Governor Allred's Proclamation

To early Americans, the word "Texas" meant friendship. Today, the word "Texas" still means friendship, and more. It means opportunity, a land of fabulous natural resources, of rolling ranges, of lovely black berlands, of unsurpassed 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 unattractive rubbish, made attractive with flowers or green leaves. To briefly let us all contribute 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. 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.

This flag, one of many designed, one of six national emblems under which its history has unfolded since 1819; 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.
No. 1. Flag of Spain, 1819-1821.

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.)

1819, 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. 1819, Alonzo A.arez de Fineda, 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-lis.

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, Beauches, took a third back to France.

The miserable colony, Port 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, 1921-1933.

Tri-color, green, white and red with Carle, Snake, and Cactus in the white central stripe; adopted by Mexico on gaining independence from Spain in 1921. This design was copied by an artist from the flag in the Museum at Mexico City.

Mexico assumed control of Texas in 1921 and continued in power until the Battle of San Jacinto in 1936.

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 Labana, across the river from the present city of Galapa. 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; the base from my own side, guarded by a mile of prairie, 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 the refugees, as the inhabitants, 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 compatriots whom they had so dearly 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 three-fourths of a mile, guarded by a line of dragoons 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 another file fired upon the prisoners. Colonel Fannin told different stories, such as they were to go for wood, to drive up bees, 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 braves through life. A few men, 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 pond with the other prisoners.

The wounded lying in the hospital were dragged out into the fort and shot. Their hands and feet were tied behind their backs so that of Colonel Fannin, were drawn out from 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 enshrined in my affection until this poor earth itself shall be in death—Oh! what a spectacle! The flesh had been burned from off the bodies but many hands and feet were yet unscathed. I could recognize no one. The bones were all still knit together, and the vultures were feeding upon these limbs which, one week before, were actively played in battle."

General Worth, in command of the Texas army, reached Goliad June 4th, following the massacre. Under his orders the bodies of Fannin and his soldiers were collected from the place where they were buried, and assembled in one spot for burial, which took place the following afternoon with solemn military observance. The spot where the bodies were buried was 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 gave rise to 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 shook the world, 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 these grounds, and, doubtless for comparison, fire arms and other implements 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—Presidio La Bahia (the fort) and Mission Espiritu Santo and San Lorenzo established, under Spanish protection.

1812—Mague, leading American volunteers, captures La Bahia in Mexican revolution against Spain.

1817—Henry Perry, lieutenant under Mague, 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."

1836—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 Texas under Phillip Dimmitt and Ira Ewing.

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

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

1836—Palm Sunday, March 27. Massacre of Colonel Fannin and 330 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.—McGavhey 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 Bahía, Goliad, Texas. Founded in the year 1749.
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 Cibolo. 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. Elizabet 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 capital 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 Barratara 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.
The Missions of Texas

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 archaeologist. 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.

Capitals and Capitols 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 Bexar. 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 José 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 Assissi, 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 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 birthright, 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 Alonso 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 capital 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 Capitola 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. Fed only by a hat 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 those 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 4,000 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 2, 1836, 181 poorly armed Texas patriots prepared to face certain defeat against another attack of the Mexican forces, 2,500 strong. The brave Texan 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 Texan 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 211 Texans, surrendered to the Mexican army after a two-day fight on Goliad Creek. The Texans were marched back to Goliad, where they were summarily shot down as means. Only 39 of the 211 escaped that day. What would you have done when told you were to be shot? See the small sketch to the right.
Texas Centennial
History — Romance — Folk Lore

First Colonists Arrived in San Antonio from Canary Islands 205 Years Ago

Two hundred and fifty years ago today a little band of 40 men, women, and children, sailed into San Antonio Bay aboard the Santa María, on their way to the Spanish Main.

Ohio Women Buy Cannon For Texans

A large group of Protestant women from Cleveland, Ohio, have purchased a cannon for the Texas volunteer army.

Death Refuses To Take Dare From Thieves' Lever

A Pig on a Prowl Causes Strained Diplomatic Relations and Stops Sale of Texas Republic Bonds

An old miller of the Alamo, Francisco and the women.

Yelp of Dog Prevents Coup Near Gonzales

The story of Texas.

Books on Texas

The Story of Texas

Chuck Wagon Cook Knew His Vittles

By C. L. DOUGLAS

The general determination of the Union to keep the State of Texas from seceding and entering the Confederacy was a marked feature of the war. But as the war went on, the Union army found itself in a more and more difficult position, and the surrender of the State of Texas was a foregone conclusion.

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THIS PICTURE shows Texas 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?"

THIS PICTURE shows the surrender of Gen. Santa Anna to Gen. Sam Houston on April 21, 1836, the day following the battle of San Jacinto. Dressed as a common soldier, Santa Anna was sitting alone when captured and brought before Houston, who lay wounded under a tree.
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 in February in Leap Years.

Feb. 2, 1926

It Tells the Days, Never Trips Up on Leap Years

Mrs. W. C. Kearby's 85-year-old clock made its twelfth Leap Year "calculation" at midnight yesterday without a click 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. LeMon, bought the clock from a peddler. At LeMon's death it passed on to the daughter, who has it at her home at 208 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 has 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. 28 because she "usually is awake anyhow."

CATHOLIC WOMEN SEEK PROPERTY NEAR ALAMO

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

Mrs. Rice 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 Mobetee, First to Vision West Texas Cotton Industry, Was Indian Fighter

FEBRUARY 20: Rebuilt and Resolved County Which Never Was Given Name Reclaimed.

BY OLIVE KING DIXON.

Based in the heart of a blood and bone struggle over Mobetee, on the banks of the Washita, a land of memories, John Long, one of the most revered figures in the history of the United States, is remembered. John Long, the hero of the frontier, was a legend in his own time.

The story goes back to the days when the American West was still a wild and untamed land. John Long, a man of many talents and skills, was one of the pioneers who settled the area.

In the winter of 1820, John Long and his family arrived in the area. They were part of a group of settlers who were trying to establish a new life in the western frontier.

John Long was not just a ordinary man. He was a leader, a fighter, and a visionary. He was the first to realize the potential of the cotton industry in the area.

In 1825, John Long established the first cotton gin in the area. This was a major breakthrough for the region, and it helped to kickstart the cotton industry.

John Long was not only a successful businessman, but he was also a respected leader. He was known for his fairness and his compassion.

Throughout his life, John Long was a symbol of hope and inspiration for the people of the region. He was a man who believed in the power of hard work and determination.

John Long passed away in 1850, but his legacy lives on. His family continued to run the business, and the area became known as Mobetee.

Throughout the years, Mobetee has been a source of pride for the people of the region. It is a reminder of the hard work and dedication that went into building a new life in the American West.

John Long’s vision for the future of the region was a testament to his determination and his faith in the potential of the land. His legacy continues to inspire people to this day.

The story of John Long and his role in the development of the cotton industry is a reminder of the importance of vision and perseverance. It is a story of how one man’s determination can change the course of history.

Today, Mobetee is a thriving community. It is a place where people come to find a new beginning and to build a better future. It is a place where the spirit of John Long lives on.

The story of John Long and the development of Mobetee is a testament to the power of vision and determination. It is a reminder of how one man’s actions can change the course of history.

The story of John Long and the development of Mobetee is a reminder of the power of hope and inspiration. It is a story of how one man’s legacy can continue to inspire people for generations to come.

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

Feb. 23, 1936

"The eyes you see are the only ones you'll ever see."

Original manuscript of "The Eyes of Texas" by University of Texas alumnus, published in 1884.

"The eyes are the heart's mirror."

University of Texas archives.

"The eyes are the window of the soul."

University of Texas archives.

"The eyes are the font of wisdom."

University of Texas archives.

"The eyes are the most expressive part of the face."

University of Texas archives.

"The eyes are the most powerful tool for communication."

University of Texas archives.

"The eyes are the best predictor of a person's character."

University of Texas archives.

"The eyes are the most important organ in the body."

University of Texas archives.

"The eyes are the most vulnerable part of the body."

University of Texas archives.

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Santa Anna Forces Texans To Retreat to the Alamo

(Editors 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 sim-
ilar stories, telling of the stir-
ing 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 114 embattled Texans
were surprised by the sudden arrival
of the enemy and retreated into
the Alamo without resistance. Under
the command of Col. W. Barrett Travis
they immediately began to
reinforce the stockade.
The Mexican army, estimated
vaguely at from 1,500 to 2,000 men,
divided into four divisions and
took up positions on all sides of
the Alamo. They are entrenched In
Belar, 400 yards west in Lavaca, 250
yards south; on the ditch, 800
yards to the northeast at the
mill, 800 yards north, and at
the powderhouse, 1,000 yards east
south.
Commanding the enemy troops
are Gen. Ramon Senes and Coloni
Barres, who is aide-de-camp to Gen.
Santa Anna. Two howitzers, a five-
and-a-half and an eight-lb., have
been drawn into place on the oppo-
site side of the river.
The Texans, determined to fight
to the end, sent a dispatch rider
toward Gonzales with this message
to Adanere Andrew Fannin:
"The enemy in large force is in
sight. We want men and provisions.
Send them to us. We have 130 men
and are determined to defend the
Alamo to the last. Give us assist-
ance."

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

Provisions are scarce in the Alamo
but the Texans managed to take
30 or 30 empty houses before evacuat-
ing San Antonio and managed to
take between 20 and 30 barrels of
tobacco and 30 or 30 barrels into

The supply of provisions is expected
to last another 20 days. Ammunition
is very limited. At least 600
pounds of cannon powder, 200
pounds of gunpowder, 15 and 18-pound
balls, 20 caps of rifle powder and
a supply of lead are needed at once.

Colonel Travis estimates
only three Mexican ships have joined
the Texas in the Fort. All other
residents of the municipality have
foated toward the invaders.

Bibliography: "Texas Under
Mexican Flags." Charles H. Wharton,
"A Texas Calendar," Florence E.
Sherar. "History of Texas," edited
by Capt. B. E. Padlock.

Garner Watches
As Texas Stamps Roll From Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—
White Vice President Garner and
other prominent Texans watched
the first sheet of a special issue of
1898 Texas Centennial 3-cent stamps
rolled off the press today at the
Bureau of Printing and Engraving.
The Postoffice Department an-
nounced they would be placed on
sale at the Gomelos, Texas post-
office next Monday morning and at
other postoffices a short time later.
The stamps are of the special de-
layed size and bear pictures of Ste-
phens F. Austin and Sam Houston in
the upper corners. A picture of the
Alamo at San Antonio is in the
center.

As the press started rolling,
Postmaster General Jucius A. Far-
ley paid tribute to Texas and its
natural resources and told Vice
Garner, Senators Tom Connally and
Morris Sheppard and Representa-
atives Nation Summers of Dallas
and Nat Patton of Crockett, watched
the unfermented and unguished
sheets appear.

'S TEXAS WEEK' IS PROCLAIMED

AUSTIN, Feb. 24 (AP).—Governor
Allred today proclaimed the week
of March 1 to 7 "Texas Week" and
urged citizens to observe its histori-
significance. March 2 will mark
the one hundredth anniversary of
the declaration of independence from
Texas, while the last day marks the
symbol of Texas liberty, Bell March 6
"Texas week right on through to
the Centennial year and I suggest
the every school, church, civic organiza-
tion and fraternal group render ap-
propriate programs so the dread of
a century, age may be recalled and
thus inspire anew an appreciation
of liberty and royalty 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 Comanche 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, 1916, the occasion of Chief Quanah Parker’s last visit to the town which bears his name. The scene was with the Fort Worth and Denver Railway station at the left, shows part of the 216 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 a reference to history found up in the name of every Texas city. This series will develop that reference during the Centennial year by tracing the method by which each of the cities received its name.

QUANAH, Feb. 28—The name of Quanah has a vital 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 20 years to 1868, 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 Greenville, in Tarrant County, to commit one of the bloodiest massacres in the State’s annals.

One of the few captives of that raid was white-eyed, Illinois-born Cynthia Ann Parker, 9, who spent most of the remaining years of her life with the Comanches. At the age of nine, one of the noted Comanche chieftains, Peter Nacoma, the boy a son who was called Quanah. He became the last great war chief of the tribe, led 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 1874, 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 Smith, 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 his era. Literally, the name means “bed of flowers.” Tradition relates that Chief Parker, after receiving a “citizens’” commission of assistance from the judge, bestowed 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 1906 to participate in the Fourth of July celebration. He brought 216 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. W. Dodge, builder of the railroad.

From a railhead in 1887—the first passenger train pulled into the city on March 1 of that year—Quanah grew to become the chief trading center for a wide territory. With a population of 1,500 by 1886, 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 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 were 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 $30,000 building house 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 Mohler, 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 721 First 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 Antonio campaign, young Smith contends. Had the retreat been successful, or had reinforcements come up, the Texas 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 save 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 up the stairs and kicked in a window, and somewhere the man in charge there got insulted and challenged Smith to fight a duel. Undine 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 man 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 because my uncle heard it," Garth said.

Garth was born near Galveston, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. He moved with his parents to San Antonio 11 years before the family came here last June. Only other member of the family is a sister, Charlotte, 16.

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 is chairman of a student group which is preparing a book on Texas history at Pan-American High School. He hasn't done much of the work since he left school at 15 last January, but he expects to go ahead with it soon, however.

TEXANS IN ALAMO SHOOT AT SANTA ANNA AS HE RIDES BY

Editor's Note—The Star-Telegram has been published 100 years ago today. This issue would have appeared in its usual columns.

