Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com

SECTION FIVE

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS

CENTENNIAL EDITION

"ANGELINA COUNTY—LUMBER EMPIRE OF TEXAS" LUFKIN, TEXAS "100 YEARS OF PROGRESS"

Texas Playing Host to America This Year

Texas Has Placed 32 Citizens in Governor Post Since Statehood

FROM 1846, after Texas first became a state of the federal union, until 1936, the Lone Star state has been blessed with a succession of governors who have for the most part been brilliant and distinguished men.

Native sons of other states, particularly southern states, served in the governorship of Texas continuously from 1846 until 1891, when James Hogg became the first Texas-born man to rise to the highest office.

In this early list of goverors, Mississippians, Georgians and South Carolinians are particularly notable.

Thomas M. Campbell was the second native Texan to attain the governorship and James E. Ferguson was the third. Since then none other than natives of the Lone Star state have held the office.

Following is the complete list of governors:

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON

First governor of the American state of Texas (1846-1847), James Pinckney Henderson, native of Mississippi, came to Texas in 1836 bringing a regiment of Mississippi volunteers to fight for Texas independence. He was a great orator, rendered valuable service in raising troops for Texas in the United States, and was attorney general under President Houston in 1837. He served as special minister to England and France and in 1844, as minister to the United States. At the close of his first term as governor, he refused to stand for reelection. He was later elected to the United States senate.

GEORGE T. WOOD

Second governor of Texas (1847-1849, George T. Wood came to Texas from Georgia in 1836. He served several terms as a member of the Texas congress, was an officer in the Mexican war, and for some time brigadier-general of the militia. On expiration of his term as governor he retired to private life. He died in Panola county in 1856.

PETER HANSBORO BELL

Third governor of Texas (1849-1853, Peter H. Bell came from Virginia in 1936, distinguished himself in the battle of San Jacinto, held several offices under the Republic of Texas, entered the Mexican war as colonel of volunteers. Near the close of his second term as governor he was elected to congress, and at the end of his second congressional term he settled in North Carolina, where he resided until his death in 1898.

Seven years before his death, however, in view of the fact that he had served Texas in three stages of its existence, the legislature of Texas voted him a liberal donation of lands in Texas as a reward for his excellent services.

ELISHA MARSHALL PEASE

Fourth governor of Texas (1853-1857), Elisha M. Pease came to the Lone Star state in 1835 from Connecticut, soon attained recognition for public services that he rendered in minor offices under the provisional government, won statewide fame as author of laws regulating proceedings in district courts and as chairman of the judiciary committee originating probate laws of 1848. Prior to his election as governor he was a member of the state senate.

After the Civil war, Elisha M. Pease was again made governor of Texas by appointment by General Sheridan, but after two years of service as provisional governor in reconstruction days, he resigned because of a misunderstanding between him and the military commander of the district. Governor Pease died in 1883.

HARDIN R. RUNNELS

Fifth governor of Texas (1857-1859, came from Mississippi in 1841, became representative of Bowie county in the legislature, and speaker of the house of representatives. After having served as lieutenant-governor, he was elected governor. At the expiration of his term, he retired to his plantation in Bowie county, where he died in 1873.

SAM HOUSTON

Sixth governor of Texas (1859-1860), was the only man in the history of the United States to serve as governor of two states in the union, having previously been governor of Tennessee.

EDWARD CLARK

Seventh governor of Texas, completed the unfinished term of governor Houston who opposed secession from the union and voluntarily resigned his office as sixth governor, which promoted Edward Clark, lieutenant-governor, to the position of chief executive of the state for the remaining 10-month term. Governor Clark was a native of Georgia, came to Texas in 1843, was a member of the constitutional convention, secretary of the house in the first Texas legislature, senator in the second, and secretary of state under Governor Pease. He died in Marshall in 1880.

FRANCIS R. LUBBOCK

Eighth governor of Texas (1861-1863), Francis Lubbock was born in South Carolina, came to Texas in 1836. He was appointed comptroller of the republic during Houston's two terms as president. He refused to be candidate for governor for a second term, chose rather to enter the Confederate army with the 90,000 Texans he had assisted in putting in the field, was given a place on the staff of President Davis. In 1878 he was elected state treasurer, held the position until 1891, died in Austin in 1905.

PENDLETON MURRAH

Ninth governor of Texas, native of South Carolina, Pendleton Murrah came to Texas from Alabama, was state representative and then governor. When the Confederacy surrendered, he fled to Mexico, where he died in Monterrey in 1865.

ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON

Tenth governor of Texas (1865-1866), born in Alabama, came to Texas in 1846, three years later became attorney general under Governor Bell. He opposed secession form the union and as Texas withdrew, he retired to Mexico, thence to the northern states and served in the Civil war as brigadier-general of Texas troops in the federal army. He became governor of Texas by virtue of appointment by President Johnson, and the following year was appointed associate justice of the supreme court. He died in Austin in 1875.

JAMES W. THROCKMORTON

Eleventh governor of Texas (1866-1876), James Throckmorton came to Texas in 1841 from Tenneesee, served in the legislature for several terms, opposed secession, but was firm in standing by his state and was a faithful soldier in the Confederate army. He was rendering invaluable service to the state in reconstruction days, when General Sheridan, military commander of Texas, suddenly removed him from the governor's chair. He served as congressman for four years, and died in McKinney in 1894.

ELISHA M. PEASE

General Sherdian placed Elisha M. Pease, fourth governor of Texas, in the office of Governor Throckmorton whom he had removed. (1867-1869).

EDMUND J. DAVIS

Thirteenth governor of Texas (1870-1874), Edmund Davis was born in Florida, came to Texas in 1848 and held various offices of trust until 1861 when he entered the Union army. At the expiration of his second term as governor, he resumed his law practice at Austin, where he died in 1883.

RICHARD COKE

Fourteenth governor of Texas (1874-1876). Richard Coke was born in Virginia, came to Waco in 1850, soon became district judge, and later associate justice of the supreme court, but was removed as an impediment to reconstruction. Following his term as governor, he became United States senator, an office that he held for 18 years. In 1895 he refused further candidacy retired to his home in Waco, and died two years thereafter.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD

Fifteenth governor of Texas (1876-1879), Richard Hubbard, came to tihs state with university degrees in literature and law. He was born in Georgia and came to the Lone Star State in 1853, settled in Tyler and was soon known as "Young Demonsthenes" because of his oratory. Became a member of the national democratic convention, United States attorney for western Texas, then entered the legislature. He was a Confederate colonel during the War Between the States, later lieutenant-governor, and upon the resignation of Governor Coke, succeeded to office. In 1885 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary of Japan, died in Tyler in 1901.

ORAN M. ROBERTS

Sixteenth governor of Texas (1879-1883), Oran Roberts, native of South Carolina, came to Texas in 1841. Held office of district attorney, district judge, and justice of the supreme court before the Civil war. He served as colonel in the Confederate army, chief justice of Texas in 1864, then United States senator, and in 1874 was made chief justice again, from which position he resigned to become governor. After expiration of his term, he was chosen professor in the law department of the University of Texas, resigned in 1893, and died five years later.

JOHN IRELAND

Seventeenth governor of Texas (1883-1887), John Ireland came to Texas from Kentucky in '53. He served as district judge, member of both houses of the state legislature, and became one of the supreme judges. He was nominated governor by acclamation, retired to Seguin following his two terms as governor. resumed the practice of law, and died in 1896.

LAWRENCE S. ROSS

Eighteenth governor of Texas (1887-1897), Lawrence Ross was brought to Texas as an infant in 1839, and, in early youth, during summer vacations from college, won far-reaching fame as an Indian fighter. He subdued the Comanchies some years later, was a member of the constitutional convention, was elected to the state senate, prior to lection as governor. Afterward, he became president of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college at Bryan, where he died in 1898.

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG

Nineteenth governor of Texas (1891-1895), James Hogg was the first native Texan to fill the office. He had been left an orphan at the age of 12, was self-made, became a publisher and editor, and in 1875 took up the practice of law. The successive offices of jus-

See TEXAS HAS, Page 2, Sec. 5

Texas History Thrills Crowds



One of the thrilling features of the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas is "The Cavalcade of Texas," a stirring drama of Lone Star history under six flags, which is presented daily on the world's largest stage by a cast of 400 members. Gerda Egloff above, depicts a settlers' stand against an Indian raid.

Texas Claims Last Existing Frontier Land

'Indio Country' is Still a Region of Mystery, Vastness

ALONG THE RIO

Lonely Ranch Land is Remote From Settled Area

EAGLE PASS, Tex., (AP)—Texas, with a century as an independent republic, unit of the Confederacy and member of the federal union, still is the land of mystery, the last frontier.

An almost unpopulated wilderness of mesquite and cactus, stretching 102 miles along the Rio Grande between here and Laredo, typifies those elements in the state's geographic and visual medley. Known as the "Indio country," it is a land where bad men hide, smugglers cache their contraband, where rustlers cross the famous river with stolen herds, where coyotes travel in packs and mountain lions wake the night echoes with their screams.

Site of Ranch

It is a region almost unknown to men of the cities and remote from the tourists who travel the state's fine highways, yet King Philip of Spain granted the area to Antonio Rivas Cacho in the sixteenth century. Today, a portion of it is the site of a lonely ranch with bard-wire boundaries reaching many miles to the east and south and fence riders patrol 40 miles of river front.

Antonio Rivas did not trouble to survey the king's largest but accepted it as a mighty place. In the nineteenth century, however, the ranch was defined as an area of 10,448,867 varas, or the equivalent of 150,000 acres, the largest in this region.

Soldiers Sent In

At the outbreak of the war with Mexico in 1845. Gen. Zachary Taylor sent Gen. William Duncan and a troop of soldiers through this uncharted wilderness to establish Fort Duncan here. So remote were these men from the main line of communications they were compelled to build what Jake English, an old settler here says, was the first telegraph in Texas.

The wire was strung on tall pine poles along the muddy Rio Grande from the outpost here to Fort McIintosh at Laredo. The poles were more than 40 feet high "to keep Indians from flinging their lariats over the wire and pulling it down." Colonel Bullis and his Seminole Indian scouts, known as "Wildcat nigger scouts," had the difficult job of patrolling the telegraph line.

Jack English and Selso Reyes, another old settler, recall the early day use of the line and point out remaining stumps of the big poles. Gen. Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis are reputed to have sent messages over this frontier telegraph line.

Famous Roads

Famous roads traveled by freight caravans from Texas into Mexico when the two recognized one allegiance may still be traced through the Indio wilderness. One was the notorious Royal King's highway, broken in 1824. It led from Powder Horn on the gulf to the mission on the Nueces river two miles above the present town of Cotulla.

From the Nueces it passed the Loma de Dinero, where a cart of gold, legend says, was buried by besieged pioneers adiacent to King's crossing on the Rio Grande, thence to the mission village of San Juan Bautista, later Presidio Rio Grande and today known as Guerrero, Coahuila.

Rustlers' Headquarters

When called Presidio, the town was famous as the headquarters of Gen. Pedro Winkler and Col. Jose Martinez, who, from 1868 to 1873, employed their renegrade army to rustle cattle from Texas and the law was the quickest draw.

Jake English remembers the activity of the Winkler-Martinez gang because they drove off many head of cattle and horses belonging to his father, Levi English. He has a claim pending against the Mexican government for 10,000 cattle and 300 horses for valuation of $161,920. Other ranchmen lost similarly.

It is expected this year, or next the last gap in the government's military borderway. through this untracked area, will be built. When it is completed Eagle Pass will be connected by a direct route to Laredo, the west-south traffic will be diverted through here and the last frontier, between the Big Bend country and the gulf, will be no more.

None Younger Than 70 to be Admitted

LIVINGSTON, Tex. (AP) — The new old-timers' club of Polk county decided its membership roster should contain the names of no youngsters." Persons under 70 years of age will not be eligible for membership.

Alamo Catastrophe Colorfully Described in Old Newspaper

Three Weeks Elapsed Before Account Was Printed

AUSTIN — Had modern news coverage facilities prevailed in those days, 100 years ago on March 7, Texans would have been reading in their daily newspapers the following or a similar account of one of the world's most famous battles, fought on the soil of their own country. For on March 6, 1836, the siege of the Alamo, shrine of Texas history, was ended, and the 180 Texans incarcerated in the old fort died to make Texas free.

But telegraphic facilities were limited 100 years ago, and no aiert newspaper reporter "covered" the Fall of the Alamo. Instead, it was weeks, rather than hours, before particulars of the battle were known to the people of Texas. It was nearly three weeks after the battle, that the following account appeared in the Telegraph and Texas Register, published at San Felipe de Austin, on Thursday, March 24. One of the few copies of early issues of this old newspaper is now in the University of Texas library.

The newspaper account is entitled "More Particulars Respecting the Fall of the Alamo," and reads:

First Account

"That event, so lamentable and yet so glorious to Texas, is of such deep interest and excites so much our feelings that we shall never cease to celebrate it and to regret that we are not acquainted with the names of all those who fell in that fort, that we might publish them, and thus consecrate to future ages the memory of our heroes who perished at the Thermopylae of Texas. Such examples are right ones and should be held up as mirrors, that by reflection we may catch the spirit and learn to fashion our own behavior. The list of named inserted below was furnished by John W. Smith and Mr. Navon, and as we obtain more we will publish them. To Mr. Smith, who has rendered good service to Texas, and to Judge Ponton are we indebted for the particulars, as communicated to them by Mrs. Dickinson who was, in the Alamo during the siege and assault.

"At daybreak of the sixth inst. the enemy surrounded the fort with their infantry, with the cavalry forming a circle outside to prevent escape on the part of the garrison; the number consisted of at least 4000 against 140. General Santa Anna commanded in person, assisted by four generals and a formidable train of artillery. Our men had been previously much fatigued and harassed by night-watching and incessant toils, having experienced for some days past a heavy bombardment and several real and feigned attacks. But American valor and American love of liberty displayed themselves to the last; they were never more conspicuous. Twice did the enemy apply to the walls their scaling ladders, and twice did they receive a check, for our men were determined to verify the words of the immortal Travis, 'to make the victory worse to the enemy than a defeat.'

Third Attack

"A pause ensued after the second attack, which was renewed the third time, owing to the exertions of Santa Anna and his officers; they then poured in over the walls, 'like sheep'; the struggle, however, did not even there cease—unable from the crowd and for want of time to load their guns and rifles, our men made use of the buttends of the latter and continued to fight and to resist, until life ebbed out through their numberless wounds and the enemy had conquered the fort, but not its brave, its matchless defenders; they perished, but they yielded not; only one (Warner) remained to ask for quarter, which was denied by the unrelenting enemy. Total extermination succeeded and the darkness of death occupied the memorable Alamo, but recently so teeming with gallant spirits and filled with deeds of never-failing remembrance.

"We envy not the feelings of the victors, for they must have been bitter and galling; not proud ones. Who would rather be one of the Alamo heroes, than one of the living merciless victors. Spirits of the mighty, though fallen! honors and rest are with ye; the spark of immortality which animated your forms, shall brighten into a flame, and Texas, the whole world, shall hail ye like demi-gods of old, as founders of new actions, and as patterns for imitation!

Less Than Hour

"From the commencement to its close, the storming lasted less than an hour. Major Evans, master of ordnance, was killed when in the act of setting fire to the powder magazine, obeying previous orders from Travis. The end of David Crockett of Tennessee, the great hunter of the west, was as glorious as his career through life had been useful. He and his companions were found surrounded by piles of assailants, whom they had immolated on the altar of Texas liberties. The countenance of Crockett was unchanged: he had in death that freshness of hue, which his exercise of pursuing the beasts of the forest and the prairie had imparted to him. Texas places him, exultingly, amongst the martyrs in her cause.

