



Governor Allred's Proclamation!

To early Americans, the word "Tejas" meant friendship. Today the word "Texas" still means friendship, and more. It means opportunity, a land of fabulous natural resources, of rolling ranges, of luxuriant black lowlands, of unspoiled climate, and—**BEAUTY.**

This year, Centennial Year, Texas is entertaining millions of visitors from every part of America. They're coming to see the Texas they've heard and read about. They will travel every part of our state. The favorable impression Texas and Texans make will result in a priceless asset for the Lone Star State.

Let each of us do everything possible to see that our visitors not only remember Texas as an empire of friendly people but as a land of **BEAUTY**, as well. This can best be accomplished by each citizen seeing that his or her premises is free from unsightly rubbish, made attractive with flowers or green lawns. In brief, let us all cooperate to the end that visitors will be impressed with the cleanliness and beauty of Texas as well as with our far-famed reputation for friendship.



James Allred
Governor of Texas

TEXAS
CENTENNIAL
SCRAPBOOK

Contents Arranged
By Date

ON THIS DAY 100 years ago more than half a hundred leaders among the Texas colonists, their patience exhausted, their faith in the Mexican government destroyed, their lives imperiled by Indians incited to raid them by their oppressors, their commerce under piratical attack, their patron and spokesman, Stephen F.

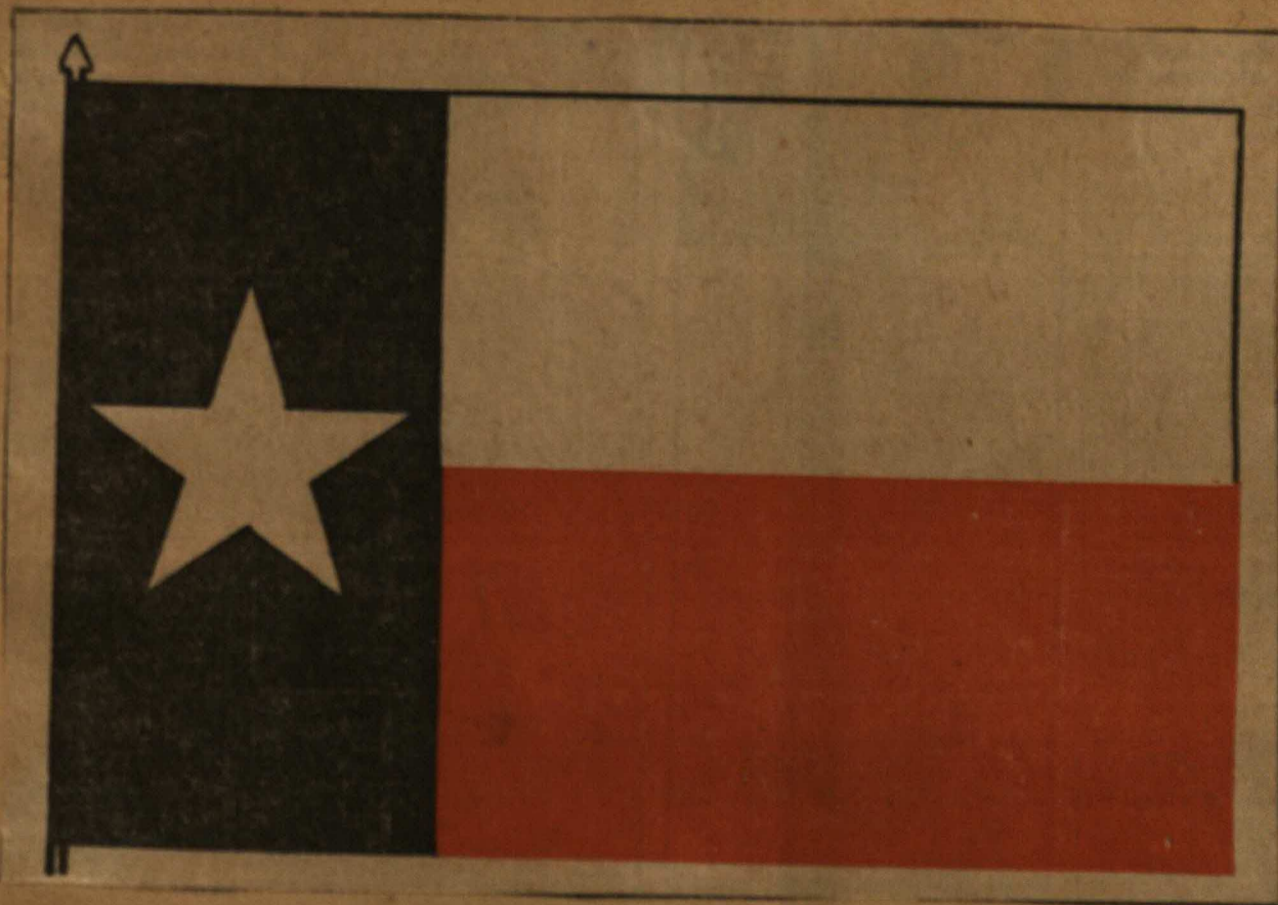
1836

Austin, but recently released from long imprisonment, their right of trial by jury denied, and their fellow citizens even then under siege in the Alamo, met at Washington-on-the-Brazos, near

the present city of Brenham, and signed a solemn Declaration of Independence.

Four days later the Alamo fell, its 182 defenders slain to a man. Fifty-one days later their sacrifice was avenged upon Santa Anna, the principal tyrant of whom the Texans complained, by Gen. Sam Houston at San Jacinto. Texas then became in fact an independent sovereign republic, ripe for the statehood that came nine years later.

But today, in 1836 . . . "the necessity of self-preservation decrees our eternal political separation . . . Conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we fearlessly and confidently commit the issue to the decision of the Supreme Arbiter of the destinies of nations."



TODAY the State of Texas flies, in honor of its centennial anniversary of independence, the flag of its Republic, adopted by the third Congress at Houston on Jan. 25, 1839, and consisting of a blue perpendicular stripe in width one-third the length of the banner, and centered by a white, five-pointed star, together with two horizontal stripes of equal length, the upper white, the lower red.

1936

This flag, one of many designed, one of six national emblems under which its history has unfolded since 1519, flies over an American State that is larger than any country in Europe save Soviet Russia, an area of 265,896 square miles.

One hundred years ago there were but a few thousand white residents in all this land of empire proportions. Today's population is well in excess of 6,000,000 souls.

The wealth of Texas is incalculable. Annual products of its farms and ranches, embracing 124,707,130 acres, and its manufactured products exceed two billion dollars. To this must be added nearly 400 millions from the severance of crude petroleum, which makes the Lone Star State the largest oil-producing territory in the world. Yet so vast are its resources that Texas is only beginning to realize its destiny.

FLAG DESIGNS ADOPTED FOR CONFEDERIAL USE? THE PERIOD
OF DOMINION, AND THE CLAIMS OF THE COUNTIES BRIEFLY ARE:

No. 1. Flag of Spain, 1519-1821.

Banner carried by Cortez. Red damask, double faced; equally divided into four squares, carrying the emblems of Castile and Leon. The upper left square next to the staff and the lower right carry the castle with three ramparts. The lower left and the upper right carry the rampant Lion, without the crown usually seen, in a smaller center field of white. The Lion is red.

The reverse side pictures the Holy Virgin Mary with hands folded. (For Exposition purposes, the flag will not carry out this part of the description.)

1519, Cortez arrived on the shores of Mexico, destroyed his boats, made his way inland to the rich Aztec capital, now known as Mexico City, and spent two years in conquering inhabitants.

All land from Mexico around the Gulf became vaguely known as New Spain, through the conquest of Cortez. 1519, Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda, Spaniard, mapped the Gulf of Mexico shores, and claimed all land for Spain. From Mexico City went out the northward expeditions of Fray Marcos, Coronado, and others to Western Texas, and finally Father Massanet went out from there to build Missions in East Texas.

Despite encroachments of the French, Spain was in power in Texas until the revolt of Mexico in 1821.

No. 2. Flag of France, 1685-1690 or 1763.

Banner of Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle. White square sprinkled with golden fleur-de-lys.

1685, La Salle, Frenchman, in an attempt to reach the mouth of the Mississippi to establish a colony, landed on the coast of Texas on Matagorda Bay, after a perilous voyage. One ship had been captured by the Spanish; another was wrecked, and his naval commander, Beaujeau, took a third back to France.

The miserable colony, Fort St. Louis, after the murder of the leader by his own men, entirely disintegrated through disease and Indian attacks. Four years later the Spaniards burned the huts of the colony.

No. 3. Flag of Mexico, 1821-1836.

Tri-color, green, white and red with Eagle, Snake, and Cactus in the white central stripe; adopted by Mexico on gaining independence from Spain in 1821. This design was copied by an artist from the flag in the Museum at Mexico City.

Mexico assumed control of Texas in 1821 and continued in power until the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836.

No. 4. Flag of Texas, 1836-1845.

The Lone Star flag of Texas consisting of one red and one white stripe, rectangular, and one blue stripe, perpendicular and equal to one-third of the length of the flag and containing a white star central.

When Texas became a state in the Union December 29, 1845, she retained her noted Lone Star Flag as the State flag.

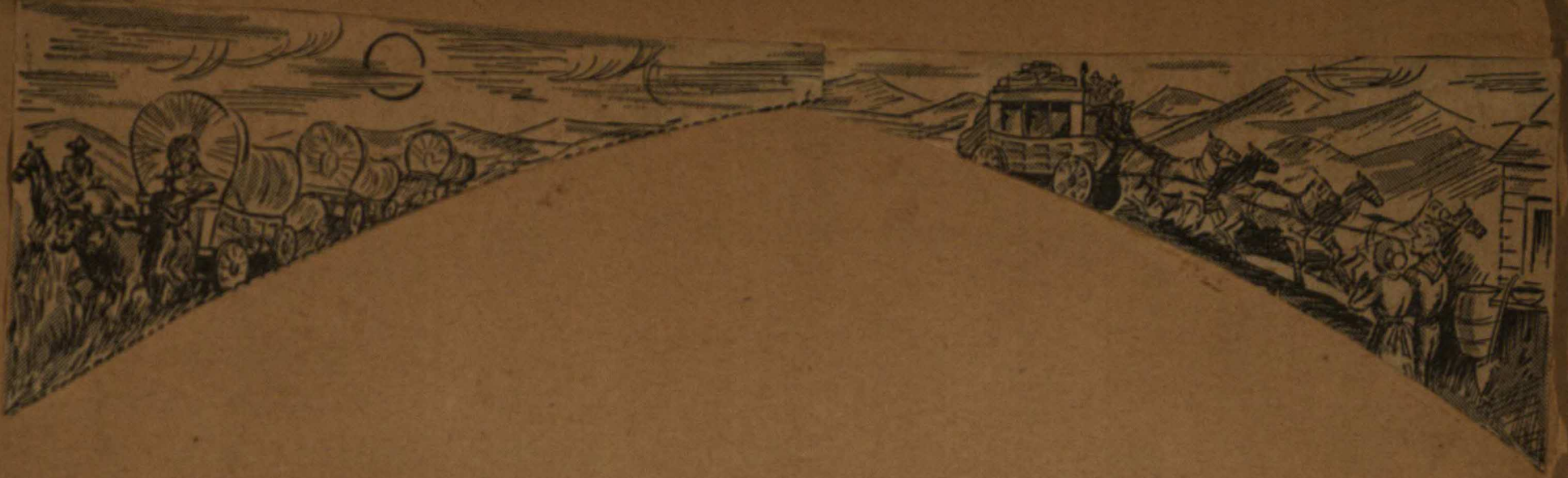
No. 5. Flag of the United States, 1845-1861, 1866-Present Date.

The Stars and Stripes of the United States have flown over Texas since 1845, with the exception of the four-year interim of the War between the States.

No. 6. Flag of the Confederacy, 1861-1865.

The Stars and Bars, consisting of two red stripes, a blue field containing seven white stars.

Texas was one of the first seven states to form the Confederacy whose cause was lost in 1865.



FLAG OF GOLIAD
1836



"Remember Goliad"

SOUVENIR
Fannin State Park



Fannin Battlefield, Fannin, Texas.

The Battle of the Perdido

The Fannin State Park is located on the exact spot where the Battle of the Perdido was fought on the 19th day of March, 1836. Col. J. W. Fannin, Jr., with about four hundred men under his command had been located at LaBahia, across the river from the present city of Goliad. Santa Anna's men were closing in on Gonzales, on Goliad and on Refugio. San Patricio had already fallen. Houston, carrying with him the inhabitants of Gonzales, was on the march from such place to the Colorado. From Gonzales Houston ordered Fannin to "relieve the inhabitants" and retreat "as soon as possible." This order reached Fannin March 14th, after Fannin had already dispatched King and Ward with 178 men to Refugio to "relieve the inhabitants." Upon finally receiving word of the massacre of King and his company, and the retreat of Ward and his company toward Victoria, Fannin immediately began the retreat. Fannin has been unjustly criticised for this necessary delay in retreat until the 19th. Goliad by that time was menaced by a large force of the Mexican army. On the morning of the 19th, the country was enveloped in a dense fog. The oxen that were to pull the cannon and supplies were weak, having been kept up the day and night before without food. Fannin started his retreat in the direction of Victoria, but before reaching the Coleta, a small stream, he found it necessary to stop to let the oxen rest and graze. This was about ten miles from Goliad, near the present town of Fannin. The time was about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When he resumed his march he found that the Mexicans were in front of him. The battle commenced at once, but the Texans were soon completely surrounded on the open prairie. Fannin formed his men in a hollow square and intrenched. The battle continued desperately until stopped by the darkness of the night, and the Mexican force was several times thrown into great disorder and with heavy loss.

It was a dark and horrible night for the Texans. They had no water, and this added greatly to the suffering of the sixty or more wounded, who could not receive necessary medical attention. The two or three small cannons had been put out of action for the want of water to cool them between shots. Ammunition was also exhausted. A scouting party sent out before the fight commenced, to select a crossing place on the Coleta, were cut off by the enemy and could not rejoin the force.

At daylight on the morning of the 20th, the Mexicans received reinforcements, with several cannon and a pack train of ammunition. Their force then about 1,900, while the Texan force was less than 400. The oxen had been killed during the fight. There was no way of escape, except by leaving the wounded in the hands of the enemy. This they could not do. After consultation, it was decided that surrender was the only hope of escaping extermination, such as had befallen the defenders of the Alamo two weeks before. A truce was arranged, and the terms agreed upon, by which Fannin and his men were to be accorded treatment due to prisoners of war by civilized nations.

The prisoners were taken back to Goliad and incarcerated in the old mission, where they remained one week. They were then, on Sunday morning, March 27th, at dawn of day, marched out in three or four divisions, in as many directions, under false pretences, and shot down between files of soldiers, in obedience to the order of Santa Anna.

Dr. J. H. Barnard, one of the survivors of this massacre says: "At daylight Col. Garey, a Mexican officer came to our room and called up the doctor. Dr. Shackelford and myself immediately arose, (Dr. Field was at a hospital outside of the fort) and went with him to the gate of the fort, where we found Major Miller and his men. Colonel Garey, who spoke good English here left us, directing us to go to his quarters (in a peach orchard three or four hundred yards from the fort) along with Miller's company and there wait for him. He was very serious and grave in countenance, but we took but little notice of it at that time. Supposing that we were called to visit some sick or wounded, at his quarters, we followed on the rear of Miller's men. On arriving at the place, Dr. Shackelford and myself were called into a tent where we chatted some time. At length we were startled by a volley of fire arms, which appeared to be in the direction of the fort. Shackelford inquired: "What's that?" A lad by the name of Martinez replied, that it was some of the soldiers discharging their muskets for the purpose of cleaning them. My ears, however, detected yells and shots that were in the direction of the fort which,

although at some distance from us, I recognized the voice of my countrymen. We started, and turning my head in that direction, I saw through some partial openings in the trees several of the prisoners running with their utmost speed, and directly after some Mexican soldiers in pursuit of them. Colonel Garey now appeared, and with the utmost distress depicted in his countenance said to us, "Keep still gentlemen, you are safe; this is not from my orders, nor do I execute them." He then informed us that an order arrived the preceding evening to shoot all of the prisoners, but that he had assumed the responsibility of saving the surgeons and about a dozen others under the plea that they had been taken without arms.

In the course of about four or five minutes we heard as many as four distinct volleys fired in as many directions and irregular firing that was kept up an hour or two before it ceased.

Our situation and feeling at this time may be imagined, but it is not in the power of language to express them. The sound of every gun that rang in our ears, tolled out too terribly the fate of our brave companions while their cries that occasionally reached us, heightened the horrors of the scene.

It appears that the prisoners were marched out of the fort in three different companies, one on the Bexar road, one on the Corpus road, and one toward the lower ford. They went one-half or three-fourths of a mile, guarded by a file of soldiers on each side, when they were halted and one of the files passed through the ranks of the prisoners to the other side, and then together fired upon them. It seems the prisoners were told different stories; such as they were to go for wood, to drive up beeves, to proceed to Copano, etc. and so little suspicion had they of the fate awaiting them, that it was not until the guns were at their breasts that they were aroused to a sense of their situation. It was then—and I proudly record it—that many showed instance of the heroic spirit that had animated the breast through life. Some called to their companions to die like men, to meet death with Spartan firmness, and others waving their hats, sent forth their death cries in hurrahs for Texas.

Colonel Fannin, on account of his wound, was not marched out from the fort with the other prisoners. When told he was to be shot he heard it unmoved, but giving his watch and money to the officer who was to superintend his execution, he requested that he might not be shot in the head, and that he might be decently buried. He was shot in the head and his body stripped, and tumbled into a pile with the others.

The wounded lying in the hospital were dragged out into the fort and shot. Their bodies with that of Colonel Fannin, were drawn out of the fort about a fourth of a mile and there thrown down."

Dr. Shackelford, one of the surgeons who also escaped the massacre says: "We, (Doctors Bernard, Shackelford and Fields) were marched into the fort and ordered to the hospital. We had to pass by our butchered companions, who were stripped of their clothing, and their naked, mangled bodies thrown in a pile. Some brush was thrown over the different piles, with a view of burning bodies. A few days afterwards I accompanied Major Miller to the spot where lay those who were dear to me while living, and whose memory will be embalmed in my affection until this poor heart itself shall be cold in death—Oh! what a spectacle! The flesh had been burned from off the bodies but many hands and feet were yet unscratched. I could recognize no one. The bones were all still knit together, and the vultures were feeding upon those limbs which, one week before, were actively played in battle."

General Rusk, in command of the Texas army, reached Goliad June 4th, following the massacre. Under his orders the bones of Fannin and his soldiers were collected from the places where they were scattered over the prairie, and assembled in one spot for burial, which took place the following afternoon with solemn military observance. The spot where the bones were buried is definitely located at a point about a quarter of a mile southeast of the fort.

The Goliad massacre made a profound impression upon the civilized world, and perhaps more than any other single thing contributed to the final success of the Texas cause, both in battle and in the field of diplomacy. It shared with the Alamo, the battle cry at San Jacinto, where the doom of Santa Anna was sealed in one of the most brilliant victories ever won upon the field of battle.

Relics

On display in the waiting room are various mementos of the battle fought at this place, including guns, sabers and other implements used by Colonel Fannin and his soldiers, as well as shot and cannon balls dug upon on these grounds, and, doubtless for comparison, fire arms and other implem.ents used in both the Civil War and the World War, are also shown.

A painting of Mission La Bahia, where Colonel Fannin and his soldiers were incarcerated prior to their murder, as well as a Historical Map of the State of Texas, adorn the walls. A Spinning Wheel, many years old, made in Goliad County of native timber, and miniatures of the old time Stage Coach and Covered Wagon, also on exhibition, contribute to the general colonial effect.

The Monument

In the center of the park stands, the Texas gray granite monument, 28 feet in height, properly adorned with appropriate emblems and containing the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF

COL. JAMES W. FANNIN, JR.

and fellow-patriots whose surrender here on March 20, 1836, involved the sacrifice of their lives at

LA BAHIA.

Victims of treachery's brutal stroke
They died to break the tyrant's yoke.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And Glory guards with Hallowed
round
The Bivouac of these dead."

Goliad in History

1749—Fresidio La Bahia (the fort) and Mission Espiritu Santo and San Bonifacio established, under Spanish protection.

1812—Mago, leading American volunteers, capture La Bahia in Mexican revolution against Spain.

1817—Henry Perry, lieutenant under Mago, in retreat from Mexico, overtaken by Arredondo at La Bahia and Perry and 50 Americans massacred.

1821—La Bahia captured by Dr. Long of Mississippi at the head of American volunteers.

1829—By decree of Congress of Coahuila and Texas the fortress La Bahia del Espiritu Santo authorized to be called "Goliad."

1835—Goliad captured by Collingworth and Ben Milam just seven days after "first shot" was fired at Gonzales.

1835—December 22, First Declaration of Independence was declared at Goliad by Texans under Phillip Dimmitt and Ira Ingram.

1836—March 18. Last fight between Fannin's troops and Mexicans occurred across river from La Bahia at Mission Espiritu Santo (Aranama).

1836—March 19. Fannin forces begin retreat from La Bahia. Battle of Fordo, resulting in surrender of Fannin command next morning.

1836—Palm Sunday, March 27. Massacre of Colonel Fannin and 200 men at La Bahia.

1836—June 4th. General Hook army arrives at Goliad and the following day gives military burial of bones of Fannin command.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TEXAS FLAG

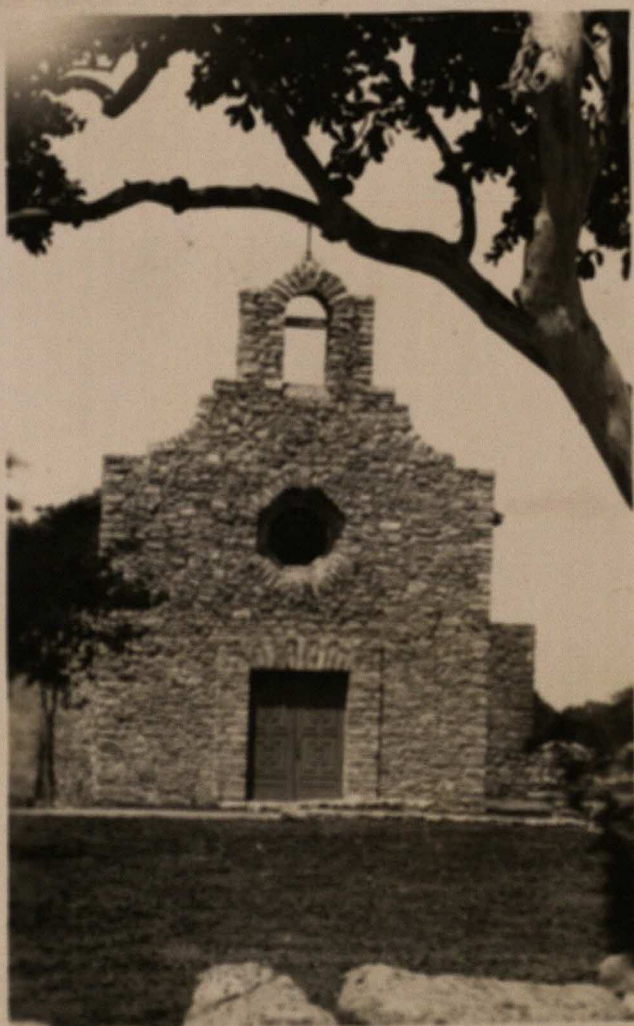
Hanging in the waiting room is a four by six feet painting by Maureen L. Purington, bearing the above title which depicts the eleven Texas flags in proper colors, beneath which appears the following data:

(From Wm. G. Scarff's "Comprehensive History of Texas.")

- No. 1.—Flag of San Jacinto.
- No. 2.—National Standard of Republic (January 24, 1839), present State Flag.
- No. 3.—Flag of the Alamo.
- No. 4.—San Felipe Flag (Feb. 29, 1836).
- No. 5.—Flag of Goliad and Velasco (Brown's).
- No. 6.—McGahey Flag (1835).
- No. 7.—Flag of Ward's Georgia Battalion.
- No. 8.—Captain Dodson's Flag (September, 1835).
- No. 9.—Naval Flag (April 9, 1836).
- No. 10.—Capt. Burrough's Flag (1836)
- No. 11.—National Standard of Republic (December 10, 1836).



Mission La Bahia, Goliad, Texas. Founded in the year 1749.





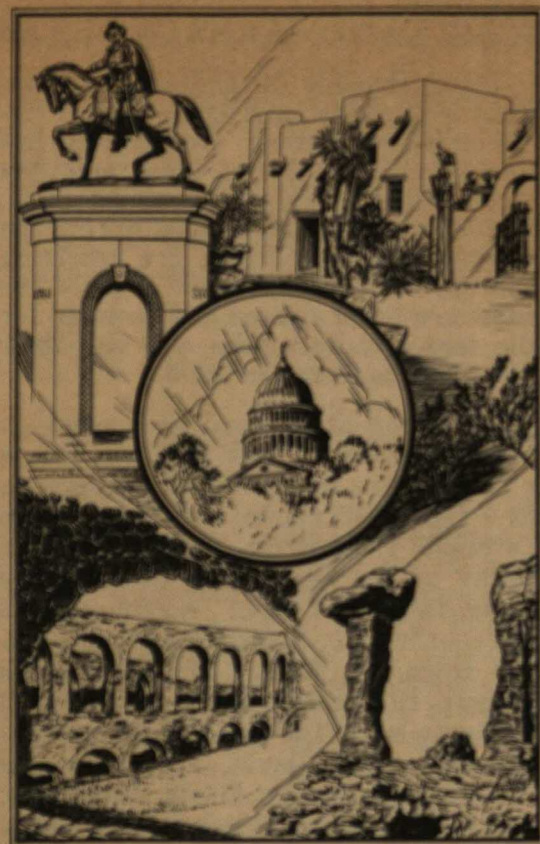
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THE

ROSE

Window

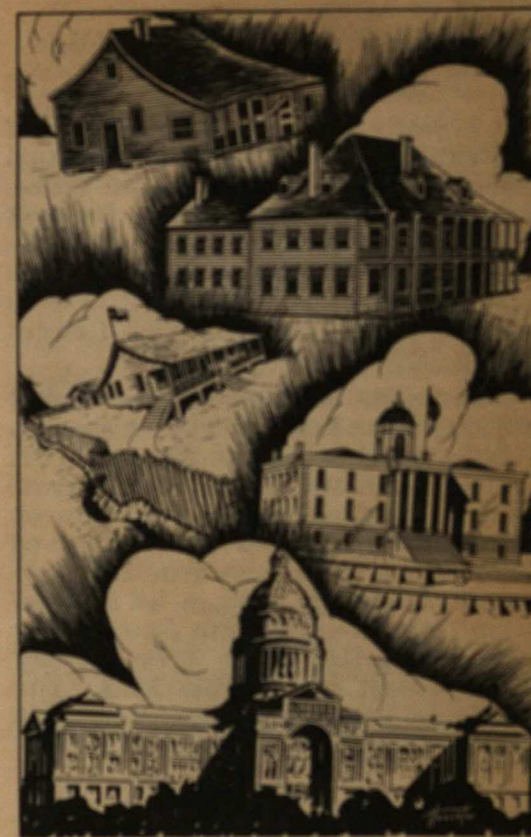
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Some Landmarks
of Texas

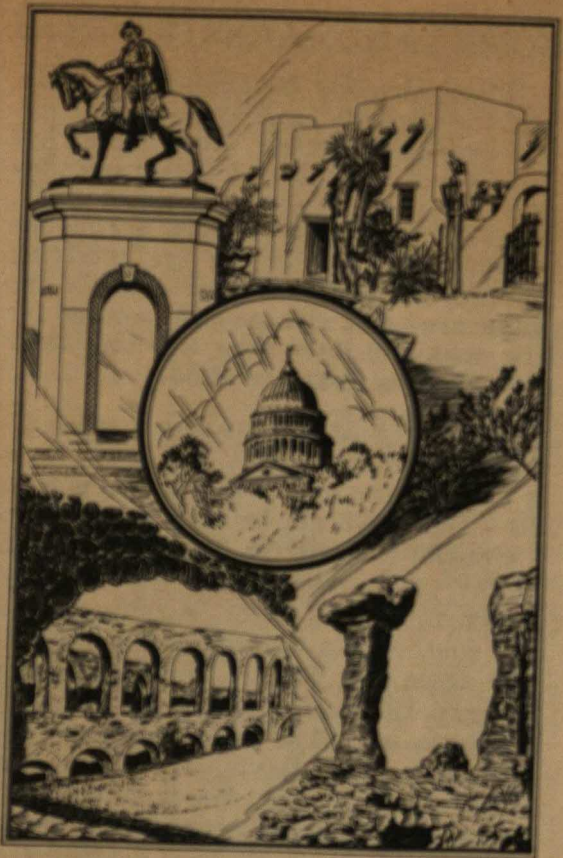


The Missions of
Texas



Capitals and Capitols
of Texas





Some Landmarks of Texas



SOME LANDMARKS OF TEXAS

Texas abounds in landmarks of historic, geographic, and archeological significance and interest. No attention has been given a number of these, and they stand today in ruins. Many of them, however, are being replaced during the Centennial Year, others are receiving appropriate markers, while some of the ruins are being cleared and restored for the many visitors who will pay their first visit to Texas in 1936.

Beginning at El Paso as a point on a circle around Texas, one can follow a definite line of significant landmarks. El Paso itself marks the place where Coronado crossed the Rio Grande into Texas on his search for the fabulous Seven Cities of Cibola. A few miles to the southeast is located Ysleta, the oldest town in Texas, and nearby is Socorro, the location of the first mission on Texas soil. The ruins of Fort Stockton and Fort Davis, the McDonald Observatory in the Davis Mountains, and the adobe buildings of Presidio are other landmarks in the Trans-Pecos section.

To the east is the region possibly crossed by the *llano estacado* or "staked" plains of Coronado, and at San Saba are the ruins of an early mission.

In San Antonio is to be found the most revered landmark in Texas—the Alamo. Nearby are the old missions of San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, La Purísima Concepción de Acuña, San Juan Capistrano, and San Francisco de la Espada.

Also in San Antonio is the reconstructed Spanish Governor's Palace

which faces Military Plaza. San Fernando Cathedral, facing Main Plaza, is of historic interest. Although it does not date back to the mission era, it marks the site of the first parish church in Texas.

Gonzales, a few miles east of San Antonio, heard the first cannon shot fired in the Texas Revolution. The town was laid out in the Mexican regime, and it has served as a community center for more than one hundred years. Gonzales State Park, supported and maintained by the State of Texas, is located here.

Northeast of San Antonio is Austin, the Capital of the State of Texas. Here is located the magnificent Capitol Building, paid for by 3,050,000 acres of public land and completed in 1888; the University of Texas; the State Cemetery, in which are buried many Texas heroes; and several State institutions. The home of O. Henry is located on East Fourth Street, and the Governor's Mansion, costing \$14,500, is on Colorado Street, a block from the Capitol. An interesting landmark in a good state of preservation is the French Embassy, located in East Austin. Elizabeth Ney's studio is located in the suburbs northeast of the City.

In Washington County is Old Washington-on-the-Brazos, the home of an early capitol of the Republic of Texas, and the Washington State Park is located there. The recognized site of the first State house of American Texas is at nearby Columbia.

To the east is Houston and the San Jacinto Battlefield, now a State Park. Houston and neighboring Harrisburg were also once capitals of the Republic. To the southeast is Velasco, where the peace treaty was signed by Santa Anna

and President Burnet. Nearby is the site of old Indianola, once Fort Saint Louis, the French colony founded by Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle.

Galveston Island, located in the Gulf of Mexico just off the mainland, is one of the oldest settlements along the coast. The island served as a stronghold for Jean Lafitte, the Barrataria buccaneer, until he was dispossessed in 1822 by the American government.

At Huntsville is located the home of General Sam Houston, now a part of the campus of the teachers college there which bears his name. The house, kitchen, and law office serve as a museum, and the grounds have been landscaped into beautiful gardens. The grave of the twice president and one-time governor of Texas is in Oakwood Cemetery in Huntsville.

The sites of old Jonesboro and Pecan Point in north Texas near the present town of Clarksville antedate the settlement of Austin's first colonies. At Rockwall there has been unearthed a rock wall, believed by archeologists to have belonged to a prehistoric race, and whence is derived the county and town name.

In Dallas, on the lawn of the County Court House, and a few hundred feet from the original site, is the log cabin of John Neely Bryan, founder of the city and county. It has recently been rebuilt, and a great part of the materials used were from the original cabin.

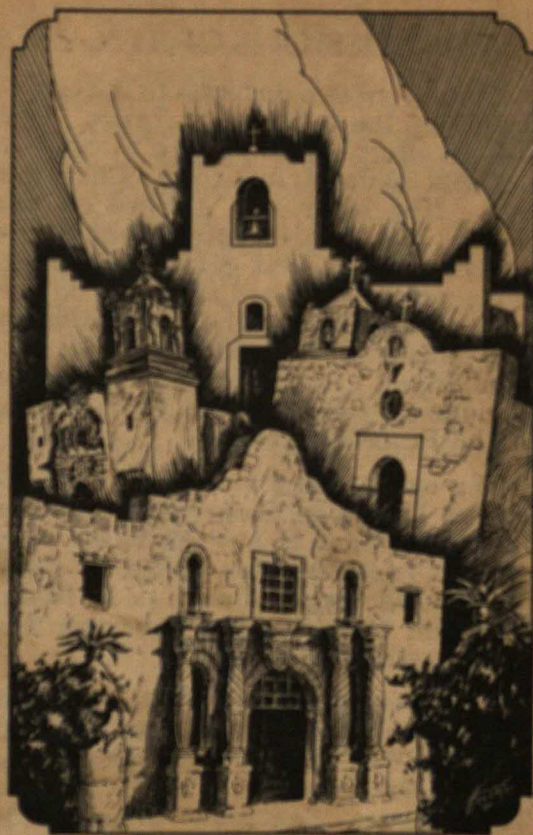
Between Fort Worth and Dallas, near the present Arlington, is the site of old Fort Bird, where President Sam Houston stayed a month while negotiating with the Indians. There are no ruins left but an appropriate marker will be erected this year.

At Jacksboro are the ruins of the original forty buildings of Fort Richardson, established in 1867, at a cost of \$750,000. Between Anson and Abilene is the site of Fort Phantom Hill, established in 1851. Here it is said that General Robert E. Lee, in reply to the query of an aide as to what he was listening to, replied prophetically, "I am listening to the tramp of the oncoming millions."

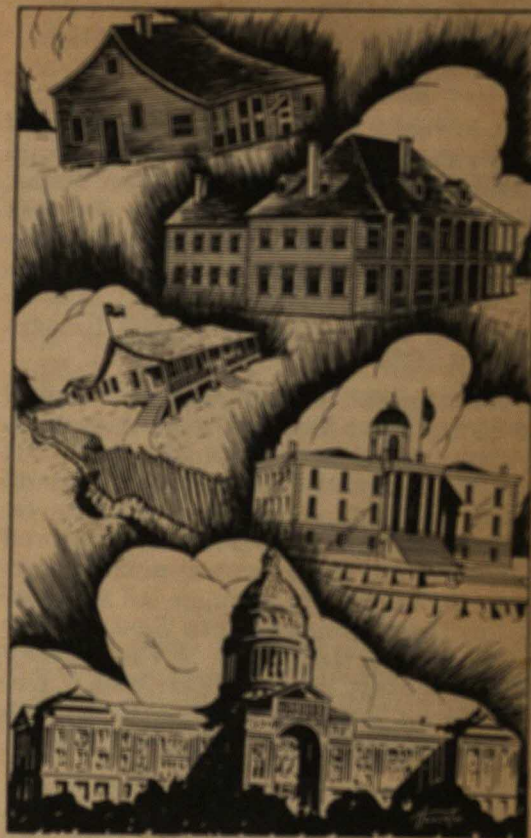
West of Odessa lies a meteor crater covering ten acres, and it is estimated that the meteor weighed several million tons. Also in this region are Indian pictographs (picture writings) several centuries old.

Within a radius of about fifty miles of Amarillo are ruins of significant interest to the visitor and the archeologist. One excavation has exposed an "apartment" house of several hundred rooms estimated to be 600 years old. Nearby are Adobe Walls, Mobeetie, and Indian ruins which help to trace the history of Texas back to many centuries ago. It was across this region that the Santa Fe Trail, southern route to California and the Pacific Ocean, is believed to have traversed.

Completing the circle of Texas, we come back to El Paso County and the Hueco Tanks at Fabens, along the walls of which are Indian pictographs estimated by authorities at being over two thousand years old.

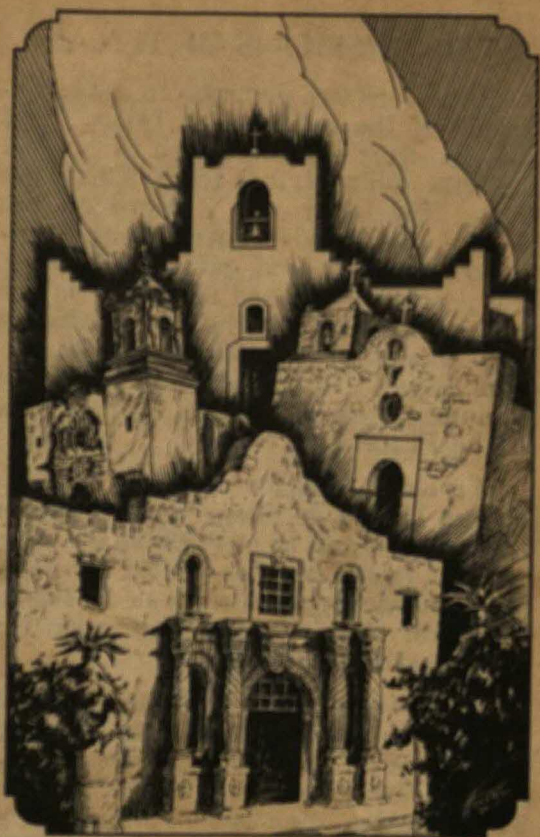


The Missions of Texas



Capitals and Capitols of Texas





The Missions of Texas



THE MISSIONS OF TEXAS

There were two purposes in the establishing of the missions in Texas. One was an effort of the Church to convert the wild Indian tribes to the Christian faith. The other was a move on the part of the Spanish government to establish outposts and garrisons against any possible westward approach on the part of the French who had settled in Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The missions, thirty-nine in number, were founded by members of the Franciscan Order.

The oldest mission standing in Texas, San Miguel del Socorro, was built in 1682 near what is now El Paso. The mission Isleta del Sur, called by some the Mission Corpus Christi de la Isleta, was built the following year near the present site of Ysleta.

San Francisco de los Tejas, the first mission in East Texas, was founded May 24, 1690, about twenty miles northeast of the present town of Crockett. The Mission Santísimo Nombre de María was erected nearby in the same year.

Other missions in that section of the State were built a few years later. Some of these are San Francisco de los Neches (1716) in Cherokee County, Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores (1716), at the present site of San Augustine; and Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe (1716), at the present site of Nacogdoches. These missions were erected a day's march apart so that they could serve as stopping points for traders and soldiers.

These missions in Texas were built by Indians and Spanish soldiers under the guidance of the Franciscan fathers,

and were the extreme outposts of Western civilization.

The group known as the San Antonio missions were not begun until 1718, and they were called San Antonio de Valero and the accompanying presidio or garrison was called San Antonio de Bexár. The present Alamo, however, was not built until 1754. It was originally the chapel attached to San Antonio de Valero, and possibly to other missions in the neighborhood. Since the founding of the Republic of Texas and the State, the Alamo has been called The Cradle of Texas' Liberty.

Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo was built in 1720, and it was one of the many famous missions founded by Father Antonio Margil. It took more than fifty years to complete all of the buildings, for the original mission consisted not only of the chapel, but quarters for the priests, soldiers, and Indians, as well as stables, garrisons, and other buildings. San José is known as the "queen" of all the missions.

The famous Rose Window, which artists say has never been duplicated in its exquisite carving, is in the west wall of Mission San José. One of the many legends connected with it, often referred to as the "window of voices," concerns the Indians who lived at the mission. The story goes that many of them never took advantage of the education offered them by the good padres, and now, by leaning close to the window, one can hear them moaning over their lost opportunities.

San Francisco de la Espada is, in architectural beauty, second to Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo. Originally the Mission San Jose de los Neches on the Medina River, it was

moved to its present location in 1750 because of Indian raids, and renamed. It received its name from the patron saint of the Order, Saint Francis of Assisi, and received its title of "the sword" (de la Espada) because its tower was built in the shape of a sword hilt. Legends say that the mortar for its construction was mixed with asses' milk for it was believed to add strength to the walls.

It was at the Mission San Francisco de la Espada that Stephen F. Austin, as the commander of the Texas Volunteers at Gonzales, pitched camp while on his way to San Antonio at the beginning of the Texas Revolution.

Two other famous missions, which complete the San Antonio group, are Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuna and San Juan Capistrano. Both of these missions were erected about the same time as San José (possibly in 1731), and both have played an important part in the early history of Texas as a part of Mexico, and later during the Texas Revolution.

These four missions are located on a loop only a few miles south of the city limits, while the Alamo is in the heart of downtown San Antonio.

All of the San Antonio missions are property of the Roman Catholic Church, and the altars are holy shrines. The Alamo, however, was purchased by the State of Texas in 1883. Only the chapel proper was acquired at that time, and it was not until 1905 that possession of the adjoining ruins of the old barracks was acquired. Within these historic walls the 182 volunteers to the Texas cause enshrined themselves in the hearts of Texans forever by their supreme sacrifice.

It was due to the efforts of Mrs. Clara Driscoll Sevier of Corpus Christi, who put up a large part of her own private estate, that the ruins of the presidio of San Antonio de Bexar were saved. Mrs. Sevier is, and has been since its inception, the chairman of the Alamo Land Acquisition Board, created by the Forty-first Legislature at its fifth called session. The State of Texas owes its undying gratitude to her for giving so great an amount of her own personal fortune and energy to save The Cradle of Texas' Liberty from destruction and the encroachment of private commercial enterprises on its sacred precincts.



AN EMPIRE ON PARADE

The Texas Centennial is a State-wide observance of one hundred years of progress and achievement. It commemorates the passing of the hardy frontiersman and pioneer as he is known in song and story. It signifies the beginning of a new and even greater era of development.

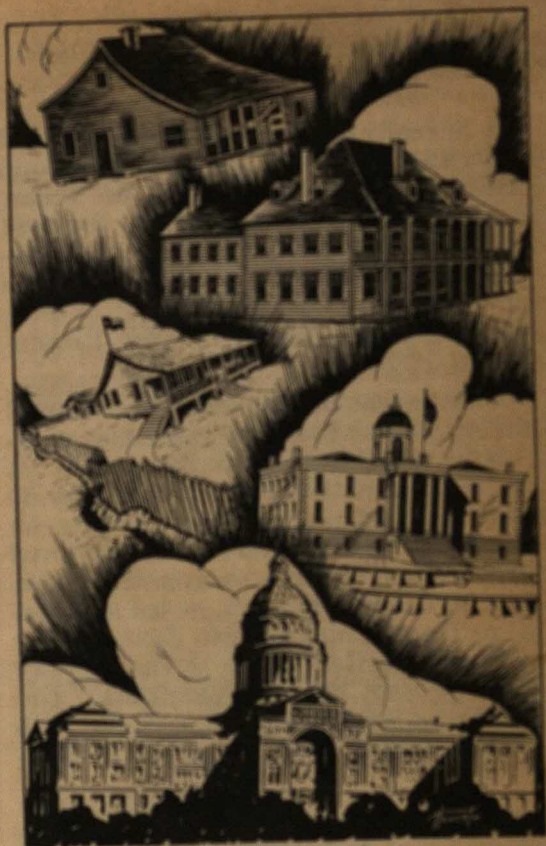
The history of Texas, which begins long before Pineda explored the Gulf Coast in 1519, has many chapters, and these are as full of stories as any book. Across the pages of Texas history move such characters as Indians, explorers, adventurers, pirates, colonists, and men who contributed so great a part to the development of the State that their names are classified among the immortals.

Now is the time for every school boy and girl to tell the world about Texas. He can take pride in telling others about the story of his State, about its progress and the future it holds in store. As the school boy or girl of today is the Texas citizen of tomorrow, so is he the heir of all that is Texas. This is a great birth-right, and it entitles him to take part in the Centennial Celebrations. In participating he is performing as patriotic a duty as any other public service.

The school pupil of today is receiving the benefits of Texas' one hundred years of achievement. It is only fitting that during the Centennial Year he should honor those who have helped construct the State in which he lives.

No. 6 of a series of historical leaflets
issued by the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY for
TEXAS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS
Dallas, Texas.



Capitals and Capitols of Texas



CAPITALS AND CAPITOLS OF TEXAS

It is really a matter of definition and historical interpretation as to the actual location of the first capital of Texas. Mexico City, in one sense, was the first capital of the land, for from the beginning of Spain's claim to Texas, Mexico City served as the central seat of government until after the Texas Revolution in 1836.

What might be called the first capital of Texas other than the central government in Mexico City, is Monclova. It was this town that Governor Alonzo de León selected as his headquarters on his expeditions into Texas in 1689 and 1690. When Terán was appointed governor to succeed de León, he led an expedition from Monclova into Texas as far north as the Red River in the vicinity of the present city of Texarkana. Unless Terán kept his headquarters with the expedition, they remained in Monclova.

Martín de Alarcón was made Governor of Texas and Coahuila in 1718, and founded San Antonio. In 1720 the Marquis de San Miguel de Aguayo, who succeeded as governor, went into the Sabine-Neches territory to establish posts and missions along the frontier as a gesture of defense against the possible westward movement of the French out of Louisiana, and made his headquarters at Los Adaes (now Robeline, Louisiana). But with the ceding of that section by France to Spain in 1762, these eastern outposts were gradually abandoned, so that from 1772 until 1824 San Antonio served as the provincial capital.

After the Mexican Revolution and her independence was gained from Spain,

Texas became a part of the State of Coahuila. Saltillo was the capital, but on order from Santa Anna in 1833, it was moved back to Monclova.

When the Consultation was called in 1835 at San Felipe de Austin, representatives of the different municipalities gathered there to discuss their course of action against the change of government. This site continued to be the headquarters of the Revolutionary Government until the Convention of March 1, 1836. San Felipe de Austin is now considered the first capital of American Texas.

On March 1, 1836, representatives of the people of Texas met at Washington-on-the-Brazos and for seventeen days this village was the seat of government. There the Texans adopted the Declaration of Independence, formed a Constitution, and selected a full corps of administrative officers. Because of the rapid advance of Santa Anna and his troops, the government fled to Harrisburg on Buffalo Bayou for safety. It did not remain there long for Santa Anna approached this town and the archives of the young government were moved off the mainland onto Galveston Island.

After the Battle of San Jacinto, a treaty of peace was signed between Santa Anna and President David G. Burnet at Velasco. This town near the seacoast became the temporary capital until the first permanent government of the Republic of Texas went into operation at Columbia in October of 1836. There it remained for three months. The capitol in which the government was housed was a small temporary structure. It no longer stands but an appropriate marker points out the site of its location.

On December 15, 1836, President Sam Houston, upon the order of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, commanded the removal of the seat of government to a new town (Houston) at the head of navigation on Buffalo Bayou, where it remained until a meeting of Congress in 1839. Here at Houston the capitol also was a wooden structure, and it stood on the site now occupied by the Rice Hotel.

"The town of Waterloo, on the east bank of the Colorado river" was selected by the Capital Commission, created by a bill signed by President Mirabeau B. Lamar in January, 1839, and the town was renamed Austin. A log building surrounded by a stockade served as the first capitol there.

On March 13, 1842, President Houston, fearing an attack on the capital after the first Mexican raid on San Antonio, ordered the removal of the archives to Houston for security. Residents of Austin, however, opposed the removal of the capital, and there followed the so-called "archive war."

By executive order the government of the Republic of Texas was moved to Washington-on-the-Brazos for the second time the following September, and it remained there until 1845, when it was again moved back to Austin, and still remains.

The first large capitol erected in Austin was destroyed by fire on the night of November 9, 1881. A temporary structure located just off the capitol grounds, at the head of what is now Congress Avenue, housed the government until a new building was erected. The cornerstone of the present capitol was laid on March 2, 1883; it was completed and formally opened on May 16, 1888.

The Texas State Capitol is built of red granite quarried from Granite Mountain about fifty miles from Austin. A short special railway line was built to move the stone from the quarry to the main line. This is the only capitol in the United States which did not require a bonded indebtedness to erect. It was paid for with 3,050,000 acres of public land.

The present Capitol houses not only the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the executive offices, offices of a number of State departments, the State Library and Archives, the Supreme Court and its library, committee and hearing rooms, living quarters for the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and press rooms as well.

Until the erection of skyscraper capitols in two states in the Union, the Capitol of Texas was the largest state building in the country and second in size only to the national Capitol in Washington.

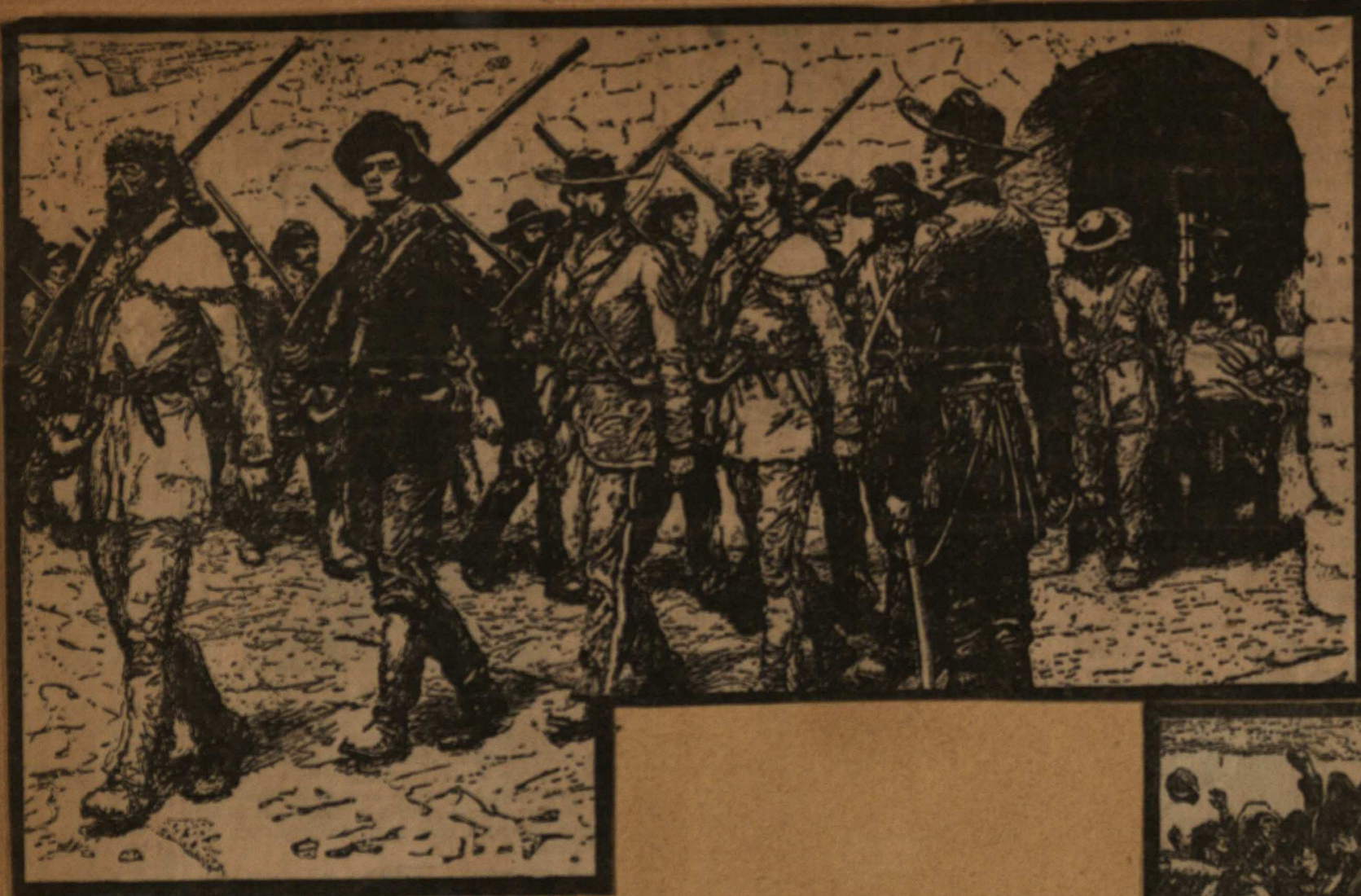




THIS PICTURE shows Coronado and his expedition in search of the fabulously wealthy Quivira. Fired only by a lust for gold, Coronado failed to see the possibilities for colonization that the Texas plains presented. What would you have said to Coronado in answer to his question "Why are you willing to remain on these barren plains—?" See the small sketch to the right.



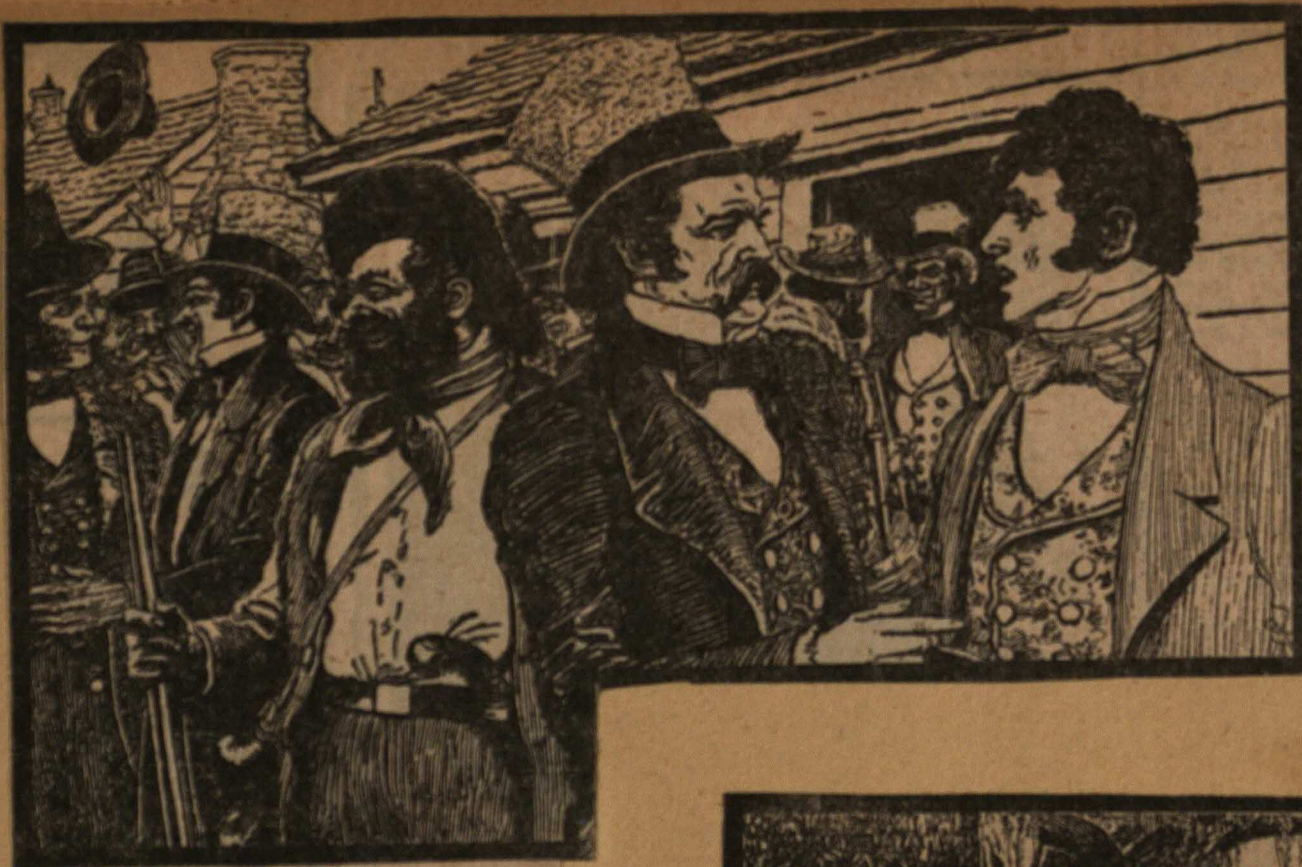
THIS PICTURE shows Stephen Austin issuing a land grant title to a Texas colonist in 1822. Each man who was head of a family received 4,605 acres of land, but voluntarily adopted a life of great danger, privation and hardship.



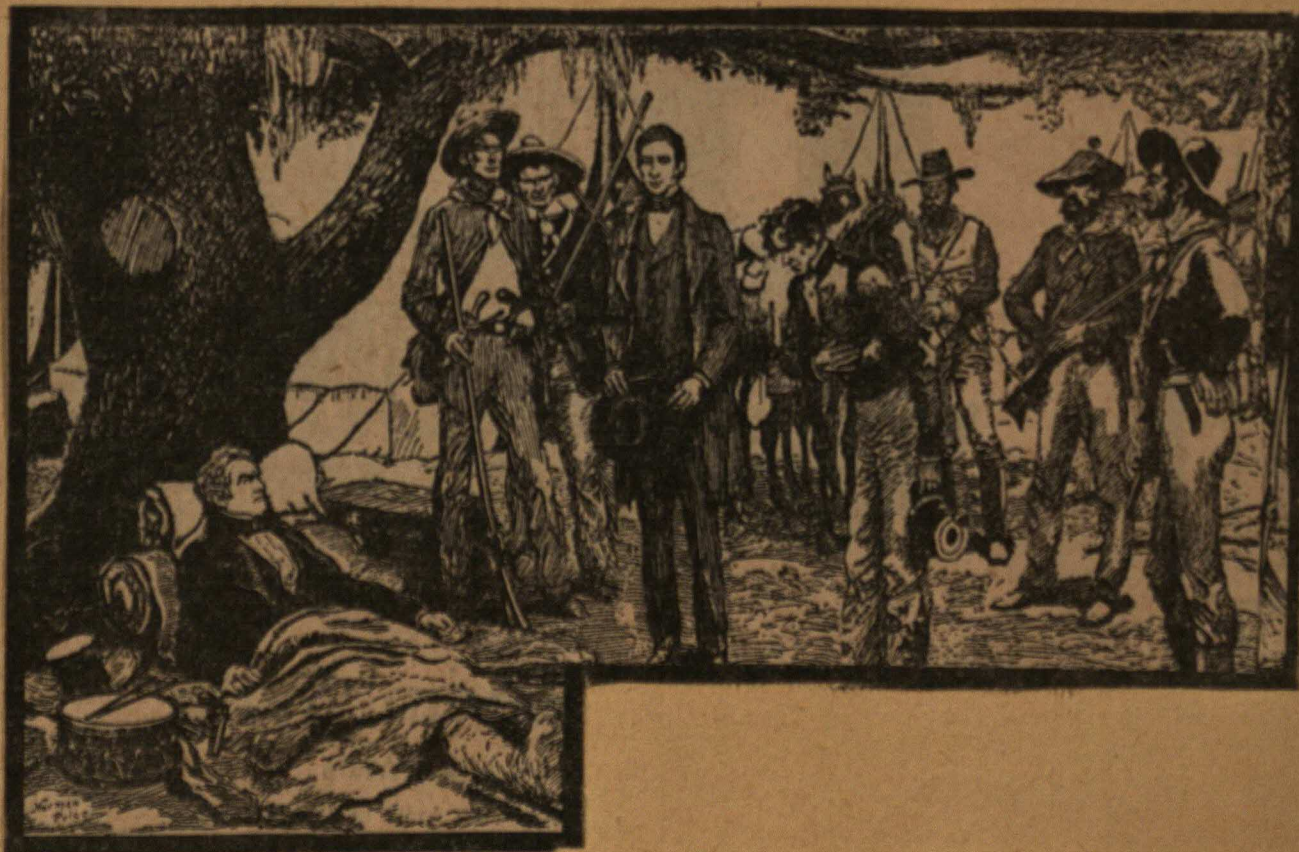
THIS PICTURE TELLS THE STORY of the defense of the Alamo, one hundred years ago. On March 3, 1836, 181 poorly-armed Texas patriots prepared to face certain defeat against another attack of the Mexican forces, 3,500 strong. The brave Texas commander, Colonel William B. Travis, drew a line on the ground, in front of his soldiers, with his sword. He asked every man who wished to remain and die fighting like a hero to step across the line. As a Texas soldier, what would you have replied? See the sketch to the right.



This Picture Tells The Story of the Massacre at Goliad, March 27, 1836. Col. James W. Fannin, with 371 Texans, surrendered to the Mexican army after a two-day fight on Coleto Creek. The Texans were marched back to Goliad, where they were treacherously shot down en masse. Only 20 of the 371 escaped. If you had been one of these Texans what would you have said when told you were to be shot? See the small sketch to the right.

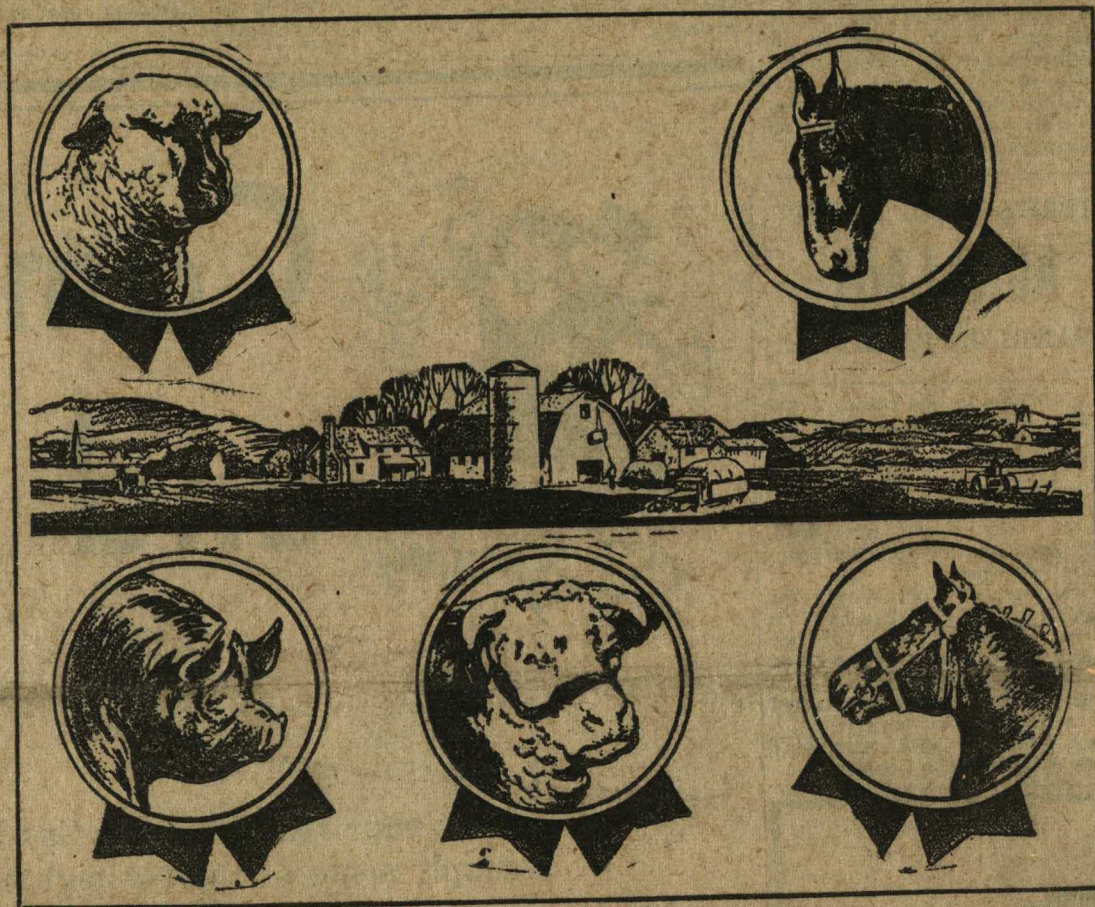


THIS PICTURE shows Texans celebrating the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence at Washington, Texas, March 2, 1836, four days before the fall of the Alamo. The signers were fully aware of the gravity of their action, and if you had been present, what answer would you have made to the question: "We've declared our independence—but do you suppose we'll be able to win it?"



THIS PICTURE shows the surrender of Gen. Santa Anna to Gen. Sam Houston on April 22, 1836, the day following the battle of San Jacinto. Dressed as a common soldier, Santa Anna was fleeing on foot when captured and brought before Houston, who lay wounded under a tree.

CO-OPERATION



The Great Cattle Industry of the Southwest, The Fat Stock Show, and The Fort Worth Stockyards Co. are institutions built by wholehearted co-operation with each other. Our Fat Stock Show is recognized as one of the major livestock expositions of the United States. It has created a demand for better livestock herds and flocks, and all business institutions have been benefited.

CENTER OF PRODUCTION

The market in Fort Worth maintains the facilities through which livestock are exchanged for a cash consideration. It is the hub of the assembling, manufacturing, and distributing system of the livestock and meat industry—the largest crop. This market absorbs all the livestock that is consigned to it and its efficient operation every day in the year constitutes a real asset to American agriculture and the meat consuming public.

You Can't Fool a Clock This Old



This clock, which includes among its services the recording of the days of the month, is regulated to add an extra day to February in Leap Years.

Star-Telegram Photo. Fifty-five years old, it is owned by Mrs. W. C. Kearby, 308 Richmond Avenue, pictured with the timepiece.

Feb. 2, 1936

It Tells the Days, Never Trips Up on Leap Years

Mrs. W. C. Kearby's 55-year-old clock made its fourteenth Leap Year "calculation" at midnight yesterday without a creak in its aged works.

A timepiece that tells the day of the week and month as well as the hours, the clock is adjusted to take Leap Years in its stride. Every fourth year its day hand takes in an extra day at the end of February.

Mrs. Kearby's father, C. Lemons, bought the clock from a peddler. At Lemons' death, it passed on to the daughter, who has it at her home at 308 West Richmond Avenue.

Nothing ever has been spent on repairs for the timepiece. It was

cleaned once—35 years ago—by a neighbor who volunteered his services.

It has kept perfect time, Mrs. Kearby says, until recent years, when occasionally it got a few minutes slow. This she remedied by brushing a little kerosene over the works with a feather.

There was a time when the clock's Leap Year maneuver was considered enough of an occasion to warrant the family's staying up until midnight. That was when the clock was new and Mrs. Kearby was younger. Now she hears the peculiar grinding noise the timepiece makes every Feb. 29 because she "usually is awake anyhow."

CATHOLIC WOMEN SEEK PROPERTY NEAR ALAMO

AUSTIN, Feb. 22 (AP).—Mrs. Hugh B. Rice, representing the San Antonio Catholic Women's Association, conferred today with Claude B. Teer, chairman of the board of control, concerning acquisition of property near the Alamo.

Teer said negotiations for acquisition of the land with Centennial funds would not be revealed pending completion of arrangements. He indicated some announcement might be made next week.

Mild, Beloved 'Johnnie' Long, Builder of Mobeetie, First to Vision West Texas Cotton Industry, Was Indian Fighter

FEBRUARY 23,

Battle in Hemphill County Which Never Was Given Name Recounted.

BY OLIVE KING DIXON.

Seated in the lobby of a hotel in the little frontier town of Mobeetie in the Summer of 1922, the following story was told me by the late J. J. Long, one of the best loved characters of the entire Panhandle of Texas. To rewrite the narrative or change it in any way, to my mind, would be superfluous, and so I am giving you the story in his own words:

I took part in three different Indian expeditions. The first was with Gen. George A. Custer in 1873. At this time Custer was a lieutenant colonel, in command of the Seventh Cavalry, and had about 10 companies of soldiers on what was known as the "Yellowstone Expedition." The troops were sent as escorts and protection to the surveyors who were surveying land for the Northern Pacific Railway from Bismark, N. D., to Puget Sound on the Pacific Coast.

Our company of soldiers, in command of Major Stanley, were to accompany the surveyors as far north as the Musselshell River in Montana, where it empties into the Missouri. There another escort of soldiers was to meet us and take the party the rest of the way to the coast.

This was about 1,500 miles from where we started, at Fort Abercrombie, N. D.

Wagon Train Attacked.

There were 27 companies of soldiers and 500 mule teams. Some wagons had four mules, others six. The command had trouble off and on with the Sioux Indians. A large party of this tribe of Indians attacked the wagon train at the Yellowstone River, where several white men were killed and a number of the savages.

However, with this exception, they gave us no more trouble. Red Cloud, Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse were among the noted Sioux Indian chiefs. This country at that time was practically overrun by prospectors and mine hunters through the region of what is now South Dakota, and particularly in that district known as the Black Hills.

My second Indian expedition was in 1874 under Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The latter part of July of that year I came from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Dodge City, in company with a 36-mule wagon train, driving one of the wagons. This expedition was on its way to the Texas Panhandle. The main command organized at Fort Dodge consisted of eight troops of cavalry in two battalions, under Maj. O. E. Compton and James Biddle; four companies of infantry, under Lieut. James W. Pope, and a body of Delaware trail-

ers, guides and scouts, under Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin. The main command came by way of Fort Supply, Indian Territory, crossed the Canadian River at Oasis Creek, and proceeded to McClellan Creek.

There field headquarters were established near where Fort Elliott was located in the Spring of 1875.

400 Savages Charged.

In moving south six scouts under Lieutenant Baldwin, supported by a troop of cavalry, were sent by way of Adobe Walls, where something like five weeks before a fierce fought battle between buffalo hunters and merchants of Dodge City, and Kiowa, Comanche and Cheyenne Indians had taken place.

While General Miles was camped on McClellan Creek in September he ran out of provisions and sent his wagon train, accompanied by a company of soldiers, to meet a Mexican supply train at Commission Creek. The soldiers from Miles' command arrived at the designated place ahead of the Mexican train and three of the teamsters went out to hunt buffalo when suddenly they were confronted by a band of Indians. Two men managed to get safely back to cover, while one was killed, his body riddled with bullets.

At this time the outfit did not realize the savages were in such close proximity and, sadder and wiser, afterward they were more careful. The Mexican train arrived and supplies were transferred to the Government train and the return trip began.

At the Canadian River signs of Indians could be plainly seen. However, all went well until the train was nearing the Washita River, when a blood-curdling war cry was heard and something like 400 painted, half-naked Indians came on a charge.

Suffering for Water.

Hurriedly parking the wagons for protection to both men and teams, the soldiers sent a volley of shot into the attacking party which caused them to fall back. By this time 40 mules had been killed. A young officer, Lieutenant Lewis, was permanently disabled and several of his men wounded. There was no way of knowing just what the Indian loss was. There were 36 mule teams and about 70 soldiers besides the cavalry; 100 in all.

