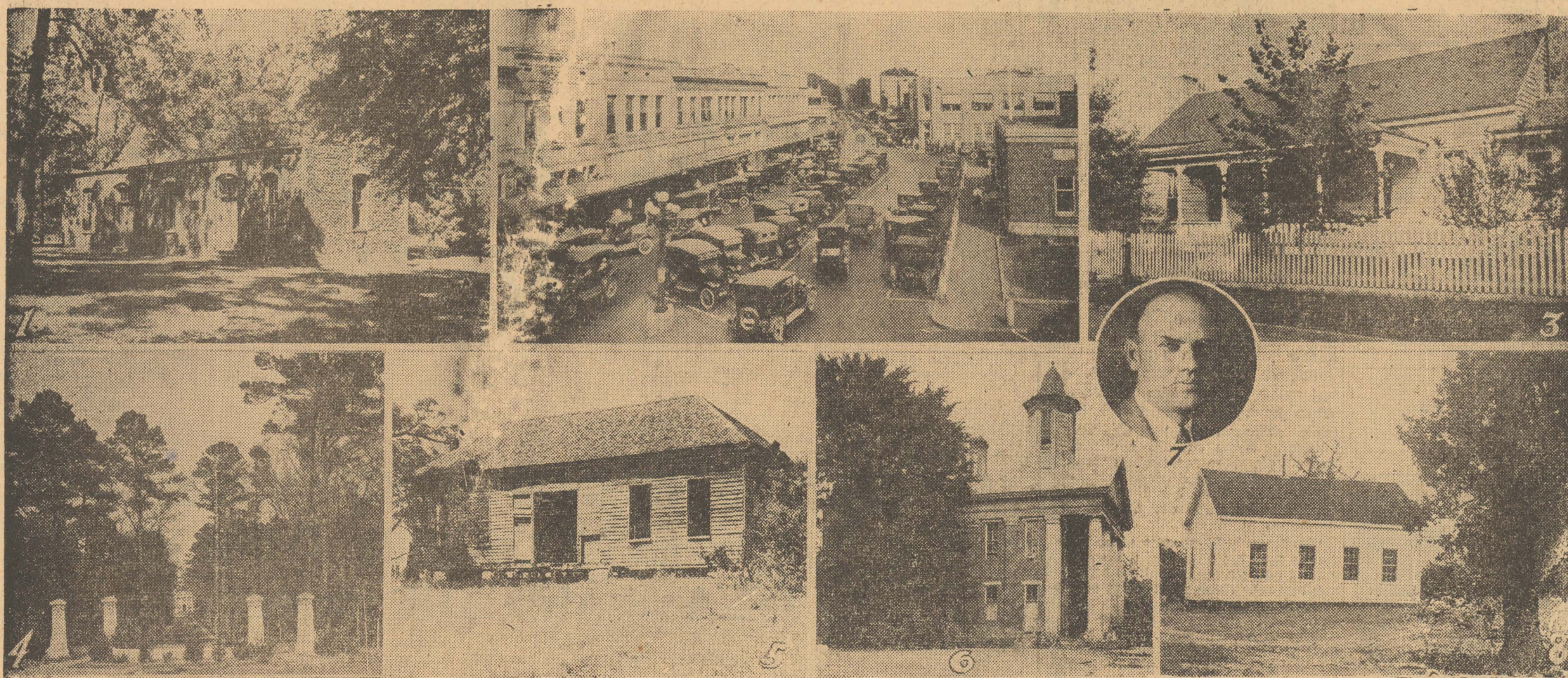


Nacogdoches Was Early Indian Village

Nacogdoches Scenes Which Recall Memories of Other Days to Centennial Visitors

Town Has Major Role in History



Historic Places Attract Visitors To Nacogdoches

Following is a brief guide to some of the historic places in the neighborhood of Nacogdoches:

Indian Mounds.—On the corner of the school campus at Mound and Arnold streets was a large Indian Mound, 150x75 feet and about fifteen feet high. On the corner opposite was a circular Mound about 75 feet in diameter. These mounds were leveled to make room on the campus. One small mound still remains on the front lawn of the T. M. Reavley home. An oak tree of considerable size grows from the summit of it.

Old North Church.—About four miles north of Highway 25, on Shreveport highway, North Church was built in 1838, but the congregation had met for some time before the house was built, under an oak tree, the lower part of the trunk of which still stands. It was first known as Union Church, being intended for two bodies of Baptists as well as other denominations. It has since become the property of the Missionary Baptists, who hold regular services there. The old cemetery contains the graves of many of the early settlers of Nacogdoches county.

University and given the name of Washington Square. Two buildings were erected—a frame building for the Female Department of the University, and a brick house for the Male Department. The brick structure still stands in the center of the group of buildings.

Griffith Park.—The park fronting North street and extending from Caroline street on the south to the southern border of the campus of Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, on the north and extending eastwardly to Clarke street. Given to the City of Nacogdoches by the Griffith heirs in memory of Dr. L. E. Griffith and his wife, Sarah Jane Clark Griffith, and of Dr. Griffith's brother, Alfred, Dr. L. E. Griffith came to Nacogdoches from San Augustine about 1850 and was one of the builders of Modern Nacogdoches. The park was dedicated to Doctor Griffith and the early pioneers of Nacogdoches.

THE PICTURES:

1. The Old Stone Fort, a replica of which is constructed on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College.
2. Part of the business section of Nacogdoches.
3. The old Adolphus Sterne home, where Sam Houston was baptized a Roman Catholic, now is known as the Hoya home.
4. Entrance to the campus of Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, considered one of the most beautiful in America.
5. This old building, midway between Nacogdoches and San Augustine, was used nearly 100 years ago as a stagecoach stand.
6. One of the buildings of old Nacogdoches University, founded in 1845.
7. Old North Church, established in 1838. The present building was erected in 1852.

Boy to Take Over Reign

King Ananda Mahidol to Ascend Throne in November

SINGAPORE (AP)—For the first time since he was proclaimed sovereign in March, 1935, King Ananda Mahidol, boy ruler of Siam, will take the throne in the Royal Palace at Bangkok next November.

His visit to Siam has been delayed for several months by the Italian-Ethiopian conflict. The council of regency, ruling since the abdication of Ananda's uncle, ex-King Prajadhipok, feared to let him travel from his school in Leuven, Belgium, to Siam while the Mediterranean situation was unsettled.

The boy monarch is expected to return to school in Switzerland again next year.

Centennial Asks Pension
BOWLING GREEN, Ky. (AP)—James Smith, who claims to be 100 years old, has applied at the state pension headquarters for "old folks pay."

BILL WOULD FORCE RETIREMENT AT 65

PARIS (AP)—Physicians and medical students are up in arms over a bill in parliament to force "brain workers" to retire at 65.

The bill would apply to all government employees, professional men, and those employed in commerce and industry.

The students took the lead in protesting the bill, which they dubbed a "saturnic project." They asked other "brain workers" to join them in demanding it be "quashed immediately."

"The medical students' association notes with bitterness that politicians do not figure in the bill," they said.

Industry Advantages Stressed by 'Doches

By J. J. GREVE
Chairman Industrial Committee,
Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce

Creating employment for idle labor is and has always been a major objective in aggressive communities, and every chamber of commerce at one time or another discusses the possibility of securing new meritorious industries to build up the payroll of the town. The discussion usually ends up in the appointment of a committee to investigate the possibility of securing an industry. Many times sites are offered, and bonuses are paid to induce industries to locate in the town. In some instances, cities have sent out high salary students to representatives with a portfolio of interesting facts about the town, and realized later, after heavy costs to the civic minded business men of the town, that industries are not secured in that way.

Often groups made the mistake of trying to bring an industry to the town bodily from another town or attempt to organize one from the ground up. A better way in line with the policies of the In-

dustrial Committee of the Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce, is to first direct attention to the industries we already have; determine to what extent they are patronized by the people of the home community, and if they are not being patronized the reason why should be discovered and if possible remedied.

Some times the elimination of derogatory conditions which are likely to cause the demise or migration of existing industries will cause a small industry to be put on its feet and become a potential employer of labor in a short period. But this isn't all. Other industries seeking a profitable location will be attracted to the town, and soon the town's industry problem will be solved. This is a simple and effective way for the average town to induce other industries to locate within its boundary.

The compiling of a proper industrial survey of the community, to be made available to prospective industries, is an essential phase of a program of industrialization.

The Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce invites inquiries.

EARLY-DAY VILLAGE IS NOW PROSPEROUS CITY

'Doches Started in 1690, Becomes Tex Metropolis

Nacogdoches county was formed in 1836. At that time it included the territory extending from Sabine river beyond the present site of the city of Dallas. Since then several counties have been formed from parts of the original county.

Nacogdoches, the county seat, is one of the oldest settlements in Texas. The earliest records indicate that in 1690 a Catholic mission was established under the Spanish rule at the present site of the city. Between 1825 and 1830 an influx of American settlers arrived from various parts of the

United States but chiefly from the southeastern states.

The oldest land grants date from 1792, when the territory was under Spanish dominion. These grants were revalidated under Mexican rule in 1810. All the previous land grants were accepted by the Republic of Texas (1835-1846). About one-half the lands of the county are included in these old land grants and the rest have been surveyed by the Texas land office.

Slave Labor Used
Previous to the Civil war many large plantations had been established in the Nacogdoches district and farmed by slave labor. The present population is mainly Anglo-American, together with some Spanish, Mexican and negro inhabitants. The northern two-

thirds of the county is in general the most thickly settled part. The southern part, south of Nacogdoches, Melrose and Chireno, is only sparsely settled.

Population Is 30,000
According to the 1930 census, the population of the county is 30,290, of which 10,066 are classed as urban and 20,224 as rural farm.

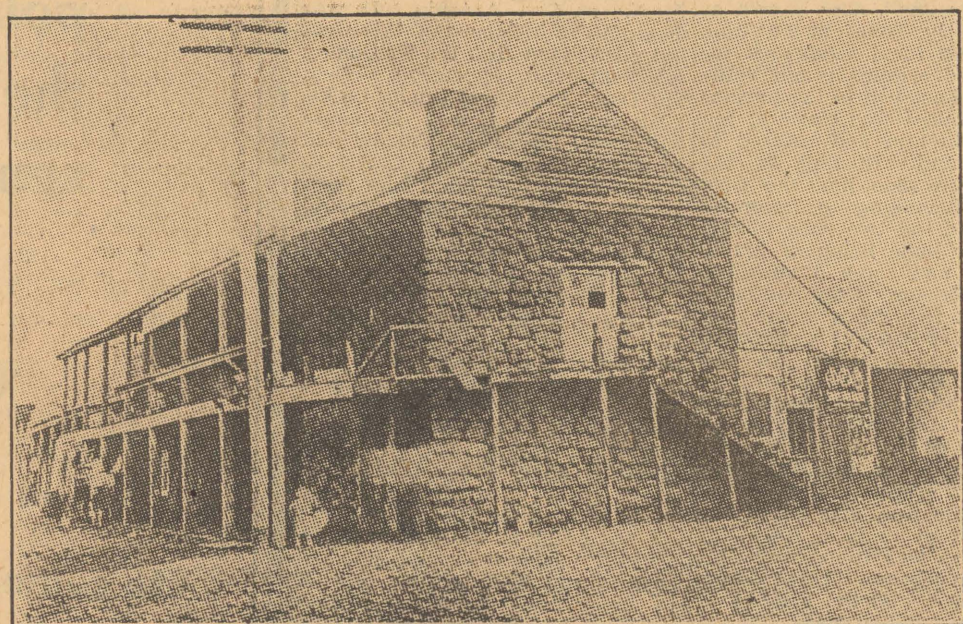
Nacogdoches, with a population of 7,646 in 1935, is the county seat and largest town. It is an important lumber and cotton shipping point, local market for agricultural products, and distributing point for merchandise.

Cushing, with a population of 1,213, is the second largest town and is the principal shipping point for the northwestern part of the county.

THE OLD STONE FORT

No Building In Texas Has More Intriguing, More Romantic History

By TED POSTON TROUT



The old Stone Fort in Nacogdoches has a history more intriguing, more romantic, than any building in Texas, not even excluding the Alamo. Over the walls of the "stone house," as it was called in the early records, have flown eight flags—the royal flag of Spain, the flag of the Magee-Gutierrez expedition of 1813, that of Dr. James Long's Republic of 1819, the flag of the Republic of Fredonia of 1826, the Mexican flag, the Lone Star flag of the Texas Republic, the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy, and the Stars and Stripes.

The "stone house," as it was called in early days, was built as a private enterprise by Captain Gil Y'Barbo in 1778, and as a trading post it became the most important building in the New Philippines. Cordero, governor of the Province of Texas, and General Herrera with 1300 Spanish troops had headquarters in the stone house when, on Nov. 6, 1806, the treaty was signed which averted war between Spain and the United States. In 1801 Peter Ellis Bean and the remainder of Phillip Nolan's expedition to Nacogdoches were imprisoned in the old Stone Fort, where they remained for thirty days. For three months it was the seat of government of the Eastern Provinces of Spain, when Gov-

ernor Manuel de Salcedo was in Nacogdoches during the summer of 1810.

The first two newspapers to be published in Texas were printed in the old Stone Fort. El Mejicano was issued in 1813 while the stone house was the seat of government of the Magee-Gutierrez expedition, and the Texas Republic was issued by Dr. Long, while he made this building his headquarters in an abortive attempt to form a republic, on Aug. 14, 1819.

The stone house again became the seat of government when it was seized by the Fredonians in 1826. Following the collapse of the Fredonian Republic, the building was occupied as a home by John Durst, who sold it to Juan Mora, the district judge, and Vincente Cordova, who was district attorney under the Mexican regime. The officials records were again placed in the old building, where they remained until a courthouse was built in 1840.

The transfer of title to the old house from Vincente Cordova to Rebacca Fenley in 1840 brings an element of tragedy, and, in some respects, even comedy. Cordova was the leader in the so-called Cordova Rebellion in 1838, in which Rebecca's husband, Zechariah Fenley, was murdered.

Nacogdoches, to paraphrase Scripture, is "without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life." When Hernando DeSoto and his men spent the winter of 1541-42 in Nacogdoches, it was a well settled, hospitable Indian town, with an agricultural population, having well built homes, provided with comfortable furnishings.

The meaning of its name we do not know, but further than the fact the root-word "Nac" seems to have been descriptive either of the country or its people. We see it used in the names of the river "Neches," which we know to mean "Snow," as that river was known as Snow river in olden times. Among the Cenizos of Hasinal Indians we find the names Nacoztoches, Nacochi, Nadako, Natchitoches, Natchez, etc., and it is possible that the basic idea of "white" is common to all of these names; we have numerous references to the Nacogdoches Indians as being "white" Indians, and Father Solis in 1767, speaks of the Nacogdoches Indian women as being white with disheveled yellow hair.

The first definite description of Nacogdoches and its aboriginal population is in the account of LaSalle's visit here in 1684, on which visit Robert Sieur de LaSalle became desperately ill and remained in Nacogdoches for a month, recuperating from disease, where he received such hospitable treatment at the hands of the natives that several of his men deserted and remained here when LaSalle started back to Fort St. Louis.

LaSalle found numerous evidences of prior contact with both French and Spanish here, though we have no record of them. Perhaps the Indian traditions pointed in the presence here of DeSoto and Coronado, and the semi-mythical appearances of Mother Maria de Agreda, "the angel in blue," referred to by the Indians in their accounts to Father Espinosa.

DeLeon and his followers, in 1691-92, made the first serious attempts to educate the Texas Indians in European ways by taking several of the young members of the tribes back to Zacatecas college. Among these were two children of the chief of the Hainai Indians, living about 10 or 15 miles southwest of Nacogdoches, near the Angelina river. The young man, who afterward became head chief of the Hasinal Confederation, the Spaniards named Bernardino; the young woman they named Angelina, and the river was named for her. She also acted as interpreter between the Indians and Captain Ramon in his expedition of 1716.

First White Settlement
The first permanent European settlement in the town of Nacogdoches was made in 1716, when Father Marquette founded the Mission Our Lady of the Guadalupe of Nacogdoches on what is now North street, overlooking the valley of the Banita, "little bath."

In the struggle between the French and Spanish for mastery of Eastern Texas, from 1685 to 1763, the Mission Guadalupe had a useful history. Deserted at times but never permanently abandoned, it finally decayed and its very site was utterly forgotten, though it has been preserved in the dusty Spanish parchments of our Nacogdoches Archives.

When the Spanish settlers began making their homes in the old Indian town they found several mounds within the limits of the town, relics of the centuries of Indian occupation before the coming of the white man. Three of the larger of these mounds were located on what became the Nacogdoches university campus, now the high school campus. The importance of these mounds was not recognized by those who founded the university, and they were razed in an effort to level the ground of the campus, and only one now remains, on Monday street, so named because of these mounds to the antiquity of the town. A large oak tree, whose age has been estimated at about 200 years, grows from the summit of this remaining mound.

Nacogdoches—The Spanish Town
With the cession of Louisiana to Spain by France in 1763, the necessity for the Spanish garrison in Nacogdoches ceased, and the town was abandoned as a military post in 1773, to be refounded by Capt. Antonio Gil Y'Barbo and his compatriots in 1779.

The city of Nacogdoches, as a civic corporation, dates from that year in which that sturdy old Spaniard Y'Barbo, after being harassed and bewildered by followers from their experimental settlement of Bucarelli on the Trinity river, to the site of the old Mission of Guadalupe. The eastern boundary of Texas was at that time a shadowy, uncertain quantity, somewhere between the Sabine and Red rivers. Louisiana belonged to Spain and the government was but little concerned to mark out definitely the exact limitations between its provinces.

Gil Y'Barbo recognized the necessity of a commissary for the storing of military and commercial supplies, and after applying to the authorities in Mexico for such a

building, and growing weary of the endless delays and red tape, that industrious old Spaniard erected on his own account what he and his followers called "The Stone House," now generally referred to as "The Old Stone Fort." In its erection probably no thought was ever given to its being used as a fort, though at times it has probably been used as such; its main use, however, through all its varied history, has been that of a house of commerce, although its walls, almost a yard in thickness, made it almost impregnable to the ordinary means of offense.

The new city grew apace, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century embraced a population of several hundred souls. There was a succession of military officials who had charge of the public business of the town, and superintended legal and commercial affairs, as well as led what military expeditions were needed in their infrequent exigencies; Nacogdoches at that time being the second largest town in Texas.

Philip Nolan
In 1800 Nacogdoches was a loyal Spanish town, and when Philip Nolan, in furtherance of the schemes of Aaron Burr and Gen. James Wilkinson, invaded Texas with a small band of adventurers, ostensibly as horse traders, the population of the old town was solidly behind Lieut. Ramon Musquiz and his garrison, when they went in pursuit of the little band. Musquiz and his men were accompanied by Samuel Davenport, of the trading firm of Barr & Davenport, who acted as interpreter between the Spanish and Americans. Musquiz left Lieut. Bernardino D'Ortolan, a Frenchman by birth, in charge of the garrison here while on this expedition, who conveyed titles of land to such settlers as applied for them. On his return he held a court and tried one of the colonists upon a charge of high treason for having assisted Nolan. Nolan's band, after the death of Nolan, were all captured and brought to Nacogdoches, from whence they were taken as prisoners to Mexico; the sole survivor of the band being Col. Peter Ellis Bean, one of the most colorful and resourceful men Texas has seen.