Colonel Travis stood on the walls cheering his men, exclaiming 'Hurrah, my boys!' till he received a second shot and fell; it is stated that a Mexican general, Mora, then rushed upon him and lifted his sword to destroy his victim, who, collecting his last expiring energies, directed a thrust at the former, which changed their relative positions; for the victim became the victor and the remains of both descended to eternal sleep; but not alike to everlasting fame.

James Bowie

"Travis' negro was spared, because, as the enemy said, 'his master had behaved like a brave man'; words which of themselves form an epitaph; they are already engraved on the hearts of the Texans, and should be inscribed on his tomb. Col. James Bowie, who had for several days been sick, was murdered in his bed; his remains were mutilated. Humanity shudders at describing these scenes; and the pen, as if a living thing, stops to gain fresh force, that sensibility may give way to duty.

"Suspended animation has returned to the instrument of our narration and we continue. Mrs. Dickinson and her child and a negro of Bowie's, and as before said, Travis, were spared.

"Our dead were denied the right of Christian burial; being stripped and thrown into a pile and burned. Would that we could gather up their ashes and place them in urns!

"It is stated that about 1500 of the enemy were killed and wounded in the last and previous attacks.

"Colonels: W. B. Travis, commandant; James Bowie; David Crockett of Tennessee.

"Captains: Forsyth of the regular army; Harrison of Tennessee; William Blazeby, New Orleans Grays; Baker of Mississippi volunteers; Evans, Carey, militia of Texas.

"Lieutenants: John Jones, N. O. Grays; J. G. Baugh, N. O.; Robert Evans, master orderly, Ireland; Williamson, sergeant major; Doctor Michison; Doctor Pollard, surgeon; Doctor Thompson of Tennessee; Charles Despalier; Eliel Melton, quartermaster; Anderson, assistant quartermaster; Burnell, assistant quartermaster.

"Privates: Nelson, assistant quartermaster; Nelson (clerk of Austin, mer.); William Smith, Nacogdoches; Lewis Johnson, Trinity; E. P. Mitchell, Georgia; F. Desanque of Philadelphia; John (clerk in Desanque's store); Thurston Moore; Christopher Parker, Natchez; Heiskill; Rose of Nacogdoches; Blair of Nacogdoches; David Wilson of Nacogdoches; John M. Hays of Tennessee Stuart; Simpson; W. D. Sutherland of Navidad, Texas; Doctor Howell, N. O.; Butler, N. O.; Charles Smith; McGregor of Scotland; Rusk; Hawkins, Ireland; Holloway; Browne; Smith, Browne of Philadelphia; Kederson; William Wells of Tennessee; William Cummings of Pennsylvania; Voluntine of Pennsylvania; Cochran; R. W. Valentine; S. Holloway; Isaac White; Day; Robert Muselman of New Orleans; Robert Crossman of New Orleans; Richard Starr of England; J. G. Ganett of New Orleans; James Dinkin of England; Robert B. Moore of New Orleans; William Linn of Boston; Hutchinson; William Johnson of Philadelphia; Nelson of Charleston, S. C.; George Tumlinson; William Deardorf; Daniel Bourne of England; Ingram of England; Lewis of Wales; Charles Zanco of Denmark.

James Ewing

James Ewing, Robert Cunningham, Burns of Ireland; George Neggin, Maj. G. B. Jamieson, Col. J. B. Bonham of Alabama; Captain White, Robinson of Scotland; Sewell, shoemaker; Rarris of Kentucky; Devault of Missouri, plasterer; Jonathan Lindley of Illinois; Tapley Holland, Dewell, blacksmith, New York; James Kinney, Cane, Warner, John Darvin of Missouri; Wornel, Robbins of Kentucky; John Flanders, Isaac Ryan of Opelousas; Jackson of Ireland; Capt. A. Dickinson of Gonzales; George C. Kimball of Gonzales; James George of Gonzales; Dolphin Floyd of Gonzales; Thomas Jackson of Gonzales; Jacob Durst of Gonzales; George W. Cott Cottle of Gonzales; Andrew Kent of Gonzales; Thomas R. Miller of Gonzales; Isaac Baker of Gonzales; William King of Gonzales; Jesse McCoy of Gonzales; Claiborn Wright of Gonzales; William Fishback of Gonzales; Millsap of Gonzales; Galby Fugua of Gonzales; John Davis of Gonzales; Albert Martin of Gonzales."

Ancient Letter Adds 2 New Names to Alamo Immortals

RUSK, Tex., (AP)—A letter, discovered by Miss Jessie Boone of Rusk, among the papers of her grandfather, William Roark, may add two names to the list of the immortals of the Alamo.

Dated Jan. 15, 1873, the letter, from I. Purdy of Mifflin, Tenn., was found in a battered little trunk owned by Roark. A Tennesseen who settled in what is now Cherokee county.

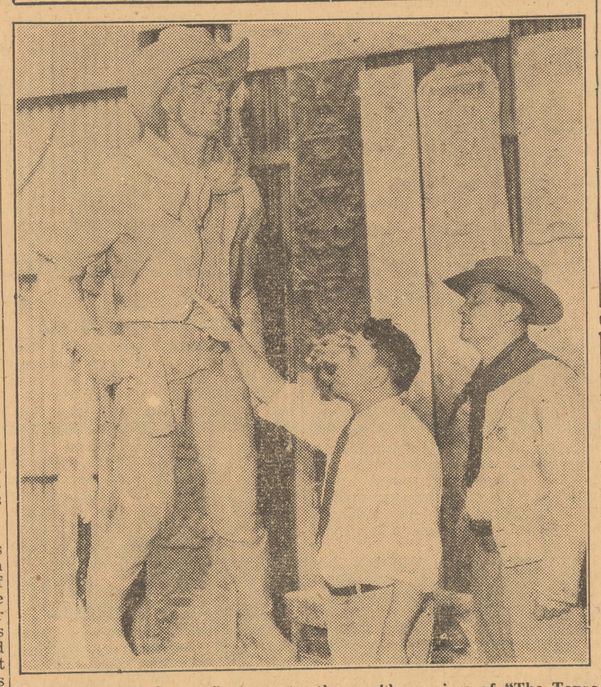
After congratulations upon the result of the late struggle for Texas Independence, and expressing hope the administration of the new government would be as wise as its establishment had been glorious, Purdy made this casual reference to two mutual acquaintances:

"You are aware that Doctor Reynolds fell at the Alamo. Poor fellow, no one entered Texas with more philanthropic or patriotic motives than did he . . . William W. Dowell, the doctor's companion also fell there."

Another rare document in the Boone papers is a letter from Col. Peter Ellis Bean, Tennessee soldier of fortune whose adventures have thrilled many Texas school boys, written from Jalapa, Mexico, April 9, 1844. He once was a Cherokee county neighbor of William Roark, who was one of the witnesses to

See LETTER, Page 2, Sec. 5

"Typical Ranger" Statue Ready



"The Typical Ranger" statue to be presented to the Texas Rangers at the headquarters on the Texas Centennial Exposition grounds in Dallas, is nearing completion in Hollywood. It will be unveiled at the world premiere of "The Texas Rangers," a Paramount super-film, in Dallas. At right is Capt. Bill McMurray, who posed as the typical Ranger. In front of him is David Silva, the sculptor.

Centennial is Drawing Card For Millions

State Gets Spotlight as 100 Years of Liberty Celebrated

ETEX WELCOMES

Visitors Will Find Texas' Chief Scenic Beauty Here

Texas Centennial year finds five million citizens of the Lone Star state entertaining America—and themselves—in celebration of a century of independence and a century of the most colorful and inspiring history of any state in the Union. As the eyes of the nation turn to Texas for a yearlong program of events, celebrations and expositions, Lufkin and East Texas are welcoming to the heart of the famous Piney Woods region the thousands of Centennial visitors.

At the same time, all of Texas is on parade this year—headed by the gigantic Central Centennial exposition at Dallas and the colossal Frontier Centennial at Fort Worth.

Lufkin's hotels, tourist courts. service stations, cafes, and other business organizations that benefit from travel are ready for the stream of visitors treking to Dallas and other Texas cities.

A large sum has been spent in beautifying state highways in Angelina county. This is expected to attract favorable attention from Centennial visitors who come into or leave the state through Angelina county and Lufkin.

Visitors to Lufkin will find any information and help they may desire at the chamber of commerce. Here they will be given directions for visiting all parts of the state's greatest pine forests and virgin timber land.

Lufkin hopes to attract new business and industrial interests to the city, by pressing an attractive picture to those business and industrial leaders who will be in and through the city during the year.

Centennial visitors to Lufkin will find one of th busiest cities in the South. They will be surprised at the activity and bustle in the business district at all hours of the day. They will also see the results of this activity—large and attractive business houses that are enjoying a good volume of business.

Lufkin welcomes Centennial visitors, and, will be glad to direct and assist them in seeing all places of interest, in investigating business and industrial possibilities, and in getting any other information and accommodations they desire.

Business leaders over the state believe Centennial year finds Texas definitely "out of the woods" from a commercial standpoint.

That is the opinion of two widely known experts on Southwestern business—George Wythe of the United States Department of Commerce and Roger Miller, regional manager for the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Texas appears to be not only 'out of the woods,' but on the threshold of very substantial developments," said Wythe, former Dallas and European news writer, who now specializes in Latin-American commercial problems.

"The eyes of the whole country are fixed on Texas on this hundredth anniversary of its appearance as an independent nation," Wythe said. "Although Texas voluntarily relinquished its position as a republic to join the United States, it has remained a nation—in size and diversity of climate, soils and natural resources."

Miller, whose office is in Dallas, pointed out the favorable balance of foreign trade in Texas.

"Texas is producing for foreign markets important commodities in large quantities," said Miller. "This has a direct bearing on the prosperity of a very large part of the state's population.

"To emphasize this point, it is necessary only to refer to our export trade in cotton, petroleum and petroleum products, sulphur, lumber, rice, meats, wheat and wheat products.

"The most recent reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce show that Texas and Southwestern ports accounted for 22.7 per cent of the total value of foreign trade in the United States in 1935, as against 21.5 per cent in 1929. During the same period, the imports in the territory increased from 5.8 per cent in 1929 to 6.9 per cent of the total value in 1935.

"It is evident, therefore, that Texas and the Southwest are making substantial progress at a time when conditions elsewhere in the orable."

world have been extremely unfav-

Texas business this summer is expected to enjoy substantial increases, especially in cities where there are Centennial celebrations. Another favorable sign was given

See CENTENNIAL, Page 2, Sec. 5

Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com

Cash Drug Store Celebrates Its 12th Year of Steady Growth Here

Faith in Advertising Cited As One Cause of Success

OPENED IN 1924

Store Has Continued Progress and Increasing Trade

Building up his business from a small store established 12 years ago to one of the most modern drug stores in the state, H. E. Rogers, president-treasurer and general manager of the Cash Drug Store, attributes his success largely upon his faith in advertising.

"The first day I opened up with a page ad and took in only $9," Rogers said. "But my faith in advertising is one of the main elements which built up my business."

Rogers came to Lufkin April 23, 1924, organizing and opening up his drug store in the Jake Markus building on the corner of Cotton Square facing north. He was joined a year later by his brother, W. B. Rogers, who is now vice-president of the organization.

During the first year of business, only bottled drinks, patent medicines and toilet articles were sold. A year later the soda fountain was added, and at the end of two years Rogers had opened up a prescription department.

The store was moved to 110 South First Street in 1927, and in 1930 the Cash Drug store occupied its present location.

During the latter part of 1934 the building was completely remodeled—the walls replastered, ceiling repainted, new light fixtures installed, and the prescription department was enlarged.

Unsatisfied with these new improvements, Rogers was still looking for better facilities for the comfort of his customers. Four months ago he achieved this added comfort when he installed insulation for air-conditioning, giving the people of Lufkin and Angelina county the only air-conditioned drug store in East Texas and one of the few in Texas. Among other improvements added the past few months are a Sno-Master ice chipper and a biological refrigerator case.

In the refrigerator is kept all biologicals, including serums. A 50-degree temperature is maintained in the case at all times.

A temperature of 70 to 76 degrees prevails in the drug store, regardless of the weather outside, and enables the customers to trade in comfort during the summer heat.

With his modern up-to-date drug store and prepared to offer to the public of Lufkin the best values in all lines of cosmetics, notions, toilet articles and any other products handled, Rogers celebrates the twelfth anniversary of the organization of the company.

While Texas commemorates with a mammoth Centennial celebration her 100 years of growth and development crowned with the glory of her independence in 1836, the Cash Drug store celebrated the end of 12 years of achievement, each year marked with a progressive step upward.

General business increased 35 per cent in 1934 over the preceding year, and during 1935 a substantial increase was recorded over 1934, according to Rogers.

"And if business continues to increase the rest of this year like it has the first half, we will have a much better sales record than during the past year," Rogers said.

Besides Rogers and his brother, the staff of the store includes J. H. Murrell, registered pharmacist; J. W. Rogers, combination front man; and Drummond Hamilton, soda dispenser.

Crowds Flock to Air-Conditioned Cash Drug For Values



Above is pictured an everyday scene at the Cash Drug Store, where sweltering Lufkinites gather for a cool drink or a rare bargain in drug store merchandise in the air-conditioned Cash Drug Store. A constant cool temperature is maintained by the new air system installed several months ago in the store. Both the coolness of the place and the values offered by the management attract a constant stream of customers. Homer Rogers is owner-manager of the store.

TABLE CLINGS TO LIFE IN HOUSTON

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—A rustic table Mrs. G. M. Francis bought from an itinerant merchant six months ago clings to life.

One leg and then another sprouted and the table promised to become a quadruple willow tree. Three of the legs, however, soon showed signs of giving up the ghost, but Mrs. Francis placed the end of the "livest" leg in water to see what would happen in the next few weeks.

LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

his will, recorded in the Nacogdoches county clerk's office.

Miss Boone's grandfather commissions as justice of the peace in old Nacogdoches county, an office entailing larger responsibility than the present corresponding position, bear the signature of Presidents Sam Houston and Mirabeau B. Lamar, and are in her possession.

William Roark, a surveyor for the Burnet and De Zavala colonies was one of the large land owners of the Republic of Texas. Appointed as one of the commissioners to locate the Cherokee county seat, he afterward served as a member of the county's first commissioners' court. One of his many slaves, "Aunt Eda," lives here. Her purchase papers also are among the Boone collection.

Pigs Blinded If Vitamin A Denied Sows

COLLEGE STATION, Tex. (AP)—Fred Hale, young Texas scientist, has produced 51 blind pigs in a study to determine whether the diet of a mother affects the eyes of offspring.

The experiment, a study of maternal vitamin A deficiency designed to establish a new law of nutrition, has resulted in what workers here call "remarkable" conclusions in connection with swine and has led to discussion on the possibility of like results in humans.

Hale, swine husbandryman of the Texas Experiment Station, conducted the tests by withholding vitamin A ration from sows, in most instances 180 days before breeding and 30 days afterward. As a result, entire litters of pigs were born blind or eyeless in successive experiments over a four-year period.

May Aid Human Sight

"We are attempting to establish as a law of nutrition, that normal eye development and vitamin A are so closely associated that if vitamin A is not present during embryonic eye development, the eye will not develop normally," Hale said.

"We have exaggerated the case in our experiments with pigs, but we have evidence to show that there may be varying degrees of eye defect, depending upon whether vitamin A is present in certain amounts at the time of embryonic development.

"It may be possible that humans may be born with apparently normal eyes, yet eyes that are actually weak due to maternal vitamin A deficiency, and such eyes may break down under strain quicker than would eyes developed under a condition where an abundance of vitamin A was available.

"If we can establish the new principle of nutrition, then it is logical to suppose it would hold good for humans."

Other Defects Observed

Hale said the eye anomaly was not the only one accuring in the experiments. He said he had obtained cleft palates, hare lips, misplaced kidneys and extra ear-like growths.