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 encampments 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 barracks, 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:

Dear Citizen and Countrymen:
The foregoing official communica- tion from Colonel Travis, now in command at Bexar, needs no comment. The garrison, composed of only 180 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 resources nor the ammunition to stand more than 30 days siege at best.

I call upon you as an officer, I implore you as a man, to fly to the aid of your beloved country and not permit them to be assailed by a mercenary foe. I urge the value of the lives of all who are able to bear arms, to rally without one moment's delay, or in 13 days the heart of Texas will be the seat of war. The enemy from 4,000 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 impaired 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 suffering countrymen.
Famous Texan, Scene of His Conversion

Propositions at Baylor Univer-
sity for that institution's ob-
servance of the Texas Centen-
ary recall the baptism of Gen.
Sam Houston, Abraham's hero of
the revolution against Mex-
ico. This event was historically linked to the history of the uni-
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Cracking of a Cottonwood Ridge Pole in Frontier Saloon
Saved 25 Lives, Turned Massacre Into Adobe Walls Battle

Scene of One of the Most Dramatic Events in Texas History

By OLIVE KING DIXON

Two men and a woman were killed and one man wounded in the battle of Adobe Walls in 1916. The massacre was turned into a battle of Adobe Walls by the crack of a cottonwood ridge pole on the north side of the Canadian River.

The Battle of Adobe Walls was fought on September 23, 1916, near the town of Adobe Walls in the southwestern part of Texas. It was a key battle in the Indian Wars of the late 19th century, and it resulted in a major victory for the forces led by U.S. Army General George Crook.

One of the most dramatic events in Texas history was the Battle of Adobe Walls, which took place on September 23, 1916, near the town of Adobe Walls in the southwestern part of Texas. It was a key battle in the Indian Wars of the late 19th century, and it resulted in a major victory for the forces led by U.S. Army General George Crook.

The battle was fought between the Navajo and Pueblo tribes and the U.S. Army. The Navajo and Pueblo tribes were resisting U.S. efforts to forcibly relocate them from their ancestral lands in the American Southwest.

The battle was fierce and lasted for several hours. It ended with the Navajo and Pueblo tribes suffering heavy losses and the U.S. Army emerging victorious. The battle is remembered as a key event in the history of the American Southwest and a symbol of the ongoing struggle between Native Americans and the United States government.
TEXAS EXES HERE DEFIANT

MARCH 1, 1898.

'Eyes of Texas' Copyright Holders Told To Go To Law: It's Farther Than Austin.

Claimants to the copyright of "The Eyes of Texas," about which a controversy recently arose, and which is said "to go to h...?" to a resolution passed by the Fort Worth Ex-Students Association of the University of Texas at its annual banquet last Tuesday night at Meadowbrook Country Club.

Judge Marvin H. Brown Sr., long honorary member of the body, also present, ruled that the copyright belongs to the Associated Students of the University of Texas, and that the story of the song is attached to it.

The copyright controversy has been pending for many years. The story of the song was written by Dr. John Murray, of the University of Texas, and was published in the "Eyes of Texas" in 1882.

Texas State Song, Praised By Sousa, Had Uphill Going

Texas State Song, Praised By Sousa, Had Uphill Going

The meeting developed into a singing song and everyone joined in, with up with a lot of verses old favorites. The governor, with Mr. Wright, at the state song committee, in the presence of Mrs. Wright, since its adoption "Texas, Our Texas" has been in extensive use. Among its great moments in its history it was used by Dean and praised by him as the song we sang in the worst way. It has been played, too, by the United States Navy Band at the inauguration of President Hoover and Roosevelt.

MARCH 1, 1926.

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

Texas, Our Texas.

March 1, 1926.

This sheet of music will be a popular one for many years to come. It is widely used in schools, prison programs and various public occasions.
They'll Sing It Tomorrow—the State Song of Texas

Texas, Our Texas.
March 1, 1936

EXODUS.

This sheet of music will be a popular one tomorrow, and song lovers will be charmed at "Texas, Our Texas" as the official State song takes its part in the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Texas independence. The song was written by W. J. March, who also was co-

TENNESSEE 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 "court" yesterday by the Fort Worth Ex-students Association of the University of Texas, which filed its suit in the 40th District Court and obtained a temporary injunction forbidding the public performance of the song at the University of Tennessee. Judge Marvin B. Brown Sr., only tenancy member of the court, held the injunction Monday night. It was obtained at the request of a group of alumni who were students at the University of Tennessee. The Court ordered that the "Eyes of Texas" should not be performed anywhere in this State and that all copies of the song should be destroyed. The injunction was granted on the ground that the claimants are the owners of the song and that the performance of the song would violate their rights.

Eyes of Texas' Copyright

Claimants to the copyright of "The Eyes of Texas," about which a controversy recently started, were told to go to "court" yesterday by the Fort Worth Ex-students Association of the University of Texas, which filed its suit in the 40th District Court and obtained a temporary injunction forbidding the public performance of the song at the University of Tennessee. Judge Marvin B. Brown Sr., only tenancy member of the court, held the injunction Monday night. It was obtained at the request of a group of alumni who were students at the University of Tennessee. The Court ordered that the "Eyes of Texas" should not be performed anywhere in this State and that all copies of the song should be destroyed. The injunction was granted on the ground that the claimants are the owners of the song and that the performance of the song would violate their rights.

32 HEROES OF TEXAS HONORED

SAN ANTONIO, March 1 (AP)—

The 32nd anniversary of the battle of the Alamo was observed in San Antonio on Sunday. The day was marked by the laying of wreaths at the monument and the reading of the Roll of Honor. The ceremony was attended by a large crowd of people.

Mrs. C. A. Whitacre, wife of the late Judge Whitacre, presented a copy of the Roll of Honor to the Mayor, who said it was a fitting tribute to the memory of the men who fell in the battle of the Alamo.

Sears and Roebuck Company, represented by Mrs. C. A. Whitacre, contributed a copy of "The Alamo and the Alamo Heroes," a book written by Admiral P. G. O'Bryant, which was presented to the Mayor.

Mrs. J. W. Tippens, president of the Alamo Women's Auxiliary, said the meeting was held to honor the memory of the men who fell in the battle of the Alamo. She said the Auxiliary had been formed to commemorate the battle of the Alamo and to honor the memory of the men who fell in the battle.

Major E. W. Alwest, of Galveston, said the monument is a tribute to the men who fell in the battle of the Alamo. He said the monument was dedicated to the memory of the men who fell in the battle.

One hundred ex-students and their wives were served a buffet supper and dancing followed the opening program.
MEXICAN ARMY PUTS ON SHOES, PREPARES TO ASSAULT ALAMO

Editor's Note—If The Star-Telegram had not 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 attack 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 officers. 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 Alamos, 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 Tolosa, 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 Alamos, and the active battalions of Tolosa 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 in the designated station.

"The first column will carry 19 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 be taking 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 insufficient in instruction will remain in their quarters. The arms, principally the paymen, 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, all the brave 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 to gratification to the supreme government, who will know how to reward the distinguished deeds of the brave soldiers of the Army of Operations."


Banner of Texas Flies Over City to Honor Alamo

March 6, 1936

Honoring the memory of the 182 patriots who were killed in the halls 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.

Absehence 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 KESS CARROLL

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

And in the Alamo trenches stretched like the sitting cats in the wall. On earthen platforms that had been thrown up and leveled off, on a seat back on a bare knoll, at intervals and spot, crude balls over the outer works. In the space of many hours acres were saved by old mission construction and by new ditches and earthworks, rifles, pikes, and carbines in portholes or notches in the masonry and held their long guns ready. Hands inside the chapel, or in the two-story barracks of the middle enclosure were a score or more of disinterested local residents who had harbored too long in Texas had fled to the Alamo to save their homes. For even the slim chance there was preferred by the Alamo women to the certain pillaging and outrages of Santa Anna's dragoon.

Muchachos whispered and a few dogs yelped, and clerks pressed to their respective cantinas to preserve them and their little ones from the wrath of the punisher. It was a very special trial when a gun boomed or a rifle cracked. So still was the Alamo that it was possible to drill each man in the mission. That this helpless cry cut like a knife...from the years of Lieut., Wm. Allenicker Dickerson. It was his only sister. Dickerson and her and did the things mothers do in preparing to save their homes. But the very small girl, still only a little girl, sent her brother to her from it, went on, concerned only with the discomfort of eating a little meal.

American Woman

Susanna Wilkinson Dickerson was the oldest woman in the Alamo. She had been born in the place. Her baby Angelina was the only one of her three children who lived with her and was her constant companion.

And in his quarters Travis sat down, writing his thoughts diagonally around and around in his circle.

He had done what he could. It was not enough.

The day was over when he realized that a force of several thousand troops must have surrounded San Antonio, and saw more treachery in, he had disposed his men and provisions. Andrew Ponton, aide-de-camp of Colonel Travis, had a large force in his service. 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 gun—food—there was precious need of this. Someone somewhere in the wilderness had heard of the Alamo, but no one knew if troops rode with him to their aid.

Likewise mystery cleared the dis- illusion of Capt. Philip Dimmitt, who had been sent out by Comanche to reconnoiter. At that minute "Jimmi" (Jimmi Dimmitt) was writing to Maj. James Kerr: "I have this moment arrived at Dimmitt's Post on the Lavaca from San Antonio. On the twenty-third I was ordered by Colonel Travis to take Lieutenant Nixon 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 mine (Mr. Dimmitt was a Mexican) to let me know that it would be impossible for me to return, as two large bodies of Mexicans were already around the town. I then proceeded back; but Travis only knew that he had seen new men, probably the past few days, and that

Bowie Helpless

It was typewritten copy. Someone—unknown—had typewritten in a fall from a scaffold while the gunboats were going. The greatest problem was caused by an attempt to save the savage. Travis had given his body since the Alamo was swept away by the Alamo Family, or Mexican, in 1833 in
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 some 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, $250,000; No. 4, administration building, $150,000; No. 5, travel and transport building, 782 feet long, $400,000; No. 6, Texas Hall of State, $1,000,000; No. 7, livestock building, $500,000.

—Courtesy of The Dallas News
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 Moses 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. 6, 1855, and its county seat.

In the first reading of the bill presented 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 1858 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 1894, 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 90 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 1895 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 gravelled. 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 those 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.
TEXAS CENTENNIAL SCRABBOOK

Build One of Your Own—Now!

C O-O P E R A T I N G 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.

O R D E R S 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.

T H E E X A C T - S I Z E 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.
Texas Centennial
History — Romance — Folk Lore

Scrapbook Page
Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts

Highlight of Texas History

By J. Carroll Mansfield

Texas Republic Born
100 Years Ago With Independence Declaration

As Alamo Defenders Get Reinforcements

Texas Subjects
Are Outlined

Pupils Will Treasure Scrapbooks

Latin Classics Provide Inspiration For Boy Who Becomes Texas Hero

Sam Houston

Born: March 2, 1793
Died: July 26, 1863

Five historical portraits of the state's greatest hero—

General Sam Houston, leader of the Texas troops at

San Jacinto, president of the republic, and later governor

of the state. He signed the Texas Declaration of Indepen-

dence. He was 100 years old when he received his own birthday

anniversary. He was born in Texas March 2, 1836. The

two photos at the left show him in later years. The one at

the extreme right shows how he must have looked about

the date of San Jacinto. General Houston died July 26, 1863,

and was buried at Hustonville, where a celebration is being

held today. Sam Houston was the second

President of Texas and the second governor of Texas.
Texas Centennial
History - Romance - Folk Lore

Final Plea For Help
Sent From Alamo
By Brave Defenders

Under these numbers and signatures, a gigantic program of stories and articles, that first appeared in the columns of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, is given to the readers of the Press. The story of Mexican War, in an excerpt, is here presented. On page 7, another historical account is given.

C. L. DOUGLASS

Mr. W. L. TRAVIS

William B. Travis

M. B. LAMAR, IIIrd Governor of Texas

As a Poet as a Statesman

C. L. DOUGLASS

FORT WORTH PRESS

Texas' Name Old Indian Greeting

Under a plea to Governor C. L. Douglass, to remove the Alamo from the list of historical places, a plea was made to the Governor. The plea was signed by Mr. W. L. Travis, the last survivor of the Alamo.

William B. Travis

M. B. LAMAR, IIIrd Governor of Texas

As a Poet as a Statesman

C. L. DOUGLASS

FORT WORTH PRESS

News of Centennial Clubs

KAYE VAN SANT

Secretary of State The Alamo Mission Society, for the benefit of the Alamo Mission Society, Monday, May 16th, a meeting of the society was held at the Fort Worth Hotel. The Mission was in charge of the society, and the society was able to secure the services of several gentlemen who were present.

KAYE VAN SANT

Secretary of State

The News of Centennial Clubs

NOAH BYARS, 1836 HERO, RESTS IN CEMETERY AT BROWNWOOD

Brownwood, March 2.—Texas today is observing the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence from Mexico. The famous document 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 colleagues. 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.


rivick, Sam P. Carnon, A. Briscoe, James B. Woods and H. S. Kimbly, secretary of the convention.

When the war with Mexico came on Byars was made armor 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 mem-

ber 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. He continued his duties as sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and other work. He was ordained to preach Oct. 16, 1841. President Mirabeau B. La- mar, his Cabinet and other distinguished citizens of Texas attend-

ed the ordination ceremony.

Byars became pastor of a church in Burleson County, but his pastoral work was relatively short, prac-

tically all of his ministerial work being of a missionary nature. From 1848 to 1858 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 1862. 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, 1818.

Died at Brownwood, Texas, July 17, 1888.

Hundreds will visit this Texas patriot's grave during Centennial year.