An embankment was hurriedly thrown up and the white men settled down for the second attack. The Indians were poor marksmen and did their shooting with their horses on the dead run, so if they hit anything it was more or less an accident. The siege lasted three days and nights. We could not make a fire to cook a meal but luckily had plenty of bacon and hardtack.

The weather was intensely hot and the men were suffering for water. The second day, while one of the soldiers was looking through his wagon, he ran across some cases of canned tomatoes. In those days canned tomatoes were more water than tomatoes, and that was what we wanted above everything else. A mad rush was made for those cans of tomatoes and I have always believed that was all that saved our lives. The attacking warriors were Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyennes, the most cruel of the Plains Indians.

Shortly after midnight of the second day a daring young scout named William F. Schmalsle dashed out on horseback through the lines of the enemy, who quickly followed him, but being well mounted and a light rider he was too speedy for his pursuers. They chased him into a large herd of buffalo, which enabled him to escape in the tumult and under the cover of darkness. He came very near being thrown,

Around This Store Revolved Destiny of a Town



Because of the character of its proprietor, J. J. Long, the early history and even the fate of Mobeetie revolved around this pioneer day store and the equally primitive bank which Long established. Long is shown in the upper picture beside the post at the right of the porch. Others in the picture, all outstanding characters in the Panhandle, are "Uncle" George Mathers (with long beard), Mark Huselby and Will Ellis. Long is shown, close up, left, in the bottom picture, which was made many years ago in front of the First State Bank of Mobeetie. J. F. Crawley is in the center, Huselby right.

were soon subdued and after four months were willing to return to their reservations. On this trip I was promoted to wagonmaster.

Until the end of his eventful life, Aug. 8, 1925, J. J. Long, was one of the Panhandle's outstanding citizens. "Johnnie" Long, as he was called by all the old-timers, made his home in Mobeetie. For many years he was a banker and merchant there.

All his interests were centered around the little inland town and he believed until the last that there was a bright future awaiting those who had the courage to stay on through so many ups and downs. No one could think of Mobeetie without thinking of "Johnnie" Long and no one could think of "Johnnie" Long without thinking of Mobeetie.

Helped Rebuild Town.

He was married to Miss Mary Richardson, daughter of a pioneer family, in 1882. He built and operated the first cotton gin in the Panhandle. He continually encouraged farmers to plant cotton, telling them some day the fleecy staple would be the main money crop in this part of the State.

When a cyclone struck Mobeetie in May, 1898, killing several people and destroying most of the town, it was this big-hearted man who encouraged and helped the few who remained and it was largely through his influence that the town was rebuilt.

At the time of this disaster Mobeetie had grown into a thriving business center with a population of over 1,000. The cyclone destroyed 32 houses.

Though he lived through the stormy period of settlement and played a prominent part in the early history of the Panhandle, he was quiet and unassuming by nature and did not boast of his achievements. He was the kind of a man who grows old gracefully; he was that type which to meet was to love.

OLIVE KING DIXON,

whose stories of her own pioneering in the Panhandle and of Charles Goodnight, have appeared in The Star-Telegram, today relates an interview with the late J. J. Long, Indian fighter who settled in Mobeetie and did much to build and rebuild the town, which was devastated by a cyclone in 1898. He foresaw the importance of cotton growing in West Texas and built the first gin in the Panhandle.

of this engagement has been told and retold but no name has ever been given the battle, and I doubt very much whether there are many persons living in the country today that could locate the spot. At the same time that the supply train was caroled the "Buffalo Wallow Battle" was being fought. In this battle, about which so much has been said and written, one man was killed and all were wounded.

In 1878 I was sent with the troops under General McKenzie to Fort Garland, Col., on account of an uprising among the Ute Indians. This was a cold, disagreeable winter and there was much suffering among the men and teams. The Indians

Here's Original Manuscript of 'The Eyes of Texas'

Feb., 23, 1936



They watch above you all the day -
The bright blue eyes of Texas
At night they're with you all the way -
The sleepless eyes of Texas.

The eyes of Texas are upon you
All the livelong day
The eyes of Texas are upon you
They're with you all the way,
Through the peaceful hours of the night
They watch you through the peaceful twilight,
They watch you in the early dawn
When from the eastern skies the bright light
Tells that the night is gone.

Sing me a song of Texas
And Texas' bright eyes
Brighter than the
Countless as the bright stars
That fill the midnight skies
Dreamy eyes of crimson
Vandyke brown, and ~~sovereign~~ vermilion
Sepia, Prussian blue
Jolly black and crimson lake,
And eyes of every hue.

Original manuscript and "fathers" of the University of Texas' anthem, "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You," involved last week in a statewide copyright furore, is shown above. The manuscript was written in the Spring of 1903 on a piece of laundry paper in the celebrated dormitory "B" Hall at the university. Left is a car-

toon, published in the 1904 Cactus, university yearbook. It shows John Lang Sinclair, author of "The Eyes of Texas—," who at the time was known as the campus poet. Right is Lewis Johnson, Jacksboro, owner of the original manuscript and Sinclair's crony at the university. Johnson was the "driving force" behind Sinclair and his composition of the college anthem.

Jacksboro Man Tells About Famous Song's Inspiration

Lewis Johnson, Jacksboro stockman, custodian since 1903 of the scrap of laundry wrapping paper on which John Lang Sinclair, now of New York, scribbled down the original "Eyes of Texas," has planned for several years to give the story of the famous song to the world in a form which he considered suitable to the dignity and tradition it had accumulated.

He had planned to incorporate the torn fragment of manuscript, together with its history, and present it to the University of Texas.

Now his plans are upset, due to excitement created by the announcement that "The Eyes of Texas" had been copyrighted by a Boston music publishing house, for Oscar J. Fox and Mrs. Lota Spell, Texas musicians and composers.

Annoyed by the upset, Johnson Saturday in Jacksboro went into details as to the circumstances surrounding the birth and first few years of the "Texas hymn."

Old Levee Song.

"The music is nothing but the old 'Levee Song' which is one of the best known Southern negro folk tunes. The words certainly by more than 30 years of usage belong to the people of Texas," he said.

Johnson's connection with the writing of the celebrated song is in the nature of impresario, though Sinclair probably thought him a hard taskmaster in the days when Johnson, director of the University Glee Club, hounded him with demands for some "Varsity" songs. The young Jack County cowboy-student had very pronounced ideas about the music of his alma mater. It had grated on his ears to hear Texan boys and girls singing "Fair Harvard" and Yale "Boola Boola" at their rallies.

Johnson's introduction to Sinclair was in the newly organized Varsity band. Sinclair, already celebrated as a campus poet, played the "peck-peck" horn.

About that time some of the more ambitious and musically inclined students decided the time was ripe for a Varsity minstrel. The Jacksboro boy, then director of the glee club, was put in charge of the music program.

"Weeks ahead of the time for the proposed minstrel," Johnson said, "I wrote to a lot of Texas Exes reputed to have been school poets, asking each of them to write a song for the dear old alma mater. All replies were apologetic and modestly retiring, the writers generally stating that it would be sacrilege on their part to attempt such a thing, and begging off from the assignment."

Campus Poet Entered.

"The only thing left to do was to enlist campus poets. Outstanding among these was Sinclair. He too, pleaded inability to cope with such a significant task, until almost time for the minstrel. Then one night I went to Sinclair's room, told him that he would stay right there until he wrote the desired Varsity song. Sometime during the early hours of the next morning, Varsity's first song was born. It was the march and dance tune, "Jolly Students of the Varsity," and we adapted the music from a composition, "Jolly Students of America," then popular.

It was rendered as the opening chorus of the first Varsity minstrel

show, and its reception was vociferous.

"Soon there was a demand for another song, preferably a patriotic hymn. Weeks passed without any visible results. Then one day the poet pulled from his pocket a folded piece of paper torn from the wrapping of a laundry bundle, and with one of his cunning Scotch smiles handed it over to the glee club director, without comment.

Remembers the Thrill.

"That director still remembers the thrill that came with reading the words, scribbled with a pencil, and making the prophecy, 'This will live and endure here, long after you and I are dead and forgotten.'

"That was the original manuscript of 'The Eyes of Texas.'

"The original version was mildly jesting. A short time later, when the inauguration of the present system of student government was under discussion, and was vigorously and ruthlessly opposed by the senior laws, with the other laws and the self-styled 'outlaws,' the engineers, joining in, Colonel Prather, the president had taken an unpopular stand on some related question, which fired much student protest and opposition. A demonstrative march was made to the president's residence and 'The Eyes of Texas' was sung as a defiance. After these student tilts with 'Prexy,' Sinclair wrote another set of verses, a more direct joke, but a kindly one. They ran:

I once did know a president,
Away down south in Texas,
And always everywhere he went
He saw the eyes of Texas.

CHORUS.

The eyes of Texas are upon you
All the livelong day.
The eyes of Texas are upon you
You can not get away.
Do not think you can escape them,
At night or early in the morn,
The eyes of Texas are upon you
Till Gabriel blows his horn!

Sing me a song of Prexy
Of days long since gone by.
Again I seem to hear him
And hear his kind reply.
Smith of gracious welcome
Before my memory rise
Again I seem to hear him say,
'Remember Texas Eyes.'

"It is the chorus to this second set of verses that now is in general use, and it doubtless will be a surprise to many to know that there is no other version.

Prexy Liked It.

"It was with great trepidation that this song was first rendered in the auditorium in prexy's presence. We thought it daring and wondered what his reaction would be. Instead of being peeved he was the first to laugh, and laughed longer and louder than anyone in the audience. He closed his usual address of serious advice by saying, 'And in the words of one of our own poets, remember, young women and young men—'

"The eyes of Texas are upon you
'Till Gabriel blows his horn.'

"The audience gave him thunderous applause, and 'The Eyes of Texas' became an institution.

"When Cole Prather died in 1905 'The Eyes of Texas' was used in the memorial service, and it lost

completely its status of jesting taunt."

About 15 years ago in going through some old papers, Johnson found that he still had the first version of the famous song, the laundry wrapping paper manuscript that the university poet had given him years ago.

The exact time of the writing and initial presentation of the song is the only detail for which Johnson does not have documentary evidence. He places it in the Spring of 1903. Both he and Sinclair graduated in 1904.

The whole furore and hubbub over the copyright he sees as foolish since "it would be impossible to copyright something that for 30 years had belonged to the public."

Santa Anna Forces Texans To Retreat to the Alamo

(Editor's Note: If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present news reporting, will appear.)

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 23, 1835.—Gen. Santa Anna's army arrived from Laredo today.

The 150 embattled Texans were surprised by the sudden arrival of the enemy and retreated into the Alamo without resistance. Under the



SANTA ANNA.

command of Col. W. Barrett Travis the Texans immediately began to reinforce the stockade.

The Mexican army, estimated variously at from 1,500 to 6,000 men, divided into four divisions and took up positions on all sides of the Alamo. They are entrenching in Bejar, 400 yards west; in Lavilleta, 300 yards south; on the ditch, 800 yards to the northeast; at the old mill, 800 yards north, and at the powderhouse, 1,000 yards east of south.

Commanding the enemy troops are Gen. Ramirez Sesma and Colonel Batrez, who is aide-de-camp to Gen. Santa Anna. Two howitzers, a five-and-a-half and an eight-inch, have been drawn into place on the opposite side of the river.

The Texans, determined to fight to the end, sent a dispatch rider toward Gonzales with this message to Alcalde Andrew Ponton:

"The enemy in large force is in sight. We want men and provisions.

Send them to us. We have 150 men and are determined to defend the Alamo to the last. Give us assistance."

Colonel Travis also sent a third appeal to Colonel Fannin, who is reported to be at Goliad with a large body of men.

Provisions are scarce in the Alamo but the Texans ransacked some 20 or 30 empty houses before evacuating San Antonio and managed to take between 80 and 90 bushels of corn and 20 or 30 beeves into the walls.

The supply of provisions is expected to last another 20 days. Ammunition is very limited. At least 500 pounds of cannon powder, 200 pounds of six, nine, 12 and 18-pound balls, 10 kegs of rifle powder and a supply of lead are needed at once, Colonel Travis estimates.

Only three Mexicans have joined the Texans in the Fort, all other residents of the municipality having turned toward the invaders.

(Bibliography: "Texas Under Many Flags," Clarence R. Wharton; "A Texas Calendar," Florence E. Barns; "History of Texas," edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock.)

Garner Watches As Texas Stamps Roll From Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—While Vice President Garner and other prominent Texans watched, the first sheet of a special issue of 1936 Texas Centennial 3-cent stamps rolled off the press today at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The Postoffice Department announced they would be placed on sale at the Gonzales, Texas, postoffice next Monday morning and at other postoffices a short time later.

The stamps are of the special delivery size and bear pictures of Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston in the upper corners. A picture of the Alamo at San Antonio is in the center.

As the presses started rolling, Postmaster General James A. Farley paid tribute to Texas and its natural resources and then with Garner, Senators Tom Connally and Morris Sheppard and Representatives Hatton Summers of Dallas and Nat Patton of Crockett, watched the unperforated and ungummed sheets appear.

RECORD MAY BE SET BY CENTENNIAL STAMP

GONZALES, Feb. 24 (AP).—A new record for special issue stamps may be set by Gonzales' Centennial stamp sale, beginning next Monday.

Covers mailed the postoffice for stamping already number more than 90,000 and are expected to double during the week. Individuals will probably purchase more than 500,000 stamps, and a survey shows the agency demand will be heavy.

'TEXAS WEEK' IS PROCLAIMED

AUSTIN, Feb. 26 (AP).—Governor Allred today proclaimed the week of March 1 to 7 "Texas Week" and urged citizens to observe its historic significance. March 2 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence from Mexico, while the historic Alamo cradle of Texas liberty, fell March 6.

"Texas week rightfully launches the Centennial year and I suggest that every school, church, civic organization and fraternal group render appropriate programs so the deeds of a century ago may be recalled and thus inspire anew an appreciation and loyalty for the romantic history of Texas and for those ideals of democracy predicated by those free men of 1836," the proclamation stated.

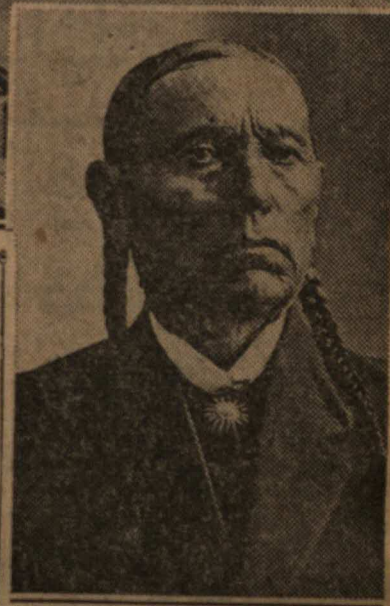
Quanah Parker's Last Visit to Namesake City



Quanah Parker, last of the great war chiefs of the Comanches and the son of a white woman and an Indian chief, whose name was given to the town of Quanah. The above

picture was taken on July 4, 1896, the occasion of Chief Quanah Parker's last visit to the town which bears his name. The scene, with the Fort Worth and Denver Railway station at

the left, shows part of the 250 Comanche braves who accompanied the redskin leader. Chief Parker rode in the Fourth of July parade on the occasion with three of his wives.



Quanah, Named for Heroic Comanche Brave, Dates From Railroad Survey Made in 1885

Editor's Note — There's romance or history bound up in the name of every Texas city. This series will develop that romance during the Centennial year by tracing the method by which each of the cities received its name.

QUANAH, Feb. 26.—The name of Quanah has a vivid background in one of the most thrilling and romantic stories in Texas history.

The town itself is only half a century old, but the heritage of its name reaches back another 50 years to 1836, the year in which Texas was born. In the Spring of that year, a band of 600 savage Comanches swept down upon Parker's Fort near the present town of Groesbeck, in Limestone County, to commit one of the bloodiest massacres in the State's annals.

One of the few captives of that raid was blue-eyed, Illinois-born Cynthia Ann Parker, then 9, who spent most of the remaining years of her life with the Comanches. As wife of the noted Comanche chief, Pete Nocona, she bore a son who was called Quanah. He became the last great war chief of the tribe, itself the last band of Indians to give up the fight for freedom of the plains.

Quanah, who adopted his mother's last name, made his last stand against the white man at historic

Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle in 1884, the year before the town of Quanah was established. Shortly afterward he surrendered to United States Army officers in Oklahoma, agreeing on behalf of his people to live on a reservation near Fort Sill, Okla.

He eventually became as great a leader in peace as he had been in war. With the inherited intelligence of his white ancestry, he became a factor in shaping the Indian's path to that of the white man.

Early settlers of Hardeman County named this city for him—to perpetuate the historical significance of this era. Literally, the name means "bed of flowers." Tradition relates that Chief Parker, after receiving a citizens' committee of notification at his lodge, blessed the town named for him with the following majestic language:

"May the Great Spirit smile on your town; may the rains fall in season; and, under the warmth of the sunshine after the rain, may the earth yield bountifully; may peace and contentment be with you and your children forever."

Chief Parker returned to Quanah many times, his last visit being in 1896 to participate in a Fourth of July celebration. He brought 250 Comanches with him, all camping here for a week.

The town of Quanah was founded

in the wake of a survey through Hardeman County by the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company in 1885. It was not, however, until Dec. 1, 1886, that the first town lots went on sale. Titles were given by R. E. Montgomery, townsite agent, a son-in-law of Gen. G. M. Dodge, builder of the railroad.

From a railhead in 1887—the first passenger train puffed into the city on March 1 of that year—Quanah rose in three years to become the chief trading center for a wide territory. With a population of 1,500 by 1890, the ambitious town acquired the county seat designation from Margaret in the most unusual election ever held in Texas. The right of franchise in that election was given to every man who had had his "washing done for six consecutive times" in the town.

The "laundry boom" was the only boom experienced by Quanah in its steady growth to a present population of 4,500. In 1891 the town suffered a disastrous fire which swept away most of the business district. Old-timers recall the June flood of the same year, when 14 inches of rain are said to have fallen during the first four hours of the downpour.

In the Spring of 1903 the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway completed its line into Quanah from Oklahoma

City. Five years later the Quanah, Acme and Pacific began laying tracks to the west.

Hardeman County's present courthouse was erected in 1907. A \$50,000 building houses the city offices and the fire department. A new post-office building is to be erected this year.

Feb. 27, 1936

West Texas Exhibit Plan Nearly Ready

Architect's drawings for the West Texas exhibit at the Texas Frontier Centennial will be completed by Saturday, Roger Motheral, local manager of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, announced yesterday.

D. A. Bandeen of Stamford, manager of the regional chamber, will come here to examine the plans when they are completed.

'Deaf Smith' Ranked Next to Houston by Relative Here

Feb. 27, 1936

"Deaf Smith" did more to win the Texas revolution 100 years ago than any other man, with the possible exception of General Houston, at least one Fort Worth citizen believes.

Garth LaMont Smith, 18, of 727 Flint Street, is proud of being a great-great-nephew of the revolutionary scout and warrior.

When Smith's ax sent Vince's bridge into the bayou, reinforcements were cut off and the Mexicans' retreat was stopped at the river in the San Jacinto campaign, young Smith contends. Had the retreat been successful, or had reinforcements come up, the Texan army might have been routed and the whole revolutionary movement defeated, the youth believes.

Garth has heard only one "Deaf Smith" story not in standard histories. It was related last year by an aged uncle in South Texas.

"My uncle told me," Garth said, "that General Houston sent Smith to move the Government's books and records to the new capital at Washington. When he and his men

got to the place where the books were, wherever it was, he found the door locked and the building apparently unoccupied. He went around to the side and kicked in a window, and somehow the man in charge there got insulted and challenged Smith to fight a duel. Uncle called the man the "Governor," but I guess he meant a minor official of some sort.

"Anyway, Smith said they'd fight with rifles at 100 paces on a creek bank early the next morning. When the sun came up they stepped off the distance and fired. The 'Governor' missed and Smith shot him. The story was that he shot him in the eye and killed him, but that sounds like the story had been dressed up a little in retelling before my uncle heard it," Garth said.

Garth was born near Gatesville, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. He moved with his parents to Itasca and lived there 11 years before the family came here last June. Only other member of the family is a sister, Charlotte, 10.

His relationship with Deaf Smith comes down on his mother's side of the family, his father's people having lived in Mississippi. Mrs. Smith's grandmother was a daughter of Joshua Smith, half brother of Deaf Smith.

Garth was chairman of a student committee to prepare a book on Texas history at Paschal High School last fall, but hasn't done much work since he left school at the end of the term. He expects to go ahead with it soon, however.

CENTENNIAL TALK TODAY

Charles E. Turner, director of finance, Texas Centennial Exposition, will address the Kiwanis Club today noon on "The Texas Centennial."

J. Clyde Jones will act as chairman and W. D. Smith will give the welcome address.

Feb. 27, 1936

TEXANS IN ALAMO SHOOT AT SANTA ANNA AS HE RIDES BY

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present day news reporting, will appear.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 27, 1836.—The Texans had their first glimpse of Gen. Santa Anna today.

They took a "pot shot" at him. The Mexican commander was riding on an inspection tour of his entrenchments when someone in the Alamo recognized the official party. Immediately there was a salvo of shots from the fort. Gen. Santa Anna quickly sought cover and no one was injured.

Other than that, there was little firing from either side. Last night the Texans burned small houses near the parapet of the San Luis parapet, and as a result of this expedition the Mexican sentinels were advanced. The colonists also sent out a party for wood and water but were beaten off by Mexican snipers.

The Mexicans, on the other hand,

raided the farms of Seguin and Flores for corn, cattle and hogs.

SAN FELIPE, Feb. 27, 1836.—The following handbill was published here today by Governor Smith:

"Fellow Citizens and Countrymen: The foregoing official communication from Colonel Travis, now in command at Bexar, needs no comment. The garrison, composed of only 150 Americans, engaged in a deadly conflict with 1,000 of the mercenary troops of the dictator, who are daily receiving reinforcements, should be sufficient call upon you without saying more. However secure, however fortunate, our garrison may be, they have not the provisions nor the ammunition to stand more than 30 days siege at farthest.

"I call upon you as an officer, I implore you as a man, to fly to the aid of your besieged countrymen and not permit them to be massacred by a mercenary foe. I slight none. The call is upon all who are able to bear arms, to rally without one moment's delay, or in 15 days the heart of Texas will be the seat of war. The enemy from 6,000 to 8,000 strong are in our border, and rapidly moving by forced marches for the colonies. The campaign has commenced. We must promptly meet the enemy or all will be lost. Do you possess honor? Suffer it not to be insulted or tarnished. Do you possess patriotism? Evince it by your bold, prompt and manly action. If you possess even humanity you will rally without a moment's delay to the aid of your besieged countrymen."

Life-Long Friendship Grew Out of Baptism of General Sam Houston at Independence

Scene on Little Rocky Creek Will Long Be History Highspot

Famous Texan, Scene of His Conversion

BY VIRGINIA McGAUGHEY.

WACO, Feb. 29.—Texas' Centennial Independence Day has especial significance for Baylor University, established during the Republic at the aptly named Washington County town of Independence.

It was there on Nov. 19, 1854, that the old bell in the tower of the Baptist church rang out the tidings to the State and the world of the conversion of Gen. Sam Houston, as he knelt before the altar. It was in the nearby Little Rocky Creek that he was baptized. Dr. Rufus C. Burleson, then pastor of the church and president of Baylor University, conducted the ceremony.

Earlier in that same year Houston had felt the need of peace in his soul as he sat and listened to Rev. George Washington Samson preach in the E Street Baptist Church, near the city hall in Washington, D. C. But it was love and respect for his wife, Margaret Lee Houston, that made him decide to make his public profession in Texas, in her church. Immediately after adjournment of Congress he returned to Independence and made known his desires.

Plans Quickly Changed.

When Dr. Burleson had become pastor of the Independence church he had had constructed a baptistry in the bed of Kountz Creek, north of town, where he had baptized many Baylor students. This was also to be the scene of General Houston's baptism.

However, several little boys learning of the plans, filled the baptistry with mud and tree tops. The next morning the sexton went down to see that all was in readiness for the service and discovered the prank.

He informed Dr. Burleson that the baptistry could not be used that day for General Houston. Dr. Burleson calmly replied that he would outwit the mischievous boys and baptize Houston in the Little Rocky Creek near the church. The change was announced that morning to a large congregation and services proceeded without further interruptions.

Immediately after services Dr. Burleson led General Houston into the chilly waters of the little pool and baptized him. It was no ordinary occasion at all, but quite an historic event, and ever afterward one of Dr. Burleson's most pleasant memories, for it began a lifelong friendship between the two.

Dr. Burleson often told the story that when he was leading him from the water Houston reached down and felt his wallet still in his pocket. "Brother Burleson," he said, "I forgot to take out my pocketbook."

The doctor replied that that was just the way it should be; a man's money should be consecrated to God when he consecrates his life.

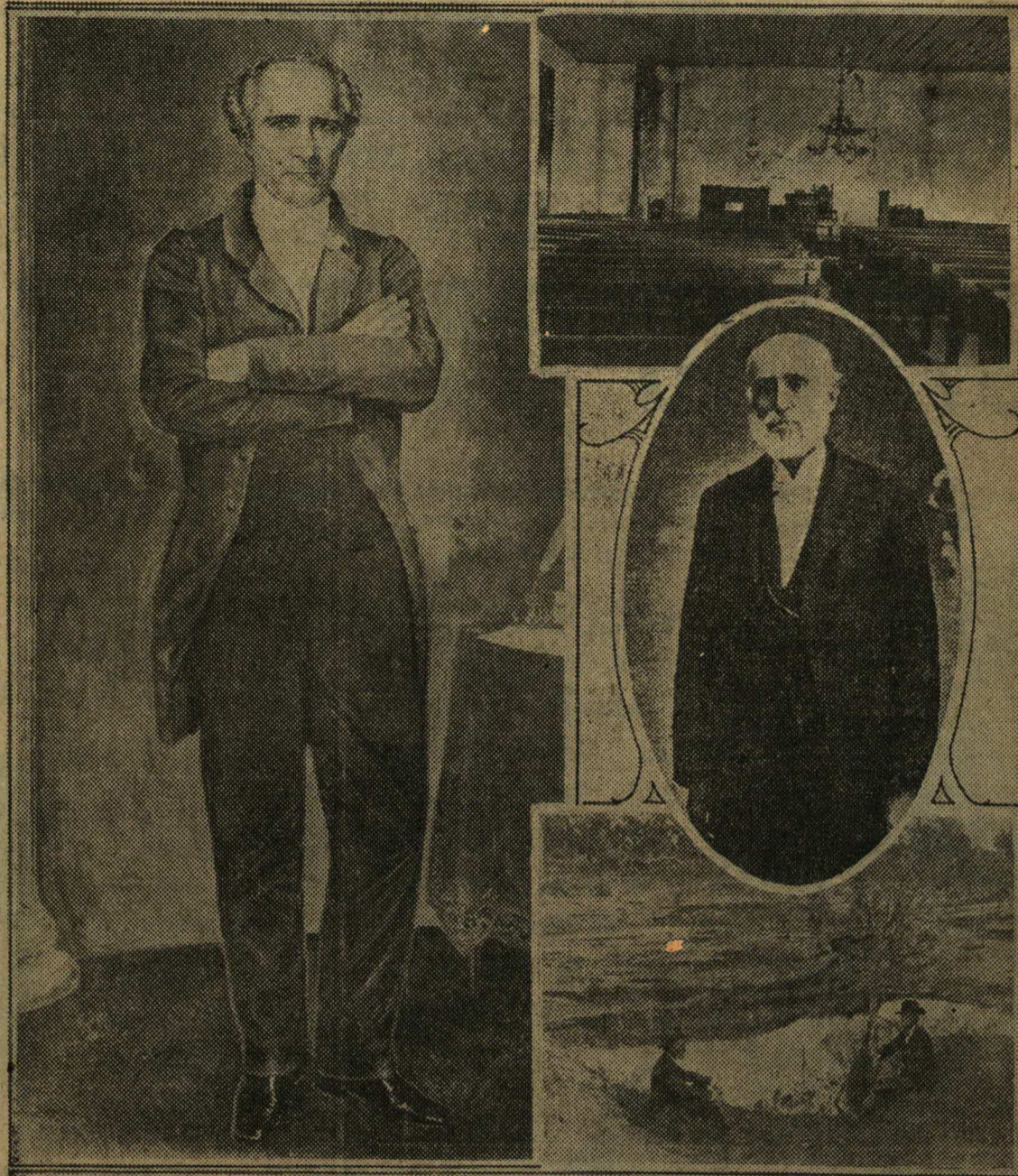
The old baptistry still remains today as it was 82 years ago with the exception of a large cedar tree that stood near.

A Heated Discussion.

On one occasion during Dr. Burleson's administration as president of Baylor University there arose a very heated controversy between him and Professor Clark, teacher in the university. The dispute was carried into the church while a revival was being conducted which Houston was attending. A meeting was held in the church to settle the dispute and a moderator was appointed to hear both sides of the issue.

During the discussion Dr. Burleson became infuriated and shook his finger in the moderator's face, accusing him of unfairness.

Such conduct astonished his friends, especially Houston, for Burleson was a very even tempered man. That evening he walked into a law office and, on seeing Houston, approached him, extending his hand. Houston rose, crossed his hands behind him, looked Dr. Burleson straight in the eye and replied, "Brother Burleson, I served as Governor of Tennessee when that State was new, and have witnessed some fiery scenes among the people during their legislative proceedings. I have spent many months among the Cherokee Indians and have seen many passionate outbursts when the council of these people was in session. I have been a member of the United States Congress during some of the most turbulent sessions of that body ever held. I was commander-in-chief of the army of Texas, and served through the campaign that resulted in the establishment of the



Preparations at Baylor University for that institution's observance of the Texas Centennial recall the baptism of Gen. Sam Houston, adventurous hero of the revolution against Mexico. The event was inseparably linked to the history of the university, established during the

Republic at Independence, in Washington County. Dr. Rufus C. Burleson, then president of the university, who baptized him in nearby Little Rocky Creek, became his lifelong friend. The portrait of Houston, left, is by Julian Muench. It was presented to the cruiser Houston after the warship returned from taking President

Roosevelt to Hawaii. Dr. Burleson is shown at the right. Above is the interior of the little Baptist chapel at Independence, of which he was pastor. Below is the pool where the general was baptized. This scene was made many years ago. The two men witnessed the baptism as little boys, but their names never were recorded.

liberty of the people. After the organization of the Republic I filled the presidency for two years and saw the Congress in some of its stormiest sessions. When Texas went into the Union and became a State, I was twice elected Governor and witnessed many discourtesies in debate when these early Legislatures were in session.

Refused His Hand.

"But during all my public life I have never seen such improprieties as you were guilty of this morning when you shook your finger in Brother Ross' face. Brother Burleson, after witnessing your conduct you must excuse me, but I can not, I will not, take your hand until convinced that you have sincerely repented."

Dr. Burleson received a great shock in this rebuke, but maintained his composure. One night later during the revival meeting at the church Burleson was called on to pray. He threw himself on the floor and poured out the most soulful prayer for the spirit of peace and love and forgiveness ever heard.

After the services General Houston approached him and said: "Brother Burleson, here is my hand."

The warmest personal relations were restored between these two, as is shown by the fact that Houston went immediately to Independence to seek Burleson's counsel and advice after he was deposed as Governor of Texas in 1861, when he opposed secession.

These two great Texans discussed the religious and political situation as well. They knelt under the boughs of a widespread liveoak, and prayed to the God of nations for guidance and direction, for themselves and their people while the Civil War clouds were gathering.

Then they arose, General Houston gave Dr. Burleson a parting hand and said with tearful eyes, "Brother Burleson, let us continue to pray and hope for the best, but I fear all is lost."

A Signal Honor.

This close friendship and connection gave to Dr. Burleson the signal honor of speaking on the life and character of General Houston at a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth in Austin. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of March 2, 1893, Dr. Burleson escorted by Governor Hogg, Lieutenant Governor Crane, ex-Governor Lubbock, ex-Governor Roberts, John H. Reagan, Hon. A. W. Terrell, Hon. J. H. Cochran and Dr. Waggener, president of the University of Texas, entered the Representatives Hall amid cheers. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Dodge, Lubbock said:

"As the oldest Texan present and the early and devoted friend of General Houston, I have been assigned the pleasant task of introducing Dr.

Burleson as the orator of the occasion. Dr. Burleson has given 45 years of his life to the greatest and best interests of Texas. He was the early, ardent and confidential friend of Sam Houston. Under his preaching the old hero was converted and by him baptized. He is the oldest and most successful educator in Texas. From such a man you will now hear about the grand old hero of San Jacinto."

Dr. Burleson began his address thus:

"The second day of March should ever be memorable in Texas history. On the second day of March, 1793, just 100 years ago, in a humble cottage near Lexington, Va., was born Sam Houston, destined to become the father of Texas, and the greatest general and statesman that ever walked on Texas soil or looked upon a Texas sun. On the second day of March, 1836, 57 years ago, in a rough board storehouse in

Washington, on the banks of the Brazos, was born "the Lone Star Republic," destined as "the Lone Star State" to become the brightest star in the galaxy of States. Thus on the second day of March was born the illustrious sire and the beautiful daughter. You have therefore displayed great patriotism and wisdom in celebrating this day, not for display nor recreation, but to teach the rising generation lessons of patriotism, and to fire their hearts with a burning love of Texas, liberty and native land . . ."

After this address the House adopted the resolution that the entire speech be printed as an appendix to the House Journal, as a permanent record of the love and esteem the pioneer educator and preacher held for Sam Houston, hero of Texas history, whom he had received into the church and baptized in the chilly waters of Little Rocky Creek.

They'll Sing It Tomorrow—the State Song of Texas

Texas, Our Texas.

Words by
GLADYS YOAKUM WRIGHT
and WILLIAM J. MARSH

March 1, 1936

Music by
WILLIAM J. MARSH

Allegro Maestoso
with steady march rhythm-not fast

Tex-as our
Tex-as, O
Tex-as, dear

Tex-as all hail the migh-ty Star, Tex-as our Tex-as! So
Tex-as! Your free-born Sin-gle Star, Shines forth in splen-dor To
Tex-as! From ty-rant grip now free.

won-der-ful-so great! Largest and grand-est, With-stand-ing ev-ry
na-tions near and far. Em-blem of Free-dom! It acts our hearts a-
Star of Des-ti-ny! Mo-ther of He-roes! We come your chil-dren

test; glow, true. O Em-pire wide and glo-ri-ous, You stand su-pre-mely blest.
With thoughts of San Ja-cin-to And glo-ri-ous Al-a-mo.
Pro-claim-ing our al-le-giance. Our Faith-Our Love for you.

Printed in the U. S. A.

Copyright MCMXXXV by W. J. Marsh

This sheet of music will be a popular one tomorrow, and song books will be opened at "Texas, Our Texas" as the official State song takes its part in the ob-

servance of the one hundredth anniversary of Texas independence. The song first was submitted by its composer, William J. Marsh, who also was co-

mf a tempo
God bless you Tex-as! And keep you brave and strong, That

mf a tempo
you may grow in power and worth, Thro'-out the ag-es long.

mf
God bless you Tex-as! And keep you brave and strong, That you may grow in

mf
power and worth Thro'out the ag-es long.

Last time
rall. fff a tempo
rall. molto

author of the words with Mrs. Gladys Yoakum Wright, in an open competition in 1924. Not until six years later was it finally accepted formally as the state

song, although it was the unanimous choice in several hearings. It is widely used in schools, patriotic programs and various public occasions.

TEXAS EXES HERE DEFIANT

MARCH 1, 1936.

'Eyes of Texas' Copyright Holders Told to Go to--- It's Farther Than Austin.

Claimants to the copyright of "The Eyes of Texas," about which a controversy recently started, were told "to go to h. l." in a resolution passed by the Fort Worth Ex-Students Association of the University of Texas at its annual banquet Saturday night at Meadowbrook Country Club.

Judge Marvin H. Brown Sr., only honorary member of the body, offered the brief resolution and it was adopted with a shout. This action was taken after W. D. Smith, a member of the quartet which sang the famous song for the first time, May 3, 1903, had discussed the controversy. "I think," Smith said, "the copyright holders would have as much right to copyright the Lord's Prayer as 'The Eyes of Texas.'"

Ernest Sanders was elected president, succeeding Bennett Smith, retiring president, who presided. Other new officers were elected as follows: N. R. Parsons, first vice president; Clifton Morris, second vice president; Cecil Rotsch, third vice president; Abe Herman, secretary-treasurer; and Judge Dave McGee, sergeant-at-arms.

Prof. James H. Parke of the university English department, urged that the university offer fellowships for men such as Sinclair Lewis, John Erskine and Walter Lippmann to live for a month on the campus and give a lecture a week.

"We still are provincial," he declared, "and visits of such men would be of great benefit."

Professor Parke stressed the need for development of a fine arts department. He urged ex-students to keep interested in the university and to be good citizens. The university, he pointed out, has grown rapidly in a physical way during the last 12 years, but its greatest development can be in the hearts of its graduates, students and faculty members.

Ernest May read a letter of greeting from President H. Y. Benedict and N. F. Ailen read a message from Dean T. U. Taylor of the School of Engineering. Taylor urged ex-students to attend the annual roundup April 3, 4 and 5. The quartet of which Smith was a member will sing. Other members were Ralph Porter, Dallas; James Cannon, Amarillo; and J. D. Kivlehen, Edmond, Okla.

Sanders read a letter from Katherine Pittinger, president of the Curtain Club, asking for old playbills and other souvenirs of the club. These are to be used in writing a history of this theatrical organization.

One hundred ex-students and their wives were served a buffet supper, and dancing followed the speaking program.

Texas State Song, Praised By Sousa, Had Uphill Going

Tomorrow, on the one hundredth anniversary of Texas' independence, the state song will resound in school chapels, patriotic assemblies and public gatherings.

Its echoes will recall the six-year period from the time "Texas, Our Texas" first was entered in an open competition until it was accepted formally by the Legislature.

Fort Worth's William J. Marsh wrote the music and was co-author of the words with Mrs. Gladys Yoakum Wright.

Competition Is Started.

It was back in 1924 that Governor Neff instigated the competition for a state song. For 20 years Governors had been pestered by people sending in suggestions for a song—ever since the bluebonnet was adopted as the state flower.

Neff called together a committee of 25 teachers, lawyers, musicians and others to choose from 450 the song to be recommended to the Legislature. After humming the tunes for three days they unanimously selected "Texas, Our Texas."

That December night at 10:30 o'clock Neff called Marsh long distance to tell him the news. Copies were rushed to legislators, and publicity was given it in 40 newspapers.

Before it reached the Legislature, however, Miriam A. Ferguson became Governor. That was Jan. 20, 1925.

Its Use Then Waned.

The new piece was played at her inauguration by the Gray Mare Band, under direction of Wright Armstrong. Use of the song then waned, however, and it was decided to have another hearing. "Texas, Our Texas" again headed a list of six songs which were to be heard by the people.

Interest in the adoption of a state song lagged again. In 1928 Senator Margie Neal proposed a state song committee to select the official melody after hearings in all the senatorial districts. The winner in each then was to be heard at a final meeting in Dallas in October, 1928. More than 1,000 songs were submitted but Marsh's composition once more was the unanimous choice.

"Texas, Our Texas" was adopted by a joint committee of the House and the Senate in May, 1929. It formally was accepted at a joint session of both houses the following March. It was presented at that time by Mrs. Pearl Calhoun Davis of Wichita Falls, formerly of Fort Worth, and a chorus from the Wednesday

Musical Club of Austin.

The meeting developed into a sing-song and everyone joined in, winding up with a chorus of various old favorites. Ex-Governor Neff then presented a check for \$1,000, raised by the state song committee, to Marsh and Mrs. Wright.

Since its adoption "Texas, Our Texas" has been in extensive use. Among its great moments is the time it was played by Sousa and praised by him as the finest state song he'd ever heard. It has been played, too, by Paul Whiteman and by the United States Navy Band at the inaugurations of Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt.

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Tex-as all hail the might-y State! Tex-as our Tex-as! So
Tex-as! Your free-born Sin-cle Star, Sends out its ra-diance To
Tex-as! From ty-rant grip now free, Shines forth in splen-dor Your

won-der-ful-so great! Large-st and grand-est, With-stand-ing ev-ry
na-tions near and far, Em-blem of Free-dom! It sets our hearts a-
Star of Des-ti-ny! Mo-ther of He-roes! We come, your chil-dren

test; O Em-pire wide and glo-ri-ous, You stand su-pre-mely blest.
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mf a tempo

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mf a tempo

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bro'-out the ag-es long.

Attempt hearing delay
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 29 (AP).
Mrs. Marvon Cooper Hewitt was re-
covering in Medical Center tonight
from what police said was a sui-
cide attempt while authorities wait-
ed to serve a warrant in connection
with charges that she conspired with
two physicians to have her daughter
sterilized.
With police here holding a may-
hem warrant issued in San Fran-
cisco and added charges of being a
fugitive from justice and attempt-
ing suicide against her, Mrs. Hewitt,
mother of 21-year-old Ann Cooper
Hewitt, was a virtual prisoner in
the barred and locked psychopathic
ward of the hospital.
Hearing on the charge of attempt-
ed suicide was continued until March
6 by Court Clerk William J. Tim-
ney in First Criminal Court. On that
date, if she is able to appear, Mrs.
Hewitt will be informed that a de-
famer charging her with being a
"lamer" from justice has been filed
against her by New York police.
Hospital authorities described her
condition tonight as "fair." They
aid she would be a patient for at
least a week.
Police said they found the weal-
thy society woman in the hospital
under the name of "Mrs. Jane Mer-
itt" of Boston as the result of an
anonymous telephone call. She was
taken there on Feb. 16.



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One hundred ex-students and their wives were served a buffet supper, and dancing followed the speaking program.

32 HEROES OF TEXAS HONORED

SAN ANTONIO, March 1 (AP).—The fall of the Alamo which occurred 100 years ago on March 6 was an event that meant more than the greatest victory ever achieved on any battlefield, Miller Harwood of Taft, former Gonzalian, declared Sunday at the dedication in the Alamo courtyard of a monument erected by Gonzales citizenry in memory of the 32 Gonzales men who answered Col. Travis' call for aid, though their only reward was certain death.

More than 200 Gonzales citizens came here for the dedication which was conducted under auspices of the Gonzales Chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas. More than 400 persons attended the ceremonies.

The monument, constructed of Texas granite, bears a bronze plaque on which is depicted the entry into the Alamo of the Gonzales volunteers.

Mrs. Cayloma Ponton Lewis of Gonzales, granddaughter of Alcalde Andrew Ponton of Gonzales, who received Travis' plea for aid, read a copy of the immortal message and called the roll of the 32 volunteers the only ones to answer the call from the beleaguered fortress.

The Gonzales D. R. T. Chapter, represented by Mrs. B. B. Hoskins Sr., past president, placed a wreath of 32 lilies on the monument. The Alamo Mission Chapter of San Antonio, represented by Mrs. Fannie G. Applewhite, contributed a spray of similar lilies.

Mrs. J. R. Tinsley, president of the Gonzales Chapter, said the monument was a labor of love for Gonzales residents. She thanked all who contributed to the memorial and read a message from Mrs. Hal Sevier of Corpus Christi, State president of the D. R. T., who was unable to attend the ceremonies because of illness. Oscar Miller, co-chairman of the San Antonio Centennial Association, Datus Proper, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. F. L. Hillyer, past president of Alamo Mission Chapter, responded to Mrs. Tinsley's remarks.

Mayor S. M. Ainsworth of Gonzales said the monument is a tribute for the respect, honor and reverence in which the Gonzales heroes are held by citizens of that city and county.

MEXICAN ARMY PUTS ON SHOES, PREPARES TO ASSAULT ALAMO

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present day news reporting, will appear.

SAN ANTONIO, March 5, 1836.—Gen. Santa Anna has ordered the assault of the Alamo for dawn tomorrow.

Secret orders, issued today by the Mexican commander to all generals, section chiefs and commanding officers, detail specifically the duties of each division. They have been instructed to station their divisions, at 4 a. m., within musket-shot of the first entrenchment and to hold themselves in readiness for the charge. The signal for the "push" is to be a bugle blast from the northern battery.

Gen. Don Martin Perfecto Cos is to command the first column.

The remainder of General Santa Anna's order follows:

"The permanent battalion of Aldama, except the company of Grenadiers, and the three right center companies of the active battalion of San Luis will compose the first column. The second column will be commanded by Col. Don Francisco Duque, and in his absence, by Gen. Don Manuel Fernandez Castrillon; it will be composed of the active battalion of Toluca, except the company of Grenadiers, and the three remaining center companies of the active battalion of San Luis.

"The third column will be commanded by Col. Jose Maria Romero, and will be composed of the permanent battalions of Matamoras and Jimenes. The fourth column will be commanded by Col. Juan Morales and will consist of the light companies of the battalions of Matamoras and Jimenes, and of the active battalion of San Luis.

"The general-in-chief will, in due time, designate the points of attacks and give instructions to the commanding officers.

"The reserve will be composed of the battalion of engineers and the five companies of Grenadiers of the permanent battalions of Matamoras, Jimenes and Aldama, and the active battalions of Toluca and San Luis. The commander-in-chief will command this reserve during the attack, but Col. Augustine Amat will assemble this party, which will report at 5 o'clock this evening and march to the designated station.

"The first column will carry 10 ladders, two crowbars, and two axes; the second, 10 ladders; the third six ladders, and the fourth, two ladders. The men carrying the ladders will sling their guns on their shoulders.

The companies of Grenadiers will be supplied with six packages of cartridges to every man, and the center companies with two packages and two spare flints.

"The men will wear neither overcoats nor blankets, or anything that may impede the rapidity of their motions. The commanding officers will see that the men have the chin straps of their caps down and that they wear either shoes or sandals.

"The troops composing the columns of attack will turn in to sleep at dark; to be in readiness to move at midnight. Recruits deficient in instruction will remain in their quarters. The arms, principally the bayonets, should be in perfect order.

"As soon as the moon rises, the center companies of the active battalion of San Luis will abandon the points they are now occupying on the line, in order to have time to prepare.

"The cavalry, under Col. Joaquin Ramirez y Sesma, will be stationed at the Alameda, saddling up at 3 a. m. It shall be its duty to scout the country, to prevent the possibility of escape.

"The honor of the nation being interested in this engagement against the bold and lawless foreigners who are opposing us, His Excellency expects that every man will do his duty, and exert himself to give a day of glory to the country, and of gratification to the supreme government, who will know how to reward the distinguished deeds of the brave soldiers of the Army of Operations."

Bibliography: "History of Texas," edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock.

Banner of Texas Flies Over City to Honor Alamo

March 6, 1936

Honoring the memory of the 182 patriots who were killed within the walls of the historic Alamo at San Antonio 100 years ago today, the Texas flag was flown from a number of the principal buildings in this city Friday. However, a number of large buildings did not display a flag up to noon. Many small flags could be found in the residential sections.

Absence of a flagpole kept two large buildings from displaying the colors, the engineers of the buildings said.

Among the places where the Texas flag was properly displayed at half mast were the United States Courthouse, City Hall, County Courthouse, The Fair, Hotel Texas, Petroleum Building, Fort Worth Club, First National Bank, Postoffice, Fort Worth National Bank, Sinclair Building, Blackstone Hotel, Texas Electric Company, the Press and The Star-Telegram.

In the absence of a Texas flag, a United States flag was flown at half mast at the Lone Star Gas Company. The Worth Hotel, the W. T. Waggoner Building and the Texas and Pacific Railway Company ordered Texas flags but they had not arrived.

Defiance to Mexican Power

And Death Comes Closer to Alamo.

A hundred years ago today William Barrett Travis penned his famous message, "I will never surrender or retreat", and sought aid. The story is told in the following article:

By BESS CARROLL.

From San Fernando cathedral waved the blood red flag of extermination, redder today in the morning light.

In the Alamo tension stretched like a fiddle string from wall to wall. On earthen platforms that had been thrown up and leveled off, guns sat back on their haunches at intervals and spat crude balls over the outer works. In the space of almost three acres enclosed by old mission construction and by new ditches and earthworks, rifle-men pressed their faces to peep-holes or notches in the masonry and held their long guns ready.

Huddled inside the chapel, or in the two-story barracks of the middle enclosure were a score or more of frightened local residents. Many who had tarried too long in Bexar had fled to the Alamo for safety, for even the slim chance there was preferred by some Mexican men and women to the certain pillaging and outrages of Santa Anna's dragoons. Muchachos whimpered and a few dogs yelped, and silent senoras prayed to their respective santos to preserve them and their little ones from the wrath of the punisher.

It was very still except when a gun boomed or a rifle cracked. So still that an infant's wail was audible to every man in the mission. That thin helpless cry cut like a knife into the heart of Lieut. William Almerion Dickerson. It was his child. Mrs. Dickerson fondled her and did the things mothers do to comfort and caress their babies. But the very small girl, still only a bundle with small hands waving from it, wept on, concerned only with the discomfort of cutting a tooth.

American Woman

Susanna Wilkinson Dickerson was the only American woman in the place. Her baby Angelina was the only white infant, but there were other babies and children. William, small son of Capt. George Sutherland of the Navidad, stood frightened in a corner. Mrs. Horace Alsbury and her 18-months-old son, Alijo, and her 15-year-old sister, Gertrudis Navarro, were young and Spanish and pretty. Both were motherless girls whose relatives, the Juan Martin Veramendis, had adopted and reared. Mrs. Alsbury had just been married to an American doctor who had left San Antonio but a few days before the arrival of the Mexican army with the intention of preparing a place of safety for his bride, who before her marriage to him had been the wife of Alijo Perez.

There were Mrs. Gregorio Esparza and her 8-year-old son, Enrique, and three smaller sons. Mrs. Toribio Losoya and her three young children and Madam Candelaria, old Dona Petra and beautiful young Trinidad Saucedo, and an assortment of other people's children and some women whose names have been lost, and two negro slave boys. One, Joe, the black boy who attended Travis, and Bowie's slave, Sam, followed their masters about and supplied their needs.

On a cot in one of the upper hospital rooms James Bowie lay burning with a fever.

Bowie Helpless

It was typhoid pneumonia. Some days before he had been injured in a fall from a scaffold while helping to mount a gun. But the present trouble was caused by exposure and the savage treatment he had given his body since the foundations of his life had been swept away in the loss of his entire family at Monclova in 1833 in



Travis's Letter

Commandancy of the Alamo
Bexar, Feb. 24th 1836

To the People of Texas &
all Americans in the world—

I have city of our fort
I am besieged, by a thousand
or more of the Mexicans under
Santa Anna— I have sustained
a continual bombardment &
surrounds for 24 hours & have
not lost a man— The enemy
has demanded a surrender at
discretion, otherwise the garrison
are to be put to the sword, if
the fort is taken— I have answered
the demand with a cannon
shot, & our flag still waves
proudly from the walls— I
shall never surrender or retreat

Bexar, I call on you in the
name of Liberty, of patriotism &
everything dear to the American
character to come to our aid,
with all dispatch— The enemy is
waiting reinforcements daily &
will no doubt increase to five or
four thousand in four or five days.
If this call is neglected, I am deter-
mined to sustain myself as long as
possible & die like a soldier
who never forgets what is due to
his own honor & that of his
country—

Victory or death
William Barrett Travis
Lt. Col. Commanding

O of the Lord is on our side
When the enemy appeared in Bexar
we had not three bushels of corn—
We have since found in deserted
houses 80 or 90 bushels & got into
the walls 21 or 22 head of hams—
Travis

mendis, even now that his wife and their babies were dead.

The two women hovered anxiously over Bowie's cot.

He awoke from a stupor of fever and saw them.

"For the love of God stay away from me," he cried. "Do you want the entire family of Veramendi to be wiped out by plague?"

Refused Nursing

And to their pleadings to let them nurse him it is said that Bowie maintained a firm stand and that Madame Candelaria took their place at his side.

And in his quarters Travis sat down with chaotic thoughts chasing themselves around and around in his tired brain.

He had done what he could. And it was not enough.

The day before when he realized that a force of several thousand troops must have surrounded San Antonio, and saw more trickling in, he had dispatched a hasty note to Andrew Ponton, alcalde of Gonzales. He wrote: "The enemy in large force is in sight. We want men and provisions. Send them to us. We have 150 men and are determined to defend the Alamo to the last. Give us assistance."

Men and guns and food—there was piteous need of this. Somewhere out in the wilderness Bonham rode, but no one knew if troops rode with him to their aid.

Likewise mystery cloaked the disappearance of Capt. Philip Dimmit, who had been sent the day before to reconnoiter. At that minute Dimmit was writing to Maj. James Kerr: "I have this moment arrived (at Dimmit's Point on the Lavaca) from Bexar. On the twenty-third I was requested by Colonel Travis to take Lieutenant Nobles and reconnoiter the enemy. Some distance out I met a Mexican who informed me that the town had been invested. After a short time a messenger overtook me, saying he had been sent by a friend of my wife (Mrs. Dimmit was a Mexican) to let me know that it would be impossible for me to return, as two large bodies of Mexican troops were already around the town. I then proceeded to the Rovia . . ."

But Travis only knew that he had sent numerous messengers out during the past few days, and that

none had returned, either alone or with help.

And now there was no further time to hope or to plan for the future. Today was upon them, and it was urgent.

Gallant Appeal

It was under these circumstances that a letter which has since been hailed as the most heroic document in history was written by the gallant captain of San Felipe:

Commandancy of Alamo:
Bexar, February 24, 1836.

"Fellow Citizens and Patriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment for 24 hours, and have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion; otherwise the garrison is to be put to the sword, if the place is taken. I have answered the summons with cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I SHALL NEVER SURRENDER NOR RETREAT. Then I call on you, in the name of liberty, of

patriotism, and of everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. The enemy are receiving reinforcements daily, and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. Though this call may be neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible, and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. VICTORY OR DEATH!

"WM. BARRETT TRAVIS,
Lt.-Col. Commanding.

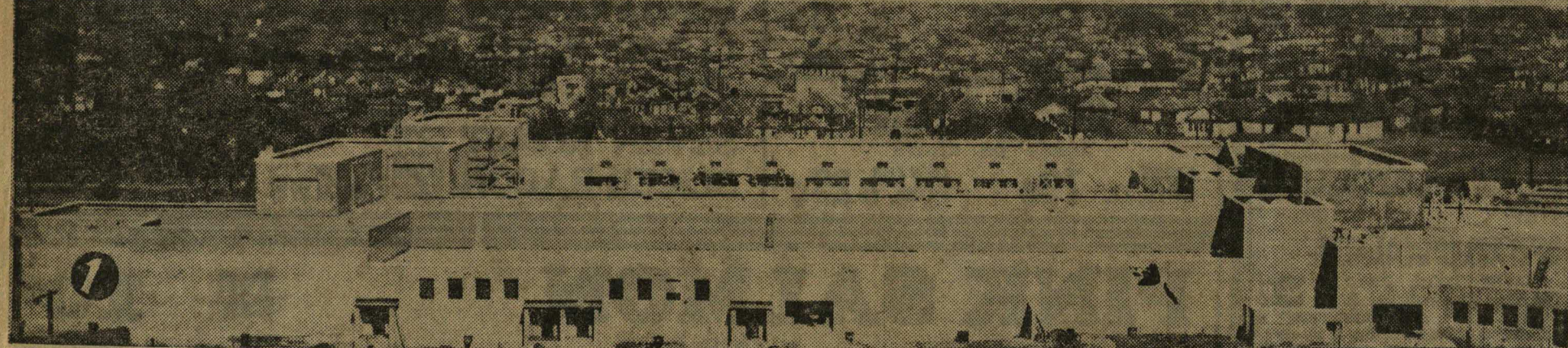
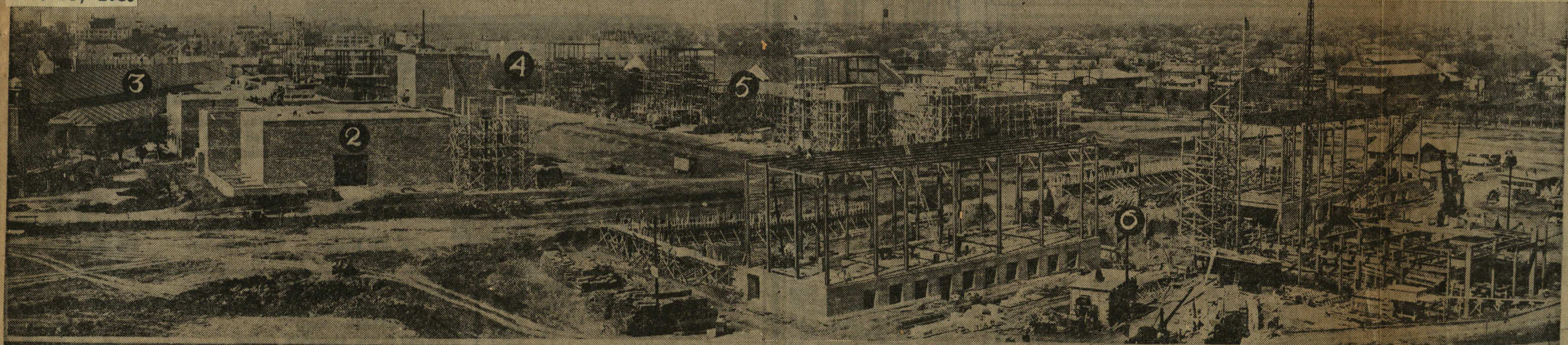
"P. S.: The Lord is on our side. When the enemy appeared in sight, we had not three bushels of corn. We have since found, in deserted houses, eighty or ninety bushels, and got into the walls twenty or thirty head of beeves.

"TRAVIS."
Upon that page of paper Travis pinned his last hope.

It failed at the time. But since then school children have learned those words by memory decade after decade as a lesson in human conduct. The answer, William Barrett Travis, is success.

Looking Down as 7 Major Buildings Rise on Site of Dallas Centennial Center

Feb. 28, 1936



An impression of the building activity at the Texas Centennial Central Exposition at Dallas can be gained from the above photo, showing seven of the major buildings rising on the site.

Taken from a 400-foot radio tower on the site, the picture shows construction representing more than \$2,700,000, approximately one-third of the total to be spent on permanent buildings. No. 1

is the food products building, \$230,000; No. 2, electrical and communications building, \$250,000; No. 3, varied industries building, \$200,000; No. 4, administration building, \$130,000; No. 5, travel

and transport building, 752 feet long, \$400,000; No. 6, Texas Hall of State, \$1,000,000; No. 7, livestock building, \$500,000.

—Courtesy of The Dallas News.

Cabin Still Standing on Silver Creek



Here's a log cabin typical of the dwellings that dotted the countryside when Parker County first was created from a portion of Tarrant County in 1855 and Weatherford was selected

as the county seat. This cabin still stands on Silver Creek, one of the beauty spots of Texas, 13 miles northwest of Weatherford. It was built in 1858 by Mose Tucker, whose four sons were

photographed in front of the dwelling several years ago. They are, left to right, A. A. Tucker, J. J. Tucker, V. H. Tucker and G. C. Tucker.

Seven Different Names Considered Before Deciding to Call County Parker

Editor's Note: There's romance or history bound up in the name of every Texas city. This series will develop that romance during the Centennial year by tracing the method by which each of the cities received its name.

WEATHERFORD, March 2.—Seven different names were considered for the county which Tarrant citizens petitioned the Legislature to create on Nov. 8, 1855, and its county seat.

In the first reading of the bill presented the Legislature by Representative Isaac Parker of Tarrant County, uncle of famed Cynthia Ann Parker, the county name of Bedford was considered. In the second reading the name was changed to Parker in honor of Representative Parker. Later motions were made to change the name from Parker to Kickapoo and back to Bedford. The final decision was in favor of Parker County.

Covington, Parkersburg, Lovejoy and finally Weatherford, after Senator Jefferson Weatherford from the Tarrant district, were contemplated names of the county seat.

By March 1856 the boundaries for the new county had been marked off and the first county election was held under the direction of Chief Justice James Tracy Morehead of Tarrant County.

John Parker, brother of Isaac, was elected county commissioner and assisted in selecting eligible sites for

a county seat, from which the present site of Weatherford was chosen.

Only dwellings within one mile of the present courthouse square were Joshua Parker's cabin and Mrs. Mahala Hart's tent. Later Mrs. Hart gave Weatherford's first dinner party as a celebration of the town's first sale of lots.

A cluster of nails driven in the floor of the aged gray stone courthouse determines the exact center of the Weatherford square. They were driven in by John Winston, county surveyor, who made a survey of the business section in 1891. The flooring never has been replaced and the planks are worn thin. The present edifice, built in 1884, is Weatherford's fourth courthouse in 80 years, the others having been destroyed by fire.

Watermelons have been Parker County's stock-in trade since they were awarded the Gold Medal Prize in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. The 12 melons on display in the Lone Star Building weighed 1,185 pounds; the smallest tipping the scales at 96 pounds and the largest at 106 pounds. Ever since then the Tom Watson has been the king product of the county.

A Parker County Watermelon Growers Association has been organized this year in the interest of producing giant melons for exhibition in the Parker County Fruit and Melon Show at the Texas Centennial Central Exposition in Dallas. Parker County furnishes a large per cent

of melon seed for the entire country.

Dairying, poultry, peaches, pecans, grapes and turkeys are other profitable industries here. Peach growers are said to have made more than \$100,000 last year.

Weatherford is entered from the east over a \$135,000 viaduct built in 1935 over the Texas and Pacific Railway. The town is the center of a network of county roads, a large part of which are graded and graveled. Leading religious denominations are represented here; there are five elementary school buildings, a junior and senior high school building and the Weatherford Junior College. A contract has been awarded to Butcher & Sweeney of Fort Worth for construction of three new ward school buildings to replace four now in use, at a cost of \$85,000.

Holland's Lake property near Weatherford recently was purchased by the city from Mayor G. A. Holland and a municipal park is under construction there with the aid of federal funds. A camp also will be built on this location for the use of the Fort Worth Y. M. C. A. and Boy and Girl Scouts of Weatherford.

Many home owners of Parker County have entered the Centennial Farm and Home Demonstration Contest to stress native shrubs, trees and flowers in their beautification plans. Weatherford is making extensive arrangements to care for Texas Centennial tourists who pass this way en route to the big exposition centers at Fort Worth and Dallas.

The Fort Worth Press

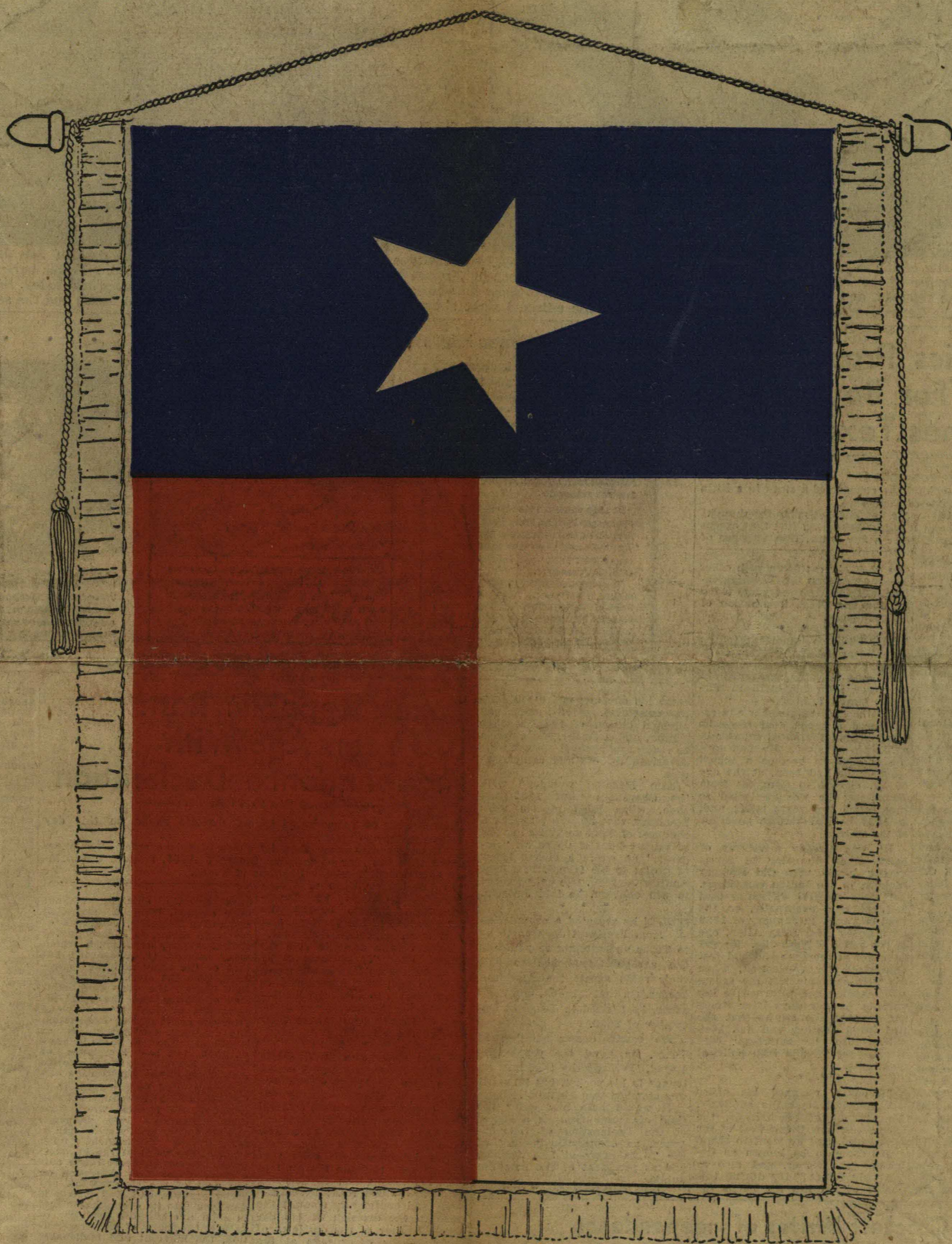
Introducing a New Exclusive Feature in The Fort Worth Press

"Texas Centennial Scrapbook Page"

It Will Appear Daily for 60 Days

TEXAS CENTENNIAL SCRAPBOOK

Build One of Your Own—Now!



CO-OPERATING with women's groups and others who are sponsoring study of the romance and history of Texas as an observance of the Texas Centennial, The Press on March 2 published the first of 60 daily "Texas Centennial Scrapbook Pages." On these pages will be published a world of interesting material about Texas, past and present—material that every Texan should preserve in scrapbooks. Republished as a part of this folder are the first three pages.

ORDERS have been placed for more than 1000 Texas flags of quality silk for the School Activities Committee of the Women's Division, Texas Frontier Centennial, to award as prizes in a Centennial Club scrapbook contest. Individuals and clubs in every school in the city are competing in this scrapbook contest as one of the many Centennial promotion activities. To help supply material for these scrapbooks, The Press "Texas Centennial Scrapbook Page" was started.

THE EXACT-SIZE illustration above shows the dimensions and style of the silk banner-type flag that will be awarded for the best individual scrapbook in every school room in the city. Large parade-type flags, 3 by 5 feet, will be awarded for the best scrapbooks by school divisions. A larger flag, 4 by 6 feet, will be awarded for the best scrapbook in all the city schools. The individual banners, illustrated above, are 7x10 inches with gold cord and gold fringe borders.

If you are not a regular reader of The Fort Worth Press, see the carrier boy in your neighborhood, mail us a card, or telephone 2-5151. If you want The Press sent by mail to a friend for the 60 days the "Texas Centennial Scrapbook Page" will be published, mail us your check. The special rate for the 60 days: In Texas, \$1; Out of Texas, \$1.50.

NOAH BYARS, 1836 HERO, RESTS IN CEMETERY AT BROWNWOOD

Special to The Star-Telegram.

BROWNWOOD, March 2.—Texas today is observing the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Texas Independence from Mexico. The famous declaration was signed March 2, 1836, in the blacksmith shop of Noah T. Byars at Washington-on-the-Brazos, the shop being the only building in town large enough to accommodate the delegates. Byars is buried in Greenleaf Cemetery at Brownwood and his grave will be marked and special ceremonies honoring his memory will be held here during Centennial Year.

Before his death Byars made his home in Brownwood many years and labored as a Baptist preacher throughout this section. He came to Brownwood in the seventies and died here July 17, 1888.

He was born in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, May 17, 1808. He moved to Georgia in 1830, left that State in 1835 and settled in Texas at Washington-on-the-Brazos and opened a blacksmith shop.

Present at his shop that historic day in March, 1836, were the following who signed the declaration: Richard Ellis, Charles B. Stewart, Thomas Barnett, J. A. Collingsworth, Edwin Waller, John S. D. Byrom, Francisco Ruiz, J. Antonio Navarro, Jesse B. Badgett, William Lacey, Wm. Menefee, John Fisher, Mathew Caldwell, Wm. Mattley, Lorenzo de Zavala, Stephen H. Everett, George W. Smyth, Elijah Stapp, Claiborne West, Wm. B. Scates, M. B. Menard, A. B. Hardin, J. W. Burton, Thomas J. Gazley, R. M. Coleman, Sterling C. Robertson, George C. Childress, Bailey Hardeman, Robert Potter, Thomas Jefferson Rusk, Charles S. Taylor, John S. Roberts, Robert Hamilton, Collin McKinney, Albert H. Latimer, James Power, Sam Houston, David Thomas, Edward Conrad, Martin Parmer, Edwin O. LeGrand, Stephen W. Blount, James Gaines, William Clark Jr., Sydney S. Pennington, William Carroll Crawford, John Turner, Benjamin Briggs Goodrich, G. W. Barnett, James G. Swisher, Jesse Grimes, S. Rhoads Fisher, John W. Moore, John W. Bower, Samuel A. Maverick, Sam P. Carson, A. Briscoe, James B. Woods and H. S. Kimble, secretary of the convention.

When the war with Mexico came on Byars was made armorer for Houston's army and later served as sergeant-at-arms for five years in the Senate of the Republic.

Byars early had had a strong religious bent and was a charter member of the first Baptist church founded in Texas, which he helped organize at Washington in 1838. That same year he moved to Bastrop and was licensed to preach, but continued his duties as sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and other work. He was ordained to preach Oct. 16, 1841. President Mirabeau B. Lamar, his Cabinet and other distinguished citizens of Texas attended the ordination ceremonies.

Byars became pastor of a church in Burleson County, but his pastoral work was relatively short, practically all of his ministerial work being of a missionary nature. From 1848 to 1888 his life was spent on the remote frontier, preaching the gospel and organizing churches. He organized the first Baptist church at Waco in 1851. Byars came to Brown County first as a missionary of the Salado Association and was here many times before establishing his home here in 1882. He helped organize the First Baptist Church of Brownwood in 1875 and assisted in organization of a number of other Baptist churches in Brown County.

A small tombstone at his grave in Greenleaf Cemetery bears this simple inscription:

N. T. BYARS
Born in Spartanburg District,
South Carolina,
May 17, 1808,
Died at
Brownwood, Texas, July 17, 1888.
Hundreds will visit this Texas patriot's grave during Centennial year.