"It might be assumed that the eye anomalies were due to heredity and that the genetic factors responsible were existent in the herd and have appeared only when certain matings were made," Hale explained, "but the evidence against this transmission is almost overwhelming.

"There is no question but that theresults were caused by malnutrition and we have eliminated any possible hereditary cause of blindness by specific genetic tests. By adding cod liver oil to our vitamin A deficient ration, we obtain only normal pigs."

A survey made by the U. S. department of labor indicates that, next to private garages, service stations made up most of the automotive service buildings constructed in 1935.

Advertising of Texas Will Continue After Centennial

LONGVIEW—Advertising Texas after the Centennial in order to follow up the excellent state advertising done the past 18 months is a problem on which the East Texas Chamber of Commerce is giving special study.

J. Lee Greer, Denison publisher, has been named chairman of a special committee to consider ways and means. Other members named to the committee by President T. E. Acker are H. J. Bryant, Tyler; C. K. DeBusk, Jacksonville; Henry Humphrey, Texarkana; Ross Woodall, Huntsville; P. F. Lawson, Beaumont; Ted Dealey, Dallas; George Cottingham, Houston; and W. V. Crawford, Waco.

Facts are being gathered on how the other 47 states now carry on their advertising and publicity campaigns. Hubert M. Harrison, vice president and general manager of the East Texas Chamber, is gathering this information. It will include amounts spent annually, sources of funds, plans of administration and media used.

President Acker expects his special committee to recommend to the East Texas Chamber Board a plan for Texas follow-up advertising. When such a plan has been suggested, Mr. Acker hopes to join with other Texas commercial bodies in developing a statewide plan that will have the endorsement of all Texas business and civic groups.

TEXAS HAS

(Continued from Page 1)

tice of the peace, county attorney, attorney-general and then governor indicate his rise in state services.

His constructive policies as governor met with sharp opposition, and he was perhaps the most criticised executive of the state in certain circles. But he was a true statesman, and when he died in 1906, his body was taken to the senate chamber where it lay in state, and leaders from every section attended the funeral.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON

Twentieth governor of Texas (1895-1899), Charles Culberson, scion of a wealth, cultured family, was a native of Alabama. His father was David B. Culberson, for many years a leading member of congress. Charles Culberson, after serving as county attorney of Marion county, moved to Dallas, was attorney-general for two terms, governor for two terms, and then was elected to the United States senate, serving for 24 years.

His stand against pugilism in Texas was widely publicized. His policies during his term as chief executive were similar to those advocated by his worthy predecessor.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS

Twenty-first goveror of Texas (1899-1903), Joseph Sayers, born in Mississippi, is termed the connecting link between the Texas of romance and primitive life, and the Texas of magnificent development. He was a soldier, school teacher, lawyer, state senator, lieutenant-governor and for 12 years member and later chairman of the congressional committee of appropriations.

SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM

Twenty-second governor of Texas (1903-1907), Governor Lanham was born in South Carolina, had his first and only teacher when he was 15 years old, and was self-made thereafter. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, three years after he came to Texas, became district attorney, then served as congressman for 16 years, doing valuable work on the judiciary committee. At the expiration of his term as governor, he retired to his home at Weatherford where he died in 1908.

THOMAS M. CAMPBELL

Twenty-third governor of Texas (1907-1911), Thomas Mitchell Campbell was the second native Texan to rise to the position of chief executive of the state, enjoyed the distinction of being the first Texan who never held any public office until he was chosen governor of the state. His term as governor was distinguished by the fact that the convict lease system was abolished and oil trusts in Texas were crushed.

OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT

Twenty-fourth governor of Texas (1911-1915) Oscar Branch Colquitt was a native of Georgia, came to Texas in 1878, began his career as an employe of a railway, then in the manufacturing business, next in the banking world, and the as editor and publisher. He is recognized as tax and railroad rate expert of the senate, having been state senator and later railroad commissioner. He resides in Dallas now.

JAMES E. FERGUSON

Twenty-fifth governor of Texas (1915-1917), James Ferguson was born near Temple, Texas, in 1871. He was inaugurated governor on the "tenant platform." During his second term, however, he was impeached and removed from office.

WILLIAM PETTUS HOBBY

Twenty-sixth governor of Texas (1917-1921), William Pettus Hobby was born in Polk county, Texas, in 1878, was a newspaper writer who was suddenly propelled into the political spotlight along with James Ferguson whom he served as lieutenant-governor and later succeeded as chief executive. In office he was conservative but forceful.

During his regime, prohibition was voted into the constitution, women were given the right to vote, home ownership and farm ownership propaganda that still bears fruit were substituted for land tenantry. Following his term of office, Mr. Hobby reentered newspaper work.

Politics Really Expensive in Old Campaign Years

MIDDLETOWN, O. (AP)—If the modern-day political campaigner thinks he has troubles, he can get some consolation from the following account of campaign expenses filed here by one seeking office in 1900:

"Lost four months, 23 days canvassing; lost one whole potato crop, four sheep, five hogs and one beef.

"Gave away 75 plugs of tobacco, 33,489 drinks of whisky, 2,894 glasses of beer, eight Sunday school books, two pairs of suspenders, three calico dresses, nine dolls and 23 baby rattles.

"Kindled 15 kitchen fires, dug 17 bushels of potatoes, toted 27 buckets of water, put up seven stoves, kissed 146 babies, shook hands with 23,377 men and women and told more than 2,88, lies.

"Loaned three barrels of flour, 20 bushels of meal, 150 pounds of bacon, 97 pounds of butter, 42 dozen eggs, three umbrellas, 13 lead pencils, one Bible dictionary, one mowing blade, seven boxes of collars, one overcoat and two horses. None have been returned. and a baby broke my watch chain.

"Was bitten by dogs three times which cost me $3 to repair. Called my opponent a 'perambulating liar,' and pair $10 doctor bills. Had three arguments with my brokke one broom handle and wife who thred one flower pot, pulled out two handsful of whiskers."

P. S. He also lost the election.

CENTENNIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

when state tax collections were reported to be far greater than was expected. In the school fund alone, a $4,000,000 surplus was expected to accure this year.

Increase in the price of oil, and substantial income from cigarette, gasoline and liquor taxes also added to the treasury improvement.

SUGAR BEET SUCCESS IN PLAINVIEW AREA

PLAINVIEW.—A harvest of approximately 1,000 pounds of sugar beet seed per acre on experimental plots near Plainview this week indicates that this section is a potential area for production of the seed on a commercial basis.

Five farmers in Hale county last September planted plots of sugar beets ranging from one to three acres to determine whether beets could be raised successfully here.

An accurate cost account is being kept by each farmer to determine exactly the expense of raising beets. A final report can not be made until the crop is sold.

Every continent is an island, but every island is not a continent. The western end of the continent of Asia is given the status of a separate continent, under the name of Europe; and the British Islands are a part of the continent of Europe.

Young King Row Center

Egyptian Politicians Fight For Control of Throne

CAIRO, Egypt.—Lifted to the throne at the age of 16 by the death of his father, King Farouk of Egypt has had a full diet of turbulent Egyptian politics placed before him.

The youthful king, still busy with his school books, has become the prize in a closely veiled struggle for power between the Wafd, or nationalist party, and the court.

For the Wafd, in power again after six years, is determined that Farouk shall not, as did King Faud for a time, become sole master of Egypt.

One of the intended Wafd moves, it has been indicated, is the appointment of a "palace minister," for the purpose, say enemies of the Wafd, of gaining control over a young and inexperienced ruler.

Another plan charged to the Wafd is a law which would make it criminal for a minister of state to alter the Egyptian constitution of 1923. This would prevent a minority party leader, should such a party gain power, from abolishing the constitution and playing at dictator. The Wafd tried to make King Faud sign such a law in 1930 but Faud refused and the Wafd cabinet of that day resigned.

King Farouk relies on a tremendous propularity to carry him along until, as full-fledged ruler, he will be in a position to make his own decisions.

Today the young monarch is preparing himself diligently for the time, hardly more than a year hence, when he alone will sign decrees, organize cabinets and conduct state business.

He bears himself with simple dignity, a tall, well-built youth, athletic in appearance and manner. A few months ago, lunching with his sisters at Kenry House in London, as a student, he was full of fun and merriment.

Now, presiding over a luncheon table at which the guests are the three regents and his cabinet ministers, he smiles only occasionally.

He is greeted with spontaneous applause whenever he appears in public. His youth, handsome appearance and winning ways account for this. He is genuinely democratic, and will chat with the humblest servant in his palace.

Education is one of his principal tasks. Professors of economics, history, English, French, Italian are being invited from abroad. The new king also is learning Arabic, Turkish and Persian. The general plan of his education was mapped out by his father.

Each Friday at 11 a. m. he drives from Koubbeh Palace, in one of the bright red motorcars his father loved so well, to a mosque to observe the Moslem Sabbath.

The poor crowd about him at the mosque. On one occasion he ordered his grand chamberlain to distribute $250 among these poor, and chided a police officer who ordered his men to keep the crowd back.

Mrs. 'Ted' Coy Fights Poverty



Fighting undaunted against poverty, Mrs. E. H. "Ted" Coy, above, widow of one of Yale's football immortals, is working as a domestic in Oklahoma City. Discovery of her plight came after Mrs. Coy, jobless and destitute, had pawned her wedding ring, Coy's fraternity pin, and other jewelry he had given her in affluent days.

REAL FISH STORY TOLD AT FREEPORT

FREEPORT, Tex. (AP)—William J. Prude, Jr., is Freeport's fisherman extraordinary on the basis of piscatorial experiences he relates.

From a skiff in the harbor here, he says, he grabbed and landed a 4½ pound speckled trout without hook, line or net. He and Ralph Bell of Houston, within a few minutes, each caught the same five-pound sheephead that had broken the first line.

Fishing with pole and line, Prude says he has landed two fish without either coming in contact with his hook. In one instance a seven-pound drum was dragging short line with a straightened hook, the barb of which caught on his hook. The other fish dragged a sinker which caught in the slightly opened eye of Prude's hook.

Prude names witnesses to his odd exploits.

Fire Chief Goes Out Painting, Causes Alarm

TROY, O. (AP)—Fire Chief John Kessler went out with some red paint to touch up a few weather-beaten alarm boxes over the city. As he put finishing touches on box No. 27, an engine rumbled to a stop at the curb.

"Must have been too vigorous with the brush," the chief explained to his boys.

SWASTIKA BRANDS CHILD IN MEXICO

MEXICO, D. F.,—Dr. Alberto Landa Goyzueta told police his young son, Alberto, was set upon by bigger boys who cut the Nazi swastika into his wrist and rubbed the raw wound with some substance to make the scar last.

Other children, have been similarly marked, he said.

Princess Of Old Silent Screen Is Head Of Airline

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Tiny, demure Marguerite Clark, adored child actress of the silent film and later the wife of a millionaire lumberman and aviation enthusiast, has embarked on a business career to help her forget the sorrows of widowhood.

Elected president of the Dedell-Williams Air service corporation which her late husband founded, Mrs. Harry P. Williams has taken over the job of managing that corporation as well as the vast Williams' plantation in St. Mary parish (county), La.

Wants Hard Work

Her husband was killed in an airplane accident near Baton Rouge last spring. He followed his pal and partner, Jimmy Wedell, in death at the controls by only a few months.

"I'm going to work just as hard as I possibly can," says the woman who was called the "fairy princess of the screen" two decades ago, "and I hope there's plenty to do."

The Wedell-Williams corporation has a contract for flying air-mail and passengers between New Orleans and Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Williams plans to divide her time between her beautiful 22-room New Orleans mansion, occupying a full city block, and a 20,000-acre cypress tract at Patterson, La.

Still Likes to Fly

"Everything is going to go on as nearly as possible as it did before Harry died," promises the woman who quit pictures at the height of her career to marry the millionaire sportsman in the closing days of the World war.

The petite widow, less than five feet tall and weighing under 100 pounds, holds no bitterness toward aviation. She still like to fly although she doesn't pilot a plane.

She doesn't play bridge, smoke ride or drive a car, but she loves pets and has dozens of cats and dogs.

Marguerite Clark embarked on a stage career at 13, appearing with the late De Wolf Hopper in New York. She was in pictures four years, making nine complete films during the last year before her marriage. Among her screen successes were the portrayls of the fairy tales, "Snow White" and the "Seven Swans."

Mistakes Grease Gun For Real McCoy, Halts

CANTON, O. (AP)—Dwight Spessard saw a hit-skip accident and set out in pursuit of the hit-skipper. When he caught up, the fleeing driver refused to halt. Spessard pulled a grease gun from the pocket of his car and aimed it. The driver, apparently thinking it was a submachine gun, halted forthwith.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They were the only two signers to become President.

Geneva has a population of less than 150,000.

WHEN LUFKIN THINKS OF

Flowers



IT NATURALLY THINKS OF THE

QUALITY FLORIST

MRS. JACK HICKS

Here we maintain a very complete stock of Cut Flowers and Pot Plants, priding ourselves on painstaking attention to every order and high quality at reasonable prices. You can depend on us the year-round for efficient floral service.



TELEGRAPH DELIVERY SERVICE

Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com

The Centennial of Texas Liberty is the TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY of Lufkin's Independence From

HIGH DRUG PRICES

This great East Texas section of the Lone Star State has glamorous historical background.... East Texas is the cradle of Anglo-Saxon history in the Southwest. Lufkin and Angelina County are justly proud of their share in the development of natural resources which has made East Texas the center of attention from all over the nation.

We are proud, too, of our share in the development and growth of Lufkin and this area. From a small beginning in 1924 our store has grown to be one of the leading retail establishments of Lufkin — and we owe this growth to the fine loyalty of our many friends and customers.

We would indeed be ungrateful if we failed any opportunity to express our appreciation of your cooperation— and we take this means of doing so at this time.

We have maintained our original policy of bringing lower drug prices to our customers. Our original policy was to provide you with your needs at only a small profit, which spelled the end of high drug prices in this city. Through the years we have consistently maintained this method of doing business.

A Personal Statement by HOMER ROGERS



A hearty welcome always awaits you at the Cash Drug Store. Your wishes and needs are respected and given immediate attention.

Furthermore, we operate on a live-and-let-live basis, and you may always be sure that the Cash Drug Store price is the BEST price.

In our prescription department we offer you unexcelled service plus fine quality drugs compounded by a qualified pharmacist, plus low commonsense prices.

For your greater comfort our entire store is air-conditioned. At the Cash Drug Store you can shop in comfort. Come in and cool off!

CASH DRUG STORE

Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com

Lufkin Ice Company Has Grown to $100,000 Institution

Plant Managed by Burke Hutson Here

Yesterday a one-horse outfit. Today an institution worth at least $100,000 with an annual payroll of $25,000 distributed to its employes.

That's the record of the Lufkin Ice Co., who for 32 years have served this city and surrounding cities with the frozen water product that is essential in keeping foods fresh and pure.

It was back in 1904 that the concern was founded. C. W. Dawley of St. Louis was the president, G. A. Kelley, vice-president, and J. L. Phillips was secretary-treasurer. Today those officials are dead but their memory lives on in a plant that is essential to the community.

Today officials at the plant never think of the progress made by the business unless they mention the name of Phillips for it was he, who in 1913, assumed the presidency of the plant upon the death of Dawley. He was not only the head official of the organization but he was the manager, the man behind the guns, the man whose spirit and energy built the institution.

It was ideas born in his brain that sent the plant marching forward to what it is today. Until his death in 1934, Phillips worked, day and night, to make the Lufkin Ice Company something that not only he as its president might be proud of but something that not only he as its president might be proud of but something that the citizenship of Angelina county would appreciate.

First Plant Small

The original plant was a mere drop in the bucket compared with the equipment the concern boasts today. Back in 1904, February to be exact, there was a steam operated plant, capacity 30 tons a day or half the present production.

