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SECTION FOUR

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS

CENTENNIAL EDITION

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

Lufkin is Center of Vast 'Sam Houston' National Forest Project in Etex

U. S. Securing Big Tracts in Ten Counties

Headquarters Maintained Here For Federal Program

1,700,000 ACRES

Four Units Being Developed Over Wide Area

By L. L. BISHOP
Supervisor, U. S. Forest Service

The Sam Houston National Forest, established in 1934, is located in the center of the East Texas timber belt. It extends from the Louisiana state line to northwest Walker county. It is made up of four separate administrative units, each containing from 400,000 to 500,000 acres gross. The units are organized as ranger districts, each is in the charge of a forest ranger.

The ranger districts are known respectively as the "Davy Crockett," situated in Houston and Trinity counties, with headquarters at Crockett; the "Angelina," which includes portions of Angelina, San Augustine and Nacogdoches counties, administered from Lufkin; the "Sabine" in Shelby, Sabine and the eastern portion of San Augustine couny with headquarters at San Augustine; and the "San Jacinto," comprised of portions of San Jacinto, Montgomery, and Walker county, administered from Huntsville. The gross area of the Forest is approximately 1,700,000 acres, all falling within the watershed of the San Jacinto, Trinity, Neches, Angelina, and Sabine rivers. The forest is in charge of a forest supervisor with headquarters in the Marine Bank Building, Houston. All National Forests are administered by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Geographically, the Sam Houston National Forest is situated in the Gulf Coastal Plain. The streams of the region are slow moving and follow a meandering course to the Gulf of Mexico which they enter through bays in the vicinity of Beaumont and Galveston. The topography of the region is relatively level with wide stream bottoms and low, flat divides. Elevation varies from 200 to 400 feet above sea level. The soil of the region is, in the main, a fine, sandy loam. Red clay deposits are common.

Has Colorful History

The history of the area within and surrounding Sam Houston National Forest is colorful and of National interest. In 1690, at a point some 20 miles northeast of where the city of Crockett is now located—and within what is now the Crockett ranger district—the mission San Francisco de los Tajas was founded. This Mission is reputed to have been the first established in Texas. It is located on State Highway 21, which was the route taken by Davy Crockett and numerous other Texas patriots on their way to the memorable "Battle of the Alamo."

At Huntsville, just west of the San Jacinto ranger district, is to be found the well-preserved home of General Sam Houston. It is after this colorful character, who was so largely responsible for the freeing of Texas, that the Sam Houston National Forest is named. In 1936 Texas celebrates the 100th anniversary of her independence. Elaborate preparations are being made for the commemoration which will be National in its scope.

The extensive and well stocked pine forests of East Texas provided raw material for the first industrial development of the region. Billions of feet of virgin pine timber have been logged off the area now within and adjacent to the National Forest. For more than 50 years, scores of sawmills have operated in East Texas. The concentration of mills in the past was, and now is, in the vicinity of the city of Lufkin. Lufkin is the geographic center of the Sam Houston National Forest. For a number of years, located at Ratcliff, which is now within the Crockett ranger district of the Forest, there stood the largest sawmill then in opertion in the world. The site is now being developed by the Forest Service as a public recreation area.

With the rise of the lumber industry—and as forest growth was removed from fertile areas—agriculture came to be an important activity in East Texas. Cotton and livestock were, and yet are, the most important agricultural products. Of late years, tomatoes have been produced in large quantities. In the main, the soil of the National Forest region is not well adapted to agriculture, and it appears probable that forest products will continue to be the principal soil crop. During the last few years, the oil industry has been, and, no doubt, for the indefinite future, will continue to be the dominant industry of East Texas. There are more than a score of oil fields in the region—one of them, known as the East Texas field, is the largest in America. Drilling for oil is an active and continuous business throughout the whole of East Texas.

Of the gross area of 1,800,000 acres, within the present boundaries of the Sam Houston National Forest, the Federal Government has contracted for the purchase of some 625,000 acres (February, 1936). Purchases are still being made. Government ownership will no doubt come to be in excess of 1,000,000 acres. Not all of the remainder is available for or desirable as to purchase. A total of some 250,000 acres is now in use as town sites, for agriculture, or for other special uses.

Such lands are not desired because they are already serving a higher purpose than they would as National Forests. It is not the plan or wish of the government to reduce settlement or industry within a National Forest region—rather it is to improve social conditions

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Texas Forest Service Staff In Lufkin

FIRST ROW, Division of Forest Protection office personnel, left to right: W. E. White, chief; D. A. Anderson, assistant forester; J. O. Burnside, assistant forester; Richard Avery, property clerk and warehouseman; Naomi Hudgins, compilation clerk; Gladys Durham, clerk and bookkeeper; Mildred Thomas, stenographer (absent).

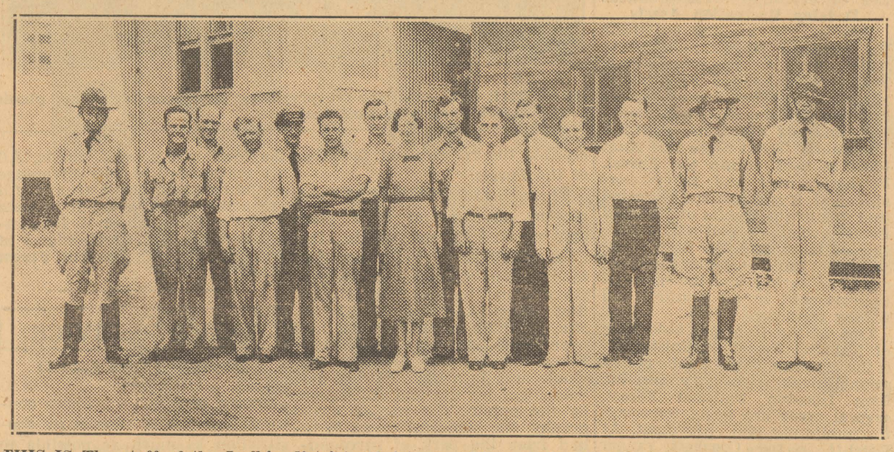
Second row, Texas Forest Service CCC office personnel, left to right: Bellwood L. Smith, associate engineer; Eugene A. Gibbs, principal clerk; C. F. Bullard, engineering draftsman; Winston Kirkland, junior engineer; Grace A. Hubbert, clerk; Hattie Wilson, stenographer-clerk; C. E. Bergman, warehouseman (absent).

Main Texas Forest Service office personnel, College Station, Texas (no picture available): E. O. Siecke, director; Hardy Jones, chief, division of forest management; B. Koontz, chief, division of forest research; E. J. Downey, industrial forestry; S. L. Frost, public relations; Wm. A. Norman, chief clerk and bookkeeper; Winnie McGaughey, secretary and stenographer.

Headquarters Staff Of District CCC

THE HEADQUARTERS Staff of the Lufkin District Civilian Conservation Corps is pictured above. From left to right: Jim B. Norton, Carol Stokes, Paul Jones, Wilburn D. Owens, W. C. Norman, R. E. Creager, Louis Clark, Lloyd Mitchell, Capt. Sam S. Devall, James W. Nunnery, Capt. James Parker, W. N. Kendall, Capt. W. P. Hardegree, Cliff Estes, Clifton Brewer, Capt. C. W. Hanna, F. A. Tachoir, Lt. G. T. Koen, Jack Light, Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Grover Ponder, Lt. F. P. Bostrom, Frank Norman, W. L. McKeen, S. C. Wilson, Jr., Joe B. Fortenberry, George Spurlock, Roy Harrell, Mrs. Bonnie Nell Taylor, Jeff Cantrell, Miss Cathryn Stuart, H. J. Vickers, Clayte Binion, Henry Luther, Miss Wynona Lewis, Albert R. Pape.

Members Of Big CCC Staff In Lufkin



THIS IS The staff of the Lufkin district subsistence office of the Civilian Conservation Corps. From left to right: Capt. H. H. Spoede, Thurman Sikes, R. L. Lacey, Desmon Russell, W. Parkins, W. A. Bingham, R. G. Alexander, Miss Mary Russell, L. E. Fancher, Zach Kirkland, J. R. Schmoldas, H. H. Buckles, Watts Alexander, Capt. R. M. Bacher, Capt. Fred M. Burkey.

Forest Service Building Own Lufkin Home

Office Structure, Warehouse Ready Soon

COST $20,000

Expansion of Work Results in Permanent Headquarters

The Texas Forest Service, a branch of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, has maintained a rented Division of Forest protection offices at Lufkin since 1925, and is now constructing its own office building and warehouse one and one-half miles south of Lufkin on Highway 55, at a cost of approximately $20,000.

Director E. O. Siecke is in charge of the Texas Forest Service and maintains the head office of the Texas Forest Service at College Station. In 1925, the Forest Service expanded to such an extent that it was necessary for him to open the Division of Forest Protection office at Lufkin. The primary purpose of the Division of Forest Protection office at Lufkin is directing forest fire prevention and suppression activities in East Texas. The Division office is protecting the East Texas pine region from Voth to the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Siecke.

With the advent of the CCC camps in East Texas, the work of the office was greatly increased, as the Texas Forest Service became the work agency of a number of the camps; federal employees were added to the staff and more adequate quarters became necessary.

Lufkin Provides Site

Recently, the State of Texas appropriated a sum to construct an office building for the Division of Forest Protection, but no provision was made for acquiring a site. The Lufkin Chamber of Commerce took up the matter of a site, and presently, through the assistance of a group of public spirited citizens, had purchased and given to the State of Texas a five acre tract for the building. Shirley Simons of Tyler, a former resident of Lufkin, was commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for the building.

A landscaping plan was worked out by employes of the Texas Forest Service, and by using labor from the local CCC camp, much has already been accomplished toward preparing the site for occupancy. Representative trees of East Texas growth have been transplanted, as well as a large number of shrubs, drives have been graveled, etc.

The Federal government has erected a warehouse 32 feet by 60 feet on the site, costing $3,000 for storing tools and equipment, truck, parts, etc., used in CCC work. This warehouse is of all lumber construction, with the exception of a concrete floor and has a small hand operated freight elevator to the loft.

The Texas Forest Service building plans also include a frame warehouse 36 feet by 60 feet, which is now nearly finished. It is identical in construction with the federal CCC warehouse, and will be used for storing fire fighting tools, telephone line equipment and other State property. Both warehouses are located on the rear of the site.

Grounds Beautified

Attractive rock fences have been constructed in the front and at the rear of the tract by local rock masons, assisted by CCC labor, while the north and south sides of the site are enclosed by native pine fences, patterned after one on a neighboring tract. A rock fish pond, the only ornamental construction on the grounds, is said by everyone who has seen it to be the best they have seen. It is planned to stock the pond with native fish.

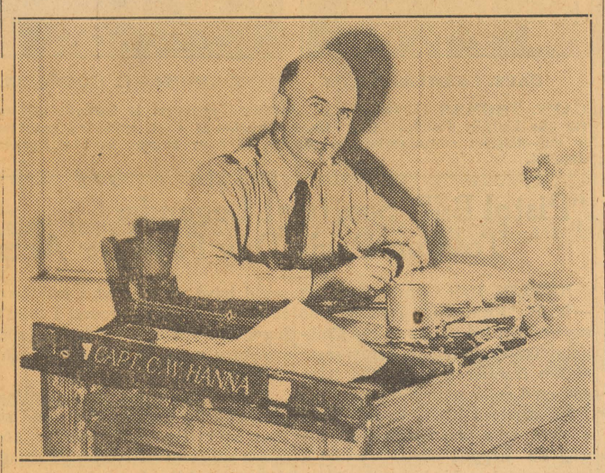
Rock for both the fences and the pond, as well as some that will be used in the office building, is native stone and includes limestone, sandstone, and petrified wood gathered up and brought in by CCC camps in the district. The majority of the rock was obtained in Angelina county, some of the best being brought from below Zavalla. The masons exhibited skill in selecting the rock and combining colors so as to get the very best possible effect and they have succeeded in making the rock work outstanding.

Centrally located on the site will be the office itself, in the

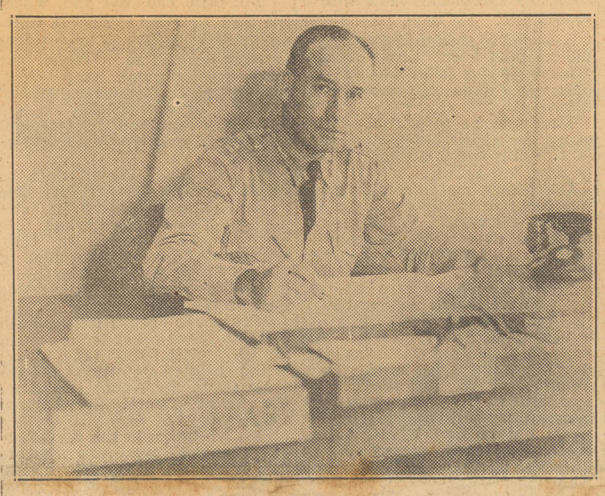
See FOREST SERVICE Page 2

Staff of 75 Directs CCC Activities Over East Texas From Lufkin Headquarters

Heads Of District CCC



CAPT. C. W. HANNA



CAPT. HAROLD J. HUBBARD

THESE TWO Officers head the big staff of the District CCC headquarters in Lufkin. Captain C. W. Hanna, 9th Infantry, is district commander. He will depart this month for a few weeks leave of absence before sailing for the Philippine Islands, where he is to assume new duties Oct. 1. Captain Harold J. Hubbard, infantry reserve, is adjutant in the headquarters office.

CCC Has Major Role in Forestry Work Over Area

Since April 1, 1933, the work and status of the Texas Forest Service has been affected in many vital aspects by the Civilian Conservation Corps' activities. A summary of the CCC work should be of interest to all Texas citizens.

Congress, on March 31, 1933, passed an act authorizing the Emergency Conservation Work. The fundamental objectives of the project are effectively summarized in the president's message to congress urging the passage of the bill. The president said:

"I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal development, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth.