Hero's Grave



Grave at Brownwood of Rev. Noah T. Byars, in whose blacksmith shop at Washington-on-the-Brazos the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed 100 years ago today.

It's Independence Day and City Hall Couldn't Find Flag

March 2, 1936

It was Texas Independence Day. Furthermore, it was the opening day of Texas' Centennial celebration.

"Unfurl the flag of Texas," ordered the city fathers. But the city hall janitor looked blank.

Slowly the awful realization swept through the minds of the city fathers.

The city had no Texas flag.

Immediately the city fathers leaped into action. City affairs were put aside. City lawyers put down their law books and ditch diggers dropped their spades.

One and all began to scour the city for a flag.

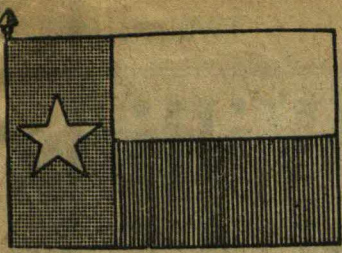
At last they found one. It was a small flag, made of inferior materials—but still it was a flag. Up went the Stars and Stripes on the city hall staff. Up went the Tricolor of Texas. Up went the cheers of a score of city employees.

The lawyers opened their law books. The ditch diggers picked up their spades.

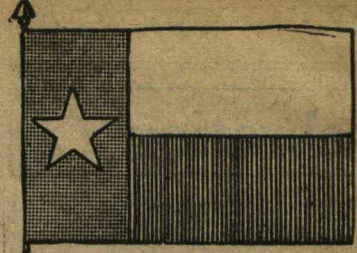
Direct descendants of the Republic of Texas were critical, however.

They pointed out that on Independence Day the flag of Texas and none other—not even the Stars and Stripes—should be flown at the masthead.

Thus Texas Becomes a Republic



*The Unanimous Declaration of Independence
Made by the Delegates of the People of Texas
in General Convention at the Town of Wash-
ington on March 2, 1836:*



When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people, from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and, so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression. When the Federal Republican Constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federated republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated, central, military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded but that of the army and the priesthood—both the external enemies of civil liberty, the ever-ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants: When long after the spirit of the Constitution has departed, moderation is, at length, so far lost by those in power that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the forms, themselves, of the Constitution discontinued; and so far from their petitions and remonstrances being regarded the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons; and mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet: When in consequence of such acts of malfeasance and abdication, on the part of the government, anarchy prevails and civil society is dissolved into its original elements. In such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self-preservation—the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to first principles and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases—enjoins it as a right towards themselves and a sacred obligation to their posterity to abolish such government and create another, in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances is, therefore, submitted to an imperial world, in justification of the hazardous and unavoidable step now taken of severing our political connection with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness under the pledged faith of a written constitution that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who, having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers us the cruel alternative either to abandon our homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the State of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed through a jealous and partial course of legislation carried on at a far distant seat of government, by a hostile majority, in an unknown tongue; and this too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms, for the establishment of a separate state government, and have, in accordance with the provisions of a separate state government, and have, in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented to the general Congress a republican constitution which was, without just cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed, and refused to secure, on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury, that palladium of civil lib-

erty, and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources (the public domain) and, although, it is an axiom, in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity for self-government.

It has suffered the military commandants stationed among us to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny; thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved by the force of arms, the State Congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government; thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to seize and carry them into the interior for trial; in contempt of the civil authorities, and in defiance of the laws and the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce, by commissioning foreign desperadoes, and authorizing them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to far distant ports for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our own conscience; by the support of a national religion calculated to promote the temporal interests of its human functionaries rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defense, the rightful property of freemen, and forfitable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and by land, with intent to lay waste our territory and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenseless frontiers.

It hath been, during the whole time of our connection with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions, and hath continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt and tyrannical government.

These, and other grievances, were patiently borne by the people of Texas until they reached that point at which forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defense of the national constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal has been made in vain. Though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the interior. We are, therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution therefore of a military government—that they are unfit to be free and are incapable of self government.

The necessity of self-preservation, therefore, now decrees our eternal political separation.

We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers, of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare that our political connection with the Mexican nation has forever ended; and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free sovereign and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations; and, conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we fearlessly and confidently commit the issue to the decision of the Supreme Arbiter of the decisions of nations.

THE SIGNERS

Richard Ellis
Charles B. Stewart
Thomas Barnett
J. A. Collinsworth
Edwin Waller
John S. D. Byrom
Francisco Ruiz
J. Antonio Navarro
Jesse B. Badgett
Wm. Lacey
William Menefee
John Fisher
Mathew Caldwell
Lorenzo de Zavala
Stephen H. Everett
George W. Smyth
Elijah Stapp
Claiborne West
Wm. B. Scates
M. B. Menard
A. B. Hardin
J. W. Burton
Thomas J. Gazley
R. M. Coleman
Sterling C. Robertson
George C. Childress
Bailey Hardeman
Robert Potter

H. S. Kimble,

Thomas Jefferson Rusk
Charles S. Taylor
John S. Roberts
Robert Hamilton
Colbert McKinney
Albert H. Latimer
James Power
Sam Houston
David Thomas
Edward Conrad
Martin Parmer
Edwin O. LeGrand
Stephen W. Blount
James Gaines
William Clark, Jr.
Sydney S. Pennington
William Carrol Crawford
John Turner
Benjamin Briggs Goodrich
G. W. Barnett
James S. Swisher
Jesse Grimes
S. Rhoads Fisher
John W. Moore
John W. Bower
Samuel A. Maverick
Sam P. Carson
A. Briscoe
James B. Woods
Secretary, test.

TEXANS RE-ENACT STIRRING DAYS OF 100 YEARS AGO

Notables Gather at Independence Site

BRENNHAM, March 1.—Notables from all sections of Texas, together with Consuls of France, Spain and Mexico—whose flags once flew over Lone Star territory—will gather here tomorrow for a Centennial celebration sponsored by Buddy Wright Post of the American Legion.

No more historic spot exists in Texas than old Washington-on-the-Brazos, 18 miles northeast of here, for there, just 100 years ago tomorrow, was signed the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Opening feature of the celebration will be a mammoth patriotic parade in Brenham, with 10,000 school children and 10 bands taking part.

The program at old Washington includes addresses by Governors Allred of

Texas and La-Follette of Wisconsin, a pageant depicting Texas under six flags, mass singing by 5,000 school children and finally a play, reproducing the signing of the historic declaration.

Descendants of the signers, impersonating their forefathers, will enact this dramatic episode.

Alabama Indians from their reservation in Polk County, descendants of once staunch friends of Gen. Sam Houston, whom they knew as "Colonel," the Raven, will attend, attired in full tribal regalia.

A huge basket dinner will be served at noon.

From Washington-on-the-Brazos developed those stirring events which led swiftly and inevitably to the conclusion of the war with Mexico, the setting up of the Texas Republic, the growth of a great State. One of the first two settlements under Stephen F. Austin was established near there in 1821. The other was at Columbus on the Colorado River. A provisional government had been set up Nov. 3, 1835, at San Felipe de Austin. When it became apparent this government had failed to cope with the increasingly tense Mexican situation, a convention was called to meet at Washington-on-the-Brazos on March 1, 1836, while the battle of the Alamo was raging.

This convention declared Texas independent of Mexico and 58 Texans, many of whose names are now borne by Texas counties, signed it.

Stamp Sale Begins Where First Shot Fired

GONZALES, March 1.—The biggest "first day" stamp sale in the history of the United States, for the biggest State in the Union, seems assured tomorrow, when Texas Centennial stamps go on sale at Gonzales, the Lexington of Texas.

For it was here that the first gun was fired in the revolution that wrested the territory from Mexico which became first the Republic and then the State of Texas.

Already the postoffice here has orders for 150,000 first day "covers," and Postmaster Fred Boothe expects cancellations of the first day stamps will reach a total of 275,000.

The stamps arrived in Gonzales last week.

The first sale ceremony will take place at 10 a. m. tomorrow, Texas Independence Day.

Solicitor General Karl Crowley will sell the first stamp to Lieutenant Governor Woodul of Houston, who will complete this state and national transaction by mailing it on a special letter to President Roosevelt, foremost philatelist of the United States.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton

B. Eilenburger, Robert Fellers, director of the stamp division, and Harrison Parkman, postoffice purchasing agent, accompanied Crowley from Washington for the ceremony.

Gonzales was awarded the "first day" sale of stamps because here, on Oct. 2, 1835, was fired the first shot in the Texas Revolution. Colonel Ugarteche, in command of the Mexican forces at San Antonio, had sent a company here to take possession of a cannon. But the Texans at Gonzales fired it instead, engaged the Mexican soldiers with ferocity and beat them off.

But Gonzales' part in the revolution did not end with that episode. It was here that the first and second Texas armies were organized; 32 men from Gonzales were the only ones to respond to the call of Col. William B. Travis for help at the Alamo, and 40 Gonzales men died in that besieged fortress-chapel. Here, after the Alamo fell, General Houston took charge of the army, maneuvering eastward to victory at San Jacinto; here the "Come and Take' Flag," first Texas battle flag, was made.

San Antonio Holds Celebration on Eve

SAN ANTONIO, March 1.—While Travis and his heroes held the Alamo against the near-crushing attacks of the superior forces of Santa Anna, four men from Bexar were at Washington-on-the-Brazos, 100 years ago, setting on paper the principles for which the little bands at home was giving its lives.

All day today San Antonians gave to ushering in Texas Independence Day, this year more than ever significant as the whole State quickens in realization of its historical moment.

Ceremonies at the Alamo, in whose thick walls rose Liberty from Death, contrasted their dignity with the more festive program at the Municipal Auditorium in the evening. During the programs on the

eve of Independence Day, tribute was paid the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, which irrevocably severed Texas ties with Mexico.

Heading the Bexar delegation representing the area that is now historic San Antonio, was Samuel Maverick, grandfather of Maury Maverick, Congressman from this district.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, a delegation from Gonzales erected a monument at the Alamo to the 32 men who went from their small town to aid their brother Texans, besieged in the fortress-chapel. The reinforcements broke through the tightened Mexican lines at exactly 3 p. m., March 1, 1836, to give their lives, too, in the futile struggle.

The Municipal Auditorium program was sponsored by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, who have custody of the Shrine of Texas Liberty that nestles in the downtown area between tall, modern skyscrapers.

On March 6 at dawn the Alamo fell. Again San Antonio will commemorate a great hour. Personal attendance of Governor Allred, Vice President Garner and United States Senators Sheppard and Connally has been asked. President Roosevelt has been requested to speak over a nationwide radio hookup. Army officers will participate. A pontifical field mass is expected to draw the largest group of Catholic clergy since the bi-centennial of San Antonio's founding. Representatives of other faiths will have services.

Houston's Home Town to Celebrate

HUNTSVILLE, March 1.—Because it was here that Gen. Sam Houston, hero of Texas' successful war for independence a century ago, lived and died, all arrangements for a brilliant celebration tomorrow were completed today.

Three Governors and other notables of State and Nation will be on hand to take part in the ceremonies. Governor Hill McAllister of Tennessee, former home of the soldier-patriot; Governor Phillip La-Follette of Wisconsin and Governor Allred are the state executives who will be here.

Governor McAllister will place a wreath on Houston's grave.

Houston Austin Fannin, president of the Senior Class at Sam Houston State Teachers' College, and Vernon Lynch of Jewett

will be masters of ceremony. Miss Margaret Houston, great-granddaughter of General Houston, who lives at Claremore, Okla., will read the Texas Declaration of Independence.

A highlight of the day's celebration will be dedication of the "steamboat house" in which General Houston died in 1863. Joe W. Bailey of Dallas will deliver the presentation address on behalf of J. E. Josey of Houston, who gave the house to the State. The house recently was moved from North Huntsville to the Sam Houston Park, near the home which Houston built and in which he lived through the tranquil years of his later life.

Former Governor W. P. Hobby will act as master of ceremonies. Governor Allred will accept the "steamboat house." A delegation of Alabama Indians from Polk County will participate in the exercises.

Sam Houston, negro principal of a Huntsville school and son of Joshua Houston, who was personal body servant to General Houston, will make a short talk.

Others on the program will include Senator Gordon M. Burns of Huntsville; Josey and Col. Tom H. Ball of Houston, Representative A. T. McKinney of Huntsville and Judge James A. Elkins of Houston, member of the Texas Centennial Commission.

The One Hundred Forty-third Infantry Band of Waco will furnish music; Company F of the same regiment will act as a guard of honor to the three Governors.

One-Time Capital Raises Flags Today

HOUSTON, March 1.—This onetime capital of the Republic of Texas and gateway to San Jacinto Battleground, where Texas independence actually was won by Gen. Sam Houston on the afternoon of April 21, 1836, will launch its official celebration of the Texas Centennial tomorrow, when flags of the United States and Texas will be raised in a ceremony at the Sam Houston Memorial in Hermann Park.

Bands of the Sixty-ninth Field Artillery at Fort Crockett will play during the ceremony and units of the R. O. T. C. in Houston Schools will take part. A memorial service will be held, a wreath will be placed on the monument. Recalled will be this stirring history on a thumbnail:

When the Declaration of Independence

was signed at Washington-on-the-Brazos on March 2, David G. Burnet was named Provisional President and Houston commander-in-chief. Burnet moved his government to Harrisburg, a suburb of Houston, and Houston started with a small force for San Antonio, to rescue the defenders of the Alamo. But at Gonzales on March 13 he learned that the

Alamo had fallen. Foreseeing a strong body of Mexicans would have to be encountered, he retreated across the Brazos at San Felipe and marched to Hempstead, rallying his forces. Meanwhile, Santa Anna, at the head of a strong Mexican army, marched rapidly eastward, crossing the Brazos at Richmond, and hurried on to Harrisburg, from which President Burnet fled to Galveston Island.

Houston followed swiftly and joined battle at San Jacinto. Although greatly outnumbered, his unexpected attack succeeded and he routed Santa Anna's army with negligible loss of his own men, killing 600 Mexicans and capturing 700. Santa Anna himself fell prisoner next day and was a Texas captive for nearly six months.

The seat of government was moved here from Columbia, where the first Congress convened Oct. 3, on April 10, 1837, and it remained here until Jan. 19, 1840, when it was transferred to Austin.

Houston, who succeeded Burnet as President in the first Texas national election on Sept. 1, 1836, received three-fourths of the votes cast.

San Jacinto Shaft to Top Washington's

SAN JACINTO BATTLEGROUND, March 1.—The San Jacinto Memorial, to be erected this year on this historic battlefield near Houston, where Texans won their independence from Mexico a century ago, will be 564 feet high, nine feet higher than the Washington Monument.

Elevators in the imposing shaft will carry visitors to an observation tower, 90 feet from the top.

These and other details of the planned monument on the San Jacinto battleground were disclosed by Architect A. C. Finn at Houston. (A drawing of the proposed shaft was published in The Star-Telegram of Feb. 16.)

The building from which the shaft will rise will be erected on the top of three

terraces and the floor of the building will be 30 feet from the ground level, Finn said.

The first terrace will be six feet above the ground and 60 feet wide. A broad tier of steps will bring visitors to the building entrance which will be of sculptured architectural design.

The visitors will step first into the Hall of Honor, a room 44 by 36 feet in size.

Around this large room will be niches for statues of Texas heroes.

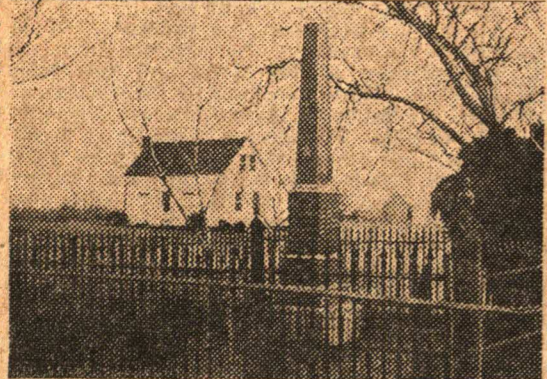
To the right will be a room 36 by 103 feet. In this long hall will be housed the San Jacinto Museum of Historical Relics and Documents. On the left will be a room of the same size, which will be used as a meeting hall and art gallery.

In the rear of the building will be a submerged amphitheater with two stages for the production of pageants and other dramas.

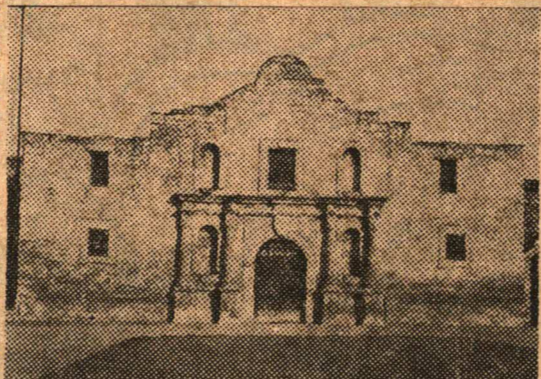
On the building will be eight spaces for inscriptions reciting Texas history, which reached its climax here on the afternoon of April 21, 1836. These spaces will be 25 by 13 feet in size, and the lettering to be inscribed on them will be eight inches in height.

There will be two great plaques, one bearing the names of all those who fought at San Jacinto and the other names of the men of Sam Houston's army who were left at Harrisburg the day before the battle.

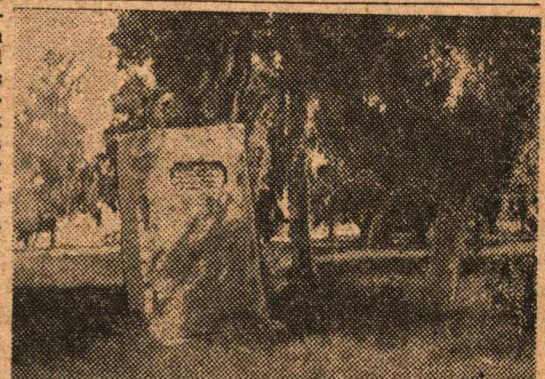
In its overall proportions the shaft will be 47 feet square at the base and 30 feet square at the top.



This shaft at Washington-on-the-Brazos marks the spot where Texas Declaration was signed.



Here in the storied Alamo, 100 years ago today 182 Texans were fighting a losing battle.



A scene of triumph on the San Jacinto Battleground where Sam Houston avenged the Alamo.



Only landmark on the site of the fort from which this city got its name, these four liveoak trees are being regarded as a

possible center of Centennial beautification of county property on which they stand north of the Criminal Courts Build-

—Smith Photo.
ing. The ground now is headquarters for two county WPA projects.

MEXICAN GENERALS DIVIDED ON WHEN TO STORM ALAMO

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present day news reporting, will appear.

SAN ANTONIO, March 4, 1836.—A Mexican council of war was held here today by commanders of the invading divisions without reaching a decision as to the plan of attack, or setting a definite date for a final assault on the Alamo.

General Cos, General Castrillon and others are of the opinion that the assault on the fort should be made after the arrival of two 12-pounders, expected in three or four days.

Other officers, principally General Santa Anna, General Sesma and Colonel Almonte, believe the Alamo should be stormed at once.

Meanwhile, the Mexican gunners are continuing their fire, chiefly to harass the colonists.

WASHINGTON -ON-THE-BRAZOS, March 4, 1836.—Gen. Sam Houston today was elected commander-in-chief of all land forces of the Texas army, by the convention now in progress here.

General Houston's new authority places him in command of all regulars, volunteers and militia, while in actual service. He is to retain his office until the election of a chief magistrate.

The convention yesterday adopted a resolution to close the land office and forbid commissioners from issuing land titles.

The committee appointed by President Ellis to draw up a constitution for the Republic of Texas is expected to report back to the convention early next week.

(Bibliography: "History of Texas," edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock).

As 'Postoffice Corner' Looked in 1885



The "postoffice corner" in Palestine as it appeared about 1885 is shown in the above picture. It was in the area about

the new railroad "depot," to which the business district shifted from the old courthouse square after the first train

puffed into the city in the seventies. The same corner today is probably the busiest in Palestine.

Story of Palestine's Founding Parallels Pilgrims' Settling of Plymouth Colony

(Editor's Note—There's romance or history bound up in the name of every Texas city. This series will develop that romance during the Centennial year by tracing the manner in which each of the cities got its name.)

PALESTINE, March 4.—The story of Palestine's birth 90 years ago has a perfect parallel in the founding of Plymouth Colony in America by the Pilgrims in 1620.

Like the Puritans who fled their homeland in the historic Mayflower to find freedom of worship, the group which founded Palestine left the place of their birth and came to Texas to escape religious persecution. The group was headed by John Parker and composed of his relatives and friends.

After reaching their new home in Texas, they founded the old Pilgrim Church near Elkhart, said to have been the first Protestant church in Texas. Parker and his followers came from Palestine, Ill., and the name was given to the town they established here.

Townsite Is Surveyed.

The townsite of Palestine was surveyed under direction of Parker, Capt. W. T. Sadler and Dan Pumpkin. The town was established Feb. 19, 1846, as the county seat of a new territory carved out of Houston County. The new Anderson County seat soon eclipsed the declining old Fort Houston, an Indian settlement two miles west of the town.

The site of Fort Houston later became the homeplace of John H. Reagan, who retired from the United States Senate to become chairman of the first Railroad Commission of Texas. The huge colonial house in which Reagan lived and died still is occupied by his son, Jeff D. Reagan, civil engineer and graduate of West Point.

The new town flourished around the old frame courthouse in what now is known as Old Town. With the coming of the International and Great Northern Railroad in the seventies, the main business district shifted a half mile to the west, where the railway station was erected.

Trading Post There.

As early as 1841 there was a road from Fort Houston which crossed the present site of Palestine and extended northeastward through an old Kickapoo Indian village to the Neches River. A trading post operated at that time at about the present site of the county jail.

The first election in Anderson County was held July 13, 1846. D. H. Edens was elected county judge and J. W. Gardner, William Wright, Allen Killough and V. S. Anglin were elected "gentlemen commissioners." Peyton Parker was the county's first "high sheriff."

Before the coming of the railroad most of the city's supplies were shipped from Galveston on flat-bottomed "liners" plying the Trinity River between Galveston and Parker's Bluff, in this county. Perhaps the last of the navigators of

the Trinity River in the days of commercial transportation was the late Col. George A. Wright, who died last November at the age of 90.

Many descendants of the rugged band of Pilgrims who sought a new home and religious freedom by establishing a new community in Texas still are residents of Palestine and its vicinity.

Sample of Crockett's Work Owned Here

MARCH 5, 1936.



Taking the tiny Bible from this chest, made by Texas' hero, David Crockett, is Mrs. Mary Simmons Waller, 3021 East Lancaster Avenue, great-great niece

of Crockett. The Bible was one carried through the Civil War by her father and later during the World War by her son, now dead. The chest is about

—Smith Photo.

two feet high and four feet long. It was made without the use of nails, from solid pieces of pine.

Fort Worth Woman Prizes Chest Made by Texas Hero

Mrs. Mary S. Wallers' most treasured possession is a plain wooden chest made over 100 years ago by the Texas hero, David Crockett, her great, great-uncle.

It was built for her grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Crockett, one of seven nephews of David Crockett. The defender of the Alamo, when a young man, made a chest for each of the nephews, cutting the sides and ends from solid pine.

No nails were used, the joints fitting together by dovetailing. Crockett put a small lock in each chest. Mrs. Waller, a dressmaker of 3021 East Lancaster Avenue, keeps the records of her family in the chest.

Here's Mrs. Waller's relationship to David Crockett. Benjamin Franklin Crockett's daughter, Ruth Ann, was married to William Henry Shoffeitt. Mrs. Waller was one of seven children born to this couple. Benjamin Franklin Crockett was a son of John Crockett, David's brother, according to Mrs. Waller.

Mrs. Waller, now 65, came to Fort Worth about three years ago, but spent most of her life in Alabama and Georgia. Born and reared at Camp Hill in Tallapoosa County, Ala., she moved to Barnesville, Ga., in 1918.

Another keepsake prized highly by Mrs. Waller is a Bible, her father carried through the Civil War and which her son used while a soldier during the World War. This son, James Monroe Gardner, died in 1924 of an ailment contracted during the conflict.

When he became ill in New York, the Bible was lost, but a captain found it and returned it to Mrs. Waller after reading her address on the flyleaf. Written in pencil by William Henry Shoffeitt on the side of the cover is "Camp Chase, Ohio, April 24, 1865." He scribbled that while a prisoner in a Northern prison camp.

A letter from Ruth Ann Gardner, to her brother, James Monroe, written during the war changed her life. It was written while James was in New York and my some mistake went to Harold Monroe Gardner, a soldier then in France. He had never heard of Ruth Ann Gardner, but he answered her note and they began corresponding regularly. They met two years later and married five years after the meeting. The Harold Monroe Gardners now live in Itasca.

Mrs. Waller's mother died in 1915 and asked that Ruth Ann Gardner have the chest on Mrs. Waller's death. The wish will be fulfilled.

VARIED INDUSTRIES, ELECTRICAL AND COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING AT TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,



DALLAS, TEXAS

5A-H1680



TEXAS BECOMES REPUBLIC; ALAMO GETS REINFORCEMENTS

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present day news reporting, will appear.

WASHINGTON ON THE BRAZOS, March 2, 1836.—Texas today became a sovereign republic.

A declaration of independence, drafted by a committee of five, was adopted unanimously this morning by delegates attending the convention here.

The unfinished blacksmith shop, which is serving as a convention hall, resounded with the cheers of the colonists as the vote was taken. Then the delegates filed by the desk of Provisional President Richard Ellis and affixed their signatures on the document.

President Ellis immediately ordered that the declaration be printed and distributed throughout the republic.

The committee, which was appointed yesterday by President Ellis, was composed of George C. Childress, chairman; James Gaines, Bailey Hardeman, Edward Conrad and Collin McKinney. A rough draft of the declaration already had been drawn up by Childress, who brought it from his home in Milan.

There was no argument before the vote, and the only speech concerning it was that of Gen. Sam Houston, who outlined its purpose.

As the convention opened yesterday, Ellis, from Pecan Point, was

elected provisional president, and H. S. Kimball was named secretary.

Today Ellis appointed a committee to draft a constitution. It consists of Delegates Parmer, Potter, Stewart, Waller, Grimes, Coleman, Fisher, Burton, Gaines, Zavala, Hardeman, Stapp, Crawford, West, Power, Navarro, McKinney, Menefee, Motley and Menard.

The committee has been directed to report tomorrow.

SAN ANTONIO, March 2, 1836.—Thirty-two volunteers from Gonzales, answering the appeal of Col. W. Barrett Travis for reinforcements, arrived last night, slipped through the enemy lines and entered the Alamo.

This brings the force within the walls to 182 men.

Only strategic maneuvering enabled the colonists to slip through the Mexican sentry lines. Crawling through the darkness in single file, the volunteers, one by one, managed to reach the gates.

The Texans yesterday trained their guns on the headquarters of Gen. Santa Anna and fired two 12-pound balls at it. One shot was effective.

This morning a detail of Mexicans under Colonel Ampudia is constructing more trenches, and another detail under Lieutenant Menchard has been sent to the farm of Seguin where a supply of corn was reported to be stored. A Mexican battalion from Ximenes has been posted within pistol-shot of the Alamo, where a hidden road was discovered.

(Bibliography: "History of Texas" edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock.)

Texas No Longer Lone Star State

March 2, 1936

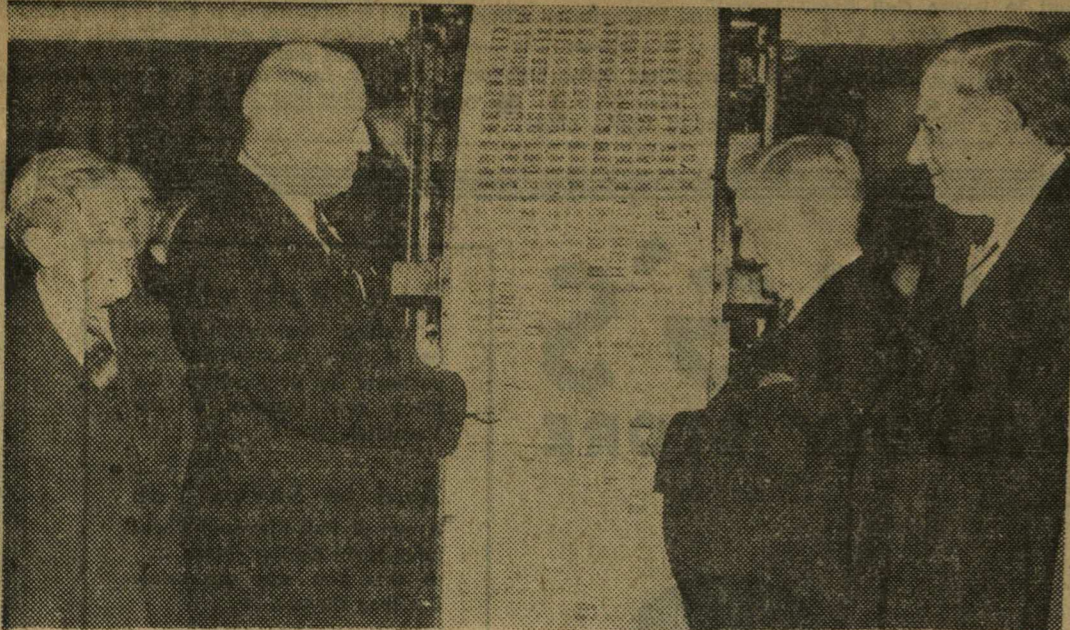


Texas and its statewide Centennial Celebrations will be signally honored over the vast NBC network tonight from 9:30 until 10 o'clock when this group of Texas beauties joins Government officials in presenting a versatile Texas program originating from New York, Hollywood, Houston and Washington. In the circle is Ginger Rogers of Fort Worth (wearing the new Texas Centennial ranger hat, incidentally), who will broadcast greetings from Texas movie stars in Hollywood, while in New York will appear Corinna

Mura, beautiful Spanish singer from San Antonio, and (below, left to right) Irene Beasley, popular Amarillo blues singer, and Durelle Alexander of Dallas, personality vocalist with Paul Whiteman's Orchestra. Mistress of ceremonies will be Everetta Love of Lubbock, also of NBC's staff in New York. From Houston will speak Governors Allred of Texas, Hill McAlister of Tennessee and Phil La Follette of Wisconsin; while from Washington will be heard Jesse Jones, Senators Morris Sheppard and Tom Connally, and Representative Sam Rayburn.

Centennial Stamp Examined—First Capitol of Texas Republic—Especially Honored This Year

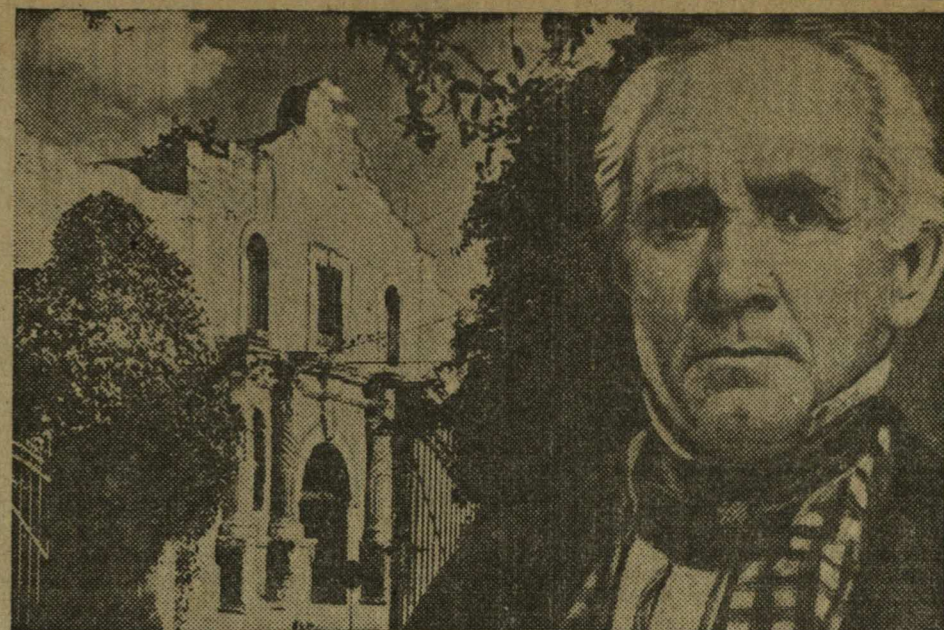
MARCH 2, 1936.



THIS SCENE AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING IN WASHINGTON shows the first issue of the Texas Centennial stamps coming off the press. The Texas Senators, Morris Sheppard (extreme left) and Tom Connally (extreme right) are shown examining the stamps with Postmaster General Farley (left) and Vice President Garner.



THE FIRST CAPITOL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS — THE GUNSMITH SHOP OF N. T. Byars at Washington. In this building the convention assembled, signed the Texas Declaration of Independence, adopted the constitution and issued orders. The anniversary of the signing was observed Monday in ceremonies at Washington.



SAM HOUSTON, WHO FATHERED THE TEXAS REPUBLIC, IS ESPECIALLY honored this year for the part he played in the stirring war that won freedom after the Alamo fortress fell. The old mission fort and the Texas leader are shown here. (Houston's picture from White's Biographies.)

Gonzales Sells All Stamps; More Sent by Airplane

GONZALES, March 3 (AP).—Uncle Sam made a good investment when he issued the special Texas Centennial postage stamps. At least, he sold lots of stamps.

An additional 300,000 stamps, commemorating Texas' one hundredth anniversary of freedom from Mexico, were ordered rushed here by special plane after the supply of 1,000,000 was exhausted in a few hours Monday, opening day of the sale.

Robert E. Sellers, superintendent of the division of stamps, said he believed cancellations of more than 300,000 of the Centennial issue set an all-time sales record for one day.

The first stamp sold was placed on a package addressed to President Roosevelt, an ardent stamp collector. Lieutenant Governor Woodul bought the first stamp.

Thousands of letters and packages bearing the stamps were mailed to all parts of the world.

The first shot of the Texas revolution was fired at Gonzales.

POSTOFFICE HERE HAS BRISK BUSINESS.

Stamp purchases at the postoffice were unusually brisk Tuesday morning as Postmaster Young placed 200,000 Centennial stamps on sale. He said he expects an additional supply before the supply now on hand is exhausted.

Orders from stamp collectors in several States were being filled. Several of the requests stated: "I want stamps postmarked at Fort Worth and nowhere else."

The stamps are the same size as ordinary special delivery stamps and are in 3-cent denomination. They bear pictures of Gen. Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin, the Lone Star flag and the Alamo. The wordings is: "U. S. Postage. Texas Centennial. 1836-1936."

Eyes of U. S. on Texas Exes---and They Stage Fight

HOUSTON, March 3 (AP). — The Houston ex-students of the University of Texas clashed over a Chamber of Commerce issue and couldn't elect officers even with the Governors of three States present, and national attention focused on the gathering.

The organization's annual banquet Monday night ended in an uproar while Governor Hill McAlister of Tennessee, Governor Phillip La Follette of Wisconsin and Governor James V. Allred, guests, looked on.

A squabble started after a Texas Centennial program was broadcast, when the nominating committee made its report.

Eugene L. Harris, former president of the association, objected to nomination of Norman H. Beard, public relations director of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

"Let's not elect paid members of the Chamber of Commerce," he said. "There's been too much of this Chamber of Commerce running of the organization."

Beard withdrew his name. Heated discussions followed. Then the election was postponed two weeks.

EMPLOYER WHO ELECTIONEERS TO FACE JAIL

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Copyright, 1936, by The Star-Telegram.)
WASHINGTON, March 2.—Now comes a bill which has just passed the Senate, and is about to be considered by the House, which, in effect, makes it possible to prevent an employer from talking politics to his employe, on pain of a fine or prison sentence.

The Senate bill was passed without a syllable of discussion. This week it is to be reported out with amendments by the House Judiciary Committee. As it passed the Senate the measure reads:

"Be it enacted that it is unlawful for any person or corporation to influence or attempt to influence, through fear or intimidation, the vote of any person employed by them, in connection with any election at which presidential and vice

Hitler's Love Life?



AAA READY TO PUT FARM ACT INTO EFFECT

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—High AAA officials packed their bags Monday to speed into the field and launch the \$500,000,000 soil conservation-subsidy bill which President Roosevelt's signature has enacted into law.

The President announced Sunday that he had signed the successor to AAA late Saturday night, 55 days after the Supreme Court struck down the old farm program.

"I do not regard this farm act as a panacea or as a final plan," he said. "Rather I consider it a new basis to build and improve upon, as experience discloses its points of weakness and of strength.

"Aiming at justice for agriculture and self-interest for the Nation, the plan seeks to salvage and conserve

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—A new public loan of \$1,809,000,000 was sought Monday by the Treasury.

Financing operations for March 15, announced Sunday by Secretary Morgenthau, include \$800,000,000 to supplement cash reserves for relief, farm and bonus payments.

Morgenthau declared he never had seen such "enthusiasm" for federal obligations as there is at present and indicated quick absorption of the new issue is anticipated.

The Treasury specifically asked for \$1,250,000,000 in cash, the largest amount sought since wartime financial operations. Of this amount \$800,000,000 is new borrowing and \$450,000,000 is intended for the repayment of short term loans due March 16.

New All Time Peak.

Another \$559,000,000 security issue was offered to retire notes maturing April 15.

Gonzales Sells All Stamps; More Sent by Airplane

GONZALES, March 3 (AP).—Uncle Sam made a good investment when he issued the special Texas Centennial postage stamps. At least, he sold lots of stamps.

An additional 300,000 stamps, commemorating Texas' one hundredth anniversary of freedom from Mexico, were ordered rushed here by special plane after the supply of 1,000,000 was exhausted in a few hours Monday, opening day of the sale.

Robert E. Sellers, superintendent of the division of stamps, said he believed cancellations of more than 300,000 of the Centennial issue set an all-time sales record for one day.

The first stamp sold was placed on a package addressed to President Roosevelt, an ardent stamp collector. Lieutenant Governor Woodul bought the first stamp.

Thousands of letters and packages bearing the stamps were mailed to all parts of the world.

The first shot of the Texas revolution was fired at Gonzales.

POSTOFFICE HERE HAS BRISK BUSINESS.

Stamp purchases at the postoffice were unusually brisk Tuesday morning as Postmaster Young placed 200,000 Centennial stamps on sale. He said he expects an additional supply before the supply now on hand is exhausted.

Orders from stamp collectors in several States were being filled. Several of the requests stated: "I want stamps postmarked at Fort Worth and nowhere else."

The stamps are the same size as ordinary special delivery stamps and are in 3-cent denomination. They bear pictures of Gen. Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin, the Lone Star flag and the Alamo. The wordings is: "U. S. Postage. Texas Centennial. 1836-1936."

Eyes of U. S. on Texas Exes---and They Stage Fight

HOUSTON, March 3 (AP). — The Houston ex-students of the University of Texas clashed over a Chamber of Commerce issue and couldn't elect officers even with the Governors of three States present, and national attention focused on the gathering.

The organization's annual banquet Monday night ended in an uproar while Governor Hill McAlister of Tennessee, Governor Phillip La Follette of Wisconsin and Governor James V. Allred, guests, looked on.

A squabble started after a Texas Centennial program was broadcast, when the nominating committee made its report.

Eugene L. Harris, former president of the association, objected to nomination of Norman H. Beard, public relations director of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

"Let's not elect paid members of the Chamber of Commerce," he said. "There's been too much of this Chamber of Commerce running of the organization."

Beard withdrew his name. Heated discussions followed. Then the election was postponed two weeks.

MEXICANS CLOSING IN; SET UP BATTERY NORTH OF THE ALAMO

Editor's Note — If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present day news reporting, will appear.

WITHIN THE ALAMO, March 3, 1836.—The enemy is closing in.

More reinforcements arrived today for the Mexicans, and scouts learned that they comprised the battalions of Zapadores, Aldama and Toluca. Meanwhile, a Mexican battery was erected north of the fort, and within pistol shot.

The colonists fired a few ineffec-

tive cannon and musket shot at the town.

John W. Smith, who twice before had penetrated the enemy picket lines to take messages outside the walls, left again this morning with another appeal for help. Col. W. Barrett Travis addressed a letter to the convention at Washington, reporting the progress of the siege, to date.

Realizing there is little hope now for the colonists embattled here, Colonel Travis wrote:

"At least 200 shells have fallen inside our walls without having injured a single man; indeed, we have been so fortunate as not to lose a man from any cause, and we have killed many of the enemy. The spirits of the men are still high, although they have had much to depress them.

"I shall have to fight the enemy on its own terms. I will, however, do the best I can under the circumstances; and I feel confident that the determined spirit and desperate courage heretofore evinced by my men, will not fail them in the last struggle; and although they may be sacrificed to the vengeance of a Gothic enemy, the victory will cost the enemy so dear that it will be worse than a defeat.

"A blood-red banner waves from the church at Bexar, and in the camp above us, in token that the war is one of vengeance against rebels. The citizens of this municipality are all our enemies, except those who have joined us heretofore. We have but three Mexicans in the fort.

"The bearer of this will give your honorable body a statement more in detail, should he escaped through the enemy's lines. God and Texas! Victory or death!"

Smith also carried a letter to friends of Travis in Washington, asking them to take care of his son, Charles E. Travis, who at present is with David Ayers at Montville. The colonel's wife and daughter are in Alabama.

(Bibliography: "A Texas Calendar," Florence E. Barns; "History of Texas," edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock.)

TEXANS ENTER SECOND DAY OF CENTENNIAL

HUNTSVILLE, March 3 (AP).—Texas entered its second century of freedom from Mexico Tuesday with praises for its colorful heroes echoing throughout the State and plans for several months of celebrations rapidly developing.

Ceremonies Monday at Washington-on-the-Brazos, sleepy little Southeast Texas village where on March 2, 1836, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and at Huntsville, home of Gen. Sam Houston, hero of the Revolution, the Republic and the State, marked the beginning of a series of Centennial celebrations.

Double-barreled Ceremonies.

The ceremonies were double-barreled because the day also marked the anniversary of General Houston's birth.

Governor McAlister, Tennessee, of which State General Houston was Governor before he came to Texas, was principal speaker at the Huntsville celebration. Other speakers included Governor La Follette, Wisconsin, and Governor Allred, who accepted for the State the "Old Steamboat House," the old home in which General Houston spent his declining years.

J. E. Josey, Houston publisher, gave the house to the State, and former Congressman Joseph Weldon Bailey Jr. made the presentation address for Josey.

McAlister, La Follette and Allred went from here to Houston, where Allred reviewed the day's activities in a national radio broadcast.

Nation Invited to Texas.

The young chief executive of the 100-year-old State invited the Nation to the Texas Centennial celebration.

"As in olden days, when the weary traveler was always welcome at Southwestern ranch houses or Southern plantations, the latchstring of Texas hospitality still hangs on the outside," Allred said. "Every citizen is going to be a good neighbor and welcome myriad visitors and potential citizens to the Bluebonnet State."

The main exposition will open at Dallas June 6 and other major celebrations will be at Fort Worth and San Antonio. Practically all communities in the State will stage local celebrations.

ALAMO SERVICE HONORS HEROES OF FATAL DAY

MARCH 6, 1936.

SAN ANTONIO, March 6 (AP).—Millions of Texans remembered the Alamo Friday and the 180 heroes who died within its gray stone walls 100 years ago.

Thousands came together at the historic shrine in the heart of modern San Antonio to render homage to the immortals who laid down their lives in the struggle against Mexican oppression. Other thousands reread the story of one of the great battles of American history.

All-day services, climaxed with a roll call of the dead and participated in by two Governors, were arranged, and utmost preparations made to show the State's gratitude to its immortals.

The day was a high point of a period teeming with historical interest. Four days previously, the signing of the Declaration of Independence from Mexico was celebrated at the ancient state capital on the Brazos. April 21, the victory of the Texans over the Mexicans at San Jacinto, one of the decisive battles of the world, will be commemorated.

Governor Allred of Texas and Governor Hill McAlister of Tennessee, where one of the Texas heroes, Gen. Sam Houston, made his home many years, headed the notables who came to the tiny Franciscan mission.

Roll of the Heroes.

The Texas Governor was designated to read the roll of the men who died in the Alamo, and Governor McAlister to present a flag of Tennessee for hanging in the ancient chapel. Ceremonies also called for presentation of flags from 20 other States and six foreign countries, sons of which were named on the roll.

Governor George Earle of Pennsylvania sent two members of his staff, Lieut. Comm. Joseph A. Cunningham and Maj. Wilson H. Stephens, to present the flag of that State.

Other States and representatives for the flag ceremonial included:

Mrs. Oveta Hobby, Houston, representing New York; Capt. George O. Riggs, San Antonio, representing Connecticut; Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, commander of the Air Corps, Randolph Field, representing Maryland, and Edwin Gordon Lawrence, El Paso, representing New Hampshire.

Foreign countries sending flags were Denmark, Germany, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England. They had been invited to participate through the State Department at Washington. Dr. E. Wendler and Anker C. Jensen of Houston were appointed to represent respectively Germany and Denmark.

Pontifical High Mass.

The services began at 7:30 a. m. with a memorial in the Alamo by Daughters of the Republic of Texas and others, including pontifical high mass under auspices of the archdiocese of San Antonio.

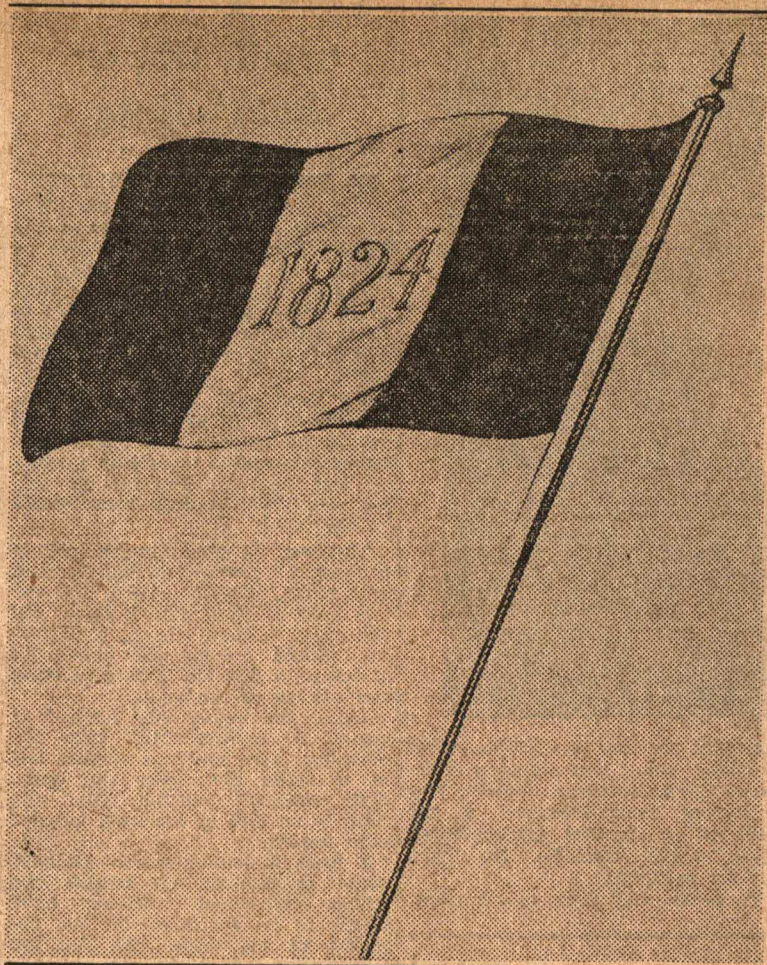
140 FORT WORTH PUPILS HEAR MASS AT ALAMO.

Approximately 140 children from Catholic schools in Fort Worth Friday were in San Antonio, where 100 years ago the Alamo, a Catholic mission, was the scene of the most memorable sacrifice in the war for Texas independence.

In the morning they heard a mass on the grounds of the mission that has become the shrine of Texas independence. In the afternoon they visited the other historic missions in San Antonio, after dinner at Brackenridge Park and a pageant at Incarnate Word College.

The children, accompanied by

It Flapped Defiance Over the Alamo



This flag, represented by historians as the one which was flown over the Alamo, indicated that the defenders of the fort intended to uphold the Constitution of 1824, overthrown by the Mexican general, Santa Anna. It is said that some of the Texans wished to raise the American stars and bars of annexation over the Alamo, while oth-

ers urged a symbol of complete independence. But a large group contended for their rights under the Mexican Constitution of 1824. The officials government adhered to the Mexican tricolor, green, white and red, substituting the numerals for the eagle, serpent and cactus of the Mexican national flag. This picture was copied from a design by H. A. McArdle.

A. L. Boeck, Coach and Mrs. L. R. Meyer and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Vaughn.

More than 100 students attended.

Msgr. Robert M. Nolan and 14 nuns, left here Thursday night on a special train. George Kreyenbuhl, who arranged the pilgrimage, also accompanied the children.

Half-Staff Flags For Alamo Dead

March 6, 1936

The Texas flag will fly here at half-staff today in memory of the heroes of the Alamo who perished on March 6, 1836.

Schools, other public buildings, business houses and homes should display the state flag, officials of the Frances Cook Van Zandt Chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, gave reminder yesterday.

Travis, Alamo Hero, Left Alabama Because Joker Cut Off Horse's Tail

Editor's Note—These facts on the life of William Barret Travis, one of the Alamo heroes, were taken from a thesis written by Miss Ruby Mixon, Fort Worth school teacher, for her master's degree at the University of Texas.

A central figure in the bloody sacrifice that occurred at the Alamo 100 years ago today was a tall, blue-eyed, auburn-haired young Carolinian in his twenties.

Fourteen years younger than James Bowie, another of the Alamo's heroes, and just about half the age of David Crockett, the famous soldier from Tennessee who gave his life for Texas' liberty, William Barret Travis was not yet 27 when the garrison which he commanded fell before the Mexicans.

The Travises, who claim Scotch-Irish origin, were among the real "first families of Virginia." William Barret, the eldest of five boys and five girls of Mark Travis and Jemima Stallworth, was born Aug. 9, 1809, on his father's farm near Red Bank Church, a village a few miles south of Saluda, S. C.

Less than five miles away was the plantation of James and Sophia Smith Bonham, parents of James Butler Bonham, another of the Alamo's brave defenders. There was a distant relationship between the two families. William and James played together as boys, attended the same old field school and later were destined to die for the same cause.

Admitted to Bar at 20.

Travis early began the study of law and before he was 20 was admitted to the bar at Monroeville, Ala. While teaching and studying law at Claiborne, he became infatuated with one of his pupils—Rosanna E. Cato—a Monroe County farmer's daughter. They were married and two children were born to them, Charles Edward and Susan Isabella.

Early in 1831 Travis came to Texas ostensibly on a prospecting trip. Tradition ascribes his departure to various things, including a controversy over removal of the county seat, his enagement at a practical joker who cut off his horse's tail and family trouble. Upon his return to Alabama he was made to believe his wife was unfaithful to him. Tradition further states that Travis killed a man over the affair but through the influence of a judge friend escaped trial and came back to Texas, never to return.

He settled first at Anahuac. First official record of his presence in Texas is his application for a grant of land as a colonist. From that time on history depicts Travis as a successful lawyer, a patriotic soldier and a vastly important political figure.

It was the Mexican government's demand for the arrest of Travis and other Texas military leaders, after the siege of Anahuac, that was the torch which started what in a few weeks was to be the Texas Revolution.

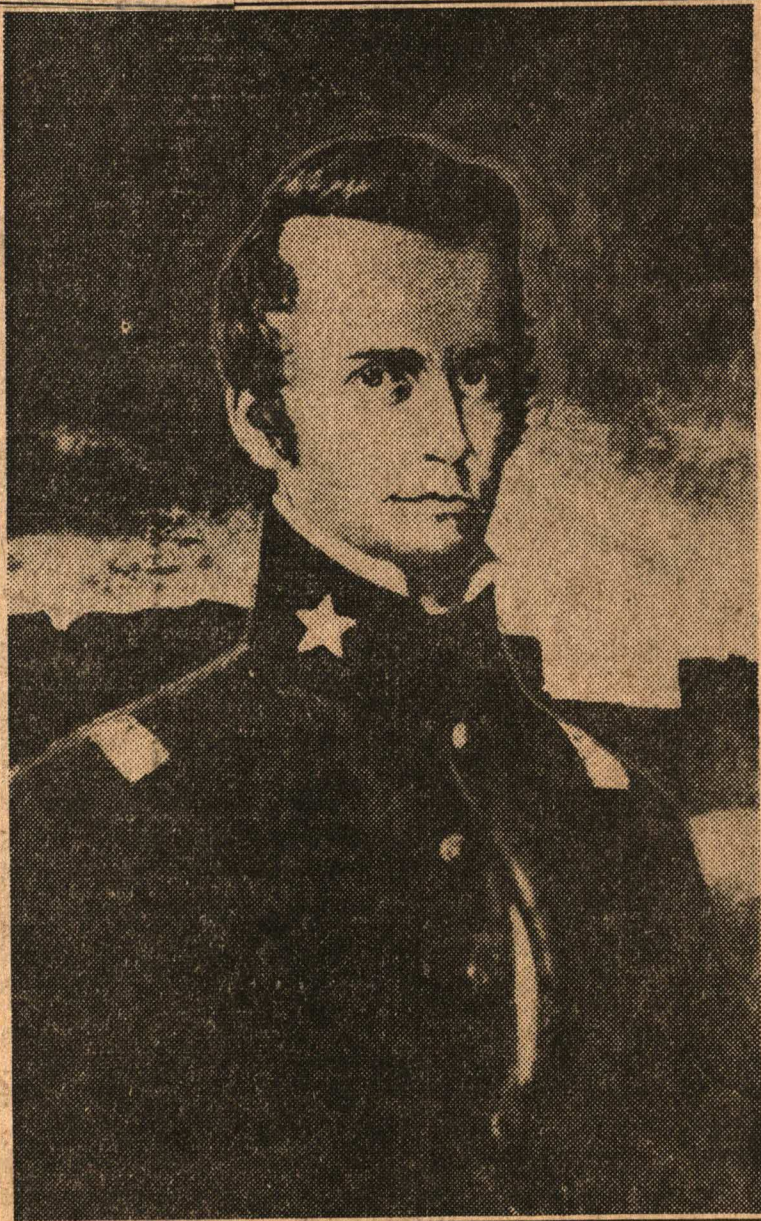
Stationed at Bexar.

As a lieutenant colonel in the Legion of Cavalry, Travis was ordered to Bexar late in January, 1836, to reinforce Col. J. C. Neill's small garrison. He found the place practically destitute of military supplies and manned by scarcely half a dozen score of men under Col. Neill and James Bowie.

When most of the men left to join the Matamoros expedition the remaining few concentrated in the old Alamo Mission. The garrison numbered 150 men and remained that

Artist's Conception of Famous Texan

MARCH 6, 1936.



This is from a composition portrait of William Barret Travis, Alamo hero, painted by H. A. McArdle. Because there was no exact likeness of Travis, the artist devoted much time to securing available accurate descriptions of Travis' personal appear-

ance and characteristics which materialized in this portrait. At the time this thesis was written, this portrait had been lost and the artist's son was making an effort to locate it so that it may be placed in the Capitol at Austin.

small until the arrival of a small handful of 32 men from Gonzales on March 1. When Colonel Neill departed on leave of absence because of a family illness, he appointed Travis to assume command.

In the midst of a ball celebrating the arrival of David Crockett word came that Santa Anna had started on his move to take San Antonio. Bowie became ill and Colonel Travis was in sole command of the Alamo.

In the days that followed numerous desperate appeals were sent by Colonel Travis to the officials and people of Texas for help, money, food, supplies and men. Only the 32 from Gonzales came. Letters borne from the Alamo on the evening of March 3 were the defenders' farewell to relatives, friends and the world.

For the remainder of the Alamo commander's life history, covering less than 72 hours, an intangible confusion of legend, fact and fiction must be depended upon. Miss Mixon

obviously disbelieved the stories of Travis' last emotional talk in which he urged his soldiers to never surrender, never retreat and the drawing of a line over which all of the soldiers allegedly stepped in indication of their loyalty to the cause.

Colonel Travis' negro body servant, Joe, who survived the battle, told of his master's last hours, of how he mounted the wall, calling out to his men, "Come on, boys, the Mexicans are upon us, and we'll give them hell," of how he was struck in the forehead by a musket ball and rallied to ram his sword through the body of a Mexican general before he died.

The body of the garrison's commander was burned by the enemy with the remaining brutally mutilated ones. It was not until then that the people, roused, enraged and resolute, rushed off to requite in full measure at San Jacinto the sacrifice of Travis and his dauntless band.

Early Days in Fort Worth and Coleman

MARCH 15, 1936.



These pictures recall early days of Fort Worth and Coleman. The upper photo shows a picture of President Theodore Roosevelt hanging in the center of Main Street, Fort Worth. It was taken in 1905 when the President visited here and plant-

ed a tree in front of the Carnegie Library, and is owned by Joe S. Godwin. The other photograph, owned by Tilden C. Brown of Post, shows Coleman in 1882. One of the old buildings was used for a postoffice and another housed the Gilt Edge Saloon.

New Member of Pioneers Club to Be 99 in August

Born 98 years ago in Mississippi, Mrs. M. M. Williams of Saragosa, who came to Texas in 1864 in a covered wagon drawn by oxen when

in Clarksville, she settled in Montague County in 1871. For the last 30 years Mrs. Williams has lived in Reeves County. She has lived in Texas since the Civil War. Her ninety-ninth birthday will be in August. Since January she has made two quilts.

Persons having photographs that depict old time West Texas are asked to send them to the Pioneer Editor. Those that are suitable for newspaper reproduction will be used and all will be returned.

E. G. Barnard of Enid, Okla., born in Pennsylvania in 1865, settled at Seymour in 1883. He worked for the O. J. H. Ranch, 45 miles west of Seymour, with headquarters at China Lake. Hilrey Bedford owned the ranch until he sold it to G. A. Garrettson. Bedford went up the trail into Kansas in 1883. Later he located on the O. J. H. Ranch in Oklahoma and has since lived in that State.

her husband was in the Civil War, has joined the West Texas Pioneers Association which is sponsored by The Star-Telegram. After a stay

Joe S. Godwin, 827 Fair Building, sent the Pioneer Editor a photo of Fort Worth's Main Street in horse and buggy days. An old time Summer street car is in the picture.

Also, Godwin possesses copies of the Fort Worth Daily Gazette published on Aug. 22 and Aug. 15, 1887. Among the advertisements carried on the first page of the Aug. 15 issue were those of B. C. Evans Company, First National Bank, which was located at Houston and Second Streets; Merchants National Bank, 310 Houston Street; City National Bank, Fort Worth National Bank, Casey & Swasey, wholesale whisky merchants; Hotel Pickwick, Fourth and Main, and Bateman & Bros., wholesale grocers, Second and Throckmorton.

A news item from Houston stated that enforcement of the Sunday law brought protests from "gentlemen of the leading hotels" who could not buy tobacco or cigars.

On page 1 of the other newspaper is a Washington news item which stated that President Cleveland, planning a tour of the West, planned to inspect herds of Shorthorn cattle because of his interest in this breed.

SHOW VISITORS ARRIVING FOR GALA OPENING

Exhibits Put In Place For Exposition; Curtain Goes Up Friday

MARCH 10, 1936

"Court of Honor" type decorations are being used. Other decorations are to be completed by Thursday night.

Other thoroughfares to be decorated are Main and Houston Sts. from Lancaster Ave. to the County Courthouse; Throckmorton St. from Third to 10th Sts.; Commerce St. from Fifth to Ninth Sts., and Seventh St. from Commerce to Lamar Sts.

The improved lighting system on the Exposition grounds stood a satisfactory test last night. Merchants and manufacturers exhibits today were being arranged in place.

Meantime Gov. James V. Allred yesterday issued a proclamation designating Friday as "Fort Worth Centennial Day." He urged attendance of all citizens at the opening of the 40th Annual Program of the Fat Stock Show in recognition of Fort Worth's position as the livestock center of Texas and the Southwest.

The roping calves at the Rodeo this year are of the black Polled Angus breed. They are fast and slippery and hard to catch. Cold black and without horns, they present a flashy appearance.

The Texas steers that are used in the "bulldogging" contests, curiously enough, had to be brought from Arizona. They are descendants from the almost extinct Texas Longhorn. A satisfactory herd could not be found in Texas. The forbears of these animals were no doubt driven across the prairies and deserts from Texas to Arizona in pioneer days.

In the bull-dogging contests, the cowboy leaps from the saddle of his galloping horse to the horns of the steer, and by twisting the horns, throws the animal to the ground. Steers selected for this purpose must be long and rangy, with long muscular necks and wide-spread horns.

TEXAS HONORS HEROES WHO DIED AT ALAMO

MARCH 6, 1936

100 Years Ago Today
182 Patriots Gave Up
Lives For Liberty

IN SOLEMN RITES

Mass, Memorial Meet,
Re-enactment of
Battle, Held

By United Press.

SAN ANTONIO, March 6. — The eyes of Texans turned reverently today toward the Alamo, ancient mission-fortress now surrounded by skyscrapers, where 100 years ago 182 Texas heroes died for the cause of independence.

Solemn ceremonies in the old chapel commemorated its fall, which a century ago stirred Texas colonists to a frenzied determination that resulted 45 days later in the defeat and capture of the Mexican dictator, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, on the battlefield of San Jacinto.

Daughters of the Republic of Texas held a memorial program in the Alamo early in the morning. Pontifical high mass was

For a picture of the Alamo, a story of the last day's battle, and the Alamo honor roll, see today's "Texas Centennial Scrapbook Page" on Page 20.

celebrated at 9:30 a. m. by Archbishop A. J. Drossaerts, of the Catholic diocese of San Antonio.

Veterans Hold Ceremonies

Further ceremonies were arranged in the afternoon by the American Legion, United Spanish-American War Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Again was re-enacted the stirring scene at dawn, 100 years ago, when the buglers of "the Napoleon of the West" sounded the weird notes of the "Deguello"—the signal for "no quarter"—and advanced in four massed columns on the sturdy adobe walls of the old mission.

After many days of conflict, the 180 Texans still held the old mission against a Mexican force estimated at from 3500 to 7000 men.

Travis One of First to Fall

Col. William B. Travis, manning the three cannons on the walls, was one of the first to fall as the Mexican dictator's columns leveled artillery fire on the fortress and scaled the walls with ladders.

"Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat—the Alamo had none," is the cryptic reminder handed down to Texans through the years.

David Crockett, former Tennessee congressman, was one of the last defenders to die.

Bowie Died on Cot

James Bowie, ill with typhoid fever, died on his cot, fighting to the last.

The only survivors were Mrs. Almaron Dickinson, her child and a negro servant of Bowie. Mrs. Dickinson's husband, a lieutenant, attempted to leap from the parapet with his infant baby strapped to his back, but both were killed in the fall.

Santa Ana ordered the bodies of the Texans piled in a heap and burned. A San Antonio skyscraper towers today where their ashes were buried.

"El Alamo," so named from the Spanish word for a cottonwood tree because cottonwoods grew along the irrigation ditch nearby, originally was the mission San Antonio de Valero, built in 1754 by Franciscan padres who little dreamed that one day it would be known as "the altar of Texas liberty."



Peaceful now, its supreme sacrifice to posterity enshrined down the colonnades of time, the Alamo rests in the San Antonio sun, steeped in the traditions of the Lone Star State.

Allred Receives Flag at Alamo

SAN ANTONIO, March 6 (AP).—While the gray stone walls of the Alamo glowed in brilliant floodlights, flags of 20 States and four foreign nations were presented the State tonight, climaxing ceremonies commemorating the deaths of a little band of Texans fighting Mexican oppression 100 years ago.

Governor Hill McAlister of Tennessee presented the flag of that State and Governor Allred of Texas accepted them all. Both paid stirring tribute to the men who died to the last man defending the tiny Franciscan mission against the troops of Gen. Santa Anna.

"This time 100 years ago," Governor Allred said, "the flames still were licking the bodies of those immortals who died to claim for freedom a land which we are enjoying today.

McAlister Speaks.

"How many of us have stopped to pray and be grateful for the sacrifice they made? These men will never die. Their spirits walk among us tonight. They have handed down an immortal heritage to the people of Texas.

"This soil on which we stand is holy ground, for on it those heroes gave their all and died. Let Texans receive new inspiration and

Mexicans Slay Alamo Defenders; 182 Texans Battle to Last Man

EDITOR'S NOTE—If *The Star-Telegram* had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have been the headline story. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present-day news reporting, will appear.

SAN ANTONIO, March 6, 1836.—

The Alamo has fallen!

Striking at dawn today, General Santa Anna hurled his army of 8,500 against the fort with such fury that within half an hour every one of its defenders lay dead.

The Mexican loss was well over 500 dead and approximately 1,000 wounded.

The only Texas survivors of the assault were Mrs. William Dickenson and her eight-month-old daughter; the negro servant of Col. William Barrett Travis, and several Mexican women and children who had huddled in the powder magazine of the fortress during the brief attack.

(TURN TO PAGE 2, COLUMN 2)



ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO VALIANT TEXANS DIED HERE 100 YEARS ago today. Entrance to the chapel of the Alamo, stronghold of the small body of Texans who held out through an 11-day siege, only to be overpowered by the army of Santa Anna in a sunrise assault which occurred on Sunday, March 6, 1836. Above the Alamo (left) flies the Texans' battle flag—the flag of the Republic of Mexico inscribed with the date "1824." The Texans who died in the Alamo fought for the Federal Constitution of Mexico, not knowing that a few days before, at Washington-on-the-Brazos, a group of their fellowmen assembled to make Texas a sovereign republic. The inset at right is the flag of the Texas Republic.

Through the Years The Voice of the Alamo

*Silent and grim the hoary structure stands,
As if uplifted from Egyptian sands,*

*Gray as a pyramid beside the Nile,
What stories sleep within the sacred pile!*

*I paused beside the door of Bowie's room,
And lo, a whisper came from out the gloom,*

*An echo of the voiceless past awoke,
The spirit of the building breathed and spoke:*

*"A mission chapel, cradled in New Spain,
Men knew me first upon this Western Plain,*

*Lifted from earth, dug from the stubborn sod,
By Indian hands that toiled for love of God.*

*Oh, what a sermon in those stones was told,
How men may work for nobler things than gold.*

*The patient priests—what holy fate was theirs,
Kneeling beside the savage at his prayers!*

*What tireless industry from out the soil,
Those builders reached the harvest of their toil,*

*And where had been a dreary, desert plain,
They saw the waving of the golden grain.*

*Here at my altar Nature's children came
And learned to worship in their Maker's name.*

*Those days were filled with perfect peace
and calm,
The seasons fruitful and the air like balm.*

*Until a cry, at first but faint and far,
Awoke the stillness—'twas the cry of war.*

*Swiftly the changes came, my sacred shrine,
For arsenal and fort I must combine;*

*Wide open then I threw each massive door,
A sanctuary still—but church no more.*

*The weeks that followed tongues may never tell,
Silent the chiming of my sweet-toned bell,*

*Women and little children huddled close,
Wept softly, thinking of their coming woes.*

*The Springtime sunshine, peering through
my nave,
Lit up the faces of the true and brave.*

*I watched its brightness on the altar shine,
When martyred Travis drew the fateful line,*

*Later, I saw that darkest day in March,
The black flag floated high above my arch,*

*And every passing breeze told with a sigh,
How Freedom lives, although her children die.*

*I heard the cannons roar, I felt the balls,
The flames leaped against my battered walls,*

*I saw them carry forth the Texas dead,
With heroes' blood my floors were dark
and red.*

*No prayer was spoken by that funeral pyre;
No incense burned above that lurid fire;
But Texas claims each martyr for her own,
And carves his name upon Memorial stone.*

*The olive branch of peace once more I hold,
That thrilling time is now a story old.*

*Only my flag repeats that tale of war
And children learn it from the single star;*

*But I remain, like desert sphinx I stand,
Ancient and gray amid a rose-crowned sand,*

*The tourist's mecca for all time am I
To teach a nation's youth how brave men die.*

*Within my gloomy walls, beside my broken bell,
I guard the story of my people well,*

*A glorious past, locked with giant key
I am the sentinel of history.*

—By Mrs. Nettie Power Houston Bringhurst,
Youngest Daughter of Gen. Sam Houston.

Fly Texas Flag at Half-Staff on Friday, Is Plea March 6, 1936

Let schools, business houses, public buildings and private homes fly the Texas flag at half-staff Friday in tribute to the heroes of the Alamo, leaders in the Daughters of the Republic of Texas urged Thursday.

Mrs. J. J. Nunnally, first vice president of the Frances Cook Van Zandt Chapter, D. R. T., said: "This day means so much to our history; we feel that it helped us win the Battle of San Jacinto because of the battle cry, 'Remember the Alamo!'"

"The most colorful date in Texas history certainly should be commemorated in every possible way," Mrs. J. L. Mims, also of the D. R. T. chapter, urged. "Texas, I understand, is the only State privileged to fly her State flag alone."

STATUE MODELS O. K.'D FOR HOUSTON, TRAVIS

AUSTIN, March 7 (AP). — The Centennial division of the Board of Control Saturday approved models of statues of Gen. Sam Houston and Col. William B. Travis executed in New York by Pompeo Coppin.

The Statues, along with others of Austin, Lamar, Fannin and Rusk, will be placed in the great hall of the State Building in the Centennial Exposition at Dallas.

HOMAGE IS PAID MEN OF ALAMO

SAN ANTONIO, March 7 (AP). — Flags of 21 States and four foreign nations stood in the Alamo Saturday in silent tribute to its hero dead.

As the climax to ceremonies participated in by the Governors of Texas and Tennessee, they were presented to the State Friday night by States and countries whose citizens gave their lives in the ancient fort and mission, 100 years ago, for Texas' independence.

Governor Allred, accepting the flags, called on Texans to consecrate themselves to the ideals of citizenship exemplified by the men who defended the Alamo against an overwhelming Mexican army led by General Santa Anna.

He contrasted the comfortable condition of Texans of this day when compared with the hardships of the men who fought for independence, and lauded the spirit of patriotism which led them to die rather than retreat.

"How many of us have stopped to pray and be grateful for the sacrifice they made?" he asked. "These men will never die. Their spirits walk among us tonight. They have handed down an immortal heritage to the people of Texas."

Governor Hill McAlister of Tennessee also extolled the men who died in the Alamo.

Patriotic, religious and civic organizations honored the Alamo dead. Thousands of school children watched with thousands of their elders. Flags throughout the city were half-staffed and public buildings were closed.

Centennial Stamp Idea Is Credited to Weatherford Man

WEATHERFORD, March 7.—To George H. Long, Weatherford postal employe, goes the credit for being the first man to suggest a Texas Centennial commemorative stamp. It was this suggestion which eventually resulted in the issuance of such a stamp.

In 1934 the state meeting of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks was held in Mineral Wells, and Long introduced a resolution requesting the issuance of a Texas Centennial stamp which would carry a picture of the Alamo. The resolution was adopted.