Fuel for the boilers used in the production of the ice came from the Long-Bell Lumber Co. on a miniature railroad that ran to the plant. A mule was used to pull the cars upon which the slabs of lumber were loaded that were used in the furnace for the boilers.

After production, one wagon was used to serve the whole city and it, as may well be imagined, served only the business section and the up-town neighborhood homes.

Capacity Increased

For 15 years production continued in this manner. Then in 1919, demand for ice in the city grew to the extent that the plant would not produce enough to care for the needs of consumers. The plant was increased in capacity by 20 tons so that the company was capable of freezing and delivering 50 tons of ice per day.

The 50-tons-a-day outfit reigned until the latter part of 1928 when it was decided to rebuild the plant. When this was done the following year, the production was boosted to 60 tons a day and that is the output the plant is capable of at this very minute.

Along with the modern plant came the need for a reduction in operating costs. This was obtained finally by the installation of electric powered machines to take the place of the steam boilers used heretofore.

New Engines Installed

Two Fairbanks-Morse engines, each of 240 horsepower rating, were installed. From them comes the power to operate the plant even to supplying electricity to light the plant.

In the rebuilding of the plant, space for cold storage was not forgotten. An area of 63,000 cubic feet was reserved solely for storage of fruits, vegetables and meats. Today that space is constantly in use for meats, mellons, beer, fruits and vegetables.

In 1931, President Phillips decided that the farmer should have more than could be offered on the farm for the protection of meats. He installed a curing room at the ice house. In the first year only a few thousand pounds were cured but in 1935 over 200,000 tons found their way to the Lufkin Ice Co.

Today, instead of the one wagon used in 1904, there are four wagons and eight motorized trucks that deliver ice not only in the city of Lufkin but to all parts of Angelina county.

Trained Salesmen

The iceman of yesterday is no more. In the good old days he was but a deliveryman. Today he is a trained salesman. He knows the capacity of your box. He knows where each article of food should be placed in your box. He is a trained man.

Before he can go out on a delivery truck he first must attend a school held at regular intervals for employes of the concern and conducted by Burke Hutson, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the institution.

There he is taught the value of ice, how it can be used to the best advantage and why it is the best method of protection for foods.

He is shown how to put ice in a refrigerator so that Mrs. Housewife will receive the most benefit. Today he is more than a deliveryman. He is a technician on ice refrigeration.

Phillips Passes On

When Phillips died in 1934 he was succeeded by the present head of the organization, Judge E. J. Mantooth. A. R. Vinson is vice-president.

Today instead of serving only a small part of the city, the Lufkin Ice Co., covers not only the city throughout its corporate limits but daily ships tons of ice to the various community cities of Angelina county as well as outside of the county.

In 1930 Phillips hit on the idea of selling ice boxes. The sale was very slow the first year as only a score of boxes were sold. Each year the sales increased, however, until in 1936, during the first six months, over 750 refrigerators were sold. Not the old wooden ice box of old but the modern air conditioned refrigerator that keeps food pure and fresh.

Davis Sales Manager

Morris Davis was placed in charge of the sales department for ice boxes in 1936 after being associated with the company for almost four years.

Besides the above mentioned officials of the company those now connected with the ice concern are Chief Engineer T. H. Stone and Assistants J. H. Magouyrk and Lloyd Nerren, platform workers Luke McGiboney, John Henry McGouyrk and John Nixon and deliveryment A. S. Schamerhorn, H. C. Dorsett, D. L. Johnson, Wilton Cox, Ray Smithhart, Louis Jackson, E. W. Hendry, R. W. Hall, Mack Welsh and C. O. McKinney.

Two negro helpers, Will Johnson, who is listed as the handy man, and Elbert Simpson, regarded as a relay man.

In the ice storage room the temperature stands close to the 20 degree mark, 12 months out of the year. In the refrigeration rooms where perishables are stored the temperature is around 38 to 40 degrees. Either room is pleasant in this torrid weather.

Low Bacteria

Tests made of the water used in the making of ice show that it is low in bacteria. City water is redistilled at the plant and shows only one bacteria for every 15 found in city water.

The huge engines which freeze the water to ice send a temperature of 270 degrees tumbling downward to ten degrees in order to freeze the product.

Air lines in the ice cake containers literally blow the impurities to the top of the can where they are disposed of to give a pure product.

Modern Ice Plant That Can Produce 60 Tons Daily



Here we have the plant of the Lufkin Ice Co., an institution that started as a one-horse affair back in 1904 and today, after being rebuilt in 1929, offers the city the last modern word in ice production. When the plant was founded it was steam operated, able to produce but 20 tons of ice a day. Today its production is three times that figure and it is thoroughly electrical. Burke Hutson is secretary-treasurer and in active charge of the institution.

EL PASO COLLEGE TO GET NEW MUSEUM

EL PASO—Notwithstanding the fact that El Paso was unsuccessful in its efforts to be included in the list of communities in Texas where auxiliary Centennial expositions were to be held, there will be constructed at the State College of Mines and Metallurgy a Centennial memorial museum. An allotment of $50,000 out of the Centennial funds has been made for the project. Plans for the building have been completed and approved by the El Paso county advisory board of the Texas Centennial Commission. The proposed museum will be erected on the campus of the College of Mines, and the contract for its construction has been awarde dto E. N. McGhee of El Paso. The maintenance of the museum will be under the direction of the board of regents of the University of Texas, which will also provide for a curator. The plans were drawn by Percy McGhee.

As soon as it had been determined that the building would be located on the college campus the Woman's Auxiliary of the College of Mines launched a drive to procure exhibits. The famous Houghton and Smith collections of pottery from the ruins of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, and the Ledwidge and Love collections of southwestern minerals have been obtained and will be installed as quickly as the building is ready.

Work is expected to begin soon on acquiring articles for an historical collection. Officials hope to obtain the collection of the El Paso Pioneers Association as a nucleus for the exhibit.

The new building, according to McGhee, will conform in general to the present architecture, but will be U shaped instead of conventional oblong buildings. It has been designed to permit the inclusion of a patio in front and for additions to the ends and rear. Plans provide for nine exhibition rooms, averaging 25 to 35 feet in size. One will be used temporarily as a lecture room. A complete heating plant, a work room, storage rooms and a storage vault will be in the basement. The curator's office will be located on the main floor.

As a fitting Centennial tribute to early settlers of the southwest a limestone panel five by fourteen feet will be erected over the door of th main entrance. It will portray the arrival of Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions, accompanied by friendly Indians, at Paso del Norte 400 years ago.

Loss of U. S. Tourist Trade Faced by Tahiti

PAPEETE, Tahiti (AP) — Tahiti faces loss of American tourist trade with the announcement that the only direct steamship line to the United States will be suspended in November. Mail will go to Panama on a French boat for transshipment to the states.

Engineer Students at Texas U. Make Exceptionally High Grades

AUSTIN, Tex.—Commenting on the honor roll of the College of Engineering of the University of Texas for the second semester of the recent long session, Dean T. U. Taylor said that heretofore the highest student in the one per cent class had a score of 84 points, but William James Murray of Abilene, a senior petroleum engineering student, made the highest record in the whole history of the College of Engineering with 86 points to his credit this past semester.

"Mr. Murray took his bachelor of science degree in petroleum production engineering in June," Dean Taylor said. "In addition to his scholastic attainments he was a leader among student affairs and is one of the outstanding men of all times."

The following students, in the order of their ranking, were included in the engineering honor roll:

Among the best 1 per cent—W. J. Murray of Abilene, J. G. Burr of Fort Sam Houston, E. D. Cockrell of Houston, A. C. Godbold of Dallas, S. H. Lee of Grand Saline, G. M. Watson of Brownsville, J. A. Watson of San Antonio, C. T. Wells of El Paso, D. F. Metcalf of El Paso, C. A. Daniel of Fort Worth, C. H. Kollenberg of San Antonio.

Among the best 2 per cent—R. Biesele of Austin, J. C. Hunter of Abilene, M. P. Bradfield of Austin, R. Fleming of San Antonio, M. E. Forsman of San Benito, A. S. Ross of Dallas, E. G. Spinks of Memphis, Tenn., L. L. VanBerg of Mercedes, D. Andres of Dallas, S. A. Busby of San Antonio, E. V. Painter of Dallas, C. E. Rawlins of McCamey.

Among the best 3 per cent—B. L. Baxter of Austin, T. M. Boren of Austin, L. T. Hood of Fort Worth, A. S. Kasperik of Vernon, S. Keeling of Austin, H. K. Livingston of San Benito, L. H. Shearer of Austin, E. H. Timmerman of Pflugerville, M. E. Bolding of Temple, O. L. Hughes of Whittenburg, J. E. Schrameck of Mineral Wells, Joseph E. Ward of Dallas, A. Basse of Fredericksburg, P. H. Coy of Amarillo, M. F. Granville of Austin, Jack McGowan of Claude, F. C. O'Neal of San Antonio, C. D. Richards of Kirbyville, C. W. Simpson of Austin, D. D. Wilson of Dallas.

Among the best 4 per cent—H. A. Alves of Austin, B. L. Denson of Pampa, L. A. Kent of Pittsburg, J. T. Martin of Dallas, F. B. May of Tyler, G. R. Ross of Alpine, E. H. Schulz of Lockhart, J. W. Selkirk of Mineola, E. P. Whitlow of Temple, D. L. Yater of Dallas, J. L. Lawton of Midland, G. H. Keating of Toyah, W. S. McGill of Orangefield, H. D. Schwartz of Hempstead, R. G. Sharpless of Port Arthur, B. L. Stokeley of West Columbia, St. C. Yates of Artesia, N. M.

Among the best 5 per cent—L. E. Crawford of McAllen, G. H. Fisher of Austin, E. A. Goldberg of Dallas, D. H. Hickey of Laredo, W. M. Mullings of Eastland, R. F. Pfennig of Pflugerville, A. M. Razovsky of Dallas, J. C. Rolls of Clarendon, W. D. Smith of Dickinson, R. E. Souther of Wichita Falls, E. H. Hoffman of Austin, J. W. Bell of Fort Worth, R. L. Brooke of Memphis, R. L. Clark of Beaumont, N. A. Cole of Ferris, M. C. Coleman of Eastland, W. F. Cummer of Houston, J. N. Evans of Edinburg, C. R. Hale of Santa Anna, C. E. Herzfeld of San Antonio, G. Kucera of Placedo, L. C. Larson of Austin, R. P. Lightfoot of Calliham, J. L. Scott of Buffalo, J. R. Ward of Greenville, C. L. Zwiener of Austin, J. A. Battle of Austin, B. Besserer of Austin, V. O. Bunata of Waco, J. R. Canion of Austin, W. D. Crowell of Dallas, T. T. Diemer of Sealy, N. O. Epps of Edinburg, M. L. Ferguson of Charlotte, R. O. Feuge of Fredericksburg, L. Fischer of Victoria, W. L. Irby of Mercedes, C. E. Kistenmacher of Paris, R. J. Lee of McCamey, B. H. Harsh of Tyler, J. Nalle of Austin, E. F. Patterson of Rising Star, J. T. Payton of Austin, L. M. Rowe of Wharton, J. P. Smith of Weslaco, H. G. Walker of Fort Worth, P. C. Walker of Graham, H. D. Wilson of Woodstock, Ill., H. Yarborough of Navasota.

Among the best 6 per cent—R. W. Bliss of San Antonio, R. R. Clarke of McAllen, T. J. Daniels of Tatum, F. Feuille of El Paso, J. S. McKee of El Paso, J. P. Moore of Denton, W. C. Morgan of Temple, J. W. Muncie of Denison, L. B. Mumford of Dallas, J. M. Rowlett of Georgetown, S. E. Schubert of El Paso, J. F. Wilson of Dallas, D. Zaretzky of Spring Valley, N. Y., E. F. Arnett of San Antonio, E. W. Brake of Dallas, R. Beery of Houston, P. E. Cooper of Galveston, C. R. Halling of El Campo, F. Lockhart of Baytown, V. F. Michael of Big Spring, B. P. Moore of Austin, G. A. Parks of Edna, A. C. Raines of Austin, T. E. Sullivan of Monroe, La., M. I. Taylor of Mercedes.

Among the best 7 per cent—T. L. Amis of Dallas, W. J. Biedermann of Rowena, L. C. Halpenny of Harlingen, J. C. Hight of Mexia, W. Jessen of Austin, H. D. Shaw of London, M. D. Thompson of Houston, E. M. Dunn of Beaumont, W. W. Gilreath of Austin, C. C. Gumm of Fort Worth, D. B. Korczynski of Yorktown, B. Kumm of Pittsburg, Kan., E. E. Lankford of Cisco, A. C. Learned of Monroe, La., F. G. Malik of Dallas, G. M. Page of Austin, J. P. Pilet of Dallas, J. C. Rawling of McCamey, R. G. Rhodes of Cleburne, H. P. Spears of Jacksboro, L. W. Storm of Austin, A. E. Sweeney of San Antonio, B. L. Towle of San Antonio, E. Q. Whitney of Longview, O. C. Yarborough of Burnet.

Among the best 8 per cent—R. Berman of Henryetta, Okla., C. H. Billings of Dallas, W. E. Blomdahl of Austin, M. R. Brown of Newgulf, R. C. Green of Amarillo, B. B. Ingram of Houston, J. S. Levine of San Antonio, K. Montgomery of Huntsville, H. G. Walcott of Dallas, J. Walke of Longview, F. Crow of Dallas, J. F. Draffen of Clarendon, J. W. Evans of Livingston, W. C. Francis of Paris, L. W. Jackson of Midlothian, J. P. Klein of Dallas, O. McClaran of Tyler, T. Melot of Houston, E. S. Perkins of Harwood, R. L. Pinion of Houston, Z. W. Rike of Austin, D. G. Welch of Midland.

Among the best 9 per cent—G. C. Bond of Austin, A. B. Cockrum of McAllen, E. Cox of Clarendon, C. L. Crockett of Austin, K. W. Erickson of Dallas, B. F. Grant of La Pryor, T. P. Hoffer of Dallas, R .E. McCaskill of Littlefield, S. Menowsky of Plymouth, Mass., E. C. Patton of Dallas, J. B. Plaza of San Antonio, R. E. Risser of Bonham, C. D. Schmidt of Dallas, F. E. Simmons of Big Spring, J. F. Smith of Dallas, D. N. White of Austin, P. T. Wilkirson of Grandview, W. E. Bergman of Austin, C. B. Carter of Austin, K. W. Conerty of Woodstock, Ill., H. L. Karsch of San Antonio, C. H. Pollard of San Antonio, J. W. Ramsey of Mart, R. L. Rolfe of Dallas, J. E. Ross of Port Sulphur, La., R. Tolk of Amarillo, J. R. Walker of San Antonio, J. W. Williams of El Paso.

Among the best 10 per cent—N.

Scar-Faced Public Enemies Indexed in Rogue's Gallery

CINCINNATI. (AP) — By their scars police may some day know criminals just as they now trace down "public enemies" by their finger prints.

Because witnesses in two killings remembered prominent scars on the faces of the slayers, Lieut. George Schattle, head of the Cincinnati homicide squad and crime laboratory, devised a system of classifying various marks on criminals' faces.

Submitted To Washington

Schattle also has submitted his method of criminal investigation to the United States bureau of investigation at Washington.

The homicide squad had run up against a stone wall seemingly in solving two murders. Studying the clues, Schattle noticed the witnesses invariably mentioned scars by which the killers might be identified.

"If we had a scar method of classification," mused Schattle, "we'd soon know whether the murderers had a criminal record."

For six months, he worked on his system before perfecting it and bringing it to his chief's attention. Now he has a two-month job of compiling a scar identification file for the Cincinnati police.

"When this file is completed," he says, "we ought to be able to identify many persons wanted for crimes but whose names and fingerprints we do not have.