"This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in national and state domains, which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

"More important, however, than the material gains will be moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work."

CCC camps in Texas are assigned for work along various lines comprising work on national forest areas, soil erosion, state parks and state forestry projects. This summary is confined to the CCC camps, the work from which is administered by the Texas Forest Service. Such camps are located in the commercial timber belt of East Texas where the federal government and the Texas Forest Service have conducted a cooperative forest fire protection project for many years. The first four camps were established on May 27 and 28, 1933, at Lufkin, Trinity, Livingston, and on the state forest near Kirbyville. By June 19, eight additional camps had been estab-

See FORESTRY WORK Page 4

17 Camps Over District Carry Out Projects

Administrative Unit Here A Major Lufkin Asset

SUPERVISE WORK

Staff of Officers and Civilians Guide Big Program

By H. H. BUCKLES

Any business in a town the size of Lufkin which employs 75 happy, well-paid people is a community asset.

As a business, the administrative staff of district headquarters of the Lufkin district, Civilian Conservation Corps, is exactly that kind of an organization.

Sixteen civilians and commissioned reserve officers are the departmental heads and assistants. Under them are 58 civilian clerks, stenographers, accountants, mechanics, laborers and watchmen.

Head of the firm is the only regular army commissioned officer now on duty in the district, Captain C. W. Hanna, 9th Infantry, district commander, who last March succeeded Captain Fred E. Gaillard when Captain Gaillard was ordered to the Philippine islands. Captain Hanna is now under orders to proceed to the Philippines in October and a new officer will then head the district organization.

Departmental heads under Captain Hanna are: Captain Harold J. Hubbard, Infantry-Res., adjutant; 1st Lieut. Frank P. Bostrom, Air-Res., assistant adjutant; Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Engineer-Res., quartermaster; Capt. R. M. Bacher, Cavalry, subsistence, construction and welfare officer; 1st Lieut. W. C. Sanders, Quartermaster-Res., property officer; 1st Lieut. J. R. Becker, Infantry-Res., motor transport officer; Dr. Walter A. Ostendorf, lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps Reserve, district surgeon; Capt. Fred M. Burkey, Veterinary-Res., veterinary officer; Capt. T. C. Horne, Jr., Infantry, budget officer; Capt. W. P. Hardegree, Chaplain-Res., district chaplain; 1st Lieut. George T. Koen, Chaplain-Res., assistant chaplain; S. C. Wilson, Jr., district educational adviser; Capt. Charles B. Cox, Infantry, Capt. Sam S. Devall, Infantry, Capt. James Parker, Cavalry, and Capt. Herman H. Spoede, Field Artillery, subdistrict commanders.

The 58 civilians include: R. E. Creager, chief clerk of the adjutant's office; W. N. Kendall and Cliff Estes, principal clerks in the same office; Jack Light, chief clerk of the budget office; Albert R. Pape, chief clerk, Henry Luther, J. R. Schmoldas, Jeff Cantrell, principal clerks, quartermaster office; R. L. Lacy, warehouse foreman; Earl M. Perdue, superintendent of construction and maintenance; Clayte Binion, assistant to the educational adviser; Tilton Meadows, principal clerk, motor pool.

Started In 1933

Lufkin became the seat of a CCC administrative unit shortly after the formation of the first unit in Texas in 1933 when headquarters of Sub-District No. 1 of the old Texas district was established here. In 1935 the huge Texas district was broken up into the East and West Texas districts.

Last summer, with the expansion of the CCC to over 500,000 men, the Eighth Corps Area was broken up into 15 districts and Lufkin became headquarters for the Lufkin district. Peak strength was reached Aug. 31, 1935, when 25 camps of the district held 4,822 enrollees.

The enrolled strength of the 17 camps now active in the district was, on July 15, 2,777. New enrollments will bring the strength this month to almost 3,000.

Administration of the camps by the army (exclusive of all employes of the work project agencies such as the U. S. Forest Service) requires the full time services not only of the headquarters staff of officers and civilians, but of 38 line officers on camp duty (two of whom are naval reserve officers); 11 medical officers; two full time contract surgeons, and four per diem contract surgeons; 16 full time educational advisers; and a number of school teachers, carpenters and skilled artisans who are engaged on part time basis or as needs arise.

Every CCC camp means to the community in which it is located an approximate average of about $10,000 a month in direct local disbursements, including construction coasts, all current expenditures by the army and the technical services for materials,

See DIRECTS CCC Page 2

CCC Educational Program One Of Major Phases of Camp Life

By H. H. BUCKLES

The CCC educational program has been called the greatest experiment in adult education ever carried on.

Educators of the entire world have watched the experiment with great interest.

During the first year of the Civilian Conservation Corps the educational program was a volunteer affair that mushroomed up from the fertile soil of CCC demands without guidance and without planning.

Now it is one of the great phases of the Emergency Conservation program. The United States office of education cooperates closely with the director of ECW, Robert Fechner, to direct a planned program that is designed to give every one of the 350,000 CCC enrollees an opportunity to increase his knowledge, his training, and his capacity as a skilled worker.

Educational activities in the 17 CCC camps of the Lufkin District are directed by S. C. Wilson, Jr., a graduate of Sam Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville, graduate student at the University of Texas, son of the widely known dean of the school of agriculture at Huntsville.

Under Mr. Wilson are 15 camp educational advisers. With two exceptions, each camp has a full time adviser. One white camp has the post temporarily vacant through resignation of the adviser to accept a better position, while the two colored camps at Lufkin and Nacogdoches are served by the same colored adviser.

Camp school work in Lufkin District's "College of the Pines," explains Mr. Wilson, follows the

See CAMP LIFE Page 4

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Camps Guide Boys to Jobs

CCC is Training Ground For Better Positions

One of the proud boasts of the Civilian Conservation Corps is that the organization is a training ground for industrial employment.

Although, unless dishonorably or administratively discharged, a man is expected to remain in the CCC for the full length of the period for which he enrolled, the one reason for which an enrollee may obtain an honorable discharge at any time and with the least formality is to accept better employment.

Proof of the rising curve of private employment is given in the Lufkin District by the number of men who have received discharges recently to accept better employment.

According to figures supplied by W. C. Norman, personal clerk of district headquarters, 69 of the 162 discharges in June were to accept better employment, 15 to respond to urgent calls for their presence at home, three to attend school, two to enlist in the army. The other 73 discharges were for physical disability, disciplinary or for desertion. A large number of desertions, Norman said, follows each new enrollment; some boys "can't take it."

Last year many men were discharged from the CCC to take appointive positions with the army and with the technical services.

Prisoner Steals Wife of Jailer

Runs Off With Friend's Mate, Savings; Captured, Put Back in Jail

LIMOGES, France. (AP) — Two weeks after his release from Saumur prison, 21-year-old Martial Ruaud, who took his jailer's wife and, police say, the jailer's life-savings, was back in his cell, charged with stealing the money—but not the wife.

The youth was befriended by a prison guard, Andre Merigaud, and his 34-year-old wife, while serving a two-year sentence for theft. When Ruaud completed his term, Merigaud invited him to his home to celebrate.

A week later, Ruaud ran off with Mme. Merigaud. About 10,000 francs also disappeared. The police caught up with the couple in a Riviera resort town, minus the 10,000 francs, but Ruaud was charged only with the theft of the money.

Lufkin District CCC Officials

CAPT. CHARLES B. COX

CAPT. THOMAS C. HORNE, JR.

CAPT. THOMAS C. Horne, Jr., infantry reserve, is budget officer for the Lufkin district CCC. Capt. Charles B. Cox, infantry reserve, is sub-district commander, in charge of four camps in the Lufkin district.

"Pistol Bill" Scoffs at Legends Told on Early Day Frontier Acts

NEWLIN, Hall County, Tex. (AP)—W. H. "Pistol Bill" Rowell, who says he herded strays on the Chisholm Trail as a boy, debunks some of the frontier legends that have gathered color with the years.

He received his nickname from a child who was amused at the way he "hopped about" with a heavy pistol on his hip rather than from any spectacular feats with a six-shooter. He says he never was a deputy sheriff at Saulsbury, the railroad town that literally was moved five miles when Memphis was chosen the seat of Hall county.

Moreover, he says, the stories about gun fights between citizens of Memphis and Saulsbury in early days are untrue.

"Saulsbury and Memphis were just like two candidates in an ordinary election," Rowell says, there wasn't no deputy sheriff in Saulsbury. I just had a habit of being boss."

"Pistol Bill" is a figure left over from an era that is passing out of the Panhandle picture. He wears a peaked hat, so typical of the early-day plainsman, "handlebar" mustache," a 'kerchief around his neck, and boots. He was born in Grayson county near Sherman and, as a boy, herded steers out of the Trinity river breaks for herds moving up the Chisholm Trail to Dodge City and Abilene.

"I wonder why I wasn't killed by some of the outlaws in that region," he says. "A man never could have done what I did then as a kid, but bein' young I didn't know the meanin' of danger and somehow got by without collectin' any lead."

Rowell says he was cutting strays in the Gainesville area as long as herds went north. He scoffs at conflicting stories about the route of the famous trail.

"No man can tell me where the trail was," he says. "It started at Matagorda bay and ended at Honeywell, Kan. When the river was normal, trail herds crossed the Trinity west of Dallas, but when it was up they crossed at Doane's store and went straight across the Indian Territory to Kansas."

In early days, Rowell says, he worked for his father on the Three Hearts ranch and he still uses the Three Hearts brand. He came to the Panhandle in 1889, settling on the western part of the old Shoenail range near Newlin and north of the Prairie Dog fork of the Red river.

"I've never been a big cowman but I've never owed for a cow in my life," "Pistol Bill" says. "Some of the stock on my place is of the same strain my father owned on the Three Hearts in Grayson county."

He says towns in the southeastern Panhandle were more peaceful than those on the plains. "When anybody got drunk and started trouble at Saulsbury there always was enough sober folks to take care of them."

Dallas Gets CCC Exhibit

'College of Pines' Has Creditable Centennial Display

Exhibits of the Lufkin District CCC camps at Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas compare favorably with exhibits from the other 14 CCC districts in the Eighth Corps Area, embracing six states, according to S. C. Wilson, Jr., Lufkin District educational adviser, who has been in active charge of the collecting and preparation of the Lufkin District exhibits.

Entirely independent of the displays prepared by the U. S. and Texas Forest Services, the Soil Conservation Service, and the National Park Service of work project objectives, the CCC exhibits are drawn chiefly from the results of what Clayte Binion, Mr. Wilson's assistant, has dubbed "College of the Pines."

Products of CCC camp vocational and school classes such as leather work, photographs, drawings, cartoons, wood and metal products, themes, typing examples and the like have been used to show the value of the CCC educational program. Among Lufkin's exhibits is a letter written by a negro boy who, on his enrollment three months before could not sign his own name.

The entire CCC Centennial exhibit is changed every two months to give the greatest possible display of the camp work. Mr. Wilson said that all the CCC displays have attracted a great deal of favorable comment at the Centennial. Exhibits are not grouped by districts but made part of a general display with labels showing the origin of the exhibit.

NATIONAL FOREST

(Continued from Page 1)

to encourage all forms of industry. Consolidation of government ownership is desirable, but not of serious importance. All purchases of land are made in the open market, condemnation not being resorted to. Practically every purchase that has been made in Texas has been on the basis of the reservation of gas, oil, and minerals by the seller. The ownership of underground resources by other than the government does not interfere with satisfactory use of the surface for National Forest purposes.

Timber Production

Most of the areas contracted for purchase by the government within the Sam Houston National Forest are possessed by stands of second growth timber. A large part of the timber is of merchantable size now. Much of the remainder is approaching merchantability. In general, the region is well stocked with seedlings and saplings of desirable pine and hardwood species, but there has been acquired a considerable acreage of land which though it once produced magnificent longleaf pine timber, is now entirely desolate as the result of destructive logging, repeated burning and depredations by hogs. The only way that such areas can be restored to forest productivity is through planting. Planting is at once a costly and slow process. It will require many years to reforest denuded areas. Present plans call for the planting of from 3000 to 5000 acres a year.

Since the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps (there are 11 CCC camps now in operation and doing splendid work on the Sam Houston National Forest) it has been possible to carry on "Timber Stand Improvement" over large areas of National Forest land. This work consists of weeding out the undesirable species and unmerchantable trees, thus making the growing space available to more desirable trees. Timber Stand Improvement results in greatly increased quantity and quality timber production. Timber products on National Forest land are made available for use, and once an area is brought to productivity, it is kept in that status, and the manufacture of lumber and finished products provides steady employment for a large number of men.

Soil and climatic conditions throughout the East Texas timber belt are conducive to rapid timber growth. Under forest management, the area can be depended upon each year to produce large quantities of valuable forest products.

Develop Recreation Assets

Fishing and hunting constitute the principal recreational use to which the Sam Houston National Forest region is put. Fish life is abundant in the larger streams and the few lakes. Quail, squirrels, and fox are quite plentiful. The annual Texas State Fox Hunt Meet is held within the Forest. Formerly, deer and tukey were abundant. It is hoped and expected that one of the results of National Forest ownership and administration of large areas in East Texas will be the reestablishment of deer and turkey and the material improvement in all hunting and fishing conditions.

One of the principal objectives of National Forest administration is the development of public recreational areas. Already, within the Sam Houston National Forest, several areas are being improved for public use and enjoyment. At Ratcliff, in the Crockett ranger district, a dam is being built which will result in a seventy-five acre lake. Two smaller lakes are planned for the Boykin Springs area in the Angelina district. It is expected that it will be possible to develop several lakes in the San Jacinto district and at least a few in the Sabine. At each lake, and at other appropriate places, areas will be improved for camping and picnicking. Improvements will consist of shelters, bath houses, tables and benches, sanitary provisions, and adequate supplies of pure water. Several hundred miles of all-weather, gravel surface, well graded roads are under construction by the U. S. Forest Service. Such roads will make readily accessible the recreational facilities of the Forest.