In the beginning of the new century the purchase of Louisiana by the United States from the French, in consequence of the Napoleonic upheaval in Europe, brought about a great change in the political and military affairs of Nacogdoches. There was great jealousy between the two countries, and a territorial dispute to be settled before the old status of somnolent peace could prevail. The Americans built Fort Jesup, west of Red river, near Natchitoches, and Spanish forces were called to Nacogdoches in defense of the threatened border. However, a neutral strip was established between them, and soon all was apparently restored under the happy conditions of the preceding years.

The Revolution Begins
The next band of adventurers found Nacogdoches in a very different temper. In 1810 the Mexicans rebelled against the government of Spain, and Nacogdoches lost no time in assisting in the formation of the Magee-Gutierrez expedition, under the leadership of Lieut. Augustus Magee, who resigned his position in the United States garrison at Fort Jesup to take command of the American and Mexican forces in their effort to throw off the yoke of Spain.

It is said that every able-bodied man east of the Trinity river joined in this expedition, and for a time it prospered, and by 1812 had successfully driven the Spanish military forces from Eastern Texas and pursued them to San Antonio, where Governor Manuel Salcedo and most of the high Spanish officials there were butchered. Vengeance of Spain was swift, and the Spanish army sent into Texas swept the inhabitants of Nacogdoches beyond the Sabine and into American territory, where they remained until 1818-20, when Erasmus Seguin was sent by the new government of Mexico in 1821 to Nacogdoches to invite the old settlers back to their former homes.

Nacogdoches—The Mexican Town
Under the leadership of Alcalde James Dill, Nacogdoches soon regained its former prestige, the largest town in East Texas, and settlers from the United States began coming in increasing numbers under the beneficent colonization laws of the new government in Mexico; but things were much changed. In 1825 Haden and Benjamin Edwards secured their inflated contract as empresarios. When Edwards began to plant his colonists, sometimes on land which had once belonged to the Mexican population and abandoned temporarily in the flight of 18

See NACOGDOCHES 7

See STONE FORT Page 6

Tilford - Hunt Lumber Co. Specializes in Mine Timbers

Holding a unique position in the lumber manufacturing world, the Tilford-Hunt Lumber company is recognized as a leading industry in Nacogdoches.

The mill is located at Laceyville, eight miles from the city, while the general offices are situated in town. The manager is Lacey Hunt, while the principal stockholders are his mother and Mrs. Tilford.

In recent years the company has specialized in making prop timbers for mines and has developed an extensive line of sales in Mexico.

Among other interests of the company are the operations at Conroe.

Two calves near New Granada, Pa., were poisoned by the milk of cows which had eaten snakeroot. A state biologist explained that the root doesn't kill the cows but makes their milk fatal for calves.

"The best advice I can give to authors," said Dr. Samuel Johnson in the 18th century, "is that they should stay away from each other."

Lumberman



LACEY HUNT, Head of the Tilford-Hunt Lumber Co., is shown above. This picture was taken shortly before one of his regular sales trips to Mexico.

NEW HIGH BOOT IS CLOSED BY BUCKLE

PARIS (P)—A new high boot in beige antepele is back closed with a buckled strap. There's a cuff top that turns down like a bib or turns up if the ankles seem to require it. Another boot, higher still and closed in front, is punched full of perforations and cuffed with patent leather. The boot itself is black suede.

BUSINESS BOOMS AT PORT OF MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Que., (P) — The port of Montreal is experiencing this summer the greatest volume of business since pre-depression days. Montreal's grain business this year will be more than 100,000,000 bushels or double that of 1935, it is estimated, and 25,000 cattle will be shipped against less than 1,000 last year.

Confiscated Still is Used Now For Cooking

ROTAN, Tex., (P)—Miss Evelyn Jennings, Fisher county home demonstration agent, uses a confiscated 25-quart modern pressure cooker that had been adapted to illegal distilling. It was confiscated and turned over to Miss Jennings for use in canning.

Bus Line Head



C. D. THOMAS, Dynamic manager of the Airline Motor Coaches, has figured prominently in transportation circles in East Texas. He has just completed a beautiful terminal in Nacogdoches.

the family circle brought great rejoicing, for the family had believed that their likable kinsman had been killed in Mexico. For a few years Bean remained in Tennessee, and then his wanderlust soul again took him to Texas. When he returned to Texas he was accompanied by Candace Midkiff. Some records say that this couple were married in Tennessee. Mrs. Mattie Austin Hatcher, Archivist of the University of Texas, makes the following comment:

"On Bean in Tennessee came the rumor that his wife had been executed and her beautiful hacienda confiscated. Seeing his great sorrow, Candace Midkiff, a diminutive and daring Tennessean, sought to comfort him. Together they started westward and reached Texas. They located near Nacogdoches, and began to build a fortune."

At any rate, Candace became very popular with the pioneer settlers and made the cabin that still stands in Nacogdoches county a comfortable home for Peter Ellis Bean. This was not the only home, however, that Bean possessed.

There was another one in Cherokee county, one in San Augustine, and one in Natchitoches, Louisiana. The homesite in Natchitoches also remains in its original construction. There was about one day's journey from one of the homes to the next one.

At one time Candace Midkiff swore that she was married to Peter Ellis Bean, and then, probably to protect him when the Mexican authorities exposed his early marriage in Mexico, she swore that she was not. Apparently, Bean was a good provider for his family and a good father. Three children were born to Candace and Peter Ellis Bean.

Because of the reputation Bean had made for himself in the Mexican revolution, he was appointed Indian agent in Texas. He spent most of his time among the Indians, and soon won their confidence. Bean was a powerful influence among the tribes in Texas. During the Fredonian rebellion in Nacogdoches, it was Bean who conspired with the Indians and induced them not to join the Texans in this immature rebellion against Mexico. Yet it was Bean who took all the news of the events of the colonists and the Indians around Nacogdoches and San Augustine to Stephen F. Austin at San Antonio. It was through the influence of this alert but silent man that the Fredonian rebellion was suppressed. When the Texas revolution finally broke, Bean remained neutral. He could not desert his fellow Texans and he could not renounce the government that had freed him from prison. Although Bean would have been in his element in the revolution, he had no choice in the stand that he took.

Gone Three Years
In 1843, after the spoils of the revolution had been cleared away, and Texas was a thriving republic, Peter Ellis BMean made a will in which he ignored his son, Sam, whom he referred to as "A Rascal, a Rogue, and a Liar". Then he rode away from home one morning and nothing was heard of him for three years. It did not occur to the family to be worried when Bean did not return at nightfall on the day of his departure. Frequently hunting trips and business trips kept him away from home for several days, but as the days wore into weeks, and the weeks into months, Candace and the children began to wonder what had happened to their devoted husband and father.

One day Isaac T. Bean, one of the sons of Peter Ellis, was on a hunting trip and stopped by the roadside about 20 miles from Nacogdoches to eat his lunch. A traveler stopped by the wayside, and commented that Isaac Bean resembled a man he had known in Mexico. He described a certain saddle that was in the possession of this man, and a certain cane with the inscription "Presented to Colonel Ellis P. Bean by James Bowie". Isaac, although he had believed for some time that his father was dead, felt convinced that Peter Ellis Bean was still alive. He journeyed to Mexico, but arrived at the hacienda near Jalapa just three weeks too late. Peter Ellis Bean died there October 10, 1846.

And so Peter Ellis Bean, warrior of three nations, spent the waning years of his life happily in the country from which he had fled in his younger days.

Started in 1915, the British Industries Fair is generally considered the world's largest national trade fair and is attended annually by buyers from all parts of the world.

NACOGDOCHES

"The Friendly City"

EXTENDS CENTENNIAL YEAR GREETINGS TO OUR NEIGHBORS, OUR FELLOW TEXANS, AND THE WORLD.

We Are Proud---

of the dramatic role our city has played in the stirring history of the Lone Star State. Here, at almost the beginning of Texas' march to freedom and glorious statehood, have great events been indelibly printed on the pages of pioneer times... and like the State of Texas herself, Nacogdoches has moved forward from a straggling pioneer village to a metropolis of sturdy prosperity and high place in the ranks of East Texas business and industrial centers.

We Invite You

to come to Nacogdoches... to visit, to explore our interesting historical spots, to linger, to trade, to live. Whatever be your purpose, or the time of your arrival, you will find the warm hand of civic friendship extended and a genuine welcome awaiting you in

"THE FRIENDLY CITY"

This Message Made Possible by Leading Citizens and Firms of Nacogdoches.

The Story of Peter Ellis Bean

By TED POSTON TROUT

In a little vine-covered cabin, about four and one-half miles from Nacogdoches on the old Melrose road, once lived one of the most colorful characters in the history of Texas. And in a somber Cherokee county, near the old Cherokee county, near the old San Antonio road, lies buried the woman who shared with this man the thrilling adventures of pioneer life in Texas. The man was Peter Ellis Bean and the woman was Candace Midkiff.

Peter Ellis Bean was what is termed in modern language a "rough-neck", yet his daring bravery played a large part in the freeing of Texas. Bean was born in White county, Tennessee, about the year 1778. His parents died while he was still a child, and he was taken in charge by an uncle, William Shaw, who had a son named Thomas Jefferson Shaw. This cousin of Peter Ellis Bean followed him to Texas and married Mary Anderson, who was the mother of Mrs. W. D. Peavy of Nacogdoches.

It was with the expedition of Phillip J. Nolan in 1800 that Peter Ellis Bean first came to Texas. Nolan, an adventurous soul, had made a trip from the Mississippi territory to the new territory of Texas some time prior to 1800, ostensibly for the purpose of capturing wild horses. He returned to Mississippi from Texas with such glamorous reports of this new land, where danger and adventure lurked behind every hill and cactus plant, that it was not hard for him to organize a second expedition into the Spanish province. Peter Ellis Bean, then only 19 years old, was in Natchez, Miss., having run away from home with a flatboat crew. Nolan's description of this new land appealed to the daring spirit of Bean, and he came at once to go on the expedition.

The expedition, consisting of 50 men, set forth on pack horses, and crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas, at the Walnut Hills, intending to enter Texas far enough to the north and the west to evade Spanish spies, and reach the interior. This plan was carried out, and the cavalcade, in due time, passed into Texas, and proceeded to a point in the vicinity of Waco. Here, amid a field of bluebonnets, with grass covered prairies extending as far as the eye could see, the expedition party prepared to stay. A log house was built and also a large corral for the horses. Nolan hoped to remain in this seemingly ideal location as long as he desired, catching wild horses, making a map of the country, and doing whatever else his fancy might suggest. But Comanche Indian spies located the Nolan party, and watched them many days without being seen, then carried the news to Lieutenant Musquez, who was stationed with the Spanish garrison at Nacogdoches.

Musquez decided to act at once. He selected a company of cavalry, and, led by the Comanche spies, came upon the camp of Nolan just at daybreak on the 22nd of March, 1801. He immediately sent a request for unconditional surrender, which Nolan refused, and the fight started. The battle lasted only two hours. Nolan was killed, and the few men surviving the fight surrendered unconditionally. Peter Ellis Bean was one of the surviving few. The captives were tied two-and-two, and marched on foot to Nacogdoches, where they were imprisoned in the Old Stone Fort. At Nacogdoches the prisoners were told by the commandant that he was waiting for orders from Chihuahua to set them at liberty and send them home. They waited for about one month with this hope of freedom, then they were seized, put in irons, and sent off under strong guards to San Antonio, where they lay in prison for three months. They were then started on their march to Mexico City, but were stopped at San Luis Potosi, where they were confined in prison for one year and four months.

By this time the unfortunate men were getting bare of clothing and had no money. The enterprising Peter Ellis Bean informed the officers that he was a shoe maker, and was permitted to sit at the door of the prison and work his trade. He

earned a little money in that way, but in a short time orders came that the prisoners should be sent to Chihuahua. This order was quickly obeyed and they were again started on their march to Mexico City. At Salamanca, the prisoners were stopped and stationed in a large square, enclosed by houses and walls, where they were allowed to either stay in their rooms or walk, as they chose. A young Mexican woman who was married to a wealthy old silver mine owner, spied the attractive rover, Peter Ellis Bean, and planned his escape, with the hope that he would take her back to the United States with him. Bean refused this offer of liberty, still believing the promise of the Spanish officers that he would be liberated honorably.

From Salamanca, Bean was taken to Acapulco, a seaport town, and placed in a fort with walls that were 12 feet thick. It was here that he lost faith in Spanish and Mexican promises, and began to plan his escape. Bean was not allowed to talk to any of the other prisoners, and in his solitude he made various plans for escape. While he was in this solitary cell, he adopted a very unusual pet. Every day Bean noticed that a lizard, which the Spaniards call quila, came down the stone wall of his cell. Hungry for companionship of any sort, Bean began catching flies for the lizard and soon had him eating from his hand. This strange creature became his cellmate.

At last Bean conceived the idea that if he pretended to be ill, and were taken to the hospital, he would have a better chance to escape, but in the hospital conditions were much worse. He really became very ill, due to the change from a hot, stone cell to the open, unsanitary hospital. As he convalesced, his appetite would not be appeased by the scant rations the patients were given every day. The food consisted of two ounces of bread and some gruel in the mornings, and the head of a fowl and some soup for dinner. One day a priest took the usual fowls head to him, and the irritated Bean asked him why his share of the meat every day was the head and neck. The priest told him that he must eat that or go to hell for more! Bean flew into such a rage that he threw his plate at the priest, then grabbed his water pitcher and threw that hitting the priest on the head and hurting him very badly. For this display, Bean was thrown into the stocks, where he was kept for 15 days, and where he recounts, "the chinchies ate all the skin off my neck."

Makes Futile Break
Bean was taken back to prison, and on the march back, contrived means of escape by the way of a privater that had come into port that day. He was captured again, however, and returned to his cell and his lizard friend. One night he threw a string, which he had twisted out of the palmetto of his mat, through a hole in the wall, and persuaded a Mexican woman to tie a bladder of "spirits" to the end of the string, and he pulled it into his cell. He imbibed freely of the "spirits", and became very inebriated. In the "Memoirs" of Peter Ellis Bean, which J. Frank Dobie quotes in the Fort Worth Press "Scrapbook", Bean says, "I can truly say that during the year and five months I stayed in this cell the last time, the hour I was drunk and unconscious of everything was the only happy time I saw". The Mexican revolution at last gave Bean his freedom. When the Mexican were struggling for their

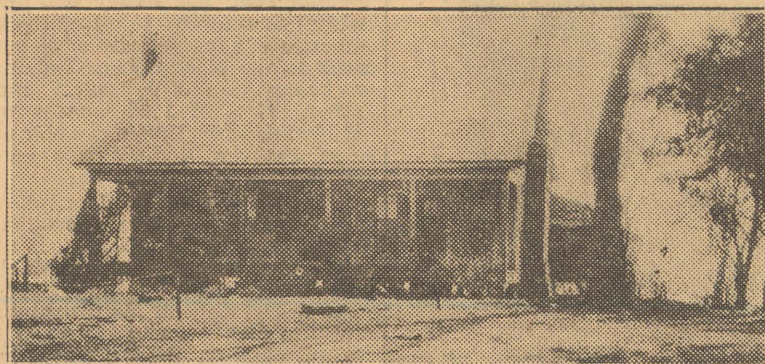
independence from Spain, they were sorely in need of gun powder, and the versatile Bean told the authorities that he was familiar with the art of making gun powder. In this manner he was allowed a certain amount of freedom, and so impressed the Mexicans with his ability that he was sent to the United States to secure aid for their cause. He returned to Mexico, and joined the forces of General Morelos, commander of the revolutionary troops.

It was here that romance first flowered into the life of Peter Ellis Bean, at least seriously. He formed the acquaintance of the beautiful Gim Morelos—the Donna Morelos and between these two it was a case of love at first sight. They managed to spend many hours together at the Hacienda of Morelos near the town of Jalapa, and were married. It was Doloretto who saved Bean's life in the revolution, and it was Doloretto to whom he returned to spend the last few years of his life.

Events moved rapidly in the revolution. In a great battle between the forces of the government and the revolutionists, under the personal direction of Morelos, the revolutionists were completely routed. Forelors and a few followers fled eastward with the intention of making their way to the "Neutral Ground", now known as Shelby County, Texas, at that time the new and ideal rendezvous for all kinds of criminals and refugees. Bean hastened to the hacienda to bid adieu to Doloretto, but she clung to him and refused to be left behind. Rushing to the stables, Bean soon had the fleet of horses belonging to Doloretto saddled, and the two rode swiftly away, their hope being to get to Vera Cruz and catch a vessel to the United States. They had traveled but a few miles when they saw a score of Spanish cavalymen coming in hot pursuit. A few more miles of swift riding, with no chance of concealment, showed the couple that the horse ridden by Bean could go no further. Springing from her horse, Doloretto begged Bean to exchange saddles and animals with her, and while she would attempt to hide from the pursuers, he was to continue his flight on her horse. Then with a fond embrace, and the promise to return to her when peace was restored, Bean sprang into the saddle and left Doloretto. She escaped the cavalymen and made her way to friends.

Bean reached Vera Cruz, and finally managed to board a vessel bound for New Orleans. It was during the war of 1812, and conflict was raging between the United States and Great Britain. General Jackson and his army of Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen lay behind cotton bales on the water soaked plains of Chalmette, 12 miles south of the city to meet the onslaught of the approaching British army under Edward Packenham. Bean offered his services, and they were accepted, and so this veteran of many battles fought in the decisive battle of January 8, 1815, the only battle ever fought between two of the leading nations of the earth after peace had been declared. As there were no means of communication with the outside world, the two armies did not know that a peace treaty between the United States and Great Britain had been signed six weeks before. It was here that Bean made friends with Jean Lafitte, the noted pirate.

Back to Texas
A few days after the battle of New Orleans, Bean proceeded northward, and after many adventures, reached the home of his relative, William Shaw, in White county, Tennessee. His return to



The Peter Ellis Bean home in Nacogdoches county.

S. F. A. COLLEGE ESTABLISHES NOTABLE RECORD

School Well Serving Etex

10,000 Students Have Attended 'Doches Institution

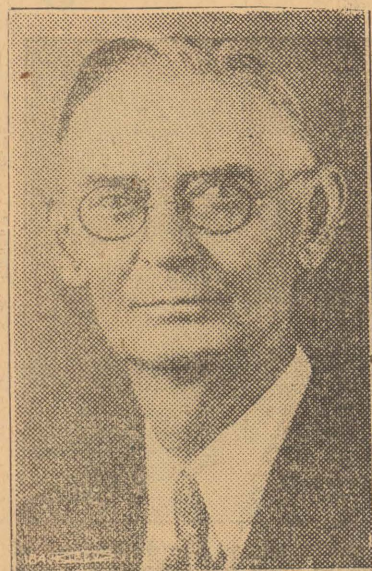
Texas is celebrating her centennial year. Nacogdoches could have celebrated 200 years of authentic history a quarter of a century ago. Even before the time of recorded history the Mound Builders and other Indian tribes found this a pleasant place to live.

The climate and natural beauty combine to make Nacogdoches an attractive community. It is a good place to live, a good place to work, a good place to rear a family and educate them.

