Reason.
"Why do they try new plays on the dog?"
"To get 'em licked into shape."

"MOTORISTS' PROBLEM SOLVED."
One application of BLAXSHINE the quick drying flexible paint preventing black auto enamel will make old cars like new. Any one can apply it. Enough BLAXSHINE for any size car and equipment for applying, costs only \$2.85, delivered parcel post. BLAXSHINE is guaranteed. A postal will bring you sample of work and complete description. Twin City Varnish Company, Established thirty years, St. Paul, Minn. FREE with each package your initials in gold which you can apply yourself with BLAXSHINE. Adv.

MEXICO TO UNITE AGAINST U. S. 1
This is Report Received By Government Agents at El Paso From Chihuahua.

El Paso, Texas.—An alliance has been made between Francisco Villa and the military forces of General Alvaro Obregon, arranged through German secret agents by the unlimited use of money supplied by the German government or German sympathizers, according to well authenticated reports from Chihuahua City received by government agents here. Under the reported agreement, the Carranza civil government, because it has declared neutrality in case of war between Germany and the United States is to be overthrown and the military element in Mexico, represented by Obregon and a group of pro-German Mexican commanders, is to assume control of the country, the reports say.

Acting under German direction, Obregon's forces and those of Villa are to make war on the United States. Included in the combination against the Carranza government and the United States are said also to be the armies of Domingo Arieta in the state of Durango and the bandit forces of Zapata in southern Mexico.

REPULSE VILLA AT CHIHUAHUA.
Retirement Toward Satevo and Santa Rosalia Disclosed in El Paso Reports.

El Paso, Texas.—Villa forces were retiring from the vicinity of Chihuahua City toward Satevo and Santa Rosalia, advices received here from Chihuahua City late Thursday said. These messages also confirmed Villa's defeat at Mapula Tuesday and his subsequent retirement before the superior forces of General Francisco Murguía's command. According to reports arriving here from the south, Villa's retirement ended four days of alarm within the city.

Villa Forces are Defeated.
Juarez.—Villa forces were defeated at Mapula, 20 miles south of Chihuahua city, by Carranza troops in command of General Francisco Murguía, according to unofficial but reliable reports received here from Chihuahua City. All reports of fighting within the city were denied.

Only Few Germans Entered Mexico.
Washington.—Official reports from the southern department say reports that many Germans have crossed into Mexico since diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were broken off, are without foundation. The records of the immigration authorities and the army intelligence service along the border show that only three Germans have passed into Mexico since Feb. 3, in the Brownsville district, and 78 in the Laredo district, 24 of the latter having returned to the United States.

Press and Cotton Burn at Hillsboro.
Hillsboro, Texas.—Fire destroyed the compress plant of the Exporters and Traders' compress, about 3,000 bales of cotton and four box cars. The loss is placed at \$375,000. The compress plant alone was valued at around \$70,000. The cotton is the property of various shippers, located in different parts of the country. Some of it was insured.

4,474 Men Enlist in Navy.
A total of 4,474 men had been recruited for the navy during March and the net gain for the month was 3,628 against 2,086 last month. The strength of the navy is 62,667 men.

Two Men Killed in Cotton Belt Wreck.
Tekarkana, Ark.—In a derailment of a Cotton Belt passenger train near Pittsburg, 70 miles south of here, Engineer Tom Stovall, 54, and Fireman Charles W. Dunn, 26, sustained fatal injuries. Both men were hurried to the company's general hospital here, where they died shortly after their arrival. There were no broken bones and no cuts or bruises except from scalding. The train was running behind time at the time of the accident, making about 40 miles an hour.

Genuine Co-operation Assured

Nature often needs help to keep the digestive system in a normal condition, and with the aid of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

you are able to provide the co-operation Nature requires.

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs—Contains Copper for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Salt-peter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brisk in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

ECZEMA!

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TUBERCLE or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic.

NEW PENSION LAWS

Indian war 1810 to 1840 survivors and widows. Civil war widows also former widows now single National guards and heirs. U. S. service 1810-17. Write MILGROVE, 27 E. W. & Co., 625 F St., Washington. 337. Monadnock Bldg., Chicago. Established 1904.

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

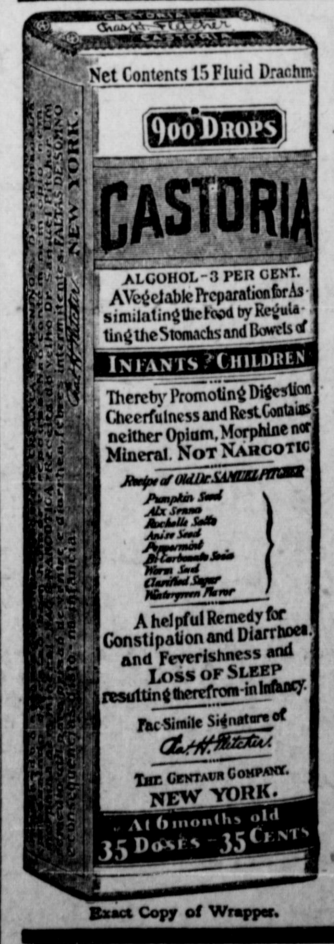
Mary Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch, 500 for \$1.50, 1,000 for \$2.50, 5,000 for \$10.00. F. O. B. here; postpaid 50c per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. SWEET POTATO PLANTS—immediate shipment. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, 1,000 to \$3.00 at \$2.00, 5,000 to \$15.00. F. O. B. here. Tomatoes, plants and sets, and Pepper plants at \$1.50 per 100. F. O. B. here. Postpaid 40c per 100. D. F. JARVIS, BERRVILLE, S. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of sweet, light to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman Patent Law for Washington. Latest reasonable. Highest references. Best services.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Wm. A. Parke
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

No cutting, tying, cauterizing or sloughing. No pain, no detention from business or pleasure. Write for illustrated booklet explaining treatment and giving names of patients who have been treated in your community. Highest professional and commercial references. **Dr. P. M. Waltrip & Co.** 7th and Main Sts. FORT WORTH

WRIGLEY'S

A New and Tempting Taste:



As toothsome as the name implies.

The third of the WRIGLEY trio of refreshing, long-lasting confections.

Good for teeth, breath, appetite, digestion.

Have it always with you—it's a boon to the parched mouth in hot work or on long auto trips.

The Flavor Lasts!

Chew it after every meal

Hard Luck.

Hard Luck—How's the world treating you?
"Not very often."

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Strictly Literal.

"Maria, is your husband vacillating?"
"No, 'm, he's whitewashing."

Anoint the eyelids with Roman Eye Balsam upon retiring at night, and in the morning observe the refreshed and strengthened sensation in your eyes upon arising. Adv.

For a practical illustration of economy watch a small boy when he has occasion to use soap.

To Drive Out Malaria
And Build Up The System
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

If you have a little success don't camp on it for the rest of your life.

To Prevent Old Age
Coming Too Soon!

"Toxic poisons in the blood are thrown out by the kidneys. The kidneys act as filters for such products. If we wish to prevent old age coming too soon and increase our chances for a long life, we should drink plenty of pure water and take a little Anuric," says the world-famed Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y.

When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain a little Anuric (double strength) from your nearest druggist and you will quickly notice the grand results. You will find it many times more potent than lithia, and that it dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.

Faint heart may sometimes win a fair lady, but it takes a stout heart to hold her.

A QUEERNESS IN HER HEAD

Caused This Lady Much Suffering Which She Says Cardui Finally Relieved.

Chadborn, N. C.—Mrs. M. D. McPherson, of R. F. D. No. 1, this place, says: "My first trouble was monthly misery, ever since I was a girl. I had headache, backache, and would stagger... with a queerness in my head. I would faint, and could not stand on my feet. Would suffer so, I would just get down on my knees by a chair at... time. We would have the Dr. and take things to relieve me, but without result."

"I read of Cardui—took 6 bottles and was cured of this painful trouble. Since that I have taken it a bottle at a time as a tonic and find it all or more than recommended. Have taken it before child birth which strengthened me, but my suffering before I heard of Cardui, at... was equal to... pains. I would have to go to bed for 2 or 3 days each month."

"I am strong and well today. I believe Cardui saved my life, for it is wonderful medicine."

"My sister used Cardui. She too knows the great good derived from it... I praise it every day."

Cardui may be the very medicine you have long been needing. Get a bottle from your druggist today. Composed of purely vegetable ingredients, it cannot harm you, but should surely do for you, what it has done for others—help you.—Adv.

If life hands you a lemon adjust your rose-colored glasses and start to selling pink lemonade.

ADVICE FOR WOMEN

Oklahoma City, Okla.—"I suffered from a woman's weakness and debility until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used. I do not hesitate to recommend the Prescription to any woman for it has done me worlds of good and I am sure it will help others as well."—MRS. M. F. SMITH, Box 18, Route 4.

For over forty years this herbal tonic for women has been sold by all dealers in medicine throughout this country. Through its use thousands of women all over this land have been relieved of many diseases of a womanly nature. It contains no alcohol or any narcotic.

BRITISH LINES DRAW NEAR TO ST. QUENTIN

BERLIN ADMITS GERMAN FRONT WAS PUSHED BACK FOR DISTANCE OF TWO MILES.

GERMAN PLANS WELL HIDDEN

Further Retirement on French Front Indicated, But It Is Not Known Where Blow Will Be Struck.

Sunday's Situation.

The British forces in France are gradually creeping up on the important town of St. Quentin, considered one of the German strongholds. Also to the northwest of the town they are swinging their line forward at various points in a straightening-out movement that is making good strides eastward.

Meanwhile the French forces under General Nivelle are keeping up their offensive to the south and southeast of St. Quentin and again have made good progress north and south of the Ailette river. They have captured several German trench systems and organized points of support east of Neuville-Sur-Margival, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans and driving them back to the outskirts of Vauxallon and Laffaux.

Two Miles of St. Quentin.

West of St. Quentin the British have thrust their line through the village of Savy and the wood of Savy and now are resting only two miles of St. Quentin.

The German war office admits that the German line for a distance of from one-fourth to two miles was forced to give way before the British in the region bounded by the Peronne-Gouzeaucourt road and the Omignon Brooks, but says the British suffered heavy losses.

Germans to Make for Supreme Effort.

Copenhagen.—Germany, according to information reaching here from Berlin, now is gathering to the colors every available man for a supreme military effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in this year's campaign.

For some time, the German authorities, in a grand combing out of men earlier pronounced unfit for service, have been mustering men on the very verge of the age limit, but up to the present they have announced that the necessity has not yet arisen for raising the age limit to 65, as has been done in Austria-Hungary.

Simultaneously with this draining of the dregs of the human reservoirs of soldier material, Germany's industrial mobilization also is approaching a climax. A scheme for conveying every available factory and employing every available machine on war work and manning them with labor obtained under the labor service law is contemplated.

The German main headquarters, according to reports received here, is now at Kreuznach on the Rhine; the general staff headquarters at Charleville and Mezieres having been abandoned shortly before the Somme retirement.

Further Retirement Expected.

Recent inferences to the retirement expressed by German military critics turn on the ability of the new line to resist the battering of the entente offensive, and the Teuton commanders are said to be no longer concerned with the possibility of a great battle in the region between Arras and the Aisne, because the destruction of roads and communications has rendered it unfit for a battle field.

There is reason to believe that the retirement has by no means reached its limit, particularly in the southern quarter.

Steamer With 1,700 Aboard Aground.