"We'll classify the marks, and within a few minutes we'll be able to produce a picture of a criminal with scars similar to those noted by witnesses."

Schattle's method is to divide the head and neck into nine parts, each numbered. The forehead is numbered 1; a scar on the right side of the forehead would be noted as R-1, on the left sire as L1. The nature of the scar and any pertinent facts about it would be noted.

Fairy Begins in 'Mystery Murals' Play Hide-And-Seek With Children

BY CHARLES NORMAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK. (AP) — Alfredo Sever, of the expressive gesture and rolling eye, befitting a man born in Milan and who studied art there, lays down the law to his bon-vivant friends in Village restaurants of nights; but by day he dwells in a child's world of fairy tales.

Others might paint abstract works—a daub here, a dash there, and call it "Portrait of My Uncle With a Monocle"—but not Sever. Nevertheless, for the delight of children, he always puts into his canvasses something he calls "mysterious."

Like To Discover

"A child," he says, "likes to discover things for himself. "Oh, look at that," he exclains when he finds there is a frog, which he didn't see before, squatting behind a rock. If you point these things out to children, they're not as satisfied as when they discover them by themselves."

Inspection of Sever's paints—he is doing a series of huge murals for a children's library—shows each has its "mystery" ingredient. Some have many, as the wall-size "Alice" in which everyone and everything — almost — in Lewis Carroll's classic, from the Red Queen to the doomed oysters, can be found if you look long enough.

Then They Read

His studio, in a ramshackle house off Washington Square, is astir with life-size characters who have just stepped out of "Treasure Island," "Pinocchio", Hansel and Gretel," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Jack and the Bean-Stalk" and other stories. He always has specialized in children's subjects, he says, seeking through pictures to stir up their interest in reading.

"If you show children pictures from a story," he says, "it may lead them to the story itself; but if you tell them a synopsis, the suffices—it's all they want to know."

Sever is 44, Italian, and married. There are no children.

The poisonous element in poison ivy is a heavy, non-volatile, oily substance, chemically related to phenol or carbolic acid.

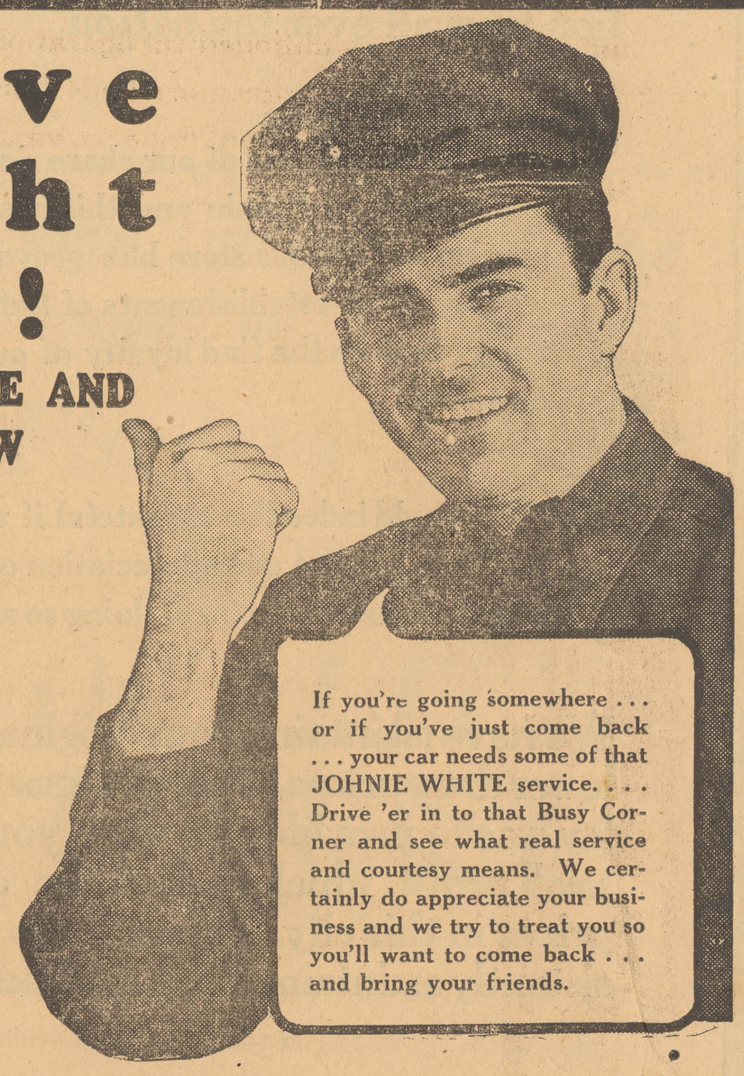
News Want Ad will do the job.

Drive Right In!

AND LET JOHNIE AND THE BOYS SHOW YOU WHAT

Real Service

MEANS!



If you're going somewhere . . . or if you've just come back . . . your car needs some of that JOHNIE WHITE service. . . . Drive 'er in to that Busy Corner and see what real service and courtesy means. We certainly do appreciate your business and we try to treat you so you'll want to come back . . . and bring your friends.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL 1936

-Humble Products-

JOHNIE WHITE

CORNER N. FIRST & GROESBECK

Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com



THOSE WHO REALLY KNOW PREFER ICE REFRIGERATION!

Many housewives have learned by experience that the ONE method of refrigeration that keeps foods fresh and crisp is ICE refrigeration. They also know its convenience and economy. Ice is Nature's own refrigerant, and no other system or method has ever been devised that possesses all the advantages given to the home by ICE refrigeration.



See the Nationally Advertised

Coolerator and Ward

ICE REFRIGERATORS

We cordially invite you to come to our showroom and see the Ward and Coolerator ice refrigerators that are nationally advertised in the leading magazines. When you learn the outstanding advantages, the fine efficiency and economy of these Refrigerators, you will understand why more than 750 people in Lufkin and vicinity have bought Coolerators and Wards since the first of this year.

ICE AIR CONDITIONS YOUR FOOD

ICE---Gives Air-Conditioned Refrigeration!

The ONLY air-conditioned refrigeration. Air-tight cabinets, mechanically and chemically cooled with dry atmosphere, do not provide air-conditioned refrigeration. Without pure circulating air, gases and odors, or slime, remain confined within such air-tight cabinets and linger to vitiate the air and to be absorbed by the foods stored therein and by the water which is frozen into ice cubes. . . . The above paragraph is not our own opinion of the matter, but is a verbatim report of the Refrigeration Research Bureau, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. You are entitled to the wholesome healthfulness provided by ICE refrigeration, which refrigeration experts and authorities agree is the only kind that is AIR-CONDITIONED!



Is the ONLY Perfect REFRIGERANT!

A modern ice refrigerator, such as the COOLERATOR and WARD, uses very little ice even in the hottest weather. It seldom needs icing and provides you with the kind of PERFECT refrigeration that your home needs require.

Ice itself, slowly melting, absorbing the odors and small food particles, and carrying them down the drain, keeps up a circulation of the air in the refrigerator that you do not get without ICE! You owe it to your family's comfort and health to provide your home with adequate ICE refrigeration.

DURING CENTENNIAL YEAR
WE GREET THE REST OF TEXAS AND THE WORLD!

The LUFKIN ICE COMPANY, as one of the city's oldest business concerns, joins with the rest of the city in inviting the world to come to Lufkin during the Texas Centennial. Come to East Texas . . . see the wonderful natural resources . . . . meet the fine type of citizenship found here.

LUFKIN ICE CO.



Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com

Beaumont Makes Rapid Strides As Deep Water Port

City Growing In Prominence For Shipping

Adequate Waterways Serve Industry Of Area

MARITIME CENTER

Ranks Among Top For Ocean Freight Handled

BEAUMONT.—In the story of Beaumont's development as a deep-water port lies an index to the whole industrial and commercial growth of the city itself. An adequate waterway to the gulf was essential to that growth. Means of transportation were as necessary to exploitation of the region's rich natural resources as were means of production.

It was not enough that Beaumont should be the center of vast timber lands and of fabulous oil fields. For the utilization of these, sawmills had to be constructed and refineries established. For the distribution of the finished lumber and the refined petroleum, freighters and tankers had to find their way to the sea.

Beaumont is a great port today because it is a great industrial center. Or the statement, perhaps, should be made in reversed order. It signifies little which is cause and which is consequence, the one is indispensable to the other. As Beaumont progresses in industrial importance, it must progress also as a marine harbor.

Linked With Port Arthur

Beaumont's maritime destiny has inevitably, by the impositions of geography, been linked with Port Arthur's. Their growth has progressed sychronously, or very nearly so, through the development of the Sabine-Neches waterway.

It is of interest to note, however, that the two together with other ports of the Sabine-Neches shipping table, constitute today one of the greatest maritime centers of America. Only the port of New York measurably outstrips it in volume of shipping. Only the port of Los Angeles presents to it any formidable challenge for second ranking place.

Many Loading Docks

The port of Beaumont is meant the whole cluster of little ports along the Neches river, including the privately owned wharves of the great oil refineries which contribute so vitally to the shipping volume of the whole. The individual docking facilities which go to make up the port of Beaumont are the municipal docks, Magnolia docks, Magpetco docks, Sun station, the Pure Oil docks at Smith's Bluff, the Atlantic company's docks at Groves, the Humble docks, Texas docks and Port Neches. The oil company docks listed above are generally classed together as Nederland.

An appreciation of the importance of this port of Beaumont at the present time can be gleaned from the fact that it handled in 1935 a bit over 16,500,000 tons of shipping. This was an increase of a million tons over the record for 1934.

32-Foot Channel

And yet the port is in its infancy. To tell its story is to tell a story of gradual growth—but a story by no means finished. The struggle for deep water for Beaumont, begun 60 years ago, still goes on. It will go on continuously as the city grows industrially and requires increasing facilities for the distribution of its products.

The port of Beaumont today has a 32-foot channel to the gulf. There is need already—and the effort to obtain it has for some time been in progress—of a deepening of this channel to 35 feet. Still greater depth will be needed in all probability as time goes on.

Oil is, of course, the principal commodity now shipped down the Neches to the gulf. It must be borne in mind, however, that an immense variety of other products is exported or imported through this waterway. It was used before Spindle Top ever began gushing its black gold and it will be used still, if the gushing should one day cease.

Lumber Exports

Forest products were originally the most important commodity to be shipped out of Beaumont. At the municipal docks they still hold first place. The volume of oil which flows through the docks of the refineries, however, counterbalances this in a consideration of shipping of the whole port.

The municipal docks afford the best basis for judging exports other than oil. From these wharves go scrap iron, carbon black, cotton, rice, flour, furniture, machinery, resin, soapstock, sulphur and a miscellany of articles far too numerous to catalogue.

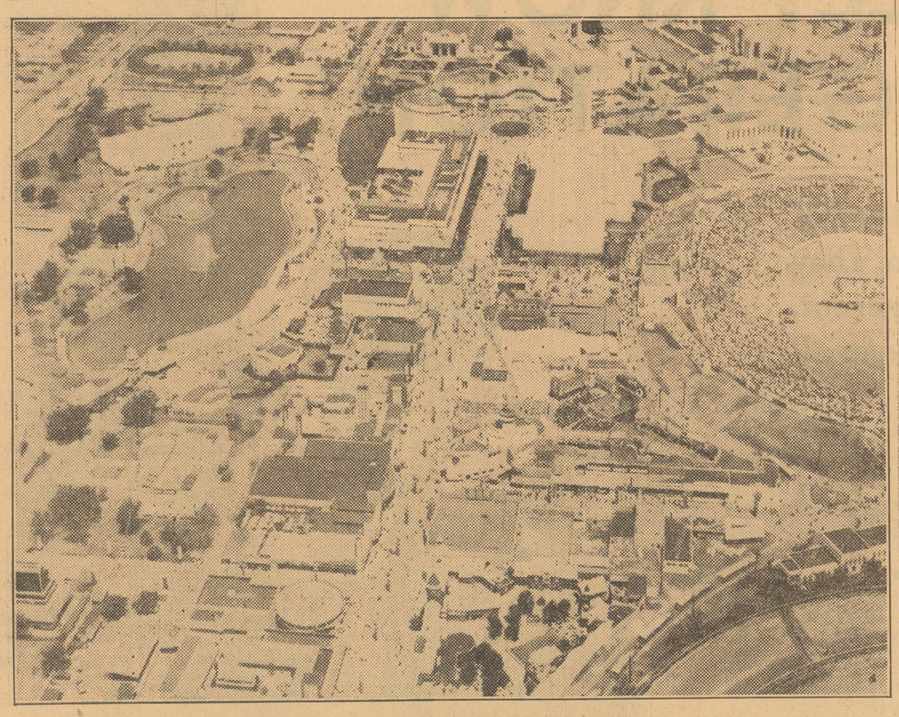
Cement, newsprint paper, iron and steel articles, sugar and fertilizer are among the more important commodities imported and delivered to the municipal docks.

Passenger shipping is infrequent but has on occasion been accommodated. Future development of facilities will probably bring an increase of this type of shipping to the harbor.

PRIZE: STOMACH ACHE

KARLOVAC, Jugo-Slavia.—Nikola Miltschitsch, unemployed and hungry, won a bet of 200 dinar (about $4.40) by consuming 40 fried eggs, two pounds of bread and a pint of wine in 20 minutes.

Aerial Camera Catches Exposition Crowds



This photograph from air shows crowds milling on the Midway of Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas. At extreme right is a section of Cotton Bowl, jammed for Col. Johnson's Championship rodeo.

Hood's Brigade in Texas is Referred to in Old War Song

MONTELL, Uvalde County, Texas (AP)—Among the old-time forgotten songs included in "Allen's Lone Star Ballads," published at Galveston in 1874, is "Hood's Texas Brigade," by an unknown author. "Riley," named in the second stanza, was a Captain Riley who commanded a battery from North Carolina long attached to Hood's Texas brigade. The "swarthy old hounds" refer to his Napoleon guns.

The song, written apparently during the Civil war, follows:

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE

Down by the valley mid thunder and lightning,
Down by the valley mid shadows of night,
Down by the deep crimsoned valley of Richmond,
Twenty-five hundred moved on to the fight;
Onward, still onward, to the portals of glory,
To the sepulchral chambers, yet never dismayed;
Down by the deep crimsoned valley of Richmond,
Marched the bold warriors of Hood's Texas Brigade!

See ye the fires and flashes still leaping?
See ye the tempest and jettings of storm?
See ye the banners of proud Texan heroes,
In front of her column, move steadily on?
Hear ye, the music that gladdens each comrade,
Riding on wings through torrents of sounds?
Hear ye the booming adorn the red valley?
Riley! unbuckles his swarthy old hounds!

Valient Fifth Texas! I saw your brave column
Rush through the channels of living and dead;
Sturdy Fourth Texas! Why weep your old war-horse?
He died as he wish'd, in the gear, at your head;
West Point! ye will tell, on the pages of glory,
How the blood of the South ebb'd away near your shade,
And how Sons of Texas! fought in the red valley,
And fell in the columns of Hood's Texas Brigade!

Fathers and mothers, ye weep for your jewels;
Sisters, ye weep for your brothers in vain;
Maidens, ye weep for your sunny-eyed lovers—
Weep for you'll never behold them again!
But know ye that vict'ry, the shrine of the noble,
Encircles the house of death newly made!

Texas Museum to Halt Loss To State of Rare Fossils

AUSTIN.—The lack of a museum of natural history in Texas has caused many fine and rare specimens of fossils to be removed from Texas and placed in museums in other states and in foreign countries, Dr. H. B. Stenzel, geologist in the Bureau of Economic Geology at The University of Texas and supervisor of the Geology Division of the University Exposition, announced. This state shortcoming is to be remedied soon through construction of the Texas Memorial Museum on the campus of The University of Texas.

