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SECTION ELEVEN

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS

CENTENNIAL EDITION

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

Hunting Clubs Are Center of Outdoor Life

Sportsmen Maintain Well-Equipped Camps Over County

BIG MEMBERSHIP

Rivers and Woods Attract Hundreds to Life In Open

Angelina county is the perfect haven for hunters, fishermen, and campers who like to get out in the open air and enjoy the beauty of the winding rivers and wooded spots. These recreations are features of this open country, and the outdoor life is made possible by a heavily forested East Texas river bottom. Lufkin is situated on a fork between the Angelina and Neches rivers, and is only nine miles from each.

The Sam Houston National Forest of more than 1,000,000 acres insure a continuous supply of game in the open country.

000 acres insure a continuous supply of game in the open country.

Because of these natural facilities and the abundance of game in the territory, lovers of the outdoor sports from all sections of the state and neighboring states assemble to this section during the hunting seasons. Deer hunting is probably the most popular of the local game sports, with the exception of fishing, and when the season rolls around each year much excitement is aroused by the early hunters, each out trying to bag the first deer.

And because of their interest in the sports, approximately 750 Angelina county men are either interested or directly connected with hunting and fishing clubs in the county.

Besides six membership hunting clubs and two owned by companies, there are numerous private clubs throughout the county.

Oldest Hunting Club

The Dollar-Hide Hunting and Fishing club, 17 miles southeast of Lufkin, is the oldest of the clubs still existing. The club was organized in 1910 by Emmett Massingill and B. J. Conn, but the clubhouse which was built at that time burned in 1932. It was rebuilt a short time later into the club now standing.

The club is situated on Dollar-Hide lake, and 93 acres are owned by the members. Several of the members belong only to the hunting and fishing club, while the remainder are financially interested in the main club. In addition to the acreage owned for the clubhouse, 6,000 acres has been leased by the club for hunting and fishing purposes.

Members of the club are Jean Shotwell, Cary Trevathan, W. D. Newsom, Roger Feagin, Coke Murphey, W. M. Glenn, Dr. K. T. Canon, Harry Bowers, R. H. Hughes, Clyde Thompson, Frank Perry, C. W. Perry, Jack Mott, Lee Mantooth, John Moore, J. W. Lewis, Rev. J. N. Wooten, Barney Franklin, Dr. W. L. O'Quinn, Dr. L. T. Tinkle, Dr. P. C. Clements, Otto Brittain, John Zeagler, N. D. Shands, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, John Butler, and Morris Hood.

Bennie Smith and J. H. Gibson, both deceased, organized the Eason Lake club in 1926. The club, located 12 miles west of Lufkin off of highway 94, covers between 5,000 and 6,000 acres.

Bordering the Angelina river and Eason lake, the clubhouse consists of one large room, surrounded by a screened-in porch, and a kitchen.

Club Membership

The membership of this club includes R. E. Minton, Duncan Warren, Ralph Woods, Bob Carson, Raymond Craiger, Frank Snow, J. W. Pinkerton, J. H. Butler, John A. Cox, Claude Burke, Jr., Willie Lawrence, C. L. Du Puy, Gordon Vickrey, C. C. Braud of Houston, Ashley Smith, and K. Morris.

The remaining clubs have been organized in more recent years, two of which are celebrating their first anniversary this year.

The Fag Lea club was built and privately owned by J. J. Collins for several years. The club house was constructed at a cost of more than $1,500, and this was increased to about $5,000 spent on improvements at various times.

The club is 20 miles west of Lufkin and situated in a scenic section of the piney woods on Fag Lea lake. In addition to hunting and fishing, boating is also enjoyed on camping trips.

The club building is one of the best equipped and furnished of any in the county, with two large fireplaces and a furnished kitchen. Besides the large screened-in-porch, there are two other rooms.

Have 3,000 Acres

The membership of the club is entitled to all hunting and fishing privileges on the 3,000 acres included in the club's territory.

W. T. Gibbs is secretary-treasurer of the club, and other directors are Etra Barington and John Perry.

The list of members includes J. J. Collins, Arthur Bresie, W. T. Gibbs, Noah Shofner, Etra Barington, John Perry, Howard Trout, Taylor Clark, Lonnie Hubbert, Jack Mott, Walter Hall, R. C. Musslewhite, Harold Jennings, Gene Gibbs, John Henderson, Hollis Perry, C. W. Perry, R. L. Perry, Frank Perry, C. E. Griffin, Maurice Malone, E. E. Read, Bellwood Smith, Jr., and D. R. Coleman.

The club is limited to a membership of 25, and at the present time there is one vacancy.

Strict game laws are observed at the Pine Island club, organized three years ago; and although the state law enables a hunter to kill 10 squirrels a day, the club has cut the limit on its territory to five a day and 10 any seven consecutive days. All state game laws are cut to a lower limit by the club in order to preserve the game.

Large Club House

The club house is the largest of the group, with four rooms furnished with beds for camping parties of more than one day, and the spacious living room has a large fireplace. A Delco lighting system is installed in the club house, and a large eating shed has been constructed outside to seat about 50 people.

Since its organization the membership has been limited to 35 persons and has always stayed at this number. A new member is taken in only when an old one drops out, and the club at the present has a long waiting list.

The members are Roscoe Perry, Frank Perry, C. W. Perry, Hollis Perry, S. W. Henderson, Jr., John Henderson, George Henderson, E. L. Kurth, Sr., E. L. Kurth, Jr., R. W. Kurth, J. H. Kurth, Jr., Ben Scott, Sid Scott, Sam Littlejohn of Forest, Wyatt Norman of Rusk, Ulen Medford, A. M. Glass E. W. Leach, C. E. Brazil, E. L. Bartlett, N. D. Shands, H. J. Shands, W. D. Winston, K. W. Denman, R. S. Philen, Dr. O. M. Dillen, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, Harry Abram, W. D. Newsom, Jack Mott, A. M. Walker, Kenneth Hoskins, Jean Shotwell, W. P. Rutland, and E. C. Durham.

In May, 1935, eight men entered a partnership and purchased 47 acres of land on the Angelina river about eight miles north of Lufkin. The land was cleared and the club house entirely constructed by the eight members.

Hi-Lo Club

This club was named Hi-Lo, and the membership now includes Morris Moses, W. F. Roberts, R. E. Schuller, Carl Schuller, Ernest Medford, Leeland Rowe, and W. S. Poston. Two of the original members have since sold their memberships back to the club.

The house was built with a living room, kitchen, and large screened-in porch on three sides. A fireplace was made of petrified wood and a chimney of native rock. A fence was built around the club house to set off a yard from the wooded section.

The last of the six membership clubs, Cyprus, was organized in August, 1935, with Sam Wallace as president, R. V. Holleman as vice-president, and Earl Medford as secretary. For their assistance in the organization of the newest club, R. M. Feagin, Jean Shotwell, and Raymond Sisson were given honorary memberships.

Squirrel Hunting

Covering 6,000 acres, the territory is best for squirrel hunting. It is located nearby the H. and Albritton lakes and is also bordered by the Neches river.

A good well of water is located at the club house, and a large eating shed has been constructed for outdoor eating in the summer. The club house, consisting of one large room and two screened-in porches, is lighted with a gasoline lamp system.

The club's membership includes the officers and Bud Bullock, Les Bullock, Ed Calhoun, Horace Douglass, John Nixon, J. R. Duke, Delmas Newsom, Perry Malone, Ben Vaughn, C. B. Paramore, T. B. Berry, Grady Wasson, Leo Shotwell, L. R. Nail, J. T. Barge, W. B. Keen, Joe McDermott, Coy F. Wade, Ashley Stroud, Jr., F. C. Hays, W. A. Green, M. C. Spivey, Claude Cook, W. J. McMullen, and B. N. Lively.

Probably the largest club in the area is the Southern Pine club, which is divided into three memberships. The club is spread over

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East Texas-----Vacation Land Supreme



Centennial year visitors to East Texas will find it the vacation land supreme—the state's most scenic section in which every mile is filled with something new and interesting to the tourist, the traveler, the vacationists. For instance, the fall deer season brings hunters from everywhere to the Lufkin area and fishing is always good in the countless lakes and rivers, as shown in top photos. The smaller top pictures show a stretch of the Angelina river near Lufkin, and one of the historical sights of the area, the original Old Stagecoach Inn in Nacogdoches county. Left center is a stretch of fine paved highway, such as stretch in every direction from Lufkin, with beautiful roadside park on Highway 94 a short distance west of the city. Center right is the mill pond of the Southern Pine Lumber Co. at Diboll where one of the state's largest lumber mills provides an interesting sight for visitors. Lower left is an "information" house operated by trim A. & M. cadets at the Louisiana line where Centennial visitors are welcomed and assisted, and right is a band of Alabama Indians from the Livingston reservation, in full regalia for a visit to the Lufkin highway headquarters in Lufkin where they were photographed. Bottom left is a load of pine logs on the way to a mill and bottom right, oxen hauling logs in the forests. With such a wide variety of scenes and interests as these, plus countless more, East Texas is richly blessed with attractions that should make it the South's foremost vacation and tourist center.

'Piney Woods' Region Ideal Vacation Land For Texas Tourists

Lufkin is Center of Area Rich in Scenic Beauty; Hunters and Fishermen Find It 'Tops' For Sports; Many Historical Spots Attract Visitors

The state's most scenic country and a paradise of beauty and interest for tourists—the "piney woods" region of East Texas—is gradually achieving notice throughout the South as a vacationland, and a rich field for southern sportsmen who want new thrills in fishing and hunting. Every year sees more Texas travelers "discovering" the East Texas pine forests, the beautiful drives on ribbons of fine paved roads through picturesque timberland, and more nimrods turning to the Lufkin area for outdoor sports, good fishing, and fine deer hunting.

Development of the Augelina National Forest, an extensive federal project, is bringing thousands of acres of land under governmental control and protection and thus the recreational features of the region are to get new and thorough development.

Texans have not really seen this great state until they have explored that historical and beautiful region that spreads in majestic splendor over a long tier of counties for which Lufkin is the hub. Visitors from other states likewise express amazement and gratification at the scenic excellence of the region, for here in the piney woods they see startling evidence that Texas is not the barren and treeless frontier that distant Americans have imagined.

Scores of lazy-flowing rivers wind a fresh-water web in and about the piney woods. Deep lakes and spring-fed pools throughout the region bring additional opportunities to fishermen, while in the vast forests of the Lufkin territory there are miles after miles of deer-stocked pastures. Hunters from all over the south have come to the Lufkin section for fall sport and many of the most enthusiastic sportsmen of the state make it an annual affair to headquarter in and around Lufkin for the deer season. Deer are plentiful and the improved system of game preservation and out-of-season protection is assuring a continuous and dependable supply of wild game for years to come. Quail hunting ranks at the top also for hunters who tramp the East Texas woods each fall by the hundreds.

The tourist or vacation-bent family who are in the region out of season and who are traveling merely to "see Texas" will find every mile of the southeast Texas region offering new delights, new sights and new appreciation for this part of the state. Dotted thickly about the Lufkin area are all the famous historical spots that are a part of Texas' earliest history. The tourist, as a matter-of-fact, has never seen the real Texas until he has seen the country where the Lone Star Republic was born. Historic and ancient San Augustine, for instance, with its mellowed history of the first Texas settlers; the picturesque city of Nacogdoches and its famous Old Stone Fort; the Indian reservation at Livingston; all over the region there are towns and communities and places that are linked closely with the first days of the Mexico-ruled land.

Lufkin, as the center from which all these places, sights and scenic offerings are most easily accessible, should be destined to become the vacation capital of all Texas. With Centennial Year renewing interest in the state's history, and with all Texans "on the go" this year, it should follow that this area will be rediscovered and that years following the Centennial will find Lufkin taking full advantages of its possibilities and opportunities to become a vacation and tourist center. Thorough cultivation of those assets is called for, and an extensive advertising program should keep the region always in the mind of tourists.

The section is fortunately blessed with a most excellent highway system. The piney woods are easily within reach of all north Texas and the western part of the state. Only four hours from Dallas, two and a half hours from Houston, the pine forests are therefore within reach of all parts of the state over fine paved highways. No better vacation trip could be made by the thousands of north, west and central Texans if they have never seen the region. An ideal trip would take them to the Centennial expositions at Fort Worth and Dallas, then on good paved roads into East Texas, through the famed East Texas oil fields and into Lufkin, or directly through to Lufkin on Highway 40 by Athens, Jacksonville, Rusk and Alto—paved roads all the way by either route. Exploration of the East Texas forests, the federal national parks, places of rich historical interest, and the drive on into Houston, Texas' interesting seaport-metropolis, would round out as ideal vacation journey as any Texas family could desire.

As the nation once more takes to the open road following a few "off years" for traveling, it is highly probable that future months will see the greatest tourist movement since boom times. East Texas needs aggressive action to draw those thousands of vacationists in this direction, and make known to them what bountiful historical interests and scenic offerings await them here.