Evansville, Ind.—The steamer St. Paul of the Steckfus line, carrying approximately 1,700 persons, was driven ashore on the Ohio river at midnight Sunday at a point three miles below this city in a strong wind. The steamer St. Paul was making her first excursion trip of the season from this city to Henderson, Ky., and return, and was on its return trip when caught in a strong gale at the bend of the river just below this city.

Famine in Camp of Deported Belgians

Havre, France.—The Belgian government has received by trustworthy means letters from responsible Belgians who have been deported to Germany. The letters were dated at the end of February or early in March. One passage of a letter said: "It is frightful here. We are dying of famine. We have a ration of bread, water and beer. That is all. We are skeletons covered with skin. Thirteen were counted in the morgue one day and four the next. That is from among the 3,000 or 4,000 here."

Bryan Makes Appeal to Congress.

Miami, Fla.—William J. Bryan has addressed an appeal to the senate and house of representatives urging that an attempt be made to secure the suspension of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign through the application of all depositories by an international tribunal before resort to war. Mr. Bryan asked that congress also consult the wishes of the people through a referendum if it concludes that nothing but war will satisfy the nation's honor.



Representative George W. Edmonds of Pennsylvania is the author of a bill to require aliens from countries with whom the United States is at outs to register with local postmasters.

WANTS NO WAR WITH U. S., SAYS HOLLWEG

GERMANY ONLY TRYING TO COMPEL ENEMY TO OBEY LAWS OF HUMANITY, HIS PLEA.

Berlin, by Wireless to St. Louis.—"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America and does not desire it today," was the declaration made by the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a speech in the Reichstag Thursday. The chancellor made important declarations concerning Germany's policy toward the United States and Russia.

Declaring that Germany had undertaken unrestricted submarine warfare for its defense, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said: "If the American nation considers this a cause for which to declare war against the German nation, with which it has lived in peace for more than 100 years, if this action warrants an increase of bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the burden of responsibility for it."

Trying to Reform England.

"How did these things develop? More than once we told the United States that we made unrestricted use of the submarine weapon expecting that England could be made to observe in her policy of blockade the laws of humanity and international agreements."

The imperial chancellor referred to Germany's attitude toward the recent events in Russia, and recalled in former times the honored friendship between the two countries.

Emperor Nicholas had more and more drifted into the entente's wake and into pan-Slavic currents, and had finally become a partisan of the war party, omnipotent under the Russian autocratic regime.

"Thus," said the chancellor, "in the fateful days of July, 1914, the Russian emperor declined to listen to the appeal made by the German emperor."

40 Americans Prisoners in Germany.

Copenhagen.—More than 40 Americans were among the prisoners taken to Germany by the German commerce raider Moewe, according to Jack Benson, an American seaman, who has arrived here. The Americans, he says, now are held as prisoners of war in Germany. Benson, who for a time was a fellow prisoner of the men now held in Germany, says that nearly all of the 40 men were horsemen aboard the horse transport Esmeraldas, which was sunk by the Moewe.

British Bark, With Americans, Sunk.

Washington.—The British bark Neath, from Mauritius for Havre, with sugar, was torpedoed without warning 28 miles southeast of Fastnet, according to state department reports from Consul Frost at Queenstown. Two Americans were aboard the bark, but escaped, together with other members of the crew, without loss or injury.

Alnwick Castle Sunk far From Land.

London.—The British steamship Alnwick Castle has been torpedoed in the Atlantic ocean. Some persons are reported dead and others are missing. The admiralty has informed the Associated Press that the Alnwick Castle was torpedoed without warning March 19 in the Atlantic, 320 miles from the nearest land. On the previous day the steamer had rescued the crew of another British steamer that had also been torpedoed.

UNLAWFUL TO STOP US!

Don't Lose a Day's Work! Constipated Take "D"

You're bilious! Your liver is knocked out. Your head is dull, your tongue is coated; breath bad; stomach sour and bowels constipated. But don't take salivating calomel. It makes you sick, you may lose a day's work. Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into sour bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping.

If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your

Sluggish or Bowels "It's Fine!"

liver better than a dose of you sick. and that it won't make medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working; you'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and cannot salivate. Give it to your children! Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here.—Adv.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" \$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take to other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00 President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



Couldn't Suit Her.
"Do you guarantee these colors fast?" asked the customer at the history counter.
"Certainly not, madam," replied the new clerk in the fullness of his knowledge. "Black is never considered a fast color, you know. But I can show you something pretty swift in stripes."

There is No Art in Taking Medicine.
Just follow directions on every bottle of "Plantation" Chill Tonic and see how quickly those dreadful chills will leave you. It leaves the liver in healthy condition and yet contains no Calomel. Price 50c.—Adv.

A Sensitive Barber.
"You can't please my barber."
"Wouldn't you buy his hair restorer?"
"I did buy his hair restorer. And now because my hair won't grow he seems to think I'm putting up a job on him."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Quite True.
Teacher—What did Esau do about his postage?
Pupil—He made a mess of it.

Ajax may have defied the lightning, but he never bumped into a "U" boat.

WHAT IS LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS IS AN IMPROVED CASCARA A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE CATHARTIC AND LIVER TONIC

LAX-Fos is not a Secret or Patent Medicine but is composed of the following old-fashioned roots and herbs:

- CASARA BARK
- BLUE FLAG ROOT
- RHUBARB ROOT
- BLACK ROOT
- MAY APPLE ROOT
- SENNA LEAVES
- AND PEPSIN

In LAX-FOS the CASCARA is improved by the addition of these digestive ingredients making it better than ordinary CASCARA, and thus the combination acts not only as a stimulating laxative and cathartic but also as a digestive and liver tonic. Syrup laxatives are weak, but LAX-FOS combines strength with palatable, aromatic taste and does not gripe or disturb the stomach. One bottle will prove LAX-FOS is invaluable for Constipation, Indigestion or Torpid Liver. Price 50c.

KOVERALLS

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Keep Kids Kleen

The most practical, healthful, playtime garments ever invented for children 1 to 6 years of age. Made in one piece with drop back. Easily slipped on or off. Easily washed. No tight elastic bands to stop circulation. Made in blue, green, and genuine blue and white hickory stripes. Also lighter weight, but-colored material in dark blue, cadet blue, tan or dark red, all appropriately trimmed with fast-color galles. All garments made in Dutch wash, with yellow stripes for high neck and long sleeves. 85c the suit. If your dealer cannot supply you we will send them, charges prepaid on receipt of price, 85c each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. They Sell Everywhere. Look for the Two Horses on the Label. Made by Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco. Awarded GRAND PRIZE of the P.F.E.

IF YOU CAN

Invest \$25 cash and a few dollars monthly, you can become associated with a company that should return big profits. You will recognize the truth of this statement when it is presented to you. This is not oil, mining or a scheme. Your banker or lawyer can O. K. our business. Address P. O. BOX 875, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Texas Directory

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Send for free catalogue of PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS and ROLLS, Phonographs, Ukuleles, Hawaiian Guitars. Western Automatic Music Co., 1604 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas

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FRED L. LAKE & CO. 1110 Commerce St. DALLAS

Pianos and Player Pianos

Finest Make—Factory Prices—Instruments to Sull-Stewart, Emerson, Bohmer, Goggin, etc. Also used Pianos at bargain prices. Send for price lists and catalogue No. 427; sheet music catalogue No. 14; musicPoles catalogue No. 146. THOS. GOGGAN & BROS., 1407 Elm St., Dallas. Oldest and largest house in Texas. Estab. 61 years.

DR. W. M. THOMAS DR. J. T. MILLER

Specialists in Rectal and Genito-Urinary Diseases Piles Cured Without the Knife, Pain or Detention from Business Rooms 205 and 206, Reynolds Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas. Write for full particulars.

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Then \$5 a Month If You Buy

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Developing Film. Prints. CATES The Photographer 606 1/2 Main Street Fort Worth

BUY the pure, genuine Minnahan French Cream. They were originating at Fort Worth. Minnahan's French Cream. White's Lockhart Hotel, Fort Worth.

W. N. U., DALLAS



TEXACO CRATER COMPOUND

The Great Gear Lubricant
Makes Tractor Gears Last Longer

DURING plowing and seeding there's a cloud of dust around the gears all the time. Dust and sand get on the gear teeth, cause rapid wear—early replacements.

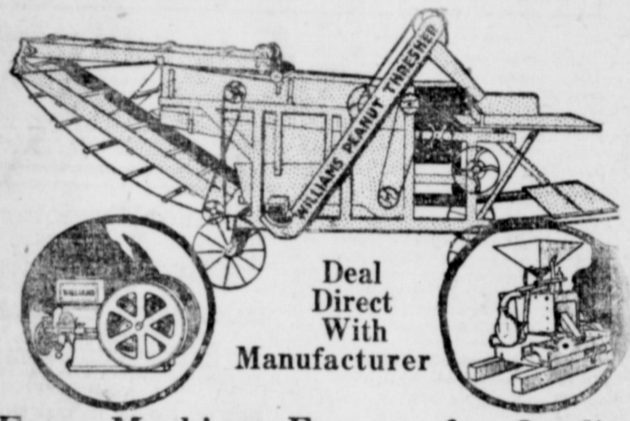
CRATER COMPOUND on gears, chains and sprockets protects them even under these severe conditions. In spite of the dust and dirt this great lubricant sticks to the treated parts and protects them. It coats each and every tooth with lubricant and keeps them coated. It doesn't dry or flake off. Neither will it wash off nor melt. It just sticks and lubricates always.

That's why CRATER COMPOUND makes gears last longer—saves replacements and delays. Increases the profits on your tractor investment.

Try a 25-lb. can of TEXACO CRATER COMPOUND. Call on Texaco dealer, or write our nearest office.

There is a Texaco lubricant for every purpose.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
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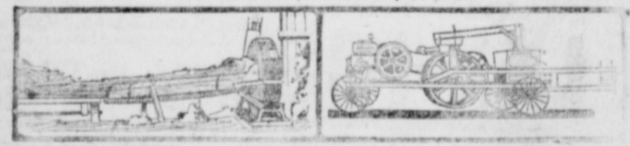
Farm Machines Famous for Quality

PEANUT THRESHERS Several sizes—H. P. and up. Threshes clean, gets dirt out, cracks less nuts, greater capacity. Jaws power. Equally good for all small grains—simply change screen. Made of best materials by skilled workmen. All sizes, 14 to 20 H. P. These engines are sturdy, dependable, economical to operate and powerful.

KEROSENE ENGINES The famous Williams Engine for Kerosene, gas and electricity. Made of best materials by skilled workmen. All sizes, 14 to 20 H. P. These engines are sturdy, dependable, economical to operate and powerful.

BEST MILL The Williams Improved Mills grinds shelled corn and all kinds of grain. Has many exclusive features that make it the acme of perfection. Simple, durable, and easy to operate.

WILLIAMS MILL MANUFACTURING CO.
355 E. Broad St., Texarkana, U. S. A.



Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring Car \$395.60
Roadster 380.60

F. O. B. BAIRD

Also Handle Supplies. Ford Repairing

BAIRD AUTO CO.

HARRY BERRY, Mgr.

PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the Unknown heirs of Joseph Lavine deceased, Unknown heirs of B. E. Smith deceased, Unknown heirs of Myree D. Felonics Desota deceased, Unknown heirs of R. R. Brown deceased, Unknown heirs of S. E. Sholars deceased, Unknown heirs of Dave Scott and wife M. E. Scott deceased, Unknown heirs of J. E. McCord deceased, Unknown heirs of Pierre Lavine deceased, by making publication of this Citation once in each week for eight successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 42nd Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said 42nd Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Callahan County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Baird, Texas, on the 1st Monday in May A. D. 1917, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 28th day of Feb'y. A. D. 1917 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 1640, wherein W. N. Nunn is Plaintiff, and The Unknown Heirs of Joseph Lavine, et als, are Defendants, and said petition alleging:

The State of Texas, In the District Court of Callahan County, Texas, May Term, A. D. 1917.