Many other universities and a number of private collectors and also museums have better collections of geological specimens from Texas than The University of Texas or any museum in Texas has. Dr. Stenzel said.

The University of Munich in Germany has a large collection of Pormian vertebrae fossils from the beds of West Texas. Those were collected about 30 years ago and excel by far all the material that all the scientific institutions in Texas have collected from the red beds of West Texas.

The Universities of Bonn and Broslau in Germany have very fine specimens of Crotacoous fossils fro Austin, New Braunfels, Georgetown, Waco, and other Central Texas towns. These were collected over 90 years ago by Prof. Ferdinand Roemer and later by a Mr. Strolley of Austin. The fossils ocupy a large central exhibit case in the Museum of Geology at Breslau.

Several years ago both A. and M. College and the University of Texas had to spend considerable amounts to obtain plaster casts of these fossils so they would be available for comparative study here in Texas.

The British Museum of Natural History has several fossils from North Texas which were collected by Prof. Jules Marcou around 1850 in connection with one of the earyl railroad surveys. The Bureau of economic Geology at the University had casts of these made.

The Institute Geologicode Mexico City, also had a fine collection of fossils. These were collected from El Paso and were described by Prof Emil Bose. In France, the Collective Lambert contains numerous fossil urchins from Texas.

In the United States most first class and many of the second and third class museums have better collections of material from Texas than any institution in Texas has. The University of Oklahoma has more and better vertebrate material from Texas than does the University here. This material was collected in the last five years.

The Universities of Michigan and Chicago and the American Museum of Natural History have sent numerous expeditions to the red beds of West Texas, one of the six localities famous for fossils of that age. The University of California and the United States National Museum have good collections from the high plains region of Texas. The University of California has just published a description of a four-hour deer skull from Texas of which no other specimen has ever been found.

The Academy of National Science at Philadelphia has many Tertiary fossils from East Texas and also many rare minerals from Baringer Hill in Llano county.

Of the 38 meteorites known to have fallen in Texas, only nine are represented by the specimens at the University of Texas. Many of the best specimens are in foreiggn museums. The Natural History Museum of Vienna, Austria, has a large specimen from McKinney, Collin county, found in 1870.

Yale University Museum has a large mass of metorite from near the Red River that was found in 1808. In the last few years many meteorites have been collected by H. H. Nininger of Denver.

The rare earth minerals from Baringer Hill are better represented in the Academy of Natural Science than in Texas and the famous quicksilver minerals of Terlingua, Brewster County, are better represented in the United States National Museum.

The Texas Memorial Museum which is to be built on The University of Texas campus is being constructed partly for the purpose of providing a suitable place for the great amount of museum material which yet remains in Texas. The Museum is being financed through the sale of Texas Centennial Coins, through subscriptions, gifts, and by state and federal appropriations.

Hill Bills Are Getting Citified Back in Ozarks

ROLLA, Mo. (AP)—Once isolated and distinctive hill communities, the Ozarks are going modern fast.

Automobiles, hard-surfaced roads and radios have knocked down barriers, bringing the outside world to the mountains.

"The old time Christian harmony and ballads rapidly are becoming a thing of the past," laments S. H. Lloyd, Jr., of the psychology and sociology department of the Missiouri school of mines here. Lloyd has studied the mountaineer and his family for 15 years.

"Fiddle music is being immensely influenced by radio," he says. "Teachers say the students prefer to get ther versions of old time tunes from the so-called hillbilly bands on the air. These bands have 'jazzed up' the music and altered the tempo until it sounds as much like Hawaiian as Ozarkian.

"The square dance, although still common, is being crowded out for amusements offered by the folk in town.

"Many of the younger generation drive to town on Sunday, so the itinerant pastor has retired to other fields. Much of the religious superstition no longer is accepted by those who have had the advantages of a few years' schooling.

Hill feuds mostly have ceased, Lloyd says—because "in his perambulations the Ozarks dweller found there were simply too many persons who differed with him on this point or that to enable him to settle all difficulties with his fists, knife or gun."

Watch the Barometer For Mischief Periods

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—The barometer is an accurate forecoster of little Johnny's—or Mary's conduct, according to a group of local school teachers who have checked their pupils.

"When winds are blowing from the east, cloudy weather prevails and the atmospheric pressure decreases—look out! Children are more inclined to misbehave," says Teacher L. R. Bull.

On several succeeding days when these conditions prevailed, the teachers say their charges were much more unruly than usual.

"I guess it's because that, with less pressure on their bodies, children have more opportunity to rid themselves of meanness," Bull comments.

Sports Important Now To Life of Chinese

HANKOW, China. (AP)—Sports alien to China throughout the centuries, have now become an important factor in the national life of the people. Even American baseball has invaded the large towns. Most Chinese universities have crack teams.

Recently the Commissioner of Education of Hupeh Provice declared a 3-day public holiday during a big athletic meet in order to give the people an opportunity of seeing young China at play. Even girls formerly kept rigidly to their sewing and knitting, participated in the sports.

Indian Lore Is Displayed

Life in Early Texas Reflected in Redskin Relics

AUSTIN. (AP)—Specimens from the era when Indians dominated Texas will form an important part of exhibitions at the University of Texas Centennial exposition.

J. E. Pearce, professor of anthropology and division supervisor for the exposition, has started gathering worthy specimens to reflect the religion, play and domestic life of the earliest native Texans.

Pearce said "effigy bowls," modeled by the Indians in clay and then baked, would constitute one of the most interesting features of the exhibit. Decorated with effigy figures of animals and humans, the bowls probably were used in religious ceremonies.

Only one bowl bearing the human form in effigy has been found, Pearce said, but about three dozen bearing animal and bird reproductions were obtained. He said they were the Indians' crude attempts at artistic impressions.

University experts restored the bowl bearing the human effigy after it was discovered by A. M. Woolsey and a crew in Cherokee county in 10 or 12 pieces.

The effigy, crudely shaped to represent a man's upper body and arms, served both as a decoration and handle. Opposite the effigy is a reproduction of cock's comb.

Another interesting exhibit, he said is a baked clay water bottle one of the largest specimens of its kind found in Texas. George T. Wright of Paris loaned it to the university for exhibit. It was uncovered near the Red river in Red River county.

Other exhibits included a so-called flint hoe blade and a stone disc, believed to have been used in athletic contest, along with an old frock coat, lavishly decorated by Indians who found it, 7,000 Indian pipes, bowls, axes, arrowheads, ear-plugs and spearheads.

SMART WOMEN ARE WEARING SILK SLACKS

NEW YORK—More in keeping with the country's present vacation mood are the silk slacks which smart women are wearing at the Atlantic beach clubs with matching silk shirts.

Very light and cool they are, especially when the wearer rolls up the legs of her silk trousers and goes around minus stockins.

Railway receipts in the Irish Free State are much higher than a year ago.

Historic Trails Reproduced



Sections of nine historic trails of the early Southwest have been accurately reproduced around the lagoon by the Ford exhibit at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas. Here a group of riders are shown on the "Chisholm Trail" section.

Young Love Ran No Smoother Then Than Now Diary of 1853 Reveals

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—A day-by-day record of her activities at Old Washington-on-the-Brazos where she was born Jan. 3, 1853, is contained in the diary of the late Rella Maxey Harris written when a young woman. Mrs. Harris died in 1935.

It is largely a recital of balls, picnics, "tournaments," in which the young men of the community competed for the right to select "the queen of love and beauty," of visits to neighboring plantations that lasted for days, of church singing school, and other social life of the old community in the years immediately after the close of the Civil War.

Young love, the diary suggests, ran no smoother then than now. All entry Sept. 9, 1868, reveals that Tommie Lusk, Miss Maxey's sweetheart, had reached home from Washington College, Lexington, Va., but failed to come and see her.

A note from Tommie Sept. 21, explained his failure to visit her that had had no paper collars when he reached home. "The idea" the dairy comments, "of him thinking I was blind enough to accept such an apology."

Tommie, however, must have modified her indignation because the diary reveals he asked her to marry him Jan. 22, 1869. Her father was opposed and plans were laid for an elopement Feb. 5.

Her father discovered the plot thought an intercepted letter and the elopement never came off.

Old German Medal Found

May Have Been Lost by Member of '44 Colonization

BRONTE, Tex. (AP)—Bill Martin, who lives in the Lometa community near here, says a German medal found 30 years ago in a pasture on his farm, led his father, an early settler in the neighborhood, to believe the Butterfield trail once crossed the farm.

The medal, dated 1844, bore on one side the inscription: "Remembrance of German Exposition Industrial Products at Berlin," and on the other, "Forward with German diligence and German energy. Be united."

In 1844, records show, the German Immigration Co. was undertaking to colonize the Colorado river valley from about where the medal was found to a point down the river beyond the present town of Maverick in Runnels county. The project was abandoned in 1852 when the land was sold for taxes by the sheriff of Bexar county.

'Saw and Hatchet' Boom Drawing Many

HOBBS, N. M. (AP)—The "saw and hatchet" boom in the New Mexico oil fields brings newcomers here daily. Jal and Eunice are growing while Monument has a population estimated at 750. In Texas, it is said 12,000 persons receive mail at Wink, Winkler county, which has swollen to its boom proportions of six years ago. Some brick and tile buildings are being edected there after a fire causing an estimated loss of $150,000.

FINNS FREE AMERICAN WHO SPIED FOR SOVIET

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—Arvid W. Jacobson, former Deortit teacher sentenced to five years in prison after he was convicted of being a Soviet spy, was freed.

His release came under an amnesty order issued by President Pehr Evind Svinhufvud of Finland. Jacobson will be sent to the United States at once.

The Port of Beaumont

GREETS ANGELINA COUNTY

The Angelina and the Neches Rivers have made possible the building up of one of the greatest and most modern of the Gulf ports—a port of national importance, a gateway to all the world, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

The Port of East Texas

Beaumont is distinctiveiy the Port of East Texas. In the agricultural and industrial development of Angelina county the Port of Beaumont has been given practical recognition. It is pleasing to contemplate that in the continued development of Angelina county and the entire Southwest the facilities afforded by the Port of Beaumont for the handling of import and export cargo, the value of this great seaway connection for East Texas will be increasingly recognized. The shipments from and to Angelina county passing through the port are much appreciated.

Splendid Connections

Four great railway systems and a series of modern highways lead directly to the Port of Beaumont. Frequent and regular water services both by seaway and inland waterways are maintained. Warehousing and handling facilities are excellent. Information regarding rates is always available. We ask the consideration of all East Texas business men who are interested in foreign, coastwise and inland waterway commerce.

THE PORT COMMISSION

P. D. RENFRO, Chairman
R. T. BEHANNON,
Southwestern Representative

BEAUMONT, TEXAS
SHIP AND RECEIVE VIA BEAUMONT

O. L. CAYWOOD, Traffic Manager
915 Cotton Exchange,
Dallas, Texas

Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com

Helium Makes See New Life

Flights of Big German Ship Put Sparkle in Their Eyes

AMARILLO, Tex. — Trans-Atlantic flights of the German dirigible Hindenburg has brought a sparkle to the eyes of American scientists puttering around the world's largest helium plant.

Ever since disaster struck the U. S. navy dirigibles Akron and Macon from the skyways, demand for the rare lifting gas has been negligible.

Lighter-than-air transportation, stimulated by successful cruises of the giant airship between Lakehurst, N. J., and Frankfort, Germany, promises new life to the helium-producing industry.

The government's plant, a few miles west of Amarillo, is idling along with a skeleton force, doomed to continued inactivity unless new uses are found for helium.

"The future of lighter-than-air craft will determine the future of helium production," was the way the U. S. Department of Interior yearbook summed up the situation.

The potential demands of science have spurred C. W. Seibel, superintendent of the bureau of mines plant here, to vision revived demand for the gas. His plant produces the only sizeable quantity of helium in the world.

Talk of reconditioning the U. S. dirigible Los Angeles, jaunts of the Hindenburg and recent discovery of the gas' value in treating asthma, leads Seibel to hope for increased production in the near future.

"The Hindenburg's scheduled 10 round trips will, of course, build up American confidence in lighter-than-air craft," he said, "and it is no secret that the Goodyear people own the American rights to zeppelin construction.

"Hydrogen (with which the Hindenburg is made buoyant) is an inflammable gas and, when mixed with air, will explode. Helium is neither inflammable nor explosive."

Whether the government's helium supply will be made available for commercial use is another question. At present, it cannot be sold for commercial use or exported without the approval of the president on joint recommendation of the secretaries of war, navy and interior.

"It is possible, however, that congress may see fit to make these regulations more lenient if progress is made in lighter-than-air transportations," Seibel said. "Helium and lighter-than-air craft are thought of together in America."

Output of the plant to date can be traced directly to the navy dirigibles. The plant was built in 1929 and production climbed steadily for four years during the construction and operation phases of the Akron's life to a total of 14,749,960 cubic feet in the fiscal year 1932-33.

The Akron crashed April 4, 1933, and production fell to 6,534,270 for the next year.

Then came the giant Macon and, at the height of its operations, starting July 1, 1934, the plant produced in a year approximately 10,200,000 cubic feet.

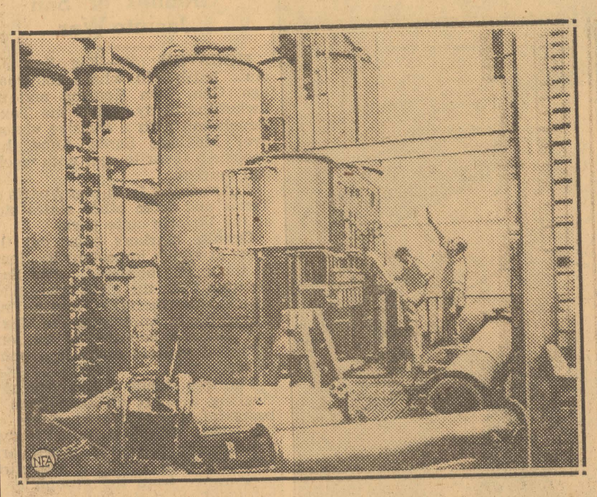
When the Macon fell into the sea in February, 1935, dealing what seemed at the time a death blow to lighter-than-air craft so far as the United States was concerned, production again tumbled. This year, it is estimated, it will be less than half of last year's. The plant's force was cut from 70 to 26 men.

Plant operators hated to see the output so sharply curtailed. They knew the gas' value. When heavy steel drums of helium were piled high on a railroad flat car, its buoyacy was so great the loaded car weighed thousands of pounds less than it did empty.

The majestic cruises of German dirigibles across the north and south Atlantic have again swung public and official sentiment. Lighter-than-air craft are returning to favor. Reports that Japan is planning to operate dirigibles between that country and the west coast aroused further interest.

Meanwhile Seibel and his associates are waiting, hoping to step up production again.

Huge Industry Visioned in New Plant to Distill Alcohol for Motor Fuel





FIRST OF What is expected to become a chain of plants to produce power alcohol for automobile fuel from grain and other farm products, this factory is ready to begin production at Atchison, Kan. At left, workmen are installing the huge stills, and at right is shown the plant itself, with one of a battery of 100,000-gallon fermenting tanks. General use of such fuel is expected to relieve strain on the decreasing supply of oil in the ground and create a use for surplus farm products.

(BY NEA SERVICE)

Atchison, Kan.—Years of talk about alcohol-bearing motor fuel are crystallizing here into a group of buildings, huge tanks, and intricate machinery.

What is expected to be the first 500 "power-alcohol" plants strung across the farm belt is nearing completion, and the fuel will be on the market soon.

The Chemical Research Foundation, incorporated after the World war to take charge of certain foreign and industrial patents, is directing installation of the alcohol plant here. But it owns none of the plant, which is being built under the name of the Bailor Manufacturing Co.