Centennial Calendar
OF FALL CELEBRATIONS

Aug. 31-Sept. 5—GREENVILLE, Hunt County Fair.
Sept. 6—BOERNE, Centennial Day.
Sept. 7—HENDERSON, East Texas Oil Jubilee.
Sept. 7-9—BIG SPRING, Cowboy Reunion and Rodeo.
Sept. 7-11—SAN ANGEO, Pioneer Celebration and Stock Show.
Sept. 9-10—HENRIETTA, Pioneer Reunion.
Sept. 10-12—PEARSALL, Winter Garden Fair.
Sept. 10-13—HALLETTSVILLE, Lavaca County Centennial Fair.
Sept. 14-19—LONGVISW, Gregg County Centennial Fair.
Sept. 17-19—ODESSA, Jack Rabbit Rodeo and Roping.
Sept. 21-26—TYLER, East Texas Fair.
Sept. 27—SAN ANGELO, San Elizario Presidio Celebration.
Sept. 27-30—WICHITA FALLS, Anniversary Centennial.
Sept. 28-Oct. 3—MARSHALL, Central East Texas Fair.
Sept. 28-Oct. 3—ENNIS, Ellis County Centennial Fair.
Sept. 28-Oct. 3—LUBBOCK, Panhandle South Plains Fair.
Sept. 29—SOCORRO, Socorro Mission Celebration.
Sept. 29-Oct. 3—MT. PLEASANT, Titus Co. Centennial Exposition.
Oct. 1-3—WEST, Centennial Reunion and Homecoming.
Oct. 2-6—TYLER, Rose Festival.
Oct. 3—WEST COLUMBIA, Celebration and Historical Pageant.
Oct. 5-10—NEW BRAUNFELS, Centennial Celebration.
Oct. 5-10—PALESTINE, "Texas Fruit Palace" Fair.
Oct. 7-10—SILSBEE, Hardin County Centennial Fair.
Oct. 8-10—MARFA, Highland Fair and Feeder Show.
Oct. 8-10—CAMERON, Milam County Centennial Rair and Exposition.
Oct. 8-10—PORT ISABEL, Rio Grande Valley Fishing Rodeo.
Oct. 13-17—WHARTON, Historical Celebration and Fair.
Oct. 13-17—GRAHAM, Young County Centennial Exposition.
Oct. 14-16—YORKTOWN, Little World's Fair.
Oct. 14-17—WEATHERFORD, Parker County Fair.
Oct. 15-17—FRANKLIN, Robertson County Centennial Fair.
Oct. 15-25—BEAUMONT, South Texas State Fair.
Oct. 16—COLLEGE STATION, Stock Show and Rodeo.
Oct. 16-17—NACOGDOCHES, Historical Pageant.
Oct. 18-24—GILMER, East Texas Yamboree.
Oct. 20-25—GONZALES, County Fair and Pecan Exposition.
Oct. 21-24—HASKELL, Central West Texas Fair and Centennial Jubilee.
Oct. 23-24—KILLEEN, Fall Fair.
Oct. 23-24—GIDDINGS, Lee County Fair.
Oct. 29-Nov. 8—WACO, Brazos Valley Free Fair & Historical Pageant.
Oct. 26-31—TEMPLE, Central Texas Fair.
Nov. 10-12—CUERO, Turkey Trot.
Nov. 11—ROWENA, Armistice Celebration.
Nov. 11—LULING, Home-Coming Centennial Celebration.

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Lufkin Country Club Among Finest Estates in East Texas

Owns 86-Acre Woodland and Modern House

Piney Woods and Lake Form Setting of Natural Beauty

86 MEMBERS

Good Golf Course and Social Affairs Are Enjoyed

Taking advantage of a beautifully picturesque area and a scenic artificial lake dug over 30 years ago, the present Lufkin Country club has developed from what was originally the Lake Myriad Fishing club into one of the most modern and up-to-date country club estates of any city its size in Texas.

Dancing, swimming, golf, parties and other forms of entertainment have replaced what was only a "fishing hole" from its beginning three decades ago until 1926.

The Lake Myriad Country club which grew out of the old Lake Myriad Fishing Club, was organized in 1926 by the late G. A. Kelley, who was also the leader of the group who started the fishing club. When the country club was organized additional land was purchased and the golf course and sand beach laid out.

The club is situated a mile and a quarter from the city, spread over 86 acres of piney woods land. The lake, from 12 to 15 feet deep, provides ample facilities for swimming during the summer months. A sand beach was added over ten years ago by draining a portion of the lake, and a special section has been roped off for the smaller children.

The club has a total investment of approximately $50,000.

For several years prior to 1935 the club dwindled into inactivity, and in September of last year the club was reorganized and renamed the Lufkin Country club. A social calendar for 1935-36 was outlined, and one Tuesday night of each month was set aside for a special function for members only.

The program was so planned as to make the activities varied enough as to meet the satisfaction of all members. Each member was placed on a group committee to promote his interest in the club.

Officers elected and who are still serving, are: President, William Gibbs; vice-president, E. H. Bounds; and secretary-treasurer, M. S. Spitler.

The club rooms were redecorated and the kitchen refurnished for the enjoyment of its members. Mrs. Jones Smith was secured to be club hostess, and is personally in charge of arranging decorations and food for banquets, dinners, and other parties.

The large building consists of a kitchen, shower baths, lockers, dining room, and reception or dance hall.

The membership of 86 includes the following: Leo Abram, Angelina Hotel, Spruce A. Baird, R. Pierce Butler, Raymond Banowsky, L. D. Barrett, E. L. Bartlett, Non Binion, C. E. Brazil, D. A. Campbell, Dr. Taylor Clark, Nelson Crutchfield, R. B. Cozart, Henry S. Davenport, K. W. Denman, Dr. L. H. Denman, E. C. Durham, Frank Ellis, Steve Mooney, R. W. Fairchild, Ernest Gibbs, W. L. Gibbs, M. T. Gipson, A. M. Glass, Fred Graham, E. H. Bounds, Mose Buck.

Dr. R. T. Canon, Capt. C. W. Hanna, John Henderson, S. W. Henderson, Jr., Kenneth Hoskins, Capt. T. C. Horne, Jr., A. C. Kennedy, Jr., R. A. Kennedy, E. L. Kurth, Sr., E. L. Kurth, Jr., J. H. Kurth, Jr., R. W. Kurth, Pete Little, Dr. D. L. Mann, V. B. Glenn, Jack Goldman, W. O. Greene, Harold C. Jennings, Dr. S. H. Kessler, J. W. Lewis, Edward C. Maas, Perry Lee Marcus, Milton Mantooth, C. J. Metcalf, W. D. Newsom, Herbert C. Nichol, W. H. Ogg.

Frank Perry, John B. Perry, Roscoe L. Perry, R. S. Philen, Steve Pounds, E. E. Read, John S. Redditt, C. B. Richardson, Sam Robinson, Roy Satterfield, N. D. Shands, W. S. Scott, Malcom A. Sims, M. S. Spitler, A. Stroud, Howard Tollefson, Dr. A. E. Sweatland, Herman Taylor, Dave W. Thompson, Dr. J. H. Wade, Capt. C. A. Woodworth, W. C. Trout, Rev. J. N. Wooten, Millard Zeagler, Fred H. Wagner, Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Mrs. Gladys Kelley Du Puy, Mrs. I. D. Fairchild, Mrs. A. L. Boynton, Miss Kathleen Davis, and Miss Vivian Foster.

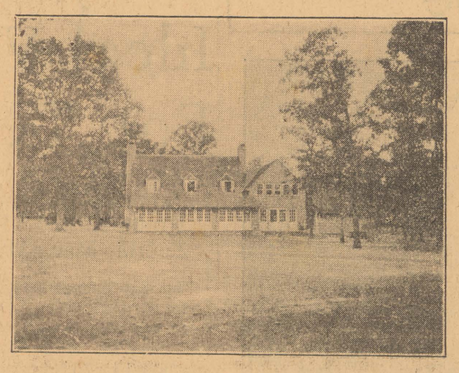
Red Cedar Posts Used On Ranch 76 Years Old

LOCKHART, Tex. (AP)—J. C. Covey, who lives in the Hill country north of San Marcos, was here this month with a load of red cedar posts which he said were cut in 1860. The posts were from an old rail fence on the Major Nance ranch near Kyle. They were in an excellent state of preservation and looked as if they might be of service another 76 years.

Couple Celebrates 60th Wedding Anniversary

GUYMON, Okla. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lewter celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary here recently. They were married at Tyler, Texas, in 1876.

View of Lufkin Country Club



Sabine District Has Much to Attract Texas Sportsmen

PORT ARTHUR.—Sabine district sportsmen rejoice because they reside in one of the most bountiful hunting and fishing areas on the gulf coast.

With an abundance of wild game, especially ducks and geese whose winter habitat is the coastal marshland in this sector, and a seemingly inexhaustible supply of fresh and salt water fish, huntsmen and fishermen can heed the call of the wild with profitable results.

Jefferson, Hardin and Orange counties, to consider this immediate area, offer quail, dove and squirrel hunting, while up in the Big Thicket, bobcat and deer are the customary quarries.

Southeast Texas creeks and lakes are alive with black bass, perch and big blue cat which may be taken overnight on a trot line and whose meat makes a delicious dish.

Some of the best salt water fishing in the gulf, Florida waters not excepted, can be had off the Sabine Pass jetties, as experienced anglers in Beaumont and Port Arthur will testify.

King Mackerel

Serviceable motor launches, yachts or just plain fishing smacks are pressed into service by anglers intent on a week-end of sport in the gulf.

It is not uncommon for a party to return to port with 1,500 pounds of king mackerel, as one group did this past season. Some of these slender fighters were five feet long and weighed 40 and 50 pounds.

The jack fish is another scrapper that can be caught on a trolling spoon. While weighing in the same range as a king mackerel, he differs in that he is a deep water rather than a surface fighter.

A cousin of the king mackerel is the Spanish mackerel, which in nearby gulf waters, reaches a weight of but five to seven pounds. The plentiful deep sea bass, on the other hand, weighs from 50 to 100 pounds.

About 75 miles from the end of the Sabine Pass jetties lie what fishermen call the snapper banks. There can be found the ling fish, whose hide is about one-eighth of an inch thick but whose meat is highly edible.

Snapper Banks

The snapper banks, of course, get their name from the hordes of red snappers. When these fish are running, hauling them in becomes a prosaic operation. The fisherman lowers a lead line with three or four hooks about 50 feet, then reels it in again immediately and removes the catch, lowers it and repeats the process ad infinitum.

Out at the 18-mile light, so called because the lighthouse is 18 miles offshore, can be found pompano and other varieties. Nearer shore, the big June fish, weighing up to 500 pounds, will offer a fight just off the jetties.

For those who like their fish smaller, there are plenty of speckled trout, an edible fish that will average six or seven pounds. All that is needed is a pole and line, with shrimp for bait.

Other varieties are the redfish, averaging 30 pounds; the sheepshead, 15 or 20 pounds; rockfish, 30 to 40 pounds; croakers, salt water perch and catfish. If he wishes to, the fisherman can usually spot a man-eating shark or even an octopus. Both these latter have been seen—and less frequently caught—off the jetties.

Wild Turkey and Deer Supply is Restocked

CENTERVILLE, Tex., (AP)—The wild deer and turkeys in the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission's program of restocking East Texas have been loosed in Leon County west of Normangee and are now ranging along the wooded section of the Navasota river.

Leon county was selected by the Game Commission after a survey revealed it afforded ideal amounts of wooded country, green stuffs, acorns, and water for the deer and turkeys.

A five-year closed season in Leon, Robertson, Limestone, Freestone, Houston and Madison counties has been voted by the Texas Legislature and by 1941 hundreds of deer and turkeys are expected to be ranging throughout this section.

Protection of the game from hunters, dogs and predatory animals has been assured by the Leon County Game Protection association, organized with D. A. Sullivan, land owner of Centerville, president.

Seventy-five turkeys arrived first, banded with metal markers and were followed by 36 deer, which were penned in a large wire enclosure built deep in the woods.

Death at Juggernaut's Wheel



Cheers rang in the ears of Helie Nice, famous French woman race driver, as she guided her auto down the straightaway at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Suddenly she lost control of the speeding car. This remarkable picture was taken at the instant of disaster. Miss Nice, flung from her seat, hurtles through the air, center. Her racer, traveling at 100 miles an hour, dives toward the spectators. Six were killed and scores injured by the driverless car.

Texas Only State to Have Own Land Office

Texas is the only state in the union to have her own public domain and land office. Although it was first established while Texas was still under the Mexican government to issue land grants, its purpose now is mostly concerned with the leasing of grounds. Its most outstanding service has been the taking of the state into the oil business.

At the time the General Land office functioned under the Mexican government it operated in nine distinct "archives," but under the Act of 1836 creating the General Land office, which was opened July 20, 1837, the nine offices with records all in Spanish were collected into one office. The Republic of Texas succeeded to the ownership of all public lands, and in its constitution recognized valid grants issued by the former governments. Under the Acts of Annexation by the two republics, Texas as a state retained all of its public domain.

Lands, Location, Patents

Prior to 1874, the chief business and apparently the only business transacted in the land office was the issuance of certificates for land, the office began the sale of 160-acre tracts for settlement. This sale continued on until 1919.

A deed to befiled in the land office must show to have been executed by the record owner in this office. This requires the services of an expert in passing on titles. The constitution requires all titles emanating from the state to be registered in the Land Office. This applies to leases executed by boards as well as by the land commissioner and the owners of the soil under which the minerals are reserved to the school fund (over 7 million acres).

The chief business of the Land Office today may be said to be the issuing and passing on leases for the public free school fund and the collection of the money due the state thereon, the most troublesome business is passing on vacancies, that is, spaces alleged to exist between the older surveys. The receipts through the office the past 19 months amount to $10,500,000.

Prospect Rights

Under the Acts of 1913 and 1917 persons desiring to explode school lands for oil and gas filed with the county clerk or the county surveyor, as circumstances might require, and on payment of 10 cents an acre to the Land Office obtained a right to prospect. If oil or gas should be found a lease was issued on the basis of one-eighth royalty. In 1925 the Land Office took an aggressive step, when it required the advertisement of university unsurveyed school land, and the coastal areas for lease to the highest bidder. In 1929, the unsurveyed lands were taken off the market and in 1931 the permit law was enacted for leasing the lands.

Since that time the Land Office has taken an active interest not only in leasing lands but in securing for the state as fair allowables as has been possible. The state, through the Land Office, stands in the attitude of an active lessor.

Housecleaning Housewives Keep on Lookout For Rare Coins Which May be Worth Small Fortune to Collectors

NEW YORK.—There's more than a backache in housecleaning, if you're lucky, many women are finding out these days. Smart girls are also watching change in their pocketbooks carefully for "sleepers," slang word for rare coins that escape the notice of others.

The hunt for valuable old coins is endless and high prices are going today to women who "keep their eyes peeled," according to John R. Tunis, numismajic authority writing in The American Magazine.

A Denver women recently cleaned out an old trunk belonging to her father and found an old silver dollar. Tunis relates. She thought nothing of it. But a short time afterwards, needing money for the final payment on the family car, she noticed it and took it to a banker, who sold it for $220. It was an 1870 dollar minted in San Francisco, an item highly prized by collectors.