To the Hon. Joe Burkett, Judge of said Court:

1st. Now comes W. N. Nunn, hereinafter styled plaintiff and complaining of the unknown heirs of Joseph Lavine, deceased, the unknown heirs of B. E. Smith deceased, the unknown heirs of Myree De Felonics Desota deceased, the unknown heirs of R. R. Brown deceased, the unknown heirs of S. E. Sholars deceased, the unknown heirs of Dave Scott and wife M. E. Scott deceased, the unknown heirs of J. E. McCord deceased, the unknown heirs of Pierre Lavine deceased, the unknown heirs of B. E. Smith deceased, and B. R. Brown deceased, originally comprising the firm of Smith and Brown; O. R. Sholars and wife E. D. Sholars, S. W. Sholars, Lawson McDaniel, and H. J. Nunn, hereinafter styled "defendants" and would respectfully show to the Court, that Plaintiff is a resident of Eastland County, Texas, and that O. R. Sholars and wife E. D. Sholars, and S. W. Sholars are residents of Grange County, Texas, and that Lawson McDaniel is a resident of ——— County, New Mexico, and a non-resident; that H. J. Nunn is a non-resident and a citizen of ——— County, New Mexico, that the names and residence of the unknown heirs who are defendants herein are unknown to Plaintiff and Plaintiff having made diligent inquiry has failed to locate said defendants.

2nd. For the cause of action herein, plaintiff represents and would show to the Court, that he is the owner of certain lots, tracts, and parcels of land, situated and lying in the counties of Callahan and Brown, State of Texas, which is described by a certain survey made on the ground by Mark E. Rosedale, County Surveyor of Brown County, Texas, on the dates given in said field notes of said survey, a copy of it is as follows:

The State of Texas
County of Brown

Field notes of a survey of 623.4 acres of land for W. N. Nunn, the same being a part of the Stephen Jones Survey No. 283, Abstr. No. 547, situated near the line of Brown and Callahan Counties, commonly known as part of subdivision No. 8, of said Stephen Jones Survey, said tract is described as follows: Beginning at a stone mound the common South Corner of said Subdivision No. 8, of said Jones survey, and subdivision No. 4, from which a double P. O. brs. W. 8 1-2 vrs. a P. O. N. 60 3-4 deg. E. 8 vrs. Do North 26 degrees E. 11 vrs., said beginning corner being North 30 degrees 39 West 2438 1-2 vrs. from the South East original corner of said Jones Survey, which original corner was located by me by the bearing, a L. O. North 46 degrees E. 50 vrs now standing, the L. O. North 46 degrees E. 41 vrs. is down and gone, the line extending West is well defined by the original marks which I ran to the S. W. original corner, a L. O. S. 85 1-2 degrees E. 77 vrs., Do S. 85 deg. E. 70 vrs. both trees standing and in good condition; Thence North 763 vrs. to a lime stone set for the North East Corner of this tract and the North-west corner of said Subdivision No. 4, from which a P. O. brs. N. 2 vrs. Do E. 3 vrs. ad angle Do S. 30 1-2 degrees W. 14 1-2 vrs., Thence West 473 vrs. to a stone pile on the break of a hill from which a P. O. brs. N. 75 degrees East 5 1-2 vrs. a Do. S. 84 1-4 degrees E. 9 vrs., Thence S 11 1-4 deg. E. 265 vrs. to a lime stone set on the E. line of said subdivision No. 8 for the South-west corner of this tract from which a P. O. brs. North 86 1-2 degrees E. 8 2-3 vrs Do N. 47 degrees W. 4 1-4 vrs., Thence East 468 1-2 vrs. to the place of beginning. Surveyed Nov. 15th, 1916. Certificate of said surveyor follows which defendants will take notice and are hereby notified will be introduced together with said field notes in evidence on the trial of this cause.

3rd. Plaintiff alleges that defendant's herein are asserting some right title and interest in the land and premises hereinabove described, in that the same was never surveyed and partitioned between the several Unknown Heirs, and other defendants herein named correctly, and by reason of an uncorrected partition of said land, the lines and corners were not correctly given, said description being so defective as to create a cloud on plaintiff's title, and to permit defendants herein to make claim of title, that defendants are now making claim to plaintiff's land and premises or to parts of same, by reason of which defendants said claims are now disturbing and interrupting this plaintiff in his title and possession of said land, and a cloud is created by reason of the premises on plaintiff's title to his said land hereinbefore described.

4th. Plaintiff further alleges and says, that he ought not now to be interrupted nor disturbed in his title of possession to the land and premises hereinbefore described, in paragraph 2 hereof, because he says he claims to be the true and lawful owner of all the three tracts of land hereinbefore described, situated in Callahan and Brown Counties Texas, that he has had and held under color of title, from and under the State of Texas, peaceable, continuous and adverse possession of the lands and tenements above described, for a period of more than three years after defendants cause of action accrued, and before the commencement of this suit.

5th. Plaintiff says, for further plea in this behalf, that this plaintiff ought not to be disturbed nor interrupted in his title or possession of the land and premises described herein in paragraph 2 hereof, because he says that he and those whose estate he has, is claiming the same under deeds duly registered in Brown and Callahan Counties Texas, and has had peaceable, continuous adverse possession of the same land and tenements described in this plaintiffs petition, cultivating, using and enjoying the same, and paying all taxes

EASTER SUNDAY

APRIL 8, 1917

As Easter approaches you become more interested in your apparel for the occasion. We invite you to come and let us help you to solve the problem as we have made special preparations for this trade in all departments and our showing of Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's and Boys Ready-to-Wears were never more complete. Every kind of garment is here expressed in its best style and most charming material.

Tailored Suits

The most desirable garments are shown in our display of Easter styles. Many smart suits are shown. There are Mannish Tailored suits in Woolens, Silks and smart Sport suits in Silk and Khaki.kool.

\$15.00 to \$25.00

Sport Suit Materials

Very popular just now. We have them in a large assortment, moderately priced. They are in Garbadines in white also stripes and plaids. Pique in fancy stripes and plain colors to match. Beach cloth in plain colors and fancies to match and Khaki Kool.

Easter Blouses

Russian blouse effects are very popular just now. New collar features are shown, beaded and embroidered. Beautiful new waists of Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Tub Silks and combinations of Lingerie. Price:

\$1.50 to \$8.50

Staple Goods

We have a big stock of Staple Merchandise which is very reasonable priced.

Easter Dresses

Many beautiful Dresses are shown. There are exquisite creations of Georgette, Voiles, Crepe de Chine, Taffetas. Every fabric of the moment is shown in beautiful combination. Price

\$15.00

Easter Footwear

A wonderfully complete line of the latest styles in footwear for spring in both high shoes and slippers in black, white, gray and novelty shades. We also have a pretty line of pumps and colonials in black, white and leading shades. Let us show you the new shoes.

Men's New Hats

We are showing the newest styles and colors in Men's Spring Hats, a very complete stock of all staple numbers. Price:

\$3.00 and Up

Men's Neckwear

Ties that will please the most particular dresser. Shown in the most varied styles and materials—rich silks in high colors or subdued patterns.

H. SCHWARTZ

"THE STORE WITH THE NEW GOODS" BAIRD, TEXAS

a P O N 20 1-2 deg E 82-3 vrs, which post oak corner tree is 136 vrs East of the N E cor of the 173 2-3 acre tract above described; Thence North 1-4 deg, East 620 1-3 vrs to a stake placed for the North-west corner of this tract, from which a B J brs N 42 1-2 deg, W 5 vrs a P O S 4 vrs; Thence East, N 89 3-4 deg E 820 vrs to a stake set in East line of said Lavine Survey for the N E cor of this tract, from which a P O brs 2 deg W 19 vrs Do Brs S 86 1-4 deg E 6 vrs Thence South 623 vrs to a stone set on said Lavine East Line for the S E cor of this tract, said stone marked X; Thence West 829 vrs to the point of beginning. Surveyed November 16, 1916, then certificate of Surveyor of Brown County, Texas, follows which certificate together with the field notes to which same is attached will be introduced in evidence on the trial of this cause, of which defendants will take notice.

3rd. Plaintiff alleges that defendant's herein are asserting some right title and interest in the land and premises hereinabove described, in that the same was never surveyed and partitioned between the several Unknown Heirs, and other defendants herein named correctly, and by reason of an uncorrected partition of said land, the lines and corners were not correctly given, said description being so defective as to create a cloud on plaintiff's title, and to permit defendants herein to make claim of title, that defendants are now making claim to plaintiff's land and premises or to parts of same, by reason of which defendants said claims are now disturbing and interrupting this plaintiff in his title and possession of said land, and a cloud is created by reason of the premises on plaintiff's title to his said land hereinbefore described.

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your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court at office in Baird, Texas, this 5th day of March A. D. 1917.