H. C. Shropshire of Weatherford, chairman of the Texas Centennial Committee at that time, was given a copy of the resolution. At the next meeting of the State Centennial Committee he presented the question of the Centennial stamp as suggested by the Association of Postoffice Clerks. This was approved by the committee, with the additional suggestion that the stamp carry pictures of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. The Centennial stamp carries out these ideas without change.

When the Centennial stamps were placed on sale here this week Mr. Long was the first purchaser, buying a full sheet of the new issue.

PICTURES FROM
ALL SECTIONS

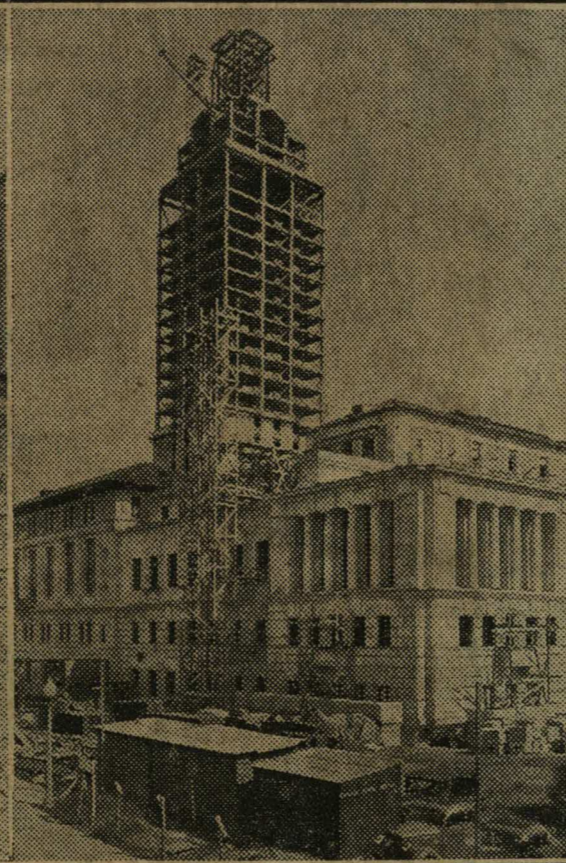
Texas and Texans in the Week's News

Old Gray Mare Is Proud Mother;
It Overlooks Capitol of Texas;
After Rabbits, Sand Rats to Go.

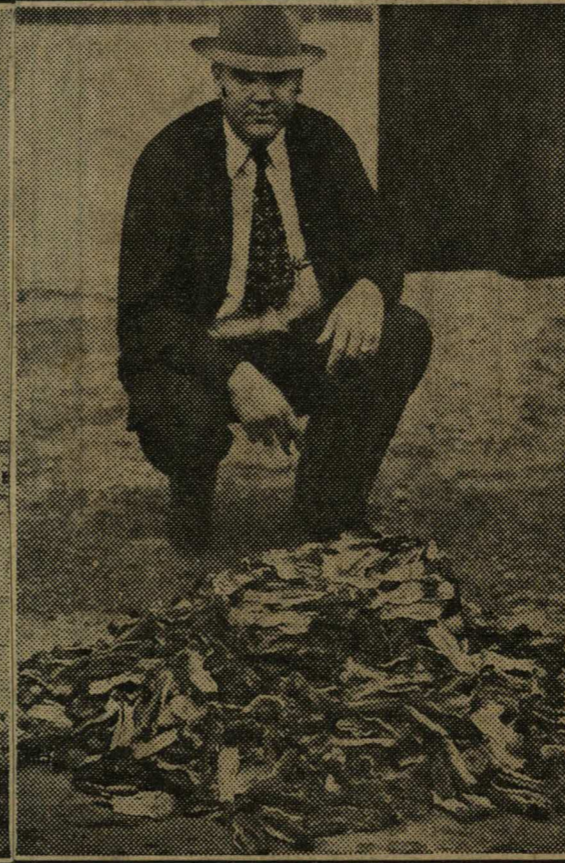
MARCH 8, 1936.



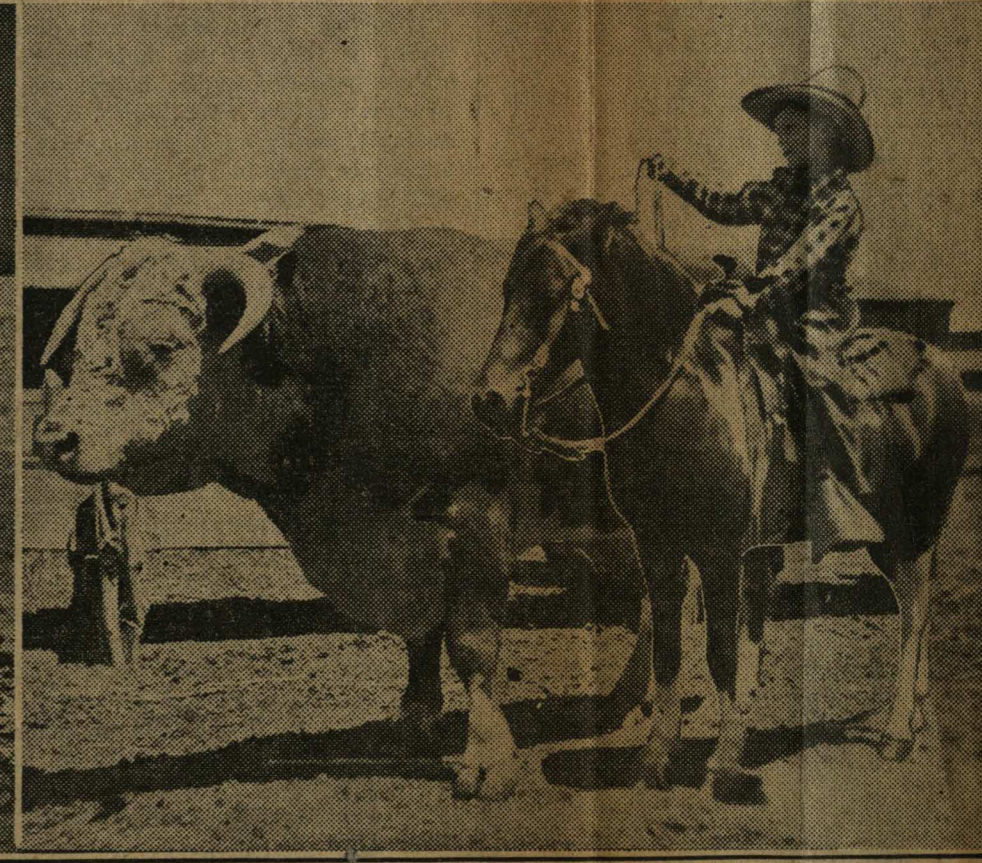
HERE IS ONE FOR RIPLEY, AND FURTHER PROOF OLD GRAY MARES NEVER die, although they may cease to be what they used to be. The 20-month-old colt shown at the left was foaled by the mare in the center, which is now 33 years old. The other mare, a sister, is 32. The animals belong to John T. Bagwell, 85, of Lipan, the man in the center. He raised them all and is using the two old mares now to a breaking plow. Others in the picture are, left, John B. Brown; right, Joseph A. King.



STONE FACING OF THE 308-FOOT TOWER of the administration-library building of the University of Texas soon will be completed. Of this tower, J. Frank Dobie, university folklore authority, disapproves. He suggests placing it sidewise with a gallery in front of its floors.



EACH OF THESE RABBIT SCALPS, SHOWN with Dallam County Agent Frank Stubbs, was turned in for a 1-cent bounty. A four-week campaign accounted for 10,000 in Dallam, for some 50,000 rabbit pests in nearby area. Ground squirrels and sand rats are next.



THE SMALL BOY ON THE SMALL HORSE BESIDE THE ENORMOUS STEER IS young Albert E. Terry Jr. of Canyon. He is 7 years old and goes to school, but when not in school he follows the dictates of his fancy, which is to become a real cowhand. He is the nephew of R. A. Campbell, whose ranch is near Claude. Campbell is authority of the statement that Albert shows promise of turning into a real hand. This picture was taken on the Campbell ranch and shows a prize bull 50 inches high.

Frontier Show Director

March 9, 1936



This youthful appearing person is Billy Rose, whose appointment as managing director of

the Texas Frontier Centennial was announced yesterday. Rose is acclaimed the outstanding showman of his time.



TRAVIS GAVE US CHALLENGE, ALLRED SAYS

MARCH 10, 1937

Governor Pays Tribute to Early Texas Heroes In Address at Azle

By CULLUM GREENE

William Barrett Travis' immortal words, "I will not surrender," is a challenge to all Texans today, Gov. James V. Allred told 1500 persons who packed the Azle school gymnasium last night.

The governor's address, in which he paid tribute to heroes of the Alamo, San Jacinto and others who played important parts in the creation of the republic, touched off Tarrant County's Centennial celebration which is to be climaxed with the Frontier Centennial Exposition.

"The sacrifices made 100 years ago will be in vain unless we re-dedicate, re-consecrate our lives to the ideals of those men and women who established the Republic of Texas. We must go forward, building a greater Texas," the governor said.

Urges Study of History.

He said the sacrifice at the Alamo was "the most unanimous example of courage in the history of the world, but next to being one of those 182 who gave their lives in the Alamo I would rather be a citizen of a state with an ancestry like ours."

Material benefits are not the greatest to be gained from the Centennial, he said. "The greatest benefit that can come to us would be to delve into the history, into the lives of those who made this state possible."

"What we need most is not new laws to fit this or that occasion, but a new type of man who will go forward building Texas.

"The size of Texas geographically is small compared to its resources, especially its men and women. What has been done in the past is small compared to what lies ahead. We must go forward."

And Texas Was Admitted.

Lauding Sam Houston as a man of courage and "one able to rise from defeat," the governor classed the Texas army's leader at San Jacinto as "Texas' first propagandist."

He recalled that Houston, leader in Congress for Texas' annexation to the United States, replied to northern critics that France and England had their eyes on Texas. "This quickly cinched the fight and Texas was admitted."

"If those who lived 100 years ago could look down, they would be satisfied with the progress that has been made."

Praising Azle for its enterprise in staging last night's celebration, Governor Allred said "the finest type of citizenship is found in our rural communities."

Hall Introduces Speaker.

The governor was introduced by Thomas C. Hall, Azle school principal.

Immediately following the governor's address, little Betty Rookh Russell presented him with a bouquet of roses. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Russell of Azle.

Responding to the governor's address, R. A. Dean, Azle school superintendent, lauded Azle as "the biggest town in Tarrant County—off a railroad." He declared the people of Texas were for Allred, except the sulphur interests and those who make their living out of the piney woods."

As the governor entered the gym, the T. C. U. Band played "The Eyes of Texas" and later "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Shrine Chanters closed the celebration with rendition of the state's official song, "Texas, Our Texas," "Home on the Range," and other numbers.

Faris Ross, president of the Azle Civic League, sponsor of the celebration, presided.

SPY OR SCOUT? ANYWAY STEFAN TAKES BUFFALO BILL'S SIDE

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP). — Representative Stefan, Republican, Nebraska, challenged the Bonnie Blue Flag Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Tuesday to prove that Buffalo Bill Cody was a Union spy.

"I've heard about enough of this spy charge," said the Congressman. "and I think it's time for it to stop. I'm prepared to go on the floor of the House to do it if necessary."

The U. D. C. chapter, located at Dallas, objected recently to a proposal to erect a statue to Buffalo Bill at the Texas exposition art gallery, claiming the Indian fighter once served the Federal forces as a spy.

History books show that Cody from 1861 to 1865 performed the duties of a "scout" with the Union forces.

"This spy business came up once before," said Stefan. "It was about the same time that some scandal monger was saying that Custer was a coward. We had a convention of some old timers who really knew the facts to discuss both issues."

The "convention" was held in Stefan's home, Norfolk, Neb., June 16, 1927.

"I asked Pawnee Bill (Major Gor-

don Lillie)," said the Congressman, "what he knew about Bill Cody being a spy, and if anyone would know, Pawnee Bill would have. He was one of Cody's closest friends. He said there was no truth in the rumor."

Pointing out that Cody served in the Nebraska Legislature in 1872, Stefan explained that while Cody was in the employ of the Government during the Civil War his duties were far from "spying on any Confederates."

"After all," said Stefan, "Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 of the people's money for the Texas celebration this year. This means that the money of people all over the United States was spent and, therefore, I see no reason why sectionalism should enter into it."

With the U. D. C. calling Cody a spy and history listing him as a scout, Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, chief of cavalry, was appealed to for a definition of the two classifications.

A spy, he said, was one not in uniform who worked behind the enemy lines, while a scout wore a uniform and usually maneuvered ahead of the regular army or detachment.

Fort Worth Named for General Who Put U. S. Flag on Rio Grande

MARCH 10, 1936.

William Jenkins Worth of New York a Hero of Mexican War

(Editor's Note — There's romance or history bound up in the name of every Texas city. This series will develop that romance during the Centennial year by tracing the method by which each of the cities received its name.)

The only Fort Worth in the world perpetuates the memory of a brilliant soldier famed for his exploits in the Mexican War.

Records vary slightly as to who first arrived to select the site for the army post which was named in honor of Brevet Brig. Gen. William Jenkins Worth.

Some say the little army camp was founded by 42 men under Brevet Maj. Ripley A. Arnold of the Second Dragoons, who gave it its name, on June 6, 1849. Major Arnold's Company F garrisoned the small fort until Oct. 6, 1849, this record says, when it was joined by Company F of the Eighth United States Regular Infantry, General Worth's command.

Except for minor changes in garrison companies and strength, Fort Worth was occupied steadily until Sept. 16, 1863, by the army. On that date it was officially abandoned in the midst of the Civil War, with the last garrison under command of Brevet Maj. H. W. Morrill.

Another Version Told.

Another historian credits a detachment of five men composing an advance guard of Texas Rangers with selecting the location of the fort as one of a cordon of army outposts that the Government was seeking to establish on the Western frontier. This first detachment of soldiers was said to have come on horseback from Johnson Station, 16 miles away. They were to seek a place for the post somewhere near the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity River.

Major Arnold, this account says, was not with the first group but came some time afterward in time to help erect the post buildings.

The five men credited with selecting the site of the camp established on the bluffs of the Trinity almost 87 years ago are: Col. Middleton Tate Johnson, for whom Johnson Station was named, Simon Bowdon Farrar, Henry Clark Daggett, Charles Turner and William E. Echols.

They camped all night at Cold Springs, about two and one-half miles northeast of the present Courthouse. Early the next morning they are supposed to have ridden over what are now the Samuels Avenue bluffs and to have decided on a site across the hill. All of these men formerly were residents of Shelby County and fought alongside one another in the Mexican War.

Exact reasons for the establishment of Fort Worth are not so clearly defined in the army records, but the intelligence section of the War Department connects it with the California gold rush and Indian campaigns in the Southwest.

General Worth was the first man to plant the flag of the United States on the Rio Grande. He conducted the negotiations for the capitulation of Matamoros. Under Gen. Winfield Scott he engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to Mexico, D. F. He was the first American soldier to enter the Mexican capital, where with his own hands he cut down the Mexican flag that waved from the national palace.

The famous soldier was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1794, and at 18 entered the army to inaugurate what was destined to be a brilliant military career. He served as aide to General Scott and was brevetted captain for gallantry at Chippewa and major for gallantry at Lundy's

How Times Have Changed



A view south down Main Street from the courthouse in 1879 gives a picture of the growth of Fort Worth 30 years after it was established as a little army outpost and named for

Gen. William Jenkins Worth. The picture was taken from a page of the Evening Journal, published here Feb. 14 of that year. Fort Worth will celebrate its eighty-seventh birthday on June 6.

Lane, where he was severely wounded.

As commander of the Department of Florida in 1841-46, he brought the Seminole War to a close, and in 1842 he was brevetted a brigadier general for his services against the Florida Indians.

During the war with Mexico General Worth was second in command to Gen. Zachary Taylor. Most dramatic event in his career and one which placed him forever in the Hall of Fame was the Battle of Monetrey, where he captured an almost impregnable fortress known as the Bishop's Palace. An enormous sacrifice of life was to be expected if the attack was successful.

City Named After Death.

General Worth managed the siege with such strategy that there was almost no loss of American blood.

His true greatness was manifest in the way he resisted temptation to be spectacular at the expense of his soldiers. The safety of his men came first always.

After the close of the war and until his death he commanded the Department of Texas. After escaping the many perils of war, he died of

cholera May 7, 1849, a month before Fort Worth was established. An outstanding figure in American history, General Worth is buried in New York City, where a granite shaft marks his grave at a busy intersection.

General Worth has been described as the best horseman and the handsomest man in the United States Army.

Tarrant County was created by the Legislature in 1849, and the county seat was located at Birdville, seven miles northeast of Fort Worth. In a heated election in 1860 the county seat was moved to Fort Worth, which was incorporated as a city on Feb. 17, 1873.

Carved With Alamo Hero's Name



John Houston Thurman, 80, who believes that his cherished old fiddle once belonged to David Crockett. On it is carved:

"D. Crockett, Tenn., 1835. Texas, 1836." Of it merry-eyed Thurman, who describes himself as a "Texas rover," has an interesting story to tell.

WANDERER SAYS HIS FIDDLE ONCE BELONGED TO CROCKETT

BY S. A. PARKER.

LONGVIEW, March 17.—It's history that Nero fiddled while Rome burned, but whether a frontiersman who played an historical role that still is remembered with deep reverence fiddled during off moments when Texas freedom was being fought for can not be found historically. A current story is that he did.

Whether David Crockett drew an illustrious bow across a full-toned fiddled when an army of Mexicans converged on him and a handful of loyal soldiers trapped in the Alamo in 1836 has not been ascertained from dusty documents, but it is a foregone conclusion to one man that the sturdy Texas defender did possess a violin.

That man is John Houston Thurman, self-proclaimed "Texas rover," traveler, ex-showman, ex-school teacher, 80 years old, hale and hearty.

"Young" Thurman, as he likes to call himself, is ready to lay 10 to 1 the fiddle he now possesses belonged to Crockett.

Forty years spent in tracing the aged fiddle is enough to prove the unimpeachable identity of the treasured possession, in the incredibly bright and merry eyes of Thurman, whose age sits lightly on his barely stooped shoulders.

Scant living elsewhere and the conscientious desire to satiate his obvious love for good music and to realize that love by actually playing brought the rover to East Texas three months ago.

Although quite a decline from the days when he reports himself as a traveling showman, once a Fort Worth portable museum operator and at other times a school teacher and a doctor, came to this section and began playing.

"For such as they will give me," he answered when asked what he usually received for making the violin talk.

"I have only my wife and myself to support."

A son, 33, lives in Muskogee, Okla. The fiddlin' rover's story is unique and amazing.

It follows, in another's words:

One hundred years ago this year, Crockett's gallant defense of the Alamo was not strong enough to turn back the attack of an outnumbering band of Mexicans which flowed across the Texas border and the defenders were wiped out. The arms, ammunition and personal possessions of the soldiers were confiscated and carried to Mexico as victory tokens.

Among these latter was the cherished fiddle of David Crockett, whose art at drawing the bow has not been acclaimed or impeached in Texas history.

General Scott's invasion of Mexico and his subsequent capture of Mexico, D. F., provided the next link in the bizarre chain of circumstances that was to once more return the now battered old instrument to the United States.

A soldier in Scott's command found Crockett's fiddle in the wild confusion that attended the capture of the capital. Probably needing funds, he sold it.

At this juncture in the story, John

Houston Thurman's father entered the picture with the result that the instrument came by his ownership through purchase from a second-hand store in Mexico.

The senior Thurman returned to the United States in 1848, 12 years after the destruction of the Alamo forces. With him came the violin.

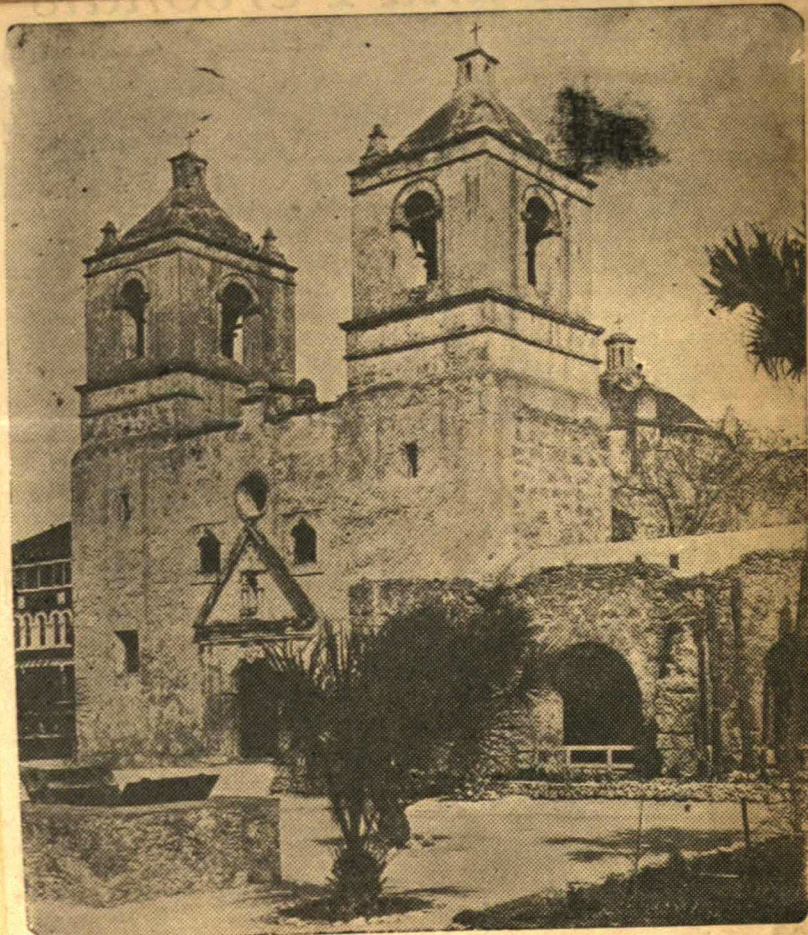
Sixteen years after the elder Thurman returned, the North and South clashed in the Civil War and his services were needed.

During the long struggle thieves entered the father's home and included the Crockett fiddle in their loot. That was in 1864.

Time dragged on. The senior Thurman had long since gone and the year 1892 rolled around.

That year found the son engaged in operation of a traveling show and in dire need of band instruments for his musical entertainment. Parsons, Kan., was the next city on the troopers' itinerary and as good a place as any to purchase musical instruments.

The merry-eyed old man selected a likely looking violin from the rack of horns, banjos, etc., lined



Mission Conception

This Cynical Bachelor-Lawyer Would Do Away With Marriage Institution

In Come-Back, Writer Says Modern Marriage Suffers Because Too Many Approach It With Attitude of Failure

By EDITH ALDERMAN GUEDRY
Press Woman's Page Editor

THERE is an unsigned article in the current issue of The American Magazine by a bachelor-lawyer, which should cause every conscientious woman to rise up in wrath. In it, he makes the daring statement that marriage is no longer "necessary" for the average young man in America, that the average American woman "contributes little or nothing" to marriage.

In a lengthy "legal brief," he goes on to say: "I am better off unmarried. I have all of the benefits and none of the headaches. I have freedom. I get to my office whenever I please, and leave it when it suits me, without feeling that I'm upsetting the routine of an entire household if I stay late to finish up a bit of business. I dine when I want to or when the invitation specifies. I go to the theater as the desire strikes me. If I wish to stay up all night it is my business.

"If I wish companionship I can call up one of a dozen bachelors and drop in for coffee and brandy and conversation. Somebody asked me once if I never had a desire for a sympathetic woman, on whose lap I could lay my head and have my forehead stroked. That can be arranged and without any questions.

PERHAPS I had better explain here what I mean. There are in every large city numbers of young unmarried women between the ages of 25 and 40 who occupy responsible, well-paying positions, and who live in pleasant apartments furnished after their own tastes and planned for comfort.

"These women are intelligent, capable, well-dressed, alive to life, stimulating, attractive. They do not want to marry any more than I do—mostly because marriage for them would mean a step downward. The men who could carry them on to better things are already married. The others are already failures or mediocrities, or do not measure up to the woman in intelligence."

Here is the very place to stop and answer our bachelor-lawyer in his indictment against marriage. He himself evidently falls into this latter class of which he speaks. He must be a failure or mediocre and does not measure up to a desirable woman in intelligence. Since he must have been turned down once in his life by some intelligent woman whom he might genuinely have admired, he is taking it out on the marriage institution. He has turned cynical in other words.

POSSIBLY he is so selfish, so unreliable and so insincere that no unselfish, reliable and sincere woman—the very kind who make a success of marriage—would want him. He has catered to women of the other type, grown cynical in the meantime, and concluded that marriage is a risky business.

Isn't this what is wrong with modern marriage? Too many people, like our bachelor-lawyer, have approached marriage in the beginning with an attitude of failure.

Suppose our bachelor-lawyer acknowledged his profession with the same negative attitude, and said that the legal profession is no longer "necessary," and that the average American lawyer "contributes little or nothing to law and order today."

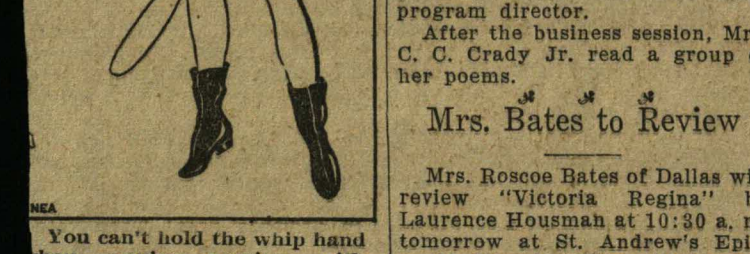
He might just as well generalize on the legal profession as he has on the marriage institution. As a final statement in our defense against our prosecutor, the bachelor-lawyer, we might add that so long as we have frail human beings with a thousand and one faults, we can't expect perfection from any material institution, be it marriage or the legal profession. But if we approach either positively and give our best, the chances are 99 to one that we can succeed.

Miss Stanley Marries
Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Frank-who were married March 2 in Weatherford, have returned to Fort Worth and are making their home at 301 Emma St.

Mrs. Franklin is the former Miss Helen Stanley, daughter of John T. Stanley, 2925 South Jennings Ave.

Mr. Franklin is a son of R. V. Franklin, 301 Emma St.

FLAPPER FANNY SAYS:
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



You can't hold the whip hand when you're roaring with anger.

Bride To Be



Miss Raye Carson, daughter of Mrs. Dave Carson, 2400 Harrison Ave., will be wed to Mr. J. W. Johnson, 1903 College Ave., on Friday, March 21.

Church Women Will Give Tea

Mrs. J. W. Johnson To Be Feted

The Woman's Missionary Society of First Methodist Church will entertain at tea from 3 to 5 p. m. tomorrow at the home of Mrs. J. B. Baker, 3101 East First St., honoring Mrs. J. W. Johnson of Atlanta, Ga., wife of a former pastor of the church.

All women of the church are invited to call. The executive board, of which Mrs. W. T. Macy is president, will receive. Music will be furnished by Mrs. J. S. Pool, Mrs. Mae Kendall Wilhoit and Miss Virginia Clark.

Mmes. J. N. R. Score, W. F. Barnum and Luther Hogsett will pour. Mrs. W. D. Smith is chairman of arrangements.

Miss Shelton and Mrs. Watson to Pour

Miss Anna Shelton, president of the Woman's Club, and Mrs. Floyd Watson, president of the Junior Woman's Club, will pour tea Sunday afternoon at the annual spring party of the Muir Club.

Dan Huffman, head of the piano department at Oklahoma A. & M., and John Brigham, vocalist, will present a program at 4 p. m. in Anna Shelton Hall.

Afterward tea will be served. Miss Elsie Brandt and Mrs. Belle H. Cates are in charge of reservations, which must be made by tomorrow.

In the receiving line will be Misses Anna Harriet Heyer, Frances Beeson, Brandt, Phyllis Pope, Mmes. Brigham and V. A. Leonard. Those assisting in the dining room also will act as usheresses. They will be Misses Marion Ringler, Jessie Williamson, Rosemary Beall and Ortez Wren.

G.A.T. Club Has Picnic in Dallas

The G. A. T. Club entertained with a picnic Sunday at White Rock Lake in Dallas.

Those attending were Misses Zora Van Hogen, Lois Cooper, Lee Mauck, Pauline Reid, Wilma Lawrence, Evelyn Johnson, Bobbie Buck, Margaret McConnell, Wanda Atkins, Jackie Long, Messrs. J. D. McCormick, Bob Drusch, W. A. McKibben, Cleon Gorbett, Fred Briding, Maurice Miller, Vernon Miller, James Langston, Jo Graham and James Terry.

The club has elected three new pledges, Misses Margaret McConnell, Virginia Dell Smith and Pony Moore.

Mrs. L. M. Hogsett Speaks On "Japan"

Mrs. L. M. Hogsett spoke on "Japan" yesterday at a meeting of the Woman's Council of Hemphill Presbyterian Church at the church.

Mrs. J. F. Foster also spoke on "Japanese in America." Mrs. Percy Seddon sang, accompanied by Mrs. L. R. Hogan. Miss Bess Berrell presented a group of children from the All-Church Home in a short skit.

Mrs. W. O. Squires was chairman of the luncheon, which was served by the March Circle.

Three Are Hostesses At Party

They Have Breakfast At Blackstone For Bride-Elect

Miss Mary Anna Millican, fiancée of Henry Lee Stout, was named honor guest today when Mmes. A. J. Lawrence, Charles Getz and J. Walton Lawrence entertained with a breakfast at The Blackstone.

Miss Millican is a niece of Mmes. A. J. Lawrence and Getz, and a cousin of the third hostess.

A mound of pink and white sweet peas, surrounded by corsages of the same flowers, formed the table centerpiece. Crystal appointments were used.

Little Barbara Jo Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. Walton Lawrence, brought in a basket, filled with linen gifts. The surprise shower was presented to Miss Millican.

Places were laid for 12 intimate friends of the bride-elect. Miss Margaret Ridgway will entertain Friday with a luncheon. Other affairs are being arranged.

Announcements

Dr. L. O. Godley will speak on "The Relation of Physical to Mental and Moral Health," at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow at a meeting of the Riverside P.-T. A. The executive board will meet at 3 p. m.

The Sam Rosen P.-T. A. will meet at 3:15 p. m. tomorrow in the school auditorium. The room mothers are to meet at 2:45 p. m.

Our Lady of Victory Alumnae will meet at 4 p. m. Sunday at the home of Miss Anna Mae Thompson, 3704 Travis Ave.

The W. J. Turner P.-T. A. will meet at 3 p. m. tomorrow in the school auditorium. S. T. Willis will speak.

The Athenaeum Club will meet at 12:30 p. m. Friday with Mrs. J. C. Orr, 1716 Frederick St.

The Garden Center program over KTAT will be at 1:45 p. m. tomorrow instead of 2:30 p. m. "Miss Mae" and "Mammy Rose" will appear in a garden sketch. The former part will be taken by Mrs. Will Lake, Garden Center director, and the latter by Mrs. C. C. Crady Jr. The Garden Center gives "The Yellow Rose of Texas" for its theme song.

The Carroll Peak Pre-School Assn. will hold open house at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow at the home of Mrs. U. Nelson, 912 Marion St. Mrs. John N. Rentfro will speak.

Sagamore Hill Pre-School Assn. will meet tomorrow with Mrs. H. Stallcup, 621 Hughes St. Judge Hal S. Lattimore will be the speaker. Children of members will be cared for at the home of Mrs. A. F. Soergel, 619 Hughes St.

Miss Alclair Rivers entertained last night with a bridge party and linen shower at her home, 597 East Bluff St., for Miss Nautette Miller, fiancée of David Clendingen.

A tiered wedding cake, decorated in the bride-elect's chosen colors of yellow, blue and pink, formed the table centerpiece. White tapers were tied with pink ribbons.

The hostess was assisted by Misses Martha and Kathryn Rivers and Fannie Mae Cole.

Others present were Misses Frances Tate, Lee Ola Miller, Madeline Carmichael, Lucille McFadden, Blanche Correll, Violet Caldwell, Gladys Miller, Ruby Willis, Mildred Hamlett and Aileen Bowdre.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

The White House
March 17, 1936

I AM sure that everyone has been going around with a lighter heart today after reading that Hitler has agreed to join the League in the discussions about the present European situation.

I have always felt that in a tense situation, if time could be given for everyone to discuss what was going on before he actually went to war, we might come to our senses. Most of us were taught as children to count to 30 before we opened our mouths when we were angry, and that same lesson would apply to nations.

No one denies that the Versailles Treaty was unjust in many ways and that revisions should be made. It is quite evident, however, that Germany has ignored the agreements under the Locarno pacts, but it seems more profitable to talk this over than to fight it out again to an unsatisfactory finish and to have another peace built on revenge and fears.

France remembers previous invasions in this century, and no one can blame her for wanting to feel secure. There never was a time, however, when other nations were as ready to see her point of view as they are today.

But there is a tendency also to try to be fairer to all concerned, so let us pray that a spirit of fairness and friendliness to all will actuate the League's deliberations.

THIS has been a busy day. A ride this morning; luncheon with the ladies of the Senate; a visit to a rather remarkable exhibit of the Holy Land in miniature carved by hand and moved by electricity. It is being shown for the benefit of the children's hospital.

After an hour's meeting at the Women's National Democratic Club, I went to a banquet given by the Newspaper Women's Club, which is also a benefit for the children's hospital.

This is our 31st wedding anniversary, so we are having two or three old friends and my mother-in-law, who arrives this evening, for dinner.

Texas Society Publishes Book

The Texas Society, Children of the American Revolution, has compiled and published a book, "National Society Children of the American Revolution, Texas, 1896-1936," as its contribution to the Texas Centennial celebration.

Announcement of its publication has been made by Mrs. R. W. Grammer, 2130 Wabash Ave., state director.

The book has been compiled by the state historians, Mmes. Avery Turner and John Garland Ballard, both of Amarillo; George Pfaff of Greenville and S. Austin Wier of Dallas.

The book covers 30 societies in Texas, 20 of which are active. C. A. R. songs with music are included also. The history contains a complete roster of 1000 society members with the national number and ancestor's name.

Those having books are Mrs. Grammer, Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Waco, and Mrs. Wier, Dallas.

Glen Garden Plans Leap Year Affair

A Leap Year dance will be held Saturday from 9 to 12 p. m. at Glen Garden Country Club for members and their guests. Ed Lally's Orchestra will play.

Reservations for the Ladies' Day bridge luncheon at the club are to be made by noon tomorrow with Mrs. L. B. Ward.

Bridge was played at 12 tables last night at the weekly buffet supper. Prizes were won by Mmes. Allice Irwin, S. W. Gardner, Al Farmer, H. W. Orgain, Messrs. F. E. McGonagill, Bryan Gregory, W. C. Hock and J. T. Daggett.

Mrs. Stone Leaves For New York

Her Two Daughters Are To Sail For Europe

Mrs. Gaylord J. Stone of River Crest will leave tomorrow for New York to attend the graduation exercises of her daughter, Miss Katherine Stone, who has been attending the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

The graduation exercises are scheduled for March 23. Four days later Miss Stone and her sister, Miss Mary Stone, who is studying design in New York, will sail for Europe on the Aquitania.

Miss Katherine Stone will enter the Royal Academy of Dramatics in London, while her sister will continue her study of designing in London. They plan to remain there for several months.

Mrs. Stone will remain in New York until after her daughters sail.

Decorated Cakes On Exhibit At Westbrook

Cakes with toppings to represent tree limbs and others with floral decorations are now on exhibit in Suite F1, Westbrook Hotel.

They were decorated by Lady Bell Green, who is on her second visit to Fort Worth to teach a class in fancy cake decoration.

Her floral cake display includes violets, orchids, water lilies, tall-taper roses and other flowers. She also has on display hand-decorated candles.

Texas Theme Is Featured

Harmony Club Has 250 At Tea

Two hundred and fifty guests attended a Texas Centennial tea held by the Harmony Club today at the Elks Club, after the regular program.

Mmes. W. D. Smith and W. N. Dobbs, dressed in pioneer costumes, poured tea. The table was decorated with tiny log cabins, covered wagons and the six flags under which Texas has been.

The rooms were decorated with Texas and American flags.

The Junior Harmony Club Orchestra, directed by Don Gillis, played during the tea.

Preceding the tea, Mrs. John F. Lyons directed a program. Those taking part were Mmes. J. E. McKinney, Berry Walcott Faguy-Cote, J. C. Neel, Q'Zella Oliver Jefford, Dot Echols Orum, Grace Wank Lanford and Miss May Belle Boaz.

Euterpean Members Are To Broadcast

The Euterpean Club will present one of a series of programs, sponsored by the Texas Federation of Music Clubs, at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow over station KTAT.

Miss Florence Cobden will play piano selections by Grieg, Mozart, Schubert, Torjussen and MacDowell. Mrs. E. B. Oels will accompany the Cantabile Trio in a group of songs. The trio includes Mrs. W. R. Hill, soprano; Mrs. George Bishop, contralto, and Mrs. Will Foster, guest soprano.

Committee Will Meet

The Historical Research Committee, Women's Division, Texas Frontier Centennial, will meet at 3 p. m. tomorrow at the Chamber of Commerce, according to an announcement made today by the chairman, Mrs. Will Lake.

SPECIAL WET SET CHOCOLATE WAVES... 25c... FIELD'S BEAUTY SHOP... Enter 108 W. Eighth, North of Cross Reynolds Bldg., 3rd Floor S-3866

Sign Contracts Foundation Announces Four Lectures

The Fort Worth Lecture Foundation announced at its meeting this morning in the Crystal Ballroom of The Texas that it already had signed contracts with four lecturers for next season.

Others will be announced as soon as contracts are signed. Mrs. G. Herbert Beavers, lecture chairman, said today in making the announcement before Thornton Wilder, author, spoke.

The Foundation will bring Right Honorable Lord Marley, English statesman, in October; Thomas Craven, art critic, in November; Bruce Lockhart, author of "British Agent" and "Retreat from Glory," in January, and John Mason Brown, dramatic critic, in February.

Lord Marley is deputy speaker of the House of Lords in England and was sent by the British Government to the Far East in 1930 to study relations between Japan and Russia. He will be in this country only 10 weeks next season.

Social Diary

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton L. Collins, formerly of Fort Worth, but recently of Tyler, have returned to Fort Worth and are making their home at 4925 Lafayette Ave.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting Mrs. J. B. Baker, 3101 East First St. Mrs. Johnson is the wife of Dr. J. W. Johnson, a former pastor of the First Methodist Church here. Mrs. Baker and her guest will spend several days in Dallas attending the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Church, South.

Dr. M. V. Creagan, 1230 Hurley Ave., who has been ill, has gone back to St. Joseph's Infirmary for the second time.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Glenn, 2813 Park Hill Dr., have returned home after spending three months in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Doherty, 1307 El Paso St., have returned from a short visit to Cuba.

From Hollywood Comes This NEW and BETTER Nail Polish! HEALTH AND YOUTH
There's a reason why Meon Glow Nail Polish is so popular with the stars of the screen and stage. Women everywhere who are particular about cosmetics use Meon Glow because it makes their hands more lovely, attractive and dainty than ever before. Also because its sparkling lustre lasts many days longer. Try one of the 8 smart new Hollywood shades.

Get All the Coffee Flavor
With an electric percolator, you get all the flavor out of coffee grounds and make a stimulating beverage, full of aroma. See the new electric percolators at our store.
Percolators \$4.75 up

YOU'VE JUST FOUND \$9
This Ad Is Worth That Much to You!
SPECIAL—REGULAR \$12.00 VALUE
12 ONE-HOUR LESSONS
DANCING
Tap \$300 Ballroom Modern
Acrobatic Ballet Complete—No More to Pay Tango

Call by our office and get your FREE Copy of the Watts Family Coloring Book.
TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY

Yellowed Paper Is History



Eda Fay Coston, North Side High School senior, with a yellowed letter, nearly 100 years old, telling of Santa Anna's surrender at San Jacinto. The

—Star-Telegram Photo.

letter came into the possession of the girl's mother, Mrs. N. G. Coston, 1512 Lee Avenue, last week.

SANTA ANNA'S CAPTURE TOLD

High School Senior's Letter Tells of Event Day After Battle of San Jacinto.

Eda Fay Coston is one of a group of North Side High School seniors keenly interested in Texas history. When her mother left last week for a visit at her old home near Nacogdoches, the girl asked her to look through attics and trunks for historical letters and documents.

The mother, Mrs. N. G. Coston of 1512 Lee Avenue, came back with a treasure.

It is a letter written the day after the battle of San Jacinto, giving a Texas soldier's eye-witness account of the surrender of Santa Anna.

The letter was written by William Murchison, one of Sam Houston's soldiers, to a friend, James Watson, in Mississippi. Both were ancestors of Mrs. Coston's step-father, A. J. Murchison of Sacul, near Nacogdoches.

The yellowed message has been handed along with other deeds and documents through three generations.

The letter (with spelling just as it is in the penciled handwriting) is as follows:

"I am rejoiced to know that we had the prais of capturing the president of Mexico and the soldiers of Mexico shouted The President of Mexico when he was brought into camp. On his entrance he was eger to enter into a treaty with Sam Houston. He introduced himself, 'I am General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. I claim to be your prisoner of war.' And Gen. Sam Houston asked him to be seated.

"The soldiers when they learned who he was, they was in for exicuting him, but Houston was a warm-hearted man and wished to do good

DAVID G. BURNET IS ELECTED TEXAS REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present-day news reporting, will appear.

WASHINGTON ON THE BRAZOS, March 18, 1836.—David G. Burnet, a native of New Jersey, today was elected President ad interim of the Republic of Texas. The convention, which has been in session since March 1, adjourned immediately after the election.

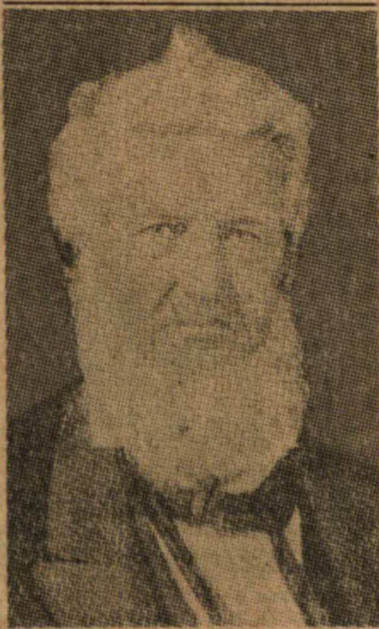
Burnet was elected by a majority of seven votes over Samuel P. Carson, who, in turn, was elected Secretary of State. He is a former member of Congress from North Carolina.

The other officers follow:

Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice President; Bailey Hardeman, formerly of Tennessee, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas J. Rusk, formerly of South Carolina and Georgia, Secretary of War; Robert Potter, former Congressman from North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; David Thomas, formerly of Tennessee, Attorney General.

President Burnet is considered one of the most qualified men in the republic to hold the position of chief executive. His father was a surgeon in the Continental Army and a close friend of Gen. George Washington. He is a descendant of the Gouveneur and Morris families of New Jersey and New York. One brother, Jacob, formerly was chief justice of Ohio and United

Texas Picks Him



David G. Burnet, elected President ad interim of the Republic of Texas on March 18, 1836.

States Senator from that State, and another, Isaac, is mayor of Cincinnati.

In his youth President Burnet spent several years in South Amer-

ica and later lived among the Comanches for two years.

With the adjournment of the convention most of the delegates hastened to join the main army under General Houston at Burnham's.

(Bibliography: "History of Texas From 1685 to 1892," by John Henry Brown.)

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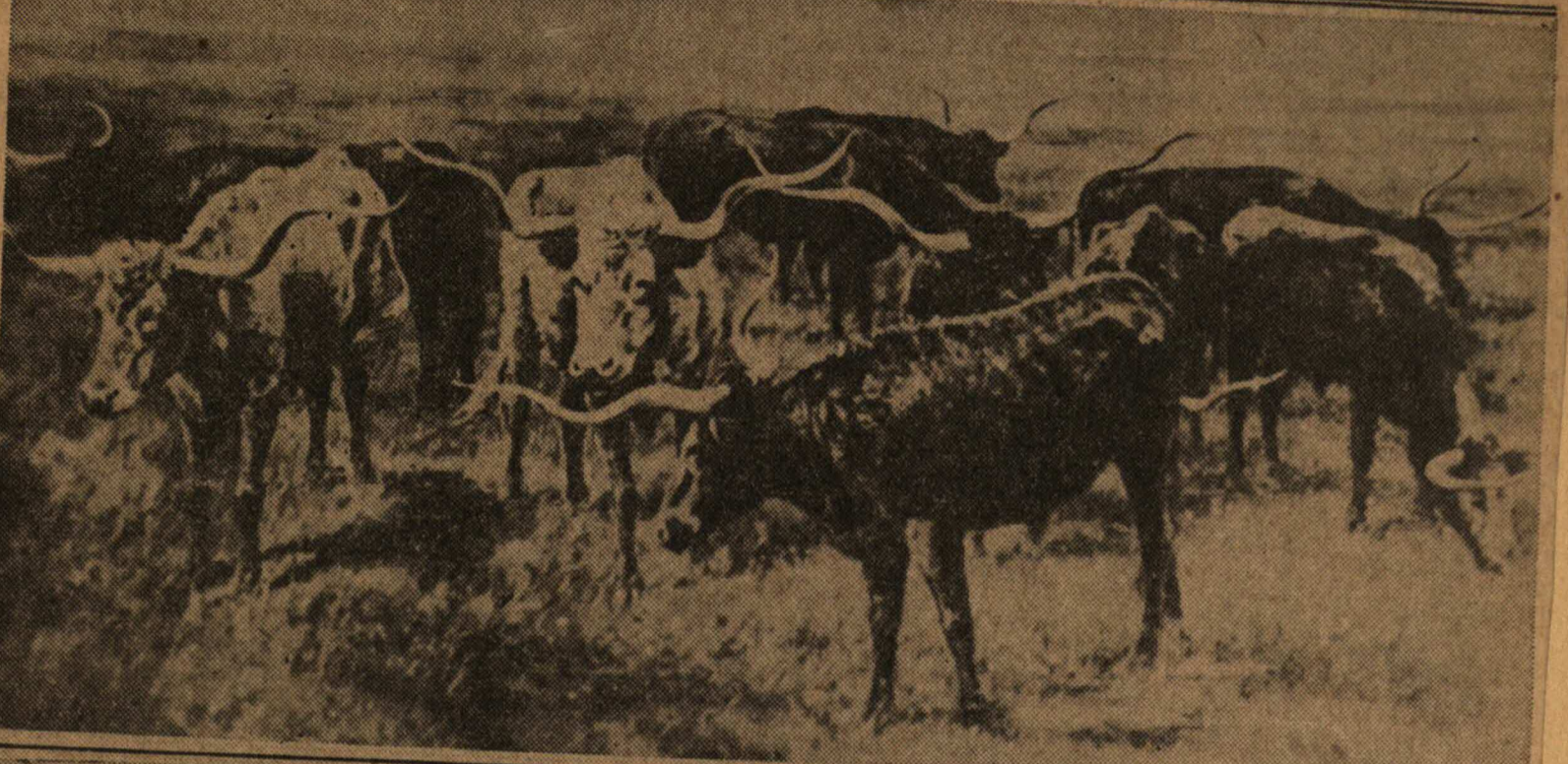
"I think he ought to be punished for misconduct toward the Texans, though he will probly be releast if that will stop the war.

"We are all in good spirits now."

VID G. BURNET
TEXAS REPUBLICAN

Yesterday and Today—Cattle Styles Change, Too

MARCH 18, 1936



Yesterday and today. From the rangy, small beamed Longhorns seen on their way to market, cattle in Texas and else-

where have been developed into the broad-backed highly bred beef calves shown below. It's this latter type of blooded ani-

mal that may be seen at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. The picture of the Longhorns is from an old

photograph made 50 years ago. It has been in the possession of A. L. Osborn of Abilene since 1925.

Quadruplets to Ask Quints to Tex.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 19 (AP). From the Keys quadruplets of Hollis, Okla., the Dionne quintuplets of Canada are going to get a personal invitation to attend the Texas Centennial Exposition.

Mrs. J. D. Pennington of Oklahoma City, aunt of Leota, Mary, Roberta and Mona Keys, revealed today the Centennial directors had selected the famous quadruplets to carry the greetings of Texas to the Dionnes.

Texas Centennial

History Romance — Folk Lore



Scrapbook Page

Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts



Editor's Satire of 1839 Leaves Doubt That Lamar Was Perfect In Eyes of All

Series of Articles by John W. Eldredge of the Old Houston Star Slaps Right and Left at Heroes of the Day in Texas Republic

By C. L. DOUGLAS

ACROSS the pages of orthodox Texas history the figures of Sam Houston, Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar, David G. Burnet, Anson Jones and others march like knights in shining armor—the unmarred shield of their virtue glinting gloriously from the printed page.

They have become, for those of us who read of them in the academic narratives, the demigods of a new nation, high-placed champions of human liberty and freedom, men without blame or fault.

But were they? Humanity's records show but one perfect Man—and He was not, of a certainty, in Texas in the days during and immediately after the Revolution, a fact you can not fail to grasp if you peruse the columns of the Republic newspapers which, after all, furnish the true history of the times.

All this is brought out in a series of startling articles by John W. Eldredge in his newspaper, the Houston Star, in the early days of October, 1833.

AT that time Mirabeau B. Lamar had been elected to the presidency of the Republic, despite the fact that Editor Eldredge had fought his candidacy every inch of the way, and Lamar's induction into office was an opportunity upon which the editor seized to heap coals of criticism upon the head of the poet-soldier.

Those articles, three in number, are masterpieces of satire. They were written in Biblical style, and perhaps the only place they can be found today is in the work files of the 1839 Star, a part of the collection of old newspapers assembled by the University of Texas at Austin.

They show, better than anything else, what some of the people of Republican Texas thought of their contemporary politicians and leading men.

The articles of satire are reproduced here for the first time in a modern Texas publication, and if you are familiar with the early history of the state you will recognize in the thinly-veiled character impersonations such names as Sam Houston, Mirabeau Lamar, Anson Jones and others.

The articles, in three parts, follow:

Chapter I
1. Now it came to pass while David (Burnet) was king in the land that Samuel (Houston) was chief captain over all the hosts of the king, and Mirabilis (Lamar) was one of the soldiers serving among the horsemen.

2. And it came to pass that on a certain day when Samuel went forth to give battle unto the Mexicans, behold Mirabilis performed a deed which was counted as a deed of great valor.

3. For he went forth to battle with a great lance like unto a weaver's beam, and behold in the midst of the fight he saw a Mexican mounted on a fiery horse and holding in his hand a two-edged sword.

4. And Mirabilis went near unto him and thrust him with his lance, but the lance entered not into the flesh because of the thickness of his shirt, and so he escaped with his life.

5. But when Mirabilis returned unto the tents of Samuel, someone cried aloud, Behold the lance which Mirabilis hath taken from a mighty man of the enemy.

6. And many believed from that day that Mirabilis had slain a Mexican and had taken his weapon, and they called him Boanerges, which being interpreted, signifies a Thundering Great Man.

7. And Samuel, the chief captain, made honorable mention of him unto the king, and after a time David appointed him to be chief captain. But the soldiers laughed and said we will not have this man placed over us, for there are among us others greater than he.

8. But many of the people who had been journeying Eastward toward the Sabine at the time of the battle, said, who among us shall question the prowess of any?

9. And when David ceased to be king in the land and Samuel was chosen in his stead, behold they chose Mirabilis to be second in the kingdom.

renowned for the cheapness of his law.

20. And besides these were Samuel the seer, and Johnson who is called Bull-Head, and Johnson as a famous player at billiards.

21. And they went all over the country and preached Mirabilis and his wisdom unto the people.

22. And when the people saw that they must choose between Robert and Mirabilis, they said we will choose Mirabilis, for the one do we know to be ignorant and foolish, and peradventure the other may not be so.

23. So they took Mirabilis to be king, and the things which Mirabilis did after he was made king are written in the other chapters of this book.

Chapter III

1. Now when the day came that Samuel ceased to be king, and Mirabilis began to reign, behold they came both before him the people, as is the custom, to make a speech unto them.

2. And all the elders of the people, and all the wise men of the great Sanhedrin, were there assembled, together with a great crowd of the mass of the people, from all parts of the country.

3. And Samuel spake first, and when he arose to speak, all the people uncovered their heads in his presence.

4. And Samuel reminded the people of all the dangers and troubles which he had gone through while he had been king in the land, and how he had striven with small means, to accomplish much for the good of the people.

5. And when he had made an end of relating all that he had done, he said, behold if I have not done more ye well know that I have had small means wherewith to do.

6. Then turned he toward Mirabilis, who was seated on his left hand, and said, behold the new king sitteth before you. He is wise and virtuous, and he will judge the people in righteousness, and with wisdom and uprightness will he govern the kingdom.

7. And the Lord will not forsake this people, so long as ye walk in the right way, neither will I cease to pray that the Lord may be, and abide with you evermore.

8. Then the people clapped their hands and shouted, long live King Samuel, for he hath well improved the single talent which the people committed to his care, and behold it hath increased to ten talents.

9. And now we will see what Mirabilis shall do with the ten talents which we have this day committed to his care.

10. And when the people expected that Mirabilis should make his speech—behold, said he, I have it in my hand (for his head was weak) and I am grievously ill, therefore I pray you, appoint one from among you that he may read it to the people.

11. And they called Algernon, who is surnamed Vox Dei, for they said it is the speech of Boanerges, the Thundering Great.

12. And Algernon read the speech unto the people, and the people listened in silence and many remained not to the end, for they tired before Algernon had made an end of reading it.

13. And in the speech which Mirabilis had written for the people, he humbled himself before them with great humility—for he said, behold among all the people there is but one voice, calling upon me to be king.

14. How shall I, being of small ability, discharge the duties of so great an office. Nevertheless, on my people, fear not, for I will call unto mine assistance, men of better judgment, who shall aid me with their counsels.

15. And they shall uphold me even as Aaron and Joshua did hold up the arms of Moses in the wilderness, and upon the mount in the midst of the wilderness.

16. The Lord is surely on our side, for He is ever found on the side of the virtuous and the just—practice ye, therefore, the virtues of your king, and demean yourself even as I will demean myself that we may not forfeit His favor.

(Fort Worth Press, March 19, 1936)

Frontier Town

Chapter 6-The Fightin' Parson Bible in One Hand, Gun in the Other

A GENTLEMAN who carried under his belt a little more liquid refreshment than is good for either the vision or the sense of equilibrium was perched unsteadily atop a whiskey barrel in front of the town's leading saloon.

He had taken it upon himself to become, at least, for the moment, the town crier; and people stopped to listen, and to smile, as he delivered himself of certain tidings:

"Oh yes! Oh yes! Oh yes! There's a-gonna be some hell-fired racket here before long folks! Come an' hear the fightin' Parson Potter . . . once a gambler, but now a Gospel shark. It begins in about 15 minutes. Come on, all you old whisky soaks and card sharpes . . . come over and learn how to mend your ways. If you don't the devil'll get you quicker'n hell can scorch a feather!"

And the people came, and they heard—for in the rollicky '70s and the roaring '80s there was no Gospel shouter on all the West Texas frontier like the Rev. Andrew Jackson Potter, who could use his rifle and his fists as handily as he could quote the Word.

On this particular occasion the Methodist man of God had come riding into town (let us say Concho) in a hack. It was a tough town in those days, a town which most circuit riders might have preferred to avoid, but not so the Rev. Potter.

The Fighting Parson was of the people. He knew it and they knew it, and they demonstrated it by the warmth of their reception . . . for the hack had scarcely come to a stop before the general store than some loiterer, spying the visitor, shouted the news:

"Here comes the Fightin' Parson!"

THE saloons and the gambling halls emptied, and the dancing girls came out on the porch of the Casino to wave a friendly welcome, to all of which the preacher bowed and responded with a hearty "Howdy, folks . . . glad to be up this way again."

When Andrew J. was just a small boy the family moved to Clinton, Mo., where at the age of 10 he was made an orphan. Thus being forced to shift for himself he hired out as a jockey and during the next five years all the education he received came from race track touts, professional gamblers, gunmen and their ilk.

His "schoolroom" was the stable and the saloon, and before his 15th year he could qualify for degrees in card playing and gun handling.

In 1846, when Potter was 16, came the War with Mexico, and he immediately joined a company of volunteers in a regiment which General Sterling Price was taking on an expedition to Santa Fe, N. M.

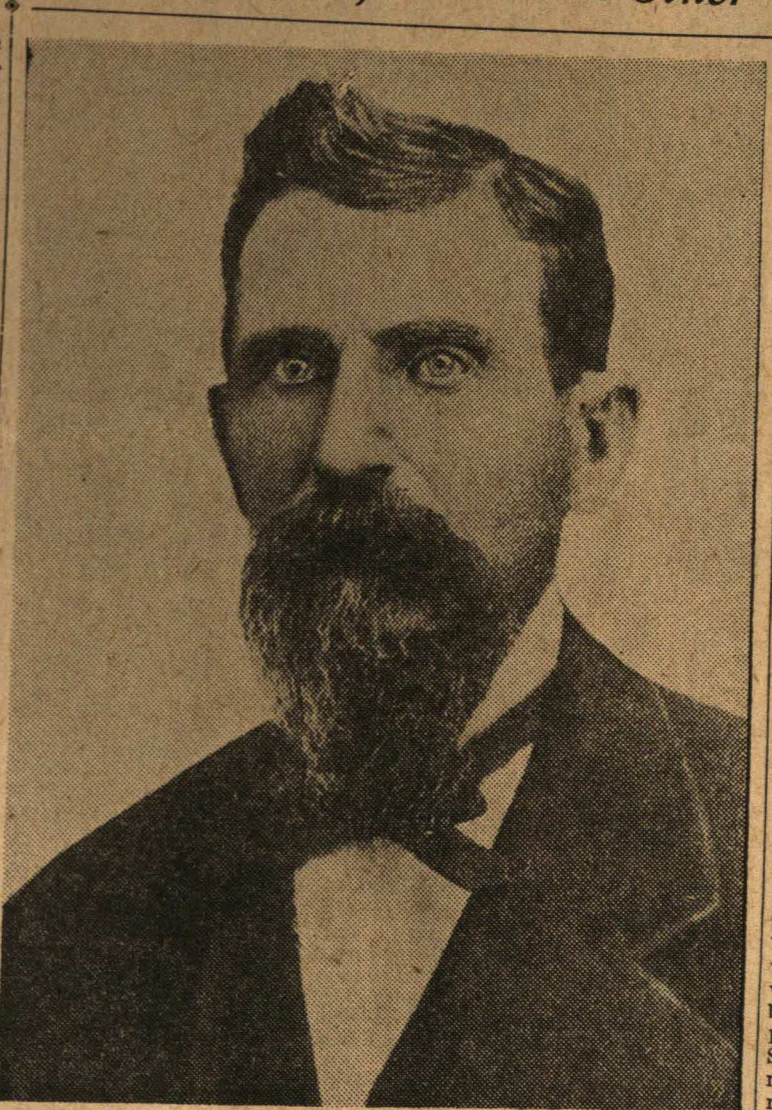
On that trip young Potter received his first lessons in frontiersmanship; and after remaining with the army for five years in New Mexico, and taking part in various scouts and engagements against the Apaches, he knew the business well before he received his final discharge in 1852.

OUT of the army, he headed for Texas, going first to San Antonio, then to visit with an older brother in Hays County. After several fluster encounters with the quarrelsome young bloods of the community, in which he victoriously displayed his army training, he fell ill with typhoid and remained bed for weeks.

It was during this period that he went one evening, more out of curiosity than anything being connected with a camp meeting, to attend a camp meeting, conducted by the Rev. G. C. John, an itinerant Methodist preacher, and there he stood under the arbor listening to the words of the pastor.

Thereafter, Andrew Jackson Potter, the Missouri bad boy, went to meetings at every opportunity, and his face was seen no more at the Sunday race meets held at San Marcos. He kept the Sabbath by reading the Bible, and since he used most of the week nights for the same purpose it wasn't long before he was trying his own wings in the pulpit.

Of course, all the good people of the Missouri and his only remaining relative, a sister—were rather surprised to see the former jockey and card player return home an ordained minister of the Gospel, and they asked for a sam-



Rev. A. J. Potter, the fighting parson

ple of his preaching, which he gave them the first Sunday after his arrival; following up with a three-months' revival which brought many an old acquaintance up the sawdust trail.

The Rev. Potter then rode back to Texas, feeling that his holiday had been highly successful. He reached San Antonio to find Texas mustering for the War Between the States. He immediately signed on with the 32nd Texas Cavalry, to become chaplain of DeBray's Regiment.

IT was good to be back in the army again, and as the regiment moved down to Brownsville the chaplain was in high spirits—so high that when he discovered in a Brownsville paper an item containing uncomplimentary references to his regiment, he called on the editor.

"Did you write this piece?" the chaplain demanded.

"I did," replied the editor, "and what about it?"

"Just this," said Potter. "Just this—'and lighting in with his fists he gave the scribe one of the worst pummellings ever received by a man on the Mexican border. The fighting parson was in the act of dismantling the small printing press, preparatory to throwing it into the Rio Grande, when the regiment's brigadier, hearing of the trouble, arrived as peace-maker."

The parson offered his hand, and said he hoped the editor, in the future, would choose his words more carefully.

THE regiment moved up for the Red River campaign, and during its various engagements in 1864 the frontier preacher became a spiritual strength to the weary men who went to face and meet death against the guns of the enemy.

Years afterward, when veterans of that campaign met to fight over the battles of the past, they liked to recall how the Fighting Parson, before the opening of each engagement, would ride through the regiment exhorting his comrades and urging them to repent of their sins.

"You are about to go into battle," he would say. "You are about to face death and eternity, and some of you may fall today and go to meet your Maker. Repent now and give your hearts to Christ!"

Sam Houston Knew His Indians

By C. L. Douglas

HAVING lived among Indians before he came to Texas to help found the Republic by force of arms at San Jacinto, General Sam Houston understood the Indian's mind and thought better, perhaps, than any other man in all the Republic.

He could meet the tribesmen in peace and in war, treat with them in their own manner, and speak with them in their own way of speech.

This is illustrated in the following letter, written by General Houston during his second administration as president, to Chief Flaco of the Lipans, whose son, Young Flaco, had just been killed in battle.

"TO General Flaco, Chief of the Lipans. My Brother—My heart is sad. A dark cloud rests upon your nation. Grief has sounded in your camp. The voice of Flaco is silent. His words are not heard in council. The chief is no more. His life has fled to the Great Spirit. His eyes are closed. His heart no longer leaps at the sight of the buffalo. The voices of your camp are no longer heard to cry: 'Flaco has returned from the chase!' Your chiefs look down on the earth and groan in trouble. Your warriors weep. The voice of grief is heard from women and children. The song-birds are silent. The ears of your people hears no pleasant sound. Sorrow whispers in the wind. The noise of the tempest passes—it is not heard."

"THE name of Flaco brought joy to all hearts. Joy was on every face. Your people were happy. Flaco is no longer seen in the fight. His voice is no longer heard in battle. The enemy no longer make a path for his glory. His valor is no longer a guard for your people. The right arm of your nation is broken. Flaco was a friend to the white brothers. They will not forget him. They will remember the red warrior. His father will not be forgotten. Grass shall not grow in the path between us. Let your wise men give the counsel of peace. Let your young men walk in the white path. The grey-headed man of your nation will teach you the will hold my red brothers by the hand."

SAM HOUSTON.
(Fort Worth Press, March 19, 1936)

Books on Texas

THE FOLLOWING books about Texas may be obtained at the Fort Worth Carnegie Public Library:

- "Pioneer Days in the Southwest from 1850 to 1879," by Charles Goodnight.
- "East Texas Oil Parade," by Harry Harter.
- "Alkali Trails," by William Curry Holden.
- "Texas and the Gulf of New Mexico," by Mrs. Houston.
- "Texas Ranger," by Napoleon A. Jennings.
- "Five Years in Texas," by Thomas North.
- "Journey Through Texas," by Frederick Law Olmstead.

next assignment, he preached at Tilden. Half way through his sermon, said to have been one of the best in the old frontiersman's career, he raised his right hand toward heaven, lifted his voice to emphasize a point, and shouted: "I believe . . ."

Then he fell across the pulpit and slumped to the floor. Members of the congregation rushed forward to lift him. Perhaps he had only fainted—but he hadn't.

The Fighting Parson was dead. (Fort Worth Press, March 19, 1936)

The Raven's Fledgling

LONG with Concho, the Rev. Mr. Potter received from the conference the town of San Angelo—which was worse than the former at the time—but he held regular services and made a good job of it. He even moved to the town in 1883 and took his family there.

In '94 he was returned to the Lockhart circuit. On October 21, 1895, just a few days before he would go to conference to get his

The Story of Texas

CHAPTER 15

IN the pine woods of East Texas renegades from the republic to the north and south stirred up trouble which led to the first clash between Mexico and her American colonies in Texas. Hot-headed Haden Edwards complained too much to the authorities in San Antonio. His grant was cancelled and he was ordered to leave Texas.

Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

No. 7—The Wind Flower

By MARY DAGGETT LAKE

A STROLL through the woodlands any day now will reveal the dainty Wind Flower, or Wood Anemone, botanically known as Anemone Crotaphylla, and a member of the Crowfoot family.

They might be called flowers of the sun because they open wide their blossoms to the sun and close them toward evening and on cloudy days.

Basal leaves spring from the tuberous root, and the pale blue, or soft pink, or bluish-lavender flowers, an inch or more across, spring from the three-leaved rosette. The flowers tip the stalks that emerge from the root-leaves, the stalks bearing deeply cut leaf-bracts separating between the blossom and the root. Petals and sepals, usually about 12. The numerous stamens are unequal in length.

THE appearance of the Anemone in flower is said to herald spring, and it is considered good luck to find one. Many stories



The Anemone, Or "Wind Flower"

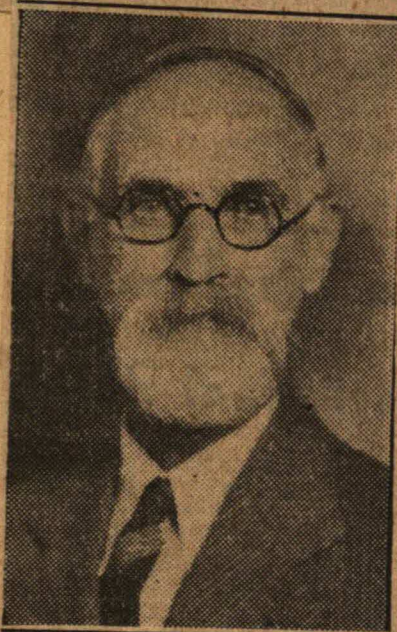
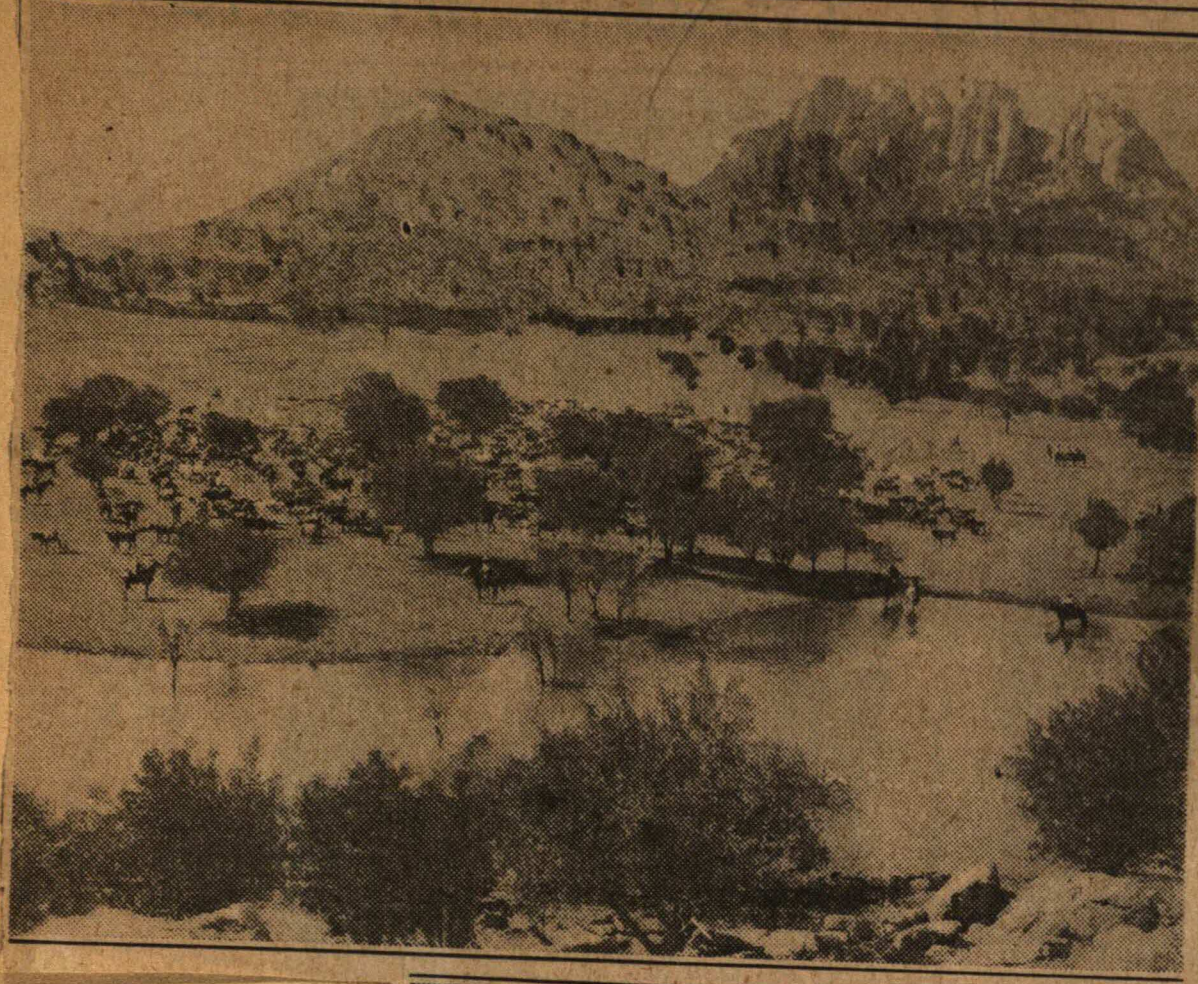
are connected with the flower, one from China, speaks of it as the death flower, because it is extensively used there in connection with funeral rites.

From the Greek poets we learn that the tears Venus shed in the death of Adonis took root and became the Anemone. Anemos, the wind god, announced his presence with the flower—the coming of the springtime.

The old Romans sought the first flower, the Anemone, and wore it as a good luck piece, as today we seek a four-leaved clover.