Through the generosity of local citizens, an area of more than one hundred acres within the Crockett district including the Mission San Francisco de los Tejas site, has become The Mission State Forest. At the old Mission site, a replica of the original has been built and the Texas State Forest Service has brought the whole area to a high state of development for use and enjoyment by the public. The rugged topography, the beautiful views to be had from the park of surrounding country, and the historic background make the region one of particular interest.

Objectives of Project

The principal objectives of the Sam Houston National Forest are:

(1) Production of repeated crops of forest products for use by residents and local industries.

(2) Recreational possibilities extensively developed for public use and enjoyment.

(3) Experimentation with, and demonstration of, forestry practices.

(4) Protection of watersheds for the prevention of erosion.

The Sam Houston National Forest is a public property intended for the benefit and enjoyment of the local and general public. All are encouraged to take advantage of the opportunities it affords. All are admonished to use it in such a way as not to abuse it. Remember that fire is the arch-enemy of forestry. "Help Prevent Forest Fires."

Enrollees, Like the Army, March on Their Stomachs

Feeding Hundreds of Hungry Camp Youths is Giant Job But It's Done Tastily, Healthfully and Economically by Efficient Mess Officers

If any army marches on its stomach, the men of the CCC work camps toil migthily on the same lowly organ.

CCC stomachs have to be filled, and the army fills them with meals that on the whole are better cooked, more palatable and much better balanced than the meals most of the enrolled men are accustomed to at home—at an average cost of less than 50 cents a day per man. The average cost per man per day for the 3,000 enrollees of the 17 East Texas camps under the Lufkin District was 43 cents in June.

How is it done?

By large quantity buying under contract and by close supervision to prevent waste.

But there's more to feeding well than buying cheaply.

If the meals are not well prepared and well balanced men can't work hard on the work projects, thrive mightily, and gain from five to sixty pounds each in six months of camp life.

How it's done is explained by Col. Walter A. Ostendorf, district surgeon.

Camp surgeons are also mess officers. They plan and order the food to be used, assisted by an enrollee, the mess steward. The enrollee cooks and "kitchen police" or waiters, are under the direct supervision of these two. The camp commander is responsible for the payment of bills and for keeping the purchases within the allowance, making a double check. The commander also is finally responsible for seeing that the mess officer and the steward serve a satisfactory mess.

Dr. Ostendorf, intensely interested in the proper feeding of the enrolled men, has prepared sample menus for the guidance of the camp mess officials.

Get Balanced Meals

He insists on plenty of milk, eggs, beef, fresh vegetables and fruit. Each meal must be balanced. Following is a typical day's menu recently served at the Lufkin camp:

Breakfast: Stewed peaches, corn flakes, milk, bread, butter, coffee, scrambled eggs, bacon.

Dinner: Roast beef, stewed corn, baked carrots, buttered onions, rice pudding, bread, iced tea.

Supper: Meat loaf, lima beans, buttered beets, fresh rolls, iced tea, apple cobbler.

The breakfast used 154 packages of corn flakes, 160 half-pint bottles of milk, 40 one pound loaves of bread, 6 pounds of butter, 7 pounds of coffee, 25 dozen eggs, 3 cans of milk, 40 pounds of sliced bacon. It cost $28.29 to serve 154 men.

The same gargantuan quantities are seen in the other meals. For dinner 75 pounds of beef, 15 cans of corn, 60 pounds of onions, 8 pounds of rice, 2 dozen eggs, 5 cans of milk, 40 pounds of bread, 13 pounds of sugar, almost a half pound of tea were used. Supper required 40 pounds of beef, 12 pounds of bread, 5 pounds of onions, 3 dozen eggs, 3 quarts of beef stock for the stew alone,, and 30 pounds of dry lima beans, 45 pounds of beets. The cobbler took 12 pounds of evaporated apples, 9 pounds of sugar, 20 pounds of flour, 3 pounds of lard, 2 dozen eggs, plus seasoning and baking powder.

On that day 154 men each had three meals. Nine officers and foremen (who have to pay board) also ate. The total cost for the day for food was $60.10—about 13½ cents for each man each meal.

Most of the food stuff used in the camps is purchased through the Quartermaster's office. The subsistence officer is directly responsible for ordering, delivering, and passing the bills for payment. Milk, bread, meat, eggs, butter and other perishables bought under contract are delivered direct to the camps.

Kept In Warehouse

Dry stock, such as canned goods, flour, sugar, and some cereals, spices, and such semi-perishables as onions, potatoes, ham, bacon, lard and the like, are kept at a central warehouse in Lufkin on East Dozier and issued to the camps three times a month.

Camps buy fresh fruits and vegetables and some other itmes direct from the "rations savings" accounts, which is the difference between the ration allowance and the purchases from the warehouse and from contractors.

Are the men satisfied? In one camp a record of 27 new enrollees' weights were kept. The average gain per man was 3.8 pounds in five weeks. One man in eight months put on 60 pounds of weight, As much as 30 pounds gain is common, and a national average gain of over 6 pounds for each man was registered in one six months' period which included both old and new men.

If any man is dissatisfied with the food he can complain to the camp commander, to district headquarters, or to the special investigator from the director's office who visits each camp unheralded every three months.

Enrollees are well and plentifully fed now.

But CCC officials readily admit that during the first year of the organization strange and wonderful things were sometimes set out for meals.

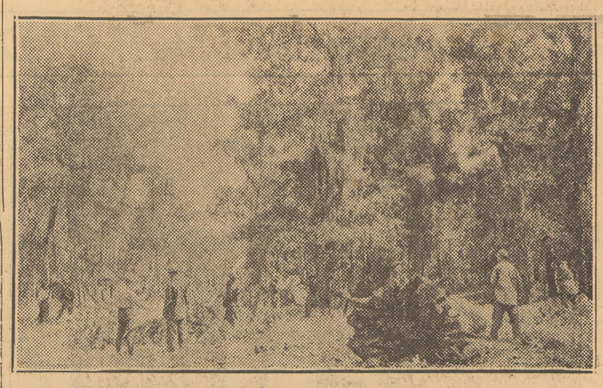
Cooks and mess stewards are made, not born. In the beginning, even though regular army officers were assigned to CCC duty, few camps had competent kitchen staffs.

In the Lufkin District schools for cooks, bakers and stewards were established. Dietary fundamentals were taught as well as the actual practice of cooking. Special efforts have been made throughout the Eighth Corps Area to enroll cooks for CCC duty.

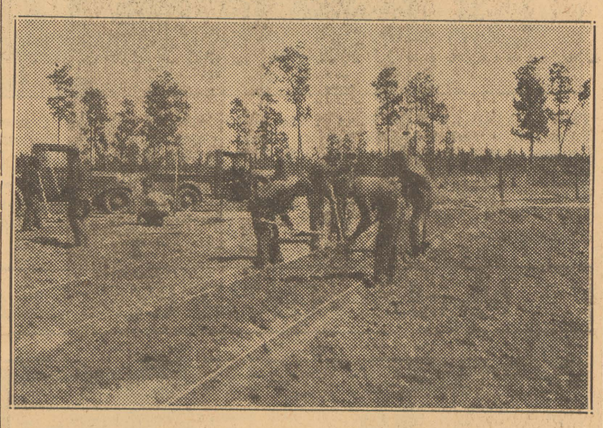
Now every camp has a competent staff of cooks and bakers. Rolls, pies, cobblers, biscuits, are turned out as a matter of course. Comp visitors (who always are welcome at any CCC camp) invariably remark on the tastiness of the foods served.

The efforts of the surgeon's office in the Lufkin District to improve the quality of the mess aroused interest at Corps Area headquarters and a lengthy report was recently submitted explaining the plan in detail.

CCC Enrollees At Work



ACRE AFTER Acre of virgin timber is found in the 500-acre Tyrrell Park, covered with beautiful moss. The park service has set aside some hundred acres for a game preserve.



HERE THE CCC enrollees are preparing seed beds for young plants at the Stuart Nursery in Louisiana.

FOREST SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

planning of which a primary consideration was to restrict its construction as much as possible to East Texas products. Except for a flagstone porch, concrete foundation and large fireplace, the building will be of all frame construction. A central heating plant will provide heat for the offices. The first floor will provide eight offices, a reception room and three storage rooms, while the second floor, which does not extend over the whole of the first floor, will contain a drafting room, one office and a conference room. It is planned to make the conference room available for meetings to Mill Managers or others connected with Forestry activities.

Natural Wood Finish

The offices will be walled with vertical wainscoat made of East Texas woods, given a natural finish. The following woods may be seen on the office walls when finished: Short leaf and long leaf pine, quartered red oak, quartered white oak, quartered red gum, plain red gum, quartered black gum, magnolia and black walnut, while the reception room and corridor will be in center-matched knotty pine. The following East Texas Lumber companies have contributed the wainscoat for the building, and invite the public to visit the completee building and see what beautiful interior finishes may be had from East Texas products: Angelina County Lumber company, Angelina Hardwood company, Temple Lumber company, W. T. Carter & Bro., Frost Lumber Industries Inc., Texas Long-Leaf Lumber company, Kirby Lumber company, Weir Long-Leaf Lumber company, and Peavy-Moore Lumber company.

The building will be floored with both pine and oak and will be ceiled with a light colored wood fiber board.

In outward appearance the building will resemble the type of construction used by early Texas settlers who were compelled to build from the forests. While not of log construction, a milled log siding giving the appearance of logs will be used on the first floor and the second floor will be of vertical boards and battens. The roof will be of hand split board shingles made from cypress.

The contract for the construction of the office building and the Texas Forest Service warehouse was signed recently with I. W. Baker, a local contractor, and work is proceeding rapidly. Lufkin contractors also have the contracts on plumbing, wiring and heating. It is expected the buildings will be ready for occupancy some time in October.

Construction work is being done under the supervision of C. F. Ballard of the Texas Forest Service, and Shirley Simons, architect.

DIRECTS CCC

(Continued from Page 1)

supplies, equipment, subsistence, and all payrolls.

That's practically equal to the local expenditures of a fair sized factory. And the figures do not take into account the less easily measured values to the communities of the work accomplished.

The work of the CCC district staff is to coordinate and supervise the administration of the camps themselves.

The army has nothing to do with the work projects, except in cooperative efforts to insure the greatest efficiency and to turn over the largest possible percentage of men for work duty in the field.

The Work Projects

The work projects are divided in this district as follows: United States Forest Service, seven camps; Ratcliff, Nancy, Apple Springs, Coldspring, Richards, San Augustine, Kennard; Texas Forest Service, seven: Woodville, Lufkin, Trinity, Livingston, Groveton, Jasper, Huntsville; Soil Sonservation Service, two: Madisonville, Nacogdoches; National Park Service, one; Beaumont.

The work of the army is to furnish the enrolled men with food, clothing, shelter, medical attention and pay; the army enrolls the men and is in full charge of them when they are in camp.

District headquarters in Lufkin is the clearing house for the administration of the camps. Orders from Eighth Corps Area headquarters pass through district headquarters, as do reports from the camps for Eighth Corps. In addition many orders, instructions and reports originate in district headquarters.

The adjutant's office is the immediate agency of the commanding officer of the district. Through this office passes over half the business of the district: all personnel and directive matters, general correspondence, reports, bulletins, instructions. It is the executive and legislative branch of the business.

The quartermaster's office is the purchasing agent's office. In addition to making and receiving all purchases, contracts and requisitions, this office is charged with accountability for all army and CCC property in the district, with issuing supplies of all kinds, and, through the motor pool, with maintenance and furnishing of all motor transport service, water promping equipment, and electric light generators. The construction office is port of the quartermaster's organization.

Budget Office

The budget office corresponds to the office of comptroller, auditor's or treasurer's office of a business. Though it does not make actual disbursements (which come from Eighth Corps headquarters) this office allots district or camps, records all fncaniialoD-or camps, records all financial transactions, audits bills and vouchers.

The educational adviser's office, of course, directs and coordinates educational work in the camps.

The district chaplains hold religious services themselves and aid contract and volunteer clergymen as well as assisting in every way possible with the welfare activities.

The surgeon's office is in full charge of all medical and sanitary matters and in addition is largely responsible for the camp messes.

The efficiency of the Lufkin district is attested by the low manday cost of administration. Always among the lowest three in manday administrative cost of the 15 districts in the Eighth Corps Area, average for this district per man per day is about 67 cents. This includes all obligations charged against the district.

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AND

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EAST TEXAS RIDES ON THE BEST!

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Drive in and let us put Federals or Seiberlings on every wheel of your car. Then you will know the true satisfaction of motoring, the safe feeling that comes from knowing you are riding on SAFE tires.

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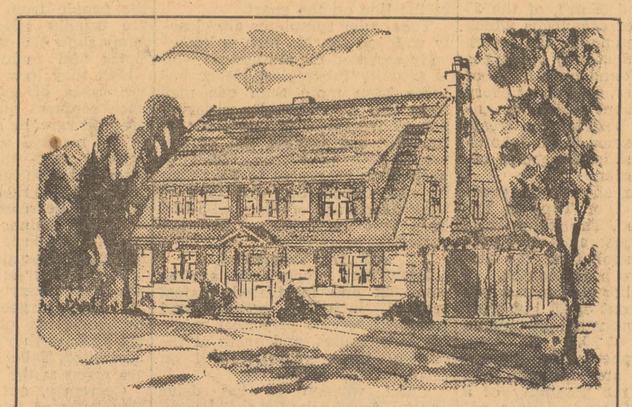
The prospect was never brighter for the dealer in building materials. There is a renewed interest in building that bodes well for the prosperity of this important industry.

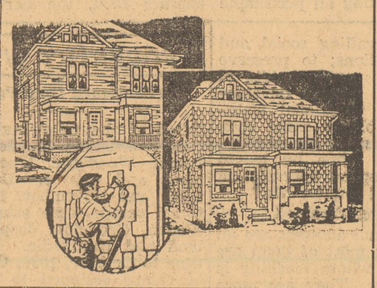
There was never a greater need for building activity than there is at the present time. This is strikingly evidenced by the amount of work that needs to be done before homes and business houses are adequate for present needs.