A. E. DAY, Clerk.
District Court, Callahan County
By J. J. PIERLES, Deputy. 16-2t.

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THE CHARMING SCENERY

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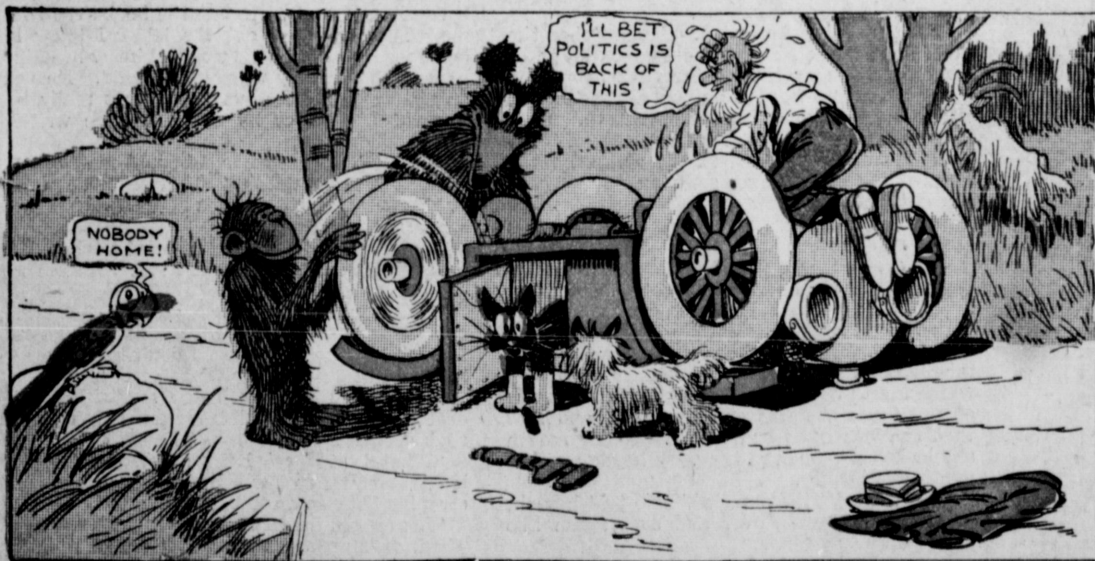
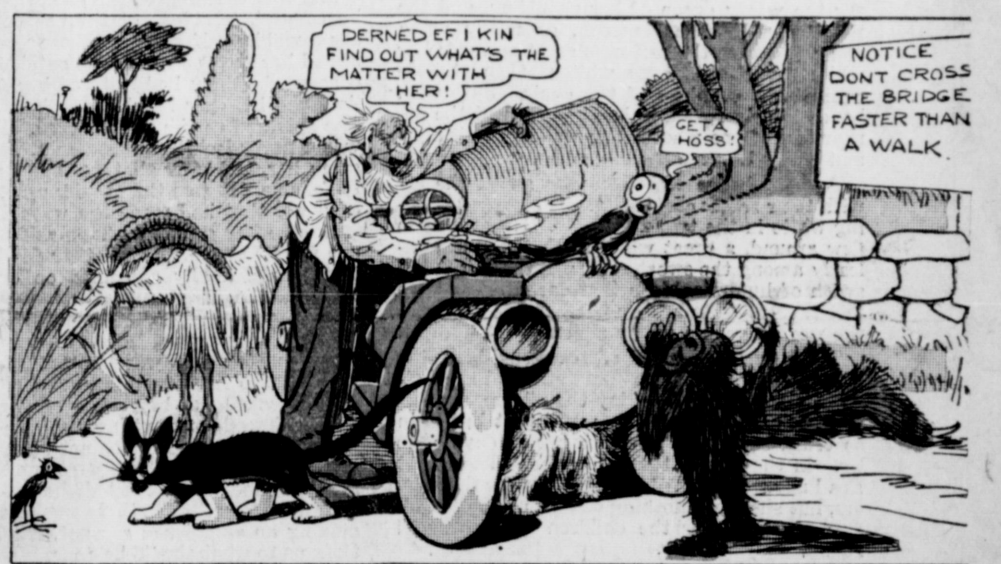
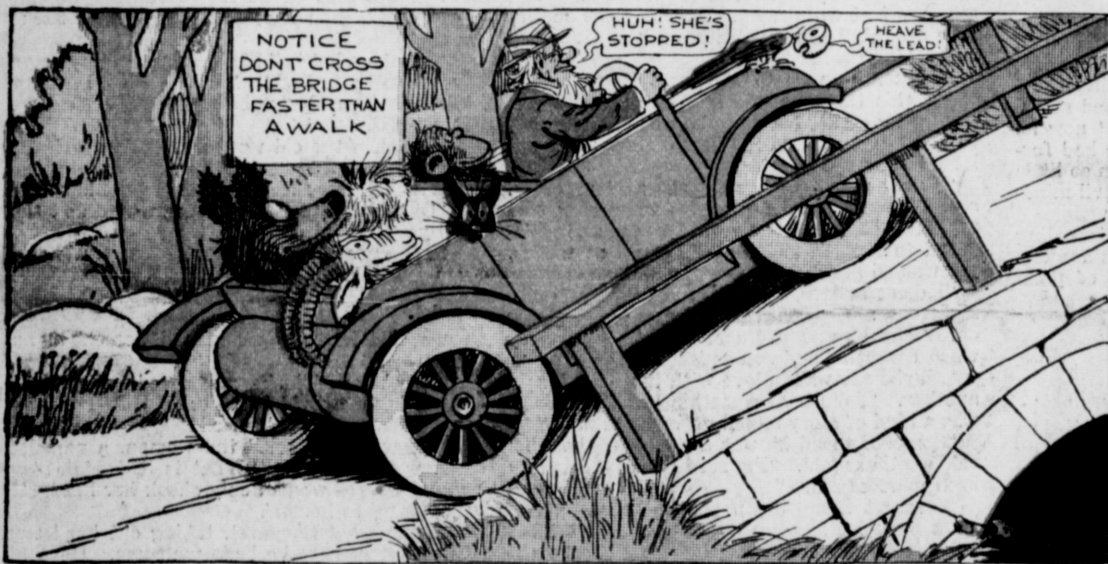
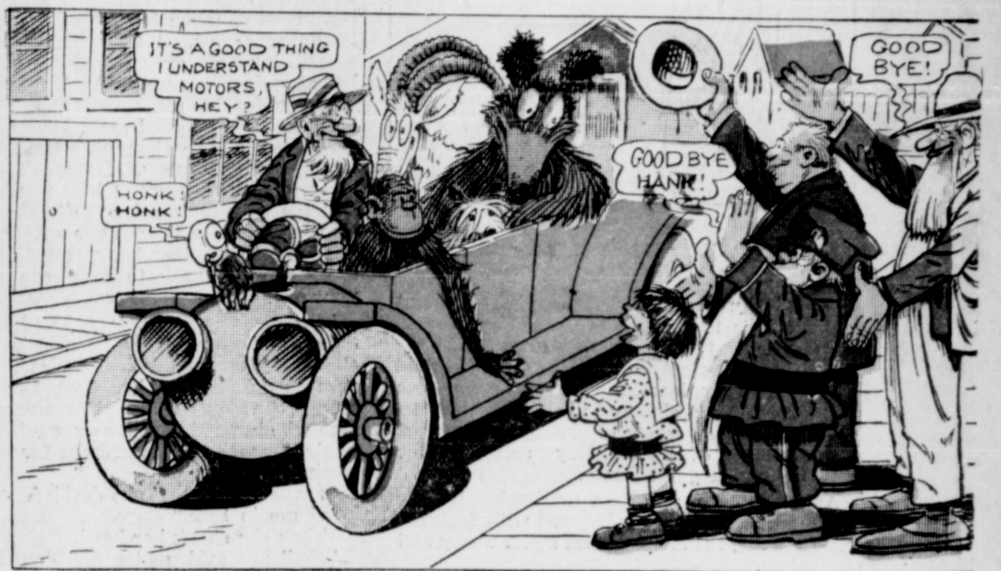
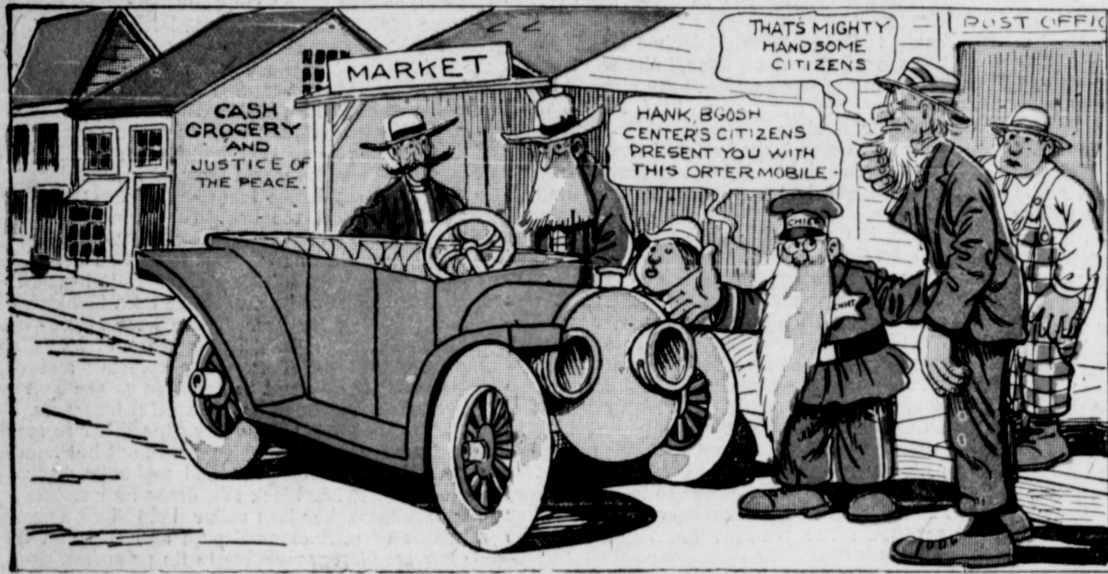
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DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Baird Star.

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

HANK AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDoug



THE SWEET PEA LADY

A ROMANCE OF YE OLDEN TIME
BY MRS. STANLEY WRENCH



"The Sweet Peas Were Not for Me," She Whispered.

THE sun sank behind the ridge of distant hills, the shadows deepened and lengthened, the woman who sat alone in the sweet-scented garden gave a little start as though waking from a dream, then shook herself and shivered again. Neither the budding and blossoming of springtime, nor the near approach of Easter Day softened the thoughts of Margaret Dacre.

A little rustle, as of an awakening breeze, ran over the garden; she listened with features tense and set, then leaned back again weary and motionless.

She was always listening, listening for something that never came. Perhaps that accounted for the weary droop of her shoulders, and the pitiful curve of her mouth, especially when alone. Now as the darkness crept onwards her white face looked even whiter than before against the cushions of the chair, but with hands loosely folded in her lap she had the appearance of one who was in waiting, waiting—and weary because nothing came.

A great hedge of sweet peas swept the air with their fragrance, the fragile blossoms looming white in the twilight gloom. Night insects flew around, a great white moth fluttered aimlessly among the sweet peas, and there was the swish of hummingbirds that darted to and fro in circling flights among the blossoms. Again the woman gave a weary sigh and sat upright.

There was the sound of footsteps down the lane, halting, uncertain footsteps, and she listened. Beyond the lane lay the village, and beyond the village the little world that had been so cruel, so bitterly cruel to her in days gone by. In the village they called her "The Sweet Pea Lady," because of her fondness for the flowers, but she knew nothing of this, and cut handfuls of bloom for the children who gathered round.

The footsteps came nearer, halted, hesitated, then she heard the creak of the gate, and the crackle of the gravel as someone came up the path. She sat upright, her white gown gleaming in the shadows, and an old man came forward.

He was holding out something in his hand, a missive of some sort, and she, who had not had letters for so long, snatched at it eagerly, almost greedily.

In a moment she knew the truth. It was from him. The thin, crisp paper she once knew so well, crackled beneath her touch, and her fingers closed over it with something akin to a caress. So engrossed was she that she heard little of what the old postmaster was saying. His words passed her like autumn leaves before the wind.

"So you see, ma'am," he ended, "the letter must have lodged somehow on that little ledge an' never did fall to the bottom of the box. Then, as nobody ever thought of lookin' there when the big house were shut up an' nobody ever wanted to use the box, it stands to reason as it must have laid there all this time."

She nodded, but she was only vaguely conscious that he was speaking. It was enough for her to know that a letter from him had reached her again.

"It were the postman as spied it there an hour ago," he went on. "Says he to me, now the big house is let again it stands to reason as they'll be usin' the old box at the end of the lane. So we both went down to see as how the lock 'ud open, an' so on. Mercy on us, you'd ha' thought we'd never ha' found it, for ivy were growed all over it, an' when we did get it open the cob-webs inside! La! you'd never believe it. So, seein' as how it were meant for you, ma'am, I made so bold as to bring it along. An' I hopes as how 'twill bring you some good news, ma'am, or some good luck maybe. You ought to have had it all these years ago, I know, but 'twern't my fault nor his'n either."

She roused herself then and thanked the old man as he shuffled off with uncertain footsteps. She laid the letter to her lips and kissed it almost reverently.

"It is from him," she said. "Oh, I knew he would write at last."

But she did not seem to realize that the letter was ten years old. She did not understand that it should have reached her years before. It was enough for her to feel that after all he had not been so bitterly hard. He had not hated her. He had not believed all the horrid things that had been said of her. She had told herself at the time that his love would endure. He must see that she had only been very foolish that she had not been wicked after all, But

it was ten years ago. She did not realize this then. With his letter in her hand it seemed but yesterday. And so she went indoors.

And the house seemed oddly dark, but here, as out of doors, there was the sent of sweet peas, and when she had lighted the lamp a smile lit up her face as she looked around. The little room was so fresh and dainty, and it pleased her to think that if he came now it would look as though the room had been prepared for his coming.