LEGEND: Zephyr loved the nymph, Anemone, and Flora, being jealous, banished her from the court and changed her into a flower which opens always at the return of the springtime. Zephyr abandoned Anemone to the rude carmenes of Boreas, who, because he could not gain her love, tormented her until her blossoms began to fade when only half open. And thus they do today.

Ranch Roundup Scene 45 Years Ago



A roundup scene on the old W. D. Reynolds Ranch 45 years ago is seen in the top picture, which is owned by Mrs. G. W.



Medley, 2609 Edgewood Terrace. The other photos are of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shore of Coleman, who have been married since 1880.

The Alamo

Remember the Alamo? It was Feb. 23, 1836, that 5,000 Mexicans decided to besiege the small company there — 150 effective men commanded by Col. William Barrett Travis.

Day after day Colonel Travis sent out word: "Victory or death; I shall never surrender or retreat!"

Nor did he. The end came March 6. Every man in the Alamo fell at his post—Colonel Travis and all the rest. One thousand dead Mexicans attested the fury of the defenders' resistance.

Wanted--Old-Time Stage Coach for Frontier Museum

MARCH 19, 1936.

Wanted—an old-time stage coach.

Billy Rose, managing director of the Texas Frontier Centennial, Thursday appealed to the public for one.

"I do not know where a stage coach can be found," Rose said. "I need one, as well as additional frontier day equipment. It is surprising how few books on early day customs, clothes and house furnishings have been published." His office is in the Sinclair Building.

Rose said a prominent Fort Worth woman anxiously had approached him in regard to the historical aspect of the celebration. He said he assured her this will not be overlooked.

"Certainly we will have a museum showing frontier relics," Rose declared. "But I do not want to look at 500 arrowheads when I could look at 25 and get an adequate idea of what they represent."

"We can use 5,000 women in helping to get this celebration started. They will be useful as there are thousands of persons to be contacted."

ROADS ORDERED AT SAN JACINTO

Improvement of Facilities Anticipates Centennial Traffic; Cost Is \$93,502.

AUSTIN, March 19 (AP).—The Highway Commission today appropriated \$93,502 to improve traffic facilities at the San Jacinto battlefield near Houston and ordered work started immediately in anticipation of heavy Centennial traffic.

The money will be expended on Highways 225 and 134 leading to the battleground and on roads in the park.

The commission also instructed the highway engineer to prepare estimates of the cost of leveling and surfacing Highway 2 between Temple and Belton on the present location. The stretch is regarded as one of the most dangerous in the State.

Other orders entered were, by counties: Anderson, Highway 22 from the Freestone County line to Cayuga taken over for maintenance.

Angelina, \$1,200 additional appropriation to complete grading and gravel base on Highway 35.

Brewster, highway designated from Highway 5 at Marathon to Terlingua and the St. Helena Canyon of the Rio Grande as scenic route through Chisos Mountains, to be taken over for maintenance when county furnishes right-of-way.

Collingsworth, \$25,362 appropriated for concrete paving on Highway 4 from the Salt Fork of the Red River, north one mile.

Colorado, improvement of Highway 3 from Weimar to Columbus ordered included in 1937 federal aid program.

Dallas, \$20,500 appropriated to widen bridges on Highway 14 between Dallas and Hutchins, work to start immediately; \$41,810 of county funds in escrow on scenic road project released on condition county will construct a connection between Highways 183 and 14 on Hatcher and Lomas Streets; \$1,944 appropriated for sewer line at division office building; contract with Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe for overpass at East Grand Avenue canceled; county requested to obtain right-of-way for Rock Island overpass on Highway 114.

Denton, \$1,491 appropriated for preliminary work on Highway 19 between Dickens and Spur.

El Paso, \$1,670 appropriated for maintenance of loop on Highway 1 and El Paso via Smelter Road to a connection seven miles northwest.

Floyd, bids ordered on caliche base and triple asphalt loop from Highway 28 through Lockney.

Galveston, federal, state and county officials accorded free passage on Bolivar Ferry when on official business.

Jefferson, plans for grading and drainage structures on Highway 87 to the new Neches River bridge ordered.

Kaufman, plans ordered for grading and drainage structures on Highway 15 from Terrell, east, road to be designed to accommodate three lanes of traffic.

Live Oak, Highway 202 from Highway 9 to the Bee County line ordered taken over for maintenance.

Montague, location survey ordered on Highway 59 from Bowie to Montague; \$2,500 additional appropriation ordered to complete grading and drainage structures on Highway 2.

Ochiltree, bids ordered on completion of grading and drainage structures on Highway 4 between Perryton and the Lipscomb County line.

Pecos, Highway 10 from Chancellor to Fort Stockton taken over for maintenance.

Sabine and San Augustine, \$57,000 appropriated for grading and surfacing Highway 21 from Highway 8 to the Sabine River.

San Patricio, \$7,070 appropriated to complete grading and drainage structures on Highway 9.

Smith, \$48,000 appropriation for grade separation with St. L. S. W. Railroad withdrawn, proposed location having been rejected by Tyler city commission.

Val Verde, \$1,300 appropriated to complete roadside improvement on Highway 3. County requested to obtain right-of-way on Highway 3 between Comstock and Sellers ranch and on Highway 30 north of Del Rio.

Williamson County requested to obtain right-of-way on Highway 1 from the Bell County line to Georgetown and on Highway 43 for reconstruction of M.-K.-T. Railway underpass three miles east of Round Rock.

Parker and Palo Pinto, bureau of public roads requested to place Highway 89 between Weatherford and Strawn on federal aid system.

Navarro, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, Grimes and Waller, American Association of State Highway officials requested to designate highway from Richland to Hempstead via Mexia, Groesbeck, Bremond, Hearne, Bryan and Navasota as a U. S. designated route.

Texas Centennial

History — Romance — Folk Lore



Scrapbook Page

Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts



Volunteers Urged to Join Drive to Seize San Antonio; Foe Wears Own Hobbles

—Period of Revolution—

WHEN General Cos, brother-in-law of President Santa Anna, sent his army out of Mexico in 1835 to make short work (he hoped) of the Texan rebels at Bexar the report spread through the land that he was carrying 800 pairs of iron hobbles for the "benefit" of captives.

It was then that the long-suffering American colonists raised the cry: "To Arms!" "If Texas will turn out promptly," announced Gen. William Wharton, "Cos will be the first man to wear a pair of his own hobbles. . . . Now's the day, and now's the hour!"

One of the original circulars in which he said those words still is preserved in the archives of the University of Texas. It's thrilling content is reproduced here in full: **FREEDOM OF TEXAS! TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!! NOW'S THE DAY, AND NOW'S THE HOUR.**

Camp of Volunteers, Friday, 11 p. m., Oct. 2, 1835.

Fellow Citizens: We have prevailed on our fellow citizen Wm. H. Wharton, Esq., to return to you with the following dispatch, and also to urge as many as can leave their homes to repair to Gonzales immediately, "armed and equipped for war even to the knife." The Volunteers immediately resolved to march to Gonzales. . . . We are just now starting, which accounts for the brevity of this communication. . . . If Texas will now act promptly, she will soon be redeemed from that worse than Egyptian bondage which now cramps her resources and retards her prosperity.

David Ransom, Wm. J. Bryant, J. W. Fanning, Jr., F. T. Wells, Geo. Sutherland, B. T. Archer, W. D. C. Hall, W. H. Jack, Wm. T. Austin, P. D. McNeel.

P. S. Action took place yesterday at Gonzales in which the Mexican commander and several soldiers were slain—no loss on the American side.

Copy of a letter from John H. Moore, to Messrs. Stepp, Sutherland and Kerr, and to all whom it may concern: Gonzales, Oct. 1, 1835.

We have about 150 men, and we are expecting more troops hourly. We earnestly request that you should spare no pains to send us as much aid as possible. Our situation requires that all of Texas should now aid us. It is the most important crisis that the people of Texas have ever experienced, and our future welfare depends a great deal on the first stroke that is made. The enemy is now on the opposite side of the river, in number about 200 troops, and is reinforcing rapidly. In an event such as this, we express our state and situation of the troops and affairs generally.

Respectfully, John H. Moore, Commandant. A true Copy, W. H. Wharton.

Fellow Citizens: In accordance with the request of the Volunteers, I inform you that I parted with them at midnight last Friday under march to join their countrymen at Gonzales. They were to a man in excellent health and spirits. It is now ascertained that General Cos is in La Bahia. It is said that he has with him 800 pairs of iron hobbles for your benefit. If Texas will turn out promptly, he will be the first man to wear a pair of his own hobbles. In the language of the captives of this article, "now's the day and now's the hour."

Five hundred men can do more now than 5000 six months hence at San Antonio can be starved into a surrender in 10 days if there are Volunteers enough to surround the town and cut off their supplies. The inhabitants seldom raise enough for their own consumption, and 800 troops being thrown upon them has brought the place to the door of starvation. The Volunteers are determined never to return until San Antonio has fallen, and every soldier of the Central Government has been killed or driven out of Texas.

One great object of the Volunteers is to intercept Cos before he can reach San Antonio. . . .

Frontier Town Chapter 7—The Raven's Fledgling, Fluent With Tongue and Gun

By C. L. Douglas

THE Attorney for the Defense rose from his place at the counsel table and stepped out before the jury box.



C. L. Douglas

Tall, lithe, dark of complexion, he presented a picture in striking contrast with others of the court. He wore bangs, and the black hair at the sides of his head dropped to his shoulders. He unfastened the buttons of his long-skirted coat, placed his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat, and surveyed the men before

"Gentlemen of the jury," began this long-haired lawyer, "my client is not a man of arms. He is not an accomplished gun fighter, experienced in handling guns, trained in the use of them. He has never practiced or studied the art of slapping leather, of producing a pistol with lightning-like speed and using it with deadly accuracy. He has never used guns, coming as he does from a far-away state to settle here amongst us and become a substantial and responsible citizen."

"Gentlemen of the jury, he has never been cursed with the knack of using a gun to take human life. God forbid that he ever will be so damned! These are the facts in the case. This lately lamented cowboy, who was so unfortunately killed by my client in the protection of my client's life, had the reputation of being a gun fighter of more than ordinary ability. And that, gentlemen, is a dangerous reputation."

"ALL other men fear such a man, and they have a right to fear him. It has been said of the deceased. . . . by people who lived with him, and by people who knew him. . . . that he could let the other man start his draw and he would draw first. . . . and that he could even let the other man get his pistol out and into hand. . . . and that he could, even then, draw, shoot and kill his adversary."

"My client had heard these things, and being acquainted with that reputation, he feared that gun fighter. . . . for not waiting until that known killer could put a bullet through his heart!"

In the back row of the jury box were two or three gentlemen, evidently sons of the soil, who did not appear overly impressed. They were hard-faced, stubble-chinned gentlemen who seemingly had their minds made up one way or the other, and it was against them that the picturesque attorney now directed the fire of his oratory.

"IN Texas and in Oklahoma," he said, "there are men so accomplished in killing that they can place a gun in the hand of an inexperienced man, and then draw, shoot and kill him before he can raise the hammer of pull the trigger. Gentlemen of the jury, I will give you a demonstration. . . ."

The white hands of the lawyer flashed down from his vest. There was a slight, momentary flutter in the vicinity of the long coat-tails. . . . and the calm of the courtroom was shattered as two six-shooters opened fire, six shots stabbing toward the jury box, six toward the bench where sat His Honor the Judge!

And then a dead quiet—the long-haired lawyer standing alone in the railed enclosure holding his two smoking weapons. With a boyish grin on his face he watched the judge pick himself up from the floor. The scattered jury was returning to the box. There was a purplish tinge noticeable in His Honor's face. "Colonel Houston," he snapped, "it would seem that you hold no respect whatsoever for the court!" "Your Honor," said the attorney, "I meant no harm. My revolvers were loaded with blank



The Raven's fledgling—Temple Houston. He was the youngest son of General Sam Houston.

cartridges. It was merely a demonstration to impress the jurors with the speed that can be accomplished by the practiced gun fighter.

THE judge had little else to say, for he, like other jurists in Texas and the Indian Territory, had long since learned that anything might be expected from the "Raven's fledgling"—youngest son of General Sam Houston, hero of San Jacinto and one-time president of the Republic of Texas.

Temple Houston, eccentric both in dress and manner, was born to the frontier. No one in the Territory, was very much surprised over his unusual conduct. He always went armed, in court and out, and evidently the jury WAS impressed by the demonstration, for in less than an hour after receiving the judge's instructions it returned a guilty verdict against the Texan's client.

Sam Houston's son proved, however, that he could rise to the emergency without hesitation. "May it please the court," he said, "I enter a motion for a new trial of the case. The law provides that the jurors shall not separate. When I tendered, with the consent of the court, a demonstration of the ability of some men to use revolvers, the members of the jury did scatter and become separated. In view of these facts my client has been denied his constitutional rights, and is entitled to a new trial."

EVENTUALLY the re-trial was granted, and this time the defendant came off a free man. Temple Houston, typical but most colorful of frontier barristers, was born in Austin, Texas, Aug. 12, 1850. He spent his early boyhood there and then, after being made an orphan at the age of 7, he lived with relatives until he was old enough to seek employment on a ranch.

But he soon quit the saddle—to become a page in the United States Senate, where he remained for three years, studying law in his spare time. Thus he had a good start on most of his fellow students when he entered a university at the age of 17. He was admitted to the Texas bar at 19, and two years later he was engaged in practice.

Somehow, he couldn't seem to get away from the cowboy spirit, and he put out his shingle in the Panhandle cowtown of Mobeetie.

HE liked the Panhandle and its cowmen, and the cattleman liked him. He could take whisky along with the best of them, and although he bore the reputation of being lightning fast with his revolvers, he very seldom used them, for few men cared to stir up trouble with Temple Houston.

in the midst of her mercies and she went to join those who had tried to save. She, like those the Lord forgave, was a sinner; and yet I believe in the day of her reckoning her judgment will be lighter than those who persecute and seek to drive off the earth such unfortunates as she whom you are about to judge.

"They wish to fine this woman and make her leave. They wish to wring from the wages of her shame the price of this mediated justice; to take from her the little money she might have; and God knows, gentlemen of the jury, it came hard enough! The old Jewish law told you that neither the price of a dog nor the hire of such as she should come within the house of the Lord, and I say unto you that our justice, fitly symbolized by woman's form, does not ask that you add aught to the woes of this unhappy one, who only asks at your hands the pitiful privilege of being let alone."

"The Master while on earth, while He spake in wrath and rebuke to kings and rulers, never reproached one of these. One He forgave, another He acquitted. You remember both, and now looking on this friendless outcast, if any of you can say to her: 'I am holier than thou' in that respect in which she is charged with sin, who is he? The Jews who brought the woman before the Savior have been held up to the execration of the world for two thousand years."

"I HAVE always respected them. A man who will yield to the reproaches of his conscience as they did has an element of good in him, but the modern hypocrite has no such compunctions. If the prosecutors of this woman whom you are trying had but brought her before the Savior, they would have accepted His challenge and each one gathered a rock and stoned her in the twinkling of an eye. No, gentlemen of the jury, do as your Master did twice under the very circumstances that surround you. Tell her to go in peace!"

And the jury did tell her that. It was during this period of the frontier lawyer's career that he was forced to use his guns for practical purposes. In Woodward there were three brothers, who were all engaged in the practice of law. Their names were Ed, Frank and Al Jennings, and the three never had any love for the long-haired lawyer from Texas.

During one session of court it so happened that Ed Jennings was employed by a rancher to conduct one side of a lawsuit involving land, while Temple Houston was hired on the other side.

As the contest opened the two lawyers—as might be expected—engaged immediately in personalities. Argument waxed warm, and in the afternoon an open clash was narrowly averted when deputies separated the pair. The judge then adjourned court until next morning, in the hope that tempers would cool during the night.

THAT evening Houston, as was his custom, walked into a saloon for a drink. Ed and Frank Jennings already were there playing the poker, and when Temple entered Ed rose from his place and went for his gun.

Houston's quick eye detected the move, and he shouted: "I wouldn't do that, Ed!" But Ed Jennings' revolver already was free of the holster. He was raising it to fire.

It was then that Temple Houston gave an actual demonstration of how fast some men can be on the draw. As he had said in the courtroom: "There are men so accomplished that they can place a gun in the hand of a man, and then draw, shoot, and kill him before he can raise the hammer and pull the trigger."

THE Texan was tried for the killing and acquitted on a plea of self-defense. . . . a verdict which prompted Al Jennings, the younger of the three brothers, to swear that some day he'd "get Temple Houston."

Texas Supplied Famous Regiment of Rangers to U. S. in Mexican War

—Mexican War Period—

WHEN the United States went to war with Mexico in 1846, General Zachary (Old Fuss and Feathers) Taylor asked Texas—which at that time had been a state only a year—to raise volunteers for the campaign.

The adjutant general at Austin, after receiving General Taylor's request, issued a general order to that effect, bringing into being the regiment of Texas Rangers which distinguished themselves so gloriously later at Monterrey, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico.

It follows: **GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1** Adjutant General's Office Austin, May 2nd, 1846

The executive has been officially advised by date of 26th ult. from Gen. Z. Taylor that actual hostilities have commenced between the Mexicans and the Army of Occupation, provoked by the Mexican foe. Under the authority of the United States, a requisition has been made upon him as the Chief Magistrate of the State, to call into the service four regiments of volunteer riflemen, two regiments of which to be mounted and two on foot, for six months, unless sooner discharged.

Relying upon the uniform civility of his fellow-citizens, the Executive addresses himself to their patriotism, and in the absence of a due military organization makes the following requisition of the respective counties of the State:

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN—Gonzales, 1 company; Bastrop and Travis, 1; Fayette, 1; Colorado, 1; Washington, 1; Austin and Fort Bend, 1; Brazoria and Matagorda, 1; Jackson, Victoria, Refugio, San Patricio and Goliad, 1; Milam, 1; Robertson and Brazos, 1; Montgomery, 2; Liberty, 1; Houston, 1; Nacogdoches, 1; San Augustine, 1; Shelby, 1; Rusk, 1; Harrison, 2.

RIFLEMEN—Harris and Galveston, 3 companies; Brazoria and Matagorda, 1; Liberty, 1; Montgomery, 2; Victoria, 3; Fort Bend and Austin, 1; Washington and Brazos, 2; Houston, 3; Nacogdoches, 1; Rusk, 1; Sabine and San Augustine, 1; Shelby, 1; Jasper and Jefferson, 1; Bexar, 1.

The mounted Riflemen will rendezvous at Point Isabel, and take up the line of march for that point as rapidly as the Companies are formed. The commandants of the respective Companies will forward muster rolls to the Adjutant General at Austin before their march. Upon their arrival at Point Isabel, they will be mustered into service and the regimental organization will take place.

Provisions and forage are deposited at Corpus Christi for the use of the mounted companies on their way to Point Isabel. Foot companies will rendezvous at Galveston and take up their line of march for that place as soon as their company organization is completed, and forward muster rolls to the Adjutant General, at Galveston, supplies of subsistence and transportation will be furnished them by Lieut. Kingsbury of the Ordnance Department, to whom commandants of companies will report upon their arrival.

The men are required to furnish themselves with good rifles and equipment, and the mounted men sufficient ammunition until their arrival at Corpus Christi.

The organization of the several companies will be as follows, viz: 1 Captain; 1 1st Lieutenant; 1 2nd Lieutenant; 4 Sergeants; 4 Corporals; 2 Musicians; 50 Privates.

Cocky Texas Navy Got the Jobs Done

—Days of Republic—

THE TEXAS REPUBLIC was a "cocky" little nation in the first days of its existence. It had a small navy—pitifully small even for those days—but imbued with the spirit of victory at San Jacinto the "sobs" of early Texas always turned in a good job when they set out to accomplish something.

The faith that the officials of the Republic had in its few schooners of war is exemplified in the following document, now resting in the archives of the state at Austin:

A PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE Of the Port of Matamoros, etc. by the President of the Republic of Texas

TO all whom these presents shall come, know ye, that I, David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, do order, decree, and proclaim, the Port of Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas and Republic of Mexico, comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande and the Brazos Santiago, and also all the inlets, estuaries, and passes, east of it, that now are or hereafter may be in the possession of Mexico, are, from and after the date of this proclamation, in a state of actual and absolute blockade by the armed vessels of this nation.

And for the purpose of carrying into effect, an armed naval force is, and will continue to be, kept at or near the said port, inlets, and passes, entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

FOR any breach, or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo, will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and mariners of such vessels will be subject to all the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This decree shall take effect, as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in that city; and within five days, as to vessels from any other neutral port within the Gulf of Mexico; within 30 days, as to any port of the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico; and in 45 days as to vessels sailing from any of the ports of Europe.

Done at Velasco, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1836, and the First of the Independence of the Republic of Texas.

—And the Texas Navy did it—they blockaded Matamoros for months. (Fort Worth Press, March 20, 1936)

Plant Corn and Prime Rifles, Texas General Advised

—Days of Republic—

PLANT corn and prime your rifles—that was the sage advice that General Felix Huston, officer of the Texan army, was continually giving his fellow-countrymen in 1840.

The generals always feared, and rightly so, that the Mexicans, defeated in 1836, would again invade Texas with the hope of reclaiming the lost colony.

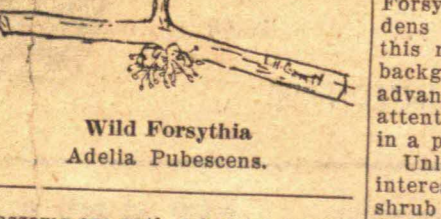
The following notice, one of many that Huston sent over the Republic to be posted in public places, explains his attitude: **TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS**

You will hear many reports about a Mexican invasion this spring, and many efforts will be made to discredit all such reports; it therefore behooves you to make up your minds and rely on yourselves.

Many of the most intelligent men in the country believe that a Mexican invasion will take place, and that every effort should be made to meet it as far as to the west as possible; others are incredulous, and some wish to embarrass the present executive. Let matters be as they may, it is my sincere advice to every Texian to plant corn early, and be prepared in every respect to meet a large Mexican force to the west, and Indian depredations to the north. **FELIX HUSTON.** (Fort Worth Press, March 20, 1936)

Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

No. 3 — Wild Forsythia



Wild Forsythia Adelia Pubescens.

as clusters of small, oblong, blue drupes. To the cattleman and rancher this shrub is known as "Tanglewood" because of its peculiar characteristics which cause it to twist and turn its branches into an impenetrable thicket. When properly trained, these long branches can be made to take any turn and adapt themselves to the new angle of landscaping.

ALTHOUGH not as showy nor as colorful as the cultivated Forsythia that blooms in our gardens and parks in early spring, this native Adelia is useful as a background shrub, and it has the advantage of requiring very little attention, once it gets established in a particular place.

Unless you have been alert and interested the blossoms of this shrub will have eluded you this year, as it blossoms early and will likely have put on its leaves before you are aware. Watch for it next year. (Fort Worth Press, March 20, 1936)

Books on Texas

THE FOLLOWING books about Texas may be obtained at Fort Worth Carnegie Public Library:

- "Ten Years a Cowboy," by C. C. Post.
- "They Died With Their Boots On" by Thomas Ripley.
- "Southwestern Frontier," by Carl Coke Rister.
- "Under Texas and Border Skies," by Roscoe Logue.
- "Coming Empire," by H. F. McDonald and N. A. Taylor.
- "Sixty Years in the Nueces Valley," by Susan Frances Miller.
- "Eagle Pass or Life on the Border," by Cora Montgomery.

The Story of Texas

CHAPTER 16 FEAR of losing Texas to the United States led Mexico to take the steps which caused the American colonists to revolt. Most of the settlers were loyal to their adopted country. Stephen F. Austin, had for his motto "Fidelity to Mexico."

Austin tried to make his settlers good citizens of the state of Texas and Coahuila Mexico. He at first was the government of largest colony in the state. In 1828 his colonists became self-governing, electing officers under the constitution. The capital of the joined states was maintained at Saltillo, too far away to do the Americans much good.

At first the settlers were too busy cultivating new lands and fighting back hostile Indians to worry much about the provisions of the constitution of 1824. It provided for the colonization of Texas, but did not grant trial by jury, writ of habeas corpus or religious freedom—all rights dear to Anglo-Saxons.

Texas Centennial History — Romance — Folk Lore



Scrapbook Page Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts



Early Books on Texas Republic Brought Storm of Criticism From Reviewers

BOOK reviewers of the Texas Republic were anything but kind to the first authors who attempted to write descriptive volumes on the new nation in the southwest.

Texas Received Reluctantly Into U. S.

IN 1845 the great question before the American public was the annexation of Texas—

Frontier Town

THEY DRANK BLOOD... The genesis of many frontier towns scattered over the west and northwest of Texas the troops of Uncle Sam's Army, with their bluecoats and striped breeches, played a leading role.



C. L. Douglas

For a long period during the early 'Seventies the federal garrison stood as a buffer between marauding Indians and such frontier villages as Concho, Fort Griffin, Jacksboro, Belknap and Fort Davis, and though the troopers endeavored to keep the peace, it was not all a matter of dress parade and routine guard duty.

THESE bluecoats, on sorties out from their home bases, engaged in many sporadic skirmishes with raiding Kiowas and Comanches, and not infrequently they left on the Texas plains some sizeable patches of blood...

Turn back the years to July of 1877... Rumors had been circulated for days in the village of Concho that a large party of hostile Indians was abroad on the plains to the northwest, stealing stock and killing game.

ACCORDINGLY, he called before him Captain Nicholas Nolan and Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper of the 10th Cavalry.

"You will prepare for a two months' scout over the area between here and the Double Lakes," he said, his right forefinger tracing a map.

THE party, two officers and 60 men, rode out from Fort Concho on July 10, bound for Bull Creek. It was a hot, dry season. A broiling sun scorched the prairies and a searing mid-summer wind soughed through the clumps of buffalo grass.

CAMPED on the banks of that stream, the detachment found a party of 28 buffalo hunters who verified the story of Indian activities. The hunters, who had with them a Mexican guide named Jose, said they had banded together to track down raiders who had been running away stock, and that even then they were preparing to continue their scout.

Native Texas Flowers

No. 9—The Tiniest Blueet

By MARY DAGGETT LAKE THE Madder family is not a large one in Texas, but it is one of the most interesting.

ANOTHER species of Blueets, known as Houstonia angustifolia, is a smooth-stemmed plant, much branched, with narrow, opposite leaves.

ANOTHER dainty little flower is blossoming now, which might be termed a miniature, as concerns the flower and the plant, so small and delicate it is.



One menace to life in a frontier community. These bad boys from New Mexico sometimes crossed the Texas line on raiding expeditions. The central figure in this photo is the famous Geronimo.

troopers and 21 hunters. After marching several days with the water supply almost at a minimum, the expedition reached Double Lake, but here the water was found to be so impregnated with alkali that it was fit for neither man nor animal.

NOLAN'S men saddled immediately and took the trail. They followed until dark, then made a "dry" camp... no water for either troops or horses.

That was quite enough to worry Nolan, but there was something worse. The party, having been intent on the Indian trail, had lost its bearings.

When Early Texans Fell Out They Wanted All The World to Know About Their Quarrels in Detail

THE American settlers of early Texas, when they differed among themselves, often used methods in settling personal scores and grievances.

If one man didn't like the actions of a neighbor, he sometimes caused to be printed a handbill setting out the alleged rascality and rascality of that neighbor, and he scattered them about the Republic to be posted in public places.

And, sometimes, citizens would embroil themselves in an argument to the point of offering rewards for each other.

TO THE PUBLIC: The most damnable conspiracy, the foulest and filthiest plot that has ever been brought to light in the history of Texas, is now being consummated by John Marshall, the Yankee Abolition editor of the Austin State Gazette, and one D. M. Short, of Shelby County, whose low, base, vulgar character renders him the most suitable of all living creatures to be the tool of John Marshall; to do the dirty work of this arch villain; the infamous plot to which I allude, was planned and partly put in operation toward the close of the session of the last Legislature by these gentlemen; and they have faithfully pursued it to the present time.

BUT the real masterpiece is found in an exchange of personalities between the editor of a Mississippi paper and a gentleman who left Mississippi to take up residence in Austin's Colony in 1830.

AND I now appeal to the honest and liberal part of the community, in which I lived, if I ever failed in paying over money collected, and whether I did not discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, I paid over all as was called for, and as there still remained on my docket, say \$200 or \$300, which I could not find any one authorized to receive, I left about \$1500 due me there, in the hands of an agent, to pay over when called for.

STOP THE SLANDERERS! REWARD For the delivery to me, on this side of the Sabine, the editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent, Mississippi, and his say-so respectable men, whose names are said to be left in his office, ready and prepared to prove me guilty of swindling and forgery—charges that could not be made, intending that any one would believe them. The said editor is of small stature, too fond of public life for his own interest, a good heart and a weak head.

AND I now appeal to the honest and liberal part of the community, in which I lived, if I ever failed in paying over money collected, and whether I did not discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, I paid over all as was called for, and as there still remained on my docket, say \$200 or \$300, which I could not find any one authorized to receive, I left about \$1500 due me there, in the hands of an agent, to pay over when called for.

Chapter 8—In Battle With Thirst They Drank Blood

At dawn on the 29th the march was resumed, in quest of water now instead of Indians, and by mid-morning three of the men were unable to sit their saddles. Nolan tried to keep the expedition intact and at the same time continue the trek, with the result that only a few miles were covered before dusk, and another "dry" camp.

FORCED marches under that blistering sun were bad enough—but three days without water! Tongues were beginning to swell, parched lips were beginning to crack. More than once during the heat-scoured day some of the men had looked ahead to see the cool sparkle of a lake on the surface of the plain, but each time it developed that their blood-shot eyes had seen only mirage... adding the torture of imagination to that of reality.

That night the strongest men, eight of them, were loaded with all the empty canteens and started on a search for a water hole, and when they failed to re-appear in the morning the main party



From the N. H. Rose Collection. The picture was made in Arizona shortly before he and his Apache warriors surrendered to General Crook in March, 1886.

saddled and rode out to find them. The quest was in vain, and during the day more of the thirst-tortured soldiers dropped from the line of march, and now no effort was made to rally them. Those who could still move forward were intent upon only one thing—water—and when camp was made that night, at the end of the fourth waterless day, only 18 men, two officers and one hunter were left.

ALTHOUGH the pack mules carried plenty of food, the men now found themselves confronted with the danger of starvation. With their tongues and throats swelling more and more and without enough saliva in their mouths to permit them to swallow, the troopers couldn't even take food. They could only look at it... another source of torture.

"I found a few grains of brown sugar in one of my pockets," said Lieutenant Cooper, when he later wrote his description of the experience, "but when I placed them in my mouth I found that my tongue was so dry the grains wouldn't even melt."

On the morning of the fifth waterless day Captain Nolan decided to try for Double Lake, but the expedition had not traveled a mile before one of the horses, already afflicted with "blind staggers,"

Four From Indiana Fought for Texas At San Jacinto

When 800 men under Gen. Sam Houston assaulted the forces of Gen. Santa Anna at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, and smashed the Mexican forces, four men who had come out of Indiana seeking adventure were among them.

Mathias Cooper of Macon County, Indiana, was one of six Texans killed at San Jacinto. He was a member of the Fifth Company, Second Regiment, of the Texas Volunteers commanded by Capt. Thomas H. McIntire. The three other men of Indiana were not injured.

Andrew Jackson Berry fought with Gen. Edward Burleson in the Battle of Plum Creek against the Indians. He was a member of the original Texas Rangers, and entered the thick of the fray at San Jacinto.

John Pettit Borden and Paschal Pavolo Borden of Madison, Ind., also participated. The former fought at Goliad on Oct. 9, 1835, during the early days of the Revolution, at San Jacinto, and with the Somervell Expedition which chased a Mexican army out of Texas six years after San Jacinto.

AND I now appeal to the honest and liberal part of the community, in which I lived, if I ever failed in paying over money collected, and whether I did not discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, I paid over all as was called for, and as there still remained on my docket, say \$200 or \$300, which I could not find any one authorized to receive, I left about \$1500 due me there, in the hands of an agent, to pay over when called for.

Pioneers Learned of Economy

DROUTH and scarcity of water have been traditional in West Texas since the advent of the early settlers, but West Texans could learn much from the coastal pioneers in regard to water conservation for domestic purposes.

THE Maverick family is a well-known one in Texas history. It was Samuel Augustus and Mary Adams Maverick's son, Lewis Antonio Maverick, who was the first child born and reared in San Antonio of American parents, and Mrs. Maverick herself was the first American or United States-born woman to make San Antonio her home. The Mavericks came to Texas in 1838, and were joined in San Antonio by Mrs. Maverick's sister, Lizzie, who came from the family home in Alabama, in June, 1842.

Following are interesting bits from a letter written by Mr. and Mrs. Clow to Mrs. Maverick from Saluria, on the coast, on August 4, 1848:

"Speaking of watermelon seed which I intend enclosing—I fear from the amount of rains you speak of, that they will cause the seed to sprout en route to San Antonio, and thereby open this precious document, and expose the contents! ! ! as the seed will come from so dry a country, for it has been so long since we have had any rain that I really have forgotten how many months.

"SOME two weeks since they had a splendid rain up on the Peninsula, (within 12 miles of the Point), but not a drop had we here, and the poor cattle on the Island are suffering dreadfully, and I may almost say the hogs, too, there being only one cistern that has any water in it, (at the warehouse); The Doctors being entirely out, and Lizzie and myself have to wash in about a pint each, of fresh water, and then put it in a tub and preserve it; to wash our feet, (which luxury we indulge in twice a week)—I mean in fresh water.

"And then after washing our feet, it is carefully preserved, to wash Baby Clothes (I mean Mrs. Creery's) and then it is carefully put into a barrel kept for the purpose, and issued out carefully to the chickens and calves, three times a week—

"I think from the economy we have learned by necessity to practice, in regard to fresh water, we both would be good subjects to pass the great desert of Zahara!

"MR. O'REILLY raised some fine melons in the garden, and quantities of vegetables—we have had the greatest abundance of watermelons on the Island, some of them the finest I have ever seen. I enclose you the seed of some, and shall get you some more for you to plant next spring. These will do to plant now.

"Has not the fame of the ladies fair at Lavaca reached you? for that was in the papers. Vide 'La Lavaca Herald.' We did not attend, but all the ladies round about went including Mrs. Van, and they all came back sick. They had doll babies and pin cushions-post office for the delivery of letters, and a menagerie! of animals behind a curtain, which consisted of an old rooster with one eye, a turkey buzzard, a pole cat (without the musk, however) and the 'Wild Man of the Woods'—the latter was shown by handing the gentleman (only one admitted at a time) a looking glass.

MR. O'REILLY took up a watermelon (which Mrs. Orr said they raised in your garden) as his contribution, and it was sold at auction, in the room, and purchased by Maj. Storrs—at quite a round sum, one silver dollar, and I presume he has the seed. Speaking of Maj. Storrs, I must inform you that he left the Point on yesterday, 'bag and baggage,' for Lavaca. The old gentleman told me he had not paid expenses settling the 'essence of corn,' for some time past—that there was rather too few and others have died and left, who lived by 'auction' and if devolved upon him to go to the Mountain—if the Mountain would not come to him—Hence has purchased a few billiard tables of Mr. Forbes in Lavaca and intends for the future to keep some rolling balls whilst others are 'limbing'—and in that way he thinks he will force business, and better his pecuniary affairs."

The Story of Texas

HIGH-HANDED actions of the Mexican commanders of garrisons in Texas angered the colonists. Troops, many of them convicts and scallaws, were stationed at the ports of Anahuac and Velasco, at Nacogdoches and other of the larger settlements.

LARGE FRONT YARD From the front gate to the ranch headquarters of the King Ranch in South Texas is a distance of 18 miles. The ranch contains 1,500,000 acres, an area larger than the state of Delaware. Several other ranches of similar proportions also are maintained in Texas.

Miss Morgan Entertains Travel Club

Mrs. A. J. Armstrong Tells of Her Trip Around World

Miss Emma Doreas Morgan, who was in Europe and the Near East last summer, entertained the World Travel Club, which is composed of persons who have traveled to Europe and to other foreign countries, at tea this afternoon at her home, 2205 Hurley Ave.

Miss Morgan returned here for the week-end from Corsicana, where she is teaching English in the high school, and has as her week-end house guests, Misses Dorothy Lee Bridges, also of Corsicana, and Miss Lola B. Wolf of Texarkana.

Mrs. A. J. Armstrong of Waco, who conducts foreign travel and who made a trip around the world last year, showed a movie of her travels.

Guests were received by Miss Morgan, Mrs. Armstrong, and Mrs. Morgan's sisters, Misses Grady Woodruff, Decatur, and R. R. Randall.

Tea was poured from a table laid with a white lace cover and decorated with a red and white floral centerpiece and white candles in silver holders.

At the tea table were Misses Randall, Woodruff and another sister, Miss Imogene Morgan, Dallas.

Other guests were Mrs. Rose Allison and Misses Vivian Spang, Alice Steffins, Charlene Ford, Thalia Clark, Dorothy Williams and Ella Park, all of Dallas; Misses Mollie Gibson, Allie Johnson, Dorothy Lee Bridges and Mr. Dixon Matlock, all of Corsicana; Miss Anna Maxwell, Rev. and Mrs. Baker Cauthen, Mr. Bill Howe; Misses James R. Record, D. C. Beddoe, Oscar Davidson and Frances E. Guedry, all of this city.

Faucett-Williamson Wedding Takes Place

Miss Bertha Hughes Faucett and J. S. Williamson were married Wednesday evening at the home of her mother, Mrs. James W. Wright, 2626 McLemore St.

Rev. E. R. Jarrell of the Nazarene Church officiated before an improvised altar of palms, ferns, snapdragons and roses. Miss Helen Swift, maid of honor, wore a pink georgette frock. The little flower girl, Betty Jane Skinner, wore pink crepe. Richard Dixon was best man.

The bride was gowned in white crepe with hat of the same material and a corsage of roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are making their home in Fort Worth.

Loyalty Club Meets

Mrs. Tom Haynes entertained the 1936 Loyalty Club with a luncheon Wednesday at her home, 5137 Birchman Ave. Prizes were won by Misses John Barry, Della E. Sappington and Lee Rogers.

Others present were Misses Hardy Hubbard, E. L. Myrick, J. G. Watson, L. A. Lester and D. E. Hinsbaw.

Mrs. McNeil Hostess

Circle No. 1 of the Riverside Methodist Church met Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. I. McNeil, 1105 Eagle St.

Those present were Misses Jack Gaither, C. L. Vance, Bill Wilkerson, Ethel Wilson, E. H. Hale, E. C. Reid, Tom George, W. H. Cox, E. O. Livingston, E. E. Filippo, J. J. West, Rayford Faulkner and Charles Thomas.

Contract Bridge Extends Eight Into Nine

Declarer Squeezes Out Extra Trick For No Trump Contract by Figuring Lie of Cards

By WM. E. MCKENNEY
Secretary, American Bridge League

When you have a finesse to take and there is nothing in the bidding and the play of the hand to guide you, do you use any set rule? Well, here is one used by most rubber bridge players. They figure that the queen lies over the jack, or if you try to locate the queen, you play for the king over the queen.

A good rubber bridge player plays his hand on a percentage basis. In today's hands, for example, a good player would figure that the club honors should be split, and that is the theory which George Kennedy, one of Brooklyn's outstanding players, used to make three no trump.

Solution to Previous Contract Problem

South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Opening lead—♥ 2. 21

In response to his partner's heart bid, East opened his fourth best bid, Kennedy, declarer, allowed West to hold the first heart trick, but George Kennedy, one of Brooklyn's outstanding players, used to make three no trump.

March Bride



Mrs. David H. Clendening was the former Miss Navvette Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Miller, 1617 Worth St., until her wedding last night at Weatherford St. Methodist Church. After a trip to Oklahoma City, the young couple will make their home here.

Friday Bridge Group Honored

Mrs. Alfred Brogdon is Hostess

Mrs. Alfred Brogdon entertained the Friday Bridge Section of the Junior Woman's Club at a bridge luncheon yesterday.

A Texas Centennial theme was carried out. In games Mrs. Bernard Buffington won high score and Mrs. George Berdians, second high.

Guests were Misses J. T. McCarty Jr., Chester Collins, Frances Reynolds and E. N. Ratliff.

Others attending were Misses J. M. Dysart, Carl Krog, Russell Marshall, Graham Polk, David Fielding, Harris Pruitt, George T. Smith, Gordon Smedley, Ernest Ivey, R. T. Nall, J. H. Meeks, D. J. Simmons and R. E. Austin.

Judith Parman Has Centennial Party

Mrs. Amelia M. Parman entertained in her home, 3100 Ave. A, with a Centennial party in honor of her little granddaughter, Judith Parman, and Beverly Sone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sone of TWC.

All of the little guests came dressed in pioneer costumes.

Refreshments were served to Densel Duncan, Jo Ann and Jackie Harris, Nancy Beth Jarvis, Nan Allee and Frank Elam, Beverly and Law Sone Jr., Norman Duncan, Jimmie Caroso, Gloria Gathings and Judith and Pat Parman.

Sisters Visit Parents

Mrs. Grafton Houston and children, Betty Green and Grafton Jr., of Green Bay, Wis., and Mrs. R. R. Couch and twin daughters, Maizie Jane and Judith Ann of Rochester, Minn., are visiting their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Jeter, 2608 South Jennings Ave. Mrs. Houston is the former Miss Jewell Jeter, and Mrs. Couch the former Miss Lovie Jeter.

Today's Contract Problem

On a four-heart contract by South, West cashes his ace, king, and queen of diamonds, then shifts to a spade. Can declarer make his contract?

AK86
K974
863
A10
QJ75
N E
K Q J 7 5
W S
AKQW
S E
K 8 6 3 Dealer J 7 5 4 2

All vul. Opener—♦ K. Solution in next issue. 21

and two clubs. How could he develop the ninth trick? Declarer knew that one of the opponents originally held five hearts and, with the ace of spades and the ace of clubs, the contract looked in certain defeat. However, declarer now prepared to cash five diamond tricks, discarding two spades from dummy.

East led a heart and a spade; West played two diamonds and, but now he found himself squeezed. He decided to release a small club. Declarer then led the jack of clubs and East covered with the queen. The trick was won in dummy with the ace.

The king of clubs was cashed and West's ten fell, which set up three good clubs in dummy.

If West had discarded a heart instead of a club, declarer, after winning the club trick in dummy with the ace, would have led a small spade and the contract would have been held to three no trump.

West could have cashed the ace of spades and two hearts, but would have been end-played in clubs.

The Farrells Entertain at Cocktail Fete

They Name Visitors As Honor Guests; 53 Attend

Gov. James A. Noe of Louisiana and Lieut. Gov. Walter Woodul of Texas were honor guests Thursday when Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farrell entertained with a cocktail party at their home in Westover Hills.

After the cocktail party, the guests attended the rodeo. At the close of the performance, the Farrells were hosts at a dinner party at Rainbeau Gardens.

The guest list included Messrs. and Misses Marvin Brown Jr., Mayo Bowen, Seward Sheldon, Ed Winton, Jack Loffland, Leonard Levy, Clayton Luther, Frank M. Fillingim, Charles Schleuter of Galveston, A. A. Lund, John Collier, C. R. Jordan, Bob Thomas, P. M. Bratten, John Stafford, John Sparks, Jack Hott, H. C. Burke Jr., Glen Haroon of Tulsa; Judges and Messrs. Marvin Brown Sr., Hal Lattimore; Drs. and Misses Henry Trigg, C. R. Lees; Misses Margaret Case, Walter Scott, Ross Cummins; Judges Walter Morris, Irbj Dunklin; Dr. Orville Ponton and Mr. R. A. Lyons Jr., of Galveston.

Honor Guests Girls Have Luncheon At Blackstone

Three new members of the D. O. S. Club, Misses Anne Ambrose, Catherine Morley and Priscilla Boyd, were honored today at a luncheon in the Florentine Room of The Blackstone.

Miss Mary Louise Ware was in charge. Spring flowers decorated the table.

The pledges are Misses Louise Lutton, Mary Martha Ingram, Nancy Anderson and Peggy Donnelly.

The new members were initiated last night at a meeting at the home of Miss Ware, 610 Fifth Ave.

Miss Dorothy Keith To Marry April 4

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Keith, 2248 Alston Ave., have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Keith, to Cecil Sanderson.

The wedding will take place Saturday, April 4, at the Keith home. Only relatives and intimate friends will attend.

Mr. Sanderson is a son of Mrs. Betty Sanderson, 1712 Sixth Ave.

Mrs. Grant Hostess

The White Settlement Home Demonstration Club met Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Everett Grant, Mrs. Nat Grant was assisting hostess.

A demonstration was given on "Beating the Bugs and Other Troublesome Things." Twenty-five members and two visitors attended. The guests were Misses W. J. Zenn of Dallas and G. L. Cozby of Burleson.

Mrs. Grant was assisted by Mrs. Everett Grant, Mrs. Nat Grant was assisting hostess.

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Tailored Jacket



Mrs. Harrison Williams, considered one of the world's best dressed women, wears a black lace evening gown in fishnet pattern and a white flannel jacket with padded shoulders and other man-tailored touches.

Thrift League Has Four New Members

Mrs. Helen Givold will be the next hostess to the Housewives' Thrift and Industrial League at her home, 3409 Townsend Dr.

Four new members joined the league Thursday at a meeting at the home of Mrs. L. L. Farris, 4021 Highland Ave. They are Misses Mary Westland, Donna Pricke, J. F. Cornelison and Henry Grimsley. Guests were Misses R. Miller, C. L. Fleet and J. J. Foster. A covered-dish luncheon was served to 35.

Rev. Trompe held conducted a prayer service and Mrs. Farris directed the Bible study. Plans were made to discontinue meetings in the homes of members and meet in a regular place.

His subject here will be "What Makes Public Opinion?"

Oakhurst School Has Fete on 8th Birthday

Celebrating the eighth birthday of Oakhurst School, a program was given in the auditorium yesterday morning. Supt. W. M. Green was guest speaker.

Martin Jarrell introduced the speaker, after which Adeline Daniels extended greetings to him. Bob Priest proposed a toast to the school board. Other talks were made by George Eagle and Barbara Fitzgerald. Rose Catherine Adams outlined the history of the school, and Franz Schubert spoke on "Our Birthday Gifts."

The student body and P.-T. A. bought and framed nine pictures, which were presented to the school. Those presenting the pictures were Bill Agerton, Patsy Ruth Landrum, Pat Price, Steve Powell, Harry Phillips, Nancy Lucas, Jack Adams, Vesta Regan and Brittain Schubert.

The program closed with a patriotic sing-song.

Miss Williams Is Hostess to Club

Miss Louise Williams entertained the Ars Clava Club Monday at her home, 1820 Gould Ave.

Refreshments were served to Misses Agnes Lawrence, Louise Gunn, Glyn Samples, Frances Anderson, Tommie Conn, Ruth Kelley, Mildred Bradley, Juanita and Dorothy Atherton, Mary Belle Latham, Frances Young, Mabel Mitcham, Madeline Shaw and Mrs. J. C. Porter.

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Henry Trigg, Father Are Dinner Hosts

H. L. Pemberton Jr. Honor Guest At Affair

Dr. Henry Trigg and his son, Henry Trigg Jr., will entertain tonight with a stag dinner at their home in Westover Hills honoring Henry Lyle Pemberton Jr., fiance of Miss Mary Eleanor Love.

The table, set in silver and blue appointments, will be decorated with native shrubs.

Places will be laid for Messrs. Granville Allen, John and Joe Vernon, Frank Smith, Joe McCarthy, Edgar Dean Jr., John Peavy Jr., Artie Lilly, Hugh Kelly, John Dallas Thompson, Ben Eastman, Herbert Hildebrand, Paul Roessner, Bus and Dan Greenwood, Sandy Dunham, H. L. Pemberton Sr., Jesse Walden, Ted Dudley, Tommie Dillard, Tom Hamm and Wilson Gammon.

The Love-Pemberton rites will be read April 4.

Dr. Abram L. Sachar Speaks Here Monday

Dr. Abram Leon Sachar, historian, biographer and educator, who polled first at the Sinai Forum, Chicago, and at the Cincinnati Forum, sponsored by Wise Temple, will be presented by the Fort Worth Open Forum at 8:15 p. m. Monday.

He was born in New York in 1899 and educated at Washington and Harvard Universities and did post graduate research work at the University of Cambridge, England, for three years. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for his work upon "The Victorian House of Lords."

In 1923 he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois, instructing in the field of modern European and English history. He is connected with that university.

His subject here will be "What Makes Public Opinion?"

Mann Lucas Speaks

Mann Lucas spoke on "The Gift of Courage" Thursday at a meeting of the Riverside P.-T. A. at the Junior High School Auditorium. Misses Minnie Lou Richardson and Jeanette Kinch won the attendance prizes.

The school orchestra, directed by Miss Marjorie Smith, played. Virginia Albrecht, pianist, was on the program also.

Business Girls Meet

Mrs. Fay Fulton Hubbard spoke on "Personality and Charm" Wednesday at a meeting of the Business Girls' Club at the Y. W. C. A. Misses Lucy Turner and Willa Price were hostesses.

Plan Silver Tea

The Young People's Class of Highland Park Methodist Church will hold a silver tea from 3 to 6 p. m. tomorrow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Loggins, 905 East Marion St.

Mrs. Cunningham Is Hostess to Her Club

Members of the Blue Bonnet Club and their friends were guests of Mrs. W. R. Cunningham at luncheon Wednesday at her home, 1315 Seventh Ave.

Places were laid for Misses E. D. Bland, W. H. Addison, W. L. Fulford, J. H. Mills, F. L. Mills, M. E. Cunningham, J. B. McDonald, E. W. Cassidy, Howard Peaster, A. E. House, R. L. Farmer, C. E. Campbell, W. R. Sawyer, W. M. Hanson, H. I. Stine and Mattie Chestnut.

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My Day By Eleanor Roosevelt

The White House March 20, 1936

STILL in Washington, but the floods are improving generally and the day has been, on the whole, a very peaceful one. Evening down along the Potomac is rather flooded, but it has been decided to remove the dikes around the monuments.

A few friends for luncheon and at 2:30 p. m. I went to the station to meet our eldest son who is on his way to Florida with the idea of joining his father on his fishing trip. Actually, he will now get there ahead of time and wait until my husband arrives. We had a few minutes together and caught up on all the family news.

I read an interesting article in April Harper's today. It is by Louis Adamic and discusses Black Mountain College, which is apparently a rebel group of teachers and students. The article contains a quotation on what education should mean to students.

Colleges, it says, should turn out people "who will be eternally modern and as such distinguished not by what they will know, but by what they will know, and who will know and feel that life is essentially not competitive but calls for co-operation everywhere, and that, lest humanity perish, men must cease spending most of their energy scheming how to harm one another and begin looking toward a goal, toward something they wish to become and make of the world."

That seems to me one of the best statements I have ever seen on the aims of education. I know nothing about Black Mountain College, but if any type of education can give its students a real understanding such as this, we will have made a stride in solving the problems of the present day, which, so far, our education does not seem to fit us to do.

I think the college from which the rebel group broke away has cause to be proud of itself. Any college which breeds mental virility, even if it creates a difference of opinion, may be proud of its achievement, for all despotism is based on education which holds people to a definite pattern and crushes individuality.

New York Woman Luncheon Hostess

Mmes. Joe Murphy, George Saam, George Campbell and R. A. Powell won prizes in bridge yesterday at a luncheon given by Mrs. L. E. Langston of Auburn, N. Y., at The Blackstone.

Red sweet peas and plumosa ferns decorated the tables.

Others present were Misses H. P. Goldberg, J. D. Thomas, M. J. Lee, A. W. Langston, W. H. Evans, C. E. Dinkins, O. S. Lattimore, J. T. Durham, John B. Huff, Tom Fite, Norine Evar and Miss Hyacinth Byrns.

Mrs. J. T. High Entertains P.-T.A.

Mrs. J. T. High entertained members of the Oakhurst P.-T. A. Thursday at her home, 2520 Carnation Ave.

Prizes were won by Misses W. H. Blakeway, Mary R. Smith, R. Neff, J. P. Agerton and High. Others present were Misses M. K. Tarlan, E. M. Hunt, W. J. B. Filippo, H. E. Brooks, O. H. Jefferson, J. T. Wheeler, J. T. Kinney and Tad Toms.

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The Young People's Class of Highland Park Methodist Church will hold a silver tea from 3 to 6 p. m. tomorrow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Loggins, 905 East Marion St.

Mrs. Cunningham Is Hostess to Her Club

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Places were laid for Misses E. D. Bland, W. H. Addison, W. L. Fulford, J. H. Mills, F. L. Mills, M. E. Cunningham, J. B. McDonald, E. W. Cassidy, Howard Peaster, A. E. House, R. L. Farmer, C. E. Campbell, W. R. Sawyer, W. M. Hanson, H. I. Stine and Mattie Chestnut.

Business Girls Meet

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Mrs. Kella Is Given Shower

Two Are Hostesses a Bridge

Misses Hazel Brown and Nadine Wheeler entertained today with a kitchen shower at the Wheeler home, 1411 Sixth Ave. for Mrs. C. M. Kella Jr. of Dallas, the former Miss Grace Buche of this city.

A pink and green motif was featured. At the close of bridge games, Mrs. Kella was led to wishing well where she found the shower of gifts.

The guest list included Miss Jewell Lee Gage, Evelyn Mill Sue Beall, Mary Frances Williams, Misses J. T. Hightower, Raymond Kelly, Rowland Broll Byron Fattie, Winfield Scott J. S. Morrow, Charles Bucher and Henry E. Bucher.

Local Sorority Has Economic Program

Miss Alma Ray spoke on "Economic Status of Texas Twenty Years Hence" Tuesday at a meeting of Delta Chapter, D Kappa Gamma Sorority, at University Club.

Miss Berneta Minkwitz cussed "Building for the Future" Miss Modina Sparks sang, accompanied by Miss Camilla Bar. Both are students of Diamond Hill High School. Miss J. Chrisman directed the program.

Mrs. Ira G. Dodd Entertains Group

Mrs. Ira G. Dodd entertained the Wright Union of Travis Avenue Baptist Church Thursday with a Centennial luncheon at her home, 940 East Richmond St.

Texas flags, bluebonnets, tiny silver maps of Texas and figurines of cowboys and Indians decorated the table.

Those present were Misses Bryson Sherrill, Fida Koch, Ethel Johnson, W. B. McClure, George Robertson, H. R. Thompson, Fred Dodd, Edgar Noel, J. L. Banks, C. E. Matthews, F. A. Ashmore, E. K. Toombs, Herbert Smith, Sloan Keith and M. E. Erwin.

Social Diary

Misses Alice Johnson and Mollie Gibson of Corsicana are week-end guests of Mrs. B. M. Buchanan, 1510 Cooper St.

Mrs. Eugene Pearce of Strawn is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Fisher Wallace, 2303 Gould Ave.

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Birdsong of Texon are spending the week-end with their mother, Mrs. C. E. Birdsong, 817 West View, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hardy, 1925 Hurley Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bruton, 2851 Avenue A, have announced the birth of a son, James Dennis, March 18 at the Methodist Hospital. Mrs. Bruton is the former Miss Aeteline Hanby.

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Texas Centennial

History — Romance — Folk Lore



Scrapbook Page

Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts



"Hymn of the Alamo" Quoted in Guide to Lure British Settlers to Texas

ONE of the most famous of all early Texas patriotic poems, R. M. Potter's "Hymn of the Alamo," was quoted by Arthur Ikin in his "A Guide to Emigrants" as a tribute to the bravery of the men who gave their lives that Texas might stand free as a nation among nations. Ikin, consul from England to the Republic of Texas, wrote his little book in an effort to induce English colonists to settle the new country. A rare copy of this volume published in 1841, is now in the Texas Collection of the University of Texas library.

After Cos, Santa Anna's emissary, had been banished from Texas, taking with him the last remaining Mexican soldiers, General Santa Anna himself, "flushed with his bloody victory over the patriots of other states, resolved to proceed there, not simply to re-establish his authority, or chastise the refractory, but with the avowed purpose of destroying the American settlements," Ikin wrote.

Captain Hays Meant Safety To Republic

WHEN Mexican robbers and hostile Indian raiders menaced the southern borders of the frontier in the early days of the Texas Republic, the citizens always felt a little more secure when they knew that the redoubtable Capt. Jack Hays was in the field.

Captain Hays, whose name is written large upon the roster of the Texas Rangers, acted as commander of a "company of spies," in the early '40s, taking his orders direct from the secretary of war.

The following report, now in the state archives at Austin, gives some idea of the work Hays and his "spies" were called upon to do:

San Antonio, April 14, 1841.
To the Hon. B. T. Archer,
Secretary of War:

SIR,—I joined my company with that of Capt. Antonio Perez, and proceeded as directed in your orders. Shortly after leaving Bexar, I was informed of considerable robberies having been committed upon traders returning from Bexar with goods, by two parties which had been infesting our frontier, one under Agaton with 30 men, and the other Ignacio Garcia with 25 men. I endeavored to intercept these parties before they could return to Laredo, but they reached that place one day before I arrived in the vicinity. About ten miles this side of Laredo, on the 7th inst., Garcia with his party of 25 men and 15 regular cavalry, were discovered—they had come out to meet us. . . . I ordered my men to dismount and tie their horses, which was immediately done, and a few shots returned, killing one of the enemy and wounding another. The enemy then rode off a short distance, and . . . took a strong position upon an eminence, and dismounted. . . .

WE mounted, and advanced slowly until within about two hundred yards of the enemy; and having again dismounted and tied our horses, we made a charge and the enemy gave way. We mounted and pursued for a few hundred yards, when the enemy rallied, posted themselves and again dismounted; we also dismounted at the distance of about 100 yards, the enemy firing upon us continually; we instantly charged on foot, putting the whole of the enemy to flight, driving them from their horses, except the Captain (Garcia) and three men, who made their escape on horseback, the enemy leaving two men dead at this place. Our men immediately sprang into the saddles of the enemy and pursued them, and upon being overtaken they threw down their arms and called for quarter. We took 25 prisoners with all their arms, munitions, etc., and 28 horses, with their saddles, bridles, etc. The enemy left three dead and three severely wounded.

None of our men were injured. Our force consisted of 13 Americans and 12 Mexicans.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. HAYS,
Captain Company Spies.
(Fort Worth Press, March 23, 1936.)

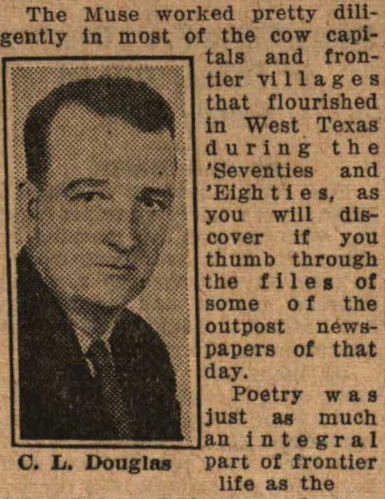
Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

By MARY DAGGETT LAKE
THE Pea family is a large one in this part of the country, and to this the Ground Plum, or Buffalo Bean, belongs. Although not as showy as some of its relatives, this little low-growing, ground-hugging plant is interesting. It is shyly indifferent to all about it, preferring to cuddle close to Mother Earth from whence it sprang. The plant is a perennial and it is one of the early bits of vegetation to come forth in the springtime. Although it prefers sunny with a good deal of clay, it is frequently found in other types of soil, and it is rather general in distribution.

Frontier Town

Chapter 9--The Frontier Muse Takes Up the Quill and Writes

THE Muse of poetry lifts its head in strange places. And so, why not in a frontier town?



C. L. Douglas

The Muse worked pretty diligently in most of the cow capitals and frontier villages that flourished in West Texas during the 'Seventies and 'Eighties, as you will discover if you thumb through the files of some of the outpost newspapers of that day.

Poetry was just as much an integral part of frontier life as the dance hall and the general store and it was seldom that one of the weekly journals went to press without the inclusion of some literary gem from a local bard.

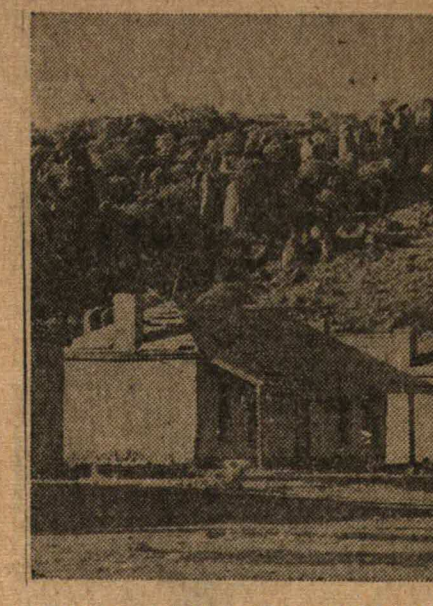
Sometimes, too, these bits of contributed verse brought on friendly feuds between rival editors, as in the case of the gentlemen who published the San Marcos Free Press and the Kerrville Frontiersman in 1876.

It appears that a Miss Nettie Houston had submitted to the Free Press a ditty of her own composition, and the Free Press had published it with complimentary references to the author.

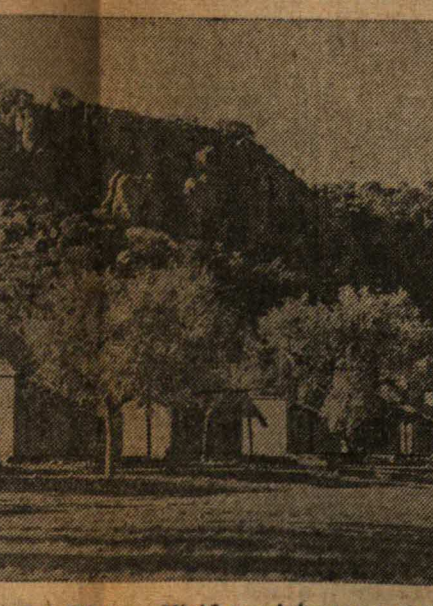
The editor of the Frontiersman saw the piece in the San Marcos paper and in his next issue he informed his readers that "Months ago the manuscript of the poem in question was sent to the Frontiersman by Miss Houston and, at this writing, forms part and parcel of a pile of unused manuscripts."

The Kerrville man said that the San Marcos man must not know a great deal about poetry, else he wouldn't have lauded Miss Houston's work to the skies.

THE San Marcos editor received The Frontiersman on exchange and, after reading his



High in the rugged mountains in the Big Bend country is old Fort Davis, founded in 1854 by soldiers seeking a "water route" to the Far West and abandoned nearly 45 years ago.



Vivid reminiscences of the picturesque frontier are afforded old timers who visit the old fort nestled beneath the gaunt cliffs of the Davis range.

rival's article, he framed a suitable reply: "The Frontiersman, published at that great literary center, Kerrville, speaks contemptuously of the poem of Miss Nettie Houston which we lately published, and of our complimentary references to same. Doubtless Miss Houston must have felt very badly at the rejection of her poem by the Frontiersman. She may, however, have derived some consolation in that Scripture which has something to say about 'casting pearls before swine.'"

Quite often those poems of the frontier dealt with the most homely subjects. . . . an account of a train trip or a stagecoach journey, a recipe for making cake, and that sort of thing. . . . but sometimes the bards seized upon some social or tragic episode as material for their quills.

WE select one from the latter category as being typical of the day and time. Picked up by several papers in 1877, this "purest gem of ray serene" was titled "William and Susan, a Rhymed Romance of Texas." It bears no author's name, but here it is:

"Susan Brown and William Brady, lovers in the Lone Star state, one calm night all calm and shady, side by side in converse sate. 'Twas on Old Man Brown's piazza; stars were brightening all the skies, and the moon above the piazza was just then upon the rise.

'Twas the hour for love and liquor—calm sweet hour in early June—love or wine will ever flicker on such a night with such a moon. Susan was as fat as Hebe, dressed in all her Sunday clothes—fairer than your cousin Phoebe, who is fairer than the rose.

'As for William, never wildwood sheltered youth more stout or hale; he was, from his very childhood, what the Texans call a whale. There they sat for long, long hours, talking their joys and hopes and fears; talked they also of their marriage, hinting at a distant day when a little crib or carriage might perchance come into play.

'THUS they sat, her hand in prison—not a prison harsh and stern—for 'twas merely locked in his'n, and his lips were pressed to her'n. But alas! The course of true love smoothly runs, oh never, never! Hearts enlinked in old or new love soon or late must sigh and sever.

'Oh, that in a sea of rapture where the heart most sweetly floats, fate, pirate, is sure to capture half our joys and cut their throats. Hark! The smell of powder rises like unto a funeral knell! Louder, louder, and still louder rumbles that heart-rendering smell.

'Susan's sibilant phopetic knew that rumble meant but ill—knew that Old Man Brown erratic was on the hunt for Bill. Bill, the lode star whom she follows, whither—asking, caring not; now she feels that \$50 would be poor pay to see him shot.

'OH, the earnest love of woman! Little for itself it seeks. It is not a thing uncommon for its flame to last six weeks! All at once a door is busted close to where the lovers sit; William had got up and dusted—but it was too late to git.

'Ere he dreamed of flight or fear, one, or had time to cut and run, Old Man Brown made his appearance with his double-barreled gun. Susan's knees shook faster and faster; William, also shook, 'twas said, till they tumbled down the plaster from the ceiling overhead.

'Susan screamed, her dark hair flying like a meteor streaming far, springing to her feet and crying: 'Please don't shoot, oh cruel Pa!' But that Pa, so cold and cruel, swore he'd send Bill to that clime where there's too much fire and fuel for to have a pleasant time.

'Then he raised his shooting iron, raving much and swearing more, till the air was blue—but why run on thus telling why he swore. What, oh what, was William doing, while thus raved the old galoot? Seeing plainly what was brewing, he was also on the shoot.

'HOLD, rash papa!' cried the daughter. All unheeded were her cries, as also the sweet salt water streaming from her lovely eyes. Standing there in all his rigor, Old Man Brown now raised his gun, pausing ere he pulled the trigger, thinking maybe Bill would run.

'Bill, though, was not of the cattle which neither dare nor do, but once shoved into the battle he was sure to see it through. Never since the siege of Ilium was suspense felt more profound, for a moment more and William had been made to bite the ground.

'Quickly drawing his repeater, which he carried two or three, and cocking it at shortest meter, he drew a bead on O. M. B. Few things swift as lightning are there; swift thus came the pistol's roar, and poor Susan's hapless father lay weltering in his gore!

'William's sure unerring bullet, an infernal slug no doubt, took O. M. B. plumb in the gullet, and he halted right up the spout. And the coroner, living nigh him, came, but William didn't run, feeling sure they'd justify him in the deed that he had done.

'Which they did, for papa's fury, Susan, weeping, told it o'er, and to William said the jury: 'Go, my son, and shoot no more!'

Next—Ham White: A Texas 'Dick Turpin.'

Old Soldier, Born In Days of Lamar, Lives Near Houston

GEN. ALONZO STEELE is believed to be the only living person who was a citizen of the Texas Republic under all three of its presidents. He also is one of the oldest soldiers of the state.

As he carried arms under the Confederate banner, General Steele has been a citizen of three nations without leaving the borders of the United States.

Gen. Steele was born in Grimes Prairie, Texas, during the administration of Mirabeau B. Lamar, second president of the Lone Star Republic. Gen. Sam Houston, the republic's first president, was elected to a second term after Mr. Lamar's administration. The third president was Anson Jones and it was during his term that Texas voluntarily joined the United States.

That gave General Steele citizenship in two nations—the United States and the Republic of Texas.

HIS advocacy, in spirit and with arms, of the Confederacy during the Civil War gave him his third.

Born six years after the revolt from Mexico, he was the son of another Alonzo Steele, one of the heroes of the Revolution from Mexico, who had come to Texas from Kentucky.

General Steele now lives a short distance from Houston, near the battle field of San Jacinto, where the decisive battle of Texas, revolution was fought against Mexico, April 21, 1836.

5 CENTS ON DOLLAR! Texas money in Jan. 17, 1842, issue of the New Orleans Bulletin was quoted at from 5 to 8 cents on the dollar. . . . flat.

Contributions to Carry On Revolution in Texas Came From Private Citizens in States of Union

WHERE did the patriots of the Texas Revolution obtain the finances needed to conduct the revolution against Mexico in 1835 and 1836?

Some of it came from private citizens in other states, as the following letter, without further comment, will prove:

Mobile, 22nd February, 1836.
HIS EXCELLENCY HENRY SMITH, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS,

Sir: On this memorable day, dear to the heart of every American, who would venerate the memory of the "Father of his Country," I would beg leave to offer to the People of Texas, a donation of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to aid them in their struggle for Liberty—a struggle to free them from the shackles of usurpation and lawless Tyranny.

Your order, or that of any proper officer of the Texian Government, on McKINNEY & WILLIAMS, Agents, will be duly honored by me for that amount.

It is known to many of the early settlers in Austin's Colony, that in 1832, at the solicitation of Samuel M. Williams, I visited that Colony, and can scarcely express the delight I experienced in viewing this "Garden of America."

THE most beautiful Parks in England, cultivated at great expense, never excited the pleasurable sensations which pervaded my breast in witnessing nature's product, in the clustered Prairies of Texas!

The mines of wealth embodied in her soil, only needing the hand of North American industry to bring them forth, struck me most forcibly, and as cotton appeared to be the most profitable and desirable product, I endeavored to stimulate the settlers to a rivalry in cultivation, and preparation, of

that article, by premiums of silver vessels for the best crops of Cotton, and procuring for them the best cotton Gins; and I hope the importance of this subject may induce the Government when they shall have been relieved from threatened oppression, to turn their attention to the matter, and by offering through agricultural societies or otherwise, premiums for the best crops, from the smallest to the largest, thus establish the character of TEXAS cotton pre-eminent abroad, as her soil is superior to her neighbors, for the cultivation of the greatest staple upon earth.

Wishing the people of Texas entire success in their resistance to the threatened overthrow by "Santa Anna,"

I am very respectfully, Sir, your obedient serv't,
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, JUN'R.

FOLLOWING is the reply which the Texas secretary of state sent to the Alabama gentleman who wished to contribute to the cause of Texas liberty:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
VELASCO, 1st of June, 1836.
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, Jun'r., Esq. Sir:

I am instructed by the President and Cabinet of the Government of Texas, to say to you, that we have viewed your conduct with pleasure, and are impressed with a sense of the liveliest gratitude.

Should your inclination ever lead you to visit our country, you will find that your conduct has made impressions, which will not be obliterated by time, or forgotten in the hour of good fortune.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard.
WM. H. JACK, Sec'y of State.
(Fort Worth Press, March 23, 1936.)

for the repeated evidences of disinterested liberality, which our country has received at your hands.

In times of general prosperity, the capitalist who advances funds to a government, deserves nothing more than a fair remuneration for his loan. But when an infant republic, just sprung into existence, without a government at home, or credit abroad, is compelled to carry on a defensive war against a powerful tyrant, whose watchword was extermination, and whose march is traced by the desolation which is left behind him; when a cloud of the most dark and angry character was lowering over us; when hope deferred had almost sunk into despondency; the man who like you, could make such liberal donations, and advances, deserves and receives a nation's gratitude.