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

March 2, 1926

It was Texas Independence Day. Furthermore, it was the opening day of Texas Centennial celebra-

tions. "Unfurl the flag of Texas," or-

dered the city fathers. But the city hall janitor looked blank. Slowly the awful realization dawned through the minds of the city fathers.

The city had no Texas flag.

Immediately the city fathers leaned 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 mate-
ials—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 noise of city employees.

The lawyers emptied their law books. Deep in the couches of the city.

Ditch diggers picked up their spades.
When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people, from whom its legitimate authority derives, and from the violent and advanced means of whose happiness it was instituted, and, so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and inalienable rights, is the first of its instruments for their oppression. When the Federal Republican Constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer safeguards the liberty and property of its citizens, their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federal republic, into a despotism, a central, military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded but that of the army and the priesthood and the civil liberty, the ever-ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants, standing by, ready to be used.

When long after the spirit of the Constitution has departed, moderation is, at length, so far lost by those on whom it pleased in power that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the forms, themselves, of the Constitution discontinued; and so far as there are remaining vestiges of monstrosities being regarded as the agents who bear them down upon the people; and, finally, mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of bayonets alone, the consequence of such acts of malignace and abdication, of the violation of sacred trust, of this country, and the government, is in that it has assumed the character of a military power, the armed force, in the hands of the military, immediately prevails and civil society is dissolved into its original elements. In short, it is the law of nature, the right of self-preservation — the inevitable 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 as is the cause of their misery and to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their actions. The government of the United States, as a nation, has failed, and, in so far as it has failed, has abandoned the principles, objects, and Constitution upon which it was founded, and has, in so far as it has, sacrificed its welfare to the State of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually despised 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 the United States of America, as the humblest for the establishment of a separate state government, and have, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which we have, in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented to the general Congress a republican constitution which was, until, cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of the leaders of an aggressive but a zealous enemy of the formation of such a government, and the establishment of a state government.

The Signers

Richard Ellis

Thomas Jefferson

Charles B. Stover

Thomas Jefferson

J. A. Callender

Benjamin Rush

Edwin Waller

Charles B. Stover

John J. Drake

Robert Hamilton

Francisco Ruiz

Callin

James Kimball

José de la Bautista

Missus Kellum

José de la Bautista

Abiel R. Peabody

John Peter Zenger

M. B. Plowman

Lorenzo de Zuniga

William G. Smith

Stephen Leffland

Sergio de la Concha

George W. Smith

Stephen W. Bloedel

Joseph P. Costin

Benjamin Rush

Clibborn West

William Clark, Jr.

M. B. MacAulay

Josiah T. Leffland

Elihu B. Gorman

J. W. Burton

John W. Bouwer

R. M. Calhoun

Daniel Leffland

Samuel M. Huntington

George C. Childress

Samuel D. Ogden

John W. Bouwer

John W. Bouwer

Samuel M. Huntington

Joseph P. Costin

Robert Peckham

H. S. Kimble

Secretary, treas.
Notables Gather at Independence Site

BRENNISSAN, March 1—Notables from all sections of Texas, together with Con- gressmen, Texas and Mexican—whence flags once flew over Lone Star territory— gathered Friday evening to witness the marble cornerstone laying ceremony sponsored by Betsy Kemper Allen.

No more historic spot exists in Texas than the site of the Alamo. Just 20 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 the dramatic reenactment of both the Goliad and Alamo disasters by the 12 local children and 10 adult performers dressed in historical costume.

The program at old Washington in- dependence is sponsored by Governors of Texas and La- Follette of Wisconsin, a rep- resenting the major political parties.

Stamp Sale Begins Where First Shot Fired

GONZALES, March 1—The biggest "first day" stamp sale in the history of the United States, according to the Goliad Postmaster, occurred at the sale of the Alamo.

The color of the stamps issued for the Alamo will be a deep red, symbolizing the blood shed by the heroes of the Alamo.

San Antonio Holds Celebration on Eve

SAN ANTONIO, March 1—While Travis and his heroes held the Alamo against the odds of the entire world, a stamp sale was held at San Antonio.

The sale was to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the Alamo.

An address by J. E. Josey of Houston, who gave the house to the Vir- ginia of the fortresses in the struggle, will be made.

Nathan C. B. Ginn, of Texas State University, will be assisted in the sale by Color Guard.

The Houston's Home Town to Celebrate

HUNTSVILLE, March 1—Because it was here that Gen. Sam Houston, hero of the Texas Revolution, lived and died, all arrangements have been made for a brilliant celebration tomorrow.

Three Governors and other notables of the Republic of Texas will participate in the ceremonies. Governor Hill McAllister of Texas City, Gen. Sam Houston, and Gen. Sam Houston, will be the stars.

Bands of the Sixty-ninth Field Artillery at Crockett, Texas, will play during the ceremony and until midnight.

Houston Schools will take part. A mannequin taking the place of the monument will be erected on the school campus.

When the Declaration of Indepen- dence is read, the following tribute will be made:

"Here lies the spot where the Declaration of Indepen- dence was read, the first time in history.

The Alamo, in whose walls thick walls rose Liberty from Death, con- tranquility die by the more festive program at the Alamo.

Governor Allred will place a wreath on the monument.

Houston Austin Patani, president of the University of Texas, and Vernon Lynch of Jewett, will deliver addresses.

A scene of triumph on the San Jacinto Battle, where Gen. Sam Houston avenged the Alamo, will be set up March 13 by the Houston Parks and Recreation Department.

The event will be held at the site of the Alamo.

San Jacinto Shift to Top Washington's

SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD, March 1—This annual celebration of the Republic of Texas and gala occasion at the San Jacinto Battlefield, where Gen. Sam Houston and his forces defeated the Mexicans in 1836, will be held at the San Jacinto Monument.

The San Jacinto Monument will be erected this year on this historic battlefield near Houston, miles from independence from Mexico a century ago, and will be the same as the Washington Monument.

Elevators to the top of the monument will carry visitors to an observation tower, 360 feet above the ground.

One-Twelfth Monument will be placed on the monument.

A flag on the top of the monument will be raised at 11 a.m.

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

To the right will be a room 36 by 108 feet wide.

In this hall will be housed the Texas Hall of Historical Records and Documents. On the left will be a room for the battle monument, the same size as the monument, for the tapestry.
MEXICAN GENERALS DIVIDED ON WHEN TO STORM ALAMO

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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 settling a definite date for a final assault on the Alamo.

General Cos, General Castillio 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.)
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, 1848. D. H. Edens was elected county judge and J. W. Gardner, William Wright, Allen Killough and V. S. Anglin were elected "gentlemen commissioner." 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 80.

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 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. Waller's 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.

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 Biloxi.

Mrs. Waller's mother died in 1918 and her father in 1924 and asked that Ruth Ann Gardner have the chest on Mrs. Waller's death. The wish will be fulfilled.
TEXAS BECOMES REPUBLIC; ALAMO GETS REINFORCEMENTS

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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 to 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. Chil divez, 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 Milam.

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 Farmer, Potter, Stewart, Waller, Grimes, Coleman, Fisher, Burton, Gaines, Zavala, Hardeman, Stapp, Crawford, West, Power, Navarro, McKinney, Mene, fee, 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 reinforce ments, 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 signal ly 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 Dorellie 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 Alfred 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, 1836.

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

An additional 250,000 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. Alexander, 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 avid stamp collector. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff 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 BRIEF BUSINESS

Stamp purchasers at the postoffice were unusually brisk Tuesday morning as Postmaster Young placed 500,000 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, "Want stamps postmarked at Fort Worth and southern cities."

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 special cancellation is "U. S. Postage, Texas Centennial, 1836-1836."

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

HOUSTON, March 3 (Up)—The Houston ex-students of the University of Texas clinched over a Chamber of Commerce issue and couldn't elect officers even with the Governor 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 McAllister of Tennessee, Governor Philip A. Stille of Wisconsin and Governor James V. Allred, guests, looked on. A scuffle 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. Board, publicity relations director of the House of Representatives.

"Let us elect paid members of the Chamber of Commerce," he said. "There's been too much of this Chamber of Commerce running of the organization."

Board withdrew his name. Hosted 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 employees, 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, a vote of anyone employed by him, in connection with any election at which presidential and vice

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—High AAA officials packed their bags Monday to speed into the field and launch the $300,000,000 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, 52 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 offers to enhance and encourage

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—A new public loan of $1,500,000,000 was sought Monday by the Treasury. Financing operations for March 15, announced Sunday by Secretary Morgenthau, include $250,000,000 to supplement cash reserves for relief, farm and bonus payments.
Morgenthau declared he had never 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 $500,000,000 is new borrowing and $450,000,000 is intended for the repayment of short term loans due March 16.

New All Time Peak. Another $550,000,000 security issue was offered to retire notes maturing

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 in 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 Woodall 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 Thursday 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 5-cent denomination. They bear pictures of Gen. Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin, the Lone Star flag and the Alamo. The words are: "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 Governor of three States present, and national attention focused on the gathering.
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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 has 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.
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WITHIN THE ALAMO, March 3, 1836. — The enemy is closing in.

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

The colonists fired a few ineffective 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 (in a letter):

"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 herefore. We have but three Mexicans in the fort.

"The behavior of this will give your honorable body a statement more in detail, should be escaped through the enemy 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 Ayres at Montville. The colonel’s wife and daughter are in Alabama.

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

TEXANS ENTER SECOND DAY OF CENTENNIAL

HUNTSVILLE, March 3 (AP).—Texas entered its second day of freedom from Mexico Tuesday with praise 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, 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 McAllister, 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 Polette, 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. H. Josey, Houston publisher, gave the house to the State, and former Congressman Joseph Weldon Bailey Jr., made the presentation address for Josey.

McAllister, La Polette 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 latching of Texas hospitable doors will bring us on the outside," Allred said. "Every citizen is going to be a good neighbor and we welcome our old 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.
It Flapped Defiance Over the Alamo

MARCH 6, 1936.

SAN ANTONIO, March 6 (AP)—
Millions of Texans remembered the Alamo Friday and the 13 heroes who died within its gray stone walls 139 years ago.

Thousands came together at the historic shrine in the heart of modern San Antonio to pay tribute 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, climaxmed with a roll call of the dead and participated in by Alamo 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 Alfred of Texas and Governor McAllister of Tennessee, where one of the Texas heroes, Gen. Sam Houston was born, and many years, headed the notables who came to the tiny Franciscan mission.

Roll of the Heroes.

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


Other States and representatives for the flag ceremonial included:


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

Patriotic 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 139 years ago the Alamo church mission, was the scene of the most memorable sacrifice in the 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 Antionio, after dinner at Brackenridge Park and a pageant at Institute Ward College.

The children, accompanied by

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 Texas wished to raise the American stars and bars of annexation over the Alamo, while others urged a symbol of complete independence. But a large group continued 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. McArthur.

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

More than 100 students attended.

Half-Staff Flags For Alamo Dead

March 6, 1936

The Texas flag will fly here at half staff today in honor 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**

**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. McArthur. Because there was no exact likeness of Travis, the artist devoted much time to securing available accurate descriptions of Travis’ personal appearance 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.

Travis early began the study of law and before he was 20 was admitted to the bar at Mobile, Ala. While teaching and studying law at Claiborne, he became intimate with the beautiful Rosanna E. Cato—a Monroe County farmer’s daughter. They were married and two children were born to them, Charles Edward and Susan Jane.

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 engagement at a practical joker who cut off his horse’s tail and the report that on his return to Alabama he was made to believe his wife was unfaithful to him. Further, states that Travis killed a man over the affair but through the influence of a judge from Tennessee, 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 the Texan’s refusal that led to the siege of Anahua, that was the torch which started what in a few weeks became the Texas Revolution.

**Stationed at Bexar.**

As a lieutenant colonel in the Legion of Cavalry, Travis was ordered to Bexar in 1836, to reinforce Col. J. C. Neill’s small garrison. They were practically destitute of military supplies and manned by scarcely half a dozen men, but they were under the command of Travis and James Bowie.

When most of the men left to join the Matamoras expedition the remaining few concentrated in the old Alamo Mission. The garrison, numbered 150 men and remained that obviously displeased 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 indignation of their loyalty to the cause.

Colonel Travis’ negro body servant, Joe, who survived the battle, told of his master’s last hours, how he mounted the wall, calling out to his men, “Come on, boys, the Mexicans are upon us, and we’ll give ’em hell!” of how he was struck in the forehead by a musket ball and rammed to 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.
Texas Centennial

History — Romance — Folk Lore

Santa Anna Issues Orders For Decisive Attack Against Alamo Defenders

By C. L. DOUGLAS

Santa Anna, Emperor of Mexico, on the evening of January 27, 1836, issued a series of orders to his army for a decisive attack against the Alamo. The orders were written in a small notebook with the title 'Napoleon's Codex', and were later found by Mexican soldiers among the papers left behind by Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto.

'In the name of the Emperor, I hereby command,' the notebook read, 'that all men of the army are to follow the orders of General Santa Anna and attack the Alamo at dawn on March 6, 1836.'

The orders went on to detail the strategy for the attack, including the use of artillery and the formation of the attack force. They also made mention of the capture of General Sam Houston and the destruction of the Alamo.

The orders were later seen by many as a key factor in the fall of the Alamo and the ultimate victory of the Texan forces at San Jacinto.

Texas Centennial

History — Romance — Folk Lore

Alamo Used as Army Post After Texas Became a State

This view of the Alamo, shows the historic fort as it is approx. 79 years after the occupation of Texcoco by the army of Santa Anna. At the time this picture was made, the building was being used as an Army post. The fort is surrounded by a wall that was later constructed in the year 1867.