Then she drew out her letter and read it through, her fingers trembling a little as she broke the seal.

It was not a long letter, but she devoured each word as though it meant everything in the world to her, and she read into it a thousand little endearments, pausing with eyes aglow to kiss it again and again.

"Margie, dear," it ran, "I cannot stand it—this unutterable loneliness—any longer. I have been a brute and a cad. Can you forgive me? Dear, we must not drift apart like this. We have been so much to each other we can never be nothing now. I thought yesterday when everything was over the thing was possible, but now, dear, I know I cannot live without you. Will you forgive me, Margie? Perhaps I have been to blame, too. I must have been, or you could never have thought, dear, that I cared less. But now—now, Margie, dear, shall we start again together? I love you, dear, and I will try to care less for the books and things that have seemed to shut you out before. Come back to me now, dear, back while the sweet peas are blooming—back to your own garden and your own home. I love you.—JACK."

There was nothing more. The letter was undated, and even had it been it is doubtful if she would have looked for the date. The weariness vanished from her eyes, the tired lines around the mouth went as by magic, and the woman who hurried upstairs sang softly to herself as she ransacked her wardrobe for her most becoming gown.

"I will wear blue," she decided. "He always loved me in blue."

Then she shook her head. "No," she said, and a frightened look filled her eyes. "No, I dare not. I wore a blue gown—that—that day."

She was thinking of the day when badgered by counsel, terrified at the position in which she found herself, she gave those answers which sealed her fate, so far as the outside world was concerned. They had believed her guilty then. And he—his eyes had been so hard and stern. She shivered as she remembered. But now he would never look like that again. He had forgiven her, and after all, there had been so little to forgive. It was the stupid, ugly, evil-minded world that had made the wrong.

Gown after gown she flung aside, discarding one for its shabbiness, another for its associations; until finally she fixed on one of plain white muslin.

"I will wear white," she said with a sigh of relief. "Jack always liked to see me in white. But I must take it with me and put it on before I go, so that it will look fresh."

She packed her bag with feverish haste, dressed herself in traveling costume, and tied on her veil with care. It was not until everything was ready that she looked at her watch, and saw that she had a bare half hour to reach the railway station. Still, there was time, and summoning an astonished servant, she gave directions as to what should be done.

"I may be away several days, Jane," she said, "but I will write you tomorrow. Then Mr.—Mr.—my husband will return with me."

The mystified maid went downstairs, puzzled beyond words.

"She ain't got no husband," she muttered to herself. "Wonder if she's a-goin' mad? It's queer like. But she's been queer all day. Wonder what she does mean? Catching trains at this time o' night, too. It don't seem right somehow."

It did not seem quite right, but Margaret Dacre did not hesitate. The stationmaster and his satellites at the little station looked their astonishment, too, but it was not their place to say anything, and she obtained her ticket and was handed into the train with nothing beyond puzzled looks as an accompaniment.

In the railway carriage Margaret Dacre smiled to herself and read her letter again.

"I wonder," she mused, "I wonder if I ought to have wired and told him I was coming?"

Then she shook her head.

"No," she said, "No, I will take him by surprise. I will go to the hotel tonight, then in the morning I will go very early. That will be the nicest way, and better by far than sending a letter or wire."

It was quite late when she reached the little town she once knew so well, but the lumbering station omnibus was outside and with a sigh of relief she climbed inside and told the driver at which hotel she wished to stay. It was a new driver. She recollected the old one had been blind of one eye, and she had never been in the station omnibus before. In those days, he had always met her at the station, and she had gone home behind high-stepping horses. She wondered if he kept a car now. Most people kept cars in those days. The other man had had a car even then. Perhaps that was why she hated motors now.

They rattled over the narrow, paved streets, the driver cracking his whip with quite unnecessary violence, then drew up with a flourish before the hotel, whose long, low windows abutted on the street. She was glad to step out of the musty conveyance, and met the cheery-faced chambermaid with smiles as bright as her own.

"Can I have the Blue Room?" she asked with the familiarity of one who knows the place well, but the chambermaid shook her head.

"I'm very sorry, madam," she said, "but we're so very full up tonight, I can only give you a very small room, indeed. The Blue Room is taken. You see, there's a big wedding here tomorrow, and a lot of folk are staying here overnight. It's the same up at the 'Star and Garter,' in fact, I don't believe you'd get a room there at all."

Margaret Dacre hesitated for a moment. She had been so sure of getting the Blue Room. Still, if it was not to be had, it could make no difference to her now. But she had slept there—oh, how many years ago? It seemed incredible to think it really was ten years since she had been in this little town.

The chambermaid was regarding her rather anxiously.

"There's a nice room at the top, ma'am," she said. "No. 13; I can give you that. It is a nice room, and it's really better than the Blue Room. But some folks are so superstitious, and they won't sleep there. That's how it happens I've got that vacant tonight. Will you come and see it, madam?"

It certainly was a nice room, and Margaret was tired. She sank down in the cosy armchair with a little sigh.

"Yes, I will stay here," she said. "Let my bag be brought up here, please. No," in answer to the girl's inquiry, "No, I shall want no supper. But I wish to be called very early. And I shall want a conveyance to drive me over to Addlescote."

Again the chambermaid looked doubtful. "I'll see what can be done," she said. "But a good many of our carriages are already booked for tomorrow afternoon. Still, I'll see what can be done, madam."

Margaret Dacre looked around the room with interest when she had gone. Suddenly a framed portrait caught her eye. It could not—nay, it was he.

Taking it up, she gazed at the pictured face very intently. It was an electioneering card bearing the photograph of an earnest-eyed, scholarly-looking man, and underneath it was signed, "Your friend and neighbor, John Dacre." She, who had followed his career with interest at first, had not allowed herself to think of him of late years at all. She had read no papers, had heard no news. It only hurt her to think that she might have helped him in his career had she not been so foolish. But it was pleasant to think that he wanted her still; and, oh, how she would strive to help him now!

The entrance of the chambermaid caused her to set down the portrait hurriedly, and she turned.

"Is Mr. Dacre your candidate still?" she asked and the girl nodded, then shook her head.

"Well, he is and he isn't," she said. "You see, he's just withdrawn. They say she doesn't care anything about politics, so he's giving up everything for her."

A hot flush rose to Margaret Dacre's face. Could this thing be true? Was he really giving up his career because she was coming back to him? Oh, it was too much. She must not let him do this.

"Thank you, that is all," she said absently, and the maid went downstairs wondering who this strange lady could be who smiled and whispered to herself, and looked so odd at whites, yet was so beautiful.

"I don't believe, somehow, as she's quite right," she assured the other servants later on. "She'd got Mr. Dacre's photo looking at when I went in, and was smiling at that."

"Maybe she was in love with him once," said another. "I did hear something or other there was a kind of story mixed up with his past."

"Somebody said he was a widower, though," said another maid. "I'm sure I've heard as he's been married afore."

Margaret Dacre did not sleep that night. Once or twice she got out of bed and lighted her candle; then the long, flickering shadows it cast about the room seemed to mock her, and she would hurriedly put it out again.

"I wish it were morning," she sighed.

And at last morning came.

It was a pretty April day. She watched the dawn spread itself above the eastern ridge of the hills, she saw the shadows flit away and the sombre pine woods light up, while the live oak trees became a shimmering green. Then the sun burst forth in all its splendor, a thousand dewdrops sparkled in its gleams, birds carolled forth a morning song, and everything leaped to meet the new day. Exquisite, beautiful, full of life, and she, too, rejoiced, for this day of all days was hers.

She dressed herself with more than ordinary care. Again and again she took down her masses of glorious hair, dissatisfied each time with the result, finally coiling it round in one thick plait. Eagerly she viewed herself in the mirror, peering to find by chance a wrinkle which must not be there—for him. But, in spite of the years she was still beautiful, and now that the weariness had gone from her mouth she looked a woman in the very heyday of her youth and beauty.

"Oh, I am glad, I am glad," she told herself, crooning the words over and over again like the refrain of a song.

She was alone in the room for breakfast, for no one else was down, and smiled at the great bowl of sweet peas in the center of the table. She wore her white gown, and the large black hat, with the long feather; then, taking a bunch of the fragrant blossoms, thrust them in at her belt.

"My favorite flowers—and his," she said, and smiled again.

She ate but little breakfast, for her heart was beating fast, and now that at last her hour had nearly come she began to realize things more acutely. He had not seen her for ten years. Would he think her changed? She got up and looked at herself anxiously. No, she did not look old. Had he changed? Judging by the portrait, she knew he had altered more than she.

"The carriage is here, madam," broke in the voice of the maid, who, astonished at the liberal tip received, was all smiles and endeavors to please.

She went back to the others full of praise of the radiant being who had driven smilingly away.

"For all the world like a fairy princess," said the little chambermaid. "She must be rare and happy that she looks like that."

Margaret Dacre was happy as she hugged her letter close—the letter, that precious letter, that called her back to him.

Dismissing the carriage at the gates opening on the drive, she smiled farewell to the driver and, picking up her skirts daintily, tripped lightly up the path that had once been—oh, so familiar. Up till now she had seen no one who remembered her. In ten years it seemed as though many changes had been made, and all the old faces seemed to have gone. But it was not possible that every one had changed save her.

The house looked just the same. Covered with roses and flowering creepers, it was radiant with life and beauty, and a little thrill ran over her. It was home. This great, beautiful place was hers. It was here he had bidden her come. The very flutter of the white curtains in the breeze seemed to speak a welcome to her, and instead of ringing the bell she walked in through the open door.

The hall was rather dimly lighted, and for a moment or two she stood still, her eyes, accustomed to the brilliant sunshine outside, refusing to obey as she endeavored to look around. Then, after a little time, she smiled again. Here were sweet peas, too—great bowls of them.

He had remembered. Oh, how good he was! And she—she had left him all these years. But she loved him. Oh, how she loved him still!

With a heart that beat fast she opened the door of the room that had been specially her own little sanctum, and stepped inside.

A little cry broke from her lips. It was exquisite—almost too beautiful for words. Everything had been altered. The whole color scheme was changed. But it was so beautiful that a sob crept into her throat. It hurt that all this long time he must have been thinking of and planning for her. There were sweet peas here again, too, in delicate vases of Venetian glass, in bowls of exquisite coloring and design, and tears crept to her eyes as she bent to kiss the many-hued and beautiful blossoms.

A slight noise behind her caused her to start and turn; then she suddenly held out her hands. An old woman of grim and forbidding aspect stood there, her black silk dress immaculate in its stiffness, her lace collar held by a gold brooch of uncommon design and size and her gray hair irreproachable in its primness.

"Doddie, dear," cried the woman, holding out her hands, "I have come back."

But the look of horror in the old woman's eyes frightened her, and she shrank back a little.

"What—what is it?" she cried. "Why do you look like that, Doddie? You knew I wasn't wicked. You always believed in me. What is it, Doddie, dear?"

But when the old woman tried to speak only a moan issued from her lips, and as she sank into a chair her face assumed an ashen pallor.

"Oh—oh!" she moaned. "Oh, why didn't they tell you?"

"Tell me what?" cried the other. "What do you mean, Doddie? Jack sent for me. I only got the letter last night. He asked me to come home."

The old housekeeper rocked herself to and fro.

"Cruel—cruel," she murmured. "Oh, I did not think he could be so cruel. I—I thought he had forgiven. Oh, cruel!"

"What is it?" cried the woman, a nameless horror seizing her. "What is it, Doddie?"

But the old woman only shook her head, still muttering to herself.