BUT for the frequent, and well timed aid which you, and such as you, have so liberally afforded, it is scarcely probable that we could have sustained the war up to this period; and Texas the finest portion of the continent, might now have been, what Santa Anna had threatened to make it, "a Howling Wilderness."

It affords us however, pleasure to inform you, that a very short time has produced a more fortunate change in the aspect of our affairs, and we have every reason to hope for a speedy termination of the war.

Should your inclination ever lead you to visit our country, you will find that your conduct has made impressions, which will not be obliterated by time, or forgotten in the hour of good fortune.

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WM. H. JACK, Sec'y of State.
(Fort Worth Press, March 23, 1936.)

HOW were political meetings conducted in the Texas Republic?

The Galvestonian did not leave much to the imagination when it reported the doings of a convocation there in 1839. Here is the account:

THE WAY THEY DO IT AT GALVESTON
A public meeting was held pursuant to a card, on Saturday evening, 17th inst., at the National Hall, to take into consideration important considerations touching the coming county election. The largest audience we ever witnessed was assembled on the occasion. Both political parties turned out well. Dr. C. F. Beaumien was called to the chair; W. H. Bruff, A. R. Teal, Gen. Watson, Ira Day, J. E. Howell and H. B. Martin were elected vice presidents.

Many Wanted To Seek New Land After Civil War

AFTER the Civil War many citizens of Texas did not wish to acknowledge again the sovereignty of the Union, and at the conclusion of the conflict a hand-bill, suggesting that Texans seek refuge in another land, was widely circulated in the state.

A copy of that handbill is now in the possession of the archives of the University of Texas. It follows:

EXILE AND LIBERTY!
All who are determined not to be subject to our enemies, who can not consent to take by the hand the desolators of our homes, the murderers of our brothers, our fathers, our sons, and our comrades; coming, as they do, with unbridled power, and the hypocritical pretense of brotherhood, and who feel that desolatory warfare here will unhappily country, are invited to assemble at Austin, on the 10th, and San Antonio on the 17th of June next, for the purpose of organizing to seek new homes on another soil.

They will come mounted and equipped; and when as many as twenty are in a body, they will select a captain, lieutenant, and two sergeants.

Many of our people, who desire to do so, will be unable to accompany us. Let us go and prepare a home for them.
G. FLOURNOY,
Austin, May 30, 1865.
(Fort Worth Press, March 23, 1936.)

GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER
Twenty miles northeast of Brady is said to be the geographical center of area of Texas.

THE Story of Texas
CHAPTER 18
THE two cannon which were to be used to free the imprisoned colonists at Anahuac boomed at Velasco instead. They were mounted on a little schooner called Brazos after the town. Col. Domingo Ugartachea was in command at Velasco. He refused to let the colonists pass down the Brazos on their way to Anahuac.

On the night of June 25, 1832, the battle of Velasco began. Next day, to inspire valor in his soldiers, Colonel Ugartachea mounted the parapet of the fort and fired the cannon himself. The Mexicans lost 52 men, and 70 of their number were wounded before they raised the white flag of surrender. Seven colonists were killed and 27 were wounded. Colonel Ugartachea and the remnant of his garrison retired to Matamoros.

Cherokees Gave Texas Much Trouble

THE Cherokees, although never as war-like as the Comanches, gave Texas plenty of trouble in the late '30s and the early '40s—before President Mirabeau Lamar started his campaign to have them excluded from the state.

Following is a current analysis of the Cherokee problem which appeared in the Texas Sentinel at Austin on August 13, 1841. It did not agree that the Christian method, or the "poieteknic" rule should be followed in killing an Indian. The article follows:

THE CHEROKEES.
CAPT. LEWIS, Messrs. Powhatan Archer, Lauwers and Murray (treaty commissioners), arrived in this city on Monday evening, from the upper Brazos, where they had been in company with Capt. Chandler, and the Robertson and Milam County volunteers. They represent that Capt. Chandler, with 100 men, followed up the Brazos River, about 60 miles above the Comanche Peak, and had to return on account of the horses and provisions giving out—that the Indian sign showed plainly the presence of a very large Indian settlement, from the size of the roads, green corn, etc., which they discovered. On account of the Santa Fe expedition having passed about 10 days previous, it was also thought prudent that 100 men should not attack this settlement. The Mexican spy which they had along, represented the settlement to consist of about 500 warriors and 60 negroes, well posted in the bend of the river, which is inaccessible except by a narrow pass of about 30 yards. . . .

FROM the desertion of the numerous other villages, it is plain that the Cherokees and other bands have all assembled at this strong point, and are determined to make a desperate resistance. Capt. Chandler was attacked by a party, who he believed to be Cherokees from their speaking the English language, and during them to the fight by the most insulting language. In this attack, Mr. Smith, brother of Col. Thomas J. Smith, was killed by two balls, at the distance of 150 yards; and other gentlemen were hit at a still greater distance, which shows that they have first rate rifles. This is doubtless the long sought-for headquarters of our most troublesome and dangerous foe; and from whence they send out small parties to different sections of the frontier, to murder and steal. Within the last 15 days it has come to our knowledge that five of our citizens have been killed and scalped—how many more we know not. How long is this to be borne? It may be matter of indifference to those who are beyond the reach of death, but to the hardy and patriotic frontiers man, it is truly a matter of LIFE and DEATH. . . .

FOR ourselves, we hope that the government will act, and act promptly in this matter. It has come to this, that it is stupid cruelty to our own women and children, to speak longer of civilized warfare with these cannibals.

We would let abolitionist, self-styled philanthropist, and every sectarian on the face of the earth prate about civilized war, to their heart's content, but we would look with indifference and contempt upon their homilies—it is our own business, our imperative duty—yes, the first law of GOD, to care of ourselves. We believe we have as much of human kindness in our composition as ordinarily falls to the lot of man; but we speak our own honest impulses, when we say we would use every means in our power to destroy this insidious foe, by fire, sword and pestilence. Already we have buried hundreds of our best citizens, had our women defiled and scalped, and our children carried into hopeless captivity, by these inhuman monsters, on account of a most senseless and stupid regard for the opinions of sectarian puritans of other nations, who contend for the Christian mode of killing an Indian, segmentum artem, according to poieteknic rule.

We believe our whole community look with anxiety to hear from that often tried Indian fighter and friend to his country, Gen. EDWARD BURLESON, who has sufficient popularity to get up a volunteer expedition of four or five hundred men, to exterminate these treacherous and inhuman Cherokees—he bore a conspicuous part in whipping them before, and we confidently expect he will do so again. We shall be able to hear from Gen. BURLESON, in a few days.

Books on Texas
THE FOLLOWING books about Texas may be obtained at the Fort Worth Carnegie Public Library:

"Vaquero of the Brush Country," by J. Frank Dobie.
"Tenting on the Plains," by Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon Custer.
"Tales of the Old Timers," by Frederick Ritchie Bechtolt.
"Explorations of Albert Pike in Texas," by David Donoghue.
"Adventures of Big Foot Wallace," by John C. Duval.

Texas Subjects Are Outlined

SUBJECTS of newspaper and magazine clippings and pictures to be included in Texas Centennial Scrapbooks, as outlined by the Centennial Women's Division:
Early Indians, Explorations, Colonization, Missions, History of All Periods, Days of the Republic, Statehood, Civil War Period, Reconstruction Period, Industrial Development, General Progress, Legends, Folk Lore, and General Texiana.
It is suggested that space in scrapbooks be allotted to each subject to be covered. Pending actual arrangement of the material in books, clippings and material should be preserved in envelopes.



Ground Plum
cream color, tinged with lavender or blue, that form in clusters on

the flower stem. The very hairy calyx is five-toothed. The plum-shaped, fleshy pods are rather oblong, smooth and reddish-purple in color, and the seeds are safely housed in the thick, fleshy two-celled pods about an inch in length. Astragalus mexicanus is the scientific name of the plant.

TRADITION has it that the Indians associated the buffalo of the range with this bean—that the animals fed upon it—and that wherever it was found, there would be the great, shaggy animals that gave the redman his food. The early pioneers used the fleshy, juicy pods as a food, the flavor being not unlike that of our green garden peas. Although this plant is closely related to the deadly Loco Weed that has "slain its tens of thousands" of cattle, this quiet little bean is harmless enough.

Next: Sam Houston.
(Fort Worth Press, March 23, 1936.)

Texas Centennial

History — Romance — Folk Lore

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Scrapbook Page

Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts

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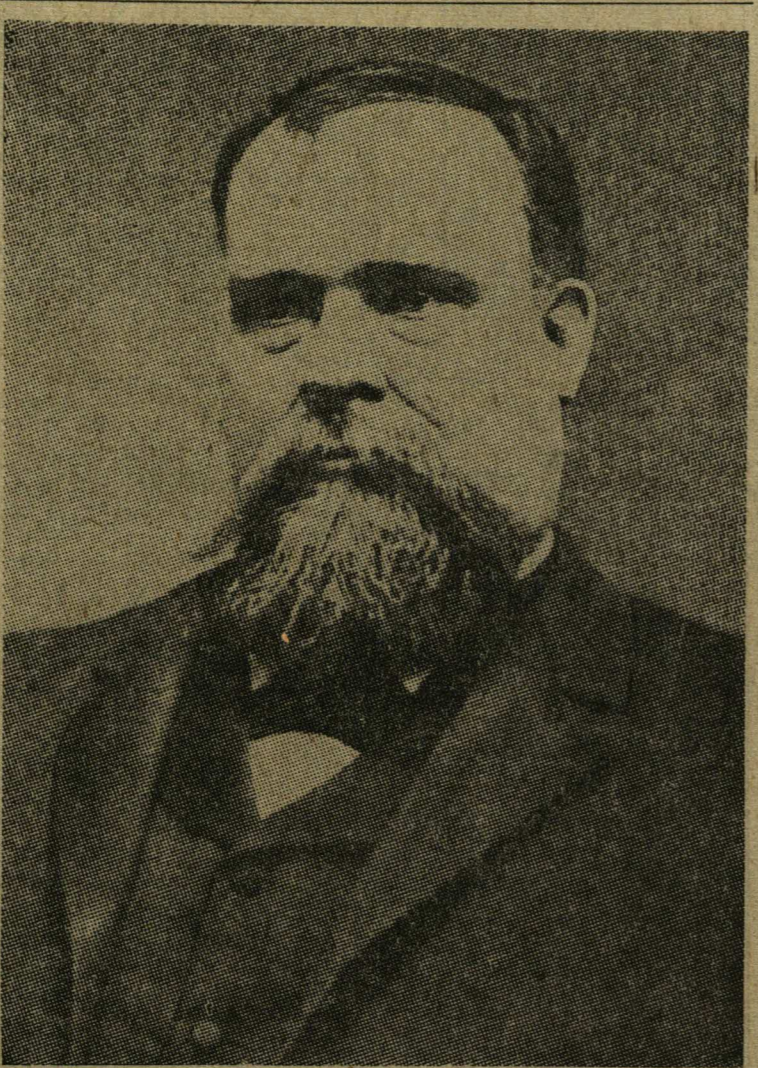


By C. L. Douglas

Statesman—Prophet

An Introduction—Biography of James Stephen Hogg

As an introduction to the story of James Stephen Hogg, "50 Years Ago, a Statesman: Today, a Prophet," and Governor Hogg's "Speeches and State Papers," which will appear on this page in serial form, we present here, the first of four chapters of the biography of Governor Hogg as written by C. W. Raines during the life of Governor Hogg.



1851 James Stephen Hogg 1906

Mr. Raines, who since has passed on, was a close personal friend of Governor Hogg. It was he who edited the "Speeches and State Papers," published privately in book form years ago, from which much of the material for this series was taken.

To coordinate the material for chapters to follow the Raines biography, The Press obtained the services of Foster-Harris, brilliant author of Southwestern fiction and articles.—THE EDITOR.

By C. W. RAINES
—PREFACE—

IT goes without saying that James Stephens Hogg is the most unique personality that ever figured in Texas politics.

During a public career of 30 years he has always stood for the enforcement of the law against all wrong doers, and been the champion of popular rights against the encroachments of whoever assailed them, whether corporations, representing plutocracy, or designing individuals, acting upon their own initiative, not because he is an enemy to rich men per se, or to corporations per se, but because he is hostile to their encroachments on the rights of the people. He is an enemy to law-breakers, but a friend to the law-abiding.

The court records show him to be a great lawyer, and they also show that he never represented corporations against the State.

His speeches and State papers evidence that he is a great practical statesman, who has ever been animated by a lofty desire to promote the general good, and whose efforts have found fruition in wise laws that must ever remain monuments to and honorably perpetuate his fame.

IT takes courage and honesty to brave the opposition of corporations when they are seeking to override the laws. He has never failed to evince both those qualities in an eminent degree whenever occasion required. He has well-defined convictions on all public questions, and has the courage to express them. There is nothing of the demagogue in him. He has never trimmed his sails to catch the passing breeze, or descended to fawning or double dealing to win popular favor.

He has a striking individuality. He is undoubtedly eloquent. He has strong personal magnetism. His very appearance on the platform frequently electrifies the whole audience with enthusiasm and the battle is half won before a word is spoken. As a stump speaker he, perhaps, has no equal in the State.

But more than all this, Hogg has achieved tangible results from his labors. That is, his great reform measures are written indelibly on our statute books. The people appreciate these beneficent measures. That serves to explain why Citizen Hogg is today the most powerful political factor in Texas.

BIOGRAPHY: CHAPTER I His Early Ancestors

THE Hogg family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Governor Hogg's first American ancestor was John Hogg, his great-grandfather, who emigrated from Virginia and settled in South Carolina at an early day.

His grandfather was Thomas Hogg, a South Carolinian, who moved to Georgia.

His father was Joseph Lewis Hogg, born in Georgia.

The family established themselves in Alabama in 1818 and there, in 1833, Joseph Lewis Hogg married Miss Lucanda McMath, daughter of Elisha McMath, a prominent planter. Moving to the Republic of Texas in 1839, Joseph Lewis Hogg located first at Nacogdoches and finally at Rusk, in Cherokee County, taking an active interest and part in public affairs, represented his district in the Eighth Texas Congress, which held its sessions at Washington-on-the-Brazos in the winter of 1843-4; was a delegate to the Annexation Convention, which met at Austin on July 4, 1845, and was a State Senator in the First Texas Legislature in 1846.

WHEN Governor Henderson got permission from the Legislature to lead the Texan troops in the Mexican War, Senator Hogg resigned his seat and, volunteering, as a soldier, did good service in that struggle. On its conclusion he returned home and was elected to the Senate of the Legislature.

Dougal, and five sons, Thomas, John, James Stephen, Lewis, and Richard. The latter two died while boys.

THOMAS served in the Confederate army, attaining the rank of captain before the close of the war. After his return to Texas Captain Hogg became a practicing lawyer and rapidly rose in his profession. He died in 1880 at Denton, leaving a wife and five children. He was at one time county judge of Denton County. He was a man of culture and developed a tendency to literary pursuits. "The Fate of Marvin, and Other Poems" was issued by him in 1872—a work of merit. John Hogg is an intelligent, prosperous farmer in Wise County, where he resides (in 1905) with his family. He served as county clerk, tax collector, and sheriff, and was postmaster at Decatur in Cleveland's administration.

First Native Governor

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG is the first and only native Texan to fill the gubernatorial chair of his State.

He was born March 24, 1851, in Cherokee County, at the Mountain Home, as the family estate was called. He was left an orphan at the age of twelve. The war swept away the property of the family.

Left to his own exertions for support, the youth bravely went to work at whatever honest employment offered. At seventeen he entered a printing office in Tyler as a typesetter, as did later Horace Chilton, since become prominent in State and Nation.

In a few years the young printer established a newspaper of his own at Longview. Subsequently he moved it to Quitman in Wood County, where it was successfully conducted several years as a Democrat organ under the name of the "Quitman News."

Retiring from journalism, he was elected justice of the peace for the Quitman precinct in 1873, and served three years in that position.

In 1874 he married Miss Sallie Stinson, daughter of Col. James A. Stinson, an intelligent and highly respected farmer of Wood County.

MR. HOGG was admitted to the bar in 1875, after four years of preparatory study. He had already achieved some success when he was elected County Attorney of Wood County in 1878. Two years later he was elected District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Smith, Wood, Ashur, Gregg, and Rains.

The bar of the district was one of the strongest in Texas and that he was able to contend against such an array of legal talent and continue to rise in his profession was certainly to his credit.

After four years of arduous and honorable service, in which he won many laurels as a fearless prosecutor for the State, he voluntarily retired from the position, and, moving to Tyler in the early winter of 1884, devoted himself exclusively to his private practice. During the following two years he began to manifest more clearly those qualities of head and heart that have since made him a tower of strength for the people and a potent and beneficent factor in the life of the State.

As District Attorney he stood solidly and fearlessly for the impartial enforcement of the laws, and in discharging his official duties did not hesitate to incur the ill will of the lawless and to intrepidly repel all attempts to intimidate him.

corporations became more brazenly and defiantly disregardful of law, until the evil became as intolerable as it was fraught with public menace, and the people determined to abate it through representatives whom they could trust to execute their will. There was a widespread demand that only that kind of men should be elected to office.

In answer to this demand he became a candidate, in the spring of 1886, for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General of the State.

After a spirited canvass of a few months it became evident that he was the popular choice. When the convention met all of his competitors were withdrawn and he was nominated by acclamation. He was elected, with the balance of the Democratic ticket, in the ensuing November. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as Attorney General in January, 1887. A few weeks later he began exhaustive investigations of the conduct of corporations and the preparation and filing of suits to enforce against them penalties incurred by violations of the laws of the State.

A Champion Rises

HE compelled (to the extent of the law) the railroad corporations to do their duty to the public. He drove out of business "wild cat" insurance companies that were fleecing the people. He forced the dissolution of many illegal combinations that had been operating in defiance of law. He proceeded in the courts against defaulting sheriffs and tax collectors and delinquent land lessees to force settlements with the State. Delinquent taxpayers also, by the co-operation of county and district attorneys, were made to pay their dues to the State.

The State Democratic Convention that met in Dallas August 15, 1888, re-nominated him by acclamation. This was justly construed as an unqualified approval, by the Democratic party, of his course as Attorney General, and it was ratified by the people at the ballot box.

THE difficulty of controlling railway corporations by general laws becoming more and more apparent in Texas, the idea of controlling them by a Railway Commission (as was being done by other states) grew in favor. A bill providing for such a commission was introduced in the Twenty-first Legislature (1889),

The Story of Texas

CHAPTER 19

THE first convention of Texas colonists gathered at San Felipe de Austin, Oct. 1, 1832. Delegates from the municipalities were called together for several reasons, but primarily they wished to make it clear that they still were loyal to the federal constitution of Mexico.

They had driven Mexican forces from garrisons in their midst, but this was done in the name of Gen. Santa Anna, leader of the revolt against Bustamante. The settlers at their first convention also sought the separation of Texas from Coahuila. They wanted their own state government, schools, protection from the Indians and repeal of the decree prohibiting further emigrants from the United States.

Memorials to this effect were prepared but not sent to Mexican authorities at this time because of civil war in the interior of the republic. Before a second convention was called a new and dominating figure appeared on the Texas scene.

Jackson Tried To Buy Texas From Mexico

—Time of Annexation—

By WAURINE HUNTER
THE hesitation of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States in recognizing Texan independence in 1836 was largely responsible for the 10 years delay in Texas' annexation to its northern neighbor.

Yet Jackson at one time tried to buy Texas from Mexico! A letter preserved in the archives of the University of Texas is proof of the fact. Addressed to Col. Anthony Butler, then minister of the United States in Mexico, marked "confidential," and signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, the letter authorizes Butler to purchase Texas from Mexico for any amount up to \$5,000,000. However, Jackson, in his subtle manner, suggested that Butler might make a profitable bargain by playing up to what he termed the Spaniard's avaricious nature.

FOLLOWING is an excerpt from the letter:
"These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration. I will only add another, which has occurred since the arrival of Commodore Porter who has informed me, that the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, or the Secretary of the Treasury, perhaps both, has obtained a large grant of land in Texas, 20 leagues East and West, by three degrees North. This circumstance may be made to favour the negotiation for the cession, by stipulating for the surrender of this grant to the United States, at a fair price, as a part of the five millions proposed to be given for the whole province. This must be an honest transaction, however, not a violation of your general instructions, to regard no grant as legalized, which at the time of the cession shall have any condition to be complied with. A provision of this character will be absolutely necessary to prevent fraud. The want of such a one in the Florida Treaty, made that country the theatre for fraud and corrupt speculations. I scarcely ever knew a Spaniard who was not the slave of avarice and it is not improbable that this weakness may be worth a great deal to us in this case."
(Fort Worth Press, March 24, 1936)

but was defeated on account of its supposed unconstitutionality. To obviate that objection, a constitutional amendment providing for a Railroad Commission was submitted to and adopted by the people in 1890.

Attorney General Hogg, while he did not originate the idea in Texas, was its most powerful champion. That it might be given practical and successful effect was the controlling motive that induced him to become a candidate for Governor. The establishment of the Railroad Commission was the campaign slogan of the Hogg forces in 1890.

HE also favored, in his canvass that year, betterment and a more ample provision for the public free school system, and the enactment of the Alien Land Law to restrict the ownership of realty in Texas by aliens.

He delivered his opening speech at Rusk, near the home of his childhood. It was a notable and masterly address in which the issues were clearly stated and the arguments forcibly made. It created such a profound impression over the State that all the five opposing candidates for Governor save one dropped out of the race.

At the State Democratic Convention in San Antonio, August 13, 1890, at the close of the first ballot, he was nominated for Governor by acclamation. He received at the polls in the following November a majority of 197,000 votes—the largest ever given a candidate for that office in Texas. (As of 1905).

Early East Texas Thumbed Noses at Tariff Laws

—Days of Republic—

THE Republic's efforts to make its citizens carry some of the responsibility of its expenditures met with a general nose thumbing along the eastern boundary of Texas.

Evasion of the tariff became a hilarious game with the border citizens. The jurisdiction of the United States extended to the west bank of the Sabine River and her citizens found it exceedingly profitable to deliver goods to the Texans on the west bank. They used small vessels which were easily managed and taking off from the Louisiana side would pursue a zigzag course up the river. Dashing into the west shore at appointed landings they would meet a prospective customer, make a sale, unload and push off again before customs officials could do anything about it.

After the Texans once had the goods in their possession there was no way of proving that they were not tax paid. The buyer could then transport his purchases across country to a more western settlement, sell them under tariff goods prices, and walk off with a huge profit.
(Fort Worth Press, March 24, 1936)

Freed, Towns Still Looked to Mexico

—Days of Republic—

FIFTEEN years after Texas became a Republic several towns on the eastern banks of the Rio Grande, although belonging to Texas, looked to Mexico for their government.

These towns, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Chihuahua, Salineno, La Grulla, and Olmos, were governed and their affairs administered by the authorities of Mexico from the ancient town of Coahuila, the same capital which was the seat of government for the combined states of Texas and Coahuila before the revolution.

The Mexicans at that time claimed that the Nueces River was the western frontier of Texas, and although the Texans considered the Rio Grande as the western boundary, they made no attempt to administer to the disputed section until about 1848.

Frontier Town

Chapter 10—Ham White, a Texas Dick Turpin, Neglected By Historians

ON a bright day in March, 1877, a handsome young fellow, scarcely more than a boy, loitered beside the dusty road that led from Fort Worth to Weatherford.



C. L. Douglas spot where the road twisted around the hill the coachman and his passengers would be in for a great surprise.

Ham White already could picture the little scene. He could see himself riding alongside the stage, presenting his borrowed revolver, and ordering the driver to "Stand and deliver!" He repeated the words, testing their effectiveness, putting the accent and the inflection first here and then there in order that he might have everything just right. The dust cloud drew nearer, and Ham swung into his saddle. The lead horses were in sight now, approaching the bend at the base of the hill. The boy fingered the revolver and braced his nerves, but somehow he couldn't apply the spurs. In another moment his opportunity would be gone, but still he hesitated.

THE coach swept on toward Weatherford, its occupants totally unaware that a 17-year-old boy was gazing wistfully after it. Ham White watched awhile as it sped westward and then, cursing himself for what he believed to be lack of courage, turned his horse's head toward McLennan County.

Before him waited adventure, and a career in outlawry every whit as colorful as that attained by Mr. Sam Bass—though Ham was not destined to leave behind him a name one-tenth as famous as that of Sinful Sam.

Ham White was just 13, and a Bastrop County farm boy when he saw his father shot to death by a neighbor named Rowe. The lad swore vengeance and two years later, in October of 1875, he executed his plans, but in the exchange of gunfire with Rowe was himself nicked in one leg by a bullet.

He obtained the protection of friends in Hays County for 10 days and, since his injured leg grew steadily worse, he rode into San Marcos to see a physician named Denton. Dr. Denton advised an amputation but Ham refused to submit to the knife and returned to his friends, with

Books on Texas

THE FOLLOWING books about Texas may be obtained at the Fort Worth Carnegie Public Library:

- "Texas Camel Talks," by Chris Emmett.
- "History of the German Element in Texas," by Moritz Tiling.
- "Follow the Drum," by Mrs. Teresa Viele.
- "Them Was the Days," by Owen P. White.
- "Admiral From Texas," by Henry A. Wiley.

Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

No. 11—The Redbud Tree

LET'S GIVE our best bow to Fort Worth's official flower, the Redbud! A few years ago this interesting and early spring-flowering shrub was chosen by vote as the favorite floral emblem of the city.

Today Dallas and Fort Worth have joined hands to see that every home grows one or more redbud in its yard, not only in the two cities, but along the main highways and boulevards that connect the two North Texas metropolises. Should it be planted, in a few years, no doubt, the avenues of redbuds will attract as many visitors as do the famous cherry blossoms of the nation's capital.



"It is not sweet with nimble feet to dance upon the air." That may have been what this gentleman, a product of the Texas frontier, was thinking, just before the long drop at Clayton, N. M., in 1901. He is the famous Black Jack Ketchum, hanged for "assault on a railroad train with intent to commit a felony."

whom he remained for five or six months.

With recovery he changed his name to Burton, drifted to McLennan County, to Hot Springs, Ark., to Dallas, and thence to Comanche Springs. From this point he started on a buffalo hunt, but was apprehended in Brown County for the killing of Rowe.

THE officers took his revolver and money, but while a guard of four was taking him into Brownwood, Ham spurred his horse and made a break, escaping in a hall of lead. He hid himself in the woods for several days, slipped into Brownwood one night and borrowed a revolver from a friend, then took the road for Fort Worth.

It was while on the stretch between Weatherford and Fort Worth that he conceived the idea of holding up the approaching stage. He had coveted the money to be gained, but he had lost his nerve. There had to be a first time, he knew, and he promised himself that he would do better next time.

Ham White, product of the frontier . . . and of circumstances . . . thought of all these things, and made certain plans, as he rode toward McLennan County.

On March 7, 1877, the Waco-Gatesville stage lumbered along the road between those two towns. The driver was cracking up the horses, as one of his five passengers was in a hurry to get to

SUDDENLY, at a point where the road dipped down a hill, a horseman, twirling a revolver in his right hand, galloped alongside the conveyance.

"Halt!" he commanded, and the driver reined in as the passengers craned their necks to determine the cause of delay.

"It's a holdup," said the boy on the horse. "Get out on the right side of the coach, line up in the road, and keep your hands up."

The passengers obeyed, and the driver was ordered down to join them.

"All right now," said the youth, with all the calmness of an experienced hand. "Shuck out . . . starting at the right. Just step out, put your money on the ground and get back in line."

That honor fell first to a Mr. Cumby. He deposited what cash he carried and stepped back as

ordered. Now it was the turn of a Mr. Stovall. He made his contribution, but asked the boy highwayman if he could keep enough to pay his hotel bill.

"Keep two dollars," said Ham White. "No more."

"How about me?" asked Mr. Cumby. "Can't I have some, too?" The bandit considered briefly, then allowed a \$1 rebate.

The other passengers were treated in a like manner, each being allowed to retain enough cash for immediate expenses, and then Ham ordered the driver to bring out the mail bags.

"Dump 'em out," ordered the youth, and when this was done he selected four or five registered letters and, still covering the party with his revolver, mounted his horse, and rode leisurely up the hill. At the crest he stopped, waved a hand, and shouted: "You are at liberty."

THEN he touched spurs to the horse and was gone. The driver gathered up the remainder of the mail, stuffed it in the bag, and the stage proceeded to Gatesville to raise the hue and cry.

It was late like Ham, and old Sam Bass, who made travel interesting between the frontier towns in the '70s and '80s.

Ham, in that initial venture, reaped a profit of \$160, including the \$20 he found in one of the registered letters—a success that served to spur him on to greater effort.

He stayed a few days with a friend at Comanche Springs, and then posted himself at a convenient spot to take the stage that ran between Salado and Georgetown. The coach carried no passengers that day, but the young

tried and condemned to death was, ironically "assault upon a railroad train with intent to commit a felony."

This outstanding young citizen of Texas, who, like Ham White, helped in no small way to make travel interesting between frontier towns, was wounded and captured when he attempted to rob the Colorado and Southern's Denver-Fort Worth Express near Folsom on the night of August 16, 1899.

Conductor Frank Harrington of the Denver Road shattered one of Black Jack's arms with a charge from a snub-nosed shotgun after the Texas outlaw had wounded Express Messenger Fred Bartlett. Ketchum was caught next day, transported to Clayton, and tried before Judge William J. Mills the following April.

When they dropped him through the trap the rope took off his head.
(Fort Worth Press, March 24, 1936)
NEXT: The Cream of Society.

"Dick Turpin" did get enough from the mail to repay him for his trouble.

The next job, a holdup of the stage running out of Bastrop, brought in \$11, and the young man tried for bigger game. He took the Lockhart stage, netting \$80 from the passengers and an undetermined amount from the mails.

Bear in mind that all these robberies occurred within the space of a few weeks. In that comparatively short period of time 17-year-old Ham—a frontier town boy who made good—robbed, single-handed, more coaches than Sam Bass stopped in all the years of his career. He was, for a few months, the talk of the frontier, although in this unappreciative day his deeds have been forgotten . . . perhaps because Ham's career was so short lived.

THE state and the government put a \$1200 reward on his head, and set Lieut. Lee Hall and a Ranger detachment on his trail. It was quite by accident that Hall ran him down, to discover that Ham, judging from the amount of cash he carried, must have robbed several other stages for which he did not receive credit.

After the Lockhart holdup Hall rode to the scene of the crime with Ranger Privates Pendleton, Allen and McMurray. They inspected the ground, then rode into Luling, and while they were putting up their horses at a livery stable a youth came riding in on a big bay.

Hall grew suspicious. He passed the usual casual remarks of greeting, spoke of the state of the weather, and edged nearer the youth, who in turn grew suspicious.

"Don't come near me," said the boy, his right hand going inside his coat. It was then that Hall rushed him and pinioned his wrists. With the other Rangers assisting, Ham White was searched. Inside his coat they found his revolver and \$320 in \$20 bills.

Then they searched his saddle-bag and found \$570—tied up in a dirty sock.

THEY took Ham down to Austin. He tried him and gave him a life term in prison. His career was brief but, in its own way, brilliant. The account of his doings is presented here as an example of a certain type produced by some of the frontier towns in South and West Texas, a type that history has neglected in favor of the more vicious brethren . . . like Thomas E. Ketchum, for instance.

Thomas, better known to fame as Black Jack Ketchum, started his career as a cowboy in the trans-Pecos country. Six feet in height, with black hair and eyes, fearless, cruel, and an unusually fine shot with either hand, he filled the fiction picture of the villain.

When he went bad he went in a big way, organizing bandit gangs to prey on West Texas and New Mexico ranches and towns. Suspected in at least 15 murders, he was never tried for a single one, but he literally reached the end of his rope April 26, 1901, when the sheriff dropped him from a scaffold at Clayton, N. M.

THE charge upon which he was tried and condemned to death was, ironically "assault upon a railroad train with intent to commit a felony."

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Redbud

the old wood ahead of the leaves. No redbud tree should ever be pruned in mid-winter or just before it blossoms.

areas, or parks. It is happiest when it can feel its roots well established in the limestone hills, or maybe it just likes to catch the beholder's eye as it matches its unique color spikes against the contrasting shade in the soil which best will set it off to advantage. Who knows?

THE PIONEERS resorted to the bark of the tree, from which they made a tea, to cure them of chills and fever. The Arabs were the first to use senna as a medicine.

The Indians wove baskets of the tender twigs. A variety of the redbud lends its blossoms in England for salads and pickles. In other parts of the Old World the flowerets flavor the salads.

What a Change In Morale Has Come Over 1200 City Young People Under NYA

Comparing Those 400 In Recreation Projects At Beginning of Movement And Now, We See How They've Benefited

By EDITH ALDERMAN GUEDRY
Press Woman's Page Editor

SOME there are who would criticize the Government for its National Youth Movement, saying that it is a waste of money. In a few cities, critics have gone so far as to ask, "Why spend Government money in teaching young people to sing, dance, act, etc?"

In these cities, the NYA evidently has not been handled as successfully as it has in Fort Worth. One has only to visit the Recreation Building on Rio Grande Ave. from about 3:30 o'clock on until dark some afternoon, and to study the eager faces of the hundreds of young people gathered there, to see that the NYA has been a vital force for good for this city's young people.

To realize just what it has meant, we might go back two months, to the beginning of the movement, and view again in resume those young people as they first gathered there. Such a depressing picture as they did present in their run-over shoes, worn-out clothes, shaggy hair cuts and discouraged expressions. There was little enthusiasm in that group these first mornings they gathered.

All were from relief families, and most of them had been in that army of young people who for months, or even years, had tried to find jobs, and had been turned down time and again. They had begun to lose heart and to wonder if life ever would hold opportunities for them.

DURING the last two months, since being employed in a multitude of tasks, they have completely changed. Let us go down to the City Recreation Dept., where 400 of the 1200 now employed in the National Youth movement under way in Fort Worth, are at work.

Here we find them making children's toys and busy in other handiwork. Here we find them interested also in a series of dramatic projects, such as making marionettes and planning plays.

We find them receiving instruction, too, for the supervising of games among neighborhood children on city school grounds after school hours, also receiving instruction in improving baseball, football, tennis, volley ball courts and golf courses over the city. We also may find some of them on their way to a rural community, to entertain with a program. Or we may find groups practicing on the music festival, depicting Texas under Six Flags, which will be staged in the moonlight at the T. C. U. stadium, April 18.

All in all, we find before us a concentrated picture of recreational projects which build young people physically and help also to develop their initiative and give them a new purpose in living.

TODAY, two months after the NYA movement is under way, we find the same young people changed in their outer appearance. Now they are well dressed; they have had hair cuts; they wear happier expressions.

During these last two months, they have been making a little in this work, anywhere from \$12 to \$25 a month for 40 hours' work. It has given them a chance to improve their personal appearance and also to help at home some, and consequently they have been made to feel more necessary.

Who knows? Maybe some of the young boys there also may have turned on a new road in life, now that they have a little money in their pockets. A road that leads away from vice and crime. Maybe some of the girls, too, have caught a new vision.

If only a small per cent of the 1200 aided in Fort Worth have felt these benefits, can we say that the National Youth movement is a waste of money? I am sure we can not. It may turn out to be even more far-reaching in its scope as time goes on.

Miss Riggle Hostess

Miss Josephine Riggle entertained members of the R. H. P. M. Club with a wiener roast Saturday evening at Mary's Creek. Those present were Misses Helen Riggle, Lois McDaniel, Odessa Helton, Virginia Holt, Opal Edgar, Messrs. Hays Barker, Horrace Henry, Jimmie Weiler and Buster Jones.

FLAPPER FANNY SAYS:



A hairdresser's experiments often produce only a wave of indignation.

Social Diary

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Boone, 1011 Marion St., have announced the birth of a son, Robert Gerard, March 18 at Methodist Hospital. Mrs. Boone is the former Miss Alice Bethea. The baby is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Bethea, 608 Grace St., and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boone of Wichita Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Hull of New York City have announced the birth of a daughter, Victoria Dryden, March 14. The baby is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Fox, 1334 Pruitt St., and is named after his mother. Mrs. Hull is the former Miss Katherine Fox of this city.

Miss Marion Mullins, regent of Mary Isam Keith Chapter, D. A. R., and Mrs. E. H. Beall, past regent, are representing that chapter at the state convention in Dallas, which lasts through Thursday.

Alternates who plan to attend some of the sessions are Mmes. J. C. Carpenter, C. W. Conner, R. H. McLemore, Julian Harris, A. W. Hoyer and J. B. Harmon.

Miss Burton Wilson, Mr. Williams Marry

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Williams, who were married Friday at the Brooklyn Avenue Methodist Church in Dallas, are making their home at 4630 Marcus St., Dallas.

Mrs. Williams was the former Miss Burton Wilson, of Fort Worth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther E. Wilson, 1800 Virginia Place. Rev. Grady May officiated and Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mears of Dallas were the only attendants.

The bride wore a print frock of blue and brown with British tan accessories and a corsage of sweet peas. The bride is a graduate of W. C. Stripling High School here. Mr. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Williams of Dallas, is a graduate of North Dallas High School.

To Form Auxiliary In Abilene District

Mrs. W. R. Thompson Sr. and Mrs. Henry Trigg will go to Abilene Friday to organize the Abilene District for the Texas Medical Auxiliary.

Mrs. Thompson is a state vice president and organizing chairman, and Mrs. Trigg is a former state president.

The two will be guests of honor at a City Federation luncheon in Abilene, at which the Medical Auxiliary will present a program.

Announcements

A demonstration on "How to Make Towels" will be given at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow at a meeting of the Handley Home Demonstration Club at the Masonic Hall.

S. A. Walls of the Mexican Presbyterian Mission will speak on "Educational Progress in Mexico" at 3:15 p. m. tomorrow at a meeting of the North Hi-Mount P.-T. A. at the school. A choral group, directed by Miss Ouida Richardson, will sing.

Mrs. I. B. Moore will entertain the Esther Class of College Avenue Baptist Church at luncheon Friday at her home, 2519 Carter St. A business meeting will be held in the afternoon.

Will Speak On Legislation



Mrs. Bob Barker will speak on "Legislation" tomorrow at the luncheon meeting of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. It will follow a morning forum. She is legislative chairman for the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

Local Composers To Be Featured

Mrs. Julian Oppenheimer will direct the Euterpean Composers' program at 10 a. m. tomorrow at the Music Box on West Tucker St. Club members whose compositions will be heard are Mmes. Virgean England Estes, May Kendall Wilhoit, Miss Jeannette Tillet and Dr. Carl Venter of San Antonio, formerly a conductor of the Euterpean Chorus.

Miss Allah Reeves will read poems from her recently published book, "Miniatures."

The musical program will be as follows: "Trio" (Estes), Marius Thor, violin, Samuel Ziegler, violin, and Mrs. Estes, piano; "The Desert," "A Secret" and "A Miracle" (Wilhoit), Mrs. Stanton Moss, accompanied by Mrs. Wilhoit; "Western Sketches," played by Miss Tillet, the composer; "Songs for Baritone" (Tillet), Arthur Pagny-Cote; "An American Lullaby" (Venth), Miss Ann Shipp; "Turn Them Away I Cannot" and "A Flower Mysterious" (Venth), Mrs. Ellen Jane Lindsay; "Sunday Morning at the Ford" and "A Waterfall" (Venth), Miss Shipp, violin, Mrs. George Conner, piano, and Gene Baugh, violincello.

The Euterpean Club's March Musicians' Luncheon will be combined with the City Federation luncheon tomorrow. The program will be a continuation of works of local composers. W. J. Marsh will be heard.

Mr., Mrs. Gilley Fly to California

Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Harkrider, 1242 Lowe St., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ruth Harkrider, to C. G. Gilley, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gilley of Mount Vernon, Ill.

The wedding was solemnized Thursday in the parsonage of Boulevard Methodist Church, with Rev. L. L. Felder officiating. Miss Nancy Phillips and Frank Bell were the only attendants.

The bride wore a blue suit with gray accessories and a corsage of spring flowers. After the rites, the couple left by airplane for California. On their return, they will make their home in Fort Worth.

The bride is a graduate of Central High School and an ex-student of Texas Christian University.

DEATH OF A CITY DWELLER

By Helen Welshimer

OH, all his life he hungered for some land for gardening. Where he could watch green, growing shoots Push through the soil with spring.

HE talked about a sprawling house. Not very big, some ground Where he could have an orchard, trees, And poultry, dogs around.

THERE'LL be no dearth of tenants, God. To claim Your mansions' charms; I know he'd rather have his choice Among the little farms.



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Jockey Club Box Holders Announced

City Has Large Group Slated For Downs' Races

Fort Worth boxholders at the Texas Jockey Club, Arlington Downs, were announced today.

Many of the boxholders will attend the races the opening day, Thursday, and also Saturday, when the Three D's Handicap tops the program. Derby Day, another stellar day, is Saturday, April 18. Fort Worth Handicap Day is the final day of the meeting, April 25.

Fort Worth boxholders are listed as follows: Continental National Bank, J. R. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Harold V. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Frith, Dr. J. H. McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Webb Walker, Mr. I. B. Adelman, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Yarbrough, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Connell, Judge and Mrs. Emmett Moore, Judge and Mrs. Bruce Young, Judge and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barwise, Mr. and Mrs. John Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Van Zandt, Mr. Walter Wallerich, Frank Powell, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Thomas, Natatorium Laundry, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Baird, Leon Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Monnig, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lupton, A. G. Donovan, Dr. and Mrs. Alden Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Jack H. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rooser, Mrs. Gladys Westbrook, L. F. Swift Jr., Bert Wakefield, A. F. Townsend, Dr. Pepper Co., Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cantej Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Moss, E. J. McDougall, Mrs. B. L. Anderson, T. J. Brown, F. J. Bates, R. B. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. John Farrell, W. J. Weaver, C. C. Harrison, Roy Patton, R. K. Hanger.

H. R. Clay, H. H. Miller, Nobby Harnsworth Co., C. B. Team, Hugh Scarborough, F. M. Corcellus, Mr. and Mrs. Harper A. Holt, John A. Hulen, C. W. Halton, Harrison Kennedy & Co., F. Kirk Johnson, Roy Westbrook, Bob Durey, Ed Landreth, Porter King, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moncrief, C. B. Capps, Alfred McKnight, John T. Jones, A. B. Spain, Fishburn Stable, A. R. Eppenauser, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. McKissick, Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Campbell, W. M. Buck, Dan Levy, John E. Collier, First National Bank, Kay Kimbell, Ben E. Keith, Jimmy Douglas, George McCamey, Blackstone Hotel.

Stafford Lowdon Co., Oscar Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Eastus, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sproles, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sayers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rawlings, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sprounce, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stonestreet, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maddox, Webb Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Veith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alvin Gardner, T. S. Starling, Fred Browning, Joe Wolken.

Curtis S. Durhams Back From Florida

Dr. and Mrs. Curtis S. Durham have returned from a wedding trip to Florida and are making their home at 2750 Fifth Ave.

Several parties are being arranged for the pair since their return. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Thompson, parents of Mrs. Durham, have issued invitations for an at home Sunday at their residence, 500 Alta Dr. The calling hours will be from 4 to 6 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

Mrs. Durham is the former Miss Helen Thompson.

Dr. Arnold to Speak To Bible Department

Dr. Matthew Arnold of Cleburne will give the second in a series of lectures on "Paul" at a meeting of the Bible Dept. of the Woman's Club at 10 a. m. Thursday.

His lecture will be "All Roads Lead to Rome," Mrs. E. R. Conner, chairman, announced.

The Public Affairs Dept. will meet at 11 a. m. Dr. Allen True of Texas Christian University will be the speaker.

Move to St. Louis

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rodell Strandberg of Austin were the week-end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Atwell, 1319 South Adams St. The Strandbergs are en route to St. Louis to make their home. He will be connected with station KMOX. Miss Claire Atwell, who had been in Austin for two weeks visiting her sister, returned home with the Strandbergs.

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My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Jacksonville, Fla. March 23, 1936

I WOKE this morning, locked out of my train window to see palm trees, orange groves and lovely flowers all around. To be transported suddenly into summer, was a curious sensation. I had noticed, for the first time, as we came out of Washington, the reddish look on the willow trees, which means that spring is really at hand.

Gov. David Sholtz of Florida and President Hamilton Holt of Rollins College met us at Winter Park. We went at once to the lovely chapel, given by Mrs. Edward Bok, where the exercises were to be held. The heads of all the higher educational institutions in the state took part in the ceremony.

I have seen my husband receive a number of degrees, but it was the first time he had ever seen me in cap and gown and he promptly incorporated that in his speech.

After my husband left, my brother and some friends motored me up to Jacksonville and on the way we drove from Daytona to Ormond on the beach. The most beautiful beach I have ever seen before is the one at San Diego, Cal., but I have never driven on one at the rate of speed at which my brother drives. It was both pleasant and exciting, the sea looked beautiful and the sand inviting. How envious I felt of all the people under little leaf umbrellas.

I am very grateful for my glimpse of the beach and also of St. Augustine, a city I have long wished to see. Now I am in Jacksonville to make my speech tonight, and then I take the 11 o'clock plane back to Washington.

E. R.

Federation to Sponsor Forum

W. J. Hammond Is To Be Speaker

Prof. W. J. Hammond of Texas Christian University will speak on "International Affairs" at the first of two public forums to be held by the Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs this year.

The forum is scheduled for 10 a. m. tomorrow at the Woman's Club. Mrs. Lee Morris of Chico, president of the First District, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, will talk on "The Texas Centennial." Mrs. R. E. Buchanan will preside and lead a general discussion.

Mrs. Bob Barker will speak on "Legislation" at the luncheon session. Mrs. J. A. Kookan, head of the Arlington Shakespeare Club, will read the invocation, and Mrs. J. L. Rawley will preside.

The Euterpean Club will present a musical program. The T. C. U. Male Quartet will sing a group of Texas songs, directed by W. J. Marsh. Mrs. Leo Brewster will be in charge of luncheon reservations.

The monthly business meeting of the federation at 9 a. m. will precede the session.

Two Return From Meeting In Waco

Misses Charlotte Max and Jennie Moses have returned from Waco where they attended the conference of the Texas State Council of Jewish Juniors.

Miss Max, president of the local Council of Jewish Juniors, was elected recording secretary. Miss Moses was re-named honorary vice president. Miss Ruth Englander of Waco was re-elected president.

Mrs. Sol Brachman is representing the Fort Worth Council of Jewish Women at the state conference in Waco today and tomorrow. Others from here attending are Mmes. I. E. Horwitz, E. Gilbert, Max Gilbert, Abe Gilbert, Max Cohen, H. G. Max, P. S. Groginski, Harry Ginsburg, H. H. Miller, H. Bockstein, J. M. Gilbert and Leon Gilbert.

Guy Prices Return From Panama Canal

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Price and little daughter, Anna Belle, 705 River Crest Dr., have returned from a Caribbean cruise.

They sailed from New Orleans on the Sexola of the United Fruit Company. They visited in Cuba, the Panama Canal Zone and Honduras.

Move to St. Louis

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rodell Strandberg of Austin were the week-end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Atwell, 1319 South Adams St. The Strandbergs are en route to St. Louis to make their home. He will be connected with station KMOX. Miss Claire Atwell, who had been in Austin for two weeks visiting her sister, returned home with the Strandbergs.

Hostess to Have Guests In to Tea

Miss Millican Will Be Honored at Affair

Mrs. Frank Fillingim was to entertain from 3 to 5 p. m. today with a tea and crystal shower at her home, 2300 Fairmount Ave. for Miss Mary Anna Millican, bride-to-be of Henry Lee Stout.

The lace-laid tea table was to be decorated with an arrangement of varied spring flowers.

Those to pour tea were Mmes. James P. Millican, Ross Mason, Harry Adams and H. C. Burke Jr. The guest list was to include Mmes. P. J. Beyette Jr., Charl Hillard, Jack C. Gaither Jr., Sidney Stout, Loraine Campbell, Baird Beyette, Clyde Moore of Houston, Jack Craddock, Brandt Stone, Stuart Lamkin, Robe Young, N. R. Parsons, Walter Lawrence, Dave Boswell, R. H. V. Drechsel, E. T. Bagaley, Claude Ward, Misses Fay Maberry, Louis Jordan, Madge Brelsford, Allie Angell, Margaret Ridgway, Joyce Cole, Joy Welch, Frances Fry, Virginia Colvin, Clara Manning, and Martha Pfitner.

Mrs. Stout will entertain Thursday evening for the betrothed pair. Mr. and Mrs. James P. Millican, parents of the bride-elect, will have the rehearsal dinner Friday evening at the Woman's Club. The wedding will take place at 2 p. m. Saturday at the Millican home, 2820 Princeton Ave. Only relatives and intimate friends will attend.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. John's Evangelical Church will serve luncheon tomorrow in the Parish House.

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Penny Wise Says:
"Get all the good flavor out of good coffee with an electric percolator or an electric coffee maker. Making the morning coffee requires only one-half cent's worth of electricity. This is less than the cost of cream for one cup."
TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY

Here's a Group of Old Settlers



MARCH 24, 1936.

This picture of a group of old settlers was sent to the Pioneer Editor by J. F. Clark of Millsap, whose parents came to Texas from Kentucky in a covered

wagon in 1876. In the picture are, back row (left to right), J. T. Arterburn, Grapevine; I. M. Arterburn, Millsap; T. J. Wil-

liams, Brazos; front row, J. H. Estes, Millsap; T. W. Graham, Olney; Clark and Jim Walker, deceased.

WAGON CARAVAN 60 YEARS AGO HAD INDIAN MENACE

Persons having photographs that depict the early days of West Texas are asked to send them to the Pioneer Editor. Those that are suitable will be published and all will be returned to their owners.

When J. B. Ely, 76, of Cisco, was brought to Texas as a member of a wagon caravan from Arkansas 60 years ago Indians presided over toll bridges. He stated this in a letter to the Pioneer Editor which was accompanied by his entry as a member of The Star-Telegram West Texas Pioneers Association.

"Five wagons, 40 head of livestock and a family of nine made up the caravan," he stated. "The Indians were half civilized. We had to guard against them and wild animals. Deer, turkeys, prairie chickens, wild pigeons, quail, geese, ducks, squirrels and bears were plentiful. Hogs ran wild and pig meat cost only a rifle shot.

"As we moved westward we pitched camp and staked our livestock in the vicinity of where the First Baptist Church now stands in Fort Worth."

A native Texan, born in 1860, Mrs. H. A. Phillips of Carbon also has joined the pioneer organization. Her husband, who plowed with oxen and who was city marshal at Dublin, Texas, more than 30 years ago, died five years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Combs of Paradise celebrated their golden wedding last September. They have eight children and 27 grandchildren. He was born in 1862 in Parker County and she was born in 1867 in Louisiana and located in Wise County in 1881.

Another pioneer is J. A. McNeill of Quanah, 76. He worked on a number of ranches, including the Carlyle ranch, 22 miles from Colorado City, where he was employed in 1884.

J. R. Polk of San Saba, whose ranch is composed partly of land given to his father as a grant in 1849, has enrolled with the old-timers. He observed his eighty-third birthday Feb. 4. He rides his favorite cow pony daily and still does work on the ranch. He was born near San Marcos.

Born 78 years ago in Johnson County, Absalom Stephens of Knox City also qualifies for pioneer membership. When Seymour was the nearest trading post and when most travel was by wagon or horseback, he located in Knox County in 1888. At that time the section had no fences. Land could be bought at \$1 an acre. Antelope ran wild on the prairies. As a young man he punched cattle from Pecos to Montana. He is the father of nine children and has 26 grandchildren and 19 great grandchildren.

TEXANS SURRENDER AT GOLIAD TO LARGE MEXICAN FORCES

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present day news reporting, will appear.

GOLIAD, March 20, 1836—The Texans waved the white flag of surrender today.

This morning, after an allnight siege in which Colonel Fannin's body of men was embattled less than half a mile from a wooded area and safety, the outposts sighted the arrival of reinforcements to the enemy.

These consisted of some 200 or 300 men and a pack train of 100 mules, bringing two pieces of artillery and a fresh supply of ammunition. Immediately the question was raised:

"Should we surrender?"

Colonel Fannin, among others, opposed the idea. He contended the Texans should break for the woods, in the hope that most of their number would come through alive. This plan, however, would have necessitated leaving the 60 wounded men. This, the advocates of surrender declared, they would not do.

Accordingly, it was agreed—and put to the vote—that surrender would be the only alternative if an honorable capitulation would be granted, in writing.

Otherwise, the Texans agreed, they would "fight it out" to the last man.

A white flag was hoisted, and was promptly answered in like manner by the Mexican commander.

Major Wallace and Captain Chadwick crossed to the enemy line, returning a few minutes later to say that General Urrea would deal only with the commander. Then Colonel Fannin, though wounded in the thigh, attended by Major Wallace, Captain Chadwick and Captain Durangue, as interpreter, went

across to deal with the Mexican officers.

They reached the following agreement, which was set down in writing:

The Texans should be treated as prisoners of war, but their private property would be restored and the men sent to Copano and thence, in eight days, to New Orleans. The officers would be paroled.

Duplicate copies of the agreement, in English and Spanish, were signed by the commanding officers and their principal subordinates.

With that the Texans were marched to Goliad and three surgeons in the Texas army, Dr. Joseph H. Barnard, Dr. Jack Shackelford and Dr. Fields, were allowed to attend to the Texas wounded.

Tonight the prisoners are being held in the church at Goliad, but the building is too crowded for comfort and there are no supplies other than a small amount of beef.

(Bibliography: "History of Texas, 1685 to 1892," by John Henry Brown; "History of Texas," edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock; "A Texas Calendar," by Florence E. Barns.)

Texas Centennial History — Romance — Folk Lore



Scrapbook Page Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts



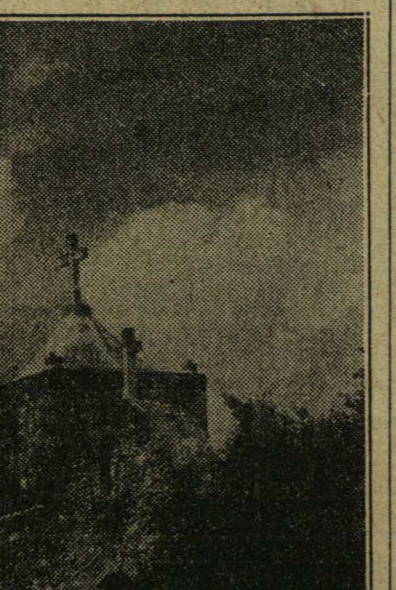
Surrender of Texans In Face of Great Odds Led to Massacre at Goliad

In Memory-- Centennial Recalls Bloody Story of Fannin's Death At La Bahia

Statesman-Propphet

Story of the Life and Philosophy Of Great Texan, James S. Hogg

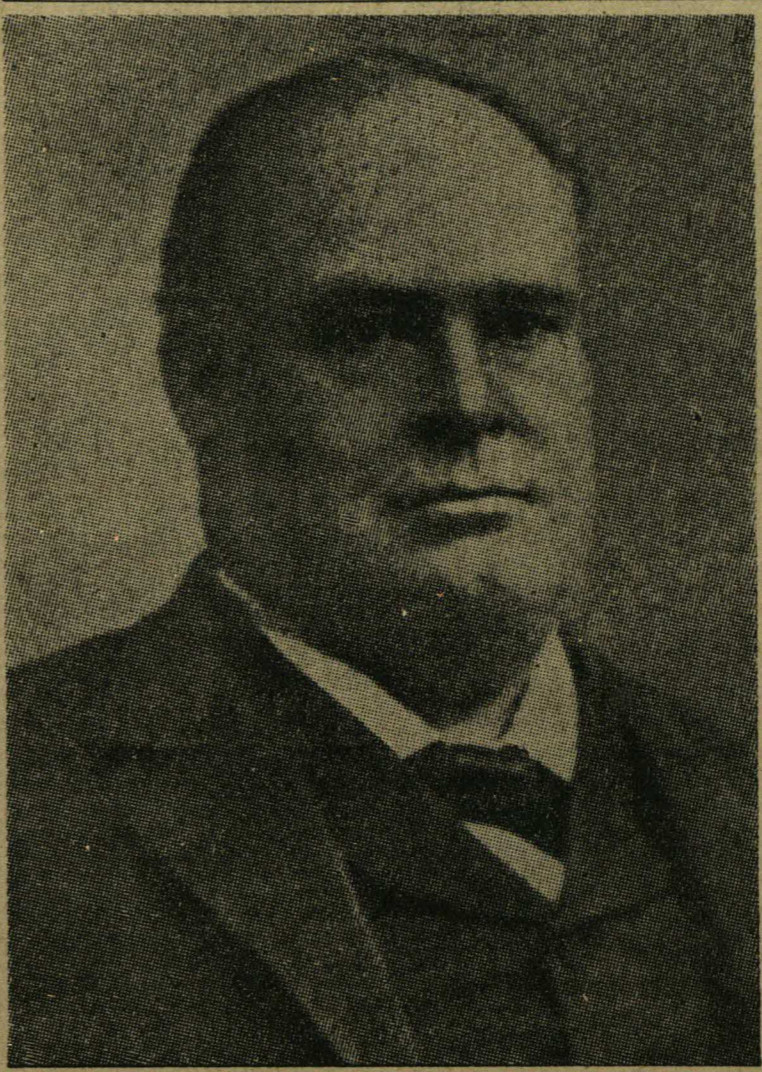
Period of Revolution By C. L. DOUGLAS (No. 1 of Four Stories on Goliad) SCOTLAND had its Flodden...



BIOGRAPHY: CHAPTER 2

By C. W. RAINES THE inauguration of Governor James Stephen Hogg occurred in the spacious Hall of the House of Representatives...

Continuing the introduction to the story of James Stephen Hogg, "20 Years Ago, a Statesman; Today, a Prophet," and Governor Hogg's "Speeches and State Papers," we present here the second of four chapters of the biography of Governor Hogg as written by C. W. Raines during the life of Governor Hogg.



James Stephen Hogg, about 1890-94

making speeches in the principal cities. The speech delivered by him before the Chamber of Commerce in Boston was particularly fine...

His speech at Philadelphia advocating an Isthmian canal was a masterpiece. Later occurred a great speech by him at San Antonio denouncing President Cleveland for his unwarranted interference...

A speech by him in October, at Rockdale, was a review of the acts of his administration, a vindication of his policies, and an able defense of the state Democratic platform. It deserves to be ranked among the best that he has uttered.

His parting message to the Legislature in January, 1895, recapitulated the legislation of the preceding four years and recommended the enactment of other laws necessary to complete the good work begun.

THE governor's salary is notoriously inadequate to enable him to defray necessary expenses and meet the social obligations imposed by custom. This was illustrated in the experience of Governor Hogg, as well as in that of those who have preceded or followed him.

His life in Austin as a state official covered a period of eight years (four years as attorney general and four years as governor), during which he was so engrossed with public cares as to neglect, in great measure, his private interest. His predominant thought during the time was not to seek ease by moving along lines of least resistance...

UNDER these circumstances, he retired from the responsibilities of public office in January, 1895, and gladly resumed his place in the ranks of private life, to enjoy its pleasures and to exert himself to earning a competence for himself and family.

After considering professional connections tendered in other cities, he entered into a law partnership with Judge James H. Robertson, at Austin, that continued until recently and that was eminently satisfactory and successful—the firm ranking among the strongest in the state and having all the business it could attend to. It is appointed, however, that sorrow's shadow shall darken the brightness of every life. His has not been an exception. Within less than a year after he left the governorship his beloved wife died in Colorado in 1895. Her remains were brought to Austin and funeral services were conducted at the residence of Governor Culbertson, in the presence of an assembly of relatives and friends. The hearse was followed by a large cortege to the City Cemetery, where the burial took place with simple and touching Christian rites.

MRS. HOGG was a quiet, unassuming Christian, a member of the M. E. Church South, and a model wife and mother, around whom the affections of husband and children twined. What avails it to say more?

The children born of the marriage are: William C., Miss Ima, Miss Kate, Miss M. C. graduated from the University of Texas, was admitted to the bar, practiced law in San Antonio for awhile, and became a successful attorney in St. Louis. Tom and Mike are attending schools in Texas. (1905) Miss Ima stays with her father almost constantly. After the death of Mrs. Hogg, the house and lots at the corner of Nineteenth and Rio Grande Sts., in Austin, were acquired. The place was put in thorough repair, the elegant three-story dwelling nicely furnished, and, with Mrs. Davis, of Colorado, ex-Governor Hogg's sister, and his child daughter, Miss Ima, to take charge of the establishment, the father and his family began housekeeping, which continued there until he put the children to school in 1902.

Next: Biography, Chapter 3—James Stephen Hogg, ex-Governor.

IN CARRYING out this wholesale murder, however, Santa Anna, fresh from the slaughter of the Alamo, erred. It was the deed which lighted for the embattled Texans the brighter fires of rebellion, furnishing them with one more grim incentive to carry Texas arms to victory in the final blow of the Revolution at San Jacinto nearly a month later.

The story of that epic chapter in Texas history is this:— Col. Fannin, encamped near the mission of La Bahia, otherwise known as Goliad, had found it impossible, because of transport difficulties, to go to the rescue of the Alamo's garrison—but, after the Alamo's fall on March 6, Fannin did send Captain King with 30 men to help several families leave Refugio, then menaced by the Mexican forces.

CAPTAIN KING reached Refugio, but finding himself confronted with an overwhelming force of Mexicans from General Urrea's army, was forced to fall back into the Refugio mission, and to send to Fannin for reinforcements.

Fannin at once sent Colonel Ward with 150 men to the relief of Captain King, the force leaving Goliad on the morning of March 12. Fannin, not knowing that General Sam Houston, then at Gonzales, had dispatched a courier with orders for the Fannin force to retreat to Guadalupe Victoria. Ward reached Refugio on the afternoon of the 12th, and, according to some accounts, King refused to serve under him and straggled off on his own account. Ward taking refuge in the mission.

ON THE morning of the 14th Urrea's force attacked Ward, only to be driven back in the afternoon and attacked from the rear by the few men of Captain King's command. Urrea paused long enough to turn his attention to King, and he made short work of the party, his cavalry killing 11 Texans and taking seven as prisoners. Ward still held out in the mission, his force escaping during a rain and a north that came up in the night. Urrea followed in the morning, the 15th, and during the day the Mexicans killed 16 of Ward's men and made 31 prisoners, all of whom were shot by Urrea's orders on the 16th.

THE REMAINDER of the Ward command reached Victoria, where, on the 22nd of March, 100 of them surrendered to Urrea, and were sent back to Goliad after Fannin's men had capitulated there.

Meantime, on March 14, Fannin received Houston's orders to retreat to Victoria. On the 17th a courier came through from Refugio with the story of how King's men had been massacred, and Fannin prepared to start for Victoria, but he took his time about it.

HE really did not make a start until the morning of the 19th, but he had not covered more than 10 miles before he discovered Urrea's cavalry bearing down on him from the rear. Finding himself completely surrounded, Colonel Fannin saw that there was nothing left to do but to stand and fight.

The tragic battle of the Coleta was about to occur. (Fort Worth Press, March 25, 1936)

The Story of Texas

CHAPTER 20

IN their second convention at San Felipe de Austin in April, 1833, Texans again expressed their desire to separate themselves from Coahuila. A state constitution was proposed. Three delegates were chosen to go to Mexico City to present the request to the national government. Only Stephen F. Austin made the trip.

Among the colonists conditions became chaotic. Some wished immediately to make war on Mexico while others thought it best to wait. General Cos, with Coahuila subdued, was waiting at Matamoros prepared to invade Texas. Santa Anna planned to re-occupy Texas with military forces. Colonel Ugartechea, whom the colonists had defeated in the Battle of Velasco in 1832, was sent to San Antonio with troops. Customs houses were re-established at Anahuac and Velasco. The colonists organized militia to counter the Mexican threat.

News Was Scarce In Early Days, And Editors Had Trouble Filling Paper

OVER in Jacksboro in 1869 there was a journal called "The Flea," and sometimes—even on those days—the editor was hard pressed for news. The following was his lead story on Page 1 for the issue of April 15, 1869: "The first of April came as it usually does, in the early part of the month, and we regret to state that the senior editor of this journal was victimized by Messrs. Aynes & Boaz, of our town."

There had been trouble in the town of San Saba, and the news had spread over the West of Texas from the plains of the high Panhandle to the rugged edges of the Big Bend country on the south. It was a difficulty striking at the very roots of social order, and even politics and crime were relegated to the back ground, during the period of discussion which followed.

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Legend Tells Of Many Pearls

Pearls . . . like gold . . . spells romance for the average person. Among the Mexicans of Bexar there is a tradition to the effect that one or two centuries ago large quantities of very valuable pearls could be found near the head waters of the Colorado and Brazos Rivers. This legend evidently contained a seed of truth, for in the writings of the venerable Bede he tells of finding many kinds of shell fish, particularly mussels, which yield excellent pearls of all colors such as pale, violet and green.

THE BALLINGER Banner-Leader, one of the many weekly journals, to comment on the deplorable situation, was frank enough to say it didn't know. In a typical expression of the public viewpoint, it said: "Eucler clubs wield a baneful influence on society, and how it is that church members, Sunday School teachers and superintendents, and the would-be cream of society can indulge in so base a violation of social, moral, physical and municipal law, is a wonder of the age!" Thus the press of the frontier moved once more to save the upper crust of society from its own foibles; the under crust could hang so long as it stayed on its own side of the wagon tracks.

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News of Fort Worth's Student Activities

The Press School Page

A Weekly Feature For Pupils and Parents

CHILDREN FORM CLUBS TO WORK ON CENTENNIAL

Groups Are Springing Up At Sam Rosen School; Officers Named

New Centennial Clubs are springing up all over the building at the Sam Rosen School this week as children launch an extensive Centennial program. Officers of the low fifth club in Miss Mary Horne's room are Orville Smith, president; Ina Lee Crowder, vice president, and Oleta Sanders, secretary.

COVERS HIS SCHOOL

HONOR ROLLS ARE ANNOUNCED FOR SCHOOLS

Awards Are Based on Scholastic Records, Citizenship, Attendance



As editor at Diamond Hill Elementary School, Jack Mincy covers his school for the school page. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Mincy, 2807 Oscar Ave. He is 11 years old and in the high fifth grade.

NASH ORGANIZES CENTENNIAL CLUB

Billie Lucille Kelly Is President of Group

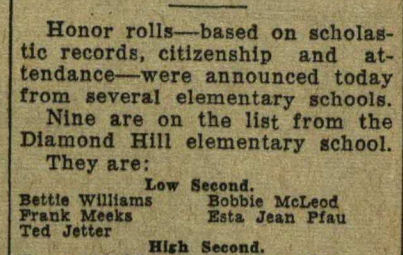
Charles Nash School organized its school Centennial Club with Billie Lucille Kelly as president and Bruce Craig as vice president last week. A committee composed of Katherine Hutchins, La Gene Craig, Harry Mullins and Verlon Aston, was appointed to supervise work on scrapbooks.

SIXTH GRADERS PICK MONITORS, OFFICERS

New officers and monitors for East Van Zandt's low sixth grade have been named, with Jack Dumas as president of the boys and Lenora Berry as president of the girls. Other officers are Floyd Allred, vice president; Nina Sue Pickett, secretary; Bettye Faye Hart, hostess; Elmer Myers, host; Joyce Melton, flower monitor; Jack Dumas, floor monitor; Wynne Murray, window and shade monitor; Helen Cook and Geraldine James, bulletin board monitor.

AZLE SECOND GRADERS ON AIR—PLAN CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Children of the Azle School second grade are "on the air" every Friday since the organization recently of their Radio Club.



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MARJORIE HARE IS LEADER OF CLUB

Perfect Attendance Records Are Announced



Marjorie Hare was elected president of the North Hi Mount high sixth Centennial Club recently. Other members are: Wilma Jean Cassell, Georgia Lee Cook, Helen Cook, Olga Faye Cumberhouse, Doris Gregg, Forrester Haney, Betty Zane Hiets, Earline Martin, Vera McBeth, Rose Ann Pearson, Grace Pitts, Verna Mae Swank, Barbara Van Zandt, Betty Wallace, Theda Rose Wilkerson, Gloria Womack, Mary Ruth Zimmerman, Marilyn Maxwell, Rena Poteet, Betty Shover, Thelma McMillan, Jack Connally, J. D. Cooper, Hiram Faulkner, Richard Gathings, Roy Jenkins, David Macy, Julian Melton, Dexter Myers, Deloy Pickett, John D. Planz, Wilfred Reverbom, Oliver Ross, Jack Smith, George Von Carlowitz, Charles Ward, Ralph Echols and Billy Coker.

MOTHERS GIVE BUNCO PARTY FOR STUDENTS

West Van Zandt 7th Grade Entertained; Centennial Chairman Named



Rosa Lee Rupard, Editor. Low seventh graders at West Van Zandt School were entertained recently by room mothers of the school P. T. A. with a Bunco party at the home of Mrs. Thea Koenig, 1049 Haskell St. Assisting Mrs. Koenig were Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Mrs. L. Leroy Burton and Mrs. Dan Staples. Prizes were won by Leon Perritt and Rosa Lee Rupard. Refreshments were served to the following: Bob Armstrong, T. C. Goodman, Melvin Grisham, Edwin Little, J. C. Martin, James McKinney, Homer McMillan, Roy Nicholson, Leon Perritt, Lee Simpson, C. L. Townsend, William Lucher, Ellis Combs, Marjorie Dowdy, Annie Mae Gentry, Bessie Evans, Ruby Lawson, Rosa Lee Rupard, Lupe Rodriguez, Maxine Calva, Dorothy Jean Thompson and the teacher, Mrs. Catherine Thompson. Bulletin boards for low and high fifth grade studies have been erected with chairmen for each. Chairman of the Texas Centennial board is Dorothy Nell Butcher. Others are Deniske Hancock, social studies; Joseph Barringer, science; and Rita Marie Garner, art.

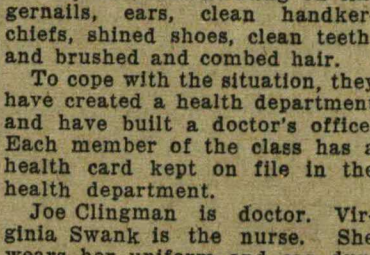
Clean Up North Hi Mount Pupils Are Concentrating On Appearance



Children of the North Hi Mount high first grade are doing their spring cleaning. They are concentrating on finger-nails, ears, clean handkerchiefs, shined shoes, clean teeth, and brushed and combed hair. To cope with the situation, they have created a health department and have built a doctor's office. Each member of the class has a health card kept on file in the health department. Joe Clingman is doctor. Virginia Swank is the nurse. She wears her uniform and cap during each health inspection.