All her life a Cleveland milliner kept an 1834 gold piece, which, after her death, was found to be worth $300. Miss Mary Rasmas of Corning, Kansas, picked up a pint of rare old coins in the basement of a burned house. They had evidently fallen through the floor when the house burned and no one had taken the trouble to go through the ashes.

"Fortunes in old coins may be passing through your hands without your knowing about it," Tunis writes. "It's mostly a matter of keeping your eyes open. There's always a chance. You may have a valuable item in your purse or pocketbook right now without realizing it. Unknowingly you may have spent bills that would have meant real money to you.

"Despite all the care of checking of the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, errors do get by. Sometimes a bill is printed off center, with a wide margin. Bills have been known to circulate, until caught by some lucky man or woman, with two dollars on the face and one dollar on the back. The wrong number of the issuing bank, the names of the secretary of the treasury and the treasurer of the United States transposed. An oddity like this makes such bills valuable.

"If you make a habit of scrutinizing your money carefully, some day your search will be rewarded.

"Old notes and bills are frequently discovered between the leaves of ancient family books, Bibles, photograph albums, sets of Dickens and Thackeray read by your parents and grandparents. In small towns and on farms and homesteads there are sometimes real treasures to be found because the older generation distrusted banks. The treasury department reports that the suspicion of banks drove many persons to stuff money into old stove pipes, damp logs, under carpets and in board floors.

"A jeweler buying old coins not long ago asked each seller out of curiosity where they were discovered. Here are some of the answers: In grandfather's clork, in an old mattress, in the panels of the dining room. Under the dog kennel, in the servant's closet, and mind your own business.

"There are still folks paying big prices for good rare coins. At a recent auction $100,000 was realized from the sale of old coins. Thomas L. Elder, the celebrated coin authority and auctioneer, sold an old United States quarter in Salem, N. Y., recently for $375. In a four days' sale he got rid of $15,500 worth of coins. Mr. Elder also reports prices are improving.

"Among the cheap, ordinary coins worth more than their face value are commemorative— coins issued to celebrate historic events. Maybe your parents tucked one away in the attice years ago. It would be worth your while to find it."

Silver half dollars issued in 1915 to celebrate the Panama-Pacific Exposition can be disposed of today at a nice profit, according to Mr. Tunis. The Lexington half-dollar, minted in 1925 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington now retails at $5.

"Combing over your loose change every day means a little time and trouble," Mr. Tunis concludes. "So does rummaging in attics and cellars. But trouble pays in looking for old coins.

"If you stumble across a coin which you think valuable, write immediately to the superintendent of documents in Washington, for the Catalogue of Coins of the United States, and Montetary Units of the World, costing 15 and 20 cents respectively. From these you can probably discover the value of your coin. If it is really rare, take it carefully to the nearest bank. Even in small towns, banks have books on coins; moreover they have, or can obtain the names of reputable coin dealers."

Many women are collectors of old coins. One of the most famous is Princess Marie of Italy who helps her father King Victor Emmanuel, probably the leading numismatist of the world today.

CLUBS

(Continued from Page 1)

30,000 acres.

Malibou was built by the Humble Oil Co. for its employes and officials last year. The club is located northwest of Lufkin.

Numerous other private clubs have been built in the timber sections for hunting and fishing trips and furnish one of the best forms of entertainment an East Texan has to offer visitors from other sections of the country.



The old-fashioned gas mask was a grand silencer, but it looks as if science has deprived us of this meager boon of war, for here's a new mask developed in France that permits you to use the telephone. For those who must talk to be happy, it ends one of the horrors of war.

Byrd Crew Gets Heroes' Medals



Three members of Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition, now appearing in the Admiral's Little America exhibit on the Midway of the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas, were notified this week they have been awarded Congressional Medals for their work in the polar expedition. They are, left to right, E. J. Demas, 30, of Washington, D. C.; Joe Hill, 22, of Canyon, Texas, and T. G. Dustin, of Morrisville, Vermont. The fourth man in the picture is Major George Black, 40, of Dallas, already honored with a similar award.

Centennial Texana

Texana, from the days of the aborigines to the present, is strikingly presented to Texas Centennial Exposition visitors in a series of rustic buildings.

These structures to the west of the southernment tip of the Midway, embrace the building of the far-famed Texas Rangers; that of Judge Roy Bean's seat of "Law West of the Pecos;" a museum of Texas history known as the Frontier Museum.

Admission to all these buildings is free and attendants are constantly on duty to explain the various exhibits to the millions pouring through the Centennial grounds before the close of the $25,000,000 Southwestern World's Fair on Nov. 29.

First of the buildings, as the visitors approaches from the end of the Midway at the Streets of All Nations, is the Frontier Museum.

Here is assembled a large arraw of freaks set in an ancient surrounding, amidst an exposition of modern architecture.

Among the freaks on display are a three-legged calf, a four-legged chicken, a two-headed pig, an eight-legged lamb, a six-legged goat, a one-eyed lamb.

In addition there is shown every known species of pioneer fossils, reptiles, shells and insects.

The fish display is comprehensive of the fresh water game fish of Texas .

Also on display is a collection of rare coins, which in other years were the medium of exchange among the pioneers. Rare birds and other stuffed animals, natives of the border and the Southwest, complete the exhibit.

Next is a typical old-time moonshine still, operated with the sanction of the state and federal governments. An admission is charged to this exhibit. It is not distinctive of Texas, but rather portrays the habits of the mountaineers of Tennessee and Kentucky in the making of "chained lightning." The still, actually in operation and manned by mountaineers, is an education in the illicit making of intoxicating liquor.

Next in order is the replica of the famous combination court room and saloon of Judge Roy Bean at Langtry, in the trans-Pecos section of the Texas border country.

Ross Hoyt, of McAllen, impersonates Judge Bean and holds court daily.

The signs which adorn the historic old building of Judge Bean have been faithfully reproduced The bar is in its natural setting, and refreshments are served from it. Curios of every description are on display. Rustic benches, symbolic of the days of Judge Dean, are placed conveniently for visitors.

The building also is the headquarters of the Sheriff's Association of Texas.

In a corner of the building is a display from the S. D. Myres Saddlery Company of El Paso, showing pistol holsters, belts, models of saddles and other cowboy fixtures for which this firm has been famous for a half century.

A feature of the Ranger headquarters building is the free finger print service that is offered visitors. A sign explains that finger printing is a protection to the law-abiding citizens.

In another section presides former Ranger Captain John R. Hughes of El Paso, oldest living ex-captain of Rangers, who more than a half century ago waged war upon the cattle rustlers of the western frontier and engaged in many deadly conflicts with the then untamed Indians.

The interesting displays of the Ranger museum include Indian relics of every nature, and a large photograph of the famous Indian chief, Quanah Parker A feature is a ribbon, on which in Indian hieroglyphics, is recorded the history of a family for a century.

Famed Ranger captains of the past are remembered in the displays. There are photographs of Captains John R. Hughes, J. B. Gillette, Bill McDonald, John Gillespie, C. M. Grady, all of whom in their day combatted outlaws among the whites and raiding Indians along the border.

The famous pearl-handled pistol of Captain Bill McDonald, who once acted as a personal bodyguard to President Theodore Roosevelt, is on display. Of Bill McDonald it was said that he would "charge hell with a half bucket of water." Among the stories recounted of him around the Ranger headquarters is the time he was called to an East Texas town to quell a mob. Urgent call for Rangers on the part of the sheriff of the county had been received. Captain Bill responded single-handed. Met by the astounded sheriff, he was greeted with the inquiry, "Where are the other Rangers?" to which Captain Bill replied that he had come alone. Seeing the disbelief on the sheriff's face he asserted, "Hell, there's only one mob."

A detachment of Rangers constantly are on duty at the building. They interpret the interesting exhibit of firearms and mementos in terms the person of today may understand It is the romantic spet of the exposition grounds.

Adjoining the Ranger headquarters is the replica of the historic Alamo, in San Antonio.

The front, as well as the interior, is faithfully reproduced on a reduced scale. The walls are adorned with the pictures of Texas heroes, and various inscriptions explain the points of most interest in the ancient mission.

Exposition officials erected this replica of the Alamo solely that those who are unable to see the original may gain an exact idea of its appearance.

But all Texans are urging that the Lone Star visitor go to San Antonio and see the original Alamo, in its historic setting, because in the opinion of the Texan of today there is no more sacred shrine of liberty in all the world.

Ranger Owns Old Currency

Texan Has Interesting Collection of Texas Money

LARELO. (AP)—John L. Dibrel, ex-ranger and now in the United States government service here, has an interesting collection of specimens of currency issued by the Republic of Texas. Stephen F. Austin, hat and flag in hand, is pictured on the $50 government of Texas onte and "Deaf" Smith on the $5 note.

The artist who designed some of the Republic's paper money appeared to have vision. An issue of 1839 shows a ship and a wharf and some of the notes of 1840 a roalroad train and a sailing vessel. Other currency circulated in the short life of the Republic went native with cowboys chasing steers and Indians spearing buffalo.

Texas' experience in setting up a financial system was not happy. At the close of its war of independence the young nation had a public debt of more than $1,000,000. It was difficult to borrow money and the authorities decided the issuance of money was the readist solution of the problem of creating a circulating medium.

The first issue and the first money of the Republic of Texas, was printed on one side of low grade paper. The notes, bearing a five-pointed star, were issued at Houston and became known as "star money." They were payable 12 months after issuance and bore 10 per cent interest. It is said the bills ranged from $1 to $1,000 and by act of the congress of Texas of June 9, 1837, the initial issue was limited to $500,000.

In 1836 congress passed over the veto of President Sam Houston its bill authorizing an increase to $1,000,000 of the nations paper money, but the next year promissory notes of the government of Texas were issued.

At the close of President Houston's first administration approximately $700,000 in paper was in circulation but in 1839 congress authorized a new series known as "redback" currenhcy bearing a large star on the reverse side. In less than a year more than $3,000,000 of this promissory paper had been issued.

The fiat currency depreciated so rapidly, it is said, that calico, popular dress goods, sold at $5 to $8 a yard and flour and sugar went into three figures. The Republic endeavored to obtain tax payments in gold and silver to stabilize the paper money. The government made further effort to steady the currency by issuing exchequer bills, which were destroyed upon returning to the treasury.

Although the currency was autographed, numbered and dated by hand, few were signed personally by Presidents Houston and Lamar. Congress mad a small allowance to secretaries or other designated for the purpose, to write the signature of the proper official upon the bills.

Flowers
··FOR ALL OCCASIONS··



THE MESSAGE OF

Flowers

Never Grows Old!

Let Us Serve You With Cut Flowers And Pot Plants For All Occasions

LUFKIN...

Invites Visitors to See East Texas During the Centennial

The Flower Shop

MRS. W. P. BERRY

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

THE GOLDEN RULE BUILT THIS DRUG STORE

and it is on the basis of the Golden Rule that we ask for and welcome the patronage of the people of the Lufkin area . . . knowing that our services and our merchandise and our prices will please you, and you'll come back again.

CONVENIENT

FRIENDLY

COURTEOUS

APPRECIATIVE

From front to back, this Drug Store is as complete and as modernly equipped as any in East Texas. We believe that our customers, the people of the Lufkin territory, are entitled to the finest and best. But more than that, we try to go a little farther in our daily contact with those who favor us with their patronage. We look on each and every customer as a valued friend. We are old fashioned enough to believe that friendly service, fair treatment, honest dealings, are still appreciated by the majority and are due those who entrust to us the filling of their drug needs. It is on that basis that the Lufkin Drug Co. has grown, that our customers can say sincerely to their friends: "You will like to trade at the Lufkin Drug."

We are deeply appreciative of the fine response that has been shown this new store since its opening, and we pledge to old customers, and new ones too, our utmost efforts to continue the policies and dealings that our patrons say have made us: "A Good Place to Trade."

And Don't Forget Our

Home - Made Ice Cream

—RICHER
—TASTIER
—BETTER
—ALL FLAVORS

14 PER CENT BUTTER FAT

A COMPLETE STORE

---Drugs and Sundries
---Finest Toiletries
---Modern Fountain
---Prescription Specialist

PROMPT FREE DELIVERIES

LUFKIN DRUG COMPANY

CORNER FIRST AND LUFKIN PHONES 148 - 149



"That's My Store

AND I'M GOING TO STICK TO IT!"

YOU NEVER PAY MORE AT LUFKIN DRUG

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

PRICELESS MAP OF SPANISH TEXAS IS FOUND IN MEXICO

TYLER.—The historic map of Spanish Texas, printed in St. Louis in 1835, recently given for reprint by Layton Vann of Vasquez, Chihuahua, Mexico, has long been kept in the bottom of an old piece of luggage. This almost priceless possession was only recently uncovered and has been the interest of many map fanciers. Of special interest is the old sketch of Spanish Texas during this Centennial year.

A heavy line drawn in recently represents the famous East Texas region. Then, as now, the East Texas arch of the state had a large per cent of the population and activity of the territory.

The Cherokee Indians took refuge in East Texas during the winter of 1819-20. They attempted to secure legal rights to the lands which they claimed by right of occapacity and supplemented in part by permits of Spanish officials.

Their attempts to obtain clear title from the Mexican government in 1820-25 failed and another effort was made when the treaty with the Fredonians was drawn up.

This treaty provided for the Indians aid in the Fredonians' rebellion against the Mexican government. Provision was made that Cherokee's land claims would be established giving the Indians the northern part of East Texas. This treaty, however, availed the Indians nothing and on February 23, 1836, the Holston-Forbes treaty was agreed to, but was soon declared null and void by the Congress of the Texas Republic on Dec. 26, 1837.

The opening of a long office in 1836 allowed the staking of claims by the whites in the Indian's coveted territory resulted in a series of skirmishes between the races. One altercation in August in the southern part of Smith county resulted in the white settlers returning to Nacogdoches county.