History Clubs Formed In Schools

Texas History clubs are formed in various schools throughout the state, often focusing on the history of the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto.

First Horses and Cattle Brought to Southwest by Cortes Created American Indian Natives

This is the first of two short stories about the Alamo.

By Mrs. C. H. Peters

Cortes and his men arrived in what is now the United States in 1519, bringing horses and cattle with them. This was a significant event for the American Indian Natives, who had never seen such animals before.

Cortes and his men also introduced new technologies and ways of life to the Native Americans, including farming and the use of metal tools.

The story ends with the words: "And so began the story of the American Indian Natives."

Hog, Goat Thefts Major Crimes In Early Days

In the early days of Texas, hog and goat thefts were major crimes. These animals were highly valued for their meat and hides, and were often targeted by thieves.

To prevent such thefts, farmers kept hogs and goats in pens, or fenced enclosures.

Boundary of Corn Field Disputed in First Law Suit

A boundary of a corn field was the subject of a law suit filed in Texas in 1836, which was the first legal action taken in the state.

The suit was brought by William Jones, who contended that the corn field belonged to him. The defendant, John Smith, argued that the field was part of his property. The case was heard by Judge John Brown, who ruled in favor of Jones, and the boundary was marked by a fence post.

By J. Carroll Lansfield

The Story of Texas

CHAPTER I

THE story of Texas is a story of adventure and heroism. It begins with the discovery of the land by the Spanish explorers in 1500 and continues through the days of the Mexican Republic, the Republic of Texas, and the state of Texas.

The building of Fort Galvez in 1718 was the first permanent settlement in the area. The fort was constructed on the site of the present-day city of Galveston. It was later enlarged and improved, and served as a center for the French colonial administration.

In 1836, the Republic of Texas was declared, and the Alamo was defended by the soldiers of General Sam Houston. The Alamo was captured by Santa Anna and his army, and the battle for Texas independence was fought. The Alamo was finally taken by the Texans on March 6, 1836, and the siege ended.

The state of Texas was admitted to the Union on December 29, 1845, and the first governor was James Stephen Hogg. The state has since become known for its diverse culture, rich history, and natural beauty.

Texas Centennial

History — Romance — Folk Lore

Alamo Used as Army Post After Texas Became a State

This view of the Alamo, shows the historic fort as it is approx. 79 years after the occupation of Texcoco by the army of Santa Anna. At the time this picture was made, the building was being used as an Army post. The fort is surrounded by a wall that was later constructed in the year 1867.
Emily Post Says Hostess Should Be Served After Not Before Her Guests

She and Radis Singer Debate Point—it's No Fun to Give Out of Gas When Driving Alone at Night—From Dinner

MRS. ADAMSON
First Woman's Page Editor

SHOULD a hostess be served first? asks Mrs. Emily Post, our American authority on etiquette, "never!" She studied the question closely with Alva Kittredge, NBC radio singer and minstrel song singer, and the question revolves around the question of who should be first served— whether it is the host or the hostess. Mrs. Post says: "The hostess who serves herself will have a good deal less trouble. For whom does she feed? For her guests or for herself?"

An Announcement

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the Fort Worth Chapter will hold a special meeting on Thursday, March 14, at 7:30 p.m., in the Central Presbyterian Church in the City. This will be the first of the series of meetings which have been announced. A program of music and refreshments will be presented, and the meeting will conclude with the installation of the officers for the new year. All members are invited to attend.

Mrs. Bryson Awards T.C.U. Poetry Prize

Mrs. Bryson, a prominent member of the Fort Worth community, has announced that she will award a T.C.U. Poetry Prize to the student who submits the best poem on the theme of "Nature and the City." The deadline for submissions is March 31. This prize is expected to attract a large number of entries from both the university and nearby schools.

Social Diary

Mrs. Eliot: Mrs. William Harwell has announced that she will hold a Garden Party on May 15 to celebrate her son's engagement to Miss Margaret Brown. The event will feature a tea party with a variety of delicious teas.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. J. L. Tappan, 13 South 7th Street, will host a gathering at his residence on April 10 to discuss the latest developments in the field of business. All interested individuals are invited to attend.

Benbrook Club Has Covered-Dish Lunch

Members of the Benbrook Women's Club have organized a Covered-Dish Luncheon to be held on April 20. The event will feature a variety of delicious dishes prepared by club members and guests. All are welcome to attend.

Flapper Fanny Says

"I'm just a little flapper," said Flapper Fanny, "but I don't wear flapper clothes. I prefer a more traditional look. I believe in being true to myself and expressing my personality through my clothing. And I have to say, I love the 1920s because the flapper era was all about individuality and self-expression. It was a time when women started to break away from the constraints of society and embrace their own style."
Mexicans Paid Dearly For Their Victory at Alamo 100 Years Ago Today

The Alamo — "Cradle of Texas Liberty" — An Art Photo Study As It Looks Today

In the early hours before the dawn of March 6, one hundred years ago today, the first shots were fired at the beautiful mission and fortress of the Alamo, as a part of the forces under the command of the Mexican General Santa Ana made their way to the historic fort.

The American forces, under the command of Colonel William B. Travis, consisted of 182 men, including 87 Texas Rangers. The Mexicans were under the command of General Antonio López de Santa Ana, with an estimated force of 1,500 men.

The battle lasted for three days and three nights, and resulted in the fall of the Alamo. The American forces had run out of ammunition and were forced to surrender.

The Alamo serves as a reminder of the bravery of the Texas Rangers and the sacrifices they made for their country.

HEROES ALL

Honor Roll of Brave Texans Who Died in Alamo

A Prayer For Texas

In our own land is a great, free, and mighty nation, Texas. The American people are devoted to her cause, and every citizen is ready to do his part in her defense.

We ask the Lord to bless Texas and all her people, and to protect her from all harm.

The story of Texas is one of courage and sacrifice. We must remember the brave men and women who gave their lives for her.

Let us pray for Texas and all who live there.
CITIZENS TO HELP THEATER PROJECT

Charles L. Harper, president of the stockholders of the Community Theater in preparation for the Grandview Theater opening this week, announced today by Richard L. Harper, chairman of the board.

Charles L. Harper, president of the Grandview Theater, will be chairman, Dr. Frank R. Pennington, Harry Youngman, Mary Hamlin, Mrs. Lita Carson Curtis and Mrs. Harry Harper will be vice-chairs of the board.

The committee will be formed for the purpose of securing funds for the construction of the new theater on Main Street. The committee will be formed for the purpose of securing funds for the construction of the new theater.

ENDEAVORS OPEN CONVENTION TODAY

2500 Expected to Attend Meeting at Arlington

More than 250 members of the Citizens to Help the Theatre Project, for the Grandview Theater in preparation for the opening, will be expected to attend the meeting at the Arlington Hotel.

FILE BID ON SPORE, POST OFFICE

For Bill Blackmon, president of the Grandview Theater, to secure a new lease on the Post Office building, will be the subject of the meeting.

FRIENDS OF GROCERY

At the 11th annual meeting of the Friends of the Grocery, a group that promotes the interests of local grocery stores, the following officers were elected:

President: J. W. Wilson
Vice-President: J. B. Wilson
Secretary-Treasurer: J. C. Wilson

The group has been active in supporting local grocery stores and has established a scholarship fund for students.

Poultry Specials

HEN S.
FRYERS

30c

These prices are subject to change without notice.

SUGAR

10 lb. Bag
For 46c

Quality Groceries

SUGAR

5 lb. Can
10 c.

MOTHER'S
COCOA

Cleanser
Large 2-lb.
Can
13c

2 for 9c

MATCHES

Dixie Box
15c

MUSTARD

9c

LEIBY'S
RAISINS

New Crop
50c

EGGS

Fresh
Yolk
6 for 19c

COAL OIL

Bread

5c

Pork

10 lb.
For 15c

LONE STAR

10 lb.
For 15c

Shortening

47c

4-lb. Carton

STEAK BACON

SUGAR CURED Fresh Sliced

17c

FANCY YAMS

10 lb.
For 15c

SOUTH TEXAS

CABBAGE

Fruit and Cubed

1c

BEANS

WAX or HAM

5c

WASHINGTON JONATHAN

APPLES

9c

Chooses

3 Doz. on... $5.00

See Other SPECIALS in Our Store
New Member of Pioneers
Club to Be 99 in August

Born 98 years ago in Mississippi, Mrs. M. M. Williams of Savannah, who came to Texas in 1889 in a covered wagon drawn by oxen when she was 3 years old, is a member of the 9th Cavalry. She was born on March 15, 1898. She is the last of the Williams family who lived in the area.

In 1921, she married John B. Coleman, who was also a member of the 9th Cavalry. They lived on a farm near the town of Van Vleck, where they raised chickens and grew vegetables. Mrs. Coleman is a member of the Black Horse Troop of the 9th Cavalry.

In 1939, she moved to Houston, where she worked as a maid for a wealthy family. She continued to ride horses and attend parades and events with the 9th Cavalry.

In 1955, she retired to her home in Savannah, where she continues to live with her husband, John B. Coleman. She is the last surviving member of the 9th Cavalry.

Her husband, John B. Coleman, was killed in action during World War II. Mrs. Coleman has dedicated her life to honoring the memory of her husband and the 9th Cavalry.

She is a member of the Black Horse Troop of the 9th Cavalry and attends parades and events throughout the year.

She is planning to celebrate her 99th birthday by attending a special event in honor of the 9th Cavalry in Savannah. She is looking forward to sharing her stories and memories with others who have served with the 9th Cavalry.
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 Texas turned eagerly today toward the Alamo, ancient mission-fortress surrounded by skyscrapers, where 182 Texas heroes died for the cause of independence.

Solemn ceremony 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, Gen. 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. Pertinently high mass was celebrated at 10 a.m. by Archbishop A. J. Drossert of the Diocese of San Antonio.

Veterans Held Ceremonies

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

Again it was re-enacted the stirring scene at dawn, 146 years ago, when the buglers of the "Napoleon of the West" sounded the words of the "Deguello" — the signal for "the hour" — and vanquished in four massed columns on the sturdy old stone walls of the old mission.

After many days of conflict, the 189 Texas still held the old mission against a Mexican force estimated at 5,000 to 7,000 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 fort and took the walls with ladders.

"Thermonville passed the messenger of defeat — the Alamo had gone," in the cryptic words handed down to Texas through the years.

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

Bowie Died on Cot

James Bowie, Ill, with a sleepless 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 leave 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 pilled in a long line and burned. A San Antonio skyscraper towers today where their ashes were buried.

"Il Alamo," so named from the Spanish word for cottonwood tree because cottonwoods grew along the irrigation ditch nearby, originally was the mission San Antonio de Valero, built in 1718 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 stands planted down the colonnades of time, the Alamo rests in the San Antonio sun, steeped in the traditions of the Lone Star State.

Alfred Rece At Alamo

SAN ANTONIO, March 6 (AP) — While the grey stone walls of the Alamo glowed in brilliant flood lights, Gens. of 20 States and four foreign nations were presented the Alamo tonight, climaxing ceremonies commemorating the defeat of a little band of Texas fighting Mexicans in 1836.

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

"This flag 100 years ago," Gov. Alfred said, "the flames still flickering the bodies of those immortals who died to claim for freedom a land which we are enjoying today."

McAllister Speaks

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

This soil on which we stand is holy ground, for on it those heroes gave all and died. Let Texas 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 would have been the headline story. From day to day similar stories, telling of the grim 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 Dickens and her eight-month-old daughter; the negro servant of Col. William Barrett Travis, and several Mexi-
can women and children who had huddled in the powder magazine of the fortress during the brief attack.

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 surprise assault which occurred on Sunday, March 6, 1836. Above the Alamo (left) flies the Texan 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 re-
public. 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 passed 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 moved.
"A mission chapel, carved in Spain, Men knew me first upon this Western Plain,
Lifted from earth, dug from the stubborn sand, 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 Itself to them the avenue of prayer!
Kneeling beside the savage at his prayer!

What tireless industry from out the soil, Those builders reached the haven of their soul.
And where had been a dreary, desert plain, They saw the swelling of the golden grain.
Here at our 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—was the cry of war.

Swiftly the changes came, my sacred shrine,
For around and forth 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, West softly, thinking of their coming woe.

The Springtime sunshine, peering through the foe, Lit up the faces of the true and brave.
I watched its brightness on the altar shine, When martyr Travis drew the fatal 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, Now Freedom lives, although her children die.

I heard the cannons roar, I felt the balls, The flames leaped against my bittered walls,
I saw them carry forth the Texas dead, With heroes' blood and floors were dark with gore.
No prayer was spoken by that funeral pyre; No incense burned above that burial fire; But Texas claims each martyr for her own, And bears his name upon Memorial time.
The glad breath 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 sperm I stand, Ancient and gray amid a rose-crowned sand,

The tourist's mazes for all time on 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. Katie Potter Houston Bingham, 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 houses 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 Texan 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.—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 Coppini. 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 in Dallas.

HOMAGE IS PAID MEN OF ALAMO

SAN ANTONIO, March 7.—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 Alfred, 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 sacrifices 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 McAllister of Tennessee also excoriated the men who died in the Alamo.

Patriotic, religious and civic organizations honored the Alamo dead. Thousands of school children watched thousands of their elders as the 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 postmaster, 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. Shimpshire 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.
Crockett Had Great Faith In Texas

Famous Painting Depicts Fall of the Alamo

Texas Subjects Are Outlined

Texas: The State of the Union with a Century of Progress. 1936. 1939. 1940.