"See," cried Margaret, taking out her letter, "see, it was here he bade me come. I got his letter last night. You know I never did wrong, Doddie. He must have known it, too. I was foolish, and he—he was always writing. I thought he cared more for the books than for me. Then—when I got the letter I knew he loved me better than his work. I knew he didn't believe all the ugly things they said. He was angry then, Doddie; but he couldn't really believe it, Doddie, or he wouldn't have written like this."

The old housekeeper moistened her dry lips.

"Oh, Miss Margaret," she cried, "he wrote you ten years ago—and you never answered his letter."

"But—but," she stammered, and a frightened look filled her eyes, "he—he never wrote to me—"

"Oh, Miss Margie—come away," she cried, her white face working with misery. "I don't know how to tell you—oh, I don't know how to say it all! 'Tisn't your fault, and 'tisn't his neither. You mustn't blame me. But—oh, dear; oh, dear—to think fate should have played such a trick!"

"What is it?" cried the other, the troubled look returning to her eyes, and the tired lines creeping back again to her mouth, "what is it?"

"Let me see the letter," said the older woman. Then, as Margaret spread it open before her, she laid one shaking finger on the postmark.

"I thought so—I thought so," she murmured. "It ain't your fault, nor it ain't his. Oh, dear; oh, dear!"

For the envelope bore a date ten years back. Slowly the mind of the other grasped this, and her eyes grew terrible with a fearful foreboding she failed as yet to understand.

"But if he loves me still," she cried. "If he loves me still, Doddie, he will understand."

The other lifted pitiful eyes to her.

"Come away, Miss Margie," she said. "Come away, my dear. The master is getting married today. That's why everything is so spick and span. That's why the decorations are up, and why this—this room is ready for her."

Wistfully the woman looked around.

"Then the sweet peas were not for me?" she whispered.

"Hush!" cried the other, and Margaret Dacre shivered. Somewhere in the house a man was whistling gaily. It was he.

"I will go away, Doddie," she cried. "Let me go out the other way, that is all. I—I am sorry I came. I ought to have known."

It was two days after when, crying softly, she stood beside the post-box, her face a picture of great sorrow.

She called her back to him.

She called her back to him.

She called her back to him.

She called her back to him.

She called her back to him.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY POLICY IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

IT is understood in navy and army circles that in the event of war with Germany the United States will adopt a passive military policy while at the same time elaborately preparing for a future active campaign. The first military measures would necessarily be limited to protecting the coasts and training and equipping an army. State troops have already been called out to protect property. In designating State troops to be called out, it is apparent that the war department has carefully surveyed the field of private enterprises which might be assailed in the event of domestic disturbances. The number of troops from each State summoned to duty bears a direct relation to the shipyards, munitions plants and other industries in that State which may need military protection.

General staff officers and leading naval experts say there will hardly be any thought of co-operating with the Entente Allies by sending troops to Europe this year.

NAVY FIRST CONSIDERATION.

The navy will be the first consideration for this government the moment actual hostilities begin. The idea of sending ships to reinforce the British fleet is at once scouted by naval experts in Washington, chiefly because the presence of the American vessels is not needed. The general impression that American warships would be assigned to convoy passenger ships and merchantmen is likewise discouraged by the experts.

From a purely military viewpoint, it was stated, it would be the worst sort of policy for the Navy Department to use the bulk of its forces in this manner. The needed protection would naturally be against German submarines, and if American warships were sent out accompanying merchant craft, this would simply mean that the submarines would devote their attention to the warships instead of the less important merchant craft.

It was pointed out at the Navy Department that not even Great Britain has followed this policy of conveying passenger ships to any great extent. The British navy will provide convoys for mules destined for the army or for transports, but not for passenger ships, and every naval expert in Europe defends the practice. Destroyers and small craft are frequently used as convoys by Great Britain, and this plan might be adhered to by the United States, but it would certainly not form a feature of the American naval programme.

The prevailing view among ranking naval officers, including members of the General Board, is that the battleship fleet will remain at some place safe from submarine attack, preferably at Guantanamo. The policy with respect to the Atlantic fleet will be fashioned after the plans adopted by Great Britain for the British grand fleet, which means that the bulk of the heavy hitting fighting force of the navy will be kept screened from the German submarine U-boats.

GUANTANAMO EXCELLENT REFUGE

In this connection it is noted that at no time since the war began has the British grand fleet suffered from German submarines while it has been waiting for the moment to exercise its dominating pressure on any naval engagement that might be precipitated.

Guantanamo, it is explained, is an excellent refuge for the battleship fleet, as it is within

striking range of points on the coast which might be threatened and is also safe from submarines.

The American cruisers, scout cruisers, destroyers and other naval craft will be utilized to guard the Atlantic coast, it is explained, but little doubt is entertained in the minds of naval officers that the stealthy presence of German U-boats would periodically make itself felt. There would be no reason for unusual surprise, it is pointed out, if a German U-boat turned up near Norfolk or Baltimore or Galveston at any time, and the redress which American ships would have would be problematical.

Meanwhile gigantic naval preparations will be under way along the line of ship construction. This government will take many lessons from Great Britain's book of experience with reference to speedy construction of destroyers and submarines and other craft which do not take inordinately long to complete. At the same time the complements of all the ships now serviceable will be brought up to their required strength and an active campaign of training for the navy will be begun.

Every defensive measure possible will be taken by the President. Besides the navy preparations and the speeding up of naval construction, mobilization plans for the country's economic resources have been mapped out. An advisory committee of industrial leaders has been appointed and this committee will report to the government the capacity of various industrial plants for turning out war materials. Contracts have recently been awarded for an additional number of destroyers and submarine chasers. The submarine chaser is a new type of boat, 82 feet long, drawing about four feet of water and with a cruising radius of 3,000 miles. Four thousand of these submarine chasers are now being employed against the Germans by the English. They mount guns heavy enough to destroy submarines and are of such light draft that a submarine's torpedo cannot strike at a height in the water sufficient to pierce the hull of the chaser.

The vital work of the navy will be in co-oper-

ating with Great Britain to keep the shipping lanes clear of German submarines.

THE THREE-YEAR PROGRAMME.

Congress has entered upon a naval building programme which calls for the expenditure of many millions of dollars in the next three years.

The three-year programme was authorized by an act of Congress of August, 1916. In all, it authorizes the building of a total of 156 ships of all classes. There are to be 10 new battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers and 67 submarines, besides various other craft which are needed to keep a fighting fleet in condition. The 1917 naval bill made appropriations for 66 of these ships, including 4 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 4 scout cruisers, 20 destroyers and 30 submarines. The act recommended for appropriation in the 1918 naval bill 3 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 3 scout cruisers, 15 destroyers and 18 submarines. Remaining for action in 1919, to make the three-year programme complete are 3 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 3 scout cruisers, 15 destroyers and 19 submarines.

The most interesting of the ships authorized in the naval bill are the great dreadnaughts and battle cruisers. The act provided that the ships for which appropriation was made should be started within six months from the date of the passage of the act. To insure speed in building and efficiency, 20 per cent above the specified cost prices is to be paid the builders. The battle cruisers in particular are wonderful craft. They are to be 35,000 tons displacement. They will make a speed of 35 knots an hour—as fast as an express train on land. Their main battery will be 10 14-inch guns, capable of firing a 1,400-pound projectile from 8 to 12 miles. With their armor and armaments, they will cost considerably more than \$20,000,000 apiece. The dreadnaughts will be a little shorter, considerably slower, more heavily armored and armed with guns of greater power than the battle cruisers. The two classes of ships are built to perform widely different functions. The battle cruiser depends on her speed, the dreadnaught on the smashing power of her guns and the en-

durance of her extremely thick armor. With the acquisition of these new craft the United States navy will be able to take a respectable place among the navies of the nations.

Our present ships are manned by 211 officers and 55,445 enlisted men. The present authorized strength of the navy's personnel is approximately 3,200 officers and 81,322 enlisted men. To man the ships ready upon the completion of the "three-year programme" will take 4,487 officers, 99,809 enlisted men and 45,870 men in the "enlisted reserve."

COMPARING OUR NAVY WITH OTHER NAVIES.

In comparing our navy with others, please bear in mind that the figures here used were compiled last spring, so do not take into account the most recent plans of the government. It must be kept in mind, also, that the war conditions abroad make strictly accurate estimates of naval work in the European countries impossible. At that time the United States already owned or had in process of construction or had authorized 17 dreadnaughts and not one battle cruiser. England possessed, built, building or authorized, 36 dreadnaughts and 16 battle cruisers. Germany's total was 22 dreadnaughts and 9 battle cruisers. France had in all 17 dreadnaughts and no battle cruisers. Japan's total of dreadnaughts was 6, and of battle cruisers 4. In combined tonnage England came first with 1,193,050 tons; Germany second, with 748,746 tons; America third, with 527,450 tons; France fourth, with 427,196 tons, and Japan fifth, with 275,240 tons. The figures given take into account only the first-line fighting ships and leave out of the reckoning some American ships which were classed as belonging to the first line a few years ago, but which now have become obsolete and could not be used in a great sea battle with the dreadnaughts of any modern navy.

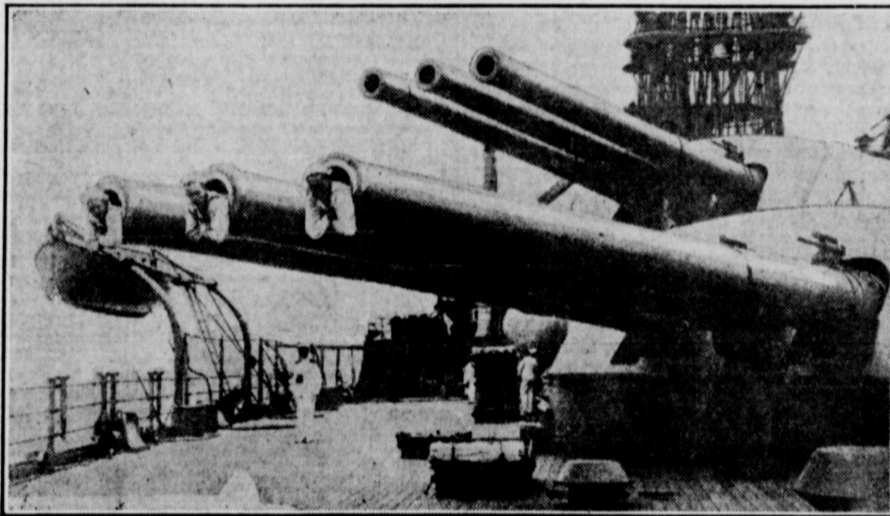
TRAINING FOR ARMY.

Training would be the feature of the army's work for the first year of the war at least. The idea of sending the small army the country now has, or any part of it, to the Eastern maelstrom is regarded as unnecessary. Any force this country could send would be snuffed out in a twinkling in Europe, army officers say.

The dominant idea of the war department would be to begin training a skeleton force for the army which it is felt would have to be built up. This skeleton force would comprise something like a million or a million and a half men. The idea would be to train enough officers and men to form the nucleus for the main army.

The opinion of general staff officers is that despite the woful shortage of equipment in the army, this could be provided before there was sufficient trained personnel to handle it. The patriotism of army officers, even in the face of a crisis, doesn't blind them to the fact that the United States at the present moment is about as unprepared for war as a nation could be.

It is felt that in time—two years or more—the country could turn out an army which in point of numbers and efficiency would be second to none in Europe. But in the meantime this country would have to rely on Providence for protection from a serious invasion from Europe if Germany succeeded in shaping matters so that invasion could be attempted.



The Superdreadnaught Pennsylvania Has Twelve 14-inch Guns. The Picture Shows Relative Size of These Weapons.