Peaceful methods of removing the Indians from East Texas were tried by Texas' president, Mirabeau B. Lamar, resulting in the issuing of an ultimatum to the effect that the Indians were to evacuate East Texas altogether. Against the advices of Chief Bowles the younger chiefs of the Cherokee tribes warned Lamar that they would fight for the territory they considered their own, and that they would resist forceful removal. With this challenge, Lamar called together the forces of Thomas J. Rusk, Col. Edward Burleson, General Wesley Douglas. In July of 1839, this force killed the old Chief Bowles and the warriors of the tribes fled to the timbers of the Neches river completely evacuating Smith county.

Little evidence remains today to show that the Indians made many permanent settlements in Smith county. However, a large Indian cemetery has been discovered near the present town of Winona. Nevertheless, from time to time Indian relics are found and preserved.

The first land grant issued in what is now Smith county was made by the Mexican government to Col. Pedro Elias Bean on January 29, 1831. This tract of land containing 4,828 acres, was located above five miles west of the town of Bullard, in the southern part of the county. John Dedberry, Col. J. C. Hill and Uncle Bum Walker came to this area in 1835.

On Feb. 1, 1842, the Sixth Congress of the Republic of Texas passed on an act providing for the organization of a new judicial district out of the old Nacogdoches county. This new county was to be known and styled by the name of Smith. Five commissioners were to select a site for the county seat with the tipulation that the selected site be within five miles of the center of the county at the most "pleasant spot" and that the site be known as Karnsville. No action was taken until 1846 when the site for the county seat was purchased by the commissioners from Edgar Pollitt for $150. The commission was also authorized to name the town "Tyler" for the 10th president of the United States.

"WILD AND WHOPEE" TYPIFIES F. W. SHOW

Within the last few weeks the likeness of a rather scantily clad but buxomly beautiful young woman whose brief costume is adorned with stars presumed to symbolize the state of Texas, mounted on an agile and onery paint pony, has become almost as familiar as the bearded brothers on coughdrop boxes or the gent with luxuriant moustacho identifying a certain brand of safety razors.

GALS AND HOSSES



Fort Worth Trade-Mark

The young lady . . . to say nothing of the horse . . . is calculated to make you Fort Worth Frontier conscious. With a costume rather more attenuated than is the custom in the cow country one might gather the implication that there is truth in the press agent's assertion, "you'll se more girls and more of 'em than any time since Cabeza de Vaca barnstormed from Buffalo Bayou to El Paso." Yes, there will be girls and horses . . . and more girls.

To add zest to Frontier publicity the slogan, "Wild and Whoopee," has been coined. This, lest one surmise that the Fort Worth affair contemplates aught save entertainment. With hundreds of communities throughout the state celebrating along historical and educational lines Fort Worth is going in for giving folks a good time . . . and in a big way.

Professor Writes Treatise On Early Theater in Texas

AUSTIN.—Specimens of theatrical handbills, the plot of a new play produced in the Republic of Texas in 1839, lists of cast presented "on the boards" of the early Texas professional theater, and examples of early Texas newspaper dramatic criticism are given as supplementary material by Dr. Edward G. Fletcher, assistant professor of English at the University of Texas, in a brief treatise he has written on "The Beginnings of the Professional Theatre in Texas." This historical sketch of Texas' first professional theatrical enterprise has been published as a university bulletin.

"The first extant reference to theatrical articities in Houston, the capital of the new republic which had been organized in 1836," Dr. Fletcher stated, "is a notice printed April 4, 1837, in the sixty-fourth number of the Houston Telegraph and Texas Register. It is headed 'Houston Theatre,' dated from Columbia, March 28, 1837, and signed 'G. L. Lyons.'

"Lyons carried this project so far as to engage a company in the United States, all but two members of which died when the boat in which the company was coming to Texas was wrecked.

"G. L. Lyons was the first man to propose to bring the drama to Houston. John Carlos, a local merchant, was the first. Lyons' plans came to nothing. Carlos' ambitions led him to fit up a large room as a theatre, to build a theatre, to engage in one theatrical season in association with an outsider, a professional man of the theatre, Corri, and to attempt another season independent of Corri, in his own theatre. But all this resulted in a poor kind of success. In July, 1839, Carlos was offering his theatre and all that went with it for rent or sale cheap. The third name in the history of early Houston theatrical activities is that of Henri F. Corri, at first Carlos' associate, then his rival, and finally his successor."

"Benefit" performances were frequent among the early play productions in Texas, it is apparent. They were given to "benefit" member of the cast of performers, the manager, and the producer.

Quality of performance was evidently a doubtful matter in those early dramatic productions. On the opening of Corri's New Theatre, Feb. 25, 1839, the Houston Telegraph editorialized: "The array of histrionic talent, in this instance had never before been equalled in this republic." The play was "The School for Scandal" and the audience was reported to be the largest and most respectable ever assembled in Houston on such an occasion.

A few months later, however, the Star, another pioneer newspaper, complained about the manager's attempt to produce "A Day After the Wedding" in a satisfactory manner: "If he cannot perform a piece announced in the bills, let him skip it, and proceed to the next. We do not wish to be bored any longer with this piece. But as often as it has been performed, they still do is badly." This same newspaper urged "the propriety of keeping the 'green curtain' raised at least half the time during the evening," and asked that performances end by eleven rather than by twelve or one o'clock.

An editorial in 1840 read: "We understand that the theatre is closed for the present, on account of the indisposition of some of the company—or else the indisposition of the people to attend and see good pieces murdered. As a real friend of the proprietor we must suggest to him that the forbearance of our citizens will not last forever, and that he must not anticipate the same indulgence he received last season."

Dr. Fletcher concluded: "On March 22 the first of a series of grand masquerade and fancy dress balls was held in the theatre. In general, dancing at these balls seems to have begun at eight; admission was $1 a couple—or $4 or $5 Texas money; ladies were not admitted without escorts; dresses and masks could be rented at the theatre for about $1 a costume—or $5 Texas money; strict order prevailed, no one being allowed to carry firearms or knives, a police being assisted by a committee of gentlemen acting as managers to insure respectability and good order.

"The last of these masquerades, a 'Grand Fandango and Fancy Ball,' was advertised as Carri's benefit and 'positively the last entertaiment this summer, as Mr. Corri leaves for the states the next boat, to make arrangements for a company next winter.' The theatre, however, did not reopen in 1841, and apparently remained closed during 1842. Corri's departure for the United States—he must at least have left Houston; otherwise there would certainly be some records of further balls or scattered entertainments at the theatre—in the spring of 1841 may be taken as marking at end of the first chapter in the history of the professional theatre in Houston and in Texas."

Telephone Instructions Were Quite Different When Mother Was a Girl

SHAMROCK, Tex. (AP) — Instructions for operating Shamrock's telephones 30 years ago cautioned subscribers to "ring only one ring for central. Always call by number. Always ring off when through talking."

Names of 30 subscribers in the 1906 directory were printed on one side of a square of heavy cardboard. H. E. Pendleton, pioneer druggist who still owns one, said the list usually was tacked on the wall beside the telephone.

Two Shamrock stores have the same numbers assigned them when the first telephones were installed.

Rat On Telephone Wire Thrills Dallas Audience

DALLAS.—It was the "daring young rat on the flying trapeze" at Dallas, when an intrepid rodent tied up traffic for more than give minutes crossing a wire between two telegraph poles near the business district.

Onlookers in street cars, automobiles, on foot, held their breath, as the rat swayed dizzily from side to side and almost fell twice.

Many cheered as Honny Rat descended the pole and ray away rapidly.

Edinburg Given Land For New Post Office

EDINBURG, Tex. (AP)—Hidalgo county commissioners have approved transfer of a portion of land on the county courthouse square to the city of Edinburg as site for a new post office. Congress appropriated $87,000 for the structure and bids for its erection are expected to be called soon.

Motor bus lines report a gain for 1935 of about 7 per cent in number of people transported, and estimated gross receipts of $336,000,000.

Everybody Eats — But They Don't Know Why, U. Professor Claims

AUSTIN.—Everybody eats—but Dr. H. B. Klein, University of Texas psychologist, doubts that they know why.

It isn't always because they are hungry, Doctor Klien discovered.

Doctor Klien started with a hen's appetite. The first test showed that all eating is not due to hunger. A hen was allowed to eat all she wanted from a supply of food. There was much left when she quit—but when more food was placed before her, she started eating again.

Similar tests showed that a hen satisfied with food would eat more when another hen started to eat from the pile. When three hens were used, the fed hens let the hungry hens have the food without attempting to eat.

Finds Snake Believed To be Coral Species

FORT DAVIS, Tex.(AP)—Kenety Stewart captured a snake in the state park near here, believed to be the highly venomous Coral species. The body of the reptile is of a yellow-orange tint, with several white rings faced in black, around it.

Albert Hernandez caught a procupine between here and Marfa, an animal rarely seen in this region.

Voters Face 21 Questions

SACRAMENTO. (AP) — California voters will face twenty-one measures on the November general election ballot and may have to deal with twenty-six more. Already fourteen constitutional amendments, two referendum measures and five initiative proposals have been qualified for the ballot.

Bees Take Possession Of Column at Home

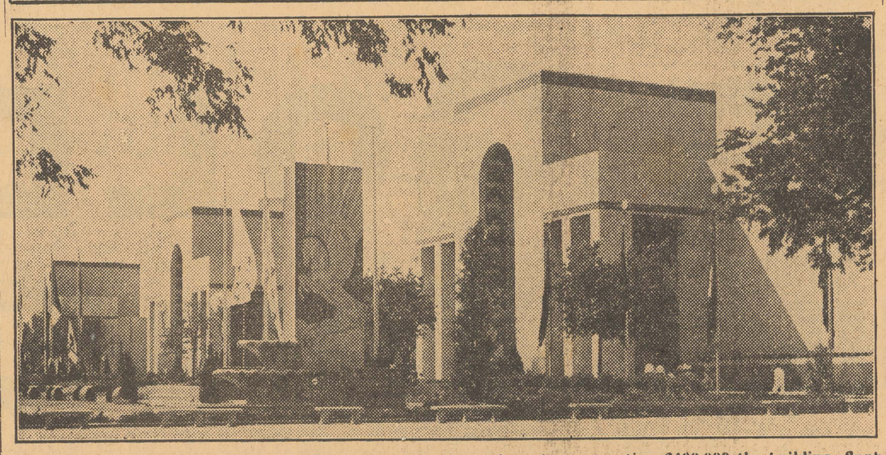
BIG SPRING, Tex. (AP) — A swarm of honey bees has taken possession of the base of a hollow column on the front porch of the J. R. Sanders residence here.

Why, Mr. La Salle!



History does not reveal that Rene Robert Cavalier Le Sieur de La Salle carried any such fair passenger when he came to Texas a century ago. In fact he didn't This is merely Neila Goodelle, radio star, climbing the rigging of La Salle's ship on the stage of "The Calvalcade of Texas," historical drama at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas.

$400,000 "Twins" Are Exposition Showpieces



The Hall of Transportation and the Hall of Varied Industries, the latter shown above, form one of the most picturesque layouts on the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition grounds in Dallas. Each costing $400,000 the buildings flank the Esplanade of State and its reflecting pool.

State Parks in Texas Lure Visitors To Outdoor Sports and Vacation Jaunts

AUSTIN. — State and local parks containing water areas, where facilities are available for swimming, boating, and fishing, are shown in a preliminary study made by the National Park Service to be the most popular in Texas, from a use standpoint.

Whether within close proximity to population centers, or in comparatively isolated regions, water is the lure that draws the crowds, provided adequate provision also has been made for picnicking. The mermen and the mermaids; the followers of Isaac Walton; the devotoes of the cars and the paddles—these are away out in front, immediately following picnicking, in the classification of activities in the parks.

The study is important from the standpoint of planning for continued development of recreational areas because it furnished a definite guide to activities that are most popular with park users. It shows, in the number of hikers the advisability of continued development of foot trails. Another point brought out is that in Texas there appear to be an unusually large percentage of people who are interested in nature study, including geological formations, plant and animal life.

In co-operation with the Texas State Parks Board and other state agencies, the National Park Service now is carrying on development work at 18 state parks: Palo Duro Canyon, Bonham, Bastrop-Buescher, Lake Corpus Christi, Big Bend, onghorn Cavern, Mother Neff, Garner, Goliad, Fort Parker, Balmorhea, Daingerfield, Lockhart, MacKenzie, Cleburne, Tyler, Paris, and Kerrville.

Work in metropolitan parks at Fort Worth, Dallas, Beaumont, and Sweetwater, is being done in co-operation with the respective local park boards.

Where there are no natural bodies of water, and conditions are favorable for development of adequate water supplies, dams are being built to create lakes. Construction of roads, trails and bridges; comfort stations, overnight cabins, shelters, and picnic units with fireplaces, tables and benches, are among other major projects.

Emergency Conservation Work funds and Civilian Conservation Corps labor are being used.

More extensive planting of trees and shrubbery is being done in sparsely-forested regions. To encourage the return of birds and small mammals to areas they have abandoned, water holes are being developed, and plant material brought in to afford food and shelter.

Permanent structures, such as administration buildings, caretakers houses, and cabins, are being screened with plant material to blend into the natural surroundings. Parking districts are being arranged to restrict automobiles to limited areas, so as to promote ground cover and preserve the semi-wilderness aspect of the parks. "Nature trails" are being developed and signed, with names of wild flowers, trees, and geological formations.

Soybean is Big East Texas Crop

Approximately 27,000 Acres Planted, Survey by Chamber of Commerce Shows

LONGVIEW, Tex. (AP) — Approximately 27,000 acres have been planted to soybeans in East Texas this year, a survey by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce shows.

Red River county leads with 8,000 acres; Lamar is second with 3,500 acres and Houston county third with 2,500. This is the third year farmers in Red River have grown soybeans. Other counties reporting soybean planting this year of 500 acres or more, are: Dallas, Collin and Hunt in the upper blacklands section; Falls and Burleson in the lower blacklands, and Montgomery and Liberty on the coastal plain.

The Mamloxie variety, developed from the Mammoth Yellow by the Mississippi Experiment station, leads all soybean acreage planted in its 70-county area, the East Texas chamber reports.