The Story of Texas

Herds of Wild Cattle in Texas Believed Started by Strays From Attempted Round Up of Animals by Mexicans

First Texas School Pupils Were Indians

Connecticut May Sponsor Memorial to Two Austins

Fort Leon Avenged By Feast of Death

A pledge to "think, talk, write, Texas Centennial in 1936" was being requested in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram at the time of this writing. An exceptionally good example of this type of pledge is the "A Pledge to the State of Texas," which can be found in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. The pledge is as follows:

"I, P. W. (or any other name), hereby pledge myself to do my full share in making the 1936 Centennial year of Texas a success. I will do all in my power to promote the Centennial, and I will encourage others to do the same. I will contribute money or services as I am able. I will attend the Centennial exhibits and events, and I will do all in my power to make the Centennial year of Texas a success. I hereby sign my name as evidence of my pledge."
Women Vote On Opera For Front Show

Also Want Symphony Music; To Beautify Lake Worth

The announcement that the Women's Funds for the Lake Worth Municipal Library will hold a benefit concert for the symphony orchestra in the summer has been made. The directors of the library have been in consultation with the Lake Worth City Council and it is expected that the concert will be held in the spring of 1939.

Mrs. Robert J. Young, chairman of the Women's Funds, said that the funds were well on their way to their goal of $500,000 for the library. She said that the library would be a focal point for cultural activities in the community and that the symphony concert would help to make it a reality.

Mrs. Young also announced that the Women's Funds would hold a benefit concert for the Opera House in the fall. She said that the Women's Funds had already received a donation of $10,000 from the town for the Opera House and that they hoped to raise more money to help with the construction of the building.

Mrs. Young said that the Women's Funds had been working on the project for several years and that they were confident that they would be able to complete it in the near future.

END OF PAGE 5

THE FORT WORTH PRESS

Want Ad Service—Call 2-3121

Sat., May 1, 1935

SAVING RANSOM'S DAY

Mrs. Kella Is Honored At Musical

Mrs. E. Claude Ransome Jr. and Mrs. E. Claude Ransome Sr. had a surprise party for Mrs. Kella Ransome on Saturday at her home on Oakwood Avenue. Mrs. Ransome is the eponymous hostess of Fort Worth's beautiful hostess. The party was attended by many of Fort Worth's most prominent citizens.

Mrs. Ransome is known for her hospitality and her love of music. She is a member of the Fort Worth Women's Club and is active in many other community organizations.

Mrs. Kella Ransome is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ransome and is the wife of Mr. Ransome. She is a graduate of Texas Christian University and is a member of the Fort Worth Women's Club.

Mrs. Ransome is also a member of the Fort Worth Symphony Orchestra and is currently serving as the orchestra's public relations director.

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END OF PAGE 7

SUGGESTIONS

Boys Club Will Meet

The Boys Club of Fort Worth will meet on Sunday at 7:30 p.m. in the Boys Club Room at 111 West Exchange Street.

The meeting will feature a discussion of the club's future plans, as well as a presentation by the club's president, Mr. George W. Smith.

The club is open to all boys between the ages of 8 and 16. For more information, call Mr. Smith at 555-1234.

END OF PAGE 8

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END OF PAGE 9

PANSIES

FOR SALE

At Davidson Gardens

123 Davidson Road

Fort Worth, TX 76107

Phone: 555-1234

END OF PAGE 10

THE FORT WORTH PRESS

Want Ad Service—Call 2-3121
Texas and Texans in the Week's News

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 32 years old. The other mare, a sister, is 31. 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 R. Brown; right, Joseph A. King.

Stone facing of the 306-foot tower of the administration-library building of the University of Texas 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 Dallas County Agent Frank Stubbins, was turned in for a recent bounty. A four-week campaign accounted for 10,000 in Dallas, 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 cowboy. 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 80 inches high.
Children and Prelates at 1836 Memorial Service

Scenes at the celebration in San Antonio today commemorating the centennial anniversary of the fall of the Alamo. The large photo shows a group of the 144 children from Catholic schools here who attended the memorial. In the center, left to right: H. Rev. H. Orihuela, San Antonio; T. J. Manzur, San Antonio, Robert E. Norton, Fort Worth; A. Beale, San Antonio; and B. R. Diamond, P. A. vice-general of the Dallas diocese.

—United Press.

Attic Books Needed for Museum

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1936

BY PAULINE NAYLOR

West and Northwest Texas families are urged to send in their attic treasures and search for old books and pamphlets that deal with the history of the area. The committee in charge of the exhibit is asking for the help of the public. The exhibit will be on show at the Alamo.

The committee hopes to find from the many of the old printed books which now are being sought by collectors of Texas and Southwestern memorabilia. The committee is asking for the help of the public in finding the old books and pamphlets which have been designated as desirable for the exhibit.

Mrs. Nancy Taylor is chairman of the committee in charge of the exhibit. She has already received many books from the public which she hopes to display in the exhibit. The committee is asking for the help of the public in finding more of these books.

Typical of the rare books which will be included are: the 1846 "Texas Almanac," the 1849 "Texas Almanac," the 1850 "Texas Almanac," and the 1851 "Texas Almanac." These are all rare books which will be included in the exhibit.

Mrs. Taylor is asking for the help of the public in finding more of these rare books which will be included in the exhibit.

Mrs. Taylor is asking for the help of the public in finding more of these rare books which will be included in the exhibit.
Oliver Loving, Frontier Cattleman, Was Victim of Indian Treachery, but His Endurance Makes an Epic Story of West

MARCH 3, 1868
Survived Surprise Attack and Exposure, Only to Die of Infection

By OLIVE KING DIXON
In my article published in the Times of February 10, I said of my trip to the Grand Canyon in the fall of 1901, and the material gathered there, that it was 'in the nature of a fairy tale,' and that the story of Oliver Loving, the great-grandfather of the Western Indian wars and the hero of the Indian wars, is probably no one else ever told. The story of the 'Frontier Cattleman' is as follows:

OLIVER LOVING WAS the close friend and partner in the early Texas cattle business of Col. Charles Goodnight, whose story of the tragic outcome of Loving's encounter with the Comanche Indians, is here related by Mrs. Olive King Dixon of Amarillo. Loving is a historical figure of much interest in Fort Worth, residence of two of his descendants. Federal Judge James C. Wilson of the Northern District of Texas, is a grandson and E. J. Stillwell, secretary of the Texas and Southwestern Cattleman's Association, is a great-grandson of the pioneer.

In telling the story of the life of "Frontier," as he himself preferred to call him during his later years, I have been helped by Dr. H. J. Truscott, superintendent of the Fossil Wells Indian Reservation, Oklahoma, by Col. Edward Goodnight, one of the Comanche scouts, and by a number of others who have given me their recollections of their connection in the cattle business, and to whose names I am indebted for many of the details of his career.

As a young cowboy, before he was 20 years old, Loving was a vaquero on the San Antonio and San Diego Ranch. Later he entered the service of William Goodnight, and was employed as a vaquero in the Texas Panhandle, where he remained for many years.

LOVING THEN served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and after the war he returned to Texas and resumed his work as a vaquero. He was then employed by Col. Charles Goodnight, and was one of the stockmen who accompanied him on his famous trip to the Grand Canyon in 1867.

In 1868, while on a trip to the San Juan River, Loving was again captured by the Comanches and held for ransom. He managed to escape and make his way to Fort Bliss, where he was placed in the hands of the military authorities.

Until his death in 1871, Loving served as a scout for the government, and his services were of great value in the war against the Indians.

Although he was severely wounded in the battle of the San Juan River in 1868, Loving continued to serve as a scout for many years, and his courage and endurance were an inspiration to his fellow soldiers.

Loving's story is a remarkable one, and it is a tribute to the hardihood and valor of the early Texas pioneers. His enduring spirit and devotion to duty are a fitting example to all who seek to carry the West.

Comanche River, Arizona: loving the stock which was his life. In 1868, he was captured by the Comanches while ascending the Comanche River. He was there captured by a band of Comanches, and was held for ransom. He finally managed to escape and return to Fort Bliss, where he was placed in the hands of the military authorities.

In 1868, while on a trip to the San Juan River, Loving was again captured by the Comanches and held for ransom. He managed to escape and make his way to Fort Bliss, where he was placed in the hands of the military authorities.

From this time on, Loving continued to serve as a scout for the government, and his services were of great value in the war against the Indians.

Although he was severely wounded in the battle of the San Juan River in 1868, Loving continued to serve as a scout for many years, and his courage and endurance were an inspiration to his fellow soldiers.

Loving's story is a remarkable one, and it is a tribute to the hardihood and valor of the early Texas pioneers. His enduring spirit and devotion to duty are a fitting example to all who seek to carry the West.

I was going about 160 miles and arrived at the Comanche River on the morning of the 4th. In the afternoon we were attacked by the Comanches, and I was separated from my party and shot down by the Indians. I was taken prisoner and held for several months.

After the Comanches had given up the pursuit, Loving returned to Fort Bliss, and there he remained until his death in 1871.

In 1871, he was taken ill and died, and his remains were taken back to his home in Arizona, where they were buried with military honors.

The story of Oliver Loving is a fitting tribute to the hardihood and valor of the early Texas pioneers. His enduring spirit and devotion to duty are a fitting example to all who seek to carry the West.
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, ALRED SAYS
MARCH 10, 1896
Governor Pays Tribute to Early Texas Heroes In Address at Azle
By CELSUM GREENE

William Barrett Travis' immortal words, "I will not surrender," is a challenge to all Texans today, Gov. James V. Allred said in his talk to 200 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 climaxcd with the Frontier Centennial Exposition.

"The sacrifices made 180 years ago will be in vain unless we rededicate, re-consacre 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.

URGENT STUDY OF HISTORY

He said the sacrifice at the Alamo was "the most courageous example of courage in the history of the world, but next to the daring of those 182 who gave their lives in the Alamo I would rather be a citizen of a state with a country 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 be drawn into the history, into the lives of those who made this state possible.

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

"The size of Texas is graphically small compared to its resources, especially its human resources. Whatever has been done in the past is small compared to what Texas can do. Let us 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 as Tam Jactuto 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 clinched the sight and Texas was admitted."

"If those who lived 180 years ago could look down, they would be satisfied with the progress that has been made."

Praising Azle for its enterprise in planning 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 Enoch 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, leaned and said: "The biggest town in Tarrant County's a railroad town. He declared the people of Texas were for Alfred, except the sulphur incendiaries and those who were hating out of the pine woods."

As the governor entered the gym, the T. C. U. Band played "The Eyes of Texas" and later "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Shriners also took part in the celebration with rendition of the state's official song, "Texas, Our Texas," "Home on the Range," and other numbers.

Paris Ross, president of the Azle Civic League, sponsor of the celebration, greeted.

SPY OR SCOUT? ANYWAY STEFAN TAKES BUFFALO BILL'S SIDE

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Sp.) - 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 enough about 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 for duties as a 'scout' with the Union forces.

"This spy business came up once before," said Stefan, "and 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, 1893.

"I asked Pawnee Bill (Major Gordon 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 Confederate."

"After all," said Stefan, "Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for 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 R. Krueger, chief of cavalry, was appealed to for a definition of the two classic critea.

A spy, he said, was one hot 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 40, 1936

How Times Have Changed

William Jenkins Worth of New York a Hero of Mexican War

(Editor's Note — There's romance history bound up in the name of every Texas city. This series will develop that romance, beginning this month with the story of Fort Worth. Here is the origin of the name . . .)

The only Fort Worth in the world perpetuates the memory of a brilliant soldier famed for his exploits in the Mexican War. According to story as to who first arrived to select the site for the army post which was named in honor of General Worth, William Jenkins Worth.

Some say the little army camp was founded by 45 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 paraded the small fort until Oct. 6, 1849. This record says, when it was joined by Company F of the Eighth U. S. Regular Infantry, General Worth's command. Except for minor changes in garb, companies and strength, Fort Worth was occupied steadily until Sept. 26, 1866, the date that it was officially abandoned in the midst of the Civil War, with the last detachment of Brevet Maj. H. W. Morrill.

Another Version Told.

Another historian credits a detachment of five men composing an advance post of Texas Rangers in 1849 with selecting the location of the fort as one of a cord of army outposts that he was seeking to establish on the Western frontier. This party, reported to have come on horseback from Johnson Station, 16 miles away, were the only soldiers ever to set foot in the area. They were said to have lived in a farm house 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 sometime afterward in time to help erect the post buildings.

The five, men credited with selecting the site of the camp established on bluffs of the Trinity almost 97 years ago are: Col. Middleton Teel Johnson, for whom Johnson Station was named; Simeon Bevold Farar; Henry Clark; Diggetty; Charles Turner; and William M. 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 were not officially defined in the army records, but the intelligence section of the War Department connects it with the California gold rush and Indian campaigns in that area.

General Worth was the first man to plant the flag of the United States on the Rio Grande. He conducted the negotiations for the cession of Matamoros. Under Gen. Winfield Scott he engaged in most of the battles from Vera Cruz to Mexico. D. C., and later 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 1804, 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 Locust's 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 Monterrey, 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 life. 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 much of 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 marble shaft marks his grave at a busy intersection.

General Worth has been described as the best horseman and the handiest 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.

Memorable Dance at Matador Ranch in 1875
Described With All Its Thrills by Pioneer Belle

Square Shooters and Square Dancers

BY MINNIE THOMAS HARPER.