OAKHURST GIVES PLAY ON COMMUNICATIONS

Raymond Creecy in Role of A Cave Man



A program and play on the development of communication was presented at the Oakhurst School last week by low sixth graders. Raymond Creecy play the part of a cave man in the first scene. The second scene is in a Roman market place showed runners carrying scrolls. They were Raymond Mathis and J. C. Pool. Other scenes were a pony express, a modern office, and methods of communication in modern homes. Characters were Tony Carnation, Helen King, Patsy High, Lauren Moran, Vivian Edwards, Virginia Harris, Lionell Lassiter, Lavada Lassiter, Luella Davis, Billy Jo Boone, Clarence Jenkins, Shirley Clevinger, Roy Rice, Ruby Moss and Mary Lou Gresham.

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NORTH HI MOUNT GIVES TWO PLAYS

Both Are Based on Health, Which Is Study Topic

Two health plays, "The Vegetables Lend a Hand," and "Keeping the Doctor Away," were presented by high fourth graders of the North Hi Mount School in the auditorium recently. The class is studying "The Health of the Community." Characters in the first play represented vegetables. They were Colleen Clancy, Jane Schoonover, James Shybles, Jackie Wilcox, James Riddle, Jimmie Wilcox, Ben Bob Ross, Jane Darst, Frances Ann Miller, Lucille Eastwood, Charles McCowan and Betty Jean Sanders. In "Keeping the Doctor Away" were Arthur Ward, Arthur Wray, Tommie Edmondson, James McQuaid, Alice M. Lowery, J. F. Brown, Jack Gregory, Curtis Martin, Lucille Seth, Bobby Pettigrew, Thomas Menden, Clayton Macy, Ernest Frady, Martha Chamberlain, Billie M. Phillips, James A. Webb, Arthur White, S. L. Turner, Martha L. Lucas and Yvonne Black.

PETER SMITH CLASS ELECTS MILDRED JETT

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THE FOLLOWING PUPILS OF THE CHARLES NASH HIGH SIXTH GRADE HAVE PERFECT ATTENDANCE RECORDS FOR THE PAST SIX WEEKS:

- Virginia Ferguson, Martha Ann Getzenander, Ernest Gillingham, Tom Hamlett, James Mullins, Flossie Price, Robert Ripplin, Irene See, Dorothy Sutton, Royce Tate, Ike Thacker, Raymond Tracy and Harry Turner. In the other high sixth grade, Miss Lovie Carter's room, perfect records are held by Billy Smith, Neiland Roberts, Irene Martinez, Everett Sutton and William Kerlee.

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They Came and Got It on Site of Childress



They "came and got it" before the range cook "threw it away," one day in 1886, exactly upon the spot where the present city of Childress was to be located in the following year. The chuck

wagon and the cow outfit belonged to the OX ranch, operated by the Swearingen brothers in what is now Childress, Hardeman and Cottle Counties. The old ranch headquarters was

about 10 miles southeast of the Childress townsite. The picture was made by a traveling photographer, whose name has been forgotten. Other shows a view of Childress in 1904. It's Main Street.



Two Towns Merged in 1887 Formed City in Panhandle

CHILDRESS, March 25.—Considerable discussion by two groups of pioneer settlers and the merger of two settlements were required, back in 1887, before the name, "Childress," was definitely decided upon for this Southeastern Panhandle city.

In 1886, what is now Childress County was part of Donley County, and except for OX and Mill Iron ranchers, there were no settlers except a straggling "nester" or two. But, in the Fall of that year the Fort Worth and Denver started building the railroad west from Harrold to Amarillo and settlers began to move in.

When the railroad was completed in December of 1886, some half-dozen families had segregated at a place about three miles west of the present city of Childress and formed a town. The settlement was first named Gambetta, but it was soon changed to Childress, for George B. Childress, one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

All of the Childress residents lived in dugouts, and the only business was a trading post and boarding house.

Early in 1887, at the present site of Childress, another town, known as Henry, had been formed and was prospering, due principally to the fact that the railroad was pushing in and had established a station.

Rivalry between the two towns was warm for a few weeks, but the leaders soon reached an agreement and the two settlements were merged. All residents of old Childress picked up their belongings and moved to new town. Henry then became Childress, and has been since.

Among the early settlers active in establishing the town were Dr. J. H. Christler, now of Fort Worth; A. J. Fires, now district judge of the One Hundredth District; T. A. Williams, J. A. Reed, G. H. Chipman, H. J. King and G. H. Crews. Four business houses were established in the town that Spring. They were owned by T. A. Williams, Mack Crenshaw, Bill Gilliland and W. A. Swan.

Later that year Childress County

was organized, with A. J. Fires as the first county judge.

Childress incorporated in 1892 and R. E. Finch was the first mayor.

A few months before the town was established, it happened that a chuck wagon of the OX ranch stopped for the noon meal where the Childress cotton compress is located today. As the "waddies" of the outfit settled down to eat, a traveling photographer appeared on the scene and took the picture which accompanies this article.

This photographer, whose name has been forgotten, is believed to have come from Nocona. The picture was kept for many years by Dr. J. H. Albert, pioneer physician, who died several years ago, and is owned now by L. E. Haskett, pioneer newspaper man of Childress.

The OX was the only ranch in this section in the early '80s and most of the land in the southeastern and eastern part of what is now Childress County was OX range land, as was much of the present Cottle and Hardeman Counties.

The ranch house, when the photograph was taken in 1886, was located about 8 or 10 miles southeast of the site of Childress. The OX ranch still is in existence, but is much smaller; it is now wholly within Cottle County and has its headquarters near the town of Swearingen, named for the Swearingen brothers, who were on the ranch in early days. The property now is in charge of J. B. Tannahill.

Cowhands in the picture can no longer be identified positively. Among the "punchers" on the OX at that time were Matt Swearingen, the boss; John, Tom and Sherman Swearingen, his brothers; Pat J. Leonard, range foreman; J. W. Whitehead, still a resident of Childress; Bud Reed, Fred Estes, Harry Munday, Ellison Carroll, Tom Smith, Tom Snider, El Crawford, "TV Bill" Polk, Paul Harris and Shorty Joe Reynolds. Only Leonard and Polk are known to be in the picture.

Texas Centennial History — Romance — Folk Lore



Scrapbook Page Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts



Fannin's Band Turns Back Foe 3 Times

Frontier Town

Chapter 12--Tascosa, the Turbulent, Red, Raw Liquor and Sudden Death

By C. L. Douglas

De Zavala Gave Excuse For Troops

Period of Revolution

In the West of Texas there have been many cow capitals, but there was one—a place of raw red liquor and sudden death—which might be termed the "Washington" of them all.

By C. L. DOUGLAS (No. 2 of Four Stories on Goliad) COLONEL FANNIN evidently expected no mercy as he formed his little army of 200 men into a hollow square to meet the vastly superior force of Mexicans under General Urrea.



Douglas

back, displayed his marksmanship by firing into a flock of chickens a woman was feeding. One chicken died, the woman fainted, and Cape Willingham appeared on the scene to quell the disturbance. He invited the young celebrant to get down and surrender, but the said celebrant, instead of complying, went for his gun.

That was unfortunate... for the sheriff was just a bit faster on the draw, and in the afternoon the wagon went to Boothill with the young man.

In the 23 funeral processions which followed it is significant, perhaps, that not one of the honorees died a natural death; but all did not die of gunshot wounds. A horse fell on one, lightning took another, one was a suicide, and still another took the long count in trying to ride the running gear of a wagon while too much in the cups.

The aristocrat of the place undoubtedly is "Sir George." He was a young Englishman who had been lured to Texas by tales of cowboy adventure. A quiet sort of fellow who evidently came of good British family, he accepted the attentions of a dance hall girl who called herself Mobeetie Molly. Too bad... because there was a young New Yorker named William Bonney who was more than passively attracted by the siren, and he drilled a .45 caliber-size hole through Sir George. This William Bonney, who came into Tascosa quite frequently from New Mexico, likewise was known as Billy the Kid.

But the gentleman among those who lie on Boothill was an individual remembered only as the Colonel.

The Colonel was an elegant dresser, a gentleman of high goss. No one knew his past history, but it was surmised that he had deserted from one of the armies during the War Between the States (because he didn't like to hear the whizz of lead) and had come west to Texas to start life anew.

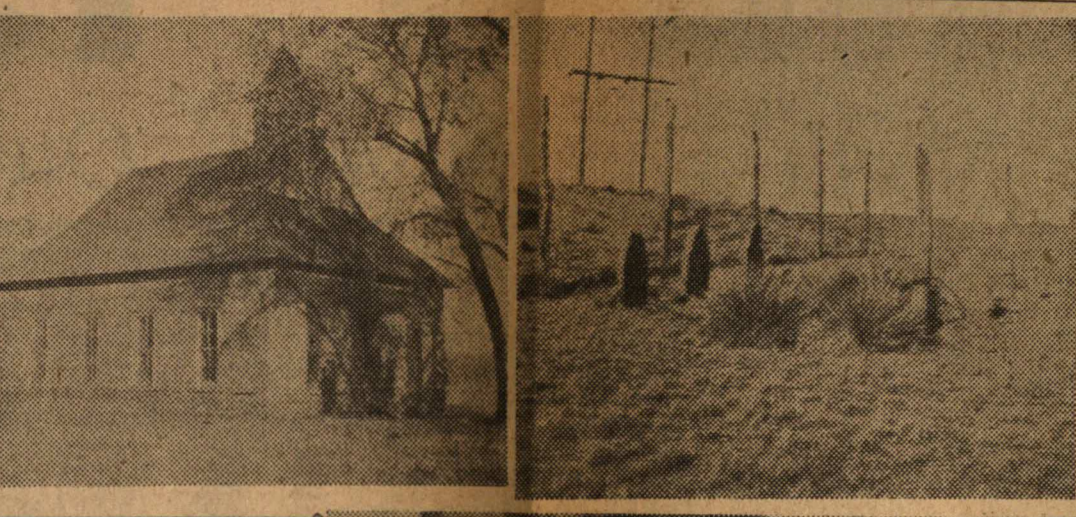
Stranger that he eventually selected Tascosa as a place to hang his hat and rifle the deck of cards with which he made his living, but he did. The Colonel was doing real well in his chosen profession until a bunch of the Frynig Pan boys galloped into town one night.

The colonel was enjoying a really prosperous evening until one of the Frynig Pan punches, proving that sometimes the eye can be faster than the hand, caught the Colonel dealing one from the bottom of the deck. The Frynig Pan man didn't hesitate. He drew from under the table and let go one shot, which caught the Colonel just below the heart.

Now the Colonel himself was reputed to have been a pretty fast leather slapper, but for reasons best known to himself he made not the slightest move to draw in his own defense—perhaps because of something in his conscience-troubling past. As the slug tore through him he merely smiled, slumped forward in his chair, and muttered two words: "Thank God!"

And there were the dance halls—the liveliest south of Dodge and Abilene—with "filles de jole" carrying such sound names as Rocking-Chair Emma, Get-Along Caille, Homely Ann, Canadian Rose, Panhandle Ann and Drowsy Dolly of the sleepy eyes.

But it was not until 1880—the year Oldham County was organized—that Boothill received its first occupant. He was carried thither in an old buckboard wagon, first proof that the new sheriff, Cape Willingham, meant business.



And the wagon rolled again to Boothill.

In those days one of the most colorful characters of Tascosa was a young man whose long, protruding lower lip had caused him to be labeled the Catfish Kid. He was, decidedly, a three-minute egg, and so was his running mate, one Bozeman.

One night, while deep in the cups, these two gentlemen strolled into the Last Chance Wagon Yard, where Franz Joseph, a little German peddler, lay asleep under his wagon load of wares.

Well, to make a long story short, the Catfish Kid and Bozeman trisected the merchant of his valuables, divided the spoils, and then shot Franz through the head in an effort to cover up the crime. But somebody saw the killers leaving the scene, and a necktie party was speedily arranged. The Catfish Kid and Bozeman, however rode fast and hard for the brakes of the Canadian, where they remained until tempers cooled among the citizens.

The little German, a harmless, jolly fellow, had been a great favorite in the town and at the outlying ranches, and it was over his six feet of earth in Boothill that a wooden cross carried the epitaph: "Here lays a good hombre, killed by two dirty..."

Near the grave of Franz, now just a depression in the earth, a puncher from the LIT lies sleeping off an extended pay. He came to town with a season's joy in his pocket and thoughts of hilarity in his mind, but the end of the second day found him snoring in one of the rooms of a disreputable shack hotel.

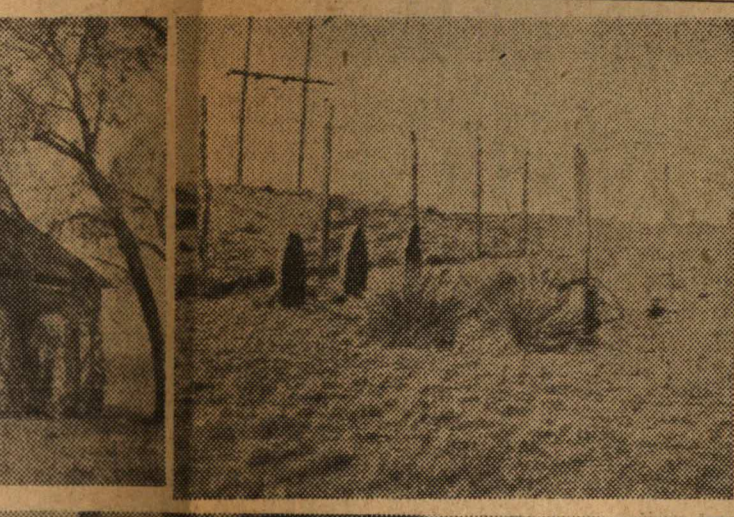
Sometimes during the night the proprietor of the place and one of his hanger-on boarders lifted the cowboy's roll and then, fearing ing discovery and retribution, murdered him as he slept.

That wasn't, however, the end of the story. The two killers were arrested and given freedom on bond pending trial. Weeks passed, and then a stranger appeared at the LIT headquarters and asked for a job. He was fortunate, and not long after he strapped on his two guns and rode into Tascosa for an evening's entertainment.

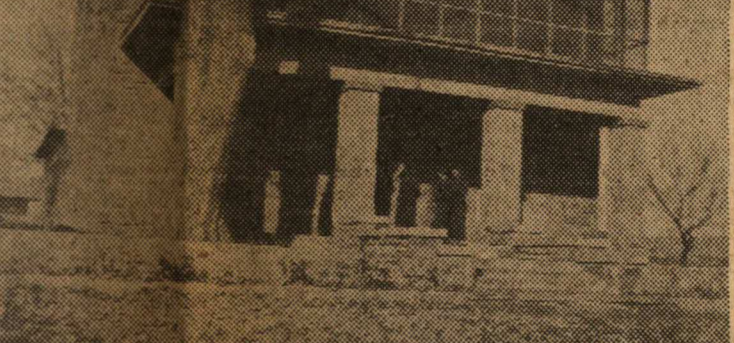
Like the puncher now on Boothill he, too, flashed a fat roll of cash; and he, too, poured down more whisky than one man should take... at least he appeared to do so. Apparently in a coma, he

was, in time, carried to the same little hotel where the other LIT man had died, but after being "poured" into bed he didn't sleep.

Instead, he remained very much awake, with a cocked Colt .45 in each hand, and, just as he hoped, he soon received a visit from the proprietor and the other accused slayer. The puncher, who chanced to be a brother of the slain cowboy, let the two get into the room, and once more the wagon was sent jolting to Boothill—this time with a double load.



The old Tascosa schoolhouse a landmark of the plains, is shown above at the left. Right is a picture of Boothill Cemetery showing three headstones.



The rest of the graves, about 12 or 14, have no markers and because of the years of weather are not easily seen even at close range. Below is the old courthouse at Tascosa, Oldham County, now used for a cowpuncher camp by J. L. Bivins of Amarillo.

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Valley, felt that they were, as the cattlemen say, "something seldom."

THE trio had been imported from Kansas to act as "protection men" for the L.S. and since they had the backing of a big outfit usually gives his hired gunmen, they felt wild and woolly and strictly uncurried.

They stopped first at a saloon in Hogtown, tanked up and insulted a few citizens, and then drifted to another bar. Here they met Sally, the dance hall girl. Her approaches, so legend hath it, had been spurned by Len Woodruff, who tended bar at the Dunn saloon, and Sally wasn't exactly pleased about it... you know, "hell hath no fury, etc."

She knew King, and she bantered him, more in jest than in earnest, to look up Len and put a bullet hole through his carcass. The L.S. gunman, who had been steadily imbibing, thought this had the ring of a good idea, and he let it be known that as soon as he could store away a few more drinks he would go out after Woodruff's scalp.

News of this description has a habit of traveling fast, and before King was ready to start on his errand Len had been informed that trouble was on the way. He promptly closed the saloon, and with a friend, Charley Emory, stationed himself in the dark between the saloon and an adobe house.

It was not long before King and John Long approached. Finding the Dunn Saloon closed, King made some remark about running a bluff on the bartender, but just then Woodruff and Emory stepped out from between the houses, both with two guns blazing.

Ed King, before he collapsed in death, had time for one pop shot, which wounded Woodruff in the left leg. Emory went down, badly wounded, and Long, after emptying his two revolvers, streaked for the bar where Chilton and Valley were liguoring.

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Now at a point about half way between the two saloons was the Dirty Shame Cafe, managed by one Mr. Jesse Sheets. The proprietor already had retired but when the commotion started he left his bed and came out in his nightshirt to see what all the shooting was about.

Emboldened by the refreshments of the evening, Chilton and Valley rushed up to the house and began firing through the wooden door. Woodruff waited. He thought it possible that some of his friends, including the Catfish Kid, might come to his rescue, but when time passed and no aid came, he realized he had a one-man fight to carry out.

While the L.S. protection men were reloading for another volley, Woodruff jumped through a window and suddenly confronted his two opponents. He killed Chilton first and then shot down Valley as the latter broke to run.

Using his Winchester for a crutch, Woodruff dragged himself away, leaving three Kansas gun fighters dead behind him.

He finally made his way a mile and a half to the ranch home of a friend, Theodore Briggs. There he was found later by friends, who protected him from L.S. retribution until the excitement had died away. He was tried later and acquitted.

CHILTON, King and Valley were the last three to go to Boothill, Jesse Sheets being buried elsewhere. It was not long after the night of tragedy that the decline of Tascosa started... because the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad, in the following year, missed the town two miles by stringing its rails on the opposite side of the Canadian.

Thus Tascosa died as she lived, with her boots on; but in her case no one has seen fit to set up a wooden cross and inscribe it with the words: "Here stood a good town, killed by two steel rails."

Next: Wearing of the Star

URREA, hoping to get the dirty work over as soon as possible, then rode to the front to lead a cavalry charge in person, but he, also, was forced to turn tail and retire out of rifle shot.

A third concerted attack was attempted, but in vain, and Urrea then called off the hounds until a battery of artillery should arrive. With that he hoped to batter Fannin's command into submission.

During the night the Americans, though realizing the hopelessness of their position—surrounded as they were by three times their number—were in.

They found what breastworks they could; they dragged some dead oxen and horses into position before their defenses on the bald prairie, and waited for morning.

DAWN came—and likewise reinforcements for Urrea. The Mexican now had something like 1300 men to pit against the pitifully small group of Texans.

By mid-day Fannin saw the inevitable—death or surrender. He might have followed the example of the Alamo's garrison and fought it out to the last, but it is to be supposed that he and his officers reasoned that if the command remained alive they might yet have opportunity to strike new blows for Texas.

And so the white flag was run up over the breastworks of dead oxen and horses—and men.

Morales, Salas and Colonel Holsinger, a German in the pay of the Mexican army, rode out to accept the surrender, and Fannin asked that he and his men be treated as prisoners of war according to the rules of civilized nations, and that his wounded be taken back to Goliad that they might have proper attention.

URREA could not agree to this. "When the white flag was raised," he wrote later, "I ordered their leader to be informed that I could have no other agreement than that they should surrender at discretion, without any other conditions, and this was agreed to."

Urrea could not do otherwise, for the supreme commander, Santa Anna, previously had ordered that foreigners taken with arms were to be considered as pirates and executed. Urrea dared not follow any other course. However, he did tell the Americans that he would use his influence in obtaining mercy for them.

Colonel Fannin, already suffering a slight wound, laid down his arms, and the battle of the Coleta was over, except for that chapter which yet was to be written—the blackest that Santa Anna left in those records which tell the story of his 1836 campaign against the "rebel" Texans.

General Urrea, worried over the situation—even in victory—hastened to Victoria, leaving Colonel Portilla in command of the guard over the captives.

Portilla had a job cut out for him—one of the dirtiest pieces of work a military man was ever called upon to perform.

He was to act as butcher for Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. (Fort Worth Press, March 26, 1936). (Next: The massacre at Goliad.)

Things are quieter now, much quieter, than in the days when the TX was the old LX. There is really little to note except a few depressions in a sandhill on the north bank of the Canadian River, a few stone slabs, and a few scattered sticks of wood that once served as graveyard crosses.

Over the dreary waste the wind sings like some whisper of the half-forgotten past, and sometimes the coyotes slink out to bark beneath the moon—in lonely contrast to the time when hell itself held hectic sessions near the spot.

The wooden crosses were new on Boothill then, for that was the name given the burying ground for old Tascosa town... Tascosa the Turbulent... the most rowdy, rumpus-raising, hard-drinking cow capital on the high Panhandle plains. Boothill itself furnishes silent testimony to that, for 23 men lie buried there—with their boots on.

THOSE embraced within the cemetery's bosom were products of the brewing '70s and '80s, when Mr. Samuel Colt's fine revolving sidearm made history along with corpses, and was considered every man's best friend, or enemy.

In the beginning the village was called Tascosa, so-named by an early colony of Mexican sheepmen and freighters who settled there under the leadership of Don Casimero Romero.

That was before "civilization" came down from Dodge City in the form of buffalo hunters and hide freighters; before the big cattlemen, pushing in from the east, arrived to found such ranch empires as the LIT, the LX, the LS and the Frynig Pan. It was this latter group which discovered that Texas already boasted one Tascosa, and so they merely lopped off the first letter and the others stand.

TASCOSA came first into flower in the early '70s. Adobe and shack houses sprang up to accommodate two stores and such business enterprises as the Last Chance Wagon Yard, Jack Ryan's Saloon, the Jim East Saloon, Martin Dunn's Bar, and the liquor emporium with which Captain Jinks graced the little suburb of Hogtown.

In front of these latter places the bow-legged knights of the plains hitched their broncs. Here the south to the Kansas cattle terminals, doctored their dusty throats, oftentimes belling up to the bar with the redoubtable Billy the Kid and other gentry who had ridden from New Mexico on "borrowed" ponies.

And there were the dance halls—the liveliest south of Dodge and Abilene—with "filles de jole" carrying such sound names as Rocking-Chair Emma, Get-Along Caille, Homely Ann, Canadian Rose, Panhandle Ann and Drowsy Dolly of the sleepy eyes.

And the wagon rolled again to Boothill.

In those days one of the most colorful characters of Tascosa was a young man whose long, protruding lower lip had caused him to be labeled the Catfish Kid.

Well, to make a long story short, the Catfish Kid and Bozeman trisected the merchant of his valuables, divided the spoils, and then shot Franz through the head in an effort to cover up the crime.

Near the grave of Franz, now just a depression in the earth, a puncher from the LIT lies sleeping off an extended pay.

Like the puncher now on Boothill he, too, flashed a fat roll of cash; and he, too, poured down more whisky than one man should take... at least he appeared to do so.

Instead, he remained very much awake, with a cocked Colt .45 in each hand, and, just as he hoped, he soon received a visit from the proprietor and the other accused slayer.

While the L.S. protection men were reloading for another volley, Woodruff jumped through a window and suddenly confronted his two opponents.

CHILTON, King and Valley were the last three to go to Boothill, Jesse Sheets being buried elsewhere.

Thus Tascosa died as she lived, with her boots on; but in her case no one has seen fit to set up a wooden cross and inscribe it with the words: "Here stood a good town, killed by two steel rails."

Next: Wearing of the Star

Next: Wearing of the Star

The Story of Texas

CHAPTER 21 WILLIAM B. TRAVIS probably never felt kindly toward Mexican occupation of Anahuac after his imprisonment in the fort there in 1832. Three years later he led an attack on the garrison commanded by Capt. Antonio Tenorio.

Statesman--Prophet

Continuing the introduction to the story of James Stephen Hogg, "50 Years Ago, a Statesman; Today, a Prophet," and Governor Hogg's "Speeches and State Papers," we present here the third of four chapters of the biography of Governor Hogg as written by C. W. Raines during the life of Governor Hogg.

Biography: Chapter 3

By C. W. RAINES BUSINESS interests in the oil fields necessitated a change of residence from Austin to Houston. Accordingly, ex-Governor James Stephen Hogg is now (1905) a citizen of Houston and leading member of the law firm of Hogg, Watkins & Jones, of that city.

Story of the Life and Philosophy of Great Texan, James S. Hogg

By some voting the Republican ticket. IN 1900 the principles of the Chicago platform were re-affirmed at Kansas City and Colonel Bryan re-nominated for President—both with Hogg's whole-souled approval.

Next: The massacre at Goliad.

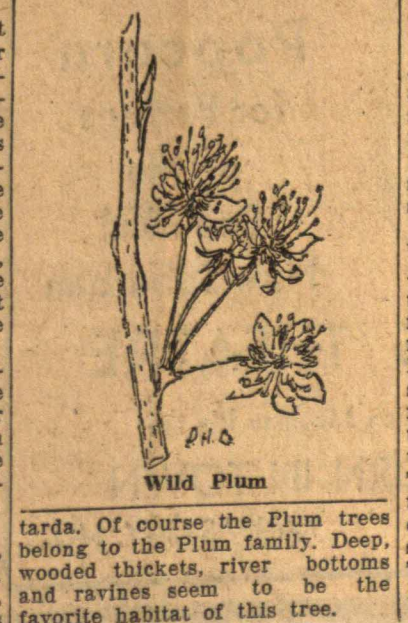
Next: Wearing of the Star

Next: Wearing of the Star

Next: Wearing of the Star

Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

No. 12—The Wild Plum Tree By MARY DAGGETT LAKE A DRIVE through the Fort Worth parks just now, or around the lakes, offers an incomparable thrill. Even that person who prides himself that he has not yielded to "Flora's charms" becomes suddenly conscious of a pulse quickening as he views the present spectacle.



Wild Plum

It was also a particular pet of the early pioneer who depended upon its ripe fruit in May and June to supply his table with jelly as an accompaniment to his wild meat, or fowl, course. And when the eye of the Plum tree seeker failed to detect the object of his search, the fragrance of the blossom was an unfulfilling guide.

Heroes Will Be Honored at Two Spots in Texas Today

HOUSTON, March 26 (AP).—Texas will pay tribute to its heroes of 100 years ago in ceremonies tomorrow at two historic spots in the southern part of the State.

It will be the one hundredth anniversary of the massacre of Col. James W. Fannin and 330 of his men at Goliad, and that little city is expecting the largest number of visitors in its history.

At the San Jacinto battle ground near Houston, where the Goliad massacre was avenged 26 days later, ground will be broken for a \$900,000 monument to the 783 soldiers whose gallantry there won Texas' independence from Mexico.

Andrew Jackson Houston, 81, of La Porte, sole surviving child of Gen. Sam Houston, commander-in-

chief of the Texas army, will speak at the ground breaking exercises. He will discuss the significance of the encounter and will give intimate glimpses of his distinguished father.

Jesse H. Jones of Houston, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Lieutenant Governor Walter Woodul, chairman of the Texas Centennial Commission of Control, also will deliver brief addresses. The ceremony—from 1 to 1:30 p. m.—will be broadcast over a nationwide network.

The shaft will be 564 feet high, more than eight feet taller than the Washington monument. It is being financed by the Federal and State Governments.

The Goliad observance will center at La Bahia Mission, the prison of Colonel Fannin's volunteers during the last seven days of their lives. Catholics from all over Texas will attend a field mass at the mission. Bishop E. B. Ledvina of Corpus Christi will celebrate the mass and Bishop Joseph Lynch of Dallas will deliver the sermon. Ten monsignori, about 100 priests, a company of soldiers and three bands will be in attendance.



ELIZABETH, THE WIFE OF DAVID CROCKETT OF Texas history fame, is buried in the Acton Cemetery, a few miles west of Granbury. She died in that part of Johnson, now Hood, County, Jan. 31, 1860, at the age of 82. A highway marker gives location of her monument.

HISTORY FROM 1497 TO 1936 TRACED IN FLAG EXHIBITION

A history of the nations which influenced the United States Flag is colorfully told in a display of the flags of these nations in a show window at W. C. Stripling Company.

The display features a standard of the official six flags of Texas.

Beginning with the Red Cross flag of England which Cabot planted at Labrador in 1497, the exhibit shows the English flag of 1606, which was modified when Scotland was added by adding the White Cross of Scotland and changing the field from white to blue; the Cromwell flag, as the English flag of 1707 was called, with the background changed from blue to crimson and the two crosses on a blue field placed in the upper corner; the colonial adaptation of the Cromwell flag, which consisted of a pine tree in lieu of the crosses; the plain white flag with the pine tree, which was used by the Massachusetts Colony for some time and in 1775 adopted as the official flag to fly on our vessels; the Snake flag, which was used by the Southern colonies from 1776 to 1777; the first striped flag which was raised at Washington's headquarters in 1776 and known as the Cambridge flag; the famed flag made by Betsy Ross with the 13 stars in a circle against a blue field in one corner with the field of red and white stripes; the flag of 1812, "The Star Spangled Banner," with 15 stars and 15 stripes, and the official flag of today.

In the official standard of the six

flags of Texas are the Spanish flag, bearing the emblems of Castile and Leon, the French flag, the Mexican flag, the flag of the Republic, the Confederate flag and the United States Flag.

These standards of six flags are being shown in the book department of Stripling's in three sizes, as well as many other Centennial novelties, such as Frontier Centennial embossed stationery, favors, playing cards and books on Texas history by Eugene Barker, Joseph C. McConnell and Mrs. Grover C. Johnson.

Opulence Seen for Texas In 1836 Map Notation

Trinity River was called Trinidad and Fort Worth was not even in existence in 1836 when a map of Texas, owned by Mrs. Jewel Burdett, 406 Page Street, one of the few believed in existence, was published in Philadelphia.

The map was drawn in 1835 when Texas and Coahuila comprised a state in the Mexican Confederacy. Printed in varicolors, it shows the Fort Worth area in the Burnet grant.

A geographical description of Texas, printed in the corner, says the area is "a land of fertile soil and navigable rivers." Trinidad River was described, along with the Sabine and Neches, as navigable to some extent most of the year.

"A soil of great fertility and a geographical position highly favorable to commercial intercourse with the United States and the rest of the world are advantages which doubtless will, at no distant period, render it (Texas) an opulent and powerful State," says the description.

Three hundred and fifty miles of seacoast, immense level prairies and deep, black land were held out as bright hopes for emigrants.

The population then was estimated at 45,000 Americans and 5,000 Mexicans. The people hoped to obtain a government separate from that of Coahuila, with the right of electing representatives to the General Congress at Mexico.

The usual mode of visiting Texas, the description said, was by sea from New Orleans. The roads represented on the map were mere

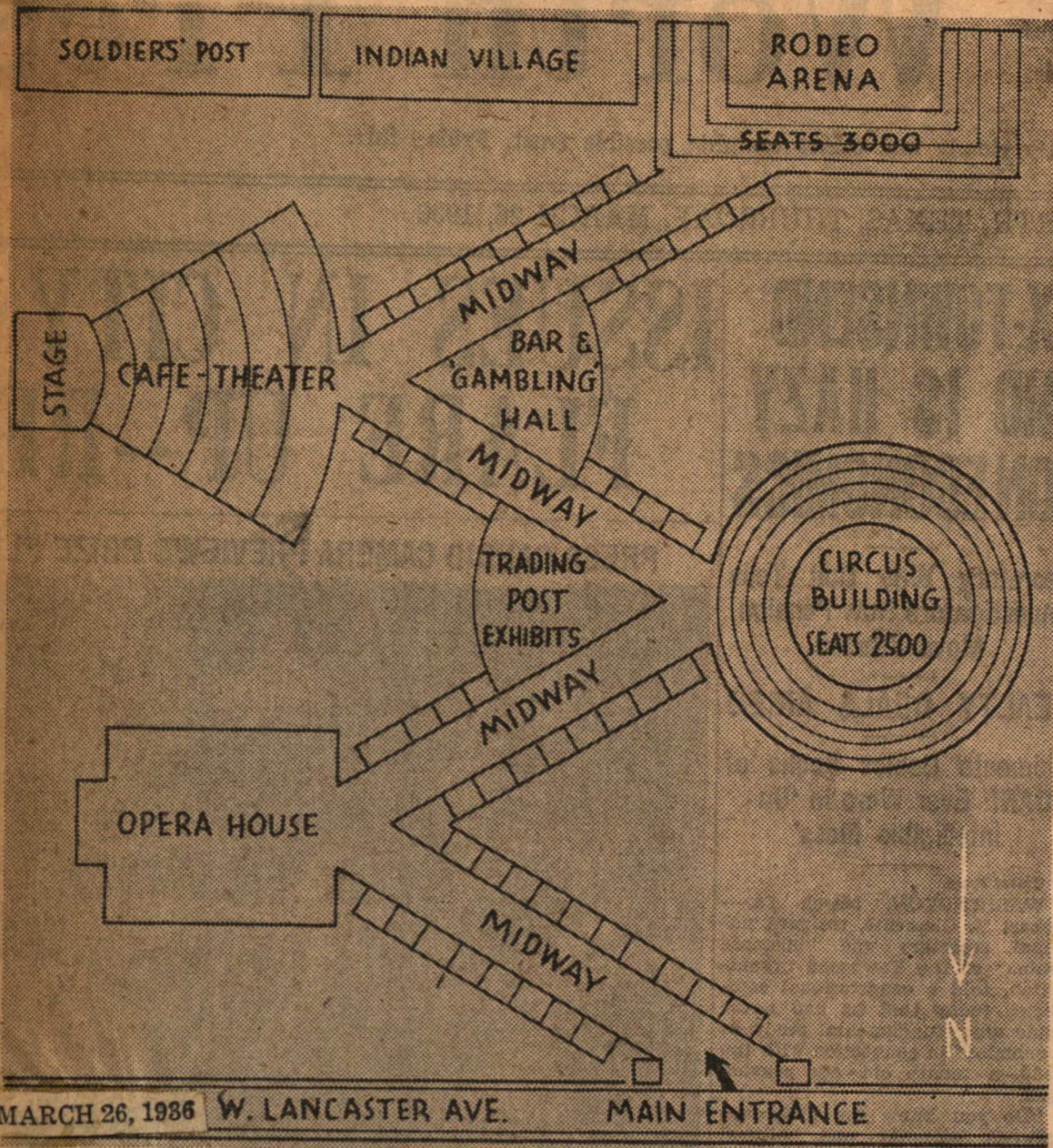
tracks, except that from San Felipe to Brazoria.

"But the openness and regular surface of the country," the description added, "made traveling in all directions pleasant and easy."

A penciled note on the map indicated it had been sold for \$4. Mrs. Burdett received the map in 1920 from her brother, Ray Hester of Fort Worth, while she was interested in history as a student in the Washington Heights School. The map is bound in a red morocco leather folder.

Contiguous American and Mexican States are shown along with the historic towns. Few of the cities of today had been established.

HERE'S FIRST SKETCH OF CENTENNIAL 'FRONTIER CITY'



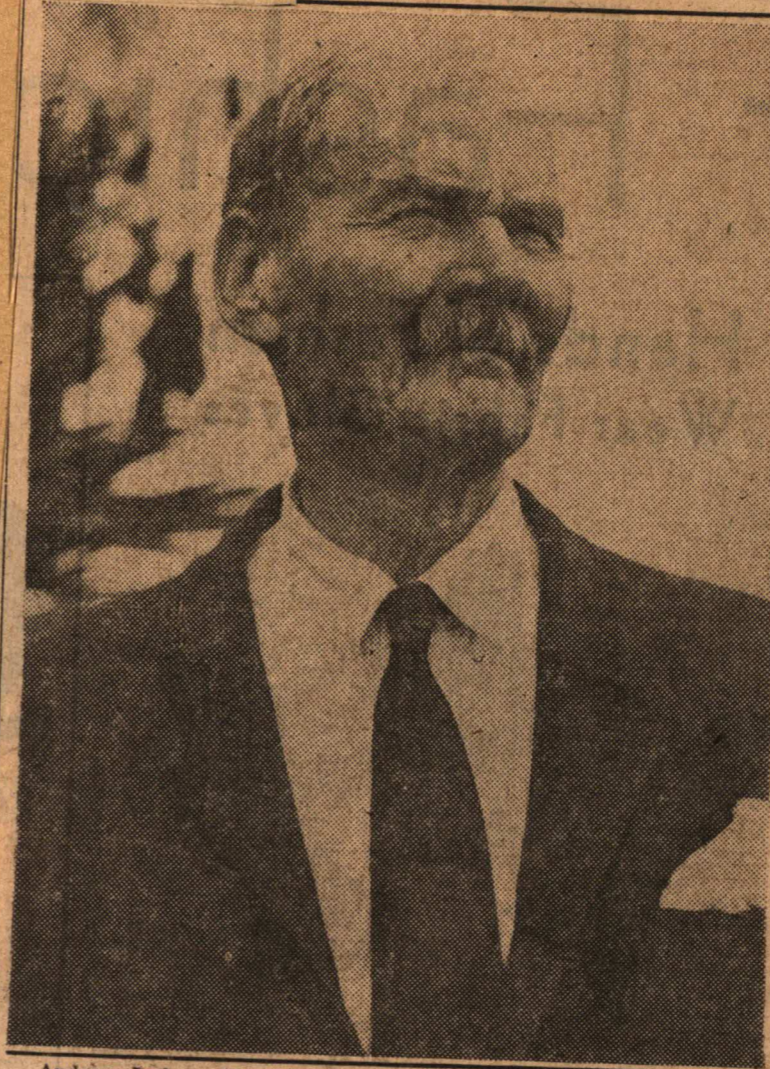
MARCH 26, 1936 W. LANCASTER AVE.

MAIN ENTRANCE

Down this zig-zagging midway will mill the nation, after July 1. Here is the first sketch of the lay-out for Billy Rose's Frontier City, to be the play center of Fort Worth's Frontier Centennial. Entering the half-mile midway on West Lancaster Ave., the visitor will find a surprise at every end of the crooked lane. First, will be an old-time gas-lighted "opry house," where the ten-twenty-thirt' mellerdrammers of pre-Civil War days will be given. At the next turn will

be a circular circus building, seating 3000. Then, the trading post, bar and "gambling" casino, huge cafe-theater, rodeo arena and the soldiers' settlement and Indian village. The midway, 60 feet wide, will be lined with other attractions. Albert Johnson, famous New York stage designer, worked out the plans with John R. Pelich, Fort Worth architect, and Mr. Rose. Construction will start Monday.

General Houston's Son on Program
MARCH 27, 1936.



Andrew Jackson Houston, the only living son of Gen. Sam Houston, is playing a prominent part in the Centennial celebration at the San Jacinto battle-

—Associated Press Photo.

ground. Unphotographed for 30 years, he posed for a cameraman at his home at La Porte.

PARADE, RITES
MARK TRIBUTE
AT GOLIAD

HOUSTON, March 27 (P).—Hundreds of Texans gathered Friday at Goliad and the San Jacinto battleground, two of the State's most sacred historic spots, to pay tribute to heroes of a century ago.

At Goliad the observance centered at La Bahia Mission, the prison in which Col. James W. Fannin and his Texas revolutionary soldiers were held seven days before they were murdered by Mexican troops. Catholics from all over the State gathered for the observance, which included a field mass, a sermon by Bishop Joseph Lynch of Dallas, a parade and a program of Texas songs at Goliad State Park.

Twenty-six days after Fannin and his men were butchered at Goliad the massacre was avenged and Texas' independence was won when Gen. Sam Houston's army staged a surprise attack and overwhelmed Gen. Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

On that same spot Friday Texans gathered to break ground for a \$900,000 monument to 783 soldiers who, with the thoughts of Goliad and fall of the Alamo fresh in mind, defeated a large Mexican army.

Eighty-one-year-old Andrew Jackson Houston of La Porte, only surviving child of General Houston, was selected to make the principal talk and give intimate bits of information about his distinguished father. Jesse H. Jones of Houston and Washington, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Lieutenant Governor Walter Woodul also were on the program.

The Federal and State Governments arranged to co-operate in financing the San Jacinto Monument, which will be 564 feet high.

Goliad's Long Roll of Martyrdom

The Goliad massacre took place on Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836, on the direct order of Gen. Santa Anna, who had commanded General Urrea to execute every person he found bearing arms against Mexico. This order resulted in the slaughter of 349 Texans at Goliad. Twenty-six escaped the firing squads, and 34 were saved by subordinate Mexican officers who, although charged with the task of carrying out the execution, found it repulsive.

This list of the Texans thus immortalized was compiled by the late John Henry Brown in Volume I of his "History of Texas, 1682-1837."

MURDERED IN THE FORT AT GOLIAD:

Col. James W. Fannin Jr.
Lieut. Col. William Ward
Maj. Benjamin C. Wallace
Maj. Warren Mitchell
Adjutant Chadwick
Adj. J. S. Brooks
Sergt.-Maj. Gideon Rose

MURDERED OUTSIDE THE WALLS:

Capt. Burr H. Duval's Company.
Captain Duval
Lieut. Sam Wilson
Lieut. John Q. Merrifield
Sergt. C. W. Daniell
Sergt. J. S. Bagley
Sergt. E. P. G. Chisholm
Sergt. W. Dickerson
Corp. N. B. Hawkins
Corp. A. B. Williams
Corp. A. H. Lynd
Corp. R. C. Brashear
Privates:
T. G. Allen
J. M. Adams
J. F. Bellows
William S. Carlson
Thomas S. Churchill
William H. Cole
H. M. Dawnman
John Donoho
George Dyer
Charles R. Haskell
— Johnson
Q. P. Kimpson
A. G. Sermond
William Mayer
J. McDonald
William Mason
Harvey Martin
Robert Owens
B. B. Rainey
L. S. Simpson
— Sanders
L. Tibson
B. W. Telferferro
J. Q. Valckner
William Waggoner
— Batts
— Woolrich

The San Antonio Grays.

Lieut. John Grace
Sergt. E. S. Heath
Sergeant James
Sergt. Samuel Riddell
Privates:
C. J. Garriere
Allen O. Kenney
Joseph P. Riddle
F. H. Gray
Dennis Mahoney
Noah Dickinson
George M. Gilliland
George Green
Charles Sergeant
— Cazart
William G. Preusch
John Wood
— Wallace
William Harper
Edward Moody
— Escott
Manuel Carbajal
R. J. Scott
— Gould
W. P. Johnson
A. Bynum
— Hodges
Charles Phillips
James West
J. M. Case
— Logan
— Perkins

Capt. Uriah J. Bullock's Company.

Sergt. Bradford Fowler
Sergt. Allison Ames
Corp. J. Rufus Munson
Corp. T. S. Freeman
Corp. G. M. Vigil
Privates:
Isaac Aldridge
William A. J. Brown
George W. Cumming
Joseph Dennis
— Michael
Devereaux Ellis
Charles Fine
— Gibbs
Perry H. Minor
John O. Moore
John Moat
— McKenzie
Robert A. Pace
Austin Perkins
Samuel Rowe
John S. Scully
Joseph A. Stovall
— Weeks
— Wood
James McCoy
Moses Butler

Capt. James C. Winn's Company.

Lieut. Wiley Hughes
Lieut. Daniel B. Brooks
Sergt. Anthony Bates
Sergt. John S. Thorn
Sergt. Wesley Hughes
Corp. John M. Kimble
Corp. Walter W. Davis
Corp. Abraham Stephens
Corp. J. M. Powers
Corporal Ray
Privates:
John Aldridge
John M. Bryson
Michael Carroll
Thomas H. Carbys
John Ely
George Eubanks
Dominic Gallagher
Wilson Holmes
Grier Lee
Joseph Loring
Alexander J. Loverly
Martin Moran
Watkins Nobles
John M. Oliver
Patrick Osborne
William Parvin
Gideon S. Ross
Anderson Ray
Thomas Rumley
William Shelton
James Smith
Christopher Winters
Harrison Young
Josiah B. Beall
John Bright
H. Schultz
Capt. Wadsworth's Company.
Lieut. Thomas B. Ross
Lieut. J. L. Wilson
Sergt. S. A. J. Mays
Sergt. Samuel Wallace
Corp. J. S. Brown

Corp. J. B. Murphy
Privates:
William Abercombie
T. B. Barton
J. H. Clark
W. J. Cowan
J. A. Foster
F. Gilkerson
William Gilbert
J. H. Moore
C. C. Milne
J. B. Rodgers
R. Slatter
J. H. Sanders
W. S. Tuberville
F. Wingate

Captain Tichenor's Company.

Lieut. Memory B. Tatom
Lieut. William A. Smith
Sergt. Edmund Patterson
Sergt. Richard Rutledge
Corp. Joseph B. Tatom
Corp. Perry Reese
Corp. Thomas Rieves
Musician Thomas Weston
Privates:
John McGowen
David Johnson
Samuel Wood
Isaac N. Wright
William L. Allison
Washington Mitchell
Stephen Baker
Henry Hasty
James A. Bradford
Cornelius Rooney
Seaborne A. Mills
Cullen Conrad
James O. Young
Edward Fitzsimmons
Hezekiah Fist
O. F. Leverette
William Comstock
John O'Daniell
Charles Lantz
Evans M. Thomas
A. M. Lynch
G. W. Carlisle
Leven Allen
Jesse Harris
— Swords
— Williams
William P. B. Dubose

Capt. Peyton S. Wyatt's Company.

Second Lieut. Oliver Smith
Sergt. William Wallace
Sergt. George Thayer
Sergt. Henry Wilkins
Quartermaster Oliver Brown
Musician Peter Allen
Privates:
Gabriel Bush
Ewing Caruthers
N. Dembrinske
Henry Dixon
T. B. Frizell
I. H. Fisher
Edward Fuller
Frederic Gebinrath
James Hamilton
E. D. Harrison
— Kortickey
C. Nixon
— Clennon
J. F. Morgan
F. Petreischich
William S. Parker
Charles Patton
John R. Parker
William R. Simpson
Frederic Sweman
Allen Wrenn

Capt. Ira Westover's Company.

Captain Westover
Second Lieut. Lewis W. Gates
Sergt. William S. Brown
Sergt. George McKnight
Sergt. John McGloin
Privates:
Agustus Baker
Matthew Byrne
John Cross
John Fagan
William Harris
John Kelly
Dennis McGowan
Patrick Nevin
Thomas Quirk
Edmund Ryan
Thomas Smith
E. J. A. Greynolds
Daniel Buckley
Marion Betts
G. W. Goglan
Matthew Eddy
Robert English
John Gleeson
William Hatfield
John Hilchard
Charles Jensen
William Mann
John Numlin
Stephen Pierce
Sidney Smith
Daniel Syers
Lewis Shotts
Charles Stewart
Joseph W. Watson
James Webb
William Wittingham
Antonio Siley
John James

Capt. David N. Burke's Company.

Sec. Lieut. J. B. Manomy
Sergt. James Kelly
Sergt. H. D. Ripley
Privates:
Kneeland Taylor
Charles B. Jennings
P. T. Kissam
John Richards
Orlando Wheeler
John D. Cunningham
William McMurray
John Chew
M. P. King
Jacob Coleman
W. P. Wood
William Stevens
Peter Mattern
Conrad Egenour
G. F. Courtman
James Reid
William Hunter
M. J. Frazier
S. M. Edwards
William J. Green
A. Swords
Z. O'Neill
Charles Linley
William Catlin
Randolph T. Spain

Capt. Jack Shackelford's Company.

Sergt. F. S. Shackelford
Sergt. Arthur G. Foley
Sergt. Z. H. Short
Corp. H. H. Gently
Corp. D. Moore
Corp. J. H. Barkley
Corp. A. Winter
Privates:
P. H. Anderson
Joseph Blackwell
B. F. Burts
Thomas Burnbridge
J. M. Ramhill
W. C. Douglass
J. W. Cain
Harvey Cox
Seth Clark
J. G. Coe
Alfred Dorsey
G. L. Davis

H. B. Day
A. Dickson
J. W. Duncan
R. T. Davidson
J. E. Ellis
Samuel Farney
Robert Fenner
E. B. Franklin
Joseph Ferguson
M. C. Gower
D. Gamble
William Gunter
J. E. Grimes
William Hemphill
John Eiser
John Jackson
H. W. Jones
John N. Jackson
John Kelly
Daniel A. Murdock
Charles W. Kinley
J. H. Miller
J. N. Seaton
W. J. Shackelford
B. Strunk
W. F. Savage
W. E. Vaughn
James Vaughn
Robert Wilson
James Wilder
William Quinn
Henry L. Douglas

Capt. Albert C. Horton's Company.

Elias Yeamans
Erastus Yeamans
Ransom O. Graves
Napoleon B. Williams
Lewis Powell
Hughes Witt
George Paine
Thomas Dasher
John J. Hand
— Duffield
— Spencer
— Cash

Attached to No Company:

Lieutenant Hurst
Lieutenant Rills
Captain Dusanque
Samuel Sprague
James Pitman
C. Hardwick
R. E. Petty
Charles Heck
James M. Miller

THESE ESCAPED DEATH AT GOLIAD:

Physicians, carpenters and laborers who thus were spared the massacre:

Dr. Jack Shackelford.
Dr. Joseph H. Barnard
Dr. James Fields
John Vanbiber
Benjamin Oldham
— Dedrick
George Voss
Peter Griffin
J. H. Barnwell
John T. Spillers
Thomas Stewart
William L. Wilkerson
J. Bridgeman
James H. Callahan
Josiah McSherry
E. Durrain
Joseph Cramble
Thomas Harvey
John C. P. Kennymore
Nicholas B. Waters
W. Welsh
John Lumpkin
A. M. Boyle
George Pittuck
William Rosenberry
Alvin E. White
Joseph M. Spohn
William Murphy
John Williams
Joseph Fenner
Rufus Munson
Francisco Garcia
Capt. William Shurlock
Those who escaped Mexican bullets:
John C. Duval
John Holliday
— Sharpe
C. B. Shaine
William L. Hunter
— Holland
David J. Jones
William Brennan
John Reese
Milton Irish
F. M. Hunt
Samuel T. Brown
J. H. Neely
Bennett Butler
Herman Ehrenberg
Thomas Kemp
N. J. Devenny
Isaac D. Hamilton
Z. S. Brooks
Dillard Cooper
Daniel Martindale
William Hadden
Charles Smith
Nat Hazen

349 Heroes Slaughtered at Goliad; Bodies Burned in Vengeful Pyre

Where Colonel Fannin Met Doom

(Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present day news reporting, will appear. On page 31 is a full list of the Goliad Martyrs.

GOLIAD, March 27, 1836.—Palm Sunday.

A ghastly pall hangs over this little settlement. The churchyard, where a few short weeks ago kind padres ministered to the needs of the Texas colonists, now clatters with Mexican musketry.

Smoke from a dozen smoldering pyres fuses with the haze of this early Spring morning.

The air is pungent with a nauseating odor—the odor of burning flesh.

Vultures over head!

Last night the church was a prison for 409 Texans under Col. J. W. Fannin and Lieutenant Colonel Ward. They had been assured of transportation to the United States and parole.

Last night the churchyard rang with the notes of "Home Sweet Home."

Awakened at Dawn.

Last night Colonel Fannin spoke lovingly of his home, his wife, his children.

Today — —

At dawn a patrol awakened the Texans and ordered them to prepare to leave their temporary prison. They were divided into three groups.

One group was marched a short distance out the Bexar Road and told they were going to slaughter beeves. Another went out the Corpus Christi Road and were informed that they were headed for Copano—and home. Others, marched toward the old Ford, were told they would gather wood.

The prisoners had no suspicion of the fate awaiting them.

As each group reached points a short distance from the church, they were halted and ordered to sit upon the ground with their backs toward the soldiers.

Awful Realization.

Then the awful realization—they were to be executed. One youth, named Fenner, leaped to his feet and exclaimed:

"Boys, they are going to kill us—die with your faces to them, like men."

Other shouts went up: "Hurrah for Texas."

Their shouts died with the blast of gunfire. Many, merely wounded by the first blast, dashed for the woods. Cavalrymen cut most of them down. Only 26 escaped.

Colonel Fannin was not marched out with the rest and he was one of the last of the 349 to die.

An officer awoke him and informed him that he was going to die. Colonel Fannin took the news calmly. He handed the officer his watch and requested that he be decently buried.

Bodies Thrown in Heaps.

Then he bared his chest with the final request that he be shot there—not in the head.

In reply the Mexican fired a bullet into Fannin's brain. His body was stripped, like the rest, and thrown into one of several piles. Upon these piles of bodies were stacked wood and brush, and the pyre thus set ablaze.

Some 34 more fortunate prisoners were spared the fate of their companions, for devious reasons. Four physicians were allowed to live so they might administer to the wounded Mexicans. Workmen who had pleased Mexican officers in various ways were saved from death.

Colonel Garay and Senora Alvarez, wife of a Mexican officer, were responsible for the rescue of several.

Senora Alvarez, who previously had endeared herself to the Texans by her kindnesses during their incarceration, watched one of the bands of prisoners moving along the street to their execution. She saw a boy of 15 among the prisoners and instantly appealed to Colonel Holtzinger to let her take charge of him.

Survivors Hear Screams.

Those who thus were saved were marched to a peach orchard some 300 or 400 yards from the church. They were told to wait there for Colonel Garay.

A short time later they were startled by the volley of firearms. One of the guards told them that the soldiers were discharging their arms to clean them.

But through the trees the Texans could see several of their countrymen running at full speed, and could hear their screams.

"Keep still, gentlemen," Colonel Garay told them solemnly. "This is not from my orders, nor do I execute them."

Commandant's Protest.

Col. J. N. de la Portilla, commandant of the fort at Goliad, who was required to execute the unholy order, today sent the following dispatch to his commanding officer, General Urrea, at Victoria:



One hundred years ago today 349 Texans were shot down in the massacre at Goliad. This historic mission was the prison for these Texans before the slaughter. It was here that Col. James W. Fannin Jr. (inset) met his death calmly. Below is shown

two cannon, recently unearthed at the old mission, which historians say were buried by Fannin and his men during their retreat before General Urrea's army, just a week before the massacre.

"I feel much distressed at what has occurred here; a scene enacted in cold blood having passed before my eyes with which has filled me with horror.

"All I can say is, that my duty as a soldier, and what I owe my country, must be my guaranty. My dear General, by you was I sent here; you thought proper to do so, and I remain here in entire conformity to your wishes. I came, as you know, voluntarily, with these poor Indians to co-operate, to the best of my humble means, for my country's good. No man is required to do more than within the scope

of his abilities; and both they and myself have doubtless been placed here as competent to the purpose you had in view.

"I repeat it, that I am perfectly willing to do anything, save and excepting the work of a public executioner by receiving orders to put more persons to death. Am yet being but a subordinate officer, it is my duty to do what is commanded me, even though repugnance to feelings."

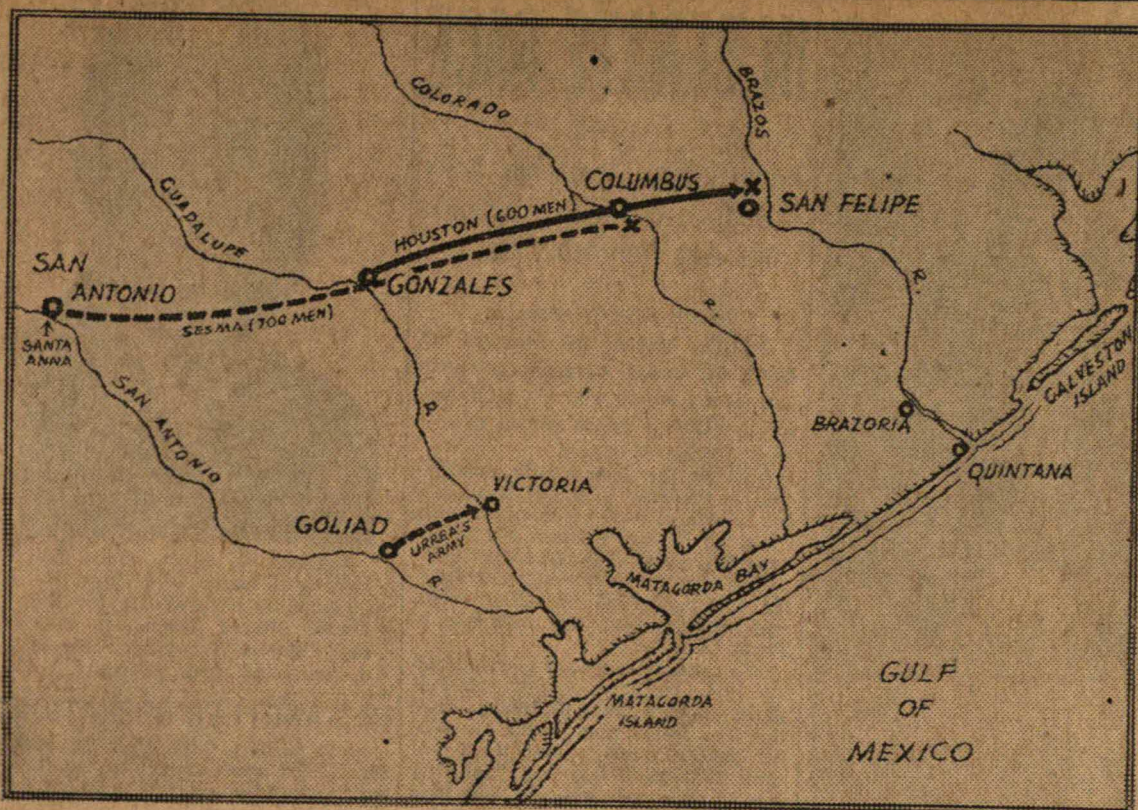
(Bibliography: "History of Texas 1685-1892," by John Henry Brown; "History of Texas," edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock.)

- George Pittuck
- William Rosenberry
- Alvin E. White
- Joseph M. Spohn
- William Murphy
- John Williams
- Joseph Fenner
- Rufus Munson
- Francisco Garcia
- Capt. William Shurlock
- Those who escaped Mexican bullets:
- John C. Duval
- John Holliday
- Sharpe
- C. B. Shaine
- William L. Hunter
- Holland
- David J. Jones
- William Brennan
- John Reese
- Milton Irish
- F. M. Hunt
- Samuel T. Brown
- J. H. Neely
- Bennett Butler
- Herman Ehrenberg
- Thomas Kemp
- N. J. Devenny
- Isaac D. Hamilton
- Z. S. Brooks
- Dillard Cooper
- Daniel Martindale
- William Hadden
- Charles Smith
- Nat Hazen

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Military Forces in Texas Campaign



This date—March 29, 1836—finds Gen. Sam Houston with a disgruntled body of men at San Felipe, in full retreat from the Mexican army of 700 men under General Sesma, encamped on the west bank of the Colorado River. For five days the Texans numbering some 1,400, were encamped but two miles from

the Mexican force, eager for battle. Then General Houston, who already had led his men eastward from Gonzales, suddenly gave the order for further retreat. A two-day march took them to San Felipe but by that time the army had been cut in half by deserters who had hastened away to take their families

to safety. This map shows the relative positions of the various armies: Houston at San Felipe, Sesma at the Colorado River, Urrea at Victoria, having marched there after the capture of Col. James W. Fannin Jr. near Goliad, and General Santa Anna and the main Mexican army still at San Antonio.

Retreat Order Brings Rift in Ranks of Texas Forces

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had been published 100 years ago today, this is what would have appeared in its news columns. From day to day similar stories, telling of the stirring events of Texas history and written in the vein of present-day news reporting, will appear.

SAN FELIPE, March 28, 1836.—A weary, half-starved band of men marched into San Felipe today. It was the main Texas army under Gen. Sam Houston, cut in half by deserters and disgruntled volunteers.

Seeking vengeance for the deaths of their fellow men at the Alamo, whose fate they only recently learned, eager to fight and chafing at the delay, they are outspoken in their discontent and dissatisfaction with the leadership of General Houston.

Throughout the ranks were these mutterings:

"Why don't we fight? Why this retreat?"

But General Houston had no comment to make, or any explanation for his sudden change of attitude and his order to retreat.

He merely announced that tomorrow the army will march up the Brazos, despite the insistence of his officers that the retreat be downstream toward the more populous settlements.

Force Is Organized.

From the more loquacious members of General Houston's staff this account of the retreat from Gonzales was learned:

The army consisted of 374 men when General Houston reached Gonzales on March 11 to take command. There were less than two days' provisions, few arms and ammunition and no military order.

General Houston immediately set to organizing his force, forming a regiment with Col. Edward Burleson at the head, with Lieut. Col. Sidney Sherman and Maj. Alexander Somervell as subordinate officers.

Meanwhile General Houston dispatched Henry Karnes, Deaf Smith and R. E. Handy to learn the fate of those in the Alamo. They met

Mrs. William Dickinson a short distance from town and learned from her that all in the Alamo had been taken and that the Mexican Gen. Ramirez y Sesma had started eastward.

This news threw the town of Gonzales into confusion. General Houston placed his supply wagons at the disposal of the refugees, and immediately gave the command to march. Clothing and stores were destroyed, two cannon were dumped into the Guadalupe River and the town burned.

Pitched Camp.

By the time the army had reached the Colorado River and pitched camp at Burnham's Crossing on March 17, his force had grown to 600 men and within a few days he had 1,200 to 1,400 men available.

Two days later the army crossed the Colorado and camped at Beason's Ford.

A scouting party, meantime, sent toward Navidad, clashed with a Mexican scouting party and captured one prisoner. General Houston then learned that General Sesma with about 700 men was marching toward Anahuac and was near the Colorado.

Subsequently Sesma reached the river and set up camp on the west bank, upstream from the Texans.

The colonists, and even General Houston, at once were eager to fight. But two days ago came General Houston's unexpected order:

"Retreat."

Word Spreads Rapidly.

The word spread rapidly to the colonies east of the river. Reinforcements, headed for the main army, immediately scattered for their homes. Many volunteers already with the army promptly deserted. Farms and settlements immediately were abandoned as the colonists fled for the Sabine River—to safety.

Tonight finds the soldiers who have remained openly critical of their commander, the colonists in confused flight and a powerful Mexican army approaching the heart of this Republic.

(Bibliography—"History of Texas," edited by Capt. B. B. Paddock.)

Postmaster Has Deed Signed by General Houston

Special to The Star-Telegram.

ROSCOE, March 28.—A deed for 320 acres of land signed by Sam Houston is in the possession of Postmaster J. E. McClain of Roscoe. The deed was brought to light this week in a search for Texas Centennial relics.

McClain's father, J. E. McClain Sr., purchased the tract in 1885. The old deed was handed to him as a part of the abstract proceedings, and has been in the family since that time.

The deed originally was made out on Feb. 25, 1860, at the time Sam Houston was Governor of the State, and granted the land to one John Leach. Leach had filed a preemption certificate on the tract in 1856, and the grant was made to him as a result of that document.

The land was situated in McLennan County, 19 miles west of Waco on Elm Creek. According to the rather dim, handwritten deed, the tract began at a certain point, ran 231 varas (a vara being 33 1/3 inches), west to a mesquite tree, thence north 19 degrees west 1,344 varas to a pile of rocks, thence south 71 degrees west 1,344 varas to a certain stone, thence south 19 degrees west to another undistinguishable point 413 varas distance, thence another 1,344 varas back to the starting point.

Veteran Claims He Was in Squad That Killed Emperor

BY OSCAR J. DEL CASTILLO.

BROWNSVILLE, March 28.—Here in the southernmost city of the United States lives Antonio Guerrero, 100, a grizzled, battle-scarred veteran of the Franco-Mexican war, who claims, and is believed to be the last survivor of the firing squad that snuffed out the life of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico on June 19, 1867.

Still active, his eyes aglow, Guerrero likes to tell of that historic morning. His squad performed its patriotic mission at five minutes after 7 o'clock, on the historic old Cerro de las Campanas, just beyond Queretaro, as 4,000 of their companions in arms stood at attention on the plain surrounding the hill.

The siege of Queretaro was the last battle in Mexico's struggle to win independence from the French; it was the last stronghold of the imperialistic army.

Praises French Zouaves.

Guerrero, who enlisted under Gen. Jeronimo Tevino when a mature man, fought the French through the States of San Luis Potosi, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Queretaro. He pays ungrudging tribute yet to the bravery of the French Zouaves.

"They were great fighters," the old veteran says. "Other men of different nationalities in the ranks of the Emperor's army did not fight with the zeal and valor of those Frenchmen. Many times I saw a Zouave, critically wounded, fall fighting to the last."

His greatest memory is that of the siege of Agualuzco, during which he saved his commander's life.

He tells the story with a vividness of detail that would be the despair of most fiction writers. In his own words:

"We fought three hours. The French and the native soldiers fighting on their side made a stubborn resistance. Time and again our troops and our cavalry charged to no avail. I saw my comrades fall at my side, dead and dying. Still the French held the town.

"Amid the din and the smoke of the battle, we heard the famous bugle call that made General Trevino famous. It was the 'deguello' or decapitation call. Immediately we drew our machetes and the cavalry prepared another saber charge.

"The bugles sounded again. Like madmen we flung ourselves against the Zouaves engaged them in hand-to-hand combat.

"Few shots were fired. The Frenchmen and their Mexican allies were using the bayonet to good advantage. Our troops, outnumbered, were losing their morale. General Trevino kept riding his horse frantically from one end of the battle

100 Years Old



ANTONIO GUERRERO.

line to the other, giving curt orders, bolstering the spirit of his men here.

Unforgettable Event.

"Finally the cavalry charged. Swinging sabers, glistening in the sunlight, red blood streaming from wounds, curses, moans, all formed a picture which I shall never forget.

"Suddenly a horse knocked me down. I got up, heard more bugle calls, ordering 'advance.' Our cavalry broke through, I, too, charged. Then my commander veered in his saddle. He fell. I rushed to the spot. An enemy slug had struck him in the leg. I laid my gun down. As I did so, I felt a sharp pain in my head and swooned. Blood trickled down my face and revived me. I picked up my commander, placed him on my shoulder, then on the horse. I mounted. Two Zouaves rushed up, their bayonets gleaming. The horse lurched and kicked, when one of the Zouaves wounded him. A Frenchman was knocked down and we started a mad flight toward our own troops and safety.

"For my trouble, I was promoted to the rank of first sergeant.

"From the State of Zacatecas our troops closed in, as well as the other armies under Gens. Porfirio Diaz, Mariano Escobedo, Sostenas Rocha, Cervando Canales, Igiacio Zaragoza and my own Trevino. It became apparent that the empire was doomed."

Old Bell Means Dinner to Hands, History to Others

Historical Notes

SAN SABA, March 28.—Every one for two miles around the G. C. Lackey farm at Harkeyville knows when it is 11:30 a. m.

The bell tells the farm hands that it is time for the midday meal—but to patriotic ears its mellow notes are a reminder that Gen. Santa Anna became the captive of the Texans he sought to oppress a hundred years ago.

For this bell once belonged to Si Bostick of San Saba—and Si Bostick was one of the men who captured Santa Anna after the battle of San Jacinto.

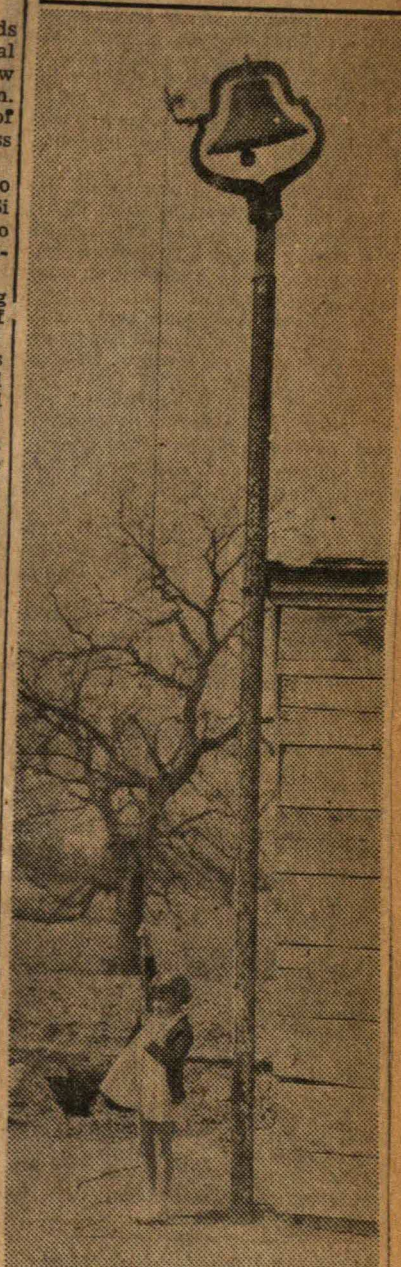
Later Bostick operated a boarding house on the southeast corner of the town square here.

Later the bell announced meals at the old San Saba Hotel, and did so for more than 30 years until just a few years ago.

In 1933 Lackey purchased it from D. W. Gaddy, who then owned the relic. He took it to his farm, mounted it on a pole beside his smokehouse and has rung it every day, rain or shine, since.

Recently Lackey has been persuaded to part company with it. Through efforts of the Rotary Club it will be brought back to town and placed in the lobby of the San Saba Hotel. Guns owned by Bostick also will be displayed there.

Lackey's brother, Fletcher, who lives in the Pecan Grove community, also likes bells. He has one which his wife rings whenever he has a visitor or she wants him for anything. It operates as a remote control on their farm at all hours.



This little miss is ringing the bell that means 11:30 a. m. on the G. C. Lackey farm in San Saba County. She is Sarah Ann Crouch of Dallas, Lackey's niece. The bell once belonged to Si Bostick, one of the men who captured Santa Anna at San Jacinto, a hundred years ago.

'NO. 1 SHOWMAN OF AMERICA' SIGNS TO STAGE FRONTIER SHOW



It's co-ossal—when Billy Rose, above center, signs on the dotted line as managing director of Fort Worth's Texas Frontier Centennial. As producer of "Jumbo," New York stage hit, Mr. Rose is hailed as America's showman of the

hour. William Monnig, president of the show's Board of Control, (left), and John B. Davis, general manager, look on while the contract is signed.

Buffalo Wallow Battle in 1874 Outstanding for Valor and Endurance, All Texas Plainsmen Agree

Five Survivors All Received Congressional Medals of Honor

BY OLIVE KING DIXON.

There is no more thrilling frontier story than that of the Buffalo Wallow battle which took place Sept. 12, 1874, between two government scouts and four soldiers and 125 Kiowa and Comanche Indians. The location of this historic spot is between the Washita River and Gageby Creek in what is now Hemphill County, 22 miles southwest of Canadian, Texas.

The Buffalo Wallow battle is regarded by all plainsmen as the outstanding example of valor, cool-headedness and endurance among a host of noted battles for the mastery of the West. The United States Congress also recognized the fortitude of the army men who fought there. Of the six participants, five survived to tell the story. All were given Congressional Medals of Honor, a distinction which probably marks the battle as unique in American history. The Congressional Medal of Honor is granted only for the highest show of bravery and service.