Administration of Road Bond Issues

BY R. L. MORRISON
Prof. Highway Engineering,
A. & M. College of Texas

PART I.

THE first mistake in the administration of bond issues is usually made long before the election. The men who are promoting the good roads movement figure out about how many miles of road they want to build, then they assume some arbitrary cost per mile, often based upon work done under entirely different conditions, and multiply the number of miles by this assumed cost per mile to determine the proper amount of the bond issue. Another common method is to determine the amount of the bond issue first and then divide this by the assumed cost per mile to find how many miles they can build. Having determined the mileage and the amount of the proposed bond issue on this arbitrary basis, they promise every farmer that if he will vote for the bonds a road will be built past his farm.

In nine cases out of ten this arbitrary estimate is too low, so that when construction begins it is necessary either to cut down the mileage or else spread out the money to cover an excessive mileage of inferior construction. The first alternative makes disappointed and hostile taxpayers who feel that they have been "buncoed" by the road promoters, while the second results in wasted funds and unsatisfactory roads.

The ideal way is to have a careful survey and investigation made before the mileage and amount of bonds are determined, but unfortunately there are in most cases no available funds to cover the cost of this important work.

EMPLOYING ENGINEERS.

The next best plan is to have a competent highway engineer inspect the roads to be improved, getting the mileage of the different roads by means of an automobile speedometer and making notes as to approximate quantities of earthwork, necessary bridges and culverts, existing traffic conditions, etc. He should also investigate available supplies of road material and send samples to a laboratory for analysis. As a result of such a preliminary investigation an intelligent estimate can be made of the probable cost of the proposed improvement. This estimate will necessarily be only approximate, but it will be close enough so that the proper amount of bond issue can be determined with the reasonable expectation that all the roads can be improved as planned. There will be no angry voters swearing vengeance because they were promised roads which they didn't get, and no wasted money due to building the surface too thin or too narrow, or skipping in other ways to build more miles than the amount of money available justifies.

As few communities can be induced to employ engineers to do this preliminary work, the A. & M. College has for several years furnished engineers to make such investigations free of charge, and an engineer will be sent to any community upon request. The College engineers can not undertake, however, to make surveys requiring instrument work, or to supervise construction. In other words, the College engineers work in conjunction with, and not in competition with, the practicing engineers of the State.

proved by adding a binder, or by screening, and the laboratory tests will indicate how this should be done. The A. & M. College is fully equipped to make tests of brick, stone, gravel, sand, clay, cement, re-enforcing bars, etc., and tests of road materials are made free of charge. (Instructions for taking and shipping samples may be obtained by addressing the Highway Engineering Department, College Station, Texas.)

BOND ISSUES.

After preliminary investigation and estimates have been made, and the proper amount of the bond issue determined, it is well to publish a map showing the approximate location of the roads to be improved. This map need not be elaborate, or absolutely correct, but it should show what roads are to be built, so that the taxpayers will know what they are voting for. It is often advisable also to figure out just what each man's taxes will be if the bond issue carries, as many property owners have the idea that their taxes will be increased much more than is actually the case, and they do not care to take chances on something which they do not fully understand.

When the bonds have been voted several legal matters must be attended to and to avoid pitfalls it is advisable to have them handled by a competent attorney.

The law requires that road bonds must be sold for not less than par and accrued interest. It often happens, however, that the bankers will not buy them except at a discount, and of course the buyers will try to get them as cheaply as possible. Before selling the bonds the officials should be sure that they have received the best bid they can get, though the common spectacle of a county or road district haggling for months over one or two per cent on the price of the bonds and then throwing away thirty per cent or more through incompetent supervision of construction and neglect of maintenance is rather absurd.

When it is impossible to sell the bonds except at a discount the most common method of complying with the letter of the law is to sell the bonds to the contractor, who nominally pays par and accrued interest for them but raises his prices sufficiently to take care of the discount. This practice cannot be commended. Where it is followed the contract is usually awarded before proper surveys, plans and specifications can be made and it is harder to control the contractor in case he is inclined to slight the work. Sometimes the bonds are sold on the "deferred payment" plan, monthly payments being made at such a rate that the interest upon the deferred payments will equal the discount. It is the opinion of the writer that if serial bonds, running not more than twenty years, could be issued, instead of long-term sinking fund bonds, thus putting the financing on a more business-like basis, it would not be necessary to arrange schemes for evading the law. Also, complying with the spirit as well as the letter of the law, would itself increase the value of the bonds by eliminating all possible doubt as to the legality of the sale.

If it has not been done before, the next step after the sale of the bonds should be the employing of a competent highway engineer to make the surveys, plans and specifications and supervise construction. It is strange that men who will not admit for a moment that an inexperienced man could successfully handle the business in which they themselves are engaged, will without hesitation hand over to absolutely untrained and inexperienced men the complicated engineering problem of road building, but this is often done. It always results in wasting the taxpayers' money.

INCOMPETENT ENGINEERS COSTLY.

Many officials who fully realize the necessity of employing an engineer do not take into consideration the

difference in ability and experience of different engineers but feel that it is their duty to employ the cheapest man they can get. If Bill Jones, who has done a little land surveying, and reckons he can build roads, will take the job for \$100 a month, why pay someone else \$200 or \$300 a month? The answer is that Bill can make a mistake every day which will cost more than the experienced man's salary for a year. Unfortunately there are many incompetent men in every State who call themselves highway engineers, and their blunders throw the whole engineering profession into disrepute in the minds of those to whom all engineers look alike, regardless of their experience or ability. Candidates for positions in charge of road work should be required to furnish references and prove that they are competent to fill the positions.

Often the engineering work is done on a percentage basis, the engineer doing all the surveying and other engineering work, and furnishing all necessary engineer's assistants, inspectors, etc., for a certain per cent of the cost of the work. When properly done this work usually costs from 5 to 10 per cent of the total cost of construction and under ordinary conditions an engineer offering to do it for less than 5 per cent is obliged to slight the work or lose money. Usually it is the inspection which is slighted when a low bid is insisted upon or accepted.

Sometimes the contractor offers to pay the engineer's salary and save the county that expense. Of course, there may be such cases where the contractor is so generous that he really wants to make the county a present of the engineer's salary, expecting no unfair advantages in return, and where the engineer would not hesitate to order the man who pays him to come up to specifications if he should be inclined to wander from them a little. Also there may be full-grown men who actually believe that this is what usually happens when the contractor pays the engineer.

CAREFUL SURVEYS NECESSARY.

The popular idea in many places is that as soon as the bonds are sold actual construction work should begin. This demand for immediate beginning of "dirt moving" often results in hurried and inaccurate surveys, half-baked plans, and the adoption of wrong methods. It is very important to "make haste slowly" during this part of the work, especially where the preliminary investigation was not thorough, as is usually the case.

Before construction begins a careful survey should be made of all the roads, so that the plans and estimates will be correct, and the required waterway of all bridges and culverts should be carefully worked out. If the bridges and culverts are too large they will be unnecessarily expensive, and if they are too small they will wash out. The cuts and fills should be properly balanced and every effort should be made to improve the location of the existing roads. The location and grading are the only really permanent parts of our so-called "permanent roads" and there are many roads in Texas which would be better roads if they were relocated and not another thing done to them, than they would be with the most expensive surfacing laid on the present locations. Mistakes in location will probably never be corrected after the road is once improved.

NOTE—Prof. Morrison will conclude these series on Texas Good Road Building in next issue of the Magazine Section with Part II of "Administration of Road Bond Issues."

THE EASTER DAY

Blue sky to brim the Easter Day,
And snow-white lilies gleam afar!
The Lord gives back the dreams of May,
The night brings back the golden star,
The tingling blood is sweet with song,
The muscles taut, the sinews strong.
There is no gloom, there is no gray—
Blue sky to brim the Easter Day.

When Easter dawn is bursting o'er
The sea, the sea, ah, then away
Beyond the mist that clouds the shore—
Blue sky to brim the Easter Day!

A swinging stride, a merry gait,
A rosy cheek, a babbling tongue—
Away with fear of foe or fate,
For every beating heart is young!

New strength to meet the charging flood,
New grace to lift the burden here!
There is a music in the blood,
The soul of youth is everywhere,
And all is youth and all is sweet,
For there will be a Queen of May
As down they go on quickening feet—
Blue sky and Easter Day!

United States Army Life

ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER

Diary of H. H. McConnell, Sergeant Sixth United States Cavalry
From 1866 to 1878.

CHAPTER XIX.

AT the conclusion of Kicking Bird's harangue before General Sherman, where-in he protested innocence of having participated in the murder and wounding of the seven teamsters between Belknap and Fort Richardson, a detachment of about twenty soldiers came up in front of the piazza where we were assembled. The arrival of the soldiers seemed to excite the Indians, nearly all of whom were either armed with a Colt's revolver or a Spencer carbine, or both. Lone Wolf a chief, now rode up on a fine horse dismounted, laid two carbines and a bow and quiver of arrows on the ground, tied his horse to the fence, threw his blanket from his shoulders, fastened it around his waist, picked up the carbines in one hand and the bow and arrows in the other, and with the most deliberate and defiant air, strode to the piazza; then giving one of the carbines to an Indian who had no arms, and the bow and arrows to another, who at once strung the bow and pulled out a handful of arrows, he seated himself and cocked his carbine; at which the soldiers brought all their carbines to an "aim" upon the Indians. Satanta and some of the other Indians held up their hands and cried: "No! No! No! Don't shoot!" The soldiers were directed not to fire, but just at this moment shots were heard outside of the fort; the sentinels had been ordered to permit no Indians to leave the fort without further instructions. Some of the Indians, in attempting to go out, had been halted by the sentinels, whereupon one of them shot an arrow, wounding a sentinel; the shot was returned by the sentinel, killing the Indian as he was riding away. The excitement had now subsided a little and the General told the Indians that they must return the forty-one mules stolen in the raid on the teamsters, which Kicking Bird promised to do. Finally all the Indians were allowed to leave the fort except the prisoners, Satanta, Big Tree and Satank, who were put in irons and closely guarded.

THE "BENEVOLENT POLICY."
The benevolent, civilizing peace policy, so urgently advocated by a class of people in the Eastern States, had received a long and fairly experimental trial with these Indians. They had been regularly fed and the kindest treatment extended to them by our government. But they were without the slightest gratitude, and not only did they acknowledge their atrocities, but openly boasted of them. There was scarcely a day during our trips through the frontier settlements of Texas that we did not see or hear of some person who had suffered from Indian raids, and there seemed no prospect of their ceasing. The question resolved itself into this: "That the settlers on the border of Texas would be annihilated unless the Indians were chastised and disarmed."

General Sherman and his party remained at Fort Sill until May 30th, when he resumed his journey Eastward, visiting and attending a convention of several semi-civilized Indian tribes at Okmulgee, Okla., on June 5th, and upon invitation addressed an assembly of Indians, giving them some good advice. He arrived at Fort Gibson on the 7th, and on the 9th departed for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., arriving there on the 10th instant.

Thus ended a trip, momentous in its importance to the whole region through which the General passed, and it is incontrovertible that his prompt action saved Northwest Texas from further raids of the savages, and pushed forward the "dial hand of progress" many years.



Wagons of Emigrants Began to Move Forward Toward the "Waste Places."