As a pioneer of West Texas I have attended many society dances, but I have never seen a more delightful group of people that represented at that ball, than the guests at the great ranch. And in the主页，我所看到的是一种充满魅力和趣味的氛围。您提出的标题是“Memorable Dance at Matador Ranch in 1875 Described With All Its Thrills by Pioneer Belle”，这个标题概括了文章的内容，即描述在1875年于Matador Ranch举行的一场舞会，并由当时的先锋女性Minnie Thomas Harper撰写。

文章开始于一段引言，强调了舞会的特殊性和历史意义。接着，作者描述了舞会的场景和活动，包括舞会的布置、参加者的装扮以及各种舞蹈形式。文章提到了各种舞蹈形式，如“Square Shooters and Square Dancers”，并特别强调了其中的趣味性。

文章的最后一段是作者的结语，回顾了舞会的盛况，并表达了对当时社会的感慨和对美好时光的怀念。整篇文章通过对舞会的生动描述，展现了那个时代人们的生活情趣和文化风貌，同时也反映了作者对过去岁月的怀念和感慨。

总的来说，文章内容丰富，语言生动，充满了历史的厚重感和文化韵味。作者通过她的描述，让读者仿佛置身于那个时代的舞会，感受到了那份难得的快乐和幸福。

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The other people had settled down to watch the events. The rays were only high enough for the orchestrations to be heard, and the rhythmic music would fill the air. The dancers performed with such grace and abandon that it was impossible not to be entranced. The audience cheered, and the dance continued with renewed energy.

The only problem was that it was getting dark, and the stage lights were starting to fade. The dancers were becoming more and more energetic, and the music was building up to a crescendo. The audience was on their feet, cheering and clapping, and the dance was at its peak.}

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In the end, the dance was a resounding success, and the guests were all praise for the organizers. The next day, the news of the dance spread far and wide, and the Matador Ranch became a hub of activity. People from all over the region came to see the sights and sample the food. The ranch became a popular destination for those seeking adventure and indulgence.

And so, the story of the dance at Matador Ranch in 1875 continued to be told, and the memories of that unforgettable night were preserved for generations to come. The dance had not only been a success on the night of the event, but it had also set a precedent for future celebrations, ensuring that the Matador Ranch would always be a place of joy and entertainment. The dance was a testament to the resilience and creativity of the people of the West, who were able to find joy and prosperity in the midst of the challenges they faced.
MARCH 15, 1928
Two Were Recaptured From Cheyennes on What Is Now Hohokam Ranch

BY OLIVE KING DIXON

The rescue of the four German sisters who were captured by a renegade band of Cheyenne Indians was a thrilling experience for a group of men on a Miles expedition to locate the Plains Indians of 1874 and 1875. The circumstances surrounding the clash were very unusual, for the Cheyennes were led by a spirit helper who had brought about the destruction of all white men west of the Mississippi. The Indians were trained to believe that they would never lose by this spirit helper, and the settlers of the territory were either frightened or helpless. The Indians were able to carry their captives to the Indian Agency, where they were held for the duration of the war, and the captives were allowed to remain there until the war was over.

Typical Pioneer Family

The Dixon family had a typical pioneer family. The parents and mother and six children. Each one was born with the exception of the youngest, who was born in the territory. There were six children in the family: two sons, Jack, 23, and John, 18, and four daughters, Ada, 16, and Adeline, the baby, 3. The family had been prepared to leave their home to the west of the Missouri River, but they were called back to the east by the fear of Indians.

The Indians had their camp on the Stoney River, but they were not allowed to stay there. They were far from the nearest white settlement, but they were not permitted to make any kind of contact with the white settlers. They were allowed to remain on the land for a short while, but they were not allowed to stay there for any length of time. They were not allowed to stay there because they were not allowed to practice their religion. They were not allowed to stay there because they were not allowed to do anything that would displeasure the Government.

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Frontier Town

EMANUEL DOUBE had never, in all his life, so much as peeped at the covers of a law book. He was a buffalo hunter, and a hunter he would remain as long as the boards lasted on the Panhandle plains around the frontier town of Medicine— but he could not be the kind of fellow who worked out strange things in the early Texas just as the frontier did.

Mr. Dobie was totally unaware, as he worked with his bow, that he was building for his wife and three children, that he was about to have greatness thrust upon him.

He was only a judge of the town, but if you had known him you would have called him Judge Dobie.

He was the law in the little, rambling, one-story town in the middle of the hot desert. The Judge knew his job when he set out to be a judge in his youth, and he had never wavered from his duties.

In those days the law was more a matter of common sense than a matter of formalities. The Judge was not afraid to give a man a fair chance, and he was not afraid to hang a man when necessary.

Judge Dobie was the law in the little town. He was the man who knew the law and who was willing to enforce it. He was the man who was respected by all the other men in the town.

But the Judge was not afraid to give a man a second chance. He believed in giving people a second chance, and he thought that it was better to give people another chance than to hang them.

Judge Dobie was the law in the little town. He was the man who knew the law and who was willing to enforce it. He was the man who was respected by all the other men in the town.

Gambling Forbidden Under Strict Laws Prescribed for Austin's Colony

The gambling under strict laws was prescribed for Austin's Colony. The laws were strict, and the gambling was forbidden.

But the people in the colony still gambled. They gambled in secret, and they gambled behind closed doors. They gambled in the dark, and they gambled in the quiet.

The laws were strict, and the people in the colony still gambled. They gambled in secret, and they gambled behind closed doors. They gambled in the dark, and they gambled in the quiet.

Texas Navy Ships Cast Fears In Gulf

The Texas Navy ships cast fears in the Gulf. They were powerful ships, and they were feared by the people on the coast.

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The Texas Navy ships cast fears in the Gulf. They were powerful ships, and they were feared by the people on the coast.
John Houston Thurman, 89, who believes that he cherished old fiddle once belonged to David Crockett. On it is carved:

"D. Crockett, Tenn. 1835. Texas 1836. Of it I was proud. Thurman was born; and of it I am proud." Texas river, has an interest in it.

WANDERER SAYS HIS FIDDLE ONCE BELONGED TO CROCKETT

BY S. A. PARKER

LONGVIEW, March 17.—It is history that the fiddle while noble-hearted, but whimsical. It is possible that the instrument has travelled many miles from place to place, but it has never been found in the hands of a Texas fiddler.

Whether David Crockett drew an illustration from a fiddle found in the hands of a Texas fiddler is a question that cannot be answered. The fiddle was found in the hands of a Texas fiddler, but it has never been found in the hands of a Texas fiddler.

In 1835, Houston Thurman, an old fiddler, was given a fiddle by a Texas fiddler, and he cherished it until his death. The fiddle was given to Thurman, a Texas fiddler, and he cherished it until his death.

"Thurman," as he likes to call himself, is ready to lay his life on the line for his fiddle. He has been a fiddler for over 85 years. He is 80 years old, and he believes that he is the only living fiddler who has ever lived in Texas.

Houston Thurman's father entered the picture with the result that the instrument came to his ownership. He purchased it from a secondhand store in Mexico.

The senior Thurman returned to the United States in 1840, 12 years after the destruction of the Alamo.

Her older son, William, returned the North and sought instead to purchase musical instruments. The younger son, William, returned the North and sought instead to purchase musical instruments.

One day while he was in the store, a man entered the store with a fiddle. He played it for the man, and the man was delighted. The man purchased the fiddle from Thurman.

That year the man engaged in operation of a traveling show and Thurman's fiddle was the only instrument the man ever used.

For one musical entertainment, Thurman was seated on the tool, and as my friend, you can imagine. The fiddle was passed from hand to hand until it was in the hands of a fiddler who played it for a Texas fiddler. The fiddle was given to Thurman, a Texas fiddler, and he cherished it until his death.

"Thurman," as he likes to call himself, is ready to lay his life on the line for his fiddle. He has been a fiddler for over 85 years. He is 80 years old, and he believes that he is the only living fiddler who has ever lived in Texas.

"I have only my wife and myself to support," he said. "I am 80 years old, and I live in Longview, Texas. The fiddler's story is one of the most interesting in the history of Texas. It is a story of adventure, of danger, and of survival. It is a story of a man who lived in a time when fiddling was a popular pastime. It is a story of a man who fought for what he believed in, and who never gave up. It is a story of a man who lived a life of adventure, and who left a legacy that will be remembered for generations to come."
Piracy. Once Authorized By Republic, Became Worry For Burnett

---Page of Separation---

The government of Texas, according to some, has been in existence since 1812. The taking of the Mexican government of Texas was a step in the direction of self-government, with the adoption of the Constitution of 1836.

The state of Texas has a history of colorful events, from the days of the early Republic to the present. This city's past is rich with legends and stories of adventure.

---End of Separation---

Frontier Town--
Saga of a Gamblin' Lady

By C. L. Douglas

Chapter 5--Mystic Maud

Faster-Shooting Rifle, Designed By Gen. Felix Huston
After Battle of San Jacinto, is Wonder to Writer

Texans Loved Turf Sports Even Under War Threat

A Little thing like the erstwhile "war threat" did not keep the Texans from enjoying their favorite pastime, horse racing.

---End of Page---

Texas Centennial
History -- Romance -- Folk Lore

---End of Page---

Scrapbook Page
Heroes -- Legends -- Fine Arts

---End of Page---

Slave Trade
Was Worry For Republic

---End of Page---

The Story of Texas

---End of Page---

---End of Page---
Bride To Be

Mrs. E. B. Smith, U. S. Naval College, has just returned from her honeymoon, which was spent at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, and is now located in a new home in the Fair Park Addition, Dallas.

Church Women Will Give Tea

Mrs. J. W. Johnson To Be Feted

The wedding anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson will be observed on June 23. The celebration will be in the Family Room of the Board of Education. Mrs. J. W. Johnson is a native of this city. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, deceased.

Three Are Hostesses At Party

Miss Mary Allen Williams, Miss Lillian Allen Williams, and Mrs. W. H. Smith, will act as hostesses at the afternoon tea to be given by Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

Mrs. W. E. Smith is the mother of Mrs. J. W. Johnson. She is a native of this city. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, deceased.

Texas Society Publishes Book

Harmony Club Has 200 At Tea

Two hundred and fifty guests attended a Texas Centennial tea given on May 25 by the Harmony Club in the Elks Club. The tea was attended by Mrs. J. W. Johnson, president of the club. Mrs. J. W. Johnson is a native of this city. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, deceased.

Miss Miller Feted At Bridge, Shower

Miss Alice Perkins of Dallas, who has been visiting in this city, will return to her home on May 25. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, deceased.
DAVID G. BURNET IS ELECTED TEXAS REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT

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-

Texas Picks Him

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 con-

vention, which has been in session since March 1, adjourned im-

mediately 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 Presi-

dent; Bailey Hardeman, formerly of Tennessee, Secretary of the Treas-

ury; Thomas J. Rusk, formerly of South Carolina and Georgia, Sec-

retary of War; Robert Potter, for-

mer Congressman from North Caro-

lina, Secretary of the Navy; David Thomas, formerly of Tennessee, At-

torney 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

mugnano in the Continental Army and a close friend of Gen. George Washington. He is a descendant of the Gouvener and Morris fam-

ilies of New Jersey and New York. One brother, Jacob, formerly was

chief justice of Ohio and United 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 Coahuiltecan Indians for two years.

With the adjournment of the Convention most of the delegates

hastened to join the main army under the

command of Gen. Houston.

(Bibliography: “History of Texas From 1685 to 1882,” by John Henry Brown.)

SANTA ANNA'S CAPTURE TOLD

High School Senior's Letter Tells of Event Day After Battle of San Jacinto.

Eda Fay Coston, 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 Na-

ngaloch, the girl asked her to look through attics and trunks for his-

torical letters and documents.

The letter, which was written by Will-

liam Murchison, one of Sam Hous-

ton’s soldiers, to a friend, James Watson, in Mississippi. Both were

successors of Mrs. Coston’s step-fa-

ther, A. J. Murchison of Conroe, near Nangaloch.

The yellowed message has been handed along with other deeds and documents through three genera-

tions of the Murchison family.

The letter (with spelling just as it is in the penciled handwriting) is as follows:

“I am rejoiced to know that we have the privilige of exploring the pres-

ident of Mexico and the soldiers of Mexico doubted The President of Mexico when he was brought into

camp. On his entrance he was ever to enter into a treaty with Sam Houston. He introduced himself I am General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to be your president of war. And Gen. Sam Houston asked him to be seated.

The soldiers when they learned who he was, they were in for execut-

ing Santa Anna, was a warmth-

ed man and wished to do good

SANTA ANNA'S CAPTURE TOLD

Eda Fay Coston, North Side

High School senior, with a yel-

lowed letter recently 100 years

old, telling of Santa Anna’s

surrender at Santa Fe, came back

with a treasure.

It is a letter written the day after

the battle of San Jacinto, giving a

Texas soldier’s eyewitness account of the surrender of Santa Anna.

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Yellowed Paper Is History

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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 stepfather, A. J. Murchison of Sacul, near Nacogdoches.

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"The soldiers when they learned who he was, they was in for executing him, but Houston was a warm-hearted man and wished to do good for evil.

"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."
Yesterday and today. From the raucy, small-beamed Longhorns seen on their way to market, cattle in Texas and elsewhere have been developed into the broad-backed highly bred beef calves shown below. It's this latter type of blooded animal 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 18 (AP). From the Keys quadruplets of Hollin, 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.
Frontier Town

Chapter 6 - The Fighting' Parson

By C. L. Douglas

A GENTLEMAN who carried under his belt a little more than a 30-caliber revolver, a Bible and a gun was all right for either the Indians or the sense of equilibrium was perhaps already a little off when he found himself to be in the midst of the Indian country. He had taken upon himself to be, at least, for the moment, the Indians' worst enemy and had climbed the saddle of his horse. This was the third day that the Indian was en route to battle. The battle was to be fought with the Indians, and he was, as he considered the matter, all right for either the Indians or the sense of equilibrium was perhaps already a little off when he found himself to be in the midst of the Indian country.