Orders are already on hand, reports Dr. Leo M. Christensen of the Foundation, to absorb the 10,000-gallon-a-day capacity of the factory. It is estimated that this will utilize the production of 50,000 acres of farm land.

Such crops as sweet potatoes, artichokes, corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, molasses, potatoes, and soy beans are the commonest products used in making the alcohol.

The industrial alcohol obtained by distillation of these products is denatured with fusel oil and other lubricating media, and then blended 10 or 20 per cent with regular automobile gasoline:

Value of such blended gasoline compared with regular motor fuel is still in dispute. But should it be generally adopted and the Atchison plant be only the first of a country-wide chain of such plants making fuel-blending alcohol from farm products, it is expected that three things will be accomplished.

1. Employment for up to a million or more men.

2. Utilization of surplus grain supplies and a wider market for farm products.

3. Conservation of the rapidly dwindling reserve supply of petroleum.

The nearly-complete Atchison plant will also leave a byproduct from corn, consisting of protein cattle feed. It will market its product through filling stations throughout Kansas, Iowa, and South Dakota. In the last-named state, alcohol-blend fuel is already being used to some extent in automobiles.

The aim in establishing a string of plants similar to the one at Atchison, is, of course, to eliminate freight rates in shipping the grain and farm products to the plant and in distributing the fuel..

Dr. Christensen sees the possibility, if a fuel of 10 per cent alcohol blend should come into general use, of jobs for 1,000,000 men and a market for the product of 25,000,000 acres of farm land.

Spirit of Texas Frontiersmen Lives Again



It must be the influence of the hardy riflemen who ruled the early Southwest, for every Tuesday—children's day at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas—finds keen-eyed youngsters "knocking 'em over" at the rifle ranges. The pony and horse ride concessions, too, do a heavy Tuesday trade.

Indians Say Big Texas Show 'Be Dry'



NO RAIN FOR WORLD'S FAIR, INDIANS SAY—Threatening skies as the parade preceding opening of Dallas' $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition brought only laconic "No rain" comments from the Alabama-Coushatti Indians in the line. They were right.

The Perfect Netman, Experts Say, Would be Mr. Crochet-Austin-Vines

PARIS (AP)—Six leading tennis experts indicate the perfect tennis player should possess:

The forehand drive of Henri Cochet,

The backhand of Bunny Austin,

The service of Ellsworth Vines.

Wilmer Allison, Bunny Austin, Mercer Beasley, Max Ellmer, Andre Gobert and Pat Hughes were asked by a newspaper, Paris-Midi, what goes to make up the flawless tennis player.

Allison prefers Cochet's forehand drive. Cochet, he says, is his most dangerous adversary on a tennis court. The Texan is bothered by John Van Ryn's backhand and grits his teeth and "hopes for the best" when Vines' cannonball service speeds at him.

Austin, England's No. 2 Davis cup man, also favors Cochet's drive and Vines' service, and thrown in for good measure," Lacoste's back-hand, Tilden's chop-strokes and Borotra's temperament.

Beasley, who trained Vines, Allison, Sutter and other American stars, recalls the "good old days" of 1905. He says a combination of the pioneers of tennis, the Doherty brothers, would make the perfect player.

Austin's backhand finds approval in the answers of Ellmer Swiss champion; Hughes, Britain's best doubles player, and Gobert, a French champion of two decades ago.

Ellmer considers the service of Vines and Junior Doeg the most effective.

Hughes is a staunch supporter of his teammate Perry as the best in all categories.

Gobert concludes:

"No composite of strokes can equal those already possessed by Ellsworth Vines, who, in my opinion, is the world's greatest tennis player."

Sell it with a News Want Ad.

Guns Carried By Politicians

Practice Returns as Congressman Slain by Assassin

MEXICO, (AP)—One immediate result of the slaying of Congressman Manlio Fabio Altamirano recently was the return of many politicians to the "pistoleriamo" they condemned just prior to the killing—carrying pistols at hip pockets or hiring bodyguards to dog their footsteps.

With police working busily to find the black-clad killer who emptied his .38 pistol into Fabio Altamirano as he sat in the downtown Tacuba restaurant with his wife, observers agreed the deputy's death had drawn the curtain on the country's most interesting political show of the year.

Because passions are burning at white heat in the wake of the slaying of the National Revolutionary (government) party's candidate for the Veracruz governorship, the state legislature recommended postponement of the elections set for July 5.

It was expected Gov. Guillermo Rebelledo would set the balloting forward to the second Sunday in April.

Especial interest attached to the tri-cornered gubernational race because the government party steam-roller, as personified in the bulky, hardfisted, opportunist, Fabio Altamirano, was facing its sharpest challenge of many years.

It seemed fairly likely two independent candidates — Joaquin Munoz, another Veracruz congressman who flung disgustedly out of the party after it gave the nomination to Fabio Altamirano, and Amado J. Trejo, last minute "business man entry"—would have pulled enough votes to make Emilio Portes Gil, party president, do some serious thinking.

All the fire went out of the Veracruz battle with Fabio Altamiranos death, however, and reports from the capital, Jalapa, said supporters of the three candidates were trying to settle their difference and agree on one man.

A proof of the adage "politics make strange bed-fellows" was offered when powerful backers of Fabio Altamirano, considered one of the most radical deputies in Congress, threw their strength to the conservative Trejo.

In the welter of speculation as to the identity and affiliation of the dead deputy's slayer—"he had many enemies," Trejo said, simply—one fact stood out: the affair seemed unlikely to help Munoz.

Not only were the Trejo and Fabio Altamirano forces apparently lined up against him, but the slender, youthful deputy, the "white hope" of politicians seeking to build an adequate opposition group to confront the National Revolutionary party, was being insistently mentioned in investiagtion of his rival's death.

Under arrest were three of his leading backers—former Gen. J. Guadalupe Sanchez; Manuel Olmos Ruiz, who was running for the Senate on the ticket with Munoz, and Manuel Parra, administrator of the big Almologa hacienda in Veracruz.

Gen. Vicente Gonzalez, chief of Mexico City police, announced Antonio Paredos Zamora, another held for questioning, told him Munoz and the others had been meeting mysteriously in Sanchez' house in Mexico City.

Dramatically, Monoz appeared at headquarters, offered to waive his congressional immunity and answer any questions investigators desired to ask.

"Certainly we held meetings in General Sanchez' house," he said, "but we never talked about killing Altamirano."

Early Circuit Rider Wore Cowboy Outfit

AUSTIN (AP) — The early-day circuit-riding preacher of Texas packed an outfit similar to that of a cowboy, with the addition of a Bible and commentaries.

An exhibit at the University of Texas Centennial Exposition revealing the equipment of Rev. Ephriam McDaniels, Lampasas county pioneer, included: an old-time saddle, a bootjack, a rifle, a bridle, a long-barreled pistol, a heavy quilt, thin-rimmed spectacles, and a pouch in the saddle for his Bible and books.

The inscription accompanying the exhibit said: "The circuit-rider was a Texas type ready to do any necessary work from branding calves to baptizing babies—from fighting Indians to saving souls. His outfit except for the Bible and commentaries, was the same as a cowboy's."

Specimen Thought to Be Meteor is Located

LUBBOCK, Tex. (AP)—Lon Mullican found a specimen recently on the B. O. McWhorter ranch northwest of Shallowater, believed to be a meteor. It weighs 10 3-4 pounds, is dark in color and shows traces of rust.

McWhorter, who has the object, said he had found three meteors, "the first one in Hale county about 35 years ago." He said he sold it to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. He said he found a smaller one in Blanco canyon and the smallest of his finds was near Hobbs, N. M., about five years ago.

He said he intends to send the object to Dr. H. H. Nininger of Denver, Colo., an authority on meteors.

TENNIS PLAYED ON SKATES

SALT LAKE CITY—University of Utah co-eds have decided to speed up their tennis and the newest fad is playing the game on roller skates. The girls came in for plenty of spills, but seemed to enjoy it.

Crooning Cowboy



Rudy Vallee, playing an engagement at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas, takes a ride around the huge grounds on a "paint pony."

Early Oklahoma Post Opened by WPA Labor

NORMAN, Okla. — Fort Gibson, Oklahoma's earliest military post, was reopened recently after being restored by WPA labor under the sponsorship of the Oklahoma Historical society.

Most of the famous figures and army leaders of the 19th century at one time or another sought protection in the great stockade and blockhouses of the Grand river structure.

Within the walls of the historic frontier post, Jefferson Davis, later president of the Southern Confederacy, was court martialed, and Gen. Sam Houston, liberator of Texas, spent several years there. As a member of the dragoons, Capt. Nathan Boone, son of the famous Daniel Boone of Kentucky, served several years at the fort.

Find Bones Of Mosasaur

Most Perfect Specimen In Entire World is Believed Located

AUSTIN (AP) — University of Texas geologists hope to recover the most perfect specimen of mosasaur in the world, all because two students searching in an oft-hunted area had keen eyes.

The students, Clyde Ikins of Weatherford and John Peter Smith of Dallas, made the rare discovery on Onion Creek, near here, while hunting for geologic fossils. They found a rib bone sticking out of the ground and called teachers, who had visited the same area.

Dr. H. B. Stenzel, directing excavation of the skeleton, said it was the fifth one found in Texas, and doubtless would be the best specimen for it was the first one handled expertly.

"It is a particularly lucky find because the specimen is perfect," he said. "How do we know? Well, we have 21 ribs complete and 29 vertebrae. The bones are not crushed."

Because shoulder blades were recovered intact, he was convinced other pieces likewise would be in good condition. Fragile blades of the prehistoric monster, he explained, were not much thicker than ordinary cardboard.

"We can deduce then that the other bones are in good condition," he said. "With careful supervision, we will have the most perfect specimen of mosasaur yet found in the world."

The mosasaur was the largest of the water animals in existence during its era 60,000,000 years ago. Dr. Stenzel said it was possible the animal never came on land.

A fierce carnivorous animal, feeding mostly on fish, it had a tail similar to that of an alligator. The feet were transformed into paddles, by which it retained its balance in the water and governed its direction. The tail furnished locomotion.

Upon excavation of the skeleton, now half completed, it will be mounted for exhibition in the University Centennial and Museum.

Struck by Lightning, Texas Farmer Survives

HATCHELL, Runnels County, Texas (AP)—A. B. Davis, farmer near here, survived the experience of being struck by lightning. During a thunder storm, Davis stepped on his porch with a cake of ice as a bolt struck a radio aerial and passed down a gutter pipe at his left side. He was unconscious several minutes and partly paralyzed but is recovering.

Traffic deaths showed a 50 per cent decrease in the first quarter of 1936 in Toledo.

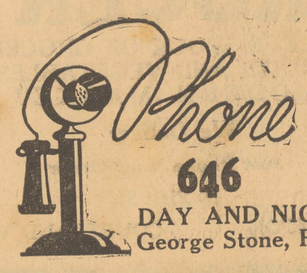
TEXAS CENTENNIAL 1936

CENTENNIAL YEAR —OR ANY OTHER TIME

The way to get around quickly and safely in Lufkin is in an

ANGELINA TAXI

Safe, Courteous Drivers
New Cars



646
DAY AND NIGHT
George Stone, Prop.

IT'S A Pleasure TO EAT AT THE MANHATTAN



Foods are the finest, cooked right, and courteously served. Surroundings are cool, clean and comfortable. We really appreciate your business.

Ice Cold Keg and Bottled Beer

Manhattan Cafe
ROMAS BROS.

Copied from an original at The History Center, Diboll, Texas. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com

Halt Fever In Cameron

One Time Talk About Quarantine Stops After Success

BROWNSVILLE (AP) — Cameron county, once so largely infested with malaria there was talk of quarantine, has conquered the menace after more than a year of work by A. W. Price, director of mosquito control in the county, using WPA labor.

Price cites as proof of the freedom of the county from the disease that at this time last year more than 50 per cent of the 100 or more men employed in the control work had malaria and this year none have been affected.

The genus anopholes, the mosquito that carries malaria, was attacked by scientific methods. There are four species, the albimanus, the quadrimaculatus, the pseudopunct pennis, and the crucian. The first two are the most active, being daylight and night feeders, respectively.

Price describes the other species as "timid" and not serious as disease spreaders. The albimanus is the most dangerous and will follow the odor of blood into homes, offices, or elsewhere, Price says.

The layman can distinguish the malarial mosquito by watching it in action. The malarial insect stands high, almost at right angle to the skin when feeding, whereas other mosquitos stand horizontal to the surface.

The larvae of malarial mosquitos lies horizontally and just beneath the surface of the water with an air tube, or vent, to the surface. The larvae of other species lies at an angle and feed deeper in the water. The difference of location of the embryo enables prevention workers to reach the malaria carriers with an inexpensive poison.

Use of this poison is one of three accepted methods of attacking the mosquito eggs. The poison is mixed with lime, dusted upon the water and eaten by the larvae. The solution is so weak it does not harm other life in the water and the water thus treated is not injurious to animals or man. The other methods involve the use of oil spray and copper sulphate.

The largest task of the malaria-fighting crews, however, was cleaning bodies of water where mosquitos bred. Water hyacinths was one of the chief obstacles and 61,500 tons of the plants have been removed from resacas and destroyed.

Men Adopting Red Slacks For Wear on Beach

By SETH H. MOSELEY
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

NEW YORK (AP) — Fashion flashes for men-who-care:

Have you a pair of red trousers? . . . The no-tongue-in-cheek-department reports smart Florida resorts produced a full quota of red sail cloth trousers or beach slacks in that color. . . . They got their first play on the French Riviera. . . .

Gabardines are selling heavily. . . . One of the oldest fabrics (Shakespeare mentions in it "The Merchant of Venice"), it only recently has found favor with the smartly dressed man. . . . It's a lightweight fabric which presses well, doesn't wrinkle easily and is not too tough on the pocketbook.

'Lefty,' The Dude

Sign in a Madison avenue hat store: "Panamas, $5 to $500." . . . "Lefty" Gomez, Yankee pitcher who comes from California, is baseball's dude . . . and likes the title. . . .

The sennit straw hat with club or regimental striped band is the leader for head covering at the present writing. . . . Also becoming to most men is the coconut straw, although not too practical for city wear. . . .

Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., now in Hollywood, has the largest wardrobe of any one on the coast. . . . He said "around 38 suits." . . . At his last press conference in town, he took time out to explain, gravely, what he does with castoff suits. . . . They go to a cousin, who in turn hands them along to a brother, who eventually uses them to dress scarecrows in a large field in Indiana. . . .

The Why Of Buttons

Trousers at the tennis courts are selling short, ever since Bunny Austin appeared at Wimbledon in white flannel shorts, a practical move. . . . Mayor LaGuardia still is wearing his favorite black sombrero-hat. . . .

Ever figure out the why of buttons on a man's coat sleeve? . . . Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, placed rows of buttons on uniforms of his guards to prevent the soldiers' wiping their noses on immaculate coat sleeves. . . .

First blues, then grays predominate in English suitings for autumn and winter. . . . Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney favors suits with alternative herring-bone stripes. . . . Is it true what they say about high-top shoes coming back this fall?

EUROPES LARGEST FLATS RISE IN LONDON BOROUGH

LONDON (AP)—What is claimed to be the largest apartment building in Europe is nearing completion in Westminister.

Designed to accomodate 3,000 persons in 1,250 flats of from one to seven rooms, it is being constructed at an estimated cost of $7,500,000.

Rents will range from $400 a year upwards.

The building is ten stories high, has a cellar for 400 cars, 15 squash courts, swimming pool, and gymnasium.

Rides Bull 400 Miles to Fair



Roy Franklin, who lives 400 miles from Dallas, found cheap transportation when he rode "Joe," his prize bull, to the Texas Centennial Exposition to enter him in a livestock show in the Agrarian Center.