And the people of Nacogdoches have always been interested in education. Certainly a school for English speaking people existed here as early as 1825. The University of Nacogdoches, chartered by the Republic of Texas in 1845, had a long and honorable career. In 1915 when the Legislature of Texas began to discuss additional facilities for collegiate education in the state, the citizens of Nacogdoches began to plan to secure its location. When the college was finally established in 1917 Nacogdoches offered a most unusually beautiful campus and other valuable properties as an inducement to the locating committee. The home of the Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College was chosen partly because of these fine inducements and partly because Nacogdoches was near the center of the territory to be served. The location has proved to be wise. From the first, attendance has been gratifying. Something like 10,000 different students have enrolled in the college; some 3,000 have become teachers, and approximately 1,100 have received standard Bachelor's degrees. These young people are serving in almost every community in East Texas—serving as class room teachers, superintendents of schools, county superintendents, and as business men. Among the alumni of the college are a few doctors and lawyers. They are giving back to Texas service of a high order. They are justifying the expenditures of the state for their education.

Million-Dollar Plant
Growth has been continuous. Starting with very little in 1923 the college plant today represents an investment of near a million dollars. There are good class room facilities, a splendid library in comfortable quarters with an ample supply of standard books, together with a good collection of source material, and gymnasiums for men and women. The college farm, with a modern dairy and poultry yard, offers fine opportunities to study agriculture in a vital way. The Home Economics Department is fully equipped with a practice house and nursery school, making it possible for young women to qualify for the best positions in the public schools. The college has fine facilities for physical and health education. Strong athletic teams are maintained, and the college has made distinction in the field of sports, having been near the top in its conference last year in football and at the top in basketball.

And the college is proud of its attainments in the field of scholarship. It was approved in 1925 by the Department of Education as a college of the first class, and is a member of the Texas Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the American Association of Teachers Colleges. It is also a member of the American Council on Education. Graduates of the college are not only well equipped for life, but they are received cordially in the best graduate schools of the country. It would seem, therefore, that East Texas is well served. Students wishing to pursue any of the more highly specialized professions, such as medicine, law, and engineering, can find from one to two years of constructive, profitable instruction; and those who simply wish a Bachelor's degree or its cultural value, and those who wish to make teaching their life work, can find as good op-



A. W. BIRDWELL

portunities in Nacogdoches as in any similar community in the country.

Standards Are High
This standing in the scholastic world has not come because the college wished it, but rather because the college has maintained a strong faculty and strong standards of attainment. Certainly it is true that for the undergraduate degree ample opportunities are offered to the young people of East Texas.

The past seems to be rather secure. Attainments both in material and in intellectual values are gratifying. The present set-up warrants the hope of future growth. With a continuation of the cooperation of the people of East Texas, the college of Nacogdoches has a fine future. It rejoices in its enlarged and improved plant, in its beautiful surroundings, in its historical reminders of the beginnings of Texas history, but more in the attainments of its pupils and in the services they may render to the people of Texas. Its highest ambition is to send out to the schools and the various communities of East Texas a group of men and women cultivated in both mind and heart. While efforts are made to teach with power and precision, at the same time more determined efforts are made to lead students into a fine philosophy of life in order to prepare them for genuine service to the society which makes the college possible; and for these reasons the college is glad to believe that it shall have the cooperation not only of the people of Nacogdoches but of all East Texas in its effort to guarantee to Texas a finer citizenship and, therefore, a more stable, economic, and social order.

ENTIRE NAME NOW USED ON HANKIES

PARIS (AP)—Colored linen handkerchiefs for sports, once modestly initialed, now go in boldly for the whole name. There's a separate linen applique for each letter and no two colors alike. Thus "Marjorie" gets under way in eight different colors on a wine colored ground.

Writes Note to Horse, Then Commits Suicide

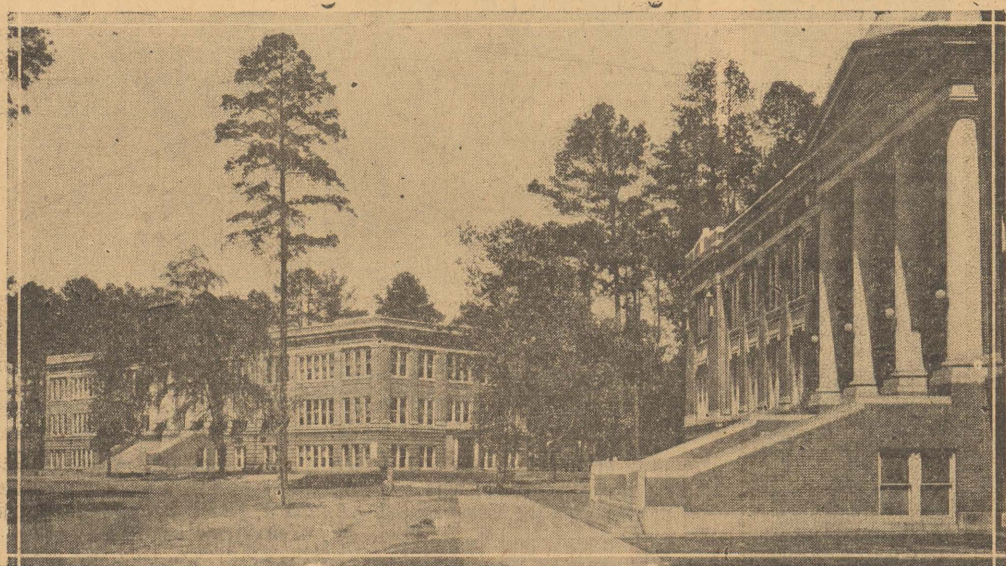
NYIREGYHAZA, Hungary (AP)—Before hanging himself, Sandor Korti, 72, wrote a farewell letter to his horse. It read: "To my horse: My dear Raro—You will henceforth be cared for by someone else, because I can no longer do so. I've had only enemies in this long life, and you have been my only friend. Goodbye."

Strange Coil in Car Turns Out to Be Asp

OSAGE CITY, Kan. (AP)—Andy Anderson, filling station attendant, saw a strange looking coil when he poked his head under the hood of a motor car to check the oil. As he looked it began to unwind. Then he jumped.

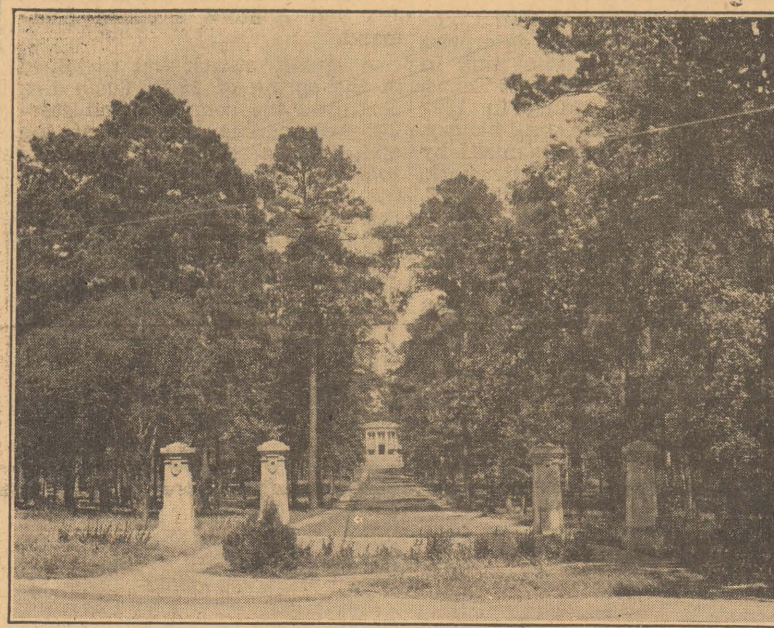
The coil was a six-foot snake. Glass bricks are used in an engineering shop under construction on the University of Kentucky campus.

Scene on S. F. A. Campus



THE STEPHEN F. Austin building in the foreground, and the Thomas J. Rusk building in the background, are the classroom buildings at the Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College. The administration and laboratory buildings are housed in the Stephen F. Austin building. The library and the demonstration school are in the Rusk building.

As Viewed by Passing Tourists



THE BEAUTIFUL Pine grove campus of Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, seen from North Street at one of the entrances. A glimpse of the Administration building can be seen through the trees.

The Battle of Nacogdoches

What if the Old Stone Fort had been held by 500 Mexican soldiers in the autumn of 1835?

But there was not a soldier to contest the proceedings of the angry citizens who were forming the Committee of Vigilance and Safety in Nacogdoches. Austin had just returned to Texas from his Mexican prison, crying at last, "War is our only resource!" And East Texas was organizing for war. There was nobody to prevent free passing back and forth across the border. There was nobody to meet the imporing volunteers with bullets—instead of with banquets and cheers.

Why? Because the battle of Nacogdoches had been fought. It had been brewing ever since Col. Jose de las Piedras, with a reinforced garrison, had been sent here after the Fredonian War to keep the turbulent border-settlement in order. But the big factor was the passing of the famous law of April, 1830. This law aroused indignation throughout Texas by forbidding the further immigration of people from the United States, although the immigration of European peoples was unimpeded.

The military force under Piedras was doubled during 1830, and the passports of all immigrants going through Nacogdoches for Austin's Colony were carefully scrutinized by the commandante. So great was the embarrassment by this delay that Frost Thorn, in October, 1830, suggested to Austin that he appoint an agent in Nacogdoches with authority to issue these passports.

He appointed M. B. Menard. But the plan was blocked by Col. Piedras with the insistence that Menard was not a Mexican agent, and was not entitled to issue the certificates.

The military commandantes in Texas continually encroached upon the power of the civil authorities, until June 1832, the people of Anahuac rebelled against Col. John Davis Bradburn and ousted him from that post. Shortly afterward, Piedras ordered the people of Nacogdoches to surrender all their arms. The result of this order was the momentous meeting of the ayuntamiento of Nacogdoches on July 28, 1832, when that body unanimously decided to appeal to the neighboring communities to present an united front against military oppression.

Resolutions were adopted. "We, the subscribing members of the ayuntamiento, have been, as the constituted authority, overruled by the military commander of the frontiers, Col. Jose de las Piedras, until longer forbearance would become a crime, by exposing to his unconstitutional wishes the lives, interests and peace of our fellow citizens. We call on you to assist us. We will rally around the standard of Santa Anna as the champion of our freedom. We will risk our lives and freedom in the support of the constitution and laws—of our rights and liberties."

Santa Anna as the champion of liberty! But ostensibly he was, and many of the colonists believed it. Many more, perhaps, merely found him a convenient pretext.

A copy of the manifesto was sent to the people of the Ayish Bayou, the Palo Gacho, Tenaha, and San Felipe de Austin. Instantaneous response came from all but San Felipe. Two companies were sent from the Ayish Bayou settlement, and one each from Sabine, Shelby, and Neches settlements. The people of Nacogdoches were led by their Mexican alcalde, Encarnacion Chireno.

They met on Pine Hill east of Nacogdoches, about five hundred men in all, and elected Col. James W. Bullock commander-in-chief. They then sent a deputation to Col. Piedras to demand that he declare for Santa Anna and the constitution or surrender.

But Piedras was loyal to the government that had put him in charge. He was an able and resolute officer, personally not unpopular with the townsfolk. He refused. With a well-armed force about equal to that of the colonists, he occupied the Stone House and the Catholic Church on Church Plaza. The Americans began their attack upon this stronghold about noon. Since the Mexicans were armed with English muskets, while the settlers were generally armed with shot-guns and hunting-rifles, they avowed a frontal attack upon the Old Stone Fort by marching to the rear of the building and coming down North Street.

Col. Alexander Horton, in his description of the battle, says, "When we got about opposite the Stone House the Mexican cavalry

made a furious charge upon us, pouring upon us a heavy fire of small arms. They advanced to within a few steps of our lines, but were forced back with considerable loss.

"This charge threw some of our troops in great disorder, having never before seen an engagement of this kind; but the companies of Davis, Anderson and Bradshaw remained immovable as the rock of Gibraltar, and thereby saved the fortune of the day; for if we had been defeated, all was irretrievably lost; because the Cherokee Indians were assembled in large forces west of town, and anxious to take part against us. . . . Finally dark separated the combatants. That night all were uncertain as to what tomorrow would bring forth."

Tomorrow brought the discovery that Piedras had abandoned his dead and wounded, and evacuated the place under cover of darkness.

James Carter organized a party of seventeen and set out in hot pursuit. They overtook the Mexicans at Dust Lakes, and a brisk skirmish ensued. But Carter decided that the best plan for seventeen men against some four hundred and fifty was to harass the enemy and prevent them from crossing the Angelina River, the first of several that lay between them and San Antonio. Accordingly, he led his own men across, and proceeded to dispute the crossing of the Mexicans whenever they attempted it. Many were killed at the Buckshot Crossing. Finally, at the Linwood Crossing, a passage to the west bank of the river was effected. Piedras took shelter at the home of Joseph Durst. When his pursuers came up, supposing that they were the vanguard of the whole force that had driven him from Nacogdoches, he raised a white flag and surrendered.

His men declared at once for Santa Anna; but Piedras still refused. Five of Carter's men were detailed to escort him back to Nacogdoches, while the other twelve took charge of the Mexican army! They held them in camp on the river for further orders. A day or two later, James Bowie, who happened to be passing through Nacogdoches on his way to San Felipe, arrived at the camp, and took them on to San Antonio. Bowie reported that of the Mexicans there were 33 killed and 18 wounded, while the settlers suffered a loss of 3 killed and 7 wounded. But among those killed was the alcalde, Encarnacion Chireno, who fell in the front rank at the first fire.

So the colonists, no longer "over-awed" by the military authorities, and relieved of their constant plotting with the restless Indians, were able to hold their conventions in 1833 and 1835 without molestation. So the gateway was opened between the struggling colonists to the south and their friends and kin in the United States. So the path was clear for the volunteers who came in an ever-swelling flood. Finally, when the general fighting began,

NACOGDOCHES

(Continued from Page 1)

tion between the Americans and Mexicans increased. On the north of them also had settled a tribe of Cherokee Indians, who claimed the right to occupy a vast territory which had formerly been the habitation of the friendly Texas Indians.

This triangular situation bred distrust and antagonism that at last broke out into open warfare, and threw the country into the wildest disorder, in what is known as the Fredonian war in 1827. The coup of Edward was at first successful, and he and his followers were able to seize the "Stone House," and fortify it, but the citizenship of Nacogdoches and the surrounding country was not behind the movement and it was doomed to failure from its inception, as the spradic invasion of Dr. Long had been in 1819.

The Fredonian rebellion resulted in many of the prominent citizens of the town being expelled in 1827—among whom were John S. Roberts, Haden and Benjamin Edwards, Adolphus Sterne and Martin Farmer. The Mexican general, Ahumada, was a genuine diplomat, and soon the old town was peaceful again. However, the man whom Ahumada selected as commandante here proved to be an unfortunate choice and Colonel Jose de las Piedras soon aroused the hostility of the American settlers with his high-handed, arbitrary methods, as was the case with Col. Bradburn at Anahuac.

The American citizenry of Nacogdoches chafed under the military rule of Piedras, until the ayuntamiento here finally called the people to arms against him. With the aid of the settlers on the Ayish Bayou in what is now San Augustine county, and under the flag of the rising patriot, Santa Anna, they fought the Battle of Nacogdoches on Aug. 2, 1832, made Piedras and his soldiers prisoners, and sent them, in charge of Col. James Bowie, to San Antonio.

The Battle of Nacogdoches was the opening gun in the Texas Revolution, and resulted in the expulsion of all Mexican troops from the territory east of San Antonio, giving the Texans a chance to hold their conventions without military interference of the enemy.

Growth Of American Influence
Nacogdoches now became more and more American in its character. In 1834 the neighboring municipality of San Augustine was organized, and the two sister towns grew in numbers and influence. Nacogdoches was the capital of the department of the same name, and held jurisdiction over all the region east of the Trinity river. The alcaldes who presided over the civil affairs of the municipality, from the first reorganization in 1820 had usually been chosen from among the Mexican people living there, but after the expulsion of the Mexican troops in 1832 Americans were selected to fill that office, and the town gradually assumed a character more American than Mexican.

American customs prevailed over those of former times, and the business fell into the hands of enterprising merchants and tradesmen from the states. The Indians at the north were impressed by the power and vigor of the new people, and left them unmolested, although they also had increased until they greatly outnumbered the whites.

Business was thriving, the population was increasing, and new settlers were coming into the town, or taking up land in the country. Commerce was greatly aided by the communication with the other colonies in the interior, and an era of prosperity seemed to have dawned. But in the midst of all came more political troubles in the republic of Mexico. Santa Anna, by a rapid series of measures, overruled the constitution of 1824, under which the settlement of the province by Americans had begun. The guarantees of liberty seemed to be disappearing. In Austin's colony there arose a "war party," which advocated resistance to these measures by force of arms. "Trouble" began to arise at Galveston and at Anahuac. Still Nacogdoches remained peaceful, hoping even against hope that all would yet be well.

At length, however, the ambition of the Mexican dictator began to unfold itself, and his designs against the lovers of freedom in Texas became manifest. Even yet the minds of the people refused to move towards complete independence. Delegates from the war party at San Felipe visited the town, and by their persuasion at length convinced the people that it was in vain to lie still any longer. Then East Texas was ready to act, and from Nacogdoches and San Augustine armed soldiers set forth on the long march across the state to the threatened region around San Antonio.

With the coming of Sam Houston to Nacogdoches in 1833, followed by such men as General Thomas J. Rusk in 1835; with the backing of Colonel Frost Thorpe, Haden Edwards, Adolphus Sterne, Charles S. Taylor, John S. Roberts, William G. Logan, Henry Raguet, Dr. James H. Starr, John Forbes, Kelsey H. Douglas, Wm. B. Ochiltree, and a host of others, Nacogdoches practically financed the Texas revolution, feeding and arming the men pouring in from the United States to the defense of the new republic.

The tide of war never really

(Continued on Page 4)
there was a place of refuge in case of disaster—safety at their backs instead of menace. And all this because of the Battle of Nacogdoches.

Do You Know---

Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College Offers Many Great Advantages?



Partial View of the 209 Acre Campus

For Instance:

Tuition is low. Texas residents pay \$25 per term, that is, \$50 for a full school year. This is the statutory fee in Texas. Out-of-state students pay the same fee that they would pay in their own state, except that it must be at least \$50.

Board and room are inexpensive and varies from \$20 to \$27.50 per month.

Housing conditions are ideal. A new boys' dormitory has just been completed that is "second to none" in America. Young ladies are housed in excellent boarding homes where life is enjoyable.

No military training is required while attending Stephen F. Austin College.

Championship basket ball teams represent the school and a fighting football team wears the colors of S. F. A. under the direction of our capable coach, Gene White.

All types of physical education instruction are offered for both men and women. Alkman Gymnasium is large and well equipped.

Fifteen active social organizations on the campus serve well the students who we feel enjoy the entertainments planned.

The faculty consists of 62 efficient instructors, 33 being capable ladies and 29 being men who are highly respected and know their business.

A new Home Economics Practice House will soon be completed and will permit students to receive training under actual conditions. The equipment will be the most modern and will assure those receiving either their B. A. or B. S. degree in Home Economics or Nursing to teach in a Smith-Hughes high school.