There have never before been such opportunities for prospective home owners as there are now. The various lending agencies, with the FHA doing a great share, and the low interest rates now prevailing, make building activity at the present time more attractive from a financial standpoint than ever before.

Never in the history of Texas and the nation has the outlook been brighter for those who are concerned with the various aspects of the building industry. When the call comes for us to be of service in filling the present great need, we are amply and completely equipped to supply everything in the building material line.

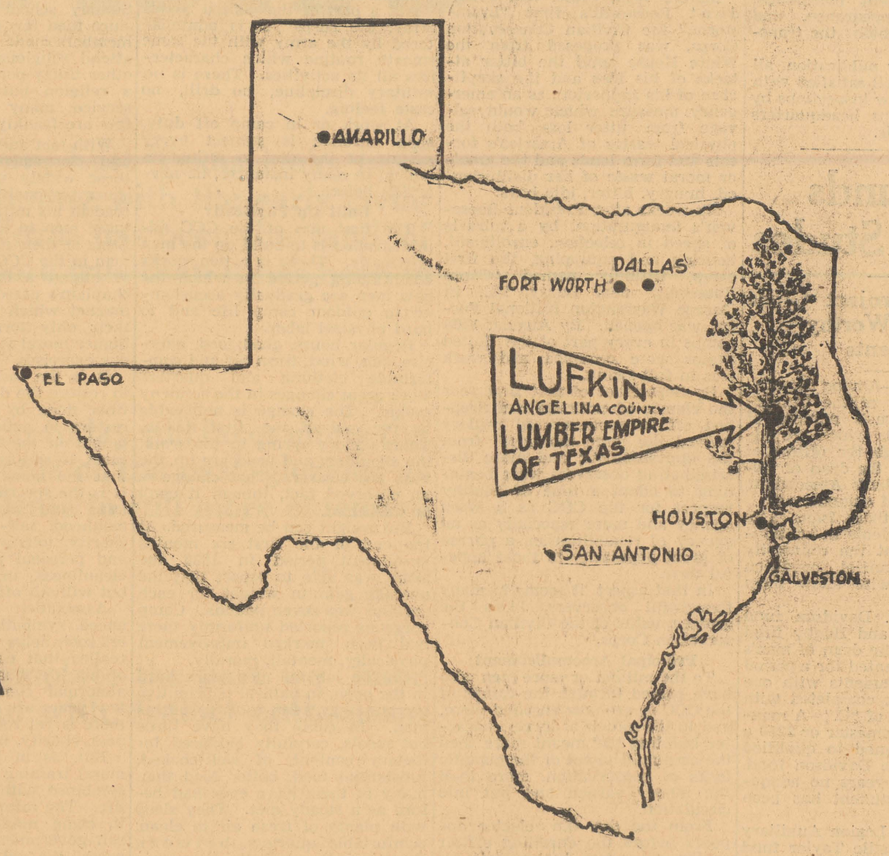


Everything
For Building



THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL

Is important historically, educationally and commercially. Watch the Southwest generally, East Texas in particular.



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WE HANDLE BUILDING MATERIALS ONLY
WE HANDLE EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE

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"We confidently feel that we can deliver as many or more items in our line out of one warehouse door than is the case with any other firm in any other city in the State of Texas."

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Lufkin CCC Motor Pool Makes Best Record in 8th Corps Area

Lauded by Officials For Efficiency and Economy

Still glowing with words of commendation given by Eighth Corps Area officials, the motor pool of Lufkin District CCC headquarters closed the second quarter of 1936 with a record of having had the lowest cost per vehicle of the 15 districts of the corps area.

Lieut. Julius R. Becker, Jr., Infantry-Res., is motor transport officer of the Lufkin District and executive head of the motor pool. Fred Netterville, shop foreman, is his right hand man; Tilton Meadows does the clerical work.

Altogether the motor pool now has 13 employes including all mechanics and drivers. In the motor pool is done all mechanical maintenance work for the 17 camps of the district and for headquarters.

Everything from one of the huge olive drab trucks to an electric fan is referred to the motor pool when repair is necessary. The district has assigned to it 54 army vehicles: two trucks to each camp; nine headquarters trucks (one of which is equipped for work on water wells); five ambulances (three stationed at headquarters, one at Huntsville, one at Jasper); six passenger cars.

In addition to the vehicles, there are 35 utility units: electric light generating plants, wood saws, pumps, air compressors and other mechanical devices to be maintained. John Lueders, for instance, does practically nothing but travel from camp to camp for maintenance work on water wells, pumps, and water supply systems.

The 54 army vehicles of the Lufkin District were maintained at an average cost of $71.60 each for the three months ending June 30. That figure includes not only the actual cost of vehicle maintenances, but the cost of all repair work, since the tabulation has costs divided only among vehicles of the district.

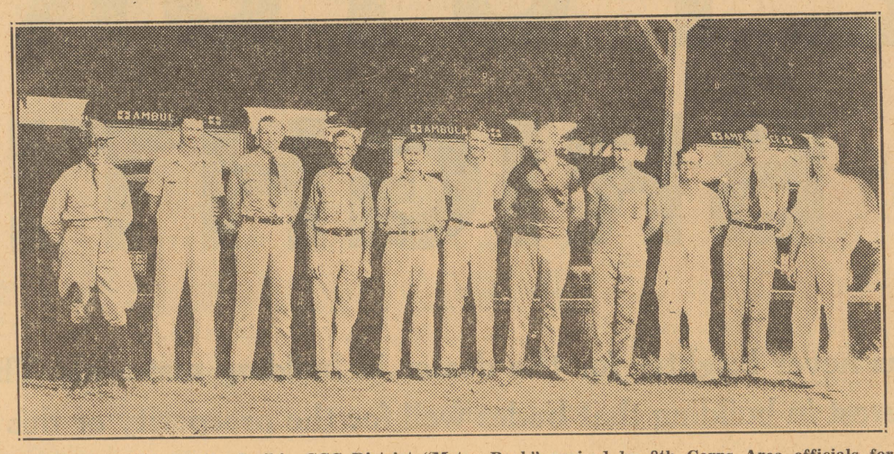
Proudest record of the district, Lieut. Becker says, is that there has not been a major wreck or serious injury involving CCC transportation in this district in 14 months.

Lieut. Becker in private life is an automobile salesman in Fort Worth. He is a world war veteran. Satisfying to him is the fact that, except for the passenger cars, all the vehicles under his jurisdiction are of the make that he sells in private life.

The letter of commendation followed transfer of a number of trucks from Lufkin to the Eighth Corps motor pool at Fort Sam Houston, and referred specifically to the excellent mechanical condition, appearance, and promtness with which the transfer was made.

Not released for publication, all headquarters is well satisfied with letters which follow inspections by officers from corps headquarters at regular intervals.

'Champion' CCC Motor Pool



THE PERSONNEL Of the Lufkin CCC District "Motor Pool," praised by 8th Corps Area officials for its outstanding efficiency and economy. From left to right: Lt. J. R. Becker, Jr., Charles M. Holland, Fred A. Netterville, John Myers, George Hudson, George Schroeter, J. C. Netters, Carroll V. Smith, Tilton Meadows, Millard Suggs.

Moral Re-Education of CCC Youth Fits Enrollees for Useful Futures

By Capt. William P. Hardegree, Chaplain, Lufkin District

THE bitter years which followed the awakening, in 1929, from that bright fantastic dream of an unending prosperity built from eternal stock market pyramidings brought misery and suffering and unemployment to nearly a fifth of the American population.

But to hundreds of thousands of boys in their late 'teens and early twenties, it brought the stark tragedy of futility, of not being wanted, of a vicious idleness which ate into the character of the greatest resource any nation has, its strong young men, like a fatal cancer.

They were ready to work, but there was nothing to do.

Untrained save in the arts of loafing, flabby from lack of exercise, thin from lack of good food, often homeless. impatient youth took to the road, begging or stealing rides, food, clothes, tobacco, whisky, marihuana.

Those too lazy to travel just kept on loafing. There was nothing else to do.

March, 1933, came, and President Roosevelt's first "brainstorm," the Civilian Conservation Corps, was proposed from the White House amid the bitter attacks of his foes and the skepticism of his supporters as an emergency measure which would salvage from utter loss both the physical wastes of America's forests and farm lands and the greater moral waste of her disillusioned, hungry, bitter, idle boys.

Six weeks after President Roosevelt's inauguration, by a miracle of speed in selection, enrollment, housing and equipping, the first camp, fittingly named "Camp Roosevelt," near Luray, Va., in George Washington National Forest, was opened. By August, 1500 camps in every part of the United States were occupied and work was in full swing.

By September of that first year the clamor of criticism had dropped off to good-natured raillery toward the "tree monkeys" from the oppositionists; and more discriminating observers were beginning to adopt a tone of healthy respect for the CCC as a work agency and more especially as an agency of rehabilitation, a phrase of great popularity in those hopeful days.

In that aspect, it seems to many thoughtful observers, lies the greatest value of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Principal Accomplishment

To the million or more men who have passed through the camps of the CCC or are now enrolled there, and to the nation at large, character building has meant more than the accomplishment of the gigantic tasks of conservation, more than the money earned and put into circulation.

From the day the selectee appears before the enrolling officer to the day when he receives his discharge, no matter how bad or how good his record has been, there has not been a conscious waking moment when invisible and intangible but powerful and irresistable forces have not been working on his character to his ultimate betterment.

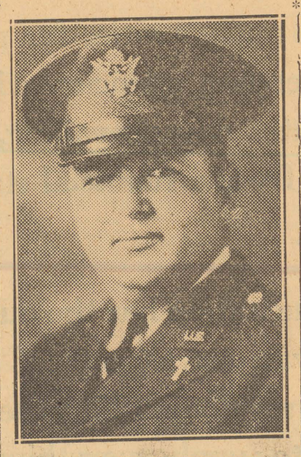
Every phase of CCC life is in essence a moral and physical re-education to the physically, morally, and mentally undernourished and misshapen human wreckage of a changing social and economic world.

The mere fact of having a full stomach and an honest job, if there were no other considerations, gives to the boy who enrolls in the CCC a feeling of self-respect and pride which would justify every penny of the huge sums that have been spent on Emergency Conservation Work.

But there are other considerations. For those who are interested, there are tabulations of work accomplished and estimates of dollars and cents value of the work, expressed in staggering totals.

By and large, a proper valuation in money of the work accomplished is for the future.

What can be judged now, not in dollars and cents or mandays or



WILLIAM P. HARDEGREE

miles or tons, but in human terms, is the effect of CCC enrollment on the character of the enrollees.

Not a part of the United States army, the corps yet is administered by the army with the same smooth routine which characterizes all its activities. There is no military discipline, no drill, no caste feeling.

At work or in camp off duty, each enrollee is subject every minute of the day to influences which, in many instances, he never felt before.

Built Up Physically

The first aim of the CCC administration is to build up the men physically. There is a two weeks conditioning period in which the new men are gradually accustomed to outdoor camp life and to hard physical labor.

Regular hours, good food, exercise, sun, wind, fresh air and comfortable clothing and quarters work great changes in the scrawny rookie. The change is noticeable by the end of the first month. There's more spring in the walk, the shoulders and head are up, the eyes are clearer. That change is an observed fact, though it can't be measured.

But weight can be measured. At the end of the first six months enrollment period in 1933 the army was able to report that the average gain in weight for each enrollee was seven pounds. Camp surgeons reported uniformly there had been marked improvement physically, mentall, morally.

On the job the men work hard in the open, in natural if primitive surroundings, with tools as old as man. In camp they have three hot meals, carefully balanced for dietary content, of well-cooked, substantial food, better food than many of them have ever had before as a steady diet. They sleep with plenty of fresh air in clean, comfortable quarters, between sheets, another novelty to many.

For the time that is not taken up with work, eating, sleeping and camp duties, there are organized sports.

The death rate for CCC enrollees per thousand members has been slightly more than two as against eight among unselected men of the same ages.

But with the building up of good health the men develop a ravenous hunger that food can't satisfy.

This is a hunger for knowledge and skill that the educational program is designed to satisfy.

Every officer knows the monotonous answer to the question in the standard application, "What kind of work do you hope to find when discharged?" Nine out of 10 answer, "I don't know" or "Any kind."

A few weeks in a CCC camp and the enrollee becomes conscious of the need of training in modern life.

Though the directors of the camp school systems are termed "educational advisers," they are more than that. They combine the functions, for their pupils, of principal, vocational counselor and dean of men. Actual teaching is a comparatively small part of his manifold duties.

The results of CCC education, from the pedagogic point of view, are, in the very nature of the environment and the conditions, difficult to evaluate; but from the point of view of character development there is unanimous belief among all connected with the CCC program that the educational work is well worth the trouble and expense.

It may be said that with the first square meal the first weary, frightened rookie was given, the indirect but tremendous moral re-education of the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps began. It has never ceased.

Keymen of the moral re-education of the enrollees are the chaplains and the contact clergymen, a handful, assisted by perhaps a thousand volunteer clergymen and another thousand volunteer Sunday school teachers, to face the task of giving religious and moral instruction to the 350,000 young men of the most widely varying faiths and degrees of belief.

Only twenty per cent of the enrolled men are church members. Possibly fifty per cent attended Sunday school before 1929; but since then few even of the church members made any great effort to attend religious services. Of the other thirty per cent, most profess a religion but seldom attend a service; many are indifferent, a few are frankly skeptical.

With tact and skill the chaplains and clergymen must deal with these widely varying types. By sheer personality, if he is to succeed in his mission, he must draw these men to him as the common focus of their religious desires. No man in the CCC may be compelled to attend a church service; the chaplain's personality must be the magnet which draws the boys to their only formal instruction in higher moral standards and religious exercises.

It is the task of the chaplains to restore the damage to the moral fiber done by the depression; to restore to active use the virtues taught in the home, or, in many cases, to supply a moral education that the home has not provided. It is the specific task of the chaplains and clergymen to teach manhood, self-respect, patriotism, charity, tolerance, personal honor and personal moral and physical cleanliness, in terms of religion but without offending any faith.