SHOW PAINTINGS OF TEXAS COWBOY

DALLAS.—The dramatic story of a day in the life of a Texas cowboy of the 80's is portrayed in a series of seven paintings by Frank Reaugh, eminent Dallas artist, which are now on exhibition at the Texas Centennial Exposition. "Twenty-four Hours With the Herd" may be seen in a specially constructed gallery in the northwest entrance of the Agricultural building at six showings daily beginning at 4 p. m. and continuing to 9 p. m. The performances which begin on the hour and last about 40 minutes are presented with music and special lighting effects. The story of the pictures is told by means of connecting prose sketches.

The seven paintings have been developed over a period of years beginning with "Guarding the Herd" in 1895 and ending with "The Herd Moves On" in 1932. When the first picture was composed Mr. Reaugh had on thought of the series as its stands now and this particular scene is fourth in the sequence. All of the studies and sketches which he used later were made years before (in the 80's) and on the ground so that each is done with the greatest authenticity. All the pictures are pastels.

In order the pictures are as follows: "Driving the Herd," mid forenoon; "Watering the Herd," mid-day; "Bedding the Herd," sunset; "Guarding the Herd" and "The Stampede in the Canyon," night; "Milling Cattle," early morning; and "The Herd Moves On," middle of the day.

Start Construction of New Army Barracks

REYNOSA, Mex. (AP) — Construction of new barracks for the army garrison here will begin soon, Col. Tiburcio Garza-Zamora, commander of the post, says. Plans were approved by Gen. Juan Andreu Alamazan of Monterey, chief of the northern military zone, when he inspected the building site in May.

Comedienne With Elastic Mouth Values Talent Over Pretty Face

By ROBBIN COONS

HOLLYWOOD.—They call her the "girl with the big mouth."

You can talk about that Joe E. Brownish vocal chasm of hers, and she will talk about it right back at you. Martha Raye is not sensitive; she would be silly if she were.

She used to be, though. She spent tortured hours contemplating her plainness. Two or three years ago, in a Chicago night club, she was cured. Some wiseguy made a crack. Another retorted:

"Yeah, and how'd you like to have the talent that goes with that mouth!"

"Since then," says Martha, "I haven't cared. I've just used it. I know I can't be pretty, but there are lots of pretty girls. My face, funny as it is, helps me to get laughs."

Martha is the wild-faced wild girl in Bing Crosby's "Rhythm on the Range."

Born in Dressing Room

Nineteen and rather naive for all her 16 years in show business, she sat with her mother and bawled as the preview laughter swelled. After the show, she signed an autograph as "Myrna Loy"—and then she and mamma went home and bawled some more. It meant the end of the living in a trunk. She was so happy she didn't know if she were Myrna Loy or Martha Raye.

The vaudeville team of Reed and Hooper was playing Butte, Mont., when Martha Reed arrived. She was born in a theater dressing room. At 3 she joined the act. Her only schooling was one month in professional school. Vaudeville, cabarets, stage shows, alternating with unemployment, constituted her career until she sang at Hollywood's Trocadero where Director Norman Taurog saw her.

After signing a long-term contract, Martha bought a 10-room house—the first home she ever had. She studies interior decoration, and this was a change to put theory into practice. She supports her mother and dad—gladly, "because they did everything for me."

Falls to Fame

At 14 she had the satisfaction of stopping a Broadway show for 15 minutes. She tripped and fell on her face—and has been falling pretty much ever since. She does her own falls, sometimes by accident. In Detroit she fell in an orchestra pit and cracked a rib. In the Crosby picture she actually fell into the well.

"I'm always knocking myself out," she says.

Most of the sunflower seed and oil used in the United States comes from Russia, the Ukraine, and Rumania.

82-Year-Old Man Wants Tot's Fare On Street Cars

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An 82-year-old man has applied to the British Columbia Electric Railway company for the right to use school children's tickets on street cars, W. G. Murrin, president of the company reveals.

Murrin said the octogenarian insisted he was entitled to use the children's tickets because he was attending night school to study theology.

Use Machine On Pensions

Device Able to Sign 50 Checks at Same Time Employed

AUSTIN. (AP)—A machine capable of doing the work of 50 men was obtained by the Texas old age assistance commission to speed writing of checks to pay old folks their pensions.

Its record is 25 checks a minute, or 12,000 a day, and is known as the "Alphabetic Accounting machine."

With other modern office devices for making records, the commission estimates that chances for error are about one in 1,000,000, for each name, amount and listing is checked mechanically in three or four different ways.

Texas Town of San Angelo Has Own Official Flag

SAN ANGELO. (AP)—A flag designed by E. E. Lowery under the sponsorship of the William S. Cunningham Post 40 of the United Spanship War Veterans has been accepted by the city of San Angelo as its official flag.

The design consists of a large white star of five points with the San Angelo city hall superimposed fixed in the center of an equally proportioned blue and gold flag, the blue is next to the staff, covering one-half of the flag and the gold the remaining half, with the rainbow colors of green, red and yellow forming an arch over the star. A red fringe is attached to the outer edge of the gold. The length of the flag is one-third its width.

Giant Turtle Landed On A Light Fly Rod

BEAUMONT. (AP)—A fresh water turtle weighing between 90 and 100 pounds fell victim to a light fly rod in the hands of E. R. Moxon of Port Arthur fishing in Conway bayou near Orange.

The jaws of the mammoth loggerhead closed over the live minnow bait and when Moxon dragged the turtle to the surface another member of the party, M. B. Word, crushed the head with an anchor and it was hauled aboard their boat with ropes.

It measured 51 1-2 inches long and 19 1-2 inches wide and was thought to be more than 100 years old.

Uvalde Auditor Gets Purple Heart Award

UVALDE, Tex. (AP)—Neil J. Gilligan, Uvalde county auditor, has received the Purple Heart award from the War Department at Washington for meritorious service with the United States marines at the battle of Belleau Woods during the World War.

Gilligan also wears the Distinguished Service medal, awarded for bravery in the occupation of Veracruz, Mexico, by American troops in April 1914.

Pan-American Highway Stamps Placed on Sale

BROWNSVILLE, Tex. (AP) — Commemorative stamps of the opening of the Pan-American highway, Laredo to Mexico City, have been placed on sale at Matamoros, across the Rio Grande from here. The stamps, of five, ten, 20 and 40 centavos denominations, show bridges and scenes along the route and are inscribed: "Carretera Internacional, Ciudad de Mexico a Nueve Laredo, 1936."

'YOU'RE ANOTHER,' DRIVER TAUNTS TRAFFIC OFFICER

LIMA, O. (AP)—Deputy Sheriff R. A. Harshe, doing traffic duty at night, stopped a truck, and reprimanded the driver because his tail light was out.

As he started back to his motorcycle, Harshe heard from the truck driver:

"Just a minute, there. The tail light on your motorcycle is out, too."

Harshe hastened to the county garage.

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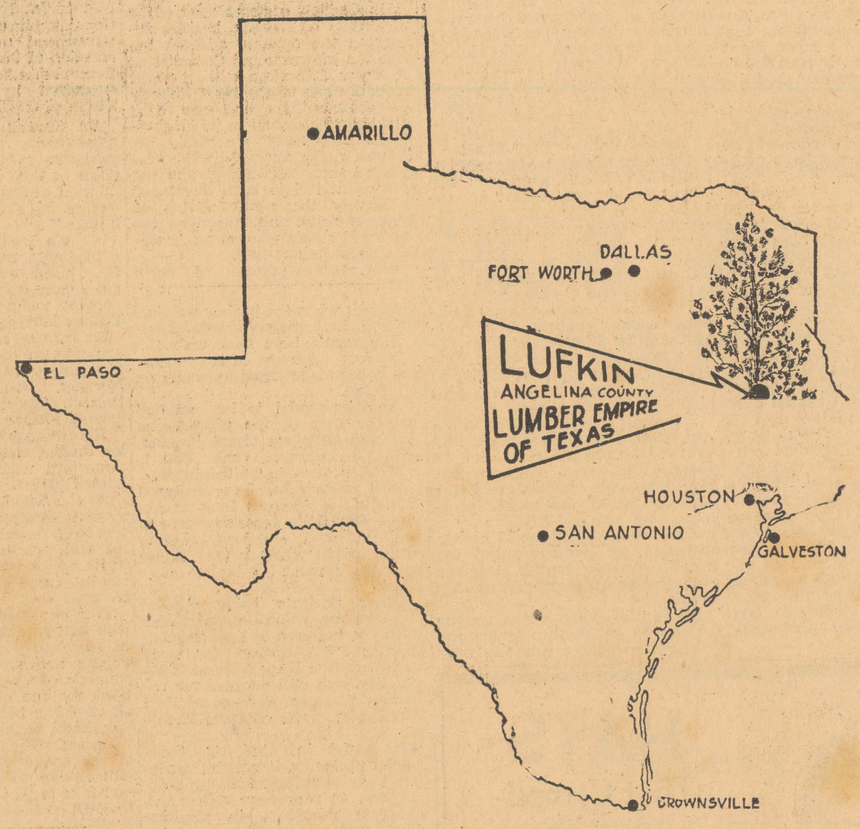
Welcome to East Texas the Land of Opportunity

During Centennial year Lufkin is inviting the world to come and see what's going on in this section of the Lone Star State. Glorious in history and tradition, rich in its background of cultural and material achievements, strong in the kind of citizens whose eyes ever look onward into the future, and blessed with abundant natural resources, East Texas pauses to observe one hundred years of Texas liberty.

At this time there is a spirit of rededication among us, the feeling that the future is bright with promise for this section. Not content with even our bestefforts of the past, we face the new century of Texas history with courage and complete faith.

We join our invitation to that of others who love East Texas for our neighbors of other parts of the state, those of other states and other nations, too, to come to the great piney woods region. Come here to visit, or come here to live, and you will learn the depth and sincerity of that world-famous East Texas hospitality.

We have seen our own efforts rewarded by substantial growth, and for this loyalty of our fellow-East Texans we are grateful. We are glad to have served well, and look forward with pleasure to an even greater usefulness in the future.



PERRY BROTHERS INC.

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Bird Season Open Sept. 1

Limit of 15 Fixed by State For Hunters of Whitewings

WESLACO, Tex. (AP)—Charles G. Jones, director of game, district 52, announces the whitewing season opens throughout the state Sept. 1, and continues until Oct. 31. The bag limit is 15 daily, with a possession limit of 30.

Jones announces also that the mourning dove season in the Valley begins Dec. 1 and continues through Jan. 16.

If the two seasons ran concurrently, Jones says, it would protect the whitewing through the number of mourning doves killed. He suggests if sportsmen of the Valley desire concurrent open seasons they should form a game protective association and, as a unit, ask the legislature to change the law.

The whitewing, a local bird, is one of the outstanding game birds left in North America, Jones says, "and is worthy of better protection and consideration than it has been given."

Open seasons and the bag limits on ducks and geese will be announced later by federal authorities as migratory birds are under the control of the Biological survey at Washington. New hunting and fishing licenses will be available about Aug. 1, Jones says.

Big Game Hunter Heads U. S. Post

Directs Fort Ringgold Army Men; In Private Life He Hunts in All Sections

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex. (AP)—"Tiger Jack" Considine, big game hunter in private life and Lieut. Col. John A. Considine on the muster rolls of the United States army, has returned to the border to commend the garrison at Fort Ringgold here.

He has been a big game hunter in many parts of the world, being brevetter "Tiger" because he did his hunting with a regulation army rifle and pistol. He was on the border from 1915 to 1917, soon after the bandit raids in 1912-1915.

After being graduated at West Point, Considine was assigned to the Philippines where he did much hunting, subsequently seeking big game in remote parts of the world. His greatest hazards, he said, occurred while hunting tigers, but he also had numerous adventures hunting in Central America.

Divorcees Said To Differ From Rest of People

CHICAGO. Divorcees are not like other people but represent a selected group characterized by biological inferiority, according to Paul Popenoe, Institute of Family Relations, Los Angeles, reporting results of a survey in the Journal of Heredity.

Basing his observations on a study of 500 divorces in Los Angeles county, Popence found that 272 marriages with a mean duration of 12 years, 32 per cent had no children and 67 per cent had one or only one.

"This is due either to physiological or psychological factors, Popenoe said, "which characterize this group as different from average married couples.

"Other evidences of bioliogical inferiority of divorces are to be found in their short expectation of life, their relatively high rates of mental disease, of conviction for crime, or suicide."

Their lack of children is advantageous to the race, Popenoe points out, since it is the more normal, family-minded person who contribute to progressive evolution.

Popenoe found that the mean duration of marriage in his 500 cases was 9.27 years. Of the total 45 per cent were childless and 67 per cent had onen or only one child. His studies confirm others which show, he said, that only 8 per cent of American couples possessing children end in the di? vorce court, while 71 per cent of the childless marriages end there.

"Studies of my own indicate that not more than 50 per cent of divorces remarry," Popenoe said. "Those who remarry are more likely to be men than women, and they marry younger previously unwed women."

U. S. Engineers 'Play' With Miniature River Model and Learn Flood Control Lesson

Vicksburg Lab Is Only One Of Kind In Nation

BY JACK SIMMS
NEA Service Special Correspondent

VICKSBURGH, Miss.—Anyone who as a boy built a little mud dam in a creek bed, can get some idea of the fun Lieut. F. H. Falkner is having.

Lieutenant Falkner, corps of engineers, U. S. army, is director of the U. S. Waterway Experiment Station here. Four miles from his station in the hills, the Mississippi rolls through Vicksburgh close to flood stage. People watch it with apprehension remembering the disastrous floods in the tributary Ohio earlier in the spring.

But Faulkner and his engineers are intent, not on the river, but on miniature models of it which may in time teach them to curb its ravages forever.

In sand and concrete Falkner builds models of sections of the Mississippi and other rivers, harbors, and costal sections.

Conditions of nature are simulated. Water runs through the river models. Tides rise and fall in the costal models. Storms and hurricanes are reproduced in miniature.

Saves Government Money

Then some 300 engineers study and learn in advance what will be the effect if certain proposed dams, petties, and channels are built.

This laboratory, which covers 235 acres, and has an 80-acre lake for water supply, has cost more than a quarter million dollars. But it has saved the government probably many times that amount.