Someone Finally Looks at Her Feet



Dr. A. Owen Penney, of Washington, D. C., was the first man to look at the feet of Corrine, "The Apple Dancer," since she started her now famous dance in the Streets of All Nations at Dallas' Texas Centennial Exposition. He pronounced them perfect—and he should know as he is president of National Chiropodists Association.

Romance Began at Well When Woman Saw Image Of Lover

RUSK, Tex. (AP) — Romances have had strange settings but Mrs. Elizabeth Houston of Alto, who this month will cut a birthday cake with only six less candles than the state's one hundred, insists her's was the strangest. It began at a well.

"A crowd of us were telling fortunes by holding a mirror over a well and looking into the water to see our future husbands," she says. "I saw a handsome man in a black suit and a white tie, riding a big horse. Shortly afterward I came to Alto on a visit to a minister's family. Mr. Houston saw me and asked the minister to introduce him. The minister told him to come to the house and as soon as he rode up I knew he was my lover. I'd have recognized him anywhere as the man at the well.

"He didn't lose any time asking me to marry him and I said 'yes.' We were married before I went home, less than two months after I first met him at the well."

"You may smile but it's true," she concluded, "and more, my grandmother met her husband in the same way."

Mrs. Houston's father - in - law was Alamanzon Houston, one of the members of the consultation which in November, 1935, signed the declaration recognizing the claims of the Cherokees to their lands north of the old San Antonio road. He was also quartermaster in 1836 under the "interim government," and Mrs. Houston says, used his own funds to supply the soldiers.

Mrs. Houston was born in Arkansas, Aug. 27, 1842, and refugeed to Cherokee county during the Civil war. One of her most vivid memories is her father's return from a northern prison after they had given him up for dead.

MT. HOOD INN BUILT

GOVERNMENT CAMP, Ore.—The forest service is building a 300 - guest, all - year recreational hotel at timberline on the slopes of Mt. Hood, the first project of its kind in a national park.

'Lady Orator' Stumped Land For Populists

WASHINGTON (AP)—Among the picturesque political figures that sprang from the prairies in the Populist uprising of the 1890's was one of America's first women stump speakers.

Mary Elizabeth Lease was born in Ireland and came to America as a child with her parents, who settled in Pennsylvania. She was educated in New York state and moved to Kansas in young womanhood,, where she married at 20 and was admitted to the bar at 32.

In the congressional campaign of 1890 the tall, slender, good-looking woman lawyer, a member of the Populist lecture bureau, delivered a total of 160 speeches and earned the title, "Lady Orator of the West."

Black curly hair topped her sallow face with its deep-set eyes. Dressed in black satin, with high lace jabot at the neck, she presented a magnetic platform spectacle. A powerful, deep voice drove home her sharp wit.

"What you farmers need to do," she roared at a Chicago audience that fall, "is to raise less corn and more hell."

Two years later, when Populists put General James B. Weaver of Iowa in the field as candidate for President, Mrs. Lease accompanied him on stumping tours through the west and south and bettered her 1890 mark by one appearance, making 161 speeches.

In the Bull Moose revolt in 1912 she lashed Republicans and Democrats in Union square, New York. She died in New York state in October, 1933.

The syndyiceras was a curious deer-like animal that lived in North America millions of years ago.

Lufkin News classified ads get results at minimum cost.

Santa Anna's Watch Found

Timepiece Bridges Two Eras of History in Texas

TEMPLE, Tex. (AP) — An old watch in a local museum, believed to have belonged originally to Gen. Santa Anna, "Napoleon of the West," bridges the century of Texas history.

It was captured at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, by Jim Dottery after he and Dick Van Voover, scouts for Col. Lynch and Capt. George T. McGee, had shot Gen. Castrillon in belief he was the Mexican commander-in-chief. He was attempting to escape from the battlefield astride a big black horse, known to belong to Santa Anna, when the scouts brought him down.

The history of the watch which, tradition says, was given to Gen. Castrillon by Santa Anna, is readily traced. In 1852, Dottery obtained at Nacogdoches a $10 gold piece dated 1849. He scratched his initials upon it and thereafter the watch and coin remained together.

Dottery subsequently traded the watch and gold piece to William Freels for a yoke of oxen, a cap and ball pistol, and the title to several hundred acres of land.

During the Civil war Freels left the watch with Mrs. Josephine Malecheck as collateral for merchandise and later gave it to her in settlement of the debt.

Mrs. Malecheck gave the watch to her granddaughter, Myrtle Malecheck, who gave it to her father when it ceased to run. The latter had it repaired in 1925 and it ran for the first time in 25 years, keeping excellent time.

The ancient timepiece now is owned by Dr. R. S. Sutton of Bartlett. It was examined a few years ago by an expert who found it was made in Switzerland in 1820 and sold to a wholesaler at London, who disposed of it along with several similar watches to a retailer at Madrid.

It is numbered 41442 and enclosed in a silver case with four gold bonds around the outer edge. A large, worn key for winding and setting is attached to the case with a crude hook. On the outside of the case is engraved "El Salvnor," and the inner case bears the engraving, "Cylindre Quatre Rudio." Large Roman numerals are on the dial.

Whether Santa Anna bought the watch in Spain or it was sent to him in Mexico is not known.

DEL RIO WOMAN IS OLD CLOCK OWNER

DEL RIO, Tex. (AP)—Mrs. G. L. Turner of this city owns a wall clock that belonged to Judge Roy Bean, "the law west of the Pecos," and once occupied the place of honor on the wall of his old saloon, "The Jersey Lily." It was given to Mrs. Turner's husband by a member of the Bean family.

The clock has kept time correctly since it came into Mrs. Turner's ownership. There have been no repair bills and it never has been cleaned.

It was patented Sept. 1, 1885, by the E. Ingram Co. of Bristol, Conn. The works are enclosed in a circular case, 13 inches in diameter, and the pendulum swings in a smaller case, 7½ inches in diameter. The cases are fitted together with strips of wood, the ends of which are carved circles.

London Enters Bid on Olympic Games of '40

LONDON (AP) — London wants the 1940 Olympic Games.

Sir Percy Vincent, lord mayor of London, on behalf of the British Olympic Association, has invited the International Olympic committee to hold the games here.

If the committee accepts arrangements will be made to raise a guarantee fund of $500,000, according to the British association. Half that sum already has been pledged.

This city's chief competitors for the honor are Tokyo and Helsingfors. The international committee will make its selection when it meets in Berlin July 30 and 31. The 1908 games were held in London.

Oil Field Valuation Placed at $1,000,000

MISSION, Tex. (AP)—The commissioners' court, sitting as an equalization board to place tax valuations upon oil lands in Hidalgo county, fixed the total value of the Samfordyce field at about $1,000,000, records here show.

The field is about 12 miles southwest of here. Undeveloped leased land is valued at $350 an acre under the new rating, gas acreage at $40 and wildcat land at $1 an acre. Taxation values also were placed upon wells in the field, a portion of which is in Starr county. The top figure on flowing wells was $10,500.

All Night Poker Game Fatal to Grid Eleven

BELGRADE (AP)—A rookie goalkeeper on the Yugoslavia football team tossed a bombshell into sports circles. Yugoslavia was favored to win the King Alexander cup over the Rumanians. After Yugoslavia lost the trophy, for which the two teams have battled for 10 years, dopesters tried to blame the inexperience of the student goalkeeper, Franjo Glaser. Glaser snorted the Yugoslav equivalent for "Nuts!" and said: "The real trouble was that the captain and three other players indulged in poker the entire night before the game."

A swoose is a cross between a goose and a swan.

School Teacher Shows He Licked Max



When Joe F. Carney, 130 pounds, met Max Baer at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas and announced he had licked the former heavyweight champion twice and could do it again everybody laughed. Then he sat down and showed how he had done it as principal of the Ashland, Cal., grade school, in 1922 and 1923.

Centennial Roses from "Rose Belt"



Dorothy Nell Williams, left, and Doris Lee Acker, came from Tyler, heart of the Texas "Rose Belt," to the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas advertising the Tyler Rose Festival in October. They are shown with "Centennial Roses," developed by A. F. Watkins, of Tyler.

Handprints in Blood of Alice Todd Are Told in Early Day Texas Story

SAN SABA, Tex. (AP)—Among many legends of early Texas is the "bloody handprints of Alice Todd," and old-timers here recall the prints that appeared on rocks in the J. A. Sloan pasture, several miles west of here.

W. I. Hubert, an early settler, remembers Alice Todd, whose home was in Mason county, as a school girl. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Todd, and her small brother lived at Spice Rock. While the father once was away from home, word was brought that the Indians were in the country. Mrs. Todd mounted a horse, took the small son in her lap and with Alice behind, started for the home of a neighbor. The Indians overtook them and killed the mother and son but Alice never was heard of again.

Later crossed handprints were found on the rocks at the old Indian camp grounds in the Sloan pasture. They are said to have been legible 40 years ago and the legend explains that green rawhide with which the girl's wrists were tied dried and shrunk until they cut her wrists. She was believed to have placed her hands on the smooth rock and leaned her face on them, making the red prints.

The prints still are discernible, the fingers small and the hands those of a woman. The imprints are four feet from the ground. Sloan, whose father was a pioneer settler, doesn't subscribe to the legend. He says they are an Indian painting.

Woman Causes Stir as She Enters Polo Game

LONDON (AP)—British polo officials blinked, rubbed their eyes and registered shock when a South American woman player rode onto the field as a member of a team. It isn't done, in England—so she was informed. But it was too late to find a substitute, so the "gate-crasher," Mrs. M. B. Lancaster, of Uruguay, went into action and scored two of her team's three goals.

New Automatic Spacer Evens Up Typewriter Line

BY SAM JACKSON
Associated Press Staff Writer

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (AP)—How to make a typewriter space to produce an even margin on the right hand side of the sheet puzzlied inventors for years. A young Russian immigrant here says he has solved the problem.

By flipping a little lever on the side of his machine, Sergei M. Toman now turns out neat columns of typewritten copy resembling those of a newspaper or magazine. Gone are the ragged, irregular line endings.

Toman developed his device under a grant from the Stanford University Press, who executives see an immediate use for it in photolitographic, or offset, printing, used for cheap reproduction of reports, scientific treaties and the like.

Simple, He Says

How far the spacer will get in America's vast volume of business correspondence, Stanford Press executives say, will depend on how much importance business men attach to having their letters lookk like a printed page.

"The principle of the thing was simple," Toman says, "and I had to build only five models before getting this present one, which works."

Production of evenly aligned typewriting involves a double process. The original draft is made on graph paper, which shows at a glance how much each line must be spaced to reach uniform width.

Inventor A Musician

Ror re-copying, an indicator is set at a number, usually from one to seven, corresponding with the number of extra spaces needed in a particular line. The automatic spacer does the rest, evenly distributing the excess space through the entire line.

Toman says the device operates by regulating the movement of the typewriter carriage and can be installed on any machine.

Twenty-six years old, Toman was bron in Russia but has spent most of his life in Harbin, Manchoukuo, where his father is a civil engineer. He came to America seven years ago for an education. Although a trained musician he says invention is to be his career.

In 1824, Daniel Webster was re-elected to congress by a vote of 4990 out of a total of 5000 votes cast.

Battlefield Is Visited

Tourists Flock Into Grounds of San Jacinto War

HOUSTON (AP)—The San Jacinto battlefield where 100 years ago, Gen. Sam Houston and his dwindling army ended the Texas Revolution with a decisive victory over Mexico's Santa Anna, has become a favorite spot with week-end tourists.

Automobiles from many parts of Texas and from other states stop at the historic state park.

Granite markers point out the spots at which important incidents in the battle occurred. The Sam Houston Oak, the giant tree under which the wounded Houston received Santa Anna after the Mexican leader's capture, is the one thing all visitors make it a point to see.

The tree stands at the edge of a clearing a short distance from a beautiful, moss-covered grove of big trees. Souvenir hunters have pried many pieces of loose bark from the tree, giving it a spotted appearance from the ground to a height of about six feet.

Another place of interest is where Gen. Houston was wounded and his horse killed

The various markers give a complete account of the battle. The well - kept park is located about 20 miles east of Houston.

It is a favorite picnic spot with Mexicans.

DR. H. P. BYBEE TO RETURN TO TEXAS

AUSTIN. — Dr. Hal P. Bybee, geologist and mineralogist for the board of lease of University of Texas lands, will return to the university in the fall as a professor of geology.

Bybee held the position with the board for 11 years and made his headquarters at San Angelo. Before his assignment to the job by the board of regents he was a member of the faculty, having come from the University of Indiana in 1914.

Dr. Bybee will continue his work as geologist and mineralogist for the board during the summer, during which time he will have headquarters in San Angelo.

DAM BUILDING LEGALITIES FAIL TO BOTHER BEAVER

BROWNSVILLE, Tex. (AP)—For 20 years the United States and Mexico have been going over legal angles of building an international storage dam on the Rio Grande.

But a grizzled old beaver, which wandered into this section recently, looked over the site less than a day and started a dam of his own.

Seven 'Thirds' Have Crashed Electoral Vote

WASHINGTON (AP)—No third party candidate ever has been elected President. Only seven have rolled up sufficient strength to break into the electoral college vote. Those were:

William Wirt, 1832, Anti-Masonic party, seven electoral votes.

Millard Filmore, 1856, Know Nothing, eight electoral votes.

J. C. Breckenridge, 1860, Secessionist Democratic, 72 electoral votes.

John Bell, 1860, Constitutional Union, 39 electoral votes.

James B. Weaver, 1892, People's party (Populist), 22 electoral votes.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1912, Progressive (Bull Moose), 88 electoral votes.

R. M. La Follette, 1924, Progressive, 13 electoral votes.

Political parties which have elected Presidents are:

Federal, 1787 - 1816 — Formed from the Strong Government, or Constitutional, party.

Democratic - Republican, 1792-1828—Former from the Anti-Federal (1787-1793), the Republican, or Jefferson, party (1791-1793) and Democrats or sympathizers with the French Revolutionists (1791-1793).

Coalition, 1825 — Formed from a union of the supporters of Henry Clay with those of John Quincy Adams.

Democrats, 1828—The Democratic-Republican party divided into four parts in the campaign of 1824, and never reappeared again in a national contest. The Democratic and National-Republican parties were constructed out of its ruins and perfected organizations.

Whig, 1834-1854—Formed from a union of the National-Republicans, the nullifiers, extreme states' rights men, anti-Masons and the personal opponents of Andrew Jackson.

Republican, 1854—Formed from a greater part of the northern Whigs, free soilers — both of Democratic and Whig antecedents —anti-Nebraska Democrats and anti-slavery men of the Democratic party—on the slavery issue.

QUEER MEDICAL PRACTICE SHOWN

AUSTIN, Tex.—One small but very interesting item being displayed at the University Centennial Exposition on the campus of the University of Texas recalls queer medical practices of olden days. This is a tiny metal instrument used for bleeding patients ill with fever. It was brought to Texas by Swedish emigrants in the early days of Anglo-American colonization and is being displayed in the Division of History. Another medical instrument in the same exhibit is a very crude affair which is marked as a dental instrument, but which could not have belonged to a "painless" dentist.

Other articles in the Swedish exhibit are dishes, silverware, small chessmen, a painted clothes beater, a copper kettle and other items found in the homes of the early Swedish emigrants in Texas.

In a case devoted to German colonial relics is a handwoven table cloth made in 1850. In this exhibit are such typically German items as dresden pieces, silver fruit dishes, heavily embossed blue china, a silver wine jug, and a book written in German in 1836.

1836 TEXAS 1936
CENTENNIAL

ONE OF THE BIGGEST EVENTS OF CENTENNIAL YEAR WAS THE OPENING OF.....

P AND W
GROCERY
COMPLETE STOCK OF GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
MODERN MARKET
We Deliver
Just Phone Your Order
N. First St.
WILEY POSTON COURTLAND WOOTEN