The college is a member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges, of the Association of Texas Colleges, and of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Many students attend Stephen F. Austin for two years in preparation for a degree in Medicine or Law.

The primary function of the Stephen F. Austin State Teachers' College is to prepare young people in a manner that will permit them properly to be instructors in the public school systems of our country.

The fall term begins September 20, 1936.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE

Dr. A. W. Birdwell - President
Miss Edna Phillips - Registrar
Nacogdoches, Texas

COMPLIMENTS

of

COMMERCIAL STATE BANK

DEPOSIT INSURANCE
MEMBER FEDERAL
CORPORATION

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

Cason, Monk Co. Is Pioneer Firm

From the standpoint of size and length of service, Cason, Monk and Company, stand foremost in the group of retail merchants serving Nacogdoches and her trade territory. Established in 1893 by D. K. Cason, it has grown through the years in step with the progress of the community.

This year marks its 43rd anniversary, and while its founders are no longer present, the operation today reflects the spirit of those pioneers. In the beginning, the business consisted of hardware and undertaking. In August 1906 the present corporation was formed, which also took over the hardware and farm implement stock of Mayer and Schmidt.

The original stockholders of the company were D. K. Cason, R. C. Monk, John Schmidt, T. B. Cason, W. L. Gaston and J. E. Gaston.

R. C. Monk came to Nacogdoches in 1891 from Alto to take charge of the grocery and hardware departments of Mayer and Schmidt. He remained there until the formation of the new concern. He was active in the management of the store until his death in August, 1933.

D. K. Cason came to Nacogdoches from Tennessee in 1893 and soon after arriving entered the hardware and furniture business with Charlie Richardson and other associates, under the firm name of Cason, Richardson and company. The hardware and implement stock of this store was purchased by the new company when Mr. Cason helped form the organization. Mr. Cason died in November, 1932.

The furniture department was a later acquisition, being added in 1932. At the same time Cason, Monk and company was organized, the Burk-Crain Furniture was formed and this concern acquired the furniture interests of both Mayer and Schmidt and D. K. Cason. This business operated until 1918, changed hands, and in 1932 was merged with the Cason, Monk firm.

The business now operates under two roofs, occupying store buildings directly opposite each other on Main street. Immediately back of the hardware store on Commerce street, are two large warehouses that are stocked with farm implements, heavy hardware and building materials.

The officers of the company today are: J. E. Gaston, president; Carl Monk, vice-president; T. B. Cason, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Monk is also manager of the business. Joe Walseifer is manager of the furniture store. Head of the undertaking department is Edwin

PATRIOTIC GLOVES JOIN COLOR PARADE

PARIS (P)—Patriotic gloves join in the red, white and blue parade. They are made of white linen printed with small triangles of red and blue. The cuffs of the gloves repeat the colors but in a bold linen plaid.

New Damming Lister For Farm Exhibited

GUYMON, Okla. (P)—A machine that makes ponds instead of rivers of lister furrows has been devised by Charles Peacock.

The damming lister throws up ridges at intervals of from 12 to 15 feet between ordinary furrows. Enthusiasts claim the little basins conserve every drop of water that falls on a field.

Peacock, explained his method at a demonstration here recently, asserted drought has not kept him from raising a good wheat crop in the nine years he has been using his home made device. During that period his farm has received as little as four inches of rain in a year.

French Negress, 113, is Oldest Texas Resident

MARLIN, Tex. (P)—Sylvia King, a pipe-smoking French negress said to be 131 years old, is Texas' oldest resident. She was a gray-haired grandmother when the Civil War began.

'Chute Jumping Goose Is Caterpillar Member

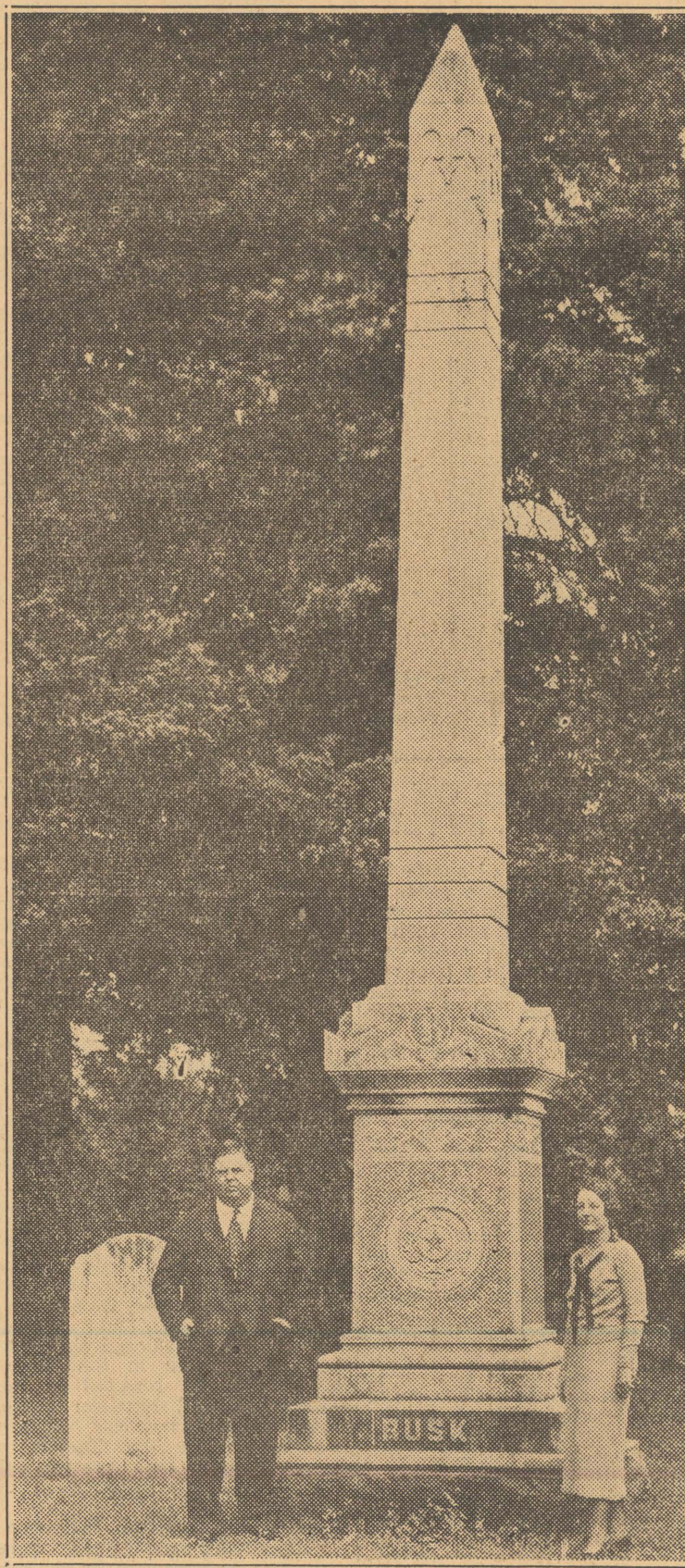
GUTHRIE, Okla. (P)—Oswald, probably the only parachute-jumping goose in the world, has joined the Caterpillar club.

Something went wrong with the rigging of Oswald's tiny 'chute at an air circus here the other day, and it proved so much excess baggage when he dropped earthward from a ship piloted by Jim Clark of Guthrie.

The goose descended under his own power, with the unopened parachute trailing out behind.

Gaston, while Robert Monk is in charge of the paint and wallpaper department, and has charge of advertising.

Rusk Monument



THOMAS J. RUSK, Famous Texas pioneer who came to this country from South Carolina, and rose in prominence surpassed only by Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin, once owned the land upon which the Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College now stands. General Rusk, with two other signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, are buried in a Nacogdoches cemetery.

NACOGDOCHES

(Continued from Page 3)

rolled near to East Texas. For a time General Sam Houston was accused of intending to flee through Nacogdoches to the Sabine, where an American army was supposed to be expecting him. Fugitives from the settlements, which were consumed on the field of San Jacinto, and the danger was dispelled. East Texas, however, did suffer the throes of a paroxysm of panic. It was known that Mexican agents were dispersed among the Cherokee and other Indians north of the settlements. Reports, highly colored no doubt, were disseminated that these Indians were about to move in an overwhelming body on the unprotected settlements, whose men were in the field against the Mexican army, and wipe out town and countryside alike. Fugitives from the devastated west, passing through, helped to spread the terror, and so it happened that the "Run-Away Scrape" came to include both Nacogdoches and San Augustine in the frantic flight to safety beyond the Sabine.

The news of victory soon restored the minds of the people to sanity, and they entered with alacrity into the work of establishing the new government of the republic. After the disorganization of the west and south, which were devastated by the advance of the enemy, East Texas remained in a position of leadership and furnished perhaps more than its share of the prominent officials of the republic. The towns, including Nacogdoches, were alive with the discussions of governmental problems, and the advocacy of the names of the foremost citizens for high offices. After the repression of Mexican domination, politics arose to unprecedented heights, and everybody was affected by political fervor. Among the first officials of the new-formed republic, Nacogdoches furnished Sam Houston for president, General Thomas J. Rusk as secretary of war, Colonel John Forbes as commissary general of the army.

Following the formation of the new government, the business men of Nacogdoches entered upon a period of expansion, resulting in the laying out of numerous new towns in the then Nacogdoches county, extending almost to the Gulf of Mexico on the south and including Dallas on the north. Among the towns thus formed following the revolution may be mentioned Pattonia, south of Nacogdoches on the Angelina river; Mount Sterling at the home of John Durst on the Angelina river west of Nacogdoches, and a few miles further up the river where the present highway crosses, the town of Angelina where James Durst and his father, Joe Durst, lived. The original town of Rusk was south of Nacogdoches where the road to Fort Teran crossed the Angelina river on the Pierre Roblo.

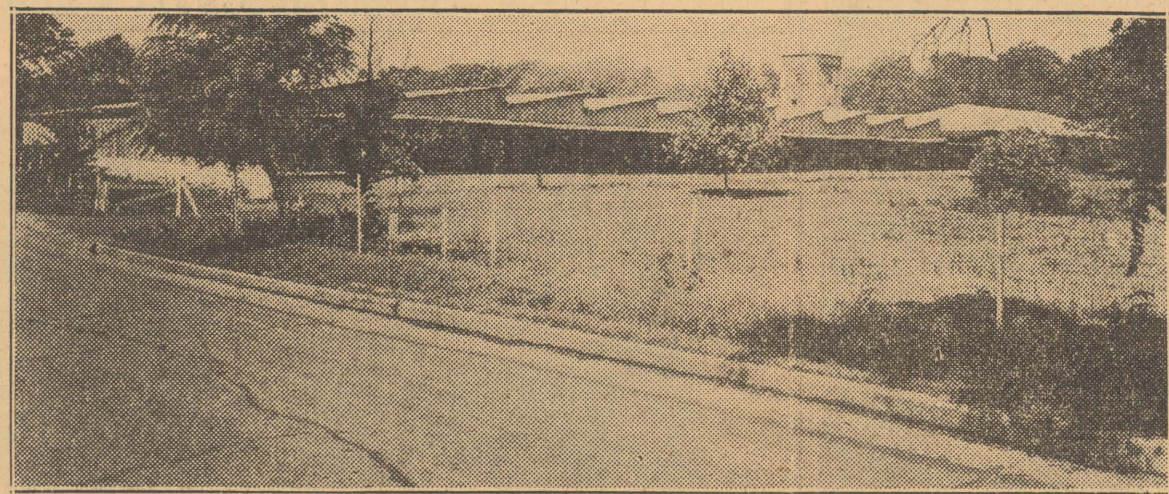
grant. Haden Edwards founded two towns north of Nacogdoches on the Sabine river, near the present town of Longview, one of which he named Fredonia, in memory of his ill-fated revolution, and the other he called Cotton-Plant. In addition to these ghost towns of long ago, we may mention such towns as Attoyac, Melrose, Chireno, and Douglass, each of which was regularly laid out in lots and blocks, in anticipation of the boom to come.

The Cordova Rebellion
But the war was not yet over. The Mexican army had been defeated and expelled, but there were enemies at home. The town of Nacogdoches was roused to feverish excitement when the preacher and congregation of a country meeting came in one night with the news that the Mexican population of the county had risen in arms under the leadership of a former alcalde, Vicente Cordova, and were on the warpath against the American citizens. General Rusk at once called for volunteers, and scouts were sent everywhere to discover the whereabouts of the insurgents. All the next day their efforts were in vain, but at length John Durst and a party of scouts under him, came in with the report that they were encamped across the Angelina river in what is now Cherokee county, where they were doubtless waiting to join those Indians to make war against the American settlers. Rusk appealed to the people of San Augustine and Sabine counties, and within 48 hours they began to arrive, armed and equipped for a campaign. After some delay, caused by contradictory orders from President Houston, Rusk marched into the Indian country, where he found that the rebels had gone to other tribes and were beyond his reach. He marched to the Cherokee and Shawnee villages and so impressed them with the readiness with which he had assembled so considerable a body of soldiers that they readily promised peace and disavowed any connection with the Mexican insurgents.

Nacogdoches county at that time extended to Red River county on the north, which then lay along the whole course of the Red river. It extended on the west to the Neches river, and on the south and east it was bordered by Jasper, San Augustine, Sabine, Shelby and Harrison counties. The county officers had jurisdiction over all this vast territory, and justices of the peace and constables were elected for various precincts on the north and east. The county surveyor had his deputies in Hopkins, Smith, Kaufman and Dallas counties, as at present organized, and they made their reports of land surveys to him. Out of this great region Rusk county was the first to be organized, followed by Angelina, Cherokee, Smith and Upshur, and then by other counties until the present divisions were reached.

Commercial Expansion
In the meantime the town began to grow. It was the home of many of the prominent leaders of Texas during the time of the republic, whose influence was felt in the public affairs of the country. General Thomas J. Rusk was a citizen of Nacogdoches until his death. Sam Houston frequently was a resident until his removal to Huntsville. Charles S. Taylor was

Nacogdoches Compress is Oldest Industrial Enterprise in City



THE NACOGDOCHES Compress Co., shown above with cotton storage sheds, enjoys the distinction of being the first industrial establishment in the city. It was the initial unit of what has become a group of plants dotting East Texas. Ashford Jones is manager of the local plant.

CENTENNIAL visitors to Nacogdoches during the spring and summer months are likely to report one of the large industries as closed. A few weeks later these visitors would be amazed to find a beehive of activity at the same place. Such is the seasonal spurt of the cotton compress business, which plays an important role in Texas agricultural life.

The Nacogdoches Cotton Compress, oldest industrial enterprise of this city, fills a vital link in the story of cotton for East Texas, and since its founding in 1897 has written an interesting history.

The company was organized by John Schmidt, B. S. Wettermark, Herman Loeb, G. H. Davidson, E. A. Elount, W. V. Perkins, Capt. I. L. Sturdevant and others. The original stockholders sold the plant in 1906 to Roland Jones, Sr. Mr. Jones had been in the cotton

brokerage business in Nacogdoches for several years, and was associated with the Mayer and Schmidt organization.

With the Nacogdoches plant as a nucleus, Mr. Jones acquired other compresses at Tenaha, Beaumont, San Augustine, and a warehouse at Center. He managed these enterprises until his death in 1931, when his sons, Roland, Jr., and Ashford assumed command.

A severe setback was sustained in the spring of 1909, when fire destroyed the compress and storage warehouses. Coming at the end of the season, very little cotton was stored, and before the opening of the fall shipping season the plant was completely rebuilt and a new press installed.

In 1932, to avoid the re-compressing of bales at ship side, high density equipment was added to

the 80 inch Morse press, increasing the usefulness of the plant. This addition eliminated an extra step in the handling of the crop, and has served to widen the utility of the Nacogdoches plant.

The present organization has a separate company for each compress. Ashford Jones is in charge of the operations of all interior plants, Roland Jones, Jr., manages the Beaumont plant.

At San Augustine, Arch Blue manages a 25,000 bale capacity plant. E. W. Muckleroy is manager of a 40,000 bale plant at Tenaha. B. B. Munnerlyn is manager of the Center warehouse. The Nacogdoches plant is a 40,000 bale plant, while the Beaumont unit is 60,000 capacity. Associated with Mr. Jones in Nacogdoches are Lee T. Murphy, superintendent, and James A. Scott, engineer.

very prominent in public affairs. William B. Ochiltree lived here for a time. Thomas J. Jennings, the elder, lived here until his removal to Marshall, as did Dr.

James H. Starr, James Reilly, who was minister to the United States, had his home here. These are some of the men more prominent in public life; among private citizens there were also many whose names were well known throughout the land. Adolphus Stern, Archibald Hotchkiss, Henry Raguet and others might be mentioned. Of the county officers Oscar L. Holmes, Richard Parmelee, Murray Orton, William Hart and others were prominent. Colonel Haden Edwards, who returned to Nacogdoches after the bitterness of the Fredonian rebellion had subsided, was here until his death, and his family continued to live here for many years afterwards.

The invaluable services of Nacogdoches and its people in opening up the great northern regions of Texas, after the expulsion of the Indians, had the result, unfortunately for it but inevitable, of diminishing the population and importance of the town. New centers of agriculture and trade sprang up and became towns which attracted more and more people to themselves, and new opportunities presented themselves for business enterprise. It was easier to fence in the prairies than to clear the forest lands of East Texas. Many of the citizens of Nacogdoches, including some of the more prominent persons, removed to other places.

After the annexation of Texas to the United States, Nacogdoches gradually settled down to the station of one of the many flourishing towns of the state, and lost the preeminence in political and social matters which had been its lot from the beginning of its history. With San Augustine it still continued to be the center of this section of the state, and the two towns cooperated harmoniously in the development of the surrounding regions.

Nacogdoches had always been an important social center. Even under Spanish rule it was noted for the culture of its inhabitants, and during the residence of the governor of the state at this place in the unsettled period after the Louisiana purchase, there was a social life here that was not unworthy of a larger city. During the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century social amenities (Continued on Page 5)

It's Our Service That Makes the Difference and Assures You of First Class

Dependable Handling, Storage and Compression of Your Cotton

Reasonable Prompt Efficient

GIVE US A TRIAL

NACOGDOCHES COMPRESS COMPANY

Standard—High Density

"SERVICE THAT SERVES"

Nacogdoches, Texas

IN THE EARLY DAYS



THE LUMBER EMPIRE

Depended on the lowly oxen to haul logs from the deep fastness of the forest, on heavy trailers—slow but sure. As progress replaced the oxen with skidders on tram roads, and those in turn with trucks swiftly transporting the timbers to roads and mills, we have witnessed the development of one of East Texas' greatest industries. Today we are proud to pay homage to those who were pioneers in the building of both East Texas and the Lumber Empire that is ours.

MERCHANT PIONEERS

Were also important factors in the development steps in those early years. Cason, Monk & Co. recalls that the firm sold many carloads of trailers for the oxen to pull, and many other items now long obsolete, records of which make a romantic history in the reading.

Today, as then, we have kept pace with the progress that stamps the firm as alert and aggressive to the opportunities each era provides. Today this modern business stands ready to serve your needs as surely and completely as in the days of the logging oxen.

CASON, MONK & CO.