Assigned to Perilous Trip.

It was on account of the Adobe Walls Indian battle of June 27 of the same year that the troops were ordered into the Texas Panhandle six weeks later. At the time of which I write there was no such place as Fort Elliott. Gen. Nelson A. Miles' command was in camp on McClellan Creek. His base was at Fort Supply, in the Indian Territory. Ammunition and rations were running low. The supply train was three days overdue. Something must be done. General Miles called two of his most trusted scouts, William (Billy) Dixon and Amos Chapman, to ride with dispatches across country to the fort and notify the commanding officer that the train had not yet arrived.

"It's a dangerous trip, boys," the general said to the two scouts when they came to his tent for final orders. "The Indians are on the war-path and in all probability they have the wagon train held up somewhere. You can have as many soldiers as you want for an escort."

Dixon and Chapman being experienced frontiersmen and realizing the danger of riding through the Indian country, asked for four, and Sergt. Z. T. Woodall, Troop I, and Privates Peter Rath, Troop A; John Herrington, Troop H, and George W. Smith, Troop M, Sixth Cavalry, were detailed to accompany them. Roving bands of Indians were scattered over a wide territory and the travelers were in danger of attack at every turn.

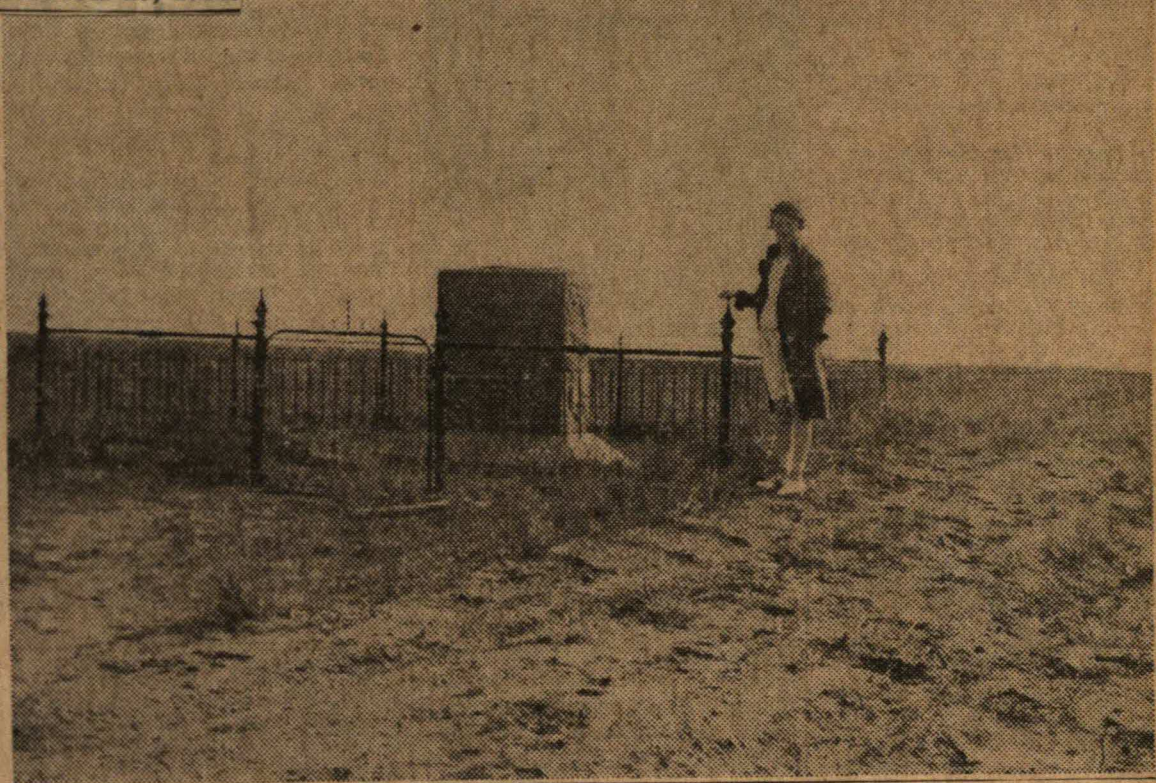
Caught in Trap.

Most of the two nights out of camp they traveled, resting in secluded places during the daytime. On the morning of Sept. 12, just as the sun was rising, as they were nearing a divide between the Washita River and Gageby Creek, riding to the top of a little knoll, they found themselves face to face with a band of Indians on horseback. The redmen saw them at the same instant, and, circling quickly, surrounded them. They were in a trap, with virtually no protection except their own marksmanship. Death seemed certain, but they determined to go down fighting. Every member of the little group was wounded inside of 30 minutes after the fight began.

Their horses were tired and they knew they could not make a running fight. The only thing to do was to dismount and make a stand for their lives. George Smith was shot down by the first volley. A bullet hit him in the breast, went through his left lung and came out beneath the shoulder blade. He fell flat on his face, his gun flew out

Marks Scene of Fight Near Canadian

MARCH 29, 1936.



—Photo by Mrs. Sam Isaacs, Canadian.

The level plain near Canadian, Texas, is broken by a small block of granite, surrounded by an iron fence. On the stone are engraved the

of his right hand, and the six horses he had been given charge of leaped away among the yelling savages. It was the Indian method of attack to kill first the holder of the horses. As the horses stampeded they carried with them the canteens, haversacks, blankets and coats. Every man thought Smith was dead when he fell, but he survived until about 10 o'clock that night.

Toyed With Like Mice.

The little party soon saw there was no chance to survive on the hillside where they were and decided to make a run for a mesquite flat several hundred yards distant. There one of the party had noticed a depression in the ground commonly called a buffalo wallow. The wallow was about 10 feet in diameter and its depth, though slight, afforded some cover. By this time all but two of the men were disabled. However, all but Chapman and Smith were able to help themselves into the wallow. Chapman's left knee had been shattered by a bullet. The two latter were carried there by their comrades. As soon as each man reached the wallow he drew his butcher knife and began digging desperately to throw up an earthen breastwork. Luckily the land was sandy and they made good headway, though constantly inter-

rupted by the necessity of firing at the Indians.

OLIVE KING DIXON says of the Buffalo Wallow battle, of which she writes today, that her husband, the late "Billy" Dixon, considered it the most trying experience of his eventful life, compared to which the much-discussed Battle of Adobe Walls, in which he also participated, was mere child's play.

All through that hot September day the savages circled around them or dashed past, yelling and cutting all kinds of capers. From the beginning of the battle they had been without water and they were sorely in need of it.

The Indians seemed to feel absolutely sure of getting the white men, so sure, in fact, that they delayed riding them down and killing them

men." An acre of ground, including the historic wallow, was deeded to the society by D. E. Holt and A. B. Crump of Wheeler.

at once, which they could easily have done, and prolonged the early stages of the fight merely to satisfy their desire to toy with an enemy at bay, as a cat would play with a mouse before taking its life.

Storm to Rescue.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a black cloud came up in the west and in a short time the sky shook and blazed with thunder and lightning. Rain fell in blinding sheets, drenching the men to the skin. Water quickly gathered in the buffalo wallow, and the wounded men eagerly bent forward and drank from the muddy pool.

The storm and the rain proved their salvation. The wind soon shifted to the north and was chilling them to the bone. An Indian dislikes rain, especially a cold rain, and these Kiowas and Comanches were no exception. They gathered in groups out of rifle range, sitting on their horses with their blankets drawn tightly around them. The water was gathering rapidly in the wallow, and the wind was bitterly cold. The white men's ammunition was running low. This rather appalled them, as bullets, and plenty of them, were their only protection. Necessity compelled them to save every cartridge as long as possible. Not a man murmured. Not one thought of surrender.

Night was approaching, and it was absolutely necessary that the wounded men have some kind of bed to keep them off the cold, damp ground. They were unable to get grass for bedding as the whole country had been burned off by the Indians. Dixon and Rath, who had received only flesh wounds, solved the problem by gathering tumble weeds, which in the Panhandle country the wind drives for miles and miles, until the weeds lodge and become fast. They crushed the weeds and lay down on them for the night, though not a man dared close his eyes in sleep.

By the time heavy darkness had fallen every Indian had disappeared, and to this day it is not known why they decided to give up the siege.

Many States Contributed.

"It would make my story too long to tell all that transpired during the night as they huddled together and thought of the morrow. But, like everything else, the night came to an end and the sun rose clear and warm. Their savage foes were not in sight and the little band began to plan among themselves what was best to be done. It was squarely up to Dixon or Rath to go for help. It was at last decided the former should go and he started early on the morning of the second day. He had gone barely a mile when he struck the main trail leading to Fort Supply. Hurrying along as fast as he could, he caught sight of a detachment under command of Maj. William R. Price of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, on its way to join General Miles' command.

Not one of the white men who took part in this historic engagement is alive today. But their deeds are not forgotten and the site on which they made such a desperate stand is marked with a monument of Oklahoma granite made possible by donations from almost every State in the Union. Among those who made liberal contributions to the monument fund were William S. Hart, Hollywood, Cal., and Casper Whitney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

OLD BATTLE CRY ECHOES OVER LONE STAR STATE

AUSTIN, March 2 (AP).—The Texas battle cry of freedom—"Remember the Alamo!"—echoed across the biggest State Monday, opening a \$15,000,000 centennial birthday party for the Lone Star.

One hundred years ago today a small group gathered at Washington-on-the-Brazos and signed the Declaration of Independence from Mexico—a ceremony that led Texans through the bloody siege of the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto to Texas independence and eventually to the United States.

Monday the yellowed "Charter of Empire" was taken from its secure place in the State Capitol rotunda here and sent back to Washington-on-the-Brazos, a village of 250. A special detail of the State's famed rangers guarded the document.

With it went Governor Allred and Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin to open formally the year-long Centennial celebration.

Opening Washington County's Texas Centennial celebration, a mile-long parade marched through the streets of Brenham Monday morning.

The parade terminated at old Washington-on-the-Brazos. Participants included Governor Allred and Governor LaFollette.

Thousands of Texans went from Brenham to old Washington, to engage in the activities there. High spot of the ceremonies was a portrayal of the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Members of the cast were actual descendants of the original 59 signers.

DUGOUT LIFE IS RECALLED BY PIONEER

Having spent 88 of his 94 years in Texas and having had a dugout for his early-day home, W. F. Hudson of San Saba County, native of Alabama, has qualified for membership in The Star-Telegram's West Texas Pioneer Association.

His first Texas home was in Caldwell County and in 1858 he moved to McCulloch County, settling on the Colorado River near the town

Persons having photographs that depict old time West Texas are asked to send them to the Pioneer Editor. Those that are suitable for newspaper reproduction will be used and all will be returned.

of Milburn, a small village which then was known as Old Dugout. The first store at Milburn was operated in a dugout which was the most popular style of house in that section at that time.

In 1862 he joined the Texas Rangers in San Saba County, serving two years. He now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Monroe Parker, in a country home near Richland Springs.

Mrs. Mary Melissa Osborn, pioneer resident of Stonewall County, celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday anniversary on April 30 at the home of a son, Matt Osborn, at Vernon, with whom she has been making her home for many years. The family moved to Vernon from Aspermont several years ago.

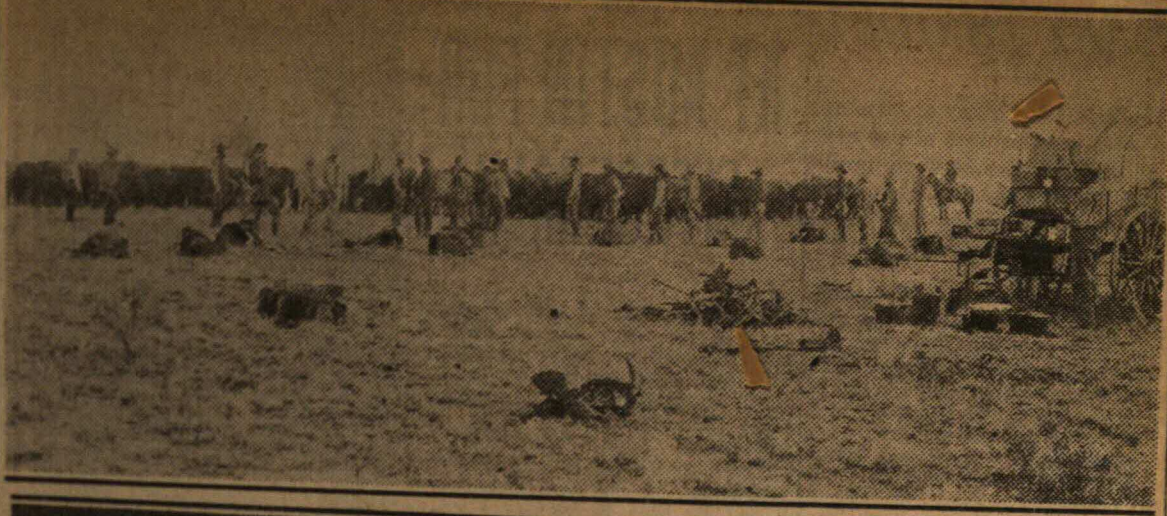
Born in Collin County April 30, 1850, Mrs. Osborn, the former Mary Melissa Dewees, grew up there and moved to Anderson County after she married William Herbough on Feb. 14, 1866. Six children were born to the family. Her second marriage was to David H. Osborn Feb. 23, 1861. They also had six children. A child by each marriage died in infancy, but the other 10 children lived to adulthood. Only four of the children now are living: Mrs. Florence Owen, Oklahoma City; Mrs. John Taylor, Chillicothe, and Matt and Barney Osborn, Vernon.

William G. and Mary Dewees, parents of Mary, came to Texas in 1846, making the trip down the Red River by boat, landing at Shreveport and then going to Collin County. Mary was 10 years old at the time of the Civil War and was considered old enough to help with the family tasks, such as weaving cloth, knitting stockings and helping with outdoor duties.

The family moved to old Raynor, former county seat of Stonewall County, about the time the county was organized, and later moved to Aspermont when the county seat was moved there. The family residence, one of the landmarks of Aspermont, was destroyed by fire about three years ago.

Mrs. Osborn still makes annual trips to visit some of her numerous descendants. She thinks nothing of making cross-state bus trips alone. "I have always done things for myself," Mrs. Osborn says firmly. "It won't be fun any more when I have to depend on someone else." Failing eyesight prevents as active a life as she would like, but otherwise she lives as a person much younger.

Old Photo of Cowboys on LFD Ranch



Cowboys ready to catch their horses on the old LFD Ranch at Midland are seen in the upper picture, which was sent to the Pioneer Editor by Mrs. Jim Harrell of Eastland. Her husband, now dead, is one of

the cowboys. Bottom, five generations, including the pioneer, W. F. Hudson, 94, of San Saba County. Others, left to right, are J. M. Hudson, Mrs. Nellie Pierce, Mrs. Elsie Thomas, and Virginia Nell Thomas, who is being held by her mother.

PAINTINGS SHOWN



"Texas Forever," an historic painting by Hugo Pohl, the artist, which is included in his current exhibit of 30 Texas landmarks at the Artists' Inn, 622 Avenue E. Many paintings of missions are included in collection.

When Veterans of San Jacinto Held Reunion at Georgetown in 1871

APRIL 21, 1936.



When veterans of the Battle of San Jacinto, bearded and bent, gathered for a reunion in Georgetown about 1871. Inset is a photograph of the youngest soldier to fight in the battle.

J. W. McHorse, who fought for Texas at the age of 17. The photographs are in the possession of his descendants. McHorse died in 1898 and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Austin. His

surviving descendants include five grandchildren, Mrs. W. R. Collins, Everman; Mrs. H. F. Mitchell, Fort Worth; Jess Hawkins, Smithville; J. D. Hawkins, Grainger, and Will Hawkins,

Lake Worth; eight great-grandchildren, Mrs. Mike Crimmins, Fort Worth; Mrs. S. C. Harmon, Oklahoma City; Elliott Hawkins and Mrs. Clayton Waggor, Dallas; Mrs. Burgess Ponton, Jessie, Jack and Inez Hawkins, Smithville, and four great-great-grandchildren.

TEXANS SANG AT SAN JACINTO AND HERE'S WHAT THEY SANG

When the Texans began their final assault at San Jacinto, 100 years ago today, in a battle that won complete independence for the Republic of Texas, the fifes struck up the strains of an old love song, "Will You Come to the Bower."

And these words were on the lips of the men as they charged into the Mexican ramparts of Santa Anna, seeking vengeance for the slaughter of their companions at the Alamo and Goliad:

"Will you come to the bower I have shaded for you?
I have decked it with roses all spangled with dew.
"Will you, will you, will you, will you
"Come to my bower?
"Will you, will you, will you, will you
"Come to my bower?"

"There soft under the bower on sweet roses you'll rest
"While a smile lights the eyes of the girl I love best.
"Will you, will you, will you, will you
"Smile my beloved?
"Will you, will you, will you, will you
"Smile my beloved?"

"But the roses so fair will not rival your cheek,
"Nor the dew be so sweet as the vows we shall speak.
"Will you, will you, will you, will you
"Speak, my beloved?"

"Will you, will you, will you, will you
"Speak, my beloved?"

"We will swear, mid the roses, we never shall part;

"Now the fairest of roses, thou queen of my heart.

"Will you, will you, will you, will you

"Won't you my love?"

"Will you, will you, will you, will you

"Won't you, my love?"

Big Bend of Texas After Half a Century Is Still a Great Land of Romance and Mystery

One of Few Areas in U. S. Unchanged by Advance of Civilization
APRIL 26, 1936.

BY CARROLL H. WEGEMANN.
Regional Geologist, National Park Service.

There are few areas in the United States today which remain unchanged by the advance of modern civilization. Among these is on the Mexican border which is filled with interest for the average traveler as well as for the geologist, the archaeologist, and the historian. The great expanse of Texas known as the Big Bend, under consideration for development as a national park, is today as it was half a century ago—a land of romance and of mystery.

Bounded on the southwest and southeast by the Rio Grande, the course of which gives the area its name, this great triangle extends our country's border southward to about the same latitude as the mouth of the Mississippi. It is significant that this big bend in the river's course occurs at the point where the front range of the Rockies, here diminished in height, forms the connecting link between the mighty ranges of New Mexico and Colorado and the majestic Sierra Madre of Mexico. It is significant also that the course of the Rio Grande before it makes the Big Bend is for 100 miles parallel to the direction of the Rocky Mountain folding and that after it makes the Big Bend, it flows for some 75 miles in a direction parallel to the older mountains of the Eastern United States, the Appalachians. In fact, this is the only region in the United States where the two great mountain trends of our country are seen to cross each other, for in this area, at right angles to the low Rocky Mountain ranges, are ridges involving older rocks which represent the worn down stumps of more ancient and probably higher mountains, the course of which was northeast.

In the middle of the triangle, rises a small but rugged mountain group known as the Chisos or "Ghost" Mountains. These mountains are almost circular in outline and in origin differ from the long folds of the Rocky Mountain chain. As one enters the long shadows of their valleys, he does not wonder at the superstition which peopled them with spirits. It is said the Plains Indians never entered their fastnesses.

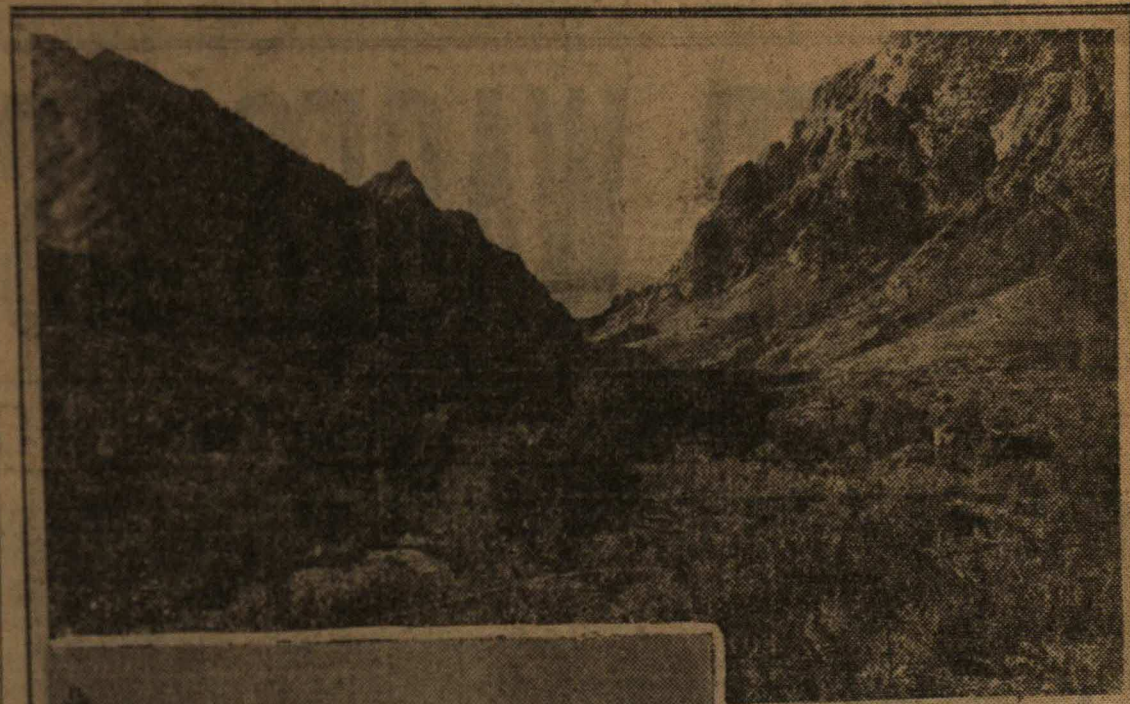
The Chisos Mountains are formed of igneous rock which, in a molten condition, was thrust upward from the earth's interior into the overlying sediments. Here it hardened but subsequent intrusions reached the surface and flowed out upon the land as lava through volcanic vents from which also were ejected volcanic ash and rock fragments. These were piled in beds hundreds of feet in thickness. The last flow of lava seems to have exceeded all others. It forms the towering cliff known as the South Rim of the Chisos, from the summit of which one may overlook a vast area of mountain and desert.

To the west lies a great escarpment formed by the limestone of the Lower Cretaceous, across which the Rio Grande has cut a canyon, one-fourth of a mile in depth. Why the river should cross such a rock wall when apparently there is an easy course around it, involves an interesting chapter of geology. In fact, the whole area might be said to constitute a textbook of earth history recorded as accurately as on a written page. Nor is the reading difficult when one is once given the key. There are chapters on the five great ages of geologic time from pre-Cambrian to Quaternary. There are chapters on mountain building and volcanoes, faulting and folding, sedimentation and erosion with notes on the shell fish of the ancient seas and the dinosaurs which roamed the lands. One might well say that the only geologic phenomena not represented in the Big Bend of Texas are those which have to do with glaciation.

Beyond the Rio Grande lies Mexico. In the distance to the southwest are the Palomas Mountains where Villa had his remount station; and the country is no less wild now than when the bandit chieftain held sway there. To the southeast stretches the majestic Del Carmine range, the white of its limestone touched with red in the light of late afternoon. In line with them, farther to the south, rise the higher summits of the Fronterizas, dark and jagged in the distant haze. They are capped by a great lava flow which on the west face of the mountains forms a perpendicular cliff so startling in its sheer drop that the traveler, peering over its edge is apt to wonder if the pine to which he clings is firmly anchored in the rock.

Yes, the Big Bend is truly a land of mystery. Its human occupation goes back to a time so distant that the dwellers under the rock shelters of its cliffs had not invented the bow and arrow. They were the "Basket Makers" who far antedated the "Cliff Dwellers." They made aprons of basket work fitted with faced pockets in modern style and they threw darts with a throwing stick. How many thousands of years ago? "Who knows?" as our friends across the Rio Grande are wont to say. The land is vast and lonely as it was then. It has not changed, yet one sees in it always something not seen before. It is a land of ever changing lights as variable and interesting as a human personality, but grand and restful in its magnificent distances and its solitude.

Some Beauty Spots in Proposed U. S. Park



Lights and shadows in the proposed Big Bend International Park are captured in these two striking views. That at the top is "looking out of the window" of the Chisos Mountains into the desert. Below, a peculiar for-

—Photos by National Park Service. mation. Here intrusion of molten rock into beds of volcanic ash formed a solidified column, exposed when the ash washed away. The grain of the rock simulates petrified wood.

Rare Collection of Branding Irons to Be Exhibited at Frontier Centennial Show

APRIL 26, 1936.

A. C. Williams of Houston Has Many Relics of Old Cattle Days in Texas.

BY FRANK REEVES SR.

The interest of a school boy in things pertaining to early history of the cattle industry, and later developing into a business man's hobby, will provide a feature exhibit at the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial. A. C. Williams, president of the Federal Land Bank at Houston, has an outstanding collection of early-day branding irons he has loaned for exhibition purposes.

When Williams finished school he obtained employment in the office of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association at Fort Worth. His daily contact with the members afforded him many opportunities for a word picture of the early days in Texas. He was assistant secretary of the association when the publication, *The Cattleman*, was started and was selected to edit this magazine.

Williams does not recall when he obtained his first branding iron. He does recall that he soon made up his mind that he wanted branding irons with an interesting background.

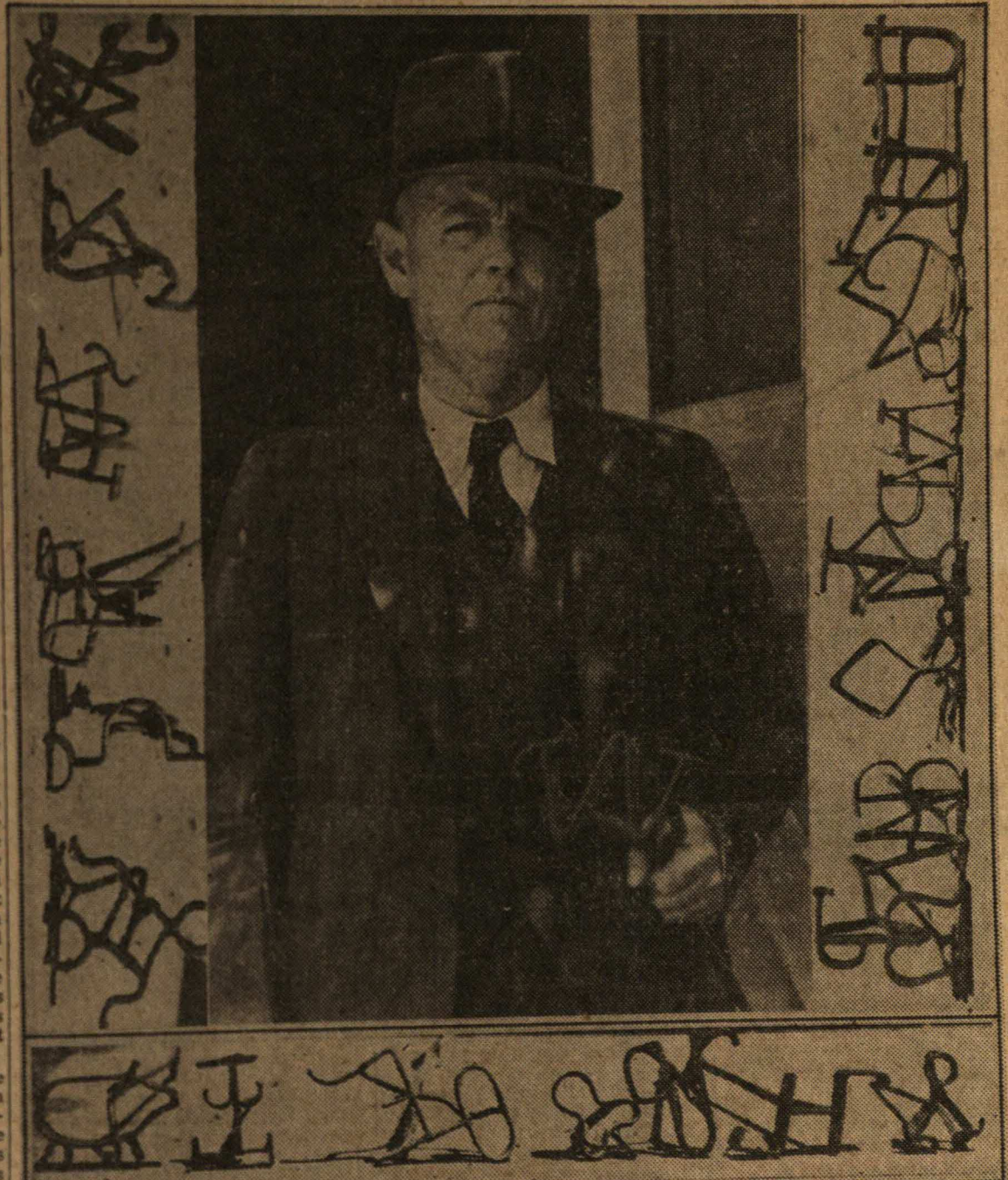
A study of the branding irons in Williams' possession shows that he has held steadfastly to this idea and has had considerable success. Recently he was in a section of the State that had an active part in the early-day ranching business. While talking to a friend he expressed the wish to obtain an old branding iron from that area. The friend took him to an old negro, who had been a cowboy many years ago. He had a few branding irons he had collected stored in his barn loft. He gave Williams one of them for his Centennial exhibit. Because of its age and the ranch it represents it is a find.

Originals has been a feature stressed by Williams. Irons thin from days of use and many heatings are the rule rather than the exception. One of his prize irons came from the J. A. Ranch and was given to Williams by the late T. D. Hobart.

Naturally his collection includes the brand of Col. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, who is credited with handling more trail herds of cattle during one year than any other man. Another is the brand of Mrs. Amanda Burke, one of the few pioneer women who helped to drive a herd of cattle north.

No collection of branding irons would be complete without irons from such well known ranches as the King Ranch in South Texas, the Matador in the Panhandle, the 6666 of the late S. B. Burnett, the SMS of the Swenson Land and Cattle Company, and founded by S. M. Swenson, who was a personal friend of Sam Houston, the Lazy S of the late C. C. Slaughter, the Mill Iron was first given by the late Colonel Hughes, Turkey Track of W. T. Coble in the Panhandle, the Spade of the Ellwood Land and Cattle Com-

These Will Be of Interest to Cattlemen



A. C. Williams of Houston is shown with a few of the early-day branding irons which form a very interesting collection he has loaned to be exhibited at the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial. A number of the brands

were in use before Texas won its independence from Mexico—some of the brands first were used in Spain and then were brought to Mexico. The Williams collection of branding irons probably is unequalled in

the United States and will be a treat to Centennial visitors. This will be the first time the entire collection has been exhibited. Williams became interested in branding irons when he lived in Fort Worth.

pany, the Y J Connected of John F. Means of Jeff Davis County and the Double Heart of the late Matthew Cartwright, who ranged from South Texas to Stonewall County.

A few of the brands in the Williams collection belonged to men who met violent deaths and were notorious because of their disregard to ownership of other ranchmen.

Since the first cattle in Texas came from Mexico and the practice of branding was introduced into Texas from below the Rio Grande River, Williams has been especially successful in collecting brands from outstanding ranches in Mexico.

There is something different about Mexican brands due to the many graceful curves worked into one iron. As a rule the Mexican iron is not as heavy as irons used by most Texans.

Centennial visitors will be interested in brands as old as Texas. The Williams exhibit will show several irons that were in use before Texas gained its independence from Mexico. Some of the Mexico brands were in use in Mexico before the battle of San Jacinto—in fact, some of these brands originally were used in Spain and then brought to Mexico. Visitors who look over this collection will learn that Gen. Sam Houston had a cattle brand, and inspect what is thought to be the first brand recorded in Texas.

Williams exhibited a small portion of his branding irons at the last annual of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association at Amarillo.

The fact that he lived in Fort Worth for a number of years caused him to look with favor upon the Frontier Centennial.

Nocona Three Years After Railroad Came Through



Once Jordanville, Town Now Named After Indian Chief

Editor's Note — There's romance or history bound up in the name of every Texas city. This series will develop that romance during the Centennial year by tracing the method by which each of the cities received its name.

NOCONA, April 27.—Named for one of the bravest of all the Comanche chieftains, the town of Nocona today stands as a tribute to a son of the prairie who fought to the death for what he believed rightfully belonged to his people.

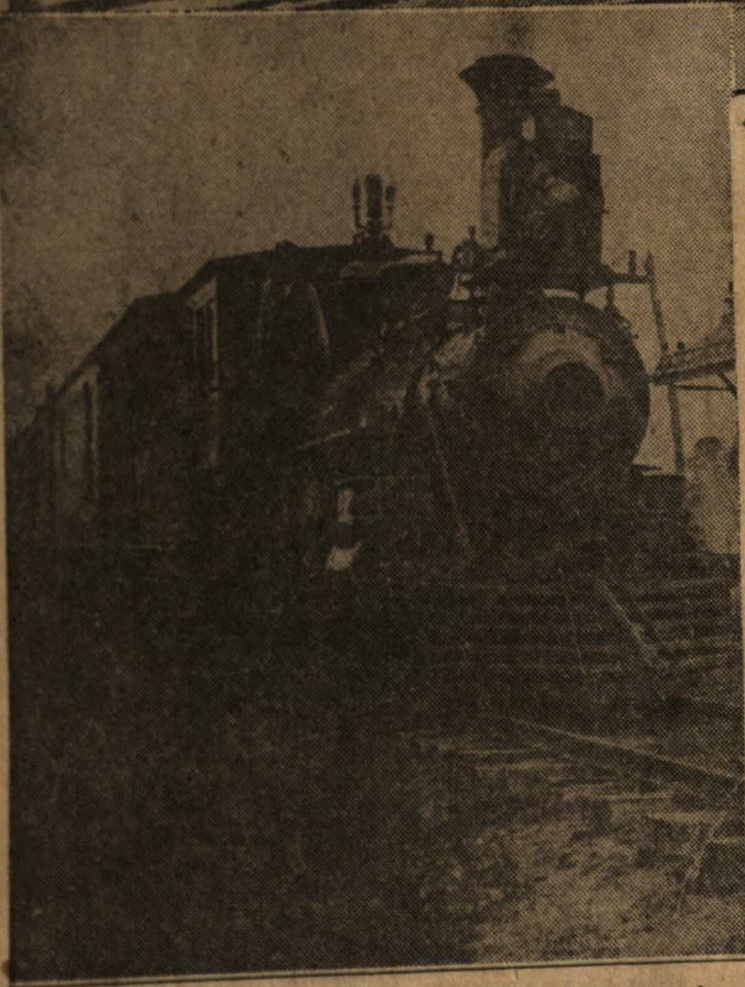
Peta Nocona was a friend of the white man until a solemn peace treaty made with the whites was broken and then he fought back with all his might. Once again he smoked the peace pipe with the "paleface" but again the confidence of the Comanche was betrayed, so he took his band of warriors to the hills and donned the war paint for good, striking furiously in raids on the settlers whenever an opportunity offered.

Finally, Nocona's followers were tracked down and slain and their chieftain with them, by Capt. Sul Ross and the Texas Rangers, organized for that purpose. Shot down in flight, Chief Nocona arose and made his way to a tree. With his back against the tree he awaited his pursuers.

When Captain Ross and his men rode up Nocona was chanting a weird Indian war song. Asked by an interpreter if he was ready to surrender, the chief's reply was a thrust of his spear, the only weapon he had left, aimed at Captain Ross. Weakened from loss of blood, the chief's spear went wide of its mark. A pistol in the hand of one of the captain's men barked and Nocona slumped to the ground. The chieftain's trappings, stained with his blood, were sent to Gen. Sam Houston to be placed in a museum at Austin.

After the marauding Indians had been killed or driven north of the Red River, families began to settle this fertile district more rapidly. Among the first to establish large holdings in this section was the cattle firm of Jordan & Broadus.

The settlement that was the beginning of Nocona first was called "Jordanville," but when application was made for a postoffice the postal department turned down the name because one Texas postoffice already had been designated as Gordonville.



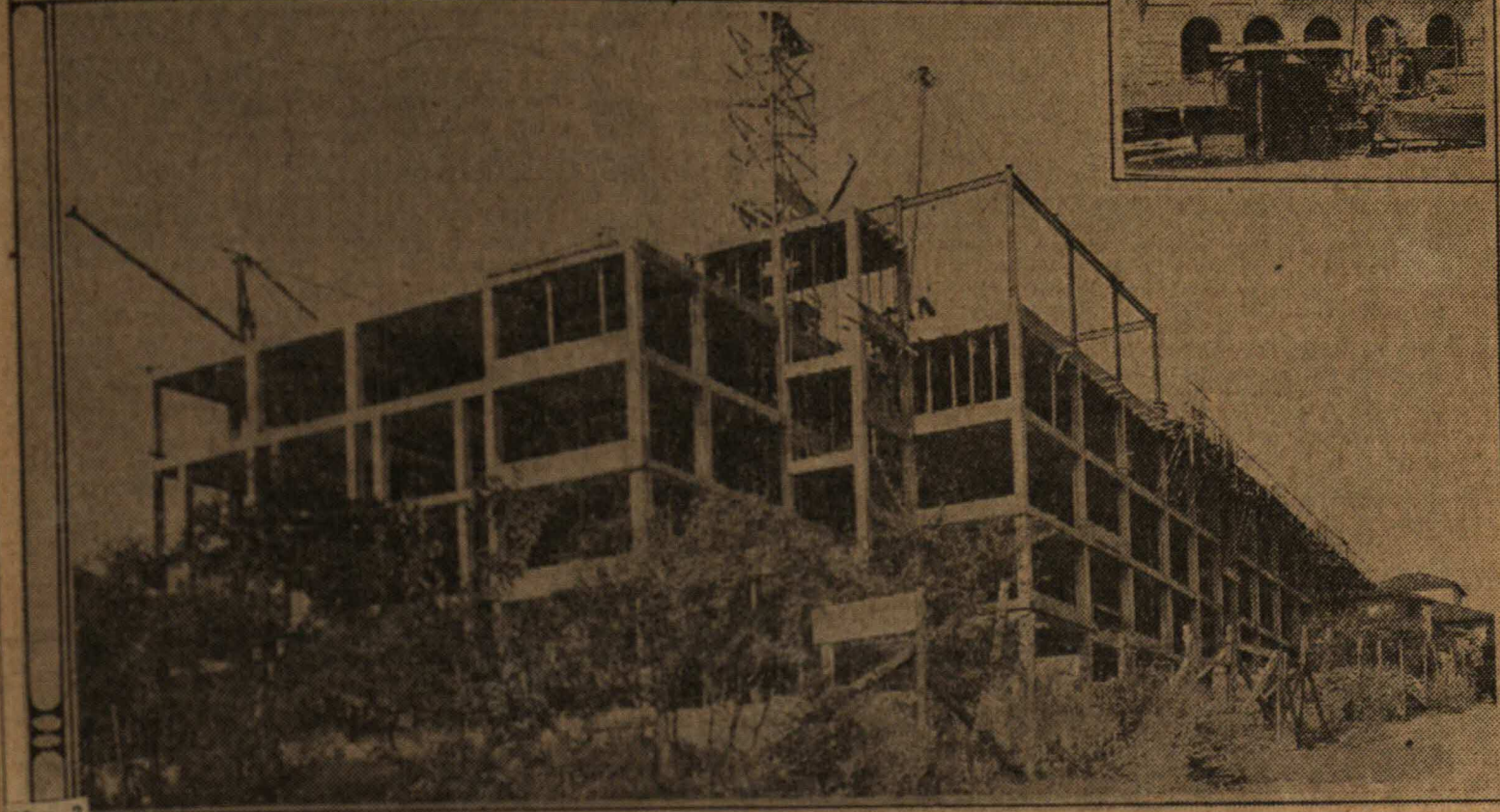
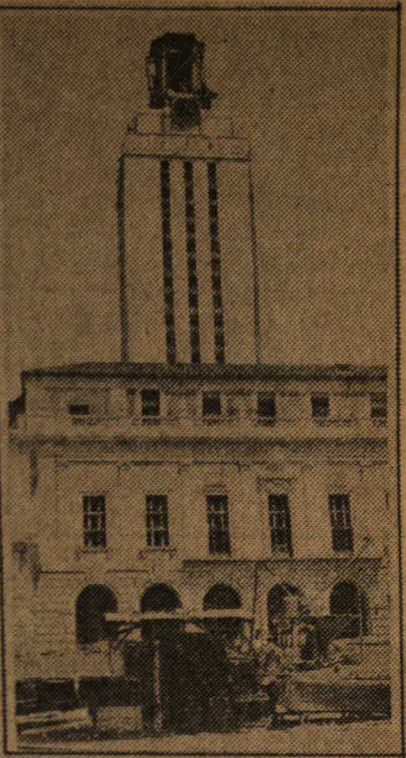
How Nocona's Front Street appeared in 1890, just three years after the Gainesville, Henrietta and Western Railroad was built into the town and on through Montague County. Below, one of the early day types of locomotive that pulled G. H. & W.

trains over that route nearly a half century ago. The road at that time was a branch of the Missouri - Kansas - Texas Railway and now is a part of the main line. Nocona was named for the famous Comanche chief, Peta Nocona.

Some University Buildings Oil Is Building



MEN'S DORMITORY BUILDING
 ROBERT ALON WHITE, ARCHITECT
 PAUL PHILLIPS, CRET, COOPER, BROWN, ARCHITECTS
 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, AUSTIN, TEXAS



May 2

Some of the new construction which is going up on the University of Texas campus largely as a result of the oil royalties and bonuses collected from the university's 2,000,000 acres of West Texas land. Total royalties and bonuses from oil in the permanent fund to date are in excess of \$17,000,000, with prospects for a considerable increase as West Texas develop-

ment makes up for time lost during the depression when work was held at a minimum. Some of its most promising land will be offered at auction during the coming Summer. Oil was first discovered on university land in 1923 by a wildcat drilled in "hopeless" territory, which nevertheless found oil. As with most discoveries, the old story that it was an acci-

dental location and the real location was dry is retold—but like most other discoveries about which this has been told in the last two generations it is denied here. In the picture the architects' drawing and a view of present state of construction of the men's dormitory, one of four dormitories being constructed. In the upper right is a view of the university library building. There are

nine buildings of this character on the campus made possible through the oil fund. The university oil lands will probably be an issue in proposed tax legislation. Interests identified with other fields are agitating for a heavy flat tax on oil production which would hit heavily in the fields where the university is interested because the per barrel price of the oil is lower than in others.

Where Dinosaur Took a Walk

Some 50,000,000 years ago a dinosaur took a walk in the ooze of what was to become the bed of Cowhouse Creek, running through the farm of Mrs. Fred Gromatzky in Hamilton County—and now a whole section of the creek bed has been taken up and shipped to Austin to be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition of the University of Texas. The size of a dinosaur's foot is indicated by the hammer of W. S. Strain, University geology field man, lying beside one of the prints in the picture. That would be about 16 inches. Strain quarried the stone, containing 17 footprints, numbered the sections, is reconstructing the limestone shelf now in Austin.



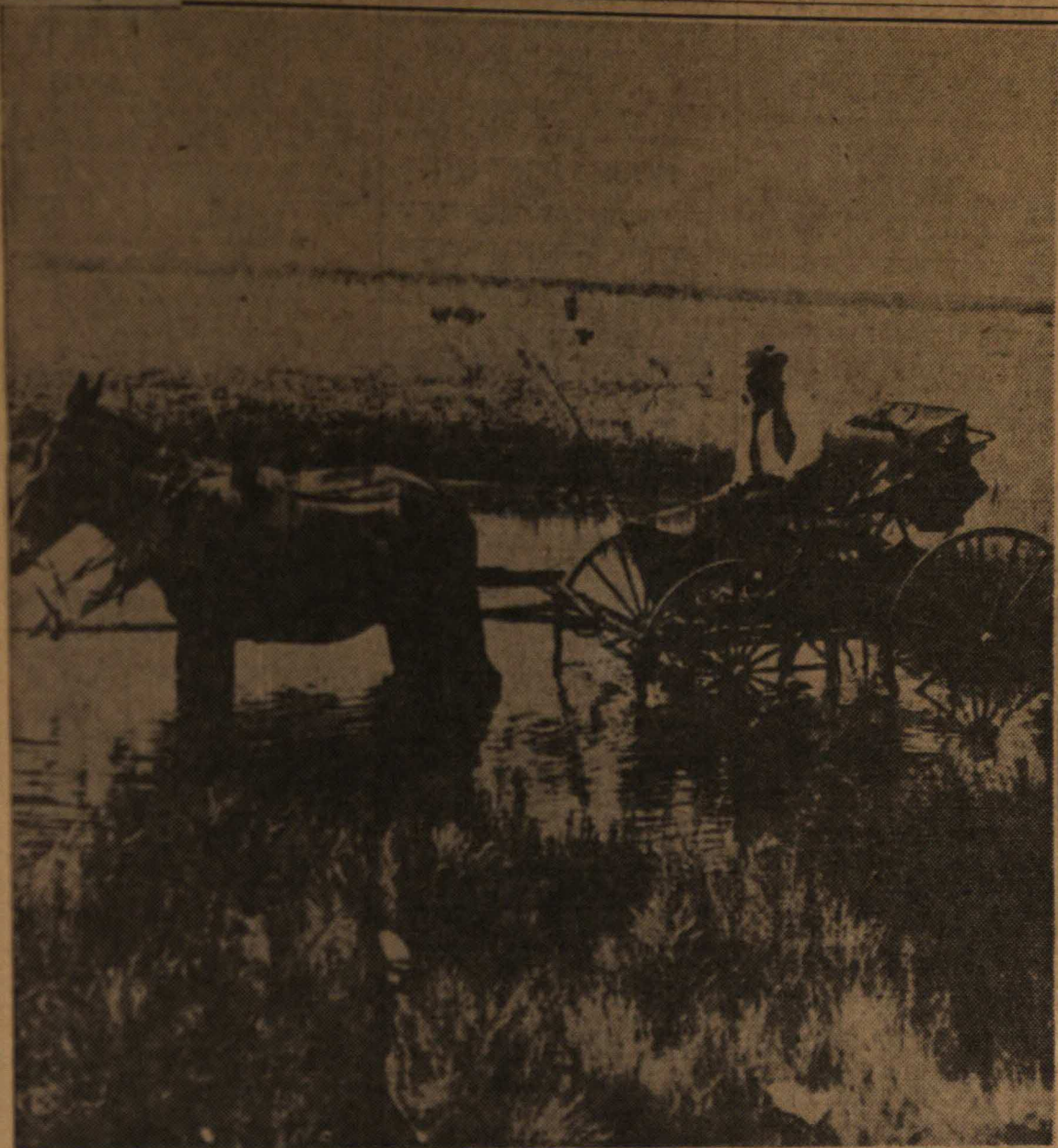
Dinosaur Trail 50 Million Years Old to Be Exhibited

Special to The Star-Telegram.
 AUSTIN, May 2.—Geologists at the University of Texas are reconstructing a trail made 50,000,000 years ago by a dinosaur on a limestone shelf, which now crops out in Cowhouse Creek in Hamilton County. The trail, found in a sheet of Glen Rose limestone, extended 75 feet along the bed of the creek. There were 17 separate dinosaur footprints—a record find.
 The reconstructed trail will be ready for exhibition in the University Centennial Exposition, which opens June 1 as part of the Centennial program in Texas. The limestone ledge will be exhibited in the university's huge Gregory gymnasium, which will be turned into an exposition hall for the duration of the Centennial period. This unique geological find will be only one of many exhibits concerning the history and natural history of Texas which visitors to Austin may see.
 Judge Herbert Chesley and Herbert (Buster) Gordon of Hamilton, led Dr. H. B. Stenzel, university geologist, to the dinosaur trail on the farm of Mrs. Fred Gromatzky. They showed him other dinosaur trails about the county. But none equaled in importance to science the record of the hike of one of these prehistoric monsters, taking five feet at a stride of its three-toed feet.
 The dinosaur, an animal 25 feet in

length, lived on land. It ate grasses and tree leaves. From time to time these animals wandered onto tidal flats, eating sea weed and mussels. Probably the footprints left by this particular animal were made on such a foray for food. The mud flat later became a limestone ledge, and the footprints left in the mud hardened.
 W. S. Strain, field man of the division of geology for the University Exposition, supervised the quarrying of the footprints. He numbered each stone, wrapped all carefully and shipped them to his workshop in Austin. The stones now are being joined together and 11 of the 17 footprints will be exhibited at the university this Summer. Then, when the University Memorial Museum is completed the dinosaur trail will be moved into this building as a permanent scientific exhibit.
 The university is conducting the exposition this Summer under mandate from the Legislature. Without interfering with its teaching program, the school will open its libraries, departmental museums, laboratories and workshops to visitors from all parts of Texas and of the Nation. The gymnasium will house divisions in natural history. Two reading rooms in the Library Building will become exposition halls for historical collections. The Student Union Building will be reception quarters for the visitors.

Ranch Transportation in Texas 30 Years Ago

MAY 4, 1936.



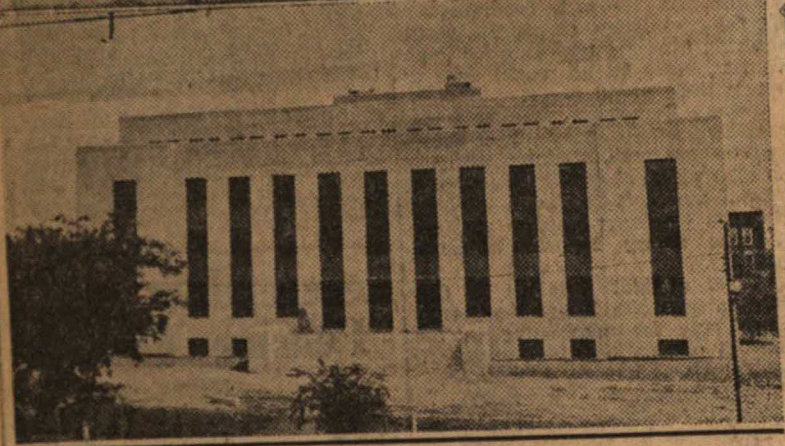
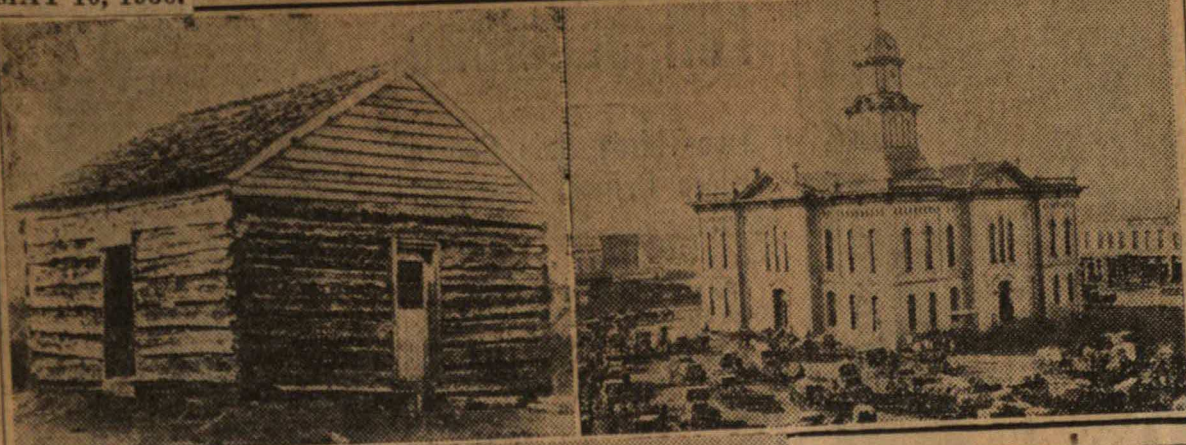
—Photo by Frank Reeves Sr.
A buggy and team was the popular means of transportation in the ranch country when John Molesworth, shown in the picture above, went to the Pan-

handle. Users of buggies did not have to worry about punctures and if necessary the team could be turned loose to graze for an hour or so and was ready to go again. This picture was

made near Spur when Molesworth drove into a tank to give the mules a drink. Molesworth has given up the buggy now and covers his ranch property by auto in a fraction of the time.

Three Stages in Progress at Sherman

MAY 10, 1936.



From a \$273 log building to a \$300,000 white marble structure is the span of Grayson County's courthouse history, brought up to date. The first courthouse, erected in 1847, one year after the county was organized, is shown at upper left.

Right, the third structure, with tower and clock, built in 1874. In 1900 the tower was removed and the building, which burned in 1930, remodeled. Sherman, the county seat, is preparing to dedicate the new courthouse, pictured below.

COMANCHE PEAK HOLDS MANY RELICS OF AN EARLY CULTURE

(Editor's Note—This is the third of a series of articles by P. H. Billman of Fort Worth, describing the cultural evidences left behind in North Texas by a vanished race and advancing the somewhat revolutionary theory that the early inhabitants of this section came from the South instead of the North.)

BY PAUL H. BILLMAN.

Comanche Peak, North Texas sentinel of the ages, holds in its deep recesses and upon its crown the secrets of many roving tribes. Its eyes have beheld all the people who have passed for more than 20 millenniums, its ears have heard the tramp and its breast has felt the tread of uncounted feet. For many centuries it listened to and looked upon the councils held around numberless camp fires. Even today, this old sentry carries in its bosom the bones and stones of more than one noble and vanquished race.

For many years we have heard of a large cave in this old peak. We recently talked to a man who claims to have invaded its depths for almost 100 feet. From the tales told of this cave, it is reasonable to believe it holds the story of pre-Spanish man since such men invariably lived in caves.

Close to Comanche Peak in 1935 was found an ancient grave. This grave was round, about five feet in diameter, and was walled up with flat sandstones placed upon edge. In this grave a skeleton, gray and musty with age, sat upon 148 very fine and rare arrowheads and a lancehead, perfect in craftsmanship and unique in design. The skull was

shattered by the amateurs who made the find and did the excavating. Without a doubt a pre-Spanish man buried there more than 1,000 years ago. The writer saw most of these arrowheads and the lancehead. One of the arrow heads is in his possession, a gift of the finder.

On Comanche Peak the writer found a propeller-shaped, two-bladed, four-edged flint knife about four feet underground, with one point protruding from the edge of a deep gully made by erosion. The point of one of the blades was broken. A broken-pointed flint knife four feet underground! Centuries ago a Totonac hunter, perhaps, while skinning an animal he brought brought down upon Comanche Peak broke this knife blade. He cast the knife aside and erosion covered it up. Then, by another process of erosion, a giant slash appeared and there came to light again after its long sleep this same knife.

In the shadow of this old peak eccentric objects made of flint have been found some of which the writer has in his possession. Objects such as crescents, stars, human figures, small animals, serpents and turtles.

We have found in the vicinity stone axes and hatchets; flint hatchets resembling like implements made in Peru; very fine arrowheads fashioned by Southern craftsmen; knives, tanning stones, flint chipping hammers, rubbing stones, smoothing stones, stream-bed hammerstones. Medicine or holy stones, fragments of three different kinds of pottery, terra cotta, mortars and pestle stones. Drills and chisels most of which were broken. Batwing problematical stones, sewing needles and pins that must carry the earmarks of Atlantean arts so perfect are their lines many of them of which were broken when picked up. Clubs, tomahawks, flint hammers that show much use and crude flint hammers in large numbers, many of them weighing several pounds.

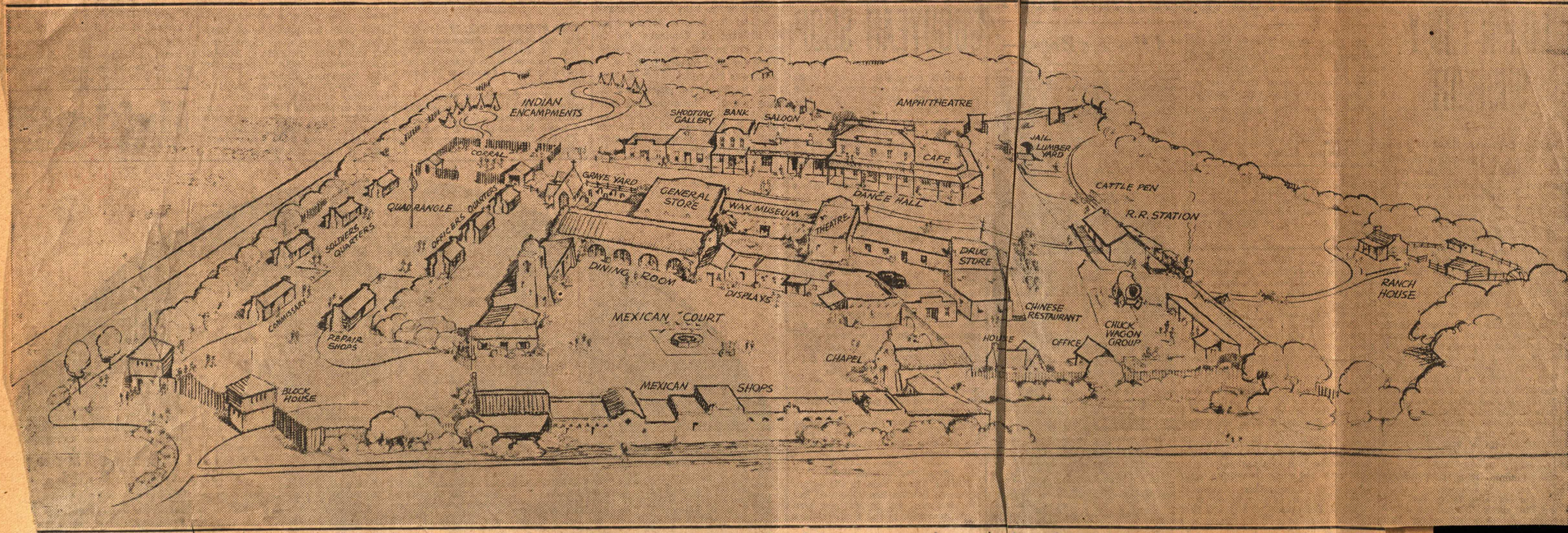
A surprising number of broken spearheads, lanceheads and pestle stones—so many we are forced to believe these stones were deliberately broken by their original owners since there is no logical reason for pestle stones of such excellent quality to become broken by accident, misuse or by the plow that first turned them up and has moved them from time to time year after year because there are no plow marks found on these stones like those found on mortars which have been turned up by the plow. For some reason these stones were "killed." Since village sites where these broken stones are found were occupied by band after band and tribe after tribe we would advance the theory these stones were broken before their owners left the camp for the trail since they were excess baggage and they did not care to leave behind anything a new tenant might use. Perhaps they "killed" them at the death of their owners when they were not buried with them.

Spindle whorls have been found close to Comanche Peak which clearly demonstrates cotton was woven into cloth or they were brought up from the Mexican Gulf Coast to be used. Since Southern people did grow cotton and weave it into cloth and since cotton is grown at Granbury today we probably would not be far wrong if we took it for granted these spindle whorls were used to turn into cloth cotton that was grown on the Brazos close to Comanche Peak from seed that were brought up by the Totonac from the Mexican Gulf Coast.

While they are crude in craftsmanship the most interesting stones we have found close to Comanche Peak are several sinkers we picked up on the Brazos River at an ancient village site which shows that at least three cultures lived at different periods at this particular location where there were fields and gardens close to the village. Most of these sinkers are broken. Stones of this kind fashioned from hard stream-bed pebbles would not likely break from ordinary handling while being used by fishermen or by being thrown about the camp. We have come to the conclusion the Comanches, while occupying this ancient village, field and garden site centuries later broke them while using them for hammerstones. These stones are crude when compared to those found in the mounds of the Middle West, but it is reasonable to believe the ancestors of the people who made the sinkers of the Arkansas and Missouri made the sinkers on the Brazos before their children pushed farther north.

These stones are particularly interesting because they were found at a village site where people lived 2,000 years ago and where they tied them to nets they threw into the Brazos River that were woven from henequin brought from the Mexican Gulf Coast to be woven into nets and with which to make ropes and lanyards.

These Replicas of Frontier Buildings Will Be Scene of Colorful Centennial Pageantry

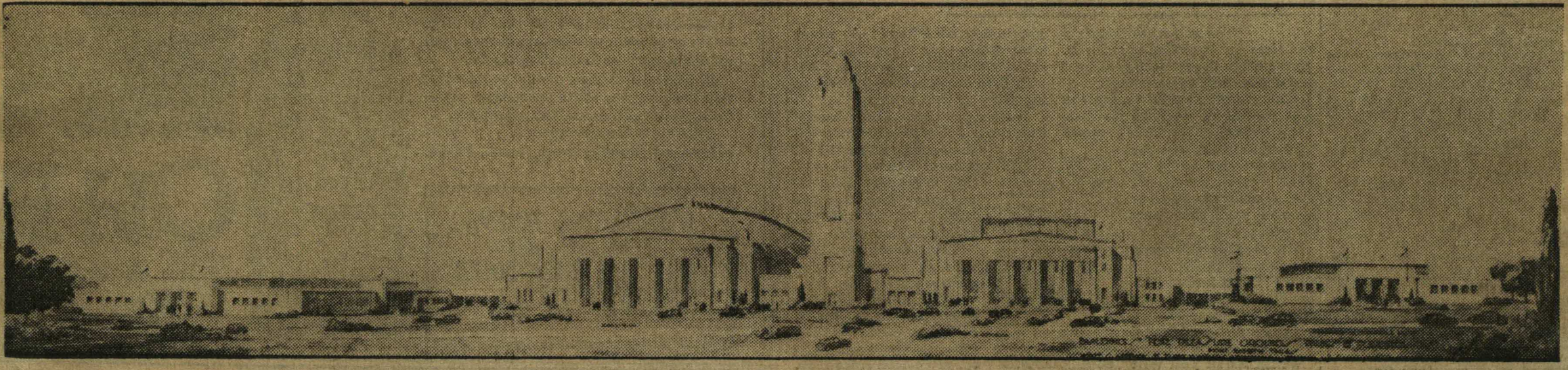


Luridly lighted by the yellow glare of sodium vapor lamps, this collection of frontier buildings will be the scene of the entertainment and spectacles to be offered at the opening of the Texas Frontier Centennial here June 6. The old fort

pioneer village, Mexican village, Indian encampment and amphitheater are shown here as they have taken form on the drafting boards of Joseph R. Pelich, architect. Working draw-

ings and cost estimates now are being prepared. The cluster of buildings and the 6,000-seat amphitheater will be built on the Van Zandt site in Arlington Heights, just east of the main Centennial structures the city will erect.

How Frontier Centennial Layout Will Look From Camp Bowie Blvd



WORK IS DUE MCH. 16 ON FRONTIER SHOW

(Description of Frontier Centennial Buildings on Page 4.)

Fort Worth's \$1,600,000 building program for the Texas Frontier Centennial will begin March 16 with excavation for the three principal units.

First work orders were issued Thursday by the architects for excavation and foundations for the coliseum, auditorium and memorial tower. Contracts for the work are held by Butcher & Sweeney, contractors. The PWA now must provide an inspector for the project.

The three buildings will be situated on the Van Zandt site on Camp Bowie Boulevard. City Council Wednesday afternoon took legal steps toward acquiring title to that tract.

Bonus Is Offered.

To speed construction of the buildings after they are started, the council voted to pay contractors a bonus for completing them before Sept. 15, and to add a penalty for failure to complete them after that date. The bonus and penalty clause will be added to specifications for the superstructures for the coliseum, auditorium and tower, on which bids are to be opened next week.

Both bonus and penalty will be \$100 a day. The bonus was added by the council after it had voted to reduce the previously prescribed penalty from \$500 a day and to move the completion date back from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15. It was estimated the change will lower bids on the structures by \$35,000.

"Every day we save before Sept. 1 will be worth a larger bonus than we are offering," Councilman Monig declared.

He said contractors had informed him that the permanent buildings can not be completed before Oct. 1, even by using three shifts of workmen, although they may be put in usable condition by that date.

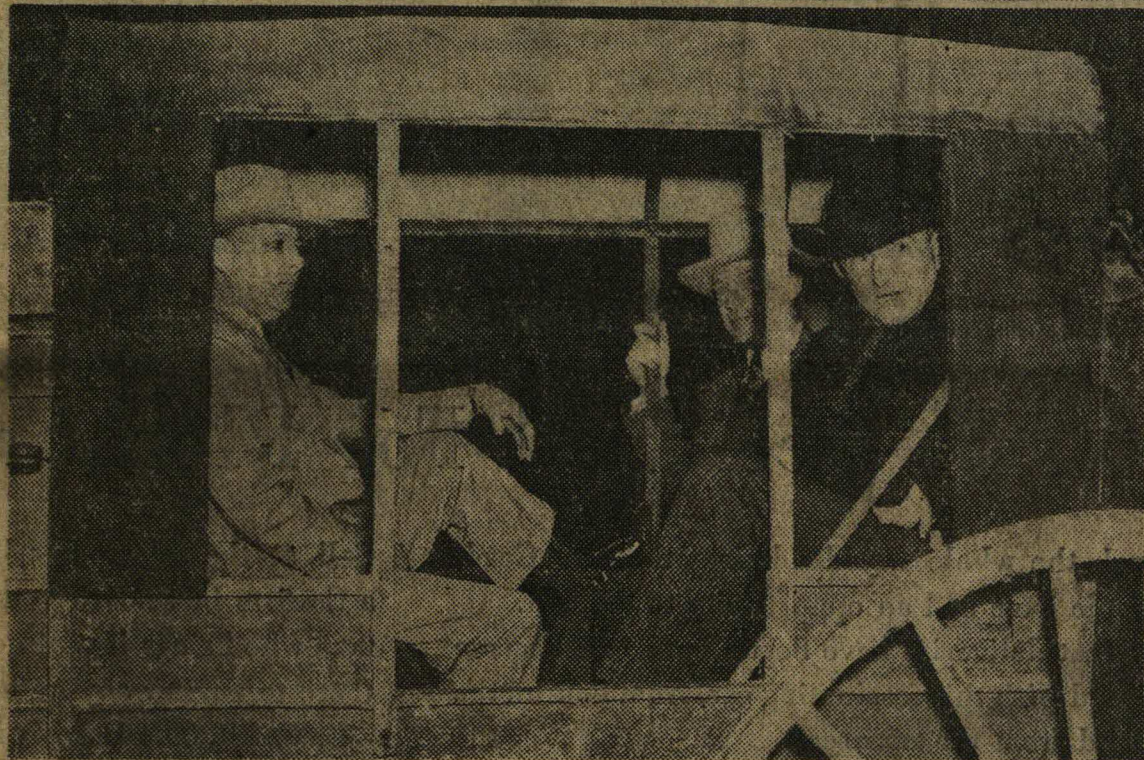
Deed Signing Authorized.

With bond funds for the project now on hand, the council authorized Mayor Jarvis to execute the deed for the Van Zandt site and pay the purchase price of \$150,000. The owners also will receive \$500 as one month's interest on the purchase price.

City Manager Fairtrace presented

It Rumbled Over Huge King Ranch a Century Ago

Star-Telegram Photo



SHOW SEEKING CONCORD COACH

Verne Elliott, who is collecting antiques and assembling livestock for the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial, said Tuesday he may get an old-time stagecoach from Concord, Mass., where the famous Concord coaches were made years ago.

Elliott has been looking for one of the large coaches such as those used to carry passengers and baggage across country in pioneer days. But so far the best coach he could find is one from the King ranch in South Texas. It was loaned by A. J. Kleberg and is more than 100 years old.

John B. Davis, general manager of the show, said Richard King, once owner of the famous 1,250,000-acre ranch, died in the left rear seat.

Buffalo hide is said to have been used to make the "springs" upon which the open-air body swings. Canvas painted black is used on the sides of the body, which is faded red. The coach does not have doors. It evidently was designed for the hot weather of South Texas.

More than 100 years ago this stagecoach was used on the King ranch in South Texas. It has been loaned by A. J. Kleberg to the Fort Worth Frontier Cen-

tennial. Top photo shows Verne Elliott, who is assembling livestock and antiques for the show, driving. Seated with him is John B. Davis, general man-

ager of the show. In the lower picture, a closeup of the coach, Davis is on the left, Green Talbot, manager of the livestock division, in the center, and Bob Calen, trick roper, right.

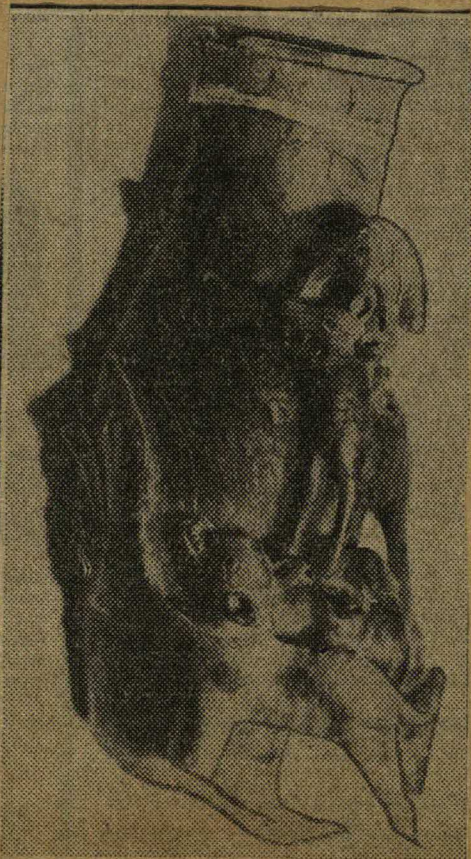
Boys Discover Ancient Vase Believed of Mayan Culture

Special to The Star-Telegram.

WEATHERFORD, May 2.—A vase thought to be thousands of years old was unearthed in the heights just west of Weatherford recently by a group of small boys playing in a gravel pit. The vase is believed to be of the Mayan culture.

The vase was bought from the boys by Leslie Murrell, Weatherford painter, and efforts will be made to determine whether it belongs to a modern or ancient culture. No archaeological work has ever been done in Parker County and all discoveries along this line have been accidental.

Despite the fact that the vase is cracked and parts of it completely broken away, it is in a good state of preservation. It measures nine inches high, three inches wide at the widest point, and is oval. It was carved from a soft stone, akin to onyx, and is of a green and red clouded appearance, with a high polish. It is decorated with a number of carvings; those intact being two wolves, a monkey, a parrot and a flower with a flaring bell-shaped blossom. Perfect leaves, vines, ferns and flowers in delicate lines form a border around the top.



THREE WEATHERFORD BOYS, BEN and Norris Galloway and Billie Stanley, dug up this beautiful vase in a gravel pit. It is thought to be thousands of years old, possibly of Mayan origin.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS BEAUTIFIED BY MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY



The above photos showing some of the famed spots in and about San Antonio were made by Count Henrik C. A. von Schoenfeldt who is here representing the Graflex corporation, and he will exhibit these and many other photos at The Fox company, 215 Alamo plaza. The above views are: top left, scene at Governor's palace; center, The Rose Window; top right, a portion of San Jose Mission; below, the Alamo. There are more than 100 prints in the exhibit.