Association with these experienced, sympathetic spiritual leaders soon helps the enrolled men to realize that each man can make of his life what he will; that the abnormal conditions of the last few years are abnormal, and that there is yet room in life for kindness, charity, honor and God.

But, as in no other field, the moral training of the individual is combined with every act of camp life. The most powerful influence in camp morale is the invisible self-government which "kills or cures" the unfit.

Must Make Own Way

The reward of ratings is held out to the ambitious; the threat of dishonorable or administrative discharge hangs over the indifferent. An enrollee has not only one chance to make good but as many chances as he seems to deserve. Officers are slow to use the dishonorable discharge; but, ultimately, each man knows that he must make good to stay.

There are stringent rules about some things. Drinking and the kind of loose associations which lead to venereal infections are two of the quickest routes an enrollee can take to a "D. D." Cursers, thieves, liars, cheats, are not tolerated, either by the men or officers. Cleanliness is enforced.

There is no effort to drive the boys into organized activities, but on the principle that a man who is happily busy cannot find time to get into trouble, the whole aim of the welfare, recreational, educational and religious programs, of the libraries of books and the magazines, is to make leisure-time activities so inviting that a man would rather take part in camp life than leave for recreation in more doubtful surroundings.

It is probably safe to assert that no man has ever been enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, no matter how briefly, who has not been changed for the better to some degree, however slight.

The CCC has built men out of human driftwood.

The CCC has given its men health, self-respect, normal concepts of the world, a clearer idea of the changes going on. It has given them the contact of clear-headed, well-trained men in many fields. It has given them friendships, discipline, training in cooperative effort, contacts, travel, incentive to improve their education and their training ,instruction in the fundamental virtues and verities. It has healed the scars of the depression, given its boys new hope and faith for the future.

Loan Funds Help Studes

University Project Gives Lift to Worthy Students

AUSTIN, Tex.—Among the constructive projects of the University of Texas are a number of student loan funds which are administered through the offices of the dean of men, the dean of women, the Ex-Students Association, and the college of engineering.

The object of these loans is to assist worthy students in continuing their work at the university when their financial condition would not otherwise allow them to do so.

The Wilbur F. Davidson fund and the Chimes and Bugby fund are available at the dean of men's office and are granted for a period of one year to students with one semester of work completed with an average grade of "C." A maximum of $150 a semester or $250 a year may be loaned to qualified students from the Davidson fund. In the past two years no adequately qualified student has been refused.

The American Legion Auxiliary fund and the Lucille Taylor fund are for emergency purposes and do not require the formality of procedure of the larger loans.

Available to students having completed at least one semester's work with an average grade of "C" is the student memorial loan fund, administered by the Ex-Students Association. Notes are made for one year with the privilege of renewal as long as the student remains in the university. Rayment is expected out of the first earned money above living expenses that the student receives after finishing school.

Also available at the Ex-Students Association is the Cullen F. Thomas fund for emergency purposes and usually granted for a period of three months.

Funds available in the college of engineering include the Engineers' Loan fund, the Big Brothers' Loan fund, and a fund established for those students whose fathers stayed in old Brackenridge hall, men's dormitory. To qualify for these funds, the student must have given his library deposit or its equivalent to an engineering loan fund at least once during his years in the university. Undergraduates standing and at least 45 semester hours of credit are also required. The maximum a student may receive is $250.

Catholics to Meet Sept. 13

Central Verein of U. S. To Be Conducted At San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO (AP)—Most Rev. Leopolde Ruiz y Flores, Apostolic delegate to Mexico, will open the 81st national convention of the Catholic Central Verein of America with pontifical high mass at San Fernando cathedral here Sept. 13. The sessions will continue through Sept. 16.

John P. Pfeiffer, chairman of the general executive committee of the convention, says that more than 1,000 delegates and members of their families are expected from 34 Texas cities, 17 other states and the District of Columbia.

Other prominent ecclesiastic expected include Archbishop Emmel of New Orleans, Archbishop Gerken of Santa Fe, Bishop Trench of Fargo, N. D., Bishop Ledvina of Corpus Christi, and Bishop Byrne of Galveston.

CAMP LIFE

(Continued from Page 1)

plan laid down by the Office of Education in stressing elementary work and vocational training, answering the demands of the enrollees themselves.

The response is shown by figures from Mr. Wilson's last report to L. W. Rogers, educational adviser of the Eighth Corps Area.

7,109 Instructed

Instruction in some form was given to a total class enrollment of 7,109 with a district enrolled strength of less than 3,000. Altogether 495 separate curses of instruction were given by 237 teachers. Camp officers and members of the technical service staffs cooperate. Many classes are qualified by enrollees willing to devote their spare time to sharing their greater knowledge and training with those who had lesser opportunities.

Many camps have teachers employed under E. E. P., altogether there are 64 E. E. P. teachers in the district. Several camps have made arrangements with nearby schools where enrollees can take regular class work; some men have been enabled to complete their high school training by so arranging their camp duties that they can attend school at the same time.

Interest in vocational subjects is strongest. The courses which draw the most men are typing, bookkeeping, motor mechanics, journalism, elementary engineering; altogether 43 different vocational subjects are offered.

Through cooperative effort by the technical services, the work projects themselves have been made laboratory periods for the study of trades such as blacksmithing, mechanics, masonry, carpentry, surveying, silviculture, reinforced by lectures on the theory of the trades after work hours.

Special attention is given the illiterates and semi-literates of the camp enrollments. Elementary courses in English, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, and allied subjects are given in every camp.

Stress Texas History

Stress in East Texas camps are classed in Texas history; several camps have offered free or low cost trips to the Centennial as an incentive to attendance in these courses.

A surprising number of men are enrolled in classes of high school or college grade. College or vocational correspondence courses of recognized academic standing are encouraged under supervision of the camp educational advisers.

Increasing interest in vocational agriculture is shown by Mr. Wilson's last report, which discloses that three camps are carrying out agricultural projects, while a hundred men are engaged in agricultural studies.

Each month Mr. Wilson's office publishes the "Pine Tree Educational News," a bulletin which keeps all camp advisers in touch with work the others are doing and with the Lufkin office. The bulletin is prepared by Mr. Wilson's assistant, Clayte Binion of Lufkin, trained in news writing at the University of Texas and the son of a widely known former Lufkin newspaper publisher. Mr. Binion assists with advice as well as in the publication of six camp newspapers. All are mimeographed as is the "Pine Tree News"

The prime purpose of the CCC educational program, Mr. Wilson says, is to give every enrollee a chance to improve his education and to enhance his prospects for permanent employment in the type of work for which he is best fitted.

The dominant aims of the educational program are formally stated by the Educational Director of the CCC in these words: "To develop in each man his powers of self-expression and self-entertainment; to develop pride and satisfaction in cooperative endeavor; to develop an understanding of the prevailing social and economic conditions; to preserve and strengthen good habits of health and of mental development; by such vocational training as is possible to assist each man better to meet his employment problems when he leaves camp; to develop an appreciation of nature and of country life."

All College-Trained

The educational advisers are all collebe trained; most of them are young men to whom teaching is their life work. They are more than mere teachers; they are vocational guides, friends, and intellectual leaders to the enrolled men. It is their duty, not only to see that classes are held, but to see that the classes are those best fitted for the men; to bring to the camp lecturers or many phases of life; to help each man plan for his future; to encourage each man to make the most of his individual abilities; to take an active part in all recreational or welfare activities.

Many educational advisers have brought the first knowledge of the amenities of life to their students through informal intercourse. Through current events discussion groups they have given many of the men the first real grasp of the changing world in which they live. "Job-keeping" technique is explained to their charges.

The educational adviser is also camp librarian; each adviser has an enrolleee assistant, part of whose duty is to issue books from the large camp libraries and to keep records of library property. The adviser and his assistant encourage reading of all kinds, but try to teach the men the difference between worthwhile and worthless books.

When the vocational training side of the educational program came into being one of the great handicaps was lack of equipment and of space. Advisers did some managing for equipment of all kinds; some was purchased from allotments made for the purpose, some was borrowed, some was donoted. Now most camps have at least elemental wood and metal working equipment; some have very elaborate shops. One or two camps of the district are hampered in school work by lack of a room or building to call their own. Most, by hook or by crook, have managed to obtain a schoolhouse. In one camp the enrollees built their own schoolhouse on their own time, receiving only glory and school credit for their work, as well as a place to have classes.

Following is a complete list of educational advisers and the camps to which they are assigned: B. A. Bradshaw, Groveton; N. C. Belk, Beaumont; Tom Cherry, Apple Springs; J. B. Frizzell, Jasper; Phil Gordrum, Trinity; Roy Hoke, Madisonville; F. B. Stuart, Huntsville; T. F. White, Woodville; John Crow, Ratcliff; J. Alvin Newell, Nancy; Thomas Warren, Kennard; J. H. Burnett, Livingston; A. B. Turner (colored), San Augustine; A. C. Curry (colored), Lufkin and Nacogdoches; M. C. Pigford (colored), Coldsprings.

Costs Less to Keep Man Healthy Than Bury Him, Theory of CCC Surgeon

It's not treating CCC enrollees after they have become ill that keeps the sick rate low among the 3,000 enrollees of the Lufkin district of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It's preventing illness before it starts.

That, explains Col. Walter A. Ostendorf, district surgeon, is the reason for the elaborate sanitation systems, the close supervision of the mess by the medical section, the vaccinations and inoculations, the monthly physical examinations.

It costs less to keep a man healthy than to bury him.

That's a cold-blooded way of stating it; but it's good business for the men and for the taxpayers.

When a man does fall ill, no trouble or expense is spared in his treatment and care.

At the peak of the late winter illness in March sick books of the district camps carried as high as 20 cases of pneumonia, 250 cases of influenza, and 100 cases of other common respiratory diseases in one week, as well as the usual run of mashed thumbs, gold bricks, stomach aches and minor illnesses and accidents.

Yet in the five months of greatest illness, December, January, February, March, April, there were only eight deaths among enrollees of the district: five from pneumonia, two from influenza, one from tuberculosis (the last at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston.)

The expensive, recently developed anti-pneumoccic serum was freely used. Since, of the 37 distinct types of organisms which may cause pneumonio, the serum is effective against only two types of organisms found only in labor pneumonia cases, sputum of every pneumonia patient rushed to Angelina county hospital for treatment was examined in the laboratory at the District Surgeon's office on East Dozier.

If the sputum showed the presence of Type I or Type II the serum was used. The serum costs $15 for each injection. Nearly $400 was used in combatting the disease in the five peak months.

Only one labor pneumonia patient was lost out of 20 last winter; only four bronchial pneumonia cases died out of 29.

But, while pneumonia and influenza cases are dramatic and carry always the possibilty of a fatality, Col. Ostendorf does not regard work of this kind as typical.

Aim at Prevention

The every day work of the medical corps in the CCC camps of East Texas is the prevention or stemming of the "crowd" diseases, the characteristic childhood ailments of mumps, measles, chicken pox; the prevention and detection of venereal diseases; prevention and patching up minor accident cases; supervising every angle of the sanitation and cleanliness problem; inspecting all perishable foods at the time of receipt and before preparation for eating.

As in the army, educational spread of the veneral diseases is an important phase of the CCC medical work. Any detected case is sent at once to the station hospital at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio. The man's pay stops the day of detection. If the suspected case develops into the disease, the man is detained, without pay but without cost, until a cure is effected. Then he is given a dishonorable discharge, and letters stating that fact and giving the cause are sent to the state relief administration and to the county unit from which the man came.

Frequent lectures on the ways of contraction with warnings against exposure and facilities for prophylaxis after exposure have caused the veneral disease line on the carefully prepared graphs in Col. Ostendorf's office to fall until about one veneral case in every thousand enrollees is in the hospital at any one time. The line rises following every enrollment period; in spite of rigid examinations before enrollment, a few infected men with delayed symptoms reach the ranks and are weeded out by camp medical officers.

The four negro CCC camps of the district furnish most of the venereal cases just after enrollment. A holiday when most of the men leave camp for two or three days is followed by a raise in the line on the chart.

Tubercular symptoms are closely watched for. No man is knowingly accepted for enrollment who is actually tubercular. Never has there been more than one man from this district under observation or treatment at one time; in the past six months, out of approximately 4,000 men, two suspects have been sent to Fort Sam for observation. One man died of tuberculosis at Fort Sam who had been sent there from a previous period.

All Are Vaccinated

Every man is vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid, including officers and technical service personnel, when his duty begins, and again at the end of three years if still on duty.

Chief weapon in the drive against the beginning of disease is sanitation.

Though many of the camps are isolated from any contact with urban conveniences, each of the 17 camps in the district has its own protected sewerage system with amply large concrete septic tanks. There is running water with hot and cold showers. The camp medical officer inspects all sanitary arrangements, all food, all food containers and receptacles, the kitchen, the messhall, and the persons of every one who handles food, the barracks and bathhouses, every day. Drinking water from every source is tested monthly and chlorinated if not naturally potable.

Every camp in the district has at least a six-bed infirmary. At the Lufkin camp, closest to headquarters, a 20-bed infirmary has just been completed where cases may be brought from other camps for observation by the district surgeon and his staff. Hospital cases are sent to Fort Sam Houston or Marine hospital at Galveston by ambulance if possible; if critically ill they are placed in civilian hospitals. Besides ambulances stationed at headquarters in Lufkin, each sub-district has an ambulance station.

A competent officer of the Medical Reserve Corps or an able contract physician is on duty at each camp, assisted by an enrollee whose sole duties are assisting the camp surgeon. Col. Ostendorf himself has at headquarters an assistant surgeon, Dr. R. F. Henderson, who is also Lufkin company surgeon, a veterinary officer, Captain Fred Burkey, a clerk, Zack Kirkland, and a stenographer.

The effects of the medical care and of the camp life on the enrollees is reflected in a death rate, nationally, about half that of the same age groups in private life; in rapidly increased weight of enrollees; in marked improvement physically, mentally, emotionally of all enrollees.