HARDWARE FURNITURE
Nacogdoches, Texas

Frost Lumber Co. Prominent in Etex Marshal of France May Be Buried in Carolina Grave

Firm Started In Early Days

Lumber Company Was Launched by E. W. Frost in 1881

The romance of American industry contains no more stirring chapter than that which tells of the rise and development of the great business organizations that to-day occupy leading positions in the field of lumber production, conversion and distribution.

Around them hangs something of the glamour of man's age-long struggle with the elemental forces of nature; of combat against fire and flood; of the ring of the woodsman's axe and the crashing of giant trees; of the whining rhythm of the saw and the clean fragrance of new lumber. Beyond all these, of the homes, the schools and the churches; the factories, the cars and ships, into the making of which have gone the products of the forest, prepared for these beneficent uses through the enterprise and far-seeing courage of the pioneers in the lumber industry and their worthy successors today.

Among the names written large in the history of American lumbering none is more widely and honorably known than that of the Frost Lumber Industries, Inc.

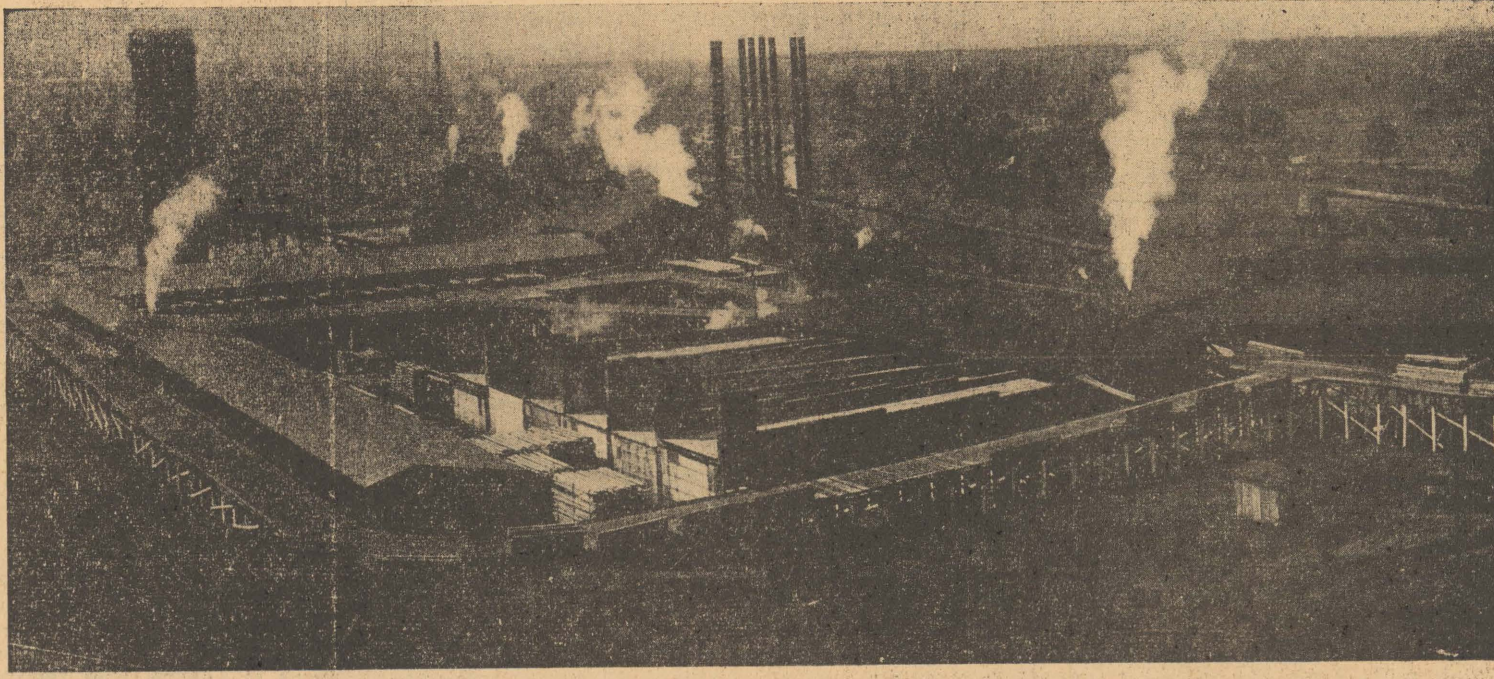
The corporation operates eight sawmills, one of which cuts hardwoods exclusively, two cut both pine and hardwood, the others only pine. It owns more than 450,000 acres of timberlands in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The combined operations include about 300 miles of railroad with rolling stock consisting of 50 locomotives and 600 cars.

E. W. Frost who resided at Texarkana until his death a few years ago, was the founder of the company and the father of its present president. He entered the lumber business in 1881 by purchasing an interest in a small mill in Arkansas.

From that time on his career was marked by a series of new organizations, purchases and activities leading up to the establishment of the Frost-Triggs Lumber company, in 1897. In 1908 it was merged with the Frost-Johnson Lumber company, and in 1925 the combined interests were incorporated under the present name.

E. A. Frost, the present head of the firm, and son of the founder, has long been an outstanding figure in the lumber industry of the South, having been engaged in the manufacture and sale of southern pine throughout his life. In addition to his activities in the lumber industry he has been prominently associated with many other clubs and organizations. Residing in Shreveport, he has been an interested supporter of Centenary college, is a Mason and Shriner, a Rotarian, and has been active in the Shreveport chamber of commerce and the United States chamber of commerce.

Lumber in the Making at Frost Mills



A PARTIAL View of the Frost Lumber Industries' Nacogdoches mill shows the heart of the plant. Portions of the sheds and other units are outside the picture.

tion to his activities in the lumber industry he has been prominently associated with many other clubs and organizations. Residing in Shreveport, he has been an interested supporter of Centenary college, is a Mason and Shriner, a Rotarian, and has been active in the Shreveport chamber of commerce and the United States chamber of commerce.

Besides Mr. Frost, present officers in the company include H. W. Whited, vice-president; F. W. Scott, vice-president; F. T. Whited, Jr., vice-president; Jno. W. Willis, vice-president; and S. H. Dowell, secretary and treasurer. John L. Avery is general sales manager.

The establishment of the Nacogdoches mill was effected in 1910 with the purchase of the Hayard Mill property. This mill site, including the yards and residential section occupies 92 acres in the southeast portion of the city. H. W. (Worth) Whited is in charge of the Nacogdoches mill. Among those associated with him here are Hubert Deal, J. S. Payte, and others.

While the Frost Industries' extensive holdings insure a permanent lumber supply, it is interesting to note the organization does not intend to confine its activities to the manufacture of lumber only. In 1925, at the meeting which changed the name of the organization, action also was taken amending the articles of incorporation to broaden the scope of its field.

The company has large developments in the South, more particularly in the territories adjacent to its properties in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. Its constantly expanding activities made necessary the purposes of incorporation include the development of other natural resources. These embrace gas, oil, salt, sulphur, the production of pulpwood and paper. Hence it is ready for any eventuality and has trimmed its sails for progress in the future, comparable with that of the past.

NACOGDOCHES

(Continued from Page 4)

ties prevailed even through the confusion of changing political scenes of that time. The Mexican officers at that time were, as a rule, gentlemen, and the American immigrants included many persons of high culture and attainments. After the revolution the social standing of the place grew even stronger. It was not merely in entertainments and enjoyments that Nacogdoches and San Augustine set the pace in East Texas; they became centers of learning as well. Schools flourished, and a refined taste in literary and scholastic affairs exhibited higher ideals of mental achievement. The University of Nacogdoches was established in 1895, and attracted many persons who were desirous of scholastic training.

When the shadow of war fell over the country in 1861, Nacogdoches at once took her place among those who were ready to offer their belongings and their lives upon the altar of their country. Her soldiers went to the front and did gallant service for the cause of the Confederacy. At home, the women and other non-combatants worked and prayed for the success and safety of their loved ones far away on the battlefield. But war brought ruin to the town; the schools were overwhelmed in the general desolation. Business enterprise was at an end, and the great stores gave place to little shops, which barely supplied the necessities of life. The soldiers came home and went back to their farms, but the old plantations had disappeared and the fields barely produced a living for their owners and workers. The town itself was reduced to the proportions of an insignificant village. The people bravely kept up the traditions of a more affluent existence, but it was a mournful struggle against untoward conditions.

These conditions prevailed for 20 years, but at length a harbinger of better times appeared in the shape of a railroad, the Houston East and West Texas, connecting Houston and Shreveport. It was a narrow-gauge road, burning wood for fuel and creeping along at an extremely low rate of speed, but it was the first road to pass through East Texas, where formerly the wagon and the two-horse hack formed the sole means of transportation. It brought new business, new people and new ambitions to the place which soon began to be built up in brick in place of the old wooden houses of the earlier years. Soon cotton wagons assembled, bearing seas of wealth, and in the autumn season the streets were filled with people from surrounding counties selling their crops and buying supplies.

There was no boom. The town grew gradually and solidly. Greater business enterprises were undertaken and accomplished, and various kinds of improvements were effected in the way of conveniences of living. For many years the village spirit remained among the people. Everybody knew everybody else, and each was interested in the welfare of all. New churches were erected and a new court house, and also, sad to relate, a new jail. A large lumber mill was erected on the east of the town which added to the prosperity of the place.

Finally, after the World war, when a number of new teachers' colleges were authorized by the legislature, the enterprising spirit of the citizens secured the location of that one named for Stephen F. Austin in Nacogdoches, and the promise of cultured prosperity evinced in the days of the republic but sadly interrupted by war, was at length realized. Nacogdoches has now become one of the fairest of the little cities of Texas and bids a hearty welcome to all comers within her borders.

LONG SERVICE CONTINUED

OPELOUSAS, La. (AP)—Ninety-five years of medical service by one family to residents of St. Landry's parish were extended when Dr. Willie Littell, son of Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Littell, and grandson of

Dr. R. H. Littell, opened an office here.

The state of West Virginia has a unique central mailing office at its capitol where mail for every state department is handled.

STATESVILLE, N. C. (AP)—A tiny piece of silver, a bullet in a bone or the flourish of a schoolmaster's pen is expected this September to dispel the century-old enigma of the fate of Marshal Ney.

For years dispute has raged over whether Michael Ney, Napoleon Bonaparte's famous military strategist, and Peter Stewart Ney, Carolina school teacher buried near here, may have been the same person.

Historians disagree. Some say the master swordsman of France was executed before a firing squad Dec. 7, 1815, for high treason; some say the execution was faked, that Marshal Ney was permitted to escape to America.

Schoolmaster A Fencer At any rate, a French fencing master and school teacher named Ney landed at Charleston, S. C., in January, 1816. He taught in many sections of North Carolina and South Carolina and finally was buried in the cemetery of the Third Creek Presbyterian church near here.

The schoolmaster left written documents in Bennettville, S. C., saying he was born in Scotland in 1787; but it is said he made this affidavit because he wanted his identity kept hidden.

Again, "substantiated" legend has it that on his death bed he said: "I am Marshal Ney of France."

The marshal was said to have

had a small silver trepan in his head, placed there as a result of a saber wound. When the grave of the teacher was opened 50 years ago, no trepan was found.

Charles W. Allison of Charlotte, N. C., who has studied the mystery for years, is directing preparations to search the grave once more for whatever may be found to throw light on the puzzle.

Dr. J. Edward Smoot of Concord, N. C., says he has gathered a great deal of material about the schoolmaster and marshal and is convinced they are the same.

Will Sit Earth

Allison says digging into the grave will begin about Sept. 1. "We may find the silver trepan, and we may not," he remarks. "If any bones remain, we may find a bullet or bullets in them. We plan to make an excavation about 10 or 12 feet and sift every bit of earth through a wire screen."

"We have another angle to investigate. The school teacher left written documents and so did Marshal Ney. We are now trying to obtain copies of the marshal's handwriting from France, and when we have these, handwriting experts should be able to say whether the two specimens were written by the same man."

Seek Final Answer

The weathered tombstone at the head of the sunken, grass-covered grave bears this inscription: "In memory of Peter Stewart

Ney, a native of France and a soldier in the French Revolution under Napoleon Bonaparte, who departed this life Nov. 15th, 1846, aged 77 years."

Under this upright slab Allison and others will seek the answer—a final answer if possible—to the strange case of the marshal of France and the North Carolina schoolmaster.

COST OF SOCIAL CHAT—2 CARS AND HAY STACK

EDEN, Tex., (AP)—Toll for a social chat—two automobiles and a hay-stack.

Raymond Whitson stopped to see Leonard Guice, who was working on a haystack. His auto back-fired and ignited the hay. When Guice hitched his car to Whitson's to pull it away both automobiles as well as the haystack were destroyed.

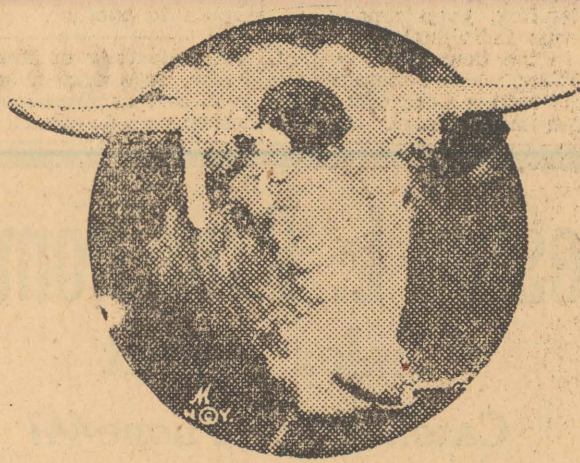
40 BUSHELS TO ACRE

GIBBON, Neb. (AP)—A 50-acre field of winter wheat on the Ivan Miller farm near here averaged 40 bushels to the acre.

GLAD HE LOST ELECTION

WICHITA FALLS, Tex. (AP)—C. McDonald now says he isn't sorry he lost his race for governor two years ago. "Now I don't have to explain everything done in the past two years," is his explanation.

IN THE VANGUARD OF PROGRESS



We, too, are proud of East Texas and the strides it has made. We are glad to have been an integral part in that progress.

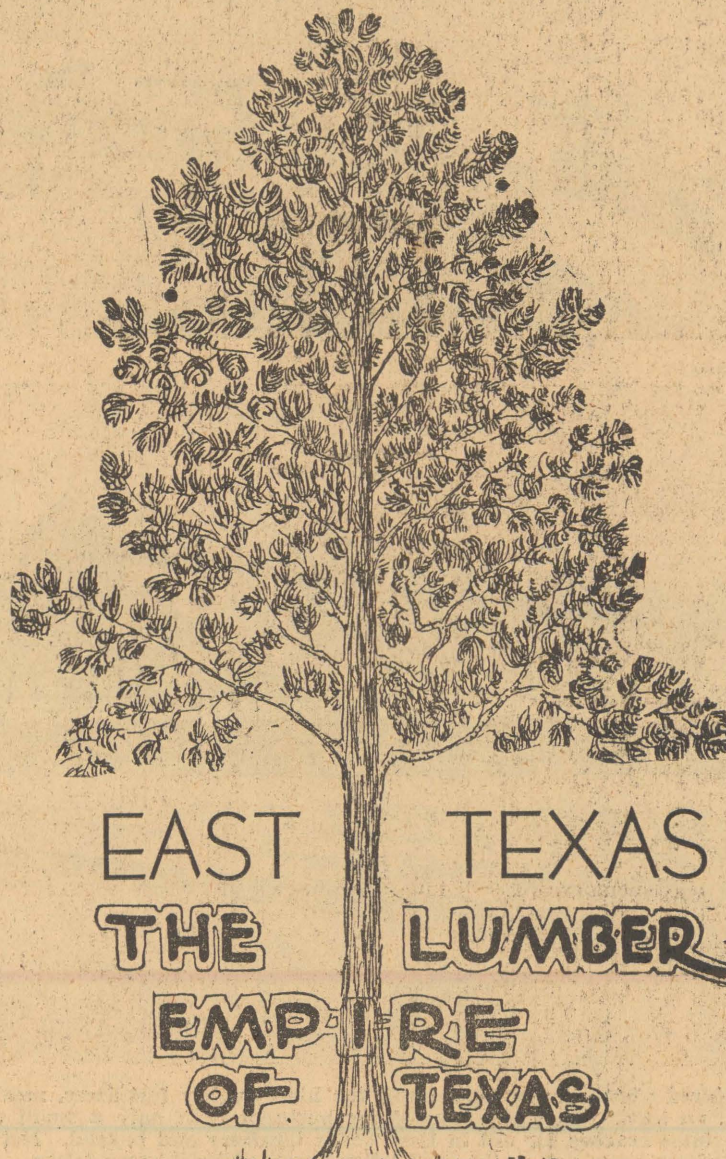
Texas Farm Products Co.

Fertilizers—Dairy, Poultry and Sweet Feeds—
Fertilizer Materials—Field Seeds—Corn Meal—
Flour—Grain and Hay.

M. S. WRIGHT, Manager

Phone 48

Nacogdoches, Texas



See East Texas During Centennial Year!

Frost Lumber Industries, Inc.

Shreveport, La.

St. Louis, Mo.

New York, N. Y.

Nacogdoches, Tex.

100 Years of Constant Progress Under Independence!

The same spirit that was sweeping Texas in 1836, that upreaching of the pioneer settlers for progress and the better things of life is still alive today, imbuing East Texas with outstanding progressiveness!

Uniformity in lumber stock is provided by three factors: Uniformity in timber species growing in a given area... Uniformity in manufacture, provided by fixed production standards... Uniformity in drying through automatically controlled kilns and systematic checking for moisture content.

These factors apply without variation at all Frost Pine Manufacturing operations. Back of the Frost Pine mill... whether it cuts long leaf or shortleaf pine... is an adequate timber supply which guarantees uniformity in species and texture for years to come; and guiding the operations of each plant, are Frost's established methods of manufacture, seasoning and handling... all of which the trade has come to know and rely upon.

'DOCHES PLANT IS NOTED FOR FEEDS

Texas Farm Products Co. Manufactures Quality Line With Heavy Demand Over Area; Firm Steadily Expands

One of Nacogdoches' most progressive business institutions, and one which has spread its fame for thoroughness of detail and manufacture of recognized quality products, is Texas Farm Products Co.

Beginning with only a small fertilizer plant a few years ago, the company now manufactures a complete line of feed products, meal, and shorts, and fertilizers.

The products of this firm, which realized the significance of this city as a location to establish its plant, are recognized in its large territory as the equal of any product sold by leading manufacturers of the nation. With one exception, perhaps, is this true, for Lone Star 6-10-7, truck fertilizer, is recognized as the standard of all sellers.

With approximately 75 employees on the payroll, 1936 promises to be the best year of any the company has experienced. The firm is extensively advertising in more than a score of newspapers within a 100-mile radius of Nacogdoches. Educational advertising especially is playing a big part in the company's plans, as advertisements have been carried showing the use of proper fertilizer for Irish potatoes and other truck crops.

The company spends considerable funds working with demonstration plants and with direct advertising distributed by dealers over the territory.

Texas Farm products operates a fleet of six trucks, and also ships much stuff in car lots. Six salesmen are on the road.

Heads Factory



M. S. WRIGHT, Manager of the Texas Farm Products establishment, recently announced the acquisition of the Nacogdoches Oil Mill. Mr. Wright is also an active civic leader in Nacogdoches.