One project proved impractical that would otherwise have been built may mean a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This station is the only one of its kind in the United States, and one of the few in the world. It is so valuable that it brings hydraulic engineers from India, Egypt, Japan, Russia, France, and Italy to see how it is carried on.

Here is an example of the value of the work. When the 1929 floods ravaged the lower Mississippi, there were two conflicting ideas about control.

General Proved Right

Brig.-Gen. Harley B. Ferguson, becoming president of the Mississippi River Commission in Vicksburg, believed that cutoffs, eliminating miles of bowed meanderings of the great river, would help carry off flood waters more quickly, and thus avoid overflows.

His opponents argued that to reduce flood stage at one point would simply increase it at another.

But General Ferguson was right. Actual experiments worked out at the experiment station proved him so. Cutoffs were built, and have worked well thus far.

Problems faced on the real rivers, harbors, and coastlines are studied in the models. One model now in operation shows 600 miles of the Mississippi from Helena, Ark., to the Gulf of Mexico, as well as 16,000 square miles of overflowed area. It is the largest model of its kind in the world, 1,-100 feet long and 200 feet wide.

Tested Withh "Toy" Floods

Down this river model, with its bends and cutoffs, engineers will soon send the equivalent of the 1929 floods. They will try to determine whether the river, shortened by hundreds of miles with cutoffs, will now take care of all this water without flooding lowland farms and towns.

The actual results of recent improvements, dredging and cutoffs will be studied for their effects in lowering flood stage. The high water of this spring was not high enough to make a real test of the improvements.

Originally nearly all the projects studied here were associated with the Mississippi river, and 75 per cent of them still are. But gradually more models are being built for costal and harbor projects.

The second largest model now in operation, for instance, shows the entire Galveston harbor, together with the Houston and Texas ship canals.

In the past, when improvements were made on the ship canals, the Galveston harbor was adversely affected; when the harbor was improved, the canals were damaged.

The model here now embodies a system whereby improvements are being made simultaneously on all three.

Another model to be studied will be that of the Chesapeake Bay and Deleware Canal junction with the Delaware river. This is a PWA project in Philadelphia.

Still another has been designed to show the Absecon Inlet at Atlantic City. It is necessary here to find the exact effect of building jettie, to tell whether they might ruin the famous Atlantic City beach.

Other projects being studied here are one in the Baloona Creek flood control area at Los Angeles, another PWA project for flood control on the Kaw river at Kansas City, and still another for reduction of storm damage at Port Washington, Wis., on Lake Michigan.

To assist in studying these coastal problems, it will be necessary to build automatically operated gates to reproduce tides, and elaborate machines to produce waves and winds. This can be done in uncanny simulation of nature.

Briton Shown Error

Gradually the fame of the station and its work has become international. Only recently a high official of the British irrigation service in India was a visitor, seeking to apply the experience of American engineers to flood control works on the Rangoon and Ganges rivers.

Later came another British expert with plans for improvements around Lake Tsana and the Blue Nile in Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

He saw some of his plans proved impractical on models at the station. Similar models are now to be built at Cairo.

By conquering the Mississippi in miniature, the army engineers are paving the way to its conquest in the great valley itself.

Youthful Lines for Fur Coats



Bell sleeves and front fullness are important details of this Russian broadtail coat, copied from a Paquin model.

An exclusive Lanvin swagger is reproduced in finest Russian caracul and trimmed with Persian lamb cuffs.

Study of Sierras Snow to Draw Scientists of World

RENO, Nev. — Twenty - five countries will be represented at the first meeting of the International Snow Commission at Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 14-16, Dr. J. E. Church, president of the commission has announced.

Before the meeting closes it is expected that everything which snow scientists know about snow and its relations to mankind will be discussed thoroughly and a program for future study and development prepared.

Dr. Church, meteorologist of the University of Nevada, besides delivering the opening address before the International Commission of Snow Experts, will present probably one of the most important contributions, and one that is strictly American in its origin—"snow surveying." In fact, Dr. Church ranks himself as the "father of snow surveying" and the science as it has been developed is largely the result of his 40 years of work and reason on the snowclad slopes of western American mountain ranges.

The present system of snow surveying was developed largely on the slopes of Mt. Rose of the Sierras, in western Nevada, and in fact is known as the "Mt. Rose Snow Surveying Method." It is in use not only in most of the mountainous parts of the United States but in the snow regions of all of the more advanced countries of the world.

It was largely the establishment of these snow survey and measuring methods by Dr. Church in the western Nevada and Humbolt basin, that led to their national application, then their international use, and finally the creation of the International Snow Commission itself. The latter was organized by the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

Dr. Church, as president of the commission, will speak on two subjects: "Organization and Purposes of the International Commission of Snow," and Snow Surveying Its Principles and Possibilities."

To Study Watersheds

In preparation of the meeting, Dr. Church, early in July will begin a close survey of the more important watersheds of western Europe looking also for ideas that later may be applied to the western portion of the United States. His survey will cover Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Austria, Germany, Switerland, France and Spain.

His findings will complete similar studies made of all the more important water sheds of the United States.

At the first meeting of the commission everything known relative to snow and ice, both theoretical and practical,, but especially in its relation to man through agriculture and other activities will be gone over by the scientists.

It is expected that the commission will recommend the adoption of standard means of snow surveying and measurements in all countries as well as the assembling for the use of all countries all that has been learned in each individual country to date.

Immediately following the close of the commission, Dr. Church will return to the United States and take steps to make applicable here all of the scientic knowledge.

MAN DISCOVERS HE'S NOT CITIZEN

HOUSTON (AP)—James Thwaites of Houston discovered recently he wasn't a United States citizen after living in this country 52 years believing he was. During that period he had voted, served on juries and acted as justice of the peace at Golden Oceana, Mich., from 1892 to 1896.

A short time ago Thwaites wrote to Ipena, Mich., to verify his citizenship in order to obtain a passport. He was informed the naturalization papers which he had thought final were only first papers.

Thwaites promptly applied for citizenship but will be forced to continue as a Canadian in the eyes of the government until late in July.

Buchanan to Employ 1000

Men Work in Shifts of Eight Hours Each On Project

LLANO, Tex. (AP)—More than 1,000 men are on the payroll at the Buchanan dam near here, says R. B. Alsop, superintendent of construction , and are working three eight-hour shifts daily. About 800 cubic yards of concrete is being poured each 24 hours, which, Alsop says, will be increased soon.

Several more houses for families living at the dam site will be built soon.

Orders were issued last week to start construction of the Roy B. Inks dam, several miles below the Buchanan structure. The contractor moved 25 carloads of equipment to the site and erection of the camp started. It is expected 500 men will be employed on this project within a month.

Record Sale of Bible Recorded During Past Year

LONDON.—Record sales of the Bible in 1935 are announced by the British and foreign Bible society.

"The most striking advance," said a member of the staff, "appears to be in countries where there is the greatest unrest. In Germany, for instance, the sales of our society alone for 1934-35 rose to 153,483, an increase of 20,-000 on the previous year. In Spain sales have risen since the revolution, the increase in 1934-35 being about 20,000. In Italy the last report showed a decrease.

"We have been supplying Ethiopian and Italian soldiers with Bibles. Five thousand Bibles in five different languages were distributed in Ethiopia. Bibles for Italians were given out at Port Said, but the Italian authorities objected, and we had to stop the supply.

"The biggest advance has been in China, where sales have risen by 400,000 to 4,296,495. The growth of literacy largely is responsible."

$10 AN HOUR IS THIS MAN'S PAY

HOUSTON.—While most persons would be satisfied with an income of $10 a day, C. W. Hahl, 75-year-old Houston real estate man, collects more than that hourly from oil wells on his ranch in Duval county.

There are 140 producing wells on his 7,000-acre ranch with 40 more in prospect. His income is a little more than $250 per day.

Hahl's land is unitized to one well to every 10 acres and each producer is prorated to 35 barrels daily.

He laid the foundation for his oil fortune 25 years ago when he was persuated to buy 17,000 acres of Duval county land at $4.50 per acre. Later he sold 10,000 acres, and when the oil play developed he sold half of his royalty on the remaining 7,000 acres.

There are between 250 and 300 manufacturers of automobile trailers in the United States, most of them located in the vicinity of Detroit.

'Notification Gown' of Peggy



A striking picture of girlish beauty in her "notification gown" was Peggy Anne Landon, shown here. Her dress was a field flower marquisette, with its only ornament a bunch of field flowers. The hat she wore was of white leghorn.

Evening Dress



A short peplum jacket of cut out all-over embroidery fastened in front with a double bunch of violets is worn by Patricia Wilder, young RKO Radio player, over her black evening dress. The ensemble note is carried out with an applique of the white embroidery around the full skirt and its use as a ruffle around the top of the frock. The dress has a decollete back with criss-cross bands of black.

This Mayor Is Veteran

At Age of 92 He Rounds Out 42 Years in Office

DANVILLE, Va.—Many politicians could take lessons from Capt. Harry Wooding, 92, America's oldest mayor, both in age and from point of service.

Capt. Wooding is completing his 62nd year as chief executive of Danville. He is one of the few surviving members of the Confederate army who was present when the now famous words "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall," were uttered by General Bee of South Carolina at the battle of Manassas. He was present when Jackson was mortally wounded.

Mayor Wooding finds his age no handicap. He is a master of politics, and has been the acknowledged political leader of Danville for the past half-century. Up until 1924, he served in the dual capacity of mayor and police justice. It was in that year that Wooding came nearest to losing his campaign. He edged out his opponent, Charles K. Carter, by one vote.

The mayor then appointed Carter police justice, making him a strong ally.

During his 32 years on the magistrate's bench, Wooding issued verdicts in more than 125,000 cases, and assessed $570,000 in fines.

Wooding is one of 13 children. He was born on April 27, 1844. His schooling was confined to instruction from an aged "professor" who admitted he was incapable of teaching history or geography, because he never studied either himself.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Wooding was only 16. He enlisted with the Danville Grays and marched in Richmond. He spent the first two years of the war in the infantry, then became a cavalry officer under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He led numerous raids on the Union army.

Wooding says he owes his life and "petty success in the political field" to "an even temper, refusal to allow official business to disturb my peace of mind, and an ability to cultivate friends among the younger generations as they come up."

Chicago U. Gets File of Papers Dating to 1758

CHICAGO.—Newspapers dating back to 1758 have been purchased by the University of Chicago library as important historical sources, university officials have announced.

The files have been enriched by copies of the London Chronicle from 1758 to 1823; the Boston Transcript from 1830 to 1839; the London Times from 1829 to 1936, and 20 other collections of newspapers throughout the world.

Frederick Kuhlman, associate director of the university library said:

"Newspapers are one of the basic sources in the study of linguistic and literary development. Historians have recognized their dependence upon newspapers; insofar as history is a record and interpretation of persons, events and social movements, newspapers provide indispensible raw material."

Abundant Raw Material Makes Texas Ideal Spot For Rayon Manufactur

AUSTIN, Tex.—Abundant raw materials for the manufacture of rayon make Texas the ideal location for the development of this industry, it is pointed out by Mrs. Clara H. Lewis of the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research, in a recent series of articles in "East Texas," publication of the East Texas Chamber Commerce.

Mrs. Lewis points out that the latest directory of Texas manufacturers, compiled by the university bureau, lists not a single manufacturer of rayon. Reports reports received by the bureau, however, show that rayon yarn produced in other sections of the country, is used, to some extent, by textile mills in this state for manufacture of a number of products.

"In proportion to the value and extent of its natural resources, compared with the remainder of the United States, the industrial advantages of this state have not been widely developed," she added. "The United States Statistical Abstract published by the Department of Commerce for 1921, lists the total number of manufacturing plants in the United States as 175,325 and the number located in Texas as 4,326. The establishment of several hundred manufacturing plants, however, during the last three years is evidence of the gradual transition of Texas from a largely agricultural area to an industrial state more nearly commensurate with its potentialities. As the leading state in the union in the production of cotton, oil, sulphur, and certain other agricultural and mineral resources, and with its access to the sea, Texas enjoys a particularly advantageous position for industrial expansion.

"Among the modern industries for which the state's natural resources and agricultural products are highly adaptable, none offers greater possibilities for development in Texas than does the manufacture of cellulosic products. The principal materials required for the production of synthetic fibers and plastics are cellulose, chemicals, and water. Since Texas now produces within its borders the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of royan, and since the demand for synthetic fibers and plastics continues its phenomenal growth, the possibilities for success of a plant of this nature at the source of its raw materials is apparent.

"Artificial silk became known as rayon when the name was adopted by the National Retail Goods Association in 1924. The Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce states:

"'Rayon is the generic name of filaments made from various solutions of modified cellulose by pressing or drawing the cellulose solution through an orifice and solidifying it in the form of a filament by means of some precipitating medium.'

"The rayon industry is a product of modern chemical science and technical skill, and has developed more rapidly in those countries and sections which already manufactured textiles. The availability of the necessary chemicals has also been a deciding factor in the growth of the industry. Other considerations are the accessibility of fuel supplies, labor, power, and abundant water supply.

"Natural silk is of animal origin and contains nitrogen. It is excreted through the mouth of the silkworm and, chemically consists of protein substances. As artificial silk is not silk and is not cotton, but a derivative of cotton or wood, it must be considered as a textile in its own, in the same rank as cotton, silk, wool, lax, etc.

"The chief source of cellulose is cotton linters. Some of the analyses of unbleached cotton show as high as 90 per cent cellulose content. Cotton linters, the small fuzzy fibers covering the cotton seed, which are usually employed as the base material in the manufacture of rayon, yield an even higher cellulose content, as high as 98 per cent, or almost pure cellulose.

"Cotton linters have been placed on the American market largely through improvements in delinting machinery and the development of the cotton seed oil and oil-cake industry. Cellulose is present in all vegetable products such as wood pulp, straw, cotton, hemp, ramie, etc:; but since the uniformity of the raw material is of utmost importance in the manufacture of rayon, it was proven practical to consider especially wood pulp and cotton linters. Other sources of cellulose to be found in Texas are southern pine, peanut hulls, corn stalks, cotton seed hulls, and cotton stalks.