Recent enrollments, Col. Ostendorf said, show a considerable improvement in physical condition of the people from whom enrollees are usually selected. Although many show the effects of the hard times and malnutrition through which they have recently passed, the cases of gaunt emanciation once common among applicants are now rare, he has found.

The medical section cooperates actively with the technical services and with the office of the director of Emergency Conservation Work to decrease the number of accidents, minor and major, in camp. All leaders and assistant leaders are required to pass a full first aid course; safety meetings are held every week at which the camp surgeon talks, describing accidents of the week and telling how they could have been prevented. Talks on general health are given at the same time.

Currently, out of nearly 3,000 enrolled men in the 17 camps of the district, a total average of 70 are excused at one time from work duty for all causes, including accidents and illness. Of the 70, 28 are recovering from or in the throes of measles and mumps. The remainder are chiefly minor accident cases or minor illnesses.

The district ranks seventh among the 15 CCC districts of the Eighth Corps Area in accidents from all causes and under all branches; the U. S. Forest Service camps tie with other districts for third place.

FORESTRY WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

lished at the following locations: Center, Pineland, Maydelle, Honey Island, Woodville, Weches, Oakhurst and Conroe. During October and November, 1933 additional camps were established at Woden, Groveton, Jasper, Cleveland and Huntsville. From that time to October, 1935, the number of camps assigned to the Texas Forest Service varied from 13 to 17 with an enrollment of from 2,400 to 4,000 junior enrollees and local experienced men. Further reduction in CCC camps leaves at the present eight camps, located at Lufkin, Groveton, Trinity, Huntsville, Livingston, Woodville, Jasper and Maydelle, with a total enrollment of approximately 1,600 junior enrollees and local experienced men.

A CCC staff office was established at Lufkin by the Texas Forest Service. The actual work from each camp was conducted under the supervision of one camp superintendent and from five to seven foremen and one mechanic. Each camp was equipped with the necessary number of trucks to transport the enrollees to and from work and also with needed hand tools and tractors and graders. The War Department assumed responsibility for housing and feeding the enrollees, health of the enrollees and discipline while in camp.

Work performed from the CCC camps falls into two classifications. The four camps located on or adjacent to the four state forests conducted stand improvement work consisting of thinning, removal of worthless and weed trees, construction of necessary culverts, bridges and wing ditches, forest nursery work, and planting of forest trees where needed on state land. Cottages and other improvements were also constructed on three of the state forests. Due to the CCC, the state forest areas have been placed in excellent condition to serve as research and demonstration areas.

On privately-owned land CCC activities were restricted to the work authorized under the cooperative fire protection agreement. In other words, only work having direct bearing upon fire protection activities was authorized. A total of fifty-two 100-foot steel lookout towers were erected and 1,075 miles of telephone line constructed, using 18-foot creosoted poles. The towers and telephone lines now afford the Texas Forest Service first class equipment for promptly detecting and locating forest fires and reporting same to the fire suppression personnel. Eighteen additional towers for use in the newly created fire protection districts in northeast Texas have recently been purchased with CCC funds and will be erected with CCC labor. Forest roads, together with the necessary bridges and culverts, serving as firebreaks and also opening inaccessible locations and comprising 2,092 miles, have been constructed. These roads are of great practical benefit to the East Texas counties since many of them are being used by citizens living in remote rural settlements.

The enrollees have been of great assistance in controlling and suppressing forest fires. During periods of high fire hazard motor transportation and a sufficient number of enrollees were retained in each camp to answer emergency fire calls. For fire protection activities 103,132 man days have been utilized. Due to this assistance the acreage burned over during the past two years has been reduced to a minimum. Furthermore, the citizens have manifested increased cooperation not only in assistance in the fire control work but in taking extra precautions to prevent unnecessary fires.

Of all forms of direct or indirect relief, it is the judgment of many impartial observers that the CCC project has given millions of our youth opportunity to engage in constructive labor and at the same time the privilege of contributing $25 per month to needy dependents. The camp discipline and educational work has also been of lasting value to the young enrollees.

Nazi Shows Given On German Farms

BERLIN. (AP) — To familiarize isolated German rural communities with Nazi trends in dramatic art, traveling theatrical companies have been sent to shed educational light in the corners of the Reich.

These touring companies are not to be confused with the barnstormers of old; nor are they "guests" from large city casts. Their purpose is to place the German drama in a worthy manner before country audiences who live too far away from towns to see good acting.

The latest mechanical and lighting devices for staging a play creditably in a barn or village hall have been adopted, in miniature or simplified form. A few touches, and a green landscape changes into an interior scene, and vice versa. Movable revolving stages are being built.

The program includes Nazi products, folklore, dramas and classical works by Goethe, Schiller and Lessing.

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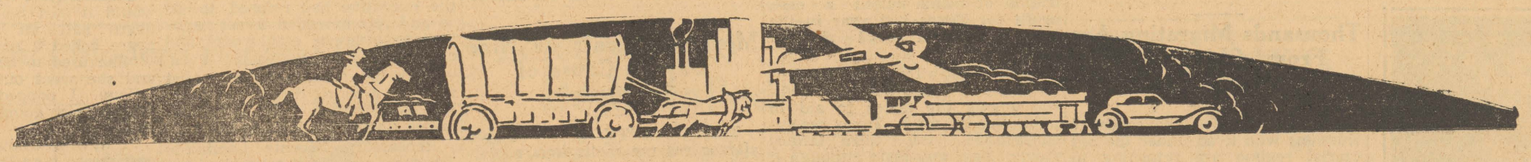

1836-1936 PROGRESS

The Land of Opportunity

EAST TEXAS

Celebrating the 100th anniversary of Texas freedom, East Texas looks back upon 400 years of achievement and progress. Beginning with the early civilization of the French and Spanish explorers, East Texas has been the land of promise and opportunity, and today this is even more true than it has been in the past.

Rich in manpower and natural resources, East Texas today still faces along the road of progress. Not satisfied with the achievements of the past, glorious as they are, the people of Lufkin are bending their talents to still more extensive achievements in the days and years to come.

It is with a sense of genuine pleasure that we contemplate the part we have been permitted to have in the growth of Lufkin, and with distinct enthusiasm that we accept the challenge of the times ahead.

During Centennial year we join with everyone else of Lufkin in inviting you to visit our city and region.

LUFKIN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY

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Expect Grant For Dam Work

Additional Funds to Make Possible 13 Dam Projects

TEMPLE.— (AP) Additional appropriations are expected to be made available soon to permit starting construction on additional units of the 13-dam Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation district project.

Last fall, President Roosevelt approved a WPA allotment of $10,092,345 for the construction of a series of major dams on the Brazos and its tributaries. Of this amount $3,000,000 has been put at disposal of the corps of U. S. army engineers for construction of the Possom Kingdom dam in Palo Pinto county, largest of the 13 units.

John A. Norris, chief engineer and general manager of the project, who, as chairman of the state board of water engineers, was responsible for its formation, expects to go to Washington so on in the interest of making additional funds available.

Inasmuch as this is one of the largest of WPA projects, Brazos officials here are confident WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins will release more money out of the allotment originally approved by the president.

Norris' plans depend largely on the program of Senator Morris Sheppard, who was successful in directing efforts for the approval of the project at Washington who conferred with Norris last week in regard to future allotments.

By act of the state legislature, the Brazos project has a tax diversion income of $309,000 a year for 20 years in 10 counties of the lower Brazos valley. This was made available to the district on the provision that some funds be appropriated by the federal government.

In addition to this state revenue, the district hopes to market bonds based on the tax income and revenue from hydro-electric plants to be built at the larger dams. A total of nearly $38,000,000 thus will become available.

Second and third dams in line for construction are the Leon in Bell county and the Cordova Bend in Hood county on the main stream of the Brazos. The Leon and the Lampasas, where another dam is planned, meet to form the Little river, largest and most dangerous tributory of the Brazos.

Last year the Little had nine major overflows in lower Bell and Milam counties. It has had one disastrous flood this year.

Survey Work Near Finish

Three Dams Have Been Checked by Army Engineer Team

TEMPLE.—(AP) — Survey work in practically completed on three of the most important reservoir areas that will be inundated when the series of 13 dams in the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation district project is completed.

Survey parties are to start work immediately on two additional reservoir areas and others will be included as fast as they can be consistently surveyed, says Maj. Eric Haquinius, chief of surveys.

Maj. Haquinius announced that S. M. Pitts, present office engineer for the district's survey staff with headquarters here, would leave this week for Rochester where he will set up offices as area engineer for the Seymour reservoir surveys.

L. M. Kingston, stationed temporarily at Graham in the Possum Kingdom area, will be moved to Breckenridge as area engineer for Breckenridge reservoir.

With the exception of final surveys of "back lines" on the purchase areas that will fall outside the actual area to be covered by water, the work at the Possum Kingdom dam, No. 1 project in the $38,000,000 development, is complete.

The field work is complete on the Leon river reservoir, No. 2 project, located in Bell county west of Temple. Survey work is about 50 per cent finished on the smaller Lampasas river reservoir area in southern Bell county. L. M. Baugh is area engineer on these.

Work is nearing completion on the the Cordova Bend dam area in Hood county, where S. S. Salser has been in charge for the past two months.

Maj. Haquinius, recognized as one of the world's leading authorities on aerial mapping, has a staff of 100 engineers working in the various localities.

After the field work is completed, all engineering computations must go to the survey headquarters here where detailed maps with three-dimensional calculations are made by use of a multiplex machine, which makes complete base maps for aerial photographs.

The Brazos project has a $30,000,000 WPA appropriation, and the total is swelled to $38,000,000 by tax diversion in 10 counties of the lower Brazos valley ($309,000 annually) and by the issuance of revenue bonds by the district.

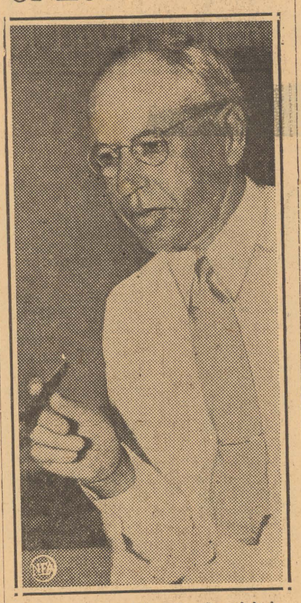
OLD SWORD FOUND IN COTTON PATCH

AUSTIN, (AP)—William Stockton of Elgin is searching records to determine if a rust-eaten sword found in a cotton patch 20 years ago is an authentic museum piece.

Centennial activities recalled to Stockton possession of the sword, given to him by his father, F. A. Stockton of Cuero,, which had lain in its scabbard for many years. A Mexican cotton picker found it in a field in Goliad county.

The Mexican brought the sword, three and one-half feet long, to Stockton, saying "my grandfather used this in fighting the Texans." That made Stockton wonder if it was a valuable relic of the Texas-Mexico conflict.

Seeks Conviction of Lewis Unions



Refusal of John L. Lewis' industrial unions, charged with insurrection against the American Federation of Labor, to appear for trial by the executive council made John P. Frey a prosecutor with no one to prosecute. He is seen at the trial in Washington, where he presented the case against the rebels.

Blue Bonnet In 10th Year

Beauty Shop Has Long Record of Pleased Customers

The Blue Bonnet Beauty shop will begin its tenth year of business in Lufkin on Nov. 1 of this year, continuing its motto of "We Please Our Customers."

The business was founded on this idea and has became firmly established by always trying to please.

Opened by Mrs. Lilla De LaFosse on Nov. 1, 1927, in a space over the Cash Drug store, the shop was operated in this location for two years. From there is was moved to an office over the Taylor Hardware building, and at this time Mrs. De LaFosse was joined by her daughter, Miss Nettie B. LaFosse.

In January, 1931, the Blue Bonnet shop was again moved, this time to the Hawkins building on Lufkin avenue, where it remained until transferred to its present location on South First street in the Angelina hotel building.

The shop was completely remodeled and enlarged with new fixtures added; and Miss De LaFosse, who had become manager upon the death of her mother, moved in with her beauty force on June 3, 1935.

Her personnel of operators are Misses Verna Cansler, Beth Kerr, and Rubye Bennett.

The shop consists of a reception room and 11 booths, with the most modern equipment for all types of beauty treatment. A feature of the new equipment is the machinelness permanent wave.

"We try to give special hairdresses to every person to suit her personality," Miss De LaFosse said. "Our motton is to please our customers, and if we don't suit you we'll do it over and don't stop until we do."

Seek Museum For All Time

University Officials Believe Centennial Show Is Nucleus

AUSTIN. (AP)—University of Texas officials believe the school's Centennial Exposition provides the nucleus for a permanent museum.

William L. McGill, director of the exposition, said that exhibits were valued at $136,531.82 for insurance purposes July 15. The next week, he said, exhibits valued at $17,290 were received with other displays which were being itemized and valued.

Approximately 60 per cent of the exhibits are the property of the university and will be placed in the Texas Memorial museum when it is completed on the university campus. Regents of the university have started negotiations for construction of the first unit of a Centennial Memorial museum at an estimated cost of $500,000.

McGill said the estimates did not include rare books displayed in the university library nor the Swenson coin collection valued at $75,000.

Russians Go To Homeland

Thousands Migrating Are From China; Are Promised Work

SHANGHAI (AP)—Thousands of Russians who lived under the old czarist regime are returning to their fatherland, lured by statements that the Soviet Union is the only country in the world where there is no unemployment.

Many of the Russians are taking whole families with them, together with furniture, cattle and household pets. Informed that their money would buy much more in China than in Russia, most of them are converting their cash into clothing and food.

The exodus became greater when Moscow announced that even Russians of noble birth and those of the once-hated "bourgeoisie" would be eligible to return.

WIRELESS STATIONS FOR MID-ASIA AREA

KABUL, Afghanistau. —This mid-Asian mountain state plans to have ready by October five wireless stations. The most powerful will be near this city. The others will link the northern, northeastern, central and southern parts of the country with the capital.