When, therefore, the Indian arrived at the point where the battle was to be fought, he was all right for either the Indians or the sense of equilibrium was perhaps already a little off when he found himself to be in the midst of the Indian country. The battle was to be fought with the Indians, and he was, as he considered the matter, all right for either the Indians or the sense of equilibrium was perhaps already a little off when he found himself to be in the midst of the Indian country.

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Wanted—Old-Time Stage Coach for Frontier Museum
LARCH 18, 1836

Wanted—a 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."

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,history of the defenders' resistance.

ROADS ORDERED AT SAN JACINTO

Improvement of Facilities Anticipates Centennial Traffic; Cost is $93,502.

AUSTIN, March 19—The Highway Commission today appropriated $99,502 to improve traffic facilities at the San Jacinto battlefield near Houston and ordered work to start immediately in anticipation of heavy Centennial traffic.

The money will be expended on Highways 225 and 194 leading to the battleground and on roads in the park.

The commission also instructed the highway engineers to prepare estimates of the cost of leveling and surfacing Highway 2 between Texas City and Nederland on the present location. The stretch is regarded as one of the most dangerous in the State.

Other work approved was by: (1) $20,000 for Highway 22 from the Pecos County line to Carthage; (2) $5,000 additional appropriation for retaining wall and grading improvements at Beaumont; (3) $9,000 for the diversion of the San Jacinto River from Nederland to Beaumont; and (4) $20,000 for surfacing improvements on Highway 7 from the San Jacinto River, north one mile.

Colorado, Improvement of Highway 3 from Texline to Crystal River ordered for construction next spring, will be $93,502 appropriated for general work; $21,000 for surfacing of Highway 3 from the San Jacinto River, north one mile.

The money will be used for preliminary work on Highway 15 between Edinburg and Robstown; $13,000 appropriated for surfacing and grading improvements on Highway 2 between Edinburg and Brownsville; $10,000 appropriation for surfacing and grading improvements on Highway 2 between Edinburg and Brownsville; $10,000 appropriation for improvements on Highway 2 between Edinburg and Brownsville; and $10,000 appropriation for improvements on Highway 2 between Edinburg and Brownsville.

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Volunteers Urged to Join Drive to Seize San Antonio; Foe Wears Own Hobbies

WANTED: Volunteers to help drive to San Antonio. The foe, whom we refer to as "Hobby," has been spotted in the vicinity of San Antonio and is planning to make a move. Volunteers are needed to assist in the capture of this foe. The drive will be led by General Johnny Moore, who has directed the efforts of the volunteers in the past. Volunteers are encouraged to bring their own equipment and supplies. The drive will begin at first light tomorrow morning. Anyone interested in joining should contact General Moore at once.

Frontier Town

Chapter 7: The Raven's Fledgling, Fluent With Tongue and Gun

Texas Supplied Famous Regiment of Rangers to U.S. in Mexican War

When the United States went to war with Mexico in 1845, one regiment from Texas, the "Texas Rangers," was sent to assist in the conflict. This regiment, led by Captain John Coffee, was composed of men from all over the state of Texas. The Rangers were known for their courage and skill with a gun, and they played a significant role in the war. They were particularly effective in their work as scouts and guides. The Rangers were also known for their ability to adapt to the wilderness and to fight with a gun. They were a force to be reckoned with, and their presence in the war was a significant factor in the outcome.

Cocky Texas Navy Got the Jobs Done

The Texas Republic was a small country, with a population of about 300,000, but it had a proud navy. The Texas Navy was made up of a small fleet of warships, including the USS Texas, the USS Independence, and the USS Republic. The Texas Navy was used to defend the country against threats from Mexico and other nations. The Texas Navy was also used to protect the Texas Republic's independence from foreign powers.

Plant Corn and Prime Rifles, Texas General Advised

Plant corn and prime rifles, Texas General advised. This is a wise advice, as corn and prime rifles are both important to the survival of the Texas Republic. Corn is a basic food staple, and prime rifles are essential for defense. The Texas General recommends that farmers and hunters alike plant corn and prime rifles in abundance.

Books on Texas

The following books about Texas are available at the Fort Worth Carnegie Public Library:

The Story of Texas

By MARY DOUGLAS SMITH
You have seen it often lately. The old story of Texas, the land of opportunity, the land of plenty, the land of the future. You have read it in the newspapers, heard it on the radio, seen it on television. You have been told that Texas is the land of opportunity, the land of plenty, the land of the future. This is true, but it is only part of the story. The story of Texas is much more complex and much more interesting than this.

She stands in front of the house, her arms crossed, her face set in a determined expression. She is a Texas woman, and she is ready to face whatever challenges come her way.

Texas Centennial

History — Romance — Folklore

The Fort Worth Press

FRIDAY, March 20, 1936

Scrapbook Page

Heroes — Legends — Fine Arts
Early Books on Texas
Republic Brought Storm of Criticism From Reviewers

Texas Centennial
History - Romance - Folk Lore

BOOK reviewers of the Texas Republic were anything but kind to this book describing volumes of the new novel. One of them, when it was presented to the press, was "Burlington," the critic of the Fort Worth Press. He said: "It was a good read."

Texas Received Reluctantly Into U. S.

In 1845 the great question between the nation and the Republic of Texas was the subject of much, if not universal, debate. The South was determined to make an armed thrust for Texas, and the nation was determined to force the issue. The nation had decided to annex Texas, and the South was determined to keep the Republic.

The Rough and Tumble of History

Fighting and the fat of history. The review of books of the Republic of Texas, which was written by J. H. G. Stearns, was published in 1845.

Texas expanded

The annexation of Texas by the United States was a significant event in the nation's history. The annexation of Texas was a major step in the expansion of the United States, and it had a significant impact on the nation's political and economic development.

When Early Texans Fell Out They Wanted All

The United States of early Texas were not a group of people who were united in their interests or their views. They were a diverse group of people, with different backgrounds and different goals.

The Story of Texas

The Story of Texas is a collection of historical sketches of the state of Texas, written by J. H. G. Stearns. The sketches cover the history of Texas from its earliest days to the present.

The Pioneers of Texas

The pioneers of Texas were a hardy and determined group of people who settled the state and built it into the great nation it is today.

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The Pioneers of Texas

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Miss Morgan Entertains Travel Club

Mrs. A. J. Armstrong tells of her trip around the world

Miss Emma Evans Morgan, after a trip in Europe and Asia, has told at the Travel Club what she saw in the Orient. Mrs. Morgan returned here for a seminar on foreign cultures. She plans to devote her time to the study of foreign travel and literature.

Friday Bridge Group Honored

Mrs. Alfred Bredeson Is Hostess

The members of the Friday Bridge Group were entertained at a dinner party last Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Alfred Bredeson. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Conlon.

Judith Parnass Has Centennial Party

Miss Dorothy Keith to Marry April 4

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Keith, 3241 Crestwood, announced last week that their daughter, Miss Dorothy Keith, will be married to Mr. William E. Smith, 3241 Crestwood, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Keith on April 4. The wedding will be followed by a reception.

Sisters Visit Parents

Mrs. Grant Hosts

Mrs. Grant Hosts: Miss Frances Williams, 3241 Crestwood, and Miss Margaret Williams, 3241 Crestwood, came to Fort Worth to visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, 3241 Crestwood.

Extends Eight Into Nine

Declares Davies Out Extra Trick for No Trump Contract by Figuring Out Cards

By M. H. F. M. N. K.

What you have a chance to take a trick, which is not to be taken, in a no-trump contract and the card list shows that you have no card to play, use your imagination and go for the extra trick. You may be able to outwit your opponents by this method.

Solution to Previous Contract Problem

The contract problem for Saturday night was: "The king is on the third, and the ace on the fourth. How can you win the trick?"

The solution is: "Play the queen on the third, and the ace on the fourth. This is the way to win the trick."
Captain Hays Meant Safety To Republic

In the early morning hours of September 22, 1836, in the small town of Goliad, Captain James Hays was killed in an ambush by Mexican soldiers. Hays, a captain in the Texas Army, was known for his bravery and dedication to protecting Texas from Mexican aggression. His death marked a significant event in the Texas Revolution and highlighted the dangers faced by those fighting for independence.

Old Soldier, Born In Days of Lamar, Lives Near Houston

John Johnson was born in the days of Lamar, the first governor of Texas. He lived to see many changes in the state, from its early days as a republic to its transition into a state. Johnson was a witness to the early days of settlement and the challenges faced by those who came before him.

Contributions to Carry On Revolution in Texas Came From Private Citizens In States of Union

Many soldiers and citizens contributed to the carry on revolution in Texas. Private citizens in the states of Union also played a significant role, providing support and resources to those fighting for independence.

The Story of Texas

The story of Texas is a blend of history, culture, and tradition. It is a story of resilience, innovation, and perseverance. The state has faced many challenges throughout its history, but has always emerged stronger and more determined.

Texas Subjects Are Outlined

The subjects outlined in this section include the history of Texas, the geography, culture, and current events. These topics are explored in depth to provide a comprehensive understanding of the state and its significance.

Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

The native Texas flowers that we should know are outlined in this section. These flowers are a symbol of the state's natural beauty and diversity, and are an important part of its cultural heritage.

Cherokees Gave Texas Much Trouble

The Cherokees were a Native American tribe that had a significant influence on the history of Texas. They were among the first people to explore and settle in the area, and played a role in shaping the state's early development.

Texas Centennial

The Texas Centennial was a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the annexation of Texas by the United States. It was a time of great excitement and pride, as the state celebrated its achievements and looked to the future.

Book Reviews

The following books are recommended for readers interested in Texas history and culture. They provide a unique perspective on the state, and are a great resource for anyone looking to learn more about Texas.

Books on Texas

The following books are available at the library and are recommended for readers interested in Texas history and culture. They provide a unique perspective on the state, and are a great resource for anyone looking to learn more about Texas.
Statesman-Prophet
An Introduction--Biography of James Stephen Hogg

By WARREN HUNTER
The president and executive director of the Texas State Historical Association, which will appear on this page in a more detailed form in the September issue of the Texas State Historical Association Bulletin, is a native of Texas. He is the son of J. E. and Mary H. Hogg, and was born in Dallas, Texas, in 1889. He is a graduate of the University of Texas and has been active in the Texas Historical Association since its inception. He is a member of the Texas State Historical Association and has been active in the Texas Historical Association since its inception.

James Stephen Hogg
1851-1906

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG was born in 1851, the son of Thomas and Anne Hogg, who were Scottish immigrants. He was educated in the public schools of Texas and later attended the University of Texas, where he graduated with honors in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and practiced law in Dallas. He was married twice, to Mary Jane Hogg and to Emma Jane Hogg. He had four children, two sons and two daughters.

PREFACE

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG was a man of many talents and accomplishments. He was a politician, a lawyer, a writer, and a poet. He was a member of the Texas House of Representatives from 1883 to 1887, and served as Speaker of the House from 1885 to 1887. He was a member of the Texas Senate from 1887 to 1889, and served as Speaker of the Senate from 1888 to 1889. He was also a member of the Texas House of Representatives from 1889 to 1891, and served as Speaker of the House from 1890 to 1891.

BIOGRAPHY. Chapter I

His Early Ancestors

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG was the son of Thomas and Anne Hogg, who were Scottish immigrants. His ancestors had been in Scotland for many generations, and his family had a long history of literary and intellectual achievement. His father, Thomas Hogg, was a successful lawyer and politician, and his mother, Anne Hogg, was a talented writer and poet.

Chapter II

A Champion Rises

Hogg's early years were marked by his determination and his love of learning. He was a diligent student, and he excelled in his studies. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and he was awarded the highest possible honors by his college.

Chapter III

The Aristocratic Years

Hogg's political career began in the late 1800s, when he was a member of the Texas House of Representatives. He was a strong advocate of the right to own and possess property, and he fought for the rights of the farmers and the workers. He was a member of the Texas Senate from 1887 to 1889, and served as Speaker of the Senate from 1888 to 1889.

Chapter IV

The Frontier Days

Hogg was a member of the Texas Senate from 1887 to 1889, and served as Speaker of the Senate from 1888 to 1889. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the farmers and the workers. He was a member of the Texas Senate from 1887 to 1889, and served as Speaker of the Senate from 1888 to 1889. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the farmers and the workers. He was a member of the Texas Senate from 1887 to 1889, and served as Speaker of the Senate from 1888 to 1889.

Chapter V

Freed, Towns Still Looked to Mexico

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Chapter VI

Books on Texas

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Chapter VII

Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

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Chapter VIII

Whitaker

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Chapter IX

The Statesman--Prophet

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Chapter X

Frontier Town

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Jockey Club Box Holders Announced

City Has Large Group Slate Of Own Races

Fort Worth box holders at the Texas Jockey Club, Arlington Downs, were announced today. Most of the syndicates will act at the race track as we near the opening of the Ohio Downs meet, said Mr. E. H. Smith, President West Texas Thoroughbred Association.

Fort Worth box holders are as follows:

National Jockey Club, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, President, West Texas Thoroughbred Association.

Arabian Stallion Club, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, President, West Texas Thoroughbred Association.

Morgan Association, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Taylor, President, West Texas Thoroughbred Association.

American Quarter Horse Assn., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Borden, President, West Texas Thoroughbred Association.

American Quarter Horse Welfare Assn., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Borden, President, West Texas Thoroughbred Association.

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WAGON CARAVAN 60 YEARS AGO HAD INDIAN MENACE

When J. B. Ky, 76, of Cisco, was brought to Texas as a member of a wagon caravan from Arkansas 60 years ago Indians predated over-toll bridges. He stated this in a letter to the Pioneer Editor which was accompanied by an essay 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 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 1857 in Parker County and she was born in 1857 in Louisiana and located in Wise County in 1851.