"Among the chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic fibers of cellulose base, those derived from sulphur are of special importance, since sulphur by-products in some form are required in each of the four processes generally used. or example, sulphur and carbon are used to form carbon bisulfide , which, combined with soda-cellulose, produces cellulose xanthate used in the visose process. Sulphuric acid, acetic anhydride, and glacial acetic acid are employed in the acetate process. Caustic soda is used in mercerization of the cellulose, and chlorine is an important agent for use in bleaching.

"The list of chemicals required by the various processes for the manufacture of rayon consists almost entirely of products derived from salt, lime, sulphur, oil-refinery products, and products of wood distillation. Crude acetic acid, glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, and acetone are among the wood-distillation products used. Although there has been some production of sulphur in other states, Texas produces more than 77 per cent of the domestic sulphur and most of the world supply.

"Water is an item of great importance in the manufacture of rayon. Selection of a site must be based on available water supply, since approximately 120 gallons of water are required to produce one pound of rayon. No matter how pure the water might be, or how soft, it must be brought to the highest point of purity by the means of filtering processes.

"The problems of marketing and transportation are of utmost importance in ascertaining whether or not the proximity of raw materials constitute sufficient basis for the possibility of successful operation of a manufacturing plant at the source of its raw materials. Since the extent to which an industry is geographically bound to the sources of its raw materials depends largely on the loss of weight experienced in the process of manufacture, if the differential freight charges on the finished article are greatly in excess of the rate on the base materials of a product, than a plant at the source of supply is not practical.

"If, however, all of the raw materials necessary for the production of a product employing bulky materials are available in one locality, or with only short hauls; if, labor attitudes and labor legislation are favorable to manufacture; and if the freight rate on the finished product is not greatly in excess of that of the various raw materials; then, other things being equal, a manufacturing plant at the source of the supply of its raw materials is commercially practical."

John Brown Hair Lock Is Secured

SANDUSKY, Ohio.—One of the newly acquired possessions of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society is a lock of John Brown's hair and a clipping from his beard.

These and other personal belongings of the famed abolition? ist were presented to the society by Mayor T. B. Alexander of Putin-Bay. The mayor's late wife was a granddaughter of Brown.



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Plan Park on Padre Island

Development of Gulf Playground Gets Backing

CORPUS CHRISTI—South Texas civic groups are uniting to press plans for making Padre Island, off the South Texas coast, a state park, as a Centennial year project.

The island park, a sportsmen's paradise, would give Texas a great natural playground on the Gulf of Mexico and proponents of the scheme are stressing its scenic attraction for tournists and visitors.

It is proposed to construct causeways at each of the island and to develop a scenic highway from end to end of the island permitting motorists to travel for approximately 150 miles beside the surging surf of the Gulf of Mexico.

Padre Island, known long ago as Santiago Island, and then as the Isla del Padre Balli, stretches down the coast from Corpus Christi Bay to Point Isabel, with the Gulf of Mexico on one side and the more placid waters of Laguna de Madre on the other.

Long miles of shifting sand dunes and grass covered hammocks, which once heard only the rasping call of the sea gull and the roar of the surf, and knew only wild life, have seen the unfolding pageant of history in Texas as Indians came; then way in time to the Spaniard, the renchman, the Mexican, early Anglo-American settlers in Texas, blockade runners of the Southern Confederacy, the cattleman and the vacationing fisherman.

Rich in historical lore, the island has a tradition which includes pirates and smugglers Indians lived at one time at the head of the island. Later, Father Nicholas Balli received the island as a grant from the King of Spain, and it took his name. In July, 1879, Patrick F. Dunn purchased the island for a ranch. Afterward, it was sold to the Jones Brothers of Kansas City, who carried out considerable development work there.

Of interest in connection with Padre Island is the proximity of Bird Island, a national wild life sanctuary.

Padre Island has been attracting increasing numbers of fishermen and hunters each year. Some of the best salt water fishing along the coast is found in the Gulf off of Padre Island, particularly tarpon fishing at Port Aransas and Point Isabel, at the respective north and south ends of the island. Laguna Madre offers good trout, drum and redfish catches the year around.

Duck and waterfowl swarm to the waters adjacent to the island during the winter nesting season.

State Helping Ranchers Fight Cattle Thieves

SAN ENGELO. (AP)—The state department of public safety is assisting Texas ranchmen in their prolonged war on livestock rustlers.

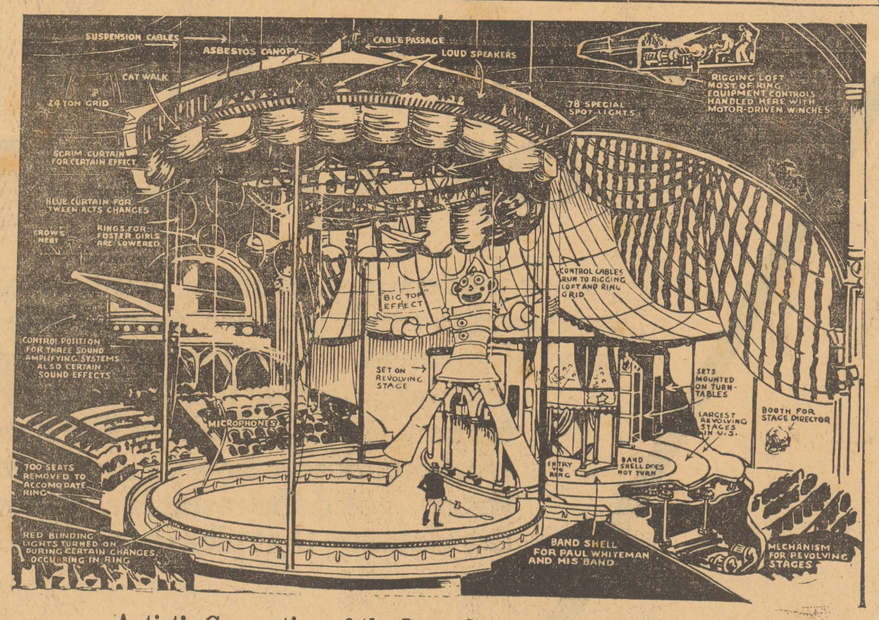
A close check of all livestock moving on highways in this district, covering 29 counties, is being made by highway patrolmen, Capt. G. P. Nulty, district chief, announced. Patrolmen are putting in more than one-fourth of their time in night patrol.

"Most of the ranchmen and truckers who have been stopped are glad to see that a thorough effort is being made to stop stock thefts and some tell us they want us to stop them every time we see them with livestock in their trucks," Capt. Nulty said.

County commissioners courts are responsible for printing and distributing livestock inspection blanks among ranchmen.

A certain tribe of southern Indians, the Todas, regard their purveyors of milk as holy men.

What Makes the Wheels of Jumbo Go 'Round



Artist's Conception of the Innards of Billy Rose's Spectacle

Billy Rose's circus-musical comedy-drama-revue-extravaganza "Jumbo" will be seen to even greater advantage during its stay at the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial than during its season-long run at the New York Hippodrome. True nearly a quarter of a million dollars was expended making the famous Manhattan playhouse habitable for the elephantine spectacle.

But the "little ol' cow town way out west" has gone the big town on the Hudson one better. At Fort Worth a complete circus amphitheatre has been constructed, the first to be devoted exclusively to a circus in over seventy years. Designed and supervised by Albert Johnson it represents an investment of $300,000.00, over a third of which is allotted to electrical equipment and another $100,000.00 to paraphernalia.

'Crime Doesn't Pay' Lesson Driven Home In Unusual Ways by Unusual Prison Chief

By NEA Service

DENVER.—Warden Roy Best, whose service on the committee revealing outrageous conditions in Illinois' Stateville penitentiary has been outstanding, is rapidly moving toward the top among the country's penologists.

Best has been making a remarkable record as warden at Colorado's Canon City penitentiary, and his "Crime Does Not Pay" campaign among convicts has drawn attention to his methods.

Warden Best personally tells every convict admitted to Canon City that crime doesn't pay. But he recently went considerably farther in driving home the lesson.

When Colorado's lethal gas chamber was being prepared to accommodate its fifth condemned prisoner, Warden Best invited a large number of his charges to see the chamber work.

No convict was compelled to see, but the opportunity was given. As scores of prisoners watched through sealed windows, a hog was placed in the gas chamber. Then all openings were sealed, and a wisp of grap fumes, like smoke, arose from a pail in which cyanide pellets were mixing with acid to form a deadly gas.

Watch Hog Die By Gas

The hog fell unconscious immediately. In 10 minutes it was dead. The convicts watched through the windows with intense interest. But not a sound came from the gray clad men.

A day or two later, when Otis McDaniel, murderer, died in the same way, many of his fellow prisoners had a very clear vision in their minds of how the criminal's final account is settled in Colorado.

Best, under whose regime the lethal gas chamber was substituted for the noose, is one of the youngest penitentiary wardens in the country. He is 36. Oddly enough, his father, Boon Best, was killed while warden at the same Canon City prison. He died when his auto, driven by a convict, stalled on a railroad track.

The present warden was a rancher and rodeo rider before he went into law enforcement and penal work. He punched cattle and was a champion broncho-buster.

He performed in rodoes from Colorado to Madison Square Garden. Then he went back to Colorado.

The broncho-buster became a state law enforcement officer and had made an excellent record in that field when the frightful Canon City prison riot broke out. Thirteen men died, and the prison was reduced to a shambles before military forces were able to restore order.

To step into so chaotic a situation and build new order and discipline was a terrific task. Best has accomplished much. He taught the guards and prison officials to respect him, and the respect of the inmates soon followed.

The prison was renovated from top to bottom and absolute cleanliness insisted upon. While obidience was demanded, the prisoners soon learned that they would be decently treated if they obeyed the rules.

A better spirit began to be apparent almost immediately, and there has only been one serious disturbance since the 1929 riot—an attempted escape by five convicts in 1934.

It was Best who sanctioned a curious experiment two years ago, when two life termers were inoculated with a new serum aimed at preventing tuberculosis, with the understanding that if they lived they would be freed.

Mike Schmidt and Carl Erickson, volunteered, and Warden Best was at their side when millions of tuberculosis germs later were injected into the men's forearms. They did not die, but won their freedom by their willingness to take a chance in the interest of science.

Best has been one of the special investigators serving the state of Illinois in revealing the shocking conditions in Stateville prison which culmtinated in the murder by a fellow convict of Richard Loeb.

Virtual rule of the prison by a ring of "racketeer convicts" inside the prison was revealed, as well as an unbelievable traffic in narcotics, liquor and vice.

Young Midshipman Who Quit Annapolis Becomes Wealthy Designer of Douglas Planes

By ERSKINE JOHNSON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — An Annapolis midshipmen leaned in intent attitude from a second-story dormitory window. One hand shaded his eyes from the sun. The other held a model airplane.

Carefully the youth launched the craft. A brisk wind caught it, and the tiny ship soared away.

The midshipman watched triumphantly. Then he gasped. The model careened crazily, banked and went into a dive. A gold-braided admiral, out for a walk, didn't have time to duck. The model plane picked its emergency landing field—squarely on the admiral's head!

The next day an abashed youth, previously reprimanded for his aeronautical hobby, voluntarily resigned from the U. S. Naval academy.

His name was Donald Wills Douglas. Today, 24 years later, Douglas transports fly 75,000 miles every 24 hours. The midshipman who ruffled an admiral's dignity is the millionaire head of a plane factory that made more than a million dollars last year.

Booming Business

On Douglas' desk at his factory here the orders for military planes pile up. Contracted for with the U. S. army in recent weeks are 90 twin-engined, all-metal, low-wing bombers to cost $6,489,000, while a contract for 110 new attack planes, 40 miles an hour faster than those used at present, has just fallen to the Northrop corporation, Douglas subsidiary. The Northrop plant at Inglewood, will get $1,896,400 for these. More then 100 other military planes are now in production in the plants.

Under Douglas' direction are 300 employes. Just entering transcontinental service in his latest creation, a 12-ton sleeper transport, the DST, largest land plane in America.

Shy and unassuming. Douglas gracefully won't be interviewed. He really thinks he has nothing important to say. He is a small, wiry man, his face deeply tanned, set off by coal-black hair, graying slightly at the temples.

He speaks in a low voice, just above a whisper, but he is a walking encyclopedia of aerodynamic theories.

Sailing Is Hobby

Oddly enough, this 44-year-old aviation genius isn't particularly fond of flying and doesn't own a plane himself. Yachting is his passion, a hobby born from the lure of the sea that drew him to Annapolis. Give Douglas a stiff breeze, a slippery, pitching deck and salt spray on his face and he's at home just as he is with a slide rule and a drafting pencil. He owns two yachts, the Endymion, a 76-foot schooner, and the Gallant, a trim 6-meter boat, which unsuccessfully represented the United States in the 1932 Olypmic games.

Even at his home there is a nautical atmosphere in every room. Ship models and seascapes are everywhere. Perhaps there wouldn't even be a model airplane in the house except for his 5-year-old twin sons, Malcolm and James, who already are showing a definite leaning toward aviation. Three other children are not aviation "bugs."

Douglas was married in 1916 to Charlotte Ogg of Marion, Ind.

Saw the Wrights

Douglas' interest in aviation really began when he was only 16. He was attending school in Brooklyn, where he was born on April 6, 1892. The youngster read in the local papers that the Wright brothers were to demonstrate an airplane to army officers the following week at Fort Myer, Va. Young Douglas wanted to see the that flight, but his parents refused him train fare to Fort Myer.

Shortly before the announced flight, he got an idea. And when the Wright boys wheeled out their air contraption, Doug was there, eating peanuts down in front, probably the world's most excited kid. He had broken open his small savings bank for the necessary money.

Won Navy Prize

On leaving the Naval academy, Douglas entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1914. Then followed aviation engineering jobs with Glen L. Martin. Later Douglas served as chief civilian aeronautical engineer for the U. S. signal corps.

Finally, in 1922, Douglas designed his first ship, the Cloudster, in a room behind a Los Angeles barber shop, and decided to open his own factory. He borrowed $15,000 from his friends just as the U. S. navy advertised for plans and bids for a torpedo ship.