BIRTH RECORDS TO AID STATE FUNDS

AUSTIN. (AP)—Efficient registration of births netted a cash profit for Texas last year in the form of federal social security funds.

Birth registrations were used as the basis for distributing $1,800,000 among the states to aid in public health work. Texas received $96,359, the third largest amount paid any state although it ranked fifth in population.

New York and Pennsylvania, with greater populations, received $153,386 and $132,415, respectively. Illinois and Ohio, also ranking higher than Texas, received less, $91,087 and $82,719, respectively.

Dr. W. A. Davis, registrar of vital statistics, said variance in registrations was the principal cause of disparities in the number of births instead of different rates per population.

Subscriptions Afford Russia 17 New Ships

ISTANBUL. (AP)—Paid for by voluntary subscription, 17 new airplanes have been added to the Turkish air force.

This brings to 178 the number of military planes which have been financed entirely in their construction by public donation.

Various districts and suburbs of Istanbul alone have made possible the building of 47 machines to aid Turkey's air defense.

Concern Felt Over Strike

Mexican Layoff of Nine Days is Cause of Discussion

MEXICO CITY. (AP) — Labor clamor for nationalization, socialization, or goverfnment operation of central Mexico's electric power industry, strike-bound nine days in July, fell unpleasantly on the ears of foreign business men here.

President Lazaro Cardenas' refusal to attach the $100,000,000 properties of the Mexican Light and Power Company, despite the urging of strikers' leaders, partly calmed their uneasiness.

When talk about government attachment and operation of the plants was most prevalent, a spokesman for the power company voiced the feeling of many foreigners who have investments here.

Any such step, he warned, "might well serve to initiate, through encouragement to workers in other branches of industry, definite government action to take over foreign companies and hand them over to workers."

To the last 48 hours of the strike the electrical workers' syndicate was insisting defiantly that "government intervention is the only way immediately to settle" the strike.

It had to effect an abrupt about-face when Francisco Grenz Alvirez, strike committee chairman who flew into northern Mexico to ask Cardenas to give the plant to the workers, returned to report the executive had refused to do so and recommended direct negotiations between employers and employes.

That the administration must face the growing demand of labor for socialization of industries seems unquestionable, however.

Repeatedly, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary general of the powerful confederation of Workers of Mexico, has said factories ultimately must be turned over to workers. Lombardo Toledano's growing power is reliably reported, source of worry in some official quarters.

The positive socialistic flavor to Mexicvo's labor movement finds sympathy, it is well known, with certain government officials.

Definitely on labor's side, for instance, is Gen. Rafael Sanchez Tapia, secretary of national economy who, after the power strike, outspokenly congratulated the workers for their firm demand for 100 per cent granting of their demands.

Bills are to be considered by congress at is session starting in September for socialization not only of the electric light industry but also of the National Railways of Mexico, which are 51 per cent government owned.

Senator Pedro Torres Ortis placed befer the permanent joint session of congress while the power strike was in progress, legislation providing for "socializing all electric energy services in the country and government attachment and delivery to workers of all "those enterprises which refuse to obey the law."

Earlier, Deputy Felix C. Rodriguez had proposed to congress that workers be given charge of the far-reaching National Railways, employes of which struck May 16 only to come back to work the next day when the government outlawed their movement.

What will be the fate of Torres Ortiz' and Rodriguez's legislative gestures toward socialism is difficult to predict once month in advance of congress' reconvening.

Labor's operation of foctories is likely to be a live issue for some years, in the opinion of many observers here.

LEARNS COST FOR BEATING UP 'GAL'

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—"What would it cost me to beat up a negro gal? an Oklahoma City negro asked a newspaperman.

"She used to be my sweetheart and she went out with another fellow. I popped her and she said she was going to have me arrested.

"I want to know what it would cost me to give her a good whipping."

A flat block of wood, with a large nob which slips between the first and second toes, is the oddest shoe in the world. It is commonly worn in India.

Mosaics of Rome Found

New Historical Facts Are Revealed in Ruins Just Uncovered

ROME (AP)—Ruins just uncovered at Ostia, port of ancient Rome, have moved back two centuries the date for Roman ceiling moasics, hitherto believed to belong to the Byzantine period of fourth century.

These moasics, together with paintings and statuary, reveal several hitherto little known facts of the period, namely that first century Romans were diverted by gazelles brought from the Nile valley and that Romans of that period hunted bear and wild boar as well as lions and gazelles.

An interesting sculptural find was a five-foot marble statue of Hygeia, goddess of health.

Murals in a bathing palace show marine and hunting scenes and a man with an ox.

DALLAS. (AP)—Dr. Edward S. Merrill of Los Angeles calls it dangerous to "hitch your wagon to a star."

The director of the Los Angeles Osteopathic Sanitarium for Psychopathic cases believes "unattainable success goals" to be responsible for most mental disorder.

When a Fence is *MORE THAN A FENCE!*

STANDARD woven picket fence is made in a variety of colors, heights, and styles for a wide assortment of uses.

Of course, everyone is familiar with the old reliable red picket fence, but to many it will no doubt be interesting to learn the wide range of uses to which STANDARD picket fencing is put.

For instance, it is used extensively for making corn cribs, grain bins, temporary silos, haystack wraps, and as a protection alongside highways and railroads to prevent snowdrifting onto the right-of-ways and blocking motor and rail traffic.

Our picket fence is made in three colors, red, green and white, with even tips, staggered tips and double-staggered tips. The pickets are held firmly in place by heavily galvanized, rust-resisting, copper bearing steel wire in double strands, twisted by our process.

In addition to this staple item, our line of manufactured products includes straight ladders, extension ladders and step ladders in several styles and sizes, as well as lawn furniture, clothes line props and sweeping compound.

We are in an exceptionally advantageous position to serve our trade economically, due to low operating costs, close proximity to the sources of raw materials and equally low distribution costs.

During this Centennial Year we join with the rest of Lufkin in extending an invitation to our neighbors of other sections and states to visit East Texas and Lufkin. Come and enjoy the world - renowned East Texas hospitality, and see the fine natural resources that are being developed for the greater advancement of this section.

STANDARD FENCE & MANUFACTURING CO.

LUFKIN, TEXAS

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GLENN FUNERAL HOME HAS GROWN ON SERVICE ALONE

M. T. Gipson Is Sole Owner And Manager

Sympathetic Treatment, Good Equipment Featured

35 YEARS OLD

Offers All the Facilities Of a Big City Mortuary

In Lufkin today the Glenn Funeral Home offers every convenience that a big city mortuary could possibly have. Its business from the first—and it was founded more than 35 years ago—has been built on service alone.

Each year, in fact almost each month sees an increase in their business, not because of an increase in the local death rate but because of their kindness, heartfelt sympathy and efficiency in caring for those who have passed on to that other world.

More than 7,000 death cases have been handled by the Glenn Funeral Home during its existence.

The business has passed from the horse-drawn emergency carriage and hearse to the faster than a mile-a-minute ambulance and the modern motorized casket car.

When first founded, the organization was known as Humason and McMullen, being under the supervision of C. N. Humason. After a year it changed hands and was known as the Glenn Funeral Home although it remained under the management of Humason.

In 1908 Marcus Gipson became associated with the funeral home. Two years later he received his license as an embalmer. In 1927 he became manager of the home and it was incorporated.

Gipson Sole Owner

Last month Gipson acquired the last bit of stock in the concern and today he is sole owner and manager.

However, W. M. Glenn still remains as president of the company and his son, V. B. Glenn is vice-president. Gipson holds the official position of secretary-treasurer.

To Gipson, the Glenn Funeral Home is a dream come true. Not many months after he joined the firm he visualized that some day he should own a modern funeral home that would be a credit to just such a town as Lufkin. This he has done and today he can offer a funeral service that is second to none in the state.

The scene today at the funeral home is quite different from that when Gipson first became associated with the firm. In those days there was no motorized equipment or was their any until late in 1916 and early in 1917. Those years saw the horse-drawn hearse and ambulance pass into the background, never to return. In their place stood shiny cars—the best available in those early days.

Improve Yearly

Improvements were made year by year. In 1928 Gipson acquired the property on which is located the Glenn Funeral Home. He built that structure. From the old location at 208 Lufkin avenue moved the firm.

Today standing ever ready for duty are two ambulances, one of them an emergency police type machine, a Hiney three-way side service hearse and a fleet of automobiles that form the funeral line. Two cemetery trucks make it possible for the firm to handle two funerals or more at the same time.

For the care and comfort of the sick who are transported from hospital to home or from trains to a hospital or residence, the Glenn Funeral Home has an invalid coach that is used exclusively for this type of service. It was added to the equipment used by the firm late last year and is of the very latest type now on the market.

Large Chapel-Room

An air-conditioned chapel-room is offered for the use of the family in whose ranks death has struck if they so wish. Its seating capacity is 350 with a public address system available to carry the sound of minister's voice and organ music to all parts of the chapel as well as outside the home if need be.

Off one one side of the chapel is a family room where relatives of the departed one may mourn away from the eyes of those in the chapel proper.

In connection with the business, Gipson has a stock room of beautiful caskets of the National line which he displays. They range in cost from the minimum pine box that is cloth covered to the solid copper ones with vaults.

Clothing for the dead is also available from this stock room. A variety of dresses, suits and baby clothes are on display.

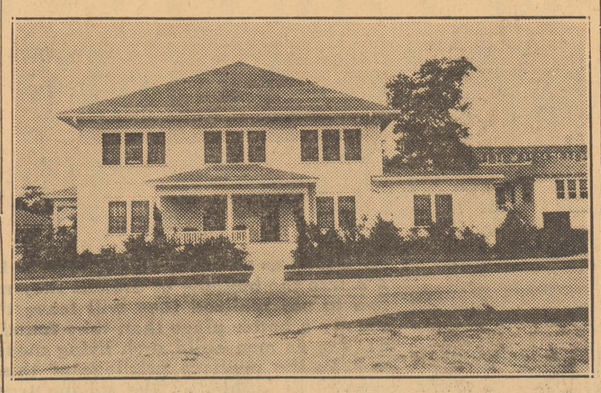
The operating room located on the first floor of the home which is cooled constantly by washed air and an exhaust fan, is modern and spick and span.

A hydraulic table sits in the middle of the room. Equipment used in the embalming of a boby is neatly placed in cases that are handy for the mortician.

Besides Gipson and the two Glenns who are officials of the firm, there are at the funeral home Mrs. Gipson, who is active as a lady assistant in the handling of women's funerals, Tom Ross Gipson, embalmer and Norris Gipson, ambulance driver and funeral director.

And last but not least, the friendly, sympathetic surrounrdings of the home are felt and remembered by the relatives and friends of the departed ones long after the funeral is over.

Gipson's Modern Funeral Home



THIS NEW AND modernly arranged building houses the Glenn Funeral Home, owned and operated by Marcus Gipson. In it are to be found every modern facility expected in a highest type mortuary, and by adhering to sympathetic service and constant improvement of equipment to meet the changing times the funeral home has made constant progress since it was founded 35 years ago. More than 7,000 funerals have been conducted by Glenn Funeral home since it was founded.

MARCUS GIPSON

Nations to Discuss Oil

History, Progress, Future Of Product to Get Hearing

WASHINGTON. (AP)—The history, progress and future of the oil industry will be discussed here this month by authorities from a number of nations attending the world power conference.

Interior Department officials say one group of papers will be presented on "development and utilization of power resources;" another will discuss "organization of the production, refining and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products" and a third set will treat of "conservation of petroleum and natural gas."

Authorities preparing the treaties include: Myron S. Watkins, New York University; E. L. Degolyer, president of the Felmont Corporation, Houston; J. Noel Robinson, vice-president of the Tidewater Oil Co., New York; R. E. Hardwicke of Fort Worth; Joseph E. Pogue, consulting engineer, and the United States Bureau of Mines.

Other contributors are expected from Argentina, Austria, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Norway and Russia.

Society Offers Prizes for Best Liberty Poetry

WASHINGTON.—A poetry contest will be sponsored by the National Life Conservation Society in co-operation with the national park service in observance of the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the State of Liberty.

Entries must be original, of not more than 24 lines and must relate to the Statue of Liberty and its significance, Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, president of the society, announced. She said the contest is being advertised in France as well as in America.

"Since the Statue of Liberty is a monument dedicated to international frendship, any one, regardless of country, is welcome to enter the poetry contest, provided the poem is written in English," she said.

The society will award a first prize of $50 in cash and second and third prizes of $20 and $10 respectively.

The contest closes Sept. 18, 1936. All entries should be signed with a fictitious name, with the correct name and address of the author in a sealed envelope. Entries will not be returned and are not to be offered for publication elsewhere before Nov. 1, 1936.

Entries should be addressed to Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, President, National Life Conservation society, 2239 Tiebout avenue, New York City.

Increase Demand For Law Graduate

Out of 87 Seniors, 30 Find Places Immediately in Law Firms Over State

AUSTIN. (AP)—Dean Ira P. Hildebrand of the University of Texas law school believes the demand for graduates from the school is increasing.

Out of 87 graduates, the dean said, "some 25 or 30 are well located in law firms." The number placed this year was the largest in recent years. Graduates of the June, 1933, class had the smallest number of openings from which to choose.

Dean Hildebrand said the number of graduates entering offices of relatives other than their fathers constituted only a small percentage but those joining their fathers' law firms was increasing each year.

He said the department aided numerous graduates to obtain connections "but generally the boys get their own positions."

CHESS CHAMPS INCLUDED AMONG STAFF OF CCC

Chess, game of kings and of servants, has its devotees among CCC headquarters employees.

W. N. Kendall, state champion and a player of national competition championship, is now playing correspondence games in the Anglo - American international competition as a member of the American team and a private game with a Wewoka, Okla., lawyer. In September he will be engaged in correspondence games in the Texas state championship. He was formerly editor of the Texas chess players' magazine.

Next most ardent fan at headquarters is Ralph E. Creager, chief clerk of the adjutant's office who also is engaged in a correspondence curse with the Wewoka lawyer.

Fanned by the enthusiasm of Kendall and Creager, many other employees at headquarters have learned the rudiments of the game.