Lone Star State Puts in Request For \$176,526,255 PWA Grants

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Public works administration records of Texas show requests for PWA loans and grants pending total of \$176,526,255, of which \$53,384,502 is approved by all divisions and awaits presidential allotments.

Officials say release of money for some of these projects likely will be forthcoming in the next several weeks, depending primarily upon documentary evidence that any of them could be constructed entirely with labor on relief rolls.

The money will come from a \$300,000,000 portion of the 1936 work-relief bill but will be allotted in keeping with President Roosevelt's orders, only when sufficient needy workers can be found.

Of the 422 projects in the \$53,384,520 total, these are the largest, PWA records showed:

Port Arthur dam, \$12,360,000; San Antonio electric plant, \$4,950,000; Wharton county highways, \$1,708,000; Dallas courthouse, \$1,125,000; Wichita Falls waterworks, \$1,000,000; Corpus Christi highways, \$927,000; Houston city hall, \$813,181; Temple lighting plant, \$750,000; Kountze highways, \$717,000; Waco courthouse and jail, \$600,000; Henderson highways, \$582,365; Denton buildings, \$572,727; Texarkana electric plant, \$545,000.

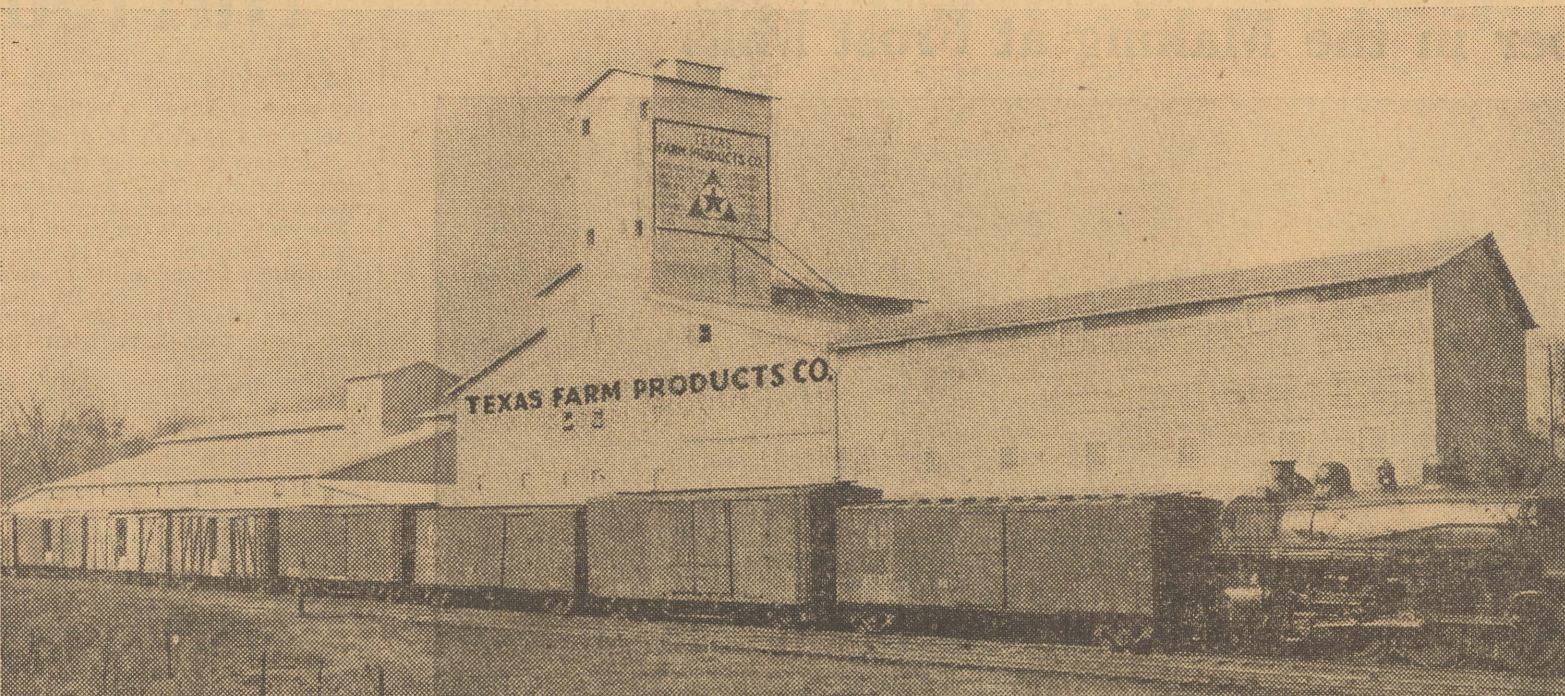
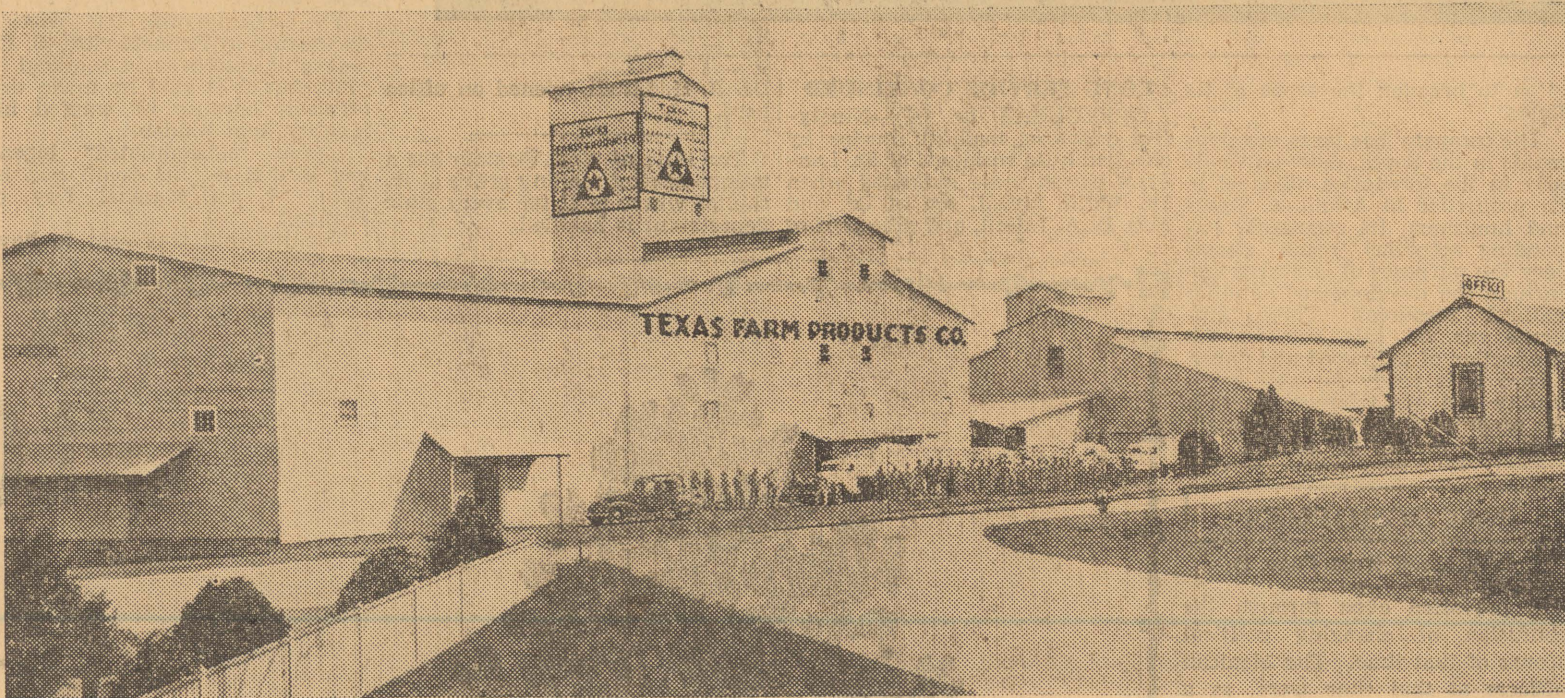
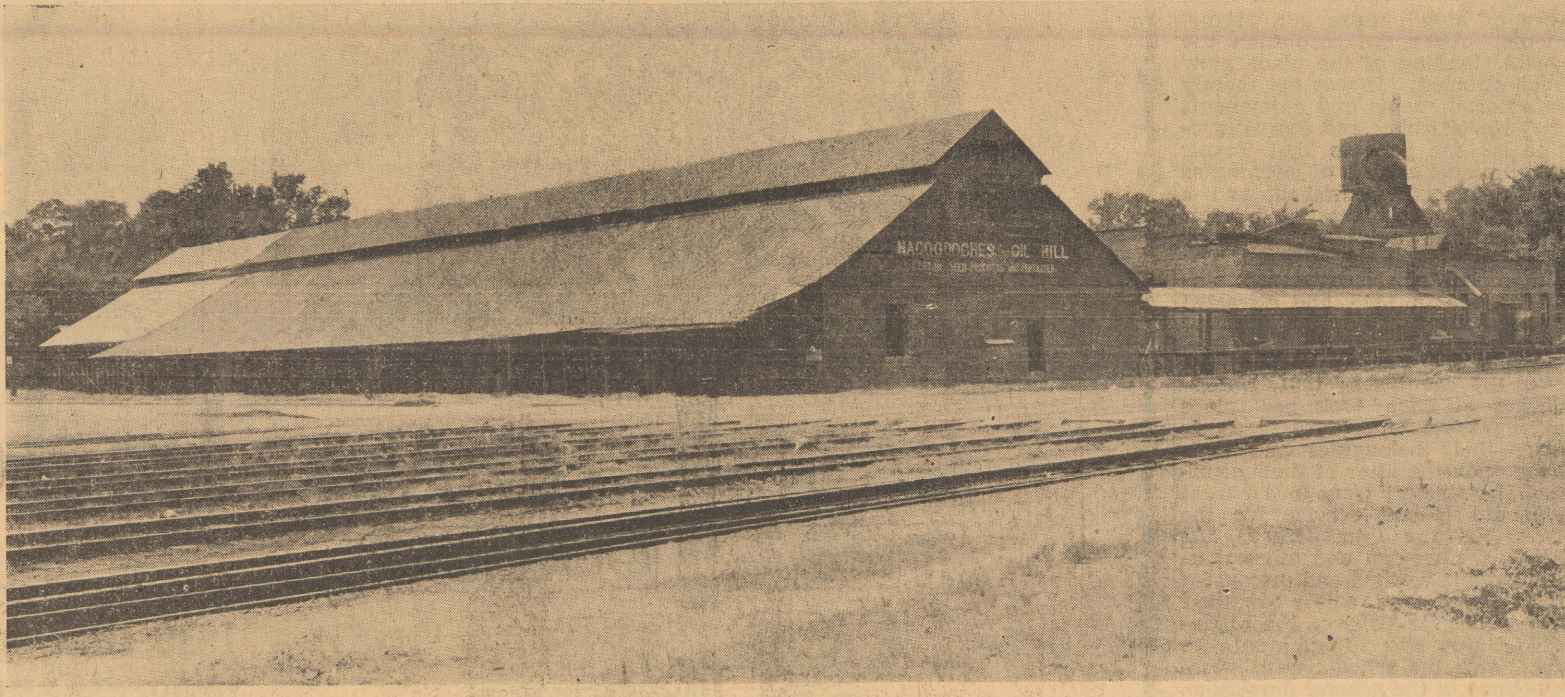
In the remaining projects involving loans and grants of about \$123,000,000, which have not won the approval of PWA, the largest were:

Austin gas mains, \$46,345,058; San Antonio sanitation, \$14,033,500; State of Texas highway improvement, \$8,900,000; San Angelo power and water, \$6,200,000; State of Texas armory, \$6,000,000; New Braunfels dam, \$3,000,000; San Antonio gas plant, \$2,492,550; comal reservoir, \$2,023,815; Wichita Falls gas distribution system, \$1,750,000; El Paso buildings, \$1,277,500.

Among other projects approved by PWA and awaiting allotments from the president are: Austin dormitory, \$103,363; Goose Creek electrical distribution, \$224,000; Nacogdoches dormitory, \$189,090; Paris paving, \$130,909; Lubbock dormitory, \$350,909; Longview City Hall, \$50,400; Wichita Falls drainage, \$345,454; Lubbock high school, \$36,900; Denton residence, \$22,500; Fort Worth high school, \$69,750; dormitory, \$11,672; Dallas school, \$18,182; Houston street

improvements, \$405,000; Dallas school, \$14,850; Sulphur Spring, street improvement, \$13,091; Fort Worth library, \$400,000; Dallas water works, \$100,000; Temple gymnasium, \$85,207; Palestine gymnasium, \$27,818; Highland Park water works, \$128,250; Galveston hospital, \$100,620; Denton stadium, \$5,400; Big Spring water works, \$500,000; Wichita Falls athletic field, \$9,000; Tyler school improvement, \$207,000; Midland paving, \$58,090; Sherman auditorium, \$100,000; Mesquite water works, \$425,454; Houston paving, \$83,520; Wichita Falls hospital, \$102,150; Houston water works improvement, \$450,000; Austin highway (three items) \$361,207; Iowa Park water works, \$40,000; Waco gymnasium, \$50,909; auditorium \$30,909; Houston zoo, \$21,272; Lubbock courthouse, \$9,000; Tyler street improvements, \$209,909; municipal building, \$260,000; Fort Worth hospital, \$476,363; Temple fire department, \$29,000; Childress courthouse repairs, \$60,000; Bay City electric plant, \$182,500; Temple water works, \$29,250; Amarillo hospital improvement, \$250,000; Austin museum (two items), \$461,250; Sherman swimming pool, \$135,454; Beaumont dock warehouse, \$135,000; Clarksville hospital, \$33,750; Paris gymnasium, \$22,909; Austin sanitarium, \$132,660; Galveston paving and drains, \$38,692; Paris abattoir, \$25,000; Denison street improvements, \$19,636; Temple paving \$486,000; Galveston paving, \$27,000; highways, \$12,600; memorial building \$32,727; Bay City highways \$34,537; Corpus Christi docks \$400,000; Galveston (two items) schools, \$309,105; Texas City gymnasium, \$40,000; Cameron county channels, \$225,000; El Paso swimming pool, \$14,727; San Antonio electric plant, \$4,950,000; Vernon municipal improvements, \$220,000; Austin fire station, \$22,000; incinerator \$36,000; municipal building, \$281,250; Fort Worth street improvements and viaduct, \$156,271; Tyler market, \$25,254; park improvement, \$12,727; El Paso jail, \$52,737; warehouse, \$15,454; Brenham courthouse, \$96,750; San Antonio memorial, \$45,000; stadium, \$106,363; Big Spring high school, \$22,846; Houston children's home, \$27,765; stadium, \$24,300; San Antonio community building, \$178,500; Bay City highways, \$30,050; El Paso flood control, \$146,800; sidewalks, \$47,580; Tyler, fire department, \$40,000; San Antonio amphitheatre, \$11,250; El Paso county highway improvement, \$85,894; Houston paving, \$74,415; Temple reservoir, \$16,490; El Paso courthouse improvements, \$33,640; Beaumont school, \$24,545.

One of Nacogdoches' Largest Industries



IN THE large structures pictured above are manufactured the high quality fertilizers, meals, mixed feeds, chop and other feedstuffs of the Texas Farm Products Co., an institution which opened for business with only a small plant. Approximately 75 people are on the payroll of the firm, whose business reaches far out in East Texas territory and beyond. Not all the employees are shown above, as several salesmen, truck drivers and helpers were out on the road when these pictures were taken. Also shown above is the plant of the Nacogdoches Oil Mill, recently acquired by the Texas Farm Products. The truck fertilizer, Lone Star 6-10-7, manufactured by the company, has become recognized as the standard commercial fertilizer for trucking crops. All products of the company—Lone Star Brand fertilizer, mixed feed, meal, chops, etc.—are also recognized as the equal of any on the market.

Dean Shelby to Head Extension Committee

AUSTIN.—T. H. Shelby, dean of the division of extension, University of Texas, has received notice of his appointment for the fourth year as chairman of the committee on extension class policies of the National University Extension Association. Other members of the committee are Dr. Alfred Powers, dean of the extension division of the University of Oregon; Dr. C. F. Huth, director of home study department, University of Chicago; Dr. A. M. Harding, director of extension, University of Arkansas; and Dr. T. H. Grayson, director of extension of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dean Shelby made a report for the committee at the last meeting of the association at the University of Louisiana at Baton Rouge on "The Practices of Member Institutions of the National University Extension Association with Respect to Graduate Credit for Extension Class Teaching." The report indicated that there was considerable increase in the number of institutions that offer graduate credit for extension class work. It pointed out that the following institutions now offer such credit in one or more subjects:

University of Alabama, University of Arizona, University of Arkansas, University of Colorado, Columbia University, University of Chicago, University of Indiana, Iowa State College, Louisiana State University, University of Michigan, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, University of North Carolina, New York University, University of Oklahoma, University of Pennsylvania, University of Georgia, Pennsylvania State College, University of Kansas, Pittsburgh University, Rutgers College, University of South Dakota, Syracuse University, University of Tennessee, Texas Technological College, University of Texas, University of Utah, Washington State College, Washington University at St. Louis.

Clark Horton of Dallas owns a \$10 promissory note of the Republic of Texas, dated Nov. 8, 1836.

Elopement of Serbian Beauty is Cause of War; Two Die, 8 Wounded

NABOJ, Yugoslavia (AP)—Forty-three peasants of this little south Serbian community are serving prison sentences totaling 50 years as a result of a girl's plans for marriage.

Despite her parents' orders, the beautiful 18-year-old girl named Derwischka determined to marry a poor youth from the neighboring village Potreba and planned that he should carry her off when Naboj men were at church.

This happened, and the angered Nabojers armed and stormed Potreba. A battle ensued in which two men were killed and eight were wounded before Derwischka was captured and returned to Naboj. Forty-five men were subsequently tried, but two were acquitted as acting in self-defense.

Good Crops Surveyed By Peninsula Farmers

NORRIS, Tenn., (AP)—"Norris Peninsula" farmers, surveying good crops while others in the section are stunted by drought, glances regretfully at the calendar.

It is their last year on the strip lying between Clinch and Powell rivers and cut off from adjacent lands by water impounded behind gigantic Norris dam.

Crops on the peninsula, if anything, have been "water logged" despite the drought, because of the rising waters.

President Andrew Johnson was impeached for alleged usurpation of the law, but was acquitted.

What's in a Name? Well the V In Gov. Allred's Stands For Nothing, It's Merely Initial

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—What's in a name? The same question could be asked of middle initials.

Numerous are the inquiries what the "V" in Gov. Allred's name stands for. Correspondents have repeatedly written up the fact that it is merely an initial, but questions continue.

The governor was named after an uncle, whose initial "V" represented no name. Sometimes the governor wishes it did conform to custom and what people expect.

When he enlisted in the World war, a recruiting officer asked the backing for the "V" and Allred gave his explanation.

"Well, knock it out, son," the seaman said. "Every one in the navy will be asking and it will cause trouble."

So Allred's marine record lists him as "James Allred."

Former Secretary of State Gerald C. Mann was confronted with a similar situation until recently when he decided to do something about it. Jerry, who represents the Texas planning board in Washington, was christened with a middle initial instead of a name.