As previously stated, Satanta, Big Tree and Satank were arrested on May 27th; they were at once heavily ironed (what Colonel Starr used to call "shoeing them all around"), and on the 31st two of them were safely lodged in the guardhouse at Fort Richardson by Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, under whose escort, with a detachment of soldiers, they were brought from Fort Sill. One day while on the trip from Fort Richardson, Satank loosed the heavy iron handcuffs from around his wrists by gnawing and stripping the flesh to the bone, and with the cunning and ferocity characteristic of his savage nature, seized a carbine, leaped from the wagon in which he was riding and attempted to shoot one of the soldiers, although he must have known the fatal consequences, but it seems he preferred death in any form to the chances of Texas justice. A soldier quickly fired a "calibre fifty-six" Spencer ball through him, and he fell lifeless to the ground. This incident had a salutary effect on Satanta and Big Tree, and they were exceedingly docile during the balance of the trip. The arrest of these Indians and their approaching trial created great interest throughout Northwest Texas, and Judge Charles Soward, at that time judge of the judicial district in which Jacksboro was embraced, as soon as he was informed of the arrival of the prisoners, fixed their trial for the approaching term of the district court.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE CONVICTED.

Upon the opening of the July term of court the grand jury, of which S. W. Eastin was foreman, promptly indicted the two distinguished cut-throats and on Wednesday, July 5th, 1871, this memorable trial commenced in the courthouse at Jacksboro, his honor, Charles Soward, on the bench. The prosecution was conducted by Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, the district attorney, while Thomas Ball and Joe Woolfork appeared as counsel for the prisoners. The jury before whom they were tried consisted of Thomas Williams (a brother of the famous "Blue Jeans" of Indiana, and a pioneer settler), foreman; John Cameron, Evert Johnson Jr., H. B. Verner, Stanley Cooper, William Hensley, John H. Brown, Peter Lynn, Peter Hart, Daniel C. Brown, L. P. Bunch and James Cooley. The principal witnesses were General R. S. Mackenzie, Lowrie Tatem and Thomas Brazale (one of the seven teamsters who escaped the massacre). At the conclusion of the testimony the attorneys for the prisoners made no effort to convince the jury of the innocence of their clients (?), after which Mr. Lanham closed with an eloquent and powerful address.

The evidence against the prisoners was overwhelming and direct—their absence from the reservation for thirty days, their return with the captured mules and other property, the boasting of Satanta that he, Satank and Big Tree led the raids, the evidence of the sergeant who identified and described the arrows as those of the Kiowas; in short, the same amount of evidence would have convicted white men had they been charged with similar crimes, and after a typical Indian speech by Satanta,

through his interpreter, Jones, the case went to the jury. On July 8th, Judge Soward delivered his charge to the jury, minutely detailing the facts as advanced at the trial, and after a brief absence they returned their verdict of "murder in the first degree." The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the sheriff, and subsequently sentenced to be hanged on September 1, 1871.

SATANTA'S SPEECH BEFORE THE JURY.

The most dramatic incident in connection with this trial was the speech of Satanta, made at its conclusion, and interpreted by Mr. Jones, a remarkable man in his way, who had lived among the Kiowas and Comanches for many years, and was familiar with all their dialects.

The harangue was spoken in the Comanche tongue, that being the dominant vernacular among the Indians on the plains. The chief was handcuffed at the time of his speech, which was delivered semi-signal, semi-oral, so to speak. Of course, it cannot now be literally reproduced but it is given below as substantially remembered:

"I cannot speak with these things upon my wrists (holding up his arms to show the iron bracelets); I am a squaw. Has anything been heard of the Great Father? I have never been so near the Tehannas (Texans) before. I look around me and see your braves, squaws and papposes, and I have said in my heart if I ever get back to my people I will never make war upon you. I have always been the friend of the white man, ever since I was so high (indicating by signs the height of a boy). My tribe has taunted me and called me a squaw because I have been the friend of the Tehannas (Texans). I am suffering now for the crimes of bad Indians—of Satank and Lone Wolf and Kicking Bird and Big Bow and Fast Bear and Eagle Heart, and if you will let me go I will kill the three latter with my own hand. I did not kill the Tehannas (Texans). I came down the Pease River as a big medicine man to doctor the wounds of the braves. I am a big chief among my people, and have great influence among the warriors of my tribe—they know my voice and will hear my word. If you will let me go back to my people I will withdraw my warriors from Tehanna (Texas). I will take them all across Red River and that shall be the line between us and the pale-faces. I will wash out the spots of blood and make it a white land, and there shall be peace, and the Tehannas (Texans) may plow and drive their oxen to the river; but if you kill me it will be a spark on the prairie—make big fire—burn heap!"

THE PRISONERS SET AT LIBERTY.

On the 10th of July, immediately after the adjournment of the court at Jacksboro, Judge Soward addressed a lengthy communication to Edmund J. Davis, then Governor of Texas, in which he set forth many reasons why it seemed politic to commute the sentences of these Indians to imprisonment for life, and urged upon the Governor that imprisonment would be a greater punishment to these wild natures than death, and in view of the Quaker agent at Fort Sill having committed himself to the policy of turning Indians charged with depredations over to the Texas authorities, it seemed best to commute their sentences. Besides this, Satanta having implicated other chiefs the Judge recommended that a commission be sent through the proper military channels to General Mackenzie for their immediate arrest.

In accordance with the foregoing, General Reynolds, then commanding the Department of Texas and Louisiana (Par. 4 of Special Orders No. 185, September 12, 1871), directed the commanding officer at Fort Richardson to send the prisoners "under suitable guard to Huntsville, Texas, and cause them to be delivered to the warden of said penitentiary, taking a receipt for their delivery." The records of the penitentiary show that these two famous outlaws were duly received on November 12, 1871, and registered as No. 2107 and 2108, respectively.

Immense efforts were made by sentimentalists in the East from time to time, to have Satanta and Big Tree released, seconded by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and what particular influence was brought to bear upon President Grant is not known; but, on August 19, 1873, the penitentiary records contain this entry: "Set at liberty by Governor Davis this day, upon recommendation of President of the United States, upon parole."

Satanta and Big Tree were accordingly set at liberty and escorted from Huntsville back to Fort Sill; raiding along the border broke out anew, and on October 30, 1874, Lieutenant General Sheridan, from a camp on the North Fork of the Canadian River, directed their "arrest and return to the Texas penitentiary," which was done, and on November 8th, of that year, Satanta was reincarcerated, but Big Tree was never subsequently captured. The former finally ended his life by jumping or throwing himself from an upper window of the Huntsville prison.

The fall of 1873 was marked, I believe, by the last murder committed by hostile Indians in Jack County, although in the succeeding year the State Rangers had a fight in Lost Valley with a small Indian party.

WAGONS OF THE EMIGRANTS MOVE WESTWARD.

During this and the succeeding year large parties of surveyors began to cover all of Northwest Texas, locating the enormous land grants made to the various railroads that were projected in the State, and which in the near future were to cover its "magnificent distances" with a network of iron rails.

Fast following on the heels of these land locators, the wagons of the emigrants began to move forward toward the "waste places;" safety was felt at last outside of the shadow of the military posts, which, since the close of the war, had formed the only nucleus for settlements, and the garrisons began to be reduced and many of the less important posts abandoned. Fort Richardson continued to be occupied by a small garrison until May, 1878, when the flag was hauled down for the last time, the last wagonload of immense supply of stores rolled out for forts still being maintained further West, the last blue-coated soldier disappeared on the horizon, the buildings reverted to the owner from whom they had been leased, and nothing remained at Jacksboro but a tradition of the red-hot times "when the soldiers were here."

The post cemetery, with its silent occupants, whose last "retreat" had sounded, and over whom "taps" had been blown for the last time, remained for a few years longer, a solemn reminiscence of the stirring scenes enacted about the old post, but in 1883 an agent of the "Quartermaster's Department removed the National Cemetery to San Antonio," and military occupation was forever ended on that part of the Texas frontier.

Copyrighted. (To be continued).

Indian Raids in Texas

THE BUFFALO GAP FIGHT

By E. L. DEATON, a Texas Pioneer

On the 29th day of August, 1863, eleven men, under the leadership of Jack Wright, encountered eleven Indians at a place in the mountains known as Buffalo Gap, in Western Texas. The scout of eleven men was from J. J. Callan's Company (McCord's regiment, Texas Rangers), and was composed of the following named gentlemen: Jack Wright, George Gentry, Aaron and Dick Cunningham, Ike Reed, F. M. Alexander, John Adams, Luther Allen, Alex Powers, Billy Ellison and Pete Sneed.

News had come to Camp Collier on Pecan Bayou that a band of Indians had passed through, going in the direction of the settlement. Wright, with his scout of eleven men, struck out immediately to guard the passes in the mountains and to intercept the red skins as they passed out. They proceeded to Buffalo Gap, and after tarrying there for three or four days, their rations getting short and seeing nothing of the Indians, they concluded to return to camp. When they had traveled a distance of three or four miles on their return trip an Indian whistle was heard. The Rangers began to scatter and look around, and discovered some Indians about a mile ahead to the East on

the mountain. The Indians had not discovered the presence of the Rangers until they were close upon them. Then they began preparations for a fight and did not even wait for the Rangers to advance on them. It being a damp day, not one gun in ten of the Rangers would fire.

The guns of the Rangers were of the "Citizen" pattern, the powder and caps of home manufacture and, as a matter of course, wholly unreliable. The Indians with their bows and arrows and the Rangers with their unreliable firearms made times exciting for a brief spell.

Dick Cunningham and George Gentry made a dash for the spring for the purpose of keeping the Indians away from the water. No sooner had Gentry dismounted than Cunningham exclaimed: "Look out! George, an Indian is shooting an elevated arrow at you!" Immediately Gentry was struck in the left hip. In his effort to withdraw it, he pulled the arrow off the spike. It required the strength of two men to take the spike out of his thigh bone where it was firmly imbedded.

The Indians immediately turned aside and took their position on the summit of the mountain. After a few ineffectual shots had been fired

at them by the Rangers, it was agreed that the proper plan to pursue in order to accomplish results would be to dismount and attack them on foot. Two men were left to hold the horses—John Adams and Pete Sneed.

The Indians, divining the intention of the Rangers to attack them, came down the mountain to meet the Rangers on half-way ground. A lively hand-to-hand fight ensued in which several Indians were killed and two of the boys wounded—Ellison being very badly hurt and Powers slightly wounded.

Two of the Rangers were sent immediately for water for the wounded, while two others went to camp for an ambulance and physician. The following evening Captain Callan and the writer with an ambulance and surgeon arrived at the Gap, and found the wounded men much improved. Early the following morning we all started for our camp, meeting with no further adventure of any importance.

THE LAST RAID.

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Loyd for the following: "The reader who has pursued these Indian raids in the Magazine Section will have observed that Hamilton and adjacent counties were

sparsely populated up to, during and for several years succeeding the Civil War. However, in the latter sixties and early seventies people from the older Southern States, many of whom had been impoverished by the war, began to seek new homes in the then undeveloped West and South. Hence for several years there was a steady tide of emigration setting toward Texas. Of this Hamilton and surrounding counties received their share, so that at the time of the incidents herein recorded the frontier line had moved a hundred or so miles further West, and Indian raids were becoming fewer and further between.

The chain of mountains (or wooded hills) lying between Lampasas and Cowhouse Creeks, had, from the time the country was first settled, furnished a secure hiding place for the Indians—they being very rough and in a great many places almost inaccessible to the white man.

The usual custom of the Indians was to make for the mountains higher up the country, come on down near the settled portion of the country as far as they deemed prudent, and then, unless molested, "lay up" in the mountains until "light moon," when they would make their

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DAY BY DAY WITH THE DEYS

That's Always the Way When You Take a Bearded Lady's Advice!

By CLARE VICTOR DWIGGINS