Girl Fliers Are Warned

CHARLOTTE, N. C., (AP)—Clayton Patterson, North Carolina's only licensed woman air pilot, says the aviatrix must know where to draw the line in competition with men.

"There are some things women can do and some they cannot," she says, in predicting woman as an important place in aviation future as teacher and navigator.

"There are times when women cannot compete physically with men," she remarks. They are not able to pass the endurance tests. An air pilot has to meet emergencies at all times and the fact that a woman wasn't feeling well could not excuse her fram failing to meet the emergency."

SUMMER SCHOOL PUPILS DECLINE

AUSTIN. (AP)—Registration of students in the University of Texas' two terms of summer school dropped slightly below the records established in 1935.

Registration of 2,425 students in the principal period for the second term was 33 below that of a comparative period for last year. For the entire term a year ago, however, 3,122 were enrolled.

In the first term, 4,652 students enrolled, or six below the 1935 record.

There were 657 new students enrolled in the second term this year with 1,768 others who attended the first session. The figures were based on partial enrollment when four days remained for students to enter.

Distinction is Made In Fishing, Angling

BUDAPEST. (AP)—Police here make a distinction between "fishing" and "angling."

Ferenc Mikola was arrested for the latter activity, which is conducted when hot summer weather forces apartment dwellers to keep their windows open.

He carried complete fishing tackle and a bag containing shirts, ties, watches and three purses, which police say he got by climbing trees and "angling" through windows.

Telescope to Be Installed

Motorists Travel In Vain To See Huge Eye Of Glass

McDONALD OBSERVATORY, Mount Locke, Jeff Davis County, Tex. (AP) — Many tourists daily drive the 17 miles from the Fort Davis-Balmorhea highway to the top of Mount Locke, expecting to see the big telescope. However, it isn't there. Workmen are installing some of the machinery in the aluminum dome but it will be late in the fall, or possibly the first of the year, before the three-ton glass disc is hoisted into place to extend, perhaps, the known frontier of the universe.

J. C. Kline, field superintendent for construction, gives information to inquiring sightseers. Here also are Dr. C. T. Elvey and Dr. Franklin Roach from the Yerkes Observatory, which is cooperating with the University of Texas in staffing the McDonald Observatory. They are engaged in measuring night light with a 12-inch refractor, taking readings from the rain gauge, recording thermometer and other weather measuring instruments.

The observatory will be a self-sustaining unit. The water well, 900 feet deep, is down the slope and a small electric power plant supplies power for pumping and other present operations. It soon will be supplemented by a larger plant to turn the big dome and elevate the telescope.

A sign informs sightseers the elevation is 6,800 feet and the telescope will be the second largest in the world when completed. The glass measures nearly a foot in thickness and 83 inches in diameter. Later an observatory in California will have a mirror 200 inches in diameter.

Toward the west Mount Livermore is visible, its 8,200 feet being the highest in the Davis range. Beside it is Sawtooth and in the foreground the Blue mountain. To the left Mitre Peak rears its conical head. Saddle mountain also is within view, and in the notch, 50 miles away, Cathedral mountain, south of Alpine, is seen. Still farther south are the mountains of Mexico across the Rio Grande, 125 miles away.

Caravan To Visit Farm

Hundreds of Farmers From Dust Bowl to Compose Party

GUYMON, Okla. (AP)—Several hundred dust bowl farmers are expected to join a caravan, leaving here Aug. 24, to inspect the farm of Charles T. Peacock at Hugo, Colo., who originated a machine that makes ponds instead of rivers of lister furrows.

The damming lister throws up ridges at intervals of 12 to 15 feet between regular furrows. It is claimed the little basins conserve all the water that falls on a field.

Peacock gave a demonstration of his method here recently, saying that drouth had not prevented him raising good wheat crops in the nine years he had used his home-made device. In that period, he said, his farm had received as little as four inches of rain in a year.

Paris Styles Sport Roses

Dinner Dresses Feature Very Long, Large Sleeves

PARIS. (AP)—Picnic dresses in striped muslins, big leghorn hats trimmed with cottage roses, long net gloves, ruffled petticoats and ribbon sashes, were among the novelties launched by Paris style creators in their summer collections.

Roses played a colorful part. They clustered on evening bodices and belts in close formation. Bunches of rosebuds made old-fashioned "buns" for the back of the coiffure or new-style tiaras for the front.

Frilled tulle evening dresses had ribbon sashes finished with the traditional pump bows in back and long ends falling to the floor. Organdie dance and dinner frocks were as feminine as short waists, wide skirts and puffed sleeves could make them.

Lanvin showed some new dinner dresses with very large, long sleeves. These were full at the top and full again at the wrist where they finished in a mere piping instead of a band.

Pleats got in some fine work in the softer fabrics. In a pink chiffon evening dress, fan pleats made full length panels down the front and back. In a black crepe afternoon dress, box pleats covered the whole surface, the bodice, skirt and sleeves.

For afternoon wear, eyelet embroidered organdie made tailored suits. Ardanse showed a bolero jacket in white organdie eyele' embroidered in black, and worn with a plain white organdie skirt.

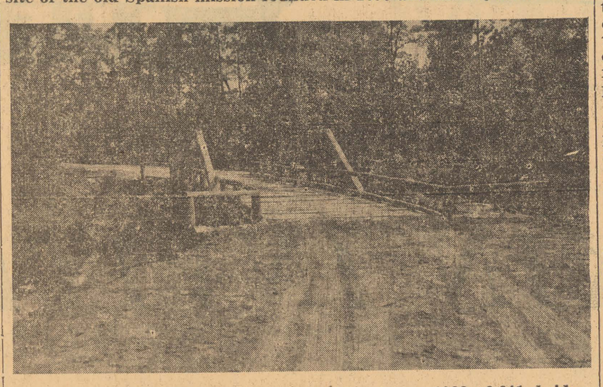
Swagger coats varied from long to short lengths. Some had short sleeves, others no sleeves at all. One in hip length had a silver fox band at the hip. The most luxurious were silver fox swagger coats with long fur sleeves, for evening wear.

Schiaparelli showed a new short jacket that finished at the waist with a belt, and tied at the neck with a printed scarf run through button-holes. White linen bolero suits had yellow or fuchsia linen blouses. A tailored suit appeared in blue denim and another one in bright plaided surah. Jerseys and knitted suits, also, added their quota to vacation clothes.

The CCC In East Texas

TELEPHONE LINE Under construction by CCC, nine miles south of Groveton, Trinity county. These camps have erected approximately 1,000 miles of telephone lines and have now under construction some 500 miles more. These communication lines are connected to lookout towers and serve as a means of quickly and accurately locating and reporting forest fires.

REPLICA OF Old Spanish Mission built by CCC on Mission State Forest at Weches, in Houston county. The Weches State Forest is the newest of the state forests and is primarily used for recreation. The forest overlooks the beautiful San Pedro Valley and embraces the site of the old Spanish mission founded in 1690 and destroyed in 1693.



BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED By the CCC. Since 1933, 6,641 bridges have been constructed by the CCC under the supervision of the Texas Forest Service in East Texas.

STAND IMPROVEMENT Work showing older and younger age classes of the forest and the cordwood obtained from the cuttings. Proper utilization of the forest calls for periodic cutting, and the utilization of the products as they become available in the woods.

Texas Will Match Highways Which Lead Out of Mexico

McALLEN, Tex. (AP)—D. K. Martin, member of the state highway commission, told civil officials at a conference here the commission will designate or built a paved highway to meet each highway Mexico builds to the Texas-Mexico border.

Martin, who participated in the recent Mexican-American goodwill motorcade from Laredo to Mexico City over the new Pan-American highway, said the commission pledged this co-oueration to the Mexican government.

The commissioner said Mexican officials gave assurance the Reynosa-Monterrey pike, linking McAllen with the north Mexican industrial city, will be completed as a federal project. He said also the Mexican government intends to complet e the inter-continual highway, linking Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, with the Pacific coast port of Mazatlan, by way of the Reynosa-Monterrey pike.

About 125 miles of the latter route are in the state of Nuevo Leon, bordering Tamaulipas, and the remaining 25 miles in that state. Men have been working on the Nuevo Leon section several months, preparing road bed, erecting drainage structures and small bridges, but little work has been done on the Tamaulipas stretch in four years. Although this portion is passable in dry weather, it is rough, and seasonal rain makes travel hazardous.

Reynosa, seven miles south of here and connected with this city by a paved highway and international span bridge, is expected by its citizens to become an important port of entry when the road to Monterrey is completed.

Martin said officials told him plans are being considered to link Eagle Pass and Del Rio with the Matamoros-Mazatlan route by highways leading south from those cities.

Marte R. Gomez, former Mexican minister to France and delegate to the League of Nations, is expected to be the new governor of Tamaulipas. As soon as he is inaugurated, an international highway committee, composed of civic leaders of Reynosa and McAllen, will make overtures for completion with state aid, leaders of the committee say.

Commissioner Martin said he believed delay in construction through Tamaulipas was due to non-action by the state in raising its portion of the road's cost.

Fire Tower

FIRE TOWER On Hyatt State Forest No. 4. Since 1933 the CCC, under the supervision of the Texas Forest Service, has erected 52 towers like the one shown in the picture.

Ranks Filled By Enrollees

Promotions Given to Work in Headquarters Office

With a few exceptions, the 58 civilian employees of Lufkin District headquarters were, until a little over a year ago, CCC enrollees.

As company clerks, stewards, senior foreman in the camps, or as members of the headquarters detachments maintained in earlier days of the CCC, they gained their knowledge of CCC paper work.

When, in the spring of 1935, the great CCC expansion program was launched, Captain Fred E. Gaillard then commanding officer of the East Texas district, announced that in selecting new employes for the Tyler and Lufkin districts preference would be given to CCC enrollees who were properly qualified.

This did not mean, of course, displacing the civilian employes already attached to East Texas district headquarters; but nearly two hundred applications were passed upon from men in the headquarters detachment of enrollees maintained here and from men in the various East Texas camps. From these were selected the clerical and stenographic staff of the two districts formed from the old East Texas district. At one time the Lufkin district had nearly a hundred civilian employes.

At the same time the technical services gave many enrollees appointments to the supervisory staffs to continue as foremen the work they had done as enrolled leaders.

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) — Rattlesnakes are not naturally vicious, declares Dr. Charles T. Voorhies, University of Arizona entomologist, but the diamond backed variety is very excitable.

"Rattlers strike because of fear or excitement," he said, "but not because they are man's natural enemy. The only creatures they are naturally at war with are those they eat.

"They are not as vicious as the non-venomous red racer snake."

'POPEYE' IS HEAVY CHAMP OF CCC LUFKIN DISTRICT

Heavy-weight champ of CCC headquarters in Lufkin is 24-year-old Popeye (christened John R.) Loper, 195 pounds a la Sally Rand, 6 feet and an inch in elevation.

He eats spinach, drives a truck for the district motor pool, and enjoys boxing and wrestling, though his temper is as sweet as Shirley Temple's—unless he loses it; and then look out!

Once, he said, he carried a 100-pound sack of sugar on each shoulder for a quarter of a mile through the brush; and he loaded a 42-gallon barrel of whisky on a truck alone.

"Where was all this?" a curious auditor queried.

"Ah, I used to help my uncle with his still," Popeye deprecated.

Popeye was an enrollee under Lieut. J. R. Becker, Jr., motor transport officer, when Lieut. Becker was commander of the old Weches camp, where so many of the headquarters employees started, and great tales of his prowess followed him from there. Popeye proudly wears a medal certifying that he was tops in the shot put for all the Eighth Corps Area during the 1933 CMTC encampment. The name Popeye dates from his first day in a CCC camp.

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Jordan Gin

17 YEARS CONTINUAL SERVICE

Mrs. R. C. Jordan, Owner Lufkin, Texas

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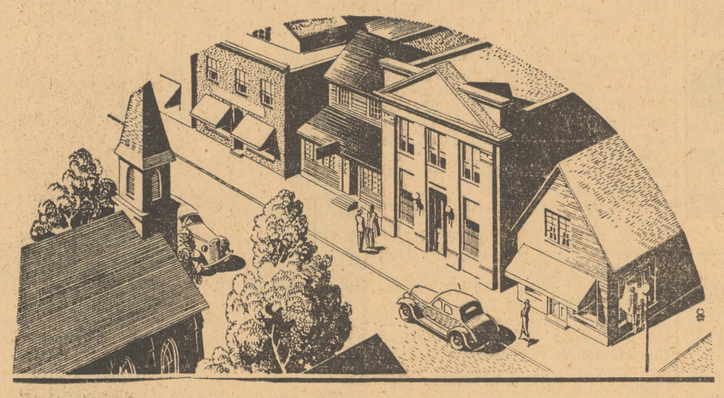
TOWARD THE FUTURE HAND IN HAND!



As long as men are willing to pour their lives into the building of dreams they may never live to see realized they will leave their community a better place than they found it. And as long as men build such living monuments it will be the precious privilege of this bank to help them build . . . the solemn trust of this bank to administer their work when they have passed on.

Marching Along Together---
Your Community and Your Bank!

Through the glorious history of this section, the cradle of Anglo-Saxon civilization in this corner of the North American continent, this bank has been privileged to have a position of responsibility in the community. At the turn of the first century of Texas independence, we look out upon the broad vista of the future, radiant with promise and resplendent with opportunity for this city and the thriving community that surrounds it. In the past it has been true—and in the future it will be ever increasingly true—that your community and your bank are hand-in-hand on all movements that promote the general welfare.

LUFKIN
SETTING THE PACE FOR EAST TEXAS PROGRESS

LUFKIN INVITES the WORLD!

During 1936, especially, and of course at all other times also, we of Lufkin invite our friends and neighbors of other sections, other states and other nations to visit Lufkin—to see and realize the tremendous commercial and industrial opportunities that reside here—to meet and know the splendid type of people among whom it is a joy to live. At this time we join with every soul in Lufkin in extending a cordial invitation to the outside world to pay a friendly visit to Lufkin.

Lufkin National Bank