Douglas won the naval competition. The navy liked his model and ordered two more. Then a naval order for 18 similar ships came in, and Douglas found himself in the airplane manufacturing business.

Looking back, Douglas now can count 1,300 airplanes produced at his Clover Field plant here. These include about 100 different models which mirror aviation's advance in the last 14 years.

Enters Transport Field

Outstanding of these early Douglas ships, all built either for the army or the navy, was the DWC. This model was used by the U. S. army on the first round-the-world flight, in 1924. Two of four ships completed this epochal flight in 175 days. Nine years later the late Wiley Post did the same thing in seven days, 19 hours.

Following withdrawal of Ford and Fokker, Douglas entered the commercial plane construction race only three years ago with his $65,000 DC-2 liners. These giant ships, weighing 12,000 pounds and carrying 14 passengers, are nearing their 20,000,000 mark in miles flown in 21 countries throughout the world.

In the United States the Transcontinental and Western Air Lines use them exclusively and they are used on many flights by American Air Lines.

Big and Little

The newest Douglas ship is just making its debut on the cross-country night flights of American Air Lines.

This DST (Douglas Sleeper Transport) weighs 12 tons and will carry 32 passengers as a day plane and 16 as an aerial sleeper, in addition to a crew of three. It has a wing span of 95 feet and overall length of 65 feet.

In luxury and completeness of facilities for passenger comfort, it is outstanding among world's transport planes. Nineteen others just like it will be built by Douglas for the same line in 1936.

Solar System Is Molded At Texas U. Astronomy

AUSTIN.—A 20-foot model of the solar system and of the 4,000 stars one may see without the aid of a telescope is the contribution of Dr. E. G. Keller astronomy professor at the University of Texas, to the University Centennial Eposition.

All through the summer, Charles McDaniel of Laredo, an astronomy student, is giving demonstrations and lectures on the planetarium on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights. Two lectures are given each night, one beginning at 8 p. m., the other at 9 p. m. Stellar and planetary history from 1833 to 1936, covering the major astronomical events, will be illustrated on the planetarium at each performance.

The model has been erected at the south end of the main reading room in the old Library building and seats have been provided for 250 spectators. Also open to visitors interested in astronomy is the university observatory atop the physics building. It will be open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights from 8 to 11 p. m.

The history exhibits in the west reading room of the library, the science exhibits in Gregory Gymnasium, and the art exhibits in the Texas Union and the Architecture building will be open to Centennial visitors throughout the summer. On week days the hours will be from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. On Sundays, the exhibit halls will be open from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m. There is no admission to any of the exhibits.

Machinery involved in Dr. Keller's planetarium includes 45 gears, 21 sprockets, 90 rollers, 500 feet of chain, one 3-4 horsepower motor and six motors of 1-64 horsepower. Illumination for the model is derived from 62 60-watt bulbs. Construction work was begun in January, 1935.

It was built entirely by student and university labor, 25 men having worked part-time on it, and numerous university shops having fashioned parts for it.

Speed of the revolving bodies represented on the blue background varies from 800 revolutions each minute to one revolution each hour and 20 minutes.

The three basic parts of the instrument are the stellar field, the planets themselves, and the comet projector. As a combination of the stellar and Copernican planetariums it follows those plans. A stellar planetarium uses as its two basic elements a complicated revolving projecting lantern and a hemispherical done upon which to project the celestial objects. The stars, sun, moon, and planets are thus represented by circles of light upon the "domed" ceiling. The projector, or "planetarium instrument" is a very complicated arrangement of lenses and gears which are capable of projecting circles of light representing the sun, moon, planets, and stars in motion as seen from the north.

On the other hand, the strictly Copernican planetarium is merely a large space model of the solar system, and nothing else. The best known in this country is the Hayden Sopernican planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. In this particular model are represented the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, omitting Uranus, Neptune, and the lately discovered Pluto.

However, the Keller planetarium uses principles adapted from both. It is mounted vertically which makes it much more convenient for the spectator. The 4,000 stars visible from the earth in the northern and southern hemispheres are represented by holes drilled in the vertical face of the instrument. Bulbs in suitable reflectors furnish the light. Twilight effects are accomplished with the aid of dimmers.

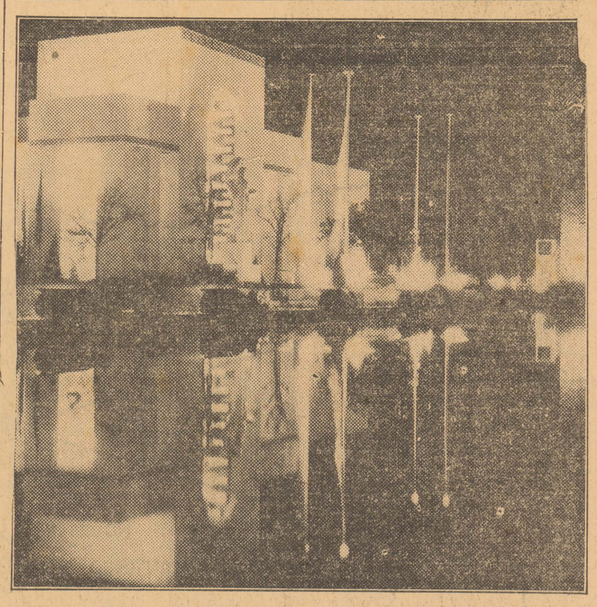
The bear boxes of the planets of the solar system run in circular tracks back of the face of the model. The planets and their satellites are projected through groves. Gear boxes for Jupiter and Saturn are the most complex, because each planet has nine moons. In both cases, seven of the nine moons rotate in one direction while two revolve in the opposite direction. In the solar system the outer moons of Jupiter make a revolution in 745 days; the inner moon completes a revolution in 12 hours. In the model this corresponds to 44 seconds, and 1-36 of a second, respectively.

The control drive for the sun is composed of one 3-4 horsepower motor, and 11 nests of sprockets gears and 400 feet of chain.

Although any period of time (not too long) can be represented by the instrument, Dr. Keller will only illustrate and lecture on the important astonomical event of the last 100 years, thus emphasizing the Centennial theme. Beginning with the astronomical event of 1833 when the greatest meteor shower of modern times was seen, Dr. Keller will illustrate 29 events on the instrument.

Dr. Keller received his master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago. From 1929 to 1933 he was mathematician for General Electric at Schnectady, N. Y. Since that time he has been consulting mathematician for General Electric and associate professor of applied mathematics and astronomy at the University of Texas.

Night Turns Pool Into Mirror



This beautiful photograph was taken of the Hall of Transportation at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas, its picturesque lighting reflecting a distinct image in the pool of the Esplanade of State.

To Please Cameramen Ignore Their Work!

By PAUL HARRISON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

HOLLWOOD.—Of all truly important cine-men, you hear least about the photographers. Their work is best done when it isn't even noticed.

"I'd be a poor cameraman," said James Wong Howe, "if in any of my pictures an audience consciously thought to itself. That's a beautiful shot,' or 'That's a tricky, artistic camera angle.'

"Photography must help interpret a story, show its mood, and smoothen its action. But it never should distract an audience's attention."

James Wong Howe, one of Hollywood's ace lensmen, is a Chinese. Only one in the business. A little fellow, he looks almost as though he might have studied to be a midget. His size originally was a handicap, but now has turned out to be a blessing; it has given him a distinctive technicque.

Some of his pictures have been "Viva Villa," "The Thin Man," "Trans-Atlantic," "The Power and the Glory," "Manhattan Melodrama," "O'Shaughnessy's Boy" and, most recently, "Whipsaw." The critics have had some nice things to say about the photography on those, but Howe hopes the regular customers didn't think much about it.

Hold That Urge

"A cameraman must always hold down his artistic urge," he said. And he really talks like that. "If I'm doing a desert scene, for instance, where some men are struggling along and nearly dying of thirst, I've got to make that desert look pitiless and giaring.

"On the desert location, it may be that there are some beautiful fleecy clouds in the sky, and it's my impulse to get those clouds in, because they make a pretty picture. However, it shouldn't be a pretty picture. What I must do is use some filters so those clouds don't show at all."

Howe was born in the south of China, and his parents came to this country when he was 3. They lived in Pasca, Wash. The father was a merchant, and wanted James to be a lawyer. He might have been one, too, if he hadn't been so small.

But, being small, and being the only Oriental kid in town, he had tough going against the gangs of Irish and Italian boys. From the simple urge of self-preservation, he learned to fight. He fought so well that a promoter picked him up and managed him for three years.

Once Ring Champ

Howe was the flyweight champion of the Northwest when he visited a Hollywood studio and met a former acquaintance.

"Hang up your gloves and get into this racket," advised the friend. "You won't get cuffed around half so much."

So he hungs up his gloves and went to Paramount and announced that he was going to be a cameraman. They laughed and gave him a job at $10 a week. That was in 1917. He swept out the camera rooms and carried tripods and scuttled around on a thousand errands. After a few years he bought a still camera and began to make portraits of such stars as would pose for him. And most of them would.

He made a portrait of Mary Miles Minter and she said she wished he could make her look like that on the screen. He declared in a moment of bravado that he could. Next morning he was terrified to learn that he had been assigned as photographer on Miss Minter's next picture.

Since then he has done very well, but admits it was pure luck that he had a knack for the work. He operates meticulously on the set, getting the lights just right and making suggestions about the movements of the players.

He carefully studies a script before a picture goes into production. Being short, his camera is nearer the floor than most—an advantageous angle, he believes.

He also is noted in Hollywood for his figure-height illumination. Most sets have banks of lights beating down from overhead catwalks. Hows prefers ceilings on the sets, as any real room would have, and to light them naturally.

A Realist

You see, he's a realist. His hobby just now is photographing leaves with a still camera. Gets them in interesting patterns, and so photographically sharp that you can see every vein. The Oriental influence, no doubt. Before that, though, his favorite subjects were elephants.

Baby's Birth Brings About Bridge Building

STERLING CITY, Tex. (AP) — Birth of a baby settled a difference over building a bridge across the North Concho many years ago, old-timers here say.

Settlers on the south side of the river sought a bridge but many on the north side would not approve spending the money.

The story relates a baby was born when the river was in flood stage and the womenfolk of the county became so aroused the tight-fisted northsiders supported the county commission in building the bridge.

Oldest Resident Says She's 102 Years Old

CLOVIS, N. M. (AP)—Clovis' oldest resident has been revealed to be Mrs. Jetrudes Argueyo, who says she was born 112 years ago in Chama, N. M.

Enumerators for a new city directory found that Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Funderburg had the largest family—12 children ranging from 1 to 20 years, including no twins among them.

Pet Deer Gives Birth To Triplet Doe Fawns

KERRVILLE, Tex. (AP)—A pet deer belonging to Bill Ramsey has given birth to triplet doe fawns, the first instance in kind known in this section, Game Warden J. J. Dent says. Dent says twin fawn births are recorded frequently.

CHEATS DEATH 4 TIMES IN LESS THAN A YEAR

PLEASANT HILL, Mo. (AP)—With four close escapes from death in less than a year, Monroe Littell believes he bears a charmed life.

In January his car turned over but he escaped with scratches. Shortly afterward a block-and-tackle broke, dropping a neavy farm machine within inches of him. Then he caught double pneumonia.

Recently a tractor turned over and pinned Littell beneath, unhurt but saturated with oil and gasoline. Another man switched off the ignition and prevented fire.

Noise regulations were enforced by cultured Greeks of Sybaria in 700 B. C.

Seventeen thousand separation orders are granted every year by English police courts.

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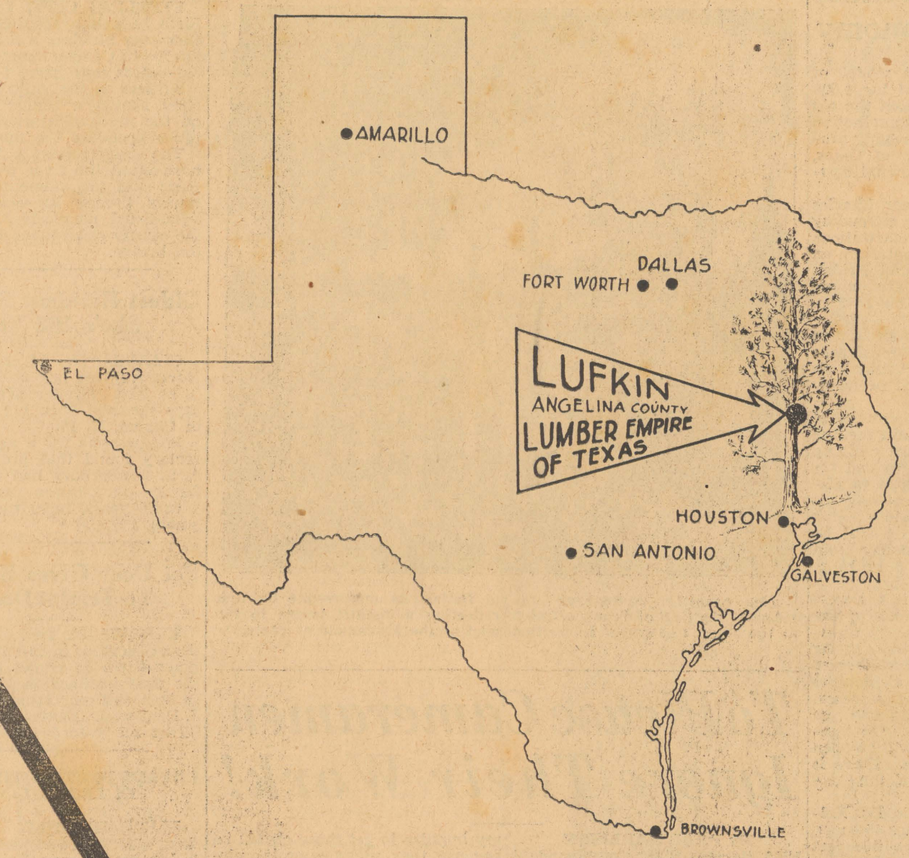
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