It became monotonous to tell inquiring persons that the "C" was

merely an initial, so he named himself. The only limitation was that the name had to begin with a "C."

In going over the immortals of Texas history Jerry chose the name of the great bear hunter and patriot, who died at the Alamo, David Crockett. So now it's Gerald Crockett Mann.

Still another added monicker was that of L. A. Dale who served as an assistant attorney general of Texas many years and later resided in El Paso.

Pressed for what the "A" in his name stood for, Judge Dale admitted that he was christened Leander Dale and nothing more, but when he went to school and all the other boys had middle initials he decided to add style and distinction to his own name. Therefore he delivered it and got Lee Ander Dale.

The "X" in the name of Dana X. Bible, football coach at the University of Nebraska and former coach at Texas A. & M. college, always aroused curiosity. It stands for "Xerxes."

One sports writer in Texas made it a point when writing about the coach to use the full name, "Dana Xerxes Bible."

New York Critics, Texas Cowmen, Join in Praise of Ft. Worth Show

FORT WORTH.—As New York critics, southwestern editors and "just folks" have returned home and proclaimed to the world that the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial is the most lavish array of entertainment ever assembled in one spot, the attendance has been gaining with the velocity of a snowball rolling down a mountain-side.

This praise through the printed page and by word-of-mouth is reflected in the largest single representation was contributed by cattlemen, in whose honor three days were recently set aside. They found that the Centennial had captured the spirit of the west, with "The Last Frontier," Will Rogers' memorial room, collections of firearms and branding irons, and Sunset Trail, the replica of a street of 50 years ago.

Critics have thumbed their volumes of synonyms and antonyms to describe "Casa Manana," "Jumbo," "The Last Frontier" and the rest of the Centennial. Damon Runyon, renowned for his sports writings, short stories and tales of the screen, wrote in the New York American: "Never a similar institution ever in the world" and "an amazing concoction—big town and pioneer days." Robert Garland, in the New York World-Telegram, exclaimed of the Centennial attractions as a whole: "So gargantuan, so fantastic, so incredible," and of "Casa Manana," he recorded: "Biggest and most beautiful theater-restaurant these eyes have ever seen." And John Harkins of Universal Service described the Fort Worth Centennial as "beyond the Broadway dream."

Outstanding, even among the picturesque individuals who have a part in the Centennial, is Capt. Irvin O'Hay, whose sonorous voice gives the rolling lines that interpret "The Last Frontier." Captain

O'Hay's career—as Rough Rider at San Juan Hill, service in the Boer war, adventure in Central American revolutions, and finally in the Canadian and American forces during the World war—stirred Damon Runyon to do a full-length article about the colorful announcer of the wild and woolly show in Fort Worth.

Meanwhile, Casa Manana—most dazzling production ever seen, according to critics—and Jumbo, the Broadway spectacle, continue to play to great crowds. Sunset Trail, the village street of half a century ago, was given a further touch of verisimilitude when a vesper service was conducted Sunday in the little chapel. The Will Rogers room and the West Texas displays in the old railroad station have been viewed by visitors from 33 states.

POULTRY FARMERS DYE THEIR CHICKS

BASTROP, Tex. (AP)—Poultry farmers of Cedar Creek community near here have started dyeing the feathers of their chickens in hopes the bright reds and greens would attract too much attention for a thief's comfort.

SILVER NAILHEADS SEEN IN NEW STYLE

PARIS (AP)—Silver nailheads are studied on blue crocodile shoes and black sequins sewn on white kid evening slippers. A lenticular pattern is produced when black stitching runs from one sequin to another.

A University of Kentucky professor says the average person loses one or more pounds a day during periods of extreme heat.

The Old Stone Fort

(Continued from Page 1)

and one of her slaves taken away by Cordova and his conspirators. Following this, in 1840, Rebecca Fenley filed suit for damages against Vincente Cordova, not for the death of her husband, but for the loss of her slave. Cordova was fugitive, and a judgment against him for \$1500 resulted in an execution sale for his half interest in the old Stone Fort, which was bought by Rebecca Fenley. Rebecca Fenley was a daughter of Mrs. John S. Roberts of Nacogdoches, and the building remained in the Roberts family until 1902.

Many important oaths and decisions were made in this old building, which had a permanent effect upon the development of Texas. Within its walls the oath of allegiance was administered by the Mexican authorities to such celebrities as James Bowie, Thomas J. Rusk, Sam Houston, and David Crockett. Around its walls the forces of Bustamante and Santa Anna vied for supremacy on Aug. 2, 1832, in the battle of Nacogdoches. Then in the spring of 1836, the stone walls of the old house

seemed a bulwark of safety to the few brave souls who escaped to flee from threatened Indian massacre in the Runaway Scrape.

With the formation of the new republican government came "Three-legged" Willie, with his pistol as a gavel, to preside over the first district court in the state, and where General Thomas J. Rusk delivered one of his famous orations, which has been preserved in the court records of Nacogdoches county.

In 1901 the Perkins brothers purchased the building, in its original condition, from the Roberts family. It was torn away from the soil which had braced and protected it for so many years, and removed to the Nacogdoches high school campus, where it was reconstructed into a library and museum. But the Centennial has made the good citizens of Nacogdoches historical minded again, and the building is now being constructed in its original design; not, however, on the ground that it was built, but on the campus of Stephen F. Austin college, where it will be preserved as a museum and a relic.

AIRLINE MOTOR COACHES

MODERN DELUXE COACHES

Serving South and East Texas as You Would Like to Be Served With Comfort and Low Prices.

Nacogdoches Grocery Co. Serves Ever-Growing Trade Territory

W. F. Gintz Is General Manager of Big Wholesale Concern

Nacogdoches is the original trading center of the territory north of San Antonio de Bexia (San Antonio today) and west of the French settlement in Louisiana. It was the half-way station on the old Commercial trail running from Louisiana west and south-west to the Rio Grande and Mexico city. It was a trading place long before the white man set foot in this fair country. At the coming of the Spaniards and the establishment of a mission there, (some historians give the year as early as 1619, but none seem definitely agreed upon the exact date) Nacogdoches was definitely established as a commercial center and since that day has been a distributing point for all kinds of merchandise over a wide section of East Texas.

Growing needs of the country and the passing time has witnessed many changes in the modes and method of transportation and trade, but the wisdom of the selection of the spot by those early adventurers of old Spain has come down through the years as an epic of good judgment, and the thriving commercial center that is the Nacogdoches of today as a monument to the forthright and economic acumen of those seventeenth century empire builders.

Today the modern city of Nacogdoches continues to be the distributing point for this rich section of Texas. The passing of time has materially increased its usefulness and today practically all commodities for the use and comfort of man are distributed from this point over a wide area.

Of the several distributing agencies serving this section, none are of more far-reaching importance than the Nacogdoches Grocery Company which has been serving the 12 counties that may properly be included in the Nacogdoches trade area from a wholesale standpoint for more than thirty years.

Established in 1902
The business was established in May 1902, and since that date has grown both in size and service to this section of East Texas. Among the men who founded this business were John Schmidt, E. A. Blount, B. S. Wetmark, B. F. Hardeman, Oscar Matthews, S. T. King, and many others prominent in business then and some of them today.

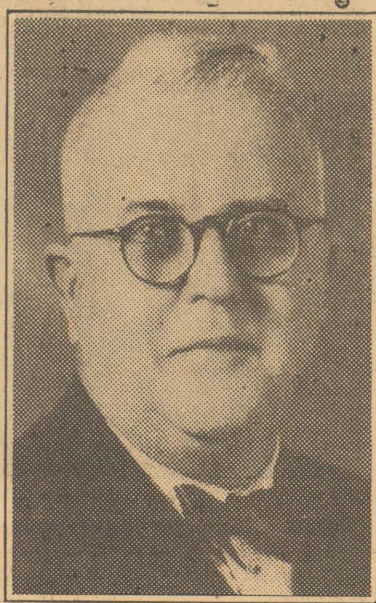
The company opened for business in a comparatively small way, the first structure occupied a total floor space of less than 7,000 square feet. The range of commodities carried was calculated to care for the needs of Nacogdoches and stores in the territory nearby. As the business grew and prospered the territory was extended and additions built to the original warehouse to accommodate stocks of merchandise for the ever expanding trade area. Today the facilities of the company are comparable to any serving a like territory. Spacious warehouses afford more than 30,000 square feet of floor space. A refrigerated warehouse contains space for the storage of more than 10 car loads of perishable commodities at any desired temperature. The refrigerated compartments are segregated in such a manner that several temperatures may be maintained at one time. The railroad siding contains space for the loading and unloading of ten railroad cars at one time. Long loading platforms for the use of trucks facilitate handling of shipments by motor vehicles.

Ample Stock Carried
The range and variety of the stocks carried meets practically every demand of the trade. Recently one of the traveling salesmen turned in a single order that contained 45 items and the company was able to fill the order completely from warehouse stocks. More often than otherwise an order containing that large number of items to the average wholesaler could not be filled from stock but would have to await factory shipments in part. The stock includes more than 1000 items for the meeting of the requirements of the average grocery and general merchandise store. In addition to the full line of staple and fancy groceries, such articles as common drugs, small

Spacious Home of the Nacogdoches Grocery Company



C-C Head



W. F. GINTZ is at the helm of the Chamber of Commerce program for the current year. He is also manager of the Nacogdoches Grocery Co.

hardware, lime and cement, woven fence, cured meats, seed potatoes, seed corn, grain, feeds, flour and meal, ammunition, school supplies, rope, fruit jars, tobacco and many other items of general use.

Whenever possible, Texas products are sold. Gold Medal Flour made at Wichita Falls, is distributed exclusively by this house. Meal made by the Texas Farm Products company is sold exclusively by this company.

Employ 23 People
The company employs 23 people in the operation of the business, and all work under the NRA schedule of hours and salaries. These people receive good salaries and the annual payroll of this company helps to make the wealth of the community and keeps Nacogdoches in the forefront of smaller cities of the state. Five salesmen cover the 11 county territory served.

The company has been of material benefit to this entire section of East Texas. It not only serves as a convenient source of supply for the merchants of the territory, but it is an outstanding business organization that reflects credit upon Nacogdoches as a commercial and industrial center.

The success of the concern is due largely to two fundamental sources—the maintaining of ample and dependable stocks at all times and the fine qualities of the people who operate the business. The disinterested and casual visitor cannot help being impressed with the congenial atmosphere that exists. A spirit of genuine friendliness permeates the entire organization from the general manager down to the porter. An intelligent and conscientious effort is made to give service in a wholesome friendly manner.

The office personnel is made up of the following: W. F. Gintz, vice-president and general manager; L. I. Muller, assistant manager; F. L. Bell, billing department; B. J. Ivey, credit manager; Mrs. O. O. Mangham, bookkeeper, and Roy Marshman, head of the shipping department. Salesmen are: H. T. Bowers, W. F. Gintz, Jr., George Fewell, A. J. Shepherd, Chas. Wigley and Thad Sitton. Mr. Gintz, the general manager, has been with the company since

SUPPLYING FOODS In a wholesale capacity for East Texas, the home of the Nacogdoches Grocery Co. is shown above. W. F. Gintz is manager of the concern.

Quality Work At Ma Nitta

Popular Beauty Shoppe Emphasizes High Standard Service

Four principals by which patrons are pleased has placed the Ma Nitta Beauty Shoppe "tops" in Lufkin.

Because of the fine quality of work, reasonable prices, expert operators, and the pleasant surroundings while being beautified, the women of Lufkin select the Ma Nitta, now located at 110 Groesbeck.

Mrs. Mayne Henderson Lacey first opened her shop on Dec. 16, 1933, over the Cash Drug store, and during her two years in business the shop was remodelled and redecorated four different times. Last year the shop was rearranged and new fixtures added.

In February of this year, the Ma Nitta was moved to the new shop on Groesbeck avenue. The building was repainted and the atmosphere in the shop is pleasant for those who come for beauty treatment.

All types of beauty work in the latest styles and fashions of hairdresses, are offered at the Ma Nitta, where the personality of the individual is placed above everything by the operators.

The personnel of the shop, in addition to the owner and manager, includes her daughter, Mrs. Grunitta Sikes and Miss Fae Cox.

Miss Strickland Rides Again in 'Last Frontier'

FORT WORTH.—Mable Strickland, of rodeo and movie fame, who was champion all-around cowgirl for more years than any other woman, is again riding in "The Last Frontier," that fast moving spectacle of the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial which has recaptured the flavor of the old west.

Miss Strickland, who was kicked by her horse during a rehearsal, was unable to appear during the first week of the show but is now back doing her part with the cowboys, soldiers and Indians.

"The Last Frontier" with its covered wagons, stage coaches, herds of buffalo, bucking horses, and longhorns is a colorful dramatization with music and comedy of the settling of the cattle country, with a stepped up rodeo and square dance on horseback. It is what visitors from the north and east associate with the west, and at the same time it fascinates those of the southwest because it rings true. Music ranges from the simple melodies of pioneer days to the pulse stirring rhythm of "Buffalo Bill," a new song hit that the Frontier Centennial has given to the nation.

Barney Oldfield, most famous automobile racer of all time, is the official host of the Frontier Centennial. Now noted as a speaker on highway safety, Oldfield was the first man to drive a car a mile a minute. At the Chicago World's Fair he autographed 600,000 postcards. He will greet visiting delegations and at his command will be a fleet of six cars in which famed guests will be conveyed about the city.

Great Great Grandfathers Living
EL RENO, Okla. (AP)—Living ancestors of tiny Forrest Alton Pritchett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Pritchett here, include two great great grandfathers, Jim Langley, 91, and John Bivens, 90, of St. Paul, Ark. The child's mother is 17.

1910. In that year he came to Nacogdoches from Illinois and became treasurer and assistant manager. He served the company in this capacity until the death of Oscar Matthews in June of last year and then he became general manager in the place of the gentleman with whom he had worked for nearly a quarter of a century, and has proved himself a worthy successor of a worthy man.

The Nacogdoches Grocery company ranks as the largest business of its kind serving this section of East Texas and each year finds it growing in both commercial usefulness and prestige.

Down-And-Outers Pool Efforts In Operating 2,138-Acre Farm

By DICK HARRIS

HILLHOUSE, Miss. (AP)—With 2,138 acres of buckshot land on the Mississippi delta and an idea as working capital, a little group here is attempting through cooperative farming to provide economic independence for 33 tenant farmers and their families.

Sherwood Eddy, New York, writer and lecturer, promoted the idea—the old plan of pooling effort and resources for the common good—and financed the land purchase, and the project got under way four months ago with 12 mules and a horse, a tractor, a few farm implements and nine ramshackle houses.

An inventory today shows 275 acres of cotton, 40 acres of alfalfa already cut twice and more than 1,000 bales stored, a small corn, a 15-acre vegetable garden, 14 new two-room houses and a country house, 750 chickens, a hog farm, a saw mill and lumber cut for houses and outside sale, a blacksmith shop, a school and a community store.

Penniless Get Chance
Sponsors say the tenants were penniless families (rank in a bag of despair and ignorance. Many could not even sign their names. They were unable to grasp the idea behind the movement. But they welcomed any haven and were pleased to move to Hillhouse.

"She is good down here," says one of them, DeWitt Bulletin, 48-year-old negro, who says he was evicted from a Crittenden county, Ark., plantation last December for belonging to the Southern Tenant Farmers union.

Seventeen-year-old Virgil Reese expresses a more advanced view: "We are going to make a go of this," he says. "Before long we're all going to be getting something out of it. Maybe I'll even get to go to school this fall. I've only been as far as the sixth grade and haven't been to school in four years."

Sponsors Direct Project
Their families and others, 19 negro and 12 white, moved into the shacks on the farm, accepted from Eddy enough cash to live on—an average of about \$20 a month, Sam Franklin, the farm supervisor, estimates—and started building and planting. To most the farm still is "just a good place to live."

Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of philosophy at Union theological seminary in New York, heads the board of trustees selected by Eddy and those who helped him finance the farm. The board holds a trust deed to the land and is the supreme directing authority.

Eddy is secretary-treasurer. Other members are: William R. Amberson, a Memphis, Tenn., college professor, John Rust, one of the inventors of a mechanical cotton picker, which Franklin says will be used on the farm this fall, and Franklin, a one-time missionary in China.

Residents Elect Council
An advisory council to be elected every six months by the tenants superintends the practical farm work. Its president serves as mayor of Hillhouse.

The colony is organized in two co-operatives. A producers' co-operative supervises production—planting, cultivating and building. A consumers' co-operative, headed by B. E. Treadway, a former printer, has charge of distributing supplies to the tenants and selling their products to outsiders.

Three staff men, Franklin, Treadway and Eugene Cox, a graduate last year of Texas Christian university, receive salaries. Other supervisors are Jane Cassels, national Y. W. C. A. chairman, a graduate last year of a Georgia college, who serves without pay as supervisor of the school, and Shirley Moody, 19, who has charge of recreation.

Returns To Be Shared
"After operating expenses and provisions for retiring the capital investment have been deducted," Treadway explains, "the net return will be divided among member producers according to the quality and quantity of their work."

Skilled laborers, for instance, will draw more than unskilled workers. Men and women are allowed to work only 10 hours a day. Children under 12 are barred from the fields but are paid two cents a child by the hour for caring for younger children while their parents work.

After next year the trustees plan to make the tenants permanent members of the project. Franklin says the board works on

Coast Guard Patrol Keeps Tab on Iceberg Hazards in North Atlantic

By WALTER P. PARKES

NEA Service Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK.—"Growlers drifting southward" is the report from Commander Russel L. Lucas of the U. S. Coast Guard cutter Ponchartrain, cruising a monotonous beat off the Grand Banks, mean-weather factory of the North Atlantic.

"Growlers" are icebergs' pups. They break off and form a monito fleet advance guard for the annual attack of the frozen dreadnoughts on transatlantic shipping. Nights was when the appearance of icebergs would have chilled the heart of many a salty sea captain. But the fear of collision with an iceberg is now scarcely more than an old-timers' memory, thanks to the work of the Ice Patrol.

This annual springtime chore of the U. S. Coast Guard is at present being maintained by the Ponchartrain and her sister ship, the Champlain. Each year at this time the cutters sally forth to spot and report the southern limit of the icebergs that swarm down from Greenland's icy mountains to threaten transatlantic shipping.

Before the Ponchartrain and the Champlain return next July or August, their wakes will have cross-hatched a foaming pattern over some 250,000 square miles of the North Atlantic, and thousands of trans-oceanic passengers will be safe from the Sudden Death of the sea.

Started After Titanic Disaster

That safety dates back to Sunday, April 14, 1912. Loss of ships from collision with icebergs was a supinely accepted hazard until the Titanic brand new pride of the transatlantic trade, had her bottom ripped off by a devil's cannon, opener of granite-hard ice. She sank with 1,517 men, women and children. Fourteen maritime nations decided to do something about it. A conference established the International Ice Observation Service to patrol the steamer lanes during the iceberg season. The cost is shared according to shipping tonnage and the actual patrol is made by cutters of the U. S. Coast Guard. And in 21 years not a life has been lost from collision with bergs.

On a navigation chart Commander Lucas traced the trail of the icebergs. Glaciers, actually whole mountain ranges of solid ice creep slowly over the edge of Greenland's high cliffs. They move only a few inches a year, but eventually edge out over the headland. Finally the brittle overhang breaks off and, with a barrage of a million thunders goes plunging into the sea. Now it is an iceberg, literally a mountain of ice. Like a submarine with only her periscope showing, the berg hides most of

its half-million tons beneath the surface. Therein lies the danger, for the sub-surface bulk may have a jagged-edge shelf extending far beyond the peak that thrusts above the waves. That's why Commander Lucas and Commander G. W. MacLane of the Champlain will not permit their ships to approach closer than half a mile to one of the glassy monsters.

Keep Sharp Lookout for Bergs

From 4,000 to 5,000 icebergs are launched each year, but only about 300 or so usually reach the steamer lanes to menace ships. Last season was the worst since 1929, with over 400 located and reported. Ice patrol reports sent liners way down to Route "A," the southernmost course. Route "A" is 200 miles south of the regular track. The fact that liner captains follow the recommendation of the Ice Patrol without question indicates their fear of the Titanic's fate.

The success of the patrol depends on one pair of eyes, those of the man in the crow's nest. So far no dependable mechanical device has been perfected for locating unseen bergs, although some progress has been made with sonic depth-finders. The common belief that proximity to an iceberg may be detected by a drop in the temperature of the water was declared fallacious by Commander Lucas. He explained that water temperatures frequently vary, especially where the cold Labrador current meets the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

Trying to Destroy Them Is Futile

The Ice Patrol veteran also grayed the bright colors of a landlubber's romantic picture of the Patrol's activities. Questions were asked in hopes of eliciting yarns of deer-ing-do on the high seas, with the doughty cutters racing out to actual combat with the iceberg fleet. The happy ending of the scenario always showed the berg demolished by the gunfire of the gallant lads aboard the cutter.

Captain Lucas patiently pointed out that icebergs are actually mountains, and that there is just as much chance of destroying one with shells from a five-inch gun as there would be of leveling off Mount Shasta with field artillery.

Gunfire and dynamite are ineffectual. Newsreel shots of artillery assaults on icebergs were taken when the bergs were being shelled for scientific observation. The Ice Patrol merely rides herd on the icebergs, reporting their positions and probable drift in four daily radio broadcasts. The cattle-range metaphor was particularly apt last year when the Ponchartrain lassoed a berg. But Com-

mander Lucas doesn't want any more of that, thank you.

"We ran two 28-inch lines 250 fathoms long around her," he said. "Just as we completed the loop, the iceberg turned over. It was only luck that the submerged shelf didn't pick up our ship and smash it."

Is Patrol's Worst Handicap

But to hear him tell it, the Ice Patrol usually is a prosaic routine assignment. "It may be a bit more strenuous, but it is no more dangerous than other Coast Guard activities," he said.

Of course there's always fog. The patrol's critical area is around the Grand Banks, which nearly three days out of four are shrouded in fog that makes London's pea-soupers look like the white blaze of the tropic sun. Fog where you track. The fact that liner captains follow the recommendation of the Ice Patrol without question indicates their fear of the Titanic's fate.

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Nacogdoches, Texas

BANK ON

EAST TEXAS

AND

DRINK A BITE TO EAT

At 10-2-4

Then You're Bound To Be O. K.

DR. PEPPER BOTTLING CO.

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

'No-Home-Work' Plan Texas Prof Draws British Interest

BANGS, Tex. (P)—The "no-home-work" plan inaugurated by Supt. Arthur Maberry of the Bangs schools has gone before the British parliament at London and has been so well received the House of Commons adopted a resolution recommending that school work be done on the premises instead of at home, wherever practicable.

Canadian school officials who conducted a survey in the United States and England, have written for Mr. Maberry's plan.

"Parliament should be considering slavery at home instead of in Abyssinia," wrote the son of a member, F. J. Bellenger, who has been corresponding with Mr. Maberry.

Home study and the conventional study hall are not used in the Bangs schools. In their places are classrooms which have the appearance of work shops or laboratories, and a library that is a recreational reading room. Supt. Maberry has his program in operation for the second year.

The British House of Commons looked into the school child's "home slavery" and passed the resolution recently recommending that a preparation of school work be done on the school premises instead of at home wherever practicable. Supt. Maberry learned through a letter from the house member.

All the conventional courses that are not required for college entrance were dropped and in their places courses were offered which "prepare the pupils to do more efficient work whether they do or do not attend college," Supt. Maberry said.

Failures have almost disappeared from the Bangs school since the new system was inaugurated in September, 1934, Maberry said. Its features are: Use of the unit system of study; relaxation from intensive study by pupil discussions; urging students to select hobbies; placing all materials for use in the classroom where the subjects are taught; evaluating the student's work in each course on the six-week basis; assuming that the students begin the course with no grade and giving credit for each added attainment.

The grading feature is a high point for the system in that it is positive, always adding for task performed, never subtracting, the school man said.

"Even though there are numerous improvements to be made, the plan is popular with parents, pupils and teachers," for children truly are emancipated from serious labor and are free to spend evenings with their parents or in recreation," said the superintendent.

Dallas Event Out - Does All Past Efforts

Texans Throw Gigantic \$35,000,000 Birthday Party

ELABORATE SHOW

Spectacle Has Not Been Surpassed in All History

When Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper spoke the magic words that went around the world, the main gate of the gigantic spectacle of the Texas Centennial Exposition swung open. The radio impulse had circled the globe in three minutes. It was unlocked with a golden key, costing \$50,000, by Governor Allred.

In keeping with the magic of the opening ceremony, the \$25,000,000 Exposition is magical throughout.

In the extensiveness of its permanent buildings, in the elaborateness of its dazzling lighting effect; in being the first air-conditioned exposition in all history; in the variety and diversity of its exhibits; in the splendor of its midway, it is in keeping with the bigness of the State it represents.

Attendance to date has equaled that of a Century of Progress in Chicago. Early it was honored by a visit from the President of the United States. Observers from all sections of the nation have declared that the Texas exposition has not been surpassed by any spectacle yet staged on the American continent.

Outstanding features of pleasing interest to the millions of

visitors is the fact that the World's Fair of the Southwest is thoroughly air-conditioned. The streets and avenues are shaded. There is no discomfort under the Southern sun.

Another outstanding feature is the fact that although in the first week a half million persons crowded through the Exposition gates, accommodations in the city of Dallas were ample to care for all. In addition to the normal capacity of 9,000 rooms, 50,000 others have been listed and visitors are invited to them through a free service maintained by the Exposition.

First glance of the 200 acres comprising the grounds of the big Texas event is gained from an entrance entering upon the Esplanade of State. This is declared to be one of the prettiest scenic and architectural effects ever attempted.

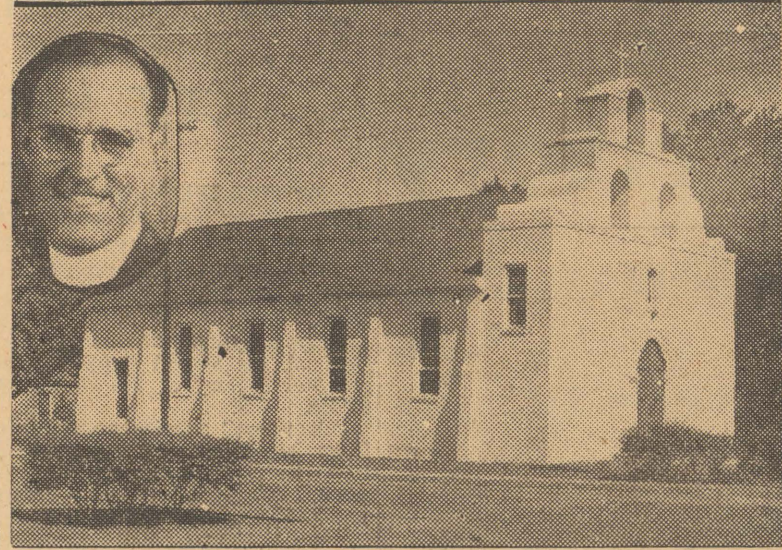
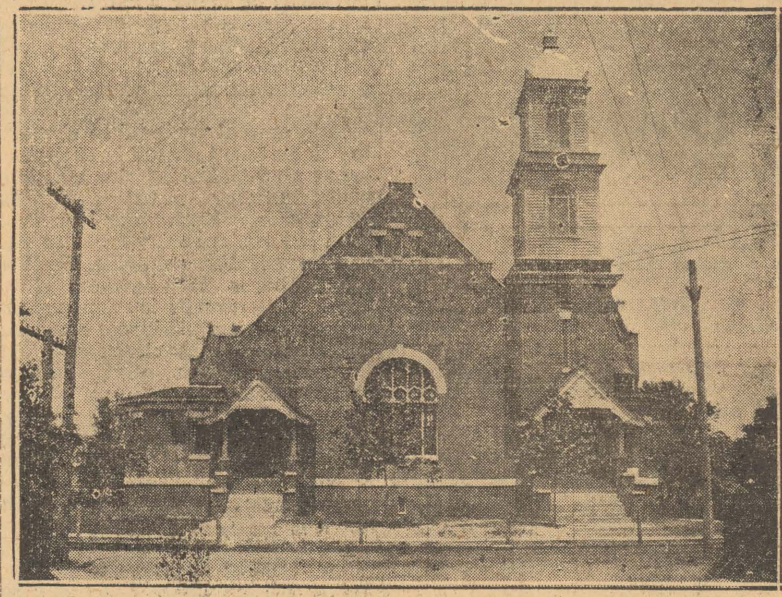
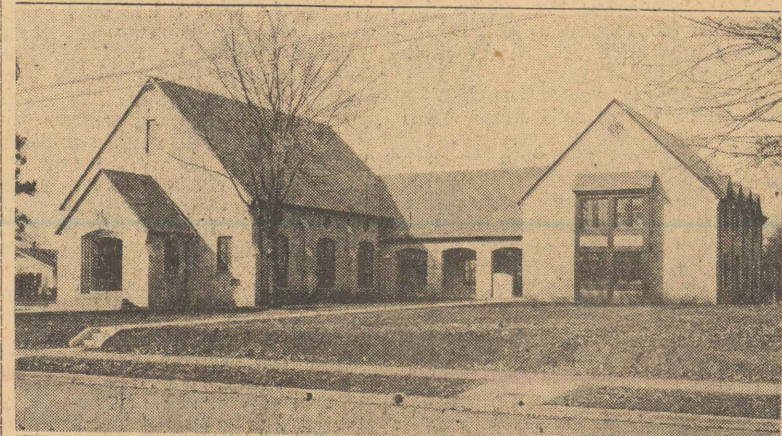
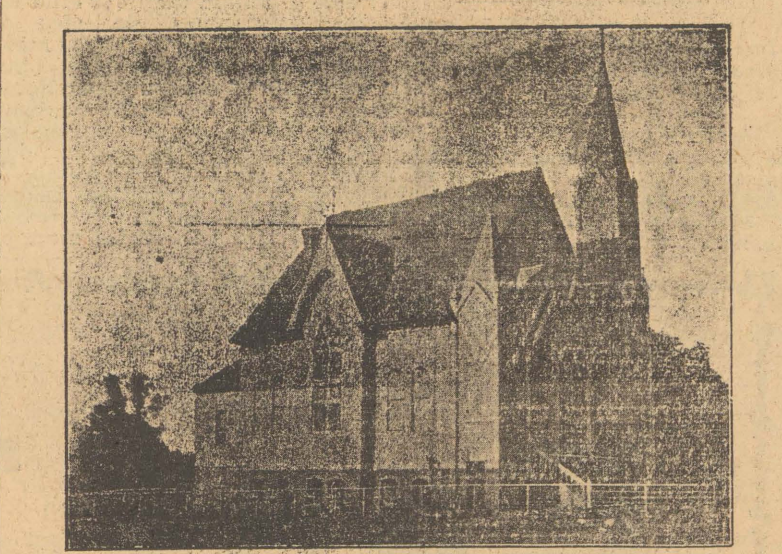
At night multi-colored lights play on the flowing waters of a lagoon, with its fountains. The colors of the rainbow are reflected from the great domes of the \$1,200,000 Hall of State, and the structure of the Government of the United States.

Grounds Well Lighted

From all parts of the ground as dark comes the lights spring into living things. Giant searchlights penetrate the heavens. Murals are illuminated. Frequent lagoons and fountains are in view. The lights of the \$5,000,000 Midway blaze forth. The Magic City at midnight becomes as light as a noon, with the vast difference of the beautiful effects of its lights of many hues. Around it all wave the flags of the six nations to which, in its career of four centuries, Texas has given allegiance.

The Esplanade of State is 300 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. In the center is a reflecting basin 200 feet wide and 700 feet long. Concealed lighting effects flash from the lagoon to adjoining buildings. There is another lake in the Civic Center, the contribution of the city

Nacogdoches is City of Fine Churches



PICTURED HERE Are some of the splendid church structures in the city of Nacogdoches, known for its fine religious institutions. Pictures, at top, the new Catholic church, with Rev. Francis P. Crane, M.S., pastor, in inset. Second from top is the First Methodist church. Next is the Westminster Presbyterian church. At bottom is the First Baptist church. At the right is Rev. C. W. Lokey, president of the Nacogdoches Ministerial Association and pastor of the First Methodist church.



of Dallas to the Exposition. On its banks is the Symphony Shell. In front of the Hall of State, at the end of the Esplanade, is the Court of Honor, gathering place of Exposition visitors. Heroic statues and murals ornament this giant structure. It was erected by the State as a memorial to its heroic history.

The \$325,000 structure of the federal government is the largest it has ever erected at a World's Fair. It houses priceless treasures, valued at \$30,000,000. It is a complete exposition of the vast ramifications of the Federal establishment.

Housed in three buildings, is the Agrarian Center. It is a million-

dollar showing of the agricultural and livestock resources of the Southwest. In it is told the story of the evolution of high grade livestock from the days of the Spanish cow, and the now almost extinct Longhorn, to the present era of pure-bred herds.

There is a Travel and Transportation Building, housing exhibits of nine of the pioneer railroads of the Southwest, and constructed at a cost of \$365,000.

Hall of Industries

The Hall of Varied Industries, Electrical and Communications was erected at a cost of \$440,000. It is an exhibition by the manufacturers, jobbers and marketers of the nation of their products, and a recognition of the growing prominence of the southwestern markets.

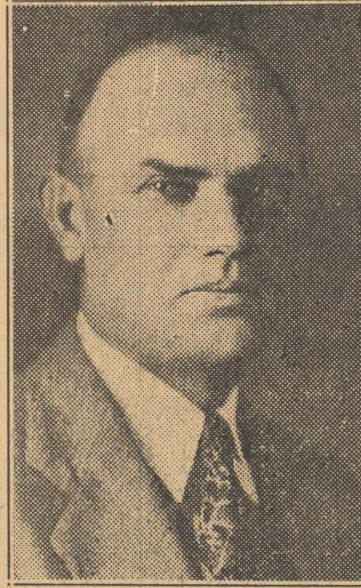
The Aquarium, the only one between New Orleans and the Pacific ocean was constructed at a cost of \$180,000. In it are displayed more than 200 varieties of Texas fresh and salt water fish.

The Natural History Museum building, cost \$250,000, houses an interesting display of the natural life of the State through the four centuries of its history.

The Hall of Horticulture, cost \$75,000, houses the profuse exhibits of flowers and examples of landscaping.

The Home Planning building, cost \$75,000, is presenting to vis-

Civic Leaders Of Nacogdoches



R. G. MUCKLEROY
Mayor of Nacogdoches



GRADY STALLINGS
City Manager



JOE MOCK
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce



C. K. CHAMBERLAIN
President, Rotary Club



GUY A. BLOUNT
Past President E. T. C. C.



L. B. NICHOLSON
Director Chamber of Commerce

tors latest ideas in the fashioning of their homes.

There is a band pavilion costing \$50,000, from which music is dispensed at various hours.

A Fine Arts Museum, constructed at a cost of \$550,000, reveals the cultural advance of the Southwest from the days of the "borigines." It ranks among the best of art museums in all the United States.

The Hall of Foods and Beverages contains the elaborate exhibits of the nation's principal distributors of the products daily reaching the American table.

The giant petroleum industry, in which Texas easily takes first rank, is a leading feature. Five

of the major companies have erected structures of their own. In these are told the story of oil from the day of the pre-historic animals of millions of years ago, to the present. Some of these also are service institutions, one being responsible for the elaborate radio and loud-speaker, hook up at the Exposition. Another is operating a House of Hospitality for visitors.

Another is showing educational displays of the history of Texas. In addition there is a Hall of Petroleum in which is housed some of the jobbers and distributors of petroleum, together with a showing from the manufacturers of oil field equipment.

The automobile industry is represented by all the major manufacturers.

Ford Motor company has expended more than \$2,000,000 in the construction and fitting of a building. In addition it has reconstructed the pioneer Trails of the early Southwest.

General Motors has a display of its varied lines, and in addition maintains an auditorium seating 4,600 persons where frequent high-class programs are rendered without charge.

Chrysler Corporation has an elaborate display of its products and in addition also operates a theatre, dispensing high-grade free programs.

There is a Hall of Religion, a

Dulwich college, near London, was founded by a famous Elizabethan actor, Edward Alleyn.

Catholic building, and a pavilion erected by the Christian Science Monitor. In these, the romantic story of religious development is told.

The Federal government has erected a Hall of Negro Life, the first recognition ever given the race at a World's air. In it is reviewed the progress of the race and its contribution to the State.

The giant Cotton Bowl, capable of seating 50,000 persons, is caring for all athletic events, and public assemblies which attract large audiences.

Camp Stephen F. Austin houses the military branches of the Federal government.

The Midway, a \$5,000,000 enterprise, is declared to be the greatest amusement center ever offered at a World's air. It offers serious Shakespearean plays and thrilling races—and everything in between. Texas is modern. It is liberal in the treatment of its amusement center. Practically over taste is met along this Street of Fun.

In addition to the giant Centennial Celebration in Dallas, which continues until November 29, some 200 secondary celebrations are being held during the year throughout the State. Prominent among these are the Frontier Celebration in near-by Fort Worth and observances at Austin, San Antonio and Houston.

In preparation for the influx of visitors Texas in 18 months expended many millions of dollars in highway improvement and beautification. As a result the traveler of Texas highway improvement and beautification. As a result the traveler of Texas highways will find 10,000 miles ready for use. He will find the native flowers and shrubs of Texas growing in profusion at either side of the "right-of-way." At convenient places there are shady nooks where he may stop, rest and lunch.

Information booths are at all interstate gateways, for the purpose of furnishing all information desired by the tourist, and to guide him along the best routes into the Exposition city.

The primary purpose of the Texas Centennial Exposition is the observance of a century of freedom. The Republic was born out of the Revolution of 1835-36 and for 10 years the Lone Star floated over an independent republic. Then followed annexation to the United States.

Texas has known the flags of six nations, those of France, Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the United States and the Confederate States of America.

This richly colorful history is the background of the Centennial. It is exemplified in the Cavalcade of Texas, a mighty, moving human drama staged nightly on the Exposition grounds. In it participate more than 300 persons true to type, depicting every phase of this history from the days of DePineda to the present.

Dulwich college, near London, was founded by a famous Elizabethan actor, Edward Alleyn.

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