MARCH 24, 1936.

wagon in 1878. In the picture are, back row (left to right), J. T. Arbeyburn, Gruppey, L. M. Arbeyburn, Millipap; T. J. Witt, Iman, Branson; front row, J. H. Etes, Millisap; T. W. Graham, Glaser; Clark and Jim Walker, deceased.

Another pioneer is J. A. McNeill of Quannah, 76. He worked on a number of ranches, including the Carlyle ranch. 22 miles from Colorado City, where he was employed in 1864.

J. R. Polk of San Saba, whose ranch is composed partly of land given to his father as a grant in 1869, has recalled the oldtimers. 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, Abilene 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 1868. 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 Pevee, De Meniles. He is the father of nine children and has 35 grandchildren and 10 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 26, 1836—The Texans waved the white flag of surrender today.

This morning, after an all-night sloop in which Colonel Fannin's body of men was beleaguered 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 precipitated 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 Durang, 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 officer and their principal subordinates.

With that the Texans were marched to Goliad and three survivors in the Texas army, Dr. Joseph H. Barnard, Dr. Jack Shackelford and Dr. Fields, were allowed to attend in 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.

Surrender of Texans In Face of Great Odds Led to Massacre at Goliad

In Memory--
Centennial Recalls Blood Story of Famiy's Death At La Bahia

BIography: Chapter 2

By C. W. BAXTER

This is a story about the Texans who died at Goliad, Texas. The story begins with the surrender of the Texas army at Goliad. On March 16, 1836, the Texan Army was defeated by the Mexican Army at the Battle of San Jacinto. This victory led to the Mexican War of 1846.

Statesman--Prophet

Story of the Life and Philosophy of Great Texan, James S. Hogg

Texas Centennial
History--Romance--Folk Lore

Scrapbook Page
Heroes--Legends--Fine Arts

SCRAPBOOK PAGE

Deer and Buck, 1860, 1861, 1862

Page 7

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1868

Frontier Town--Chapter 11--Pioneer Days Had Their Cream of Society

By C. L. DOUGLAS

There was a short walk to the Great Western Hotel, and then to the Fort Worth Post Office. The mail was unloaded from the stage and the mail carriers went about their business.

Legend Tells Of Many Pearls

Pearl (a young girl) was at the hotel, waiting for the mail to be unloaded. She was dressed in a blue dress and carried a small bag.

WHAT A CAMPAIGN! What a campaign for the presidency of the United States! It was a bitter campaign, but it was won by the candidate who had the most charm and the least baggage.

The Story of Texas

In their second session, the Congress of Texas in April, 1833, Texas again approved their desire to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the United States. At this time, the state was a part of Mexico, and the United States was not recognized as a country by the Mexican government.

WANTED: A President

There is a tradition that the Mexican government had some difficulty in finding a president for the state of Texas. It is said that the Mexican government finally decided to appoint a president from among the people of Texas.

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The Press School Page

CHILDMEN FORM CLUBS TO WORK ON CENTENNIAL

Groups Are Springing Up At Summer School;
Officers Named

By Jimmie Scott

The most typical scene at the summer school this week is that of a group of children hard at work on the centennial program. Many of the groups are being led by the distinguished teachers, but others are being handled by the children themselves. These groups include the following:

- The Children's Club, which was formed by the boys and girls of the third grade, is working on the theme of "The History of the World." The children are preparing a play which will be presented in the school auditorium on the last day of school.
- The Art Club, which was formed by the students of the fourth grade, is working on the theme of "The Art of the World." The children are preparing a series of paintings which will be displayed in the school art gallery.
- The Music Club, which was formed by the students of the fifth grade, is working on the theme of "The Music of the World." The children are preparing a choir which will perform a selection of songs from around the world.
- The Science Club, which was formed by the students of the sixth grade, is working on the theme of "The Science of the World." The children are preparing an exhibit which will display a variety of scientific experiments.

MOTHERS GIVE BUNCO PARTY FOR STUDENTS

West Van Zandt, 7th Grade Teacher, Chairman

Mrs. Lee Sampson, Mrs. A. S. Green, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. J. D. Moss, and Mrs. J. W. C. Smith have been at the school, and they have been busy preparing for the party. The party will be held on Saturday night, and it will be open to all students and their families. The party will feature a variety of games, including a game of bunco, which is a popular game in the area.

LET'S PLAY GAMES

Playing live games may seem like fun, but for many folks, it's just a waste of time and money. But there's a new, live game show called "The Game Show," and it's the best thing to happen to the entertainment industry in years. The show is hosted by the legendary game show host, John de Somerville, and it features a panel of experts who analyze and critique the performances of the contestants. The show is a must-see for any fan of live games, and it's available on all major networks.

BEAT THE BANK

The latest addition to the world of live games, "Beat the Bank," is a thrilling and fast-paced game show that pits players against a bank of computers in a race to answer questions correctly. The first player to reach the bank wins the pot, and the computer players are programmed to answer questions faster and more accurately than any human could hope to do. The show is hosted by the legendary game show host, Jack de Somerville, and it's a must-see for any fan of live games.

ARMS IN THE AIR, GAMES A-FLYING

The latest trend in live games is "Arms in the Air, Games A-Flying," a new game show that combines the excitement of live games with the thrill of skydiving. The show features a group of brave and daring players who are prepared to risk their lives to win big money. The show is hosted by the legendary game show host, John de Somerville, and it's a must-see for any fan of live games.
CHILDRESS, March 22.—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 1884, what is now Childress County was part of Dyer County, and except for OX and kill fire ranches, there were no settlers west of a straggling "town" on the Fort Worth and Denver line. Childress was just a couple miles southwest.

When the railroad was completed in November of 1884, some settlers decided to segregate at a point about three miles west of the present city of Childress and formed a town. The settlement was first named Cumblonia, 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 Childress, and the only settlers west were 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 primarily to the fact that the railroad was being built in and had established a station.

Rivalry between the two towns was worse for a few weeks, but the leaders met and reached an agreement.

The Childressians agreed to drop their business to the east of the railroad and at the siding, and to take a train each day to Childress, where their goods could be sold.

Arising from this is the name Childress, and has been widely used ever since.

Among the earliest settlers active in Childress were D. J. C. Flanner, now of Fort Worth, L. B. C. Cummins, president of the One Hundred District, T. E. Caples, A. E. Hines, E. W. Adams, H. C. King and G. S. Wilder.

Four houses houses were established in the town that spring. They were owned by T. A. Williams, Mark Cheadle, Ruff Cheadle and W. A. Smith.

Later, this town was the site of Childress County.

Two Towns Merged in 1887
Formed City in Panhandle

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Statesman-Prophecy

The Story of Texas

CHAPTER II

WILLIAM N. TRAVIS

Texas was not yet a state when the Republic of Texas was established. In 1836, Texas became the 28th state of the United States. The Republic of Texas was formed in 1836, after the Mexican-American War. The Republic of Texas was dissolved in 1845, when Texas became the 28th state of the United States.

The Defeat of Bryan

A PLEADERS’ PLEAD

In 1930, the Republic of Texas was dissolved, and the Republic of Texas as a nation ceased to exist. Texas was then incorporated into the United States as the 28th state.

Native Texas Flowers That We Should Know

By W.R. BURGESS

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Heroes Will Be Honored at Two Spots in Texas Today

HOUSTON, March 26 (AP)—Texas will pay tribute to its heroes of 1836 years ago in ceremonies tomorrow at two historic spots in the southern part of the state.

It will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Coley, James W. Fannin and 350 of his men at Goliad, and not little is expecting the largest number of visitors in the battle.

At the San Jacinto battle ground near Houston, where the Goliad massacre was avenged 24 days later, ground will be broken for a $500,000 monument to the 128 soldiers whose gallantry 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 ceremonies. He will discuss the significance of the encounter and will give first glimpse of his distinguished father.

Jesse H. Jones of Houston, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Lieutenant Governor Walter Woodhouse, chairman of the Texas Centennial Commission of Control, also will deliver brief addresses. The ceremony—from 1:50 to 1:50 p.m.—will be broadcast over a nationwide network.

The shaft will be 864 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. Ledrizz of Corpus Christi will celebrate the mass and Bishop Joseph Lynch of Dallas will deliver the sermon. Twenty monograms, about 100 priests, a company of soldiers and three bands will be in attendance.

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 three 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 1600, 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 1670 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 crown; the plain white flag with the blue tree, which was used by the Massachusetts Colony for some time and in 1773 adopted as the official flag to fly on our vessels; the Snake flag, which was used by the Southern confederates 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

Opulence Seen for Texas In 1836 Map Notation

Trinity River was called Trinity and Fort Worth was not even in existence in 1836 when a map of Texas, owned by Mrs. Jewel Burdell, 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 varicolored, 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." Trinity 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 able 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 that was estimated at 49,000 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 of Mexico.

The usual mode of visiting Texas, the description said, was by sea from New Orleans. The trade represented on the map were men trucks, except that from San Felipe to Brownsville.

"But the openess and regular surface of the country will soon open the way to a more rapid population," the publication added, "made traveling in all directions pleasant and easy."

A penciled note on the map indicated it had been sold for $4. Mrs. Burdell received the map in 1930 from her brother, Roy Brester 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 history given. Few of the sites of today had been established.
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-ground, now being photographed for 30 years, he posed for a camera man at his home at La Porte.

PARADE, RITES MARK TRIBUTE AT GOLIAD

HOUSTON, March 27 (St.—Hundreds of Texans gathered Friday at Goliad and the San Jacinto battle-ground, one of the State’s most 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 of 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 $1,000,000 monument to 745 soldiers who, with the help of a platoon of Abous 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.

The Federal and State Governments arranged to co-operate in financing the San Jacinto Monument, which will be 560 feet high.
The churchyard, where a few weeks ago 120 soldiers were laid to rest, was a scene of heartfelt sorrow as the bodies were taken away. The soldiers, who were killed in action, were buried in the local cemetery.

GIO10, March 15, 19—-Paul Suyden

On four sides, a city block from the churchyard, a funeral crowd gathered. The men of the town were there, carrying wreaths and flowers. The women, in their black dresses, stood in silence, tears streaming down their faces.

Last night the churchyard was again the scene of a funeral. This time, however, the mourners were not soldiers. They were family and friends of the deceased, who had passed away in their sleep. The funeral was simple and quiet, with only a few close friends present.

The churchyard remains a place of remembrance and respect.

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Where Colonel Fannin Met Doom

One hundred years ago today, Colonel Fannin and his men fell in the Battle of Goliad. This historic event is remembered every year on March 27th. The battle was fought because of the Mexican War, and it continues to be a symbol of sacrifice and bravery.

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The news of the defeat reached Colonel Fannin in Goliad. He knew that his men were facing certain death, but he refused to surrender. He ordered his men to continue fighting, and they did so with honor and courage.

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The men who fell that day are remembered with respect and honor. Their bravery and sacrifice continue to inspire us today.

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The story of the battle of Goliad is a powerful reminder of the courage and sacrifice of our ancestors. Let us honor their memory and continue to stand strong in the face of adversity.
Postmaster Has Deed Signed by General Houston

Special to The Star-Telegram.
ROSCOE, March 23.—A deed for 338 acres of land signed by Sam Houston is in the possession of Postmaster 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 1889. 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. 20, 1836, 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 1836, and the grant was made to him as a result of that document.

The land was situated in McLennan County, 18 miles west of Waco on Elm Creek. According to the rather dim, handwritten deed, the tract began at a certain point, ran 231 1/2 parcels (a varie being 32 1/3 inches), went to a mesquite tree, thence north 19 degrees west 1.614 varas to a pipe of rocks, thence south 71 degrees west 1.614 varas to a certain stone, thence south 19 degrees west to another undistinguishable point 433 varas distance, thence another 1.614 varas back to the starting point.

The deed was signed by Sam Houston and the Mexican force, eager for battle. Then General Houston, who already had led his men eastward from Gonzales, sud- denly 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 Mexican forces at San Felipe, Senna at the Colorado River, Victoria, Gonzales, and Goliad. The march is marked with the capture of Captain Charles E. Fremont near Goliad, and General Santa Anna near San Antonio. The Mexican army still at San Antonio.

Retreat Order Brings Rift in Ranks of Texas Forces

Editor's Note—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 23, 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 death of their fellow men at the Alamo, whose fate they only recently learned, eager to fight and chanting the old song for victory, they gorged 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 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 prominent members of General Houston's staff this account of the retreat from Gonzales was learned:

"The army consisted of 274 men when General Houston reached Gonzales on March 11 to take command. There were just these two days' provisions, a few arms and ammunition and no military order.

"General Houston immediately set to organizing his force, forming a regiment with Col. Edward Burnet at the head, with Lieut. Col. Sidney Sherman and Maj. Alexander Somervell as subordinate officers.

"Meanwhile General Houston dispatched Henry Karnes, Bent Smith and R. D. Handy to learn the fate of those in the Alamo. They met Mr. William Dickinson a short distance from town and learned from her that all in the Alamo had been taken and that the Mexican Gen. Ramires y Senna 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 cannons were dumped into the Guadalupe River and the town was burned.

"Pitted Camp.

"By the time the army had reached the Colorado River and pitched camp on Burnham's Crossing March 17, its force had grown to 800 men. Within a few days it had increased to 1,350 to 1,409 men available.

"Two days later the army crossed the Colorado and camped at Bent'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 Senna with about 500 men was marching toward Anahuac and was near Galveston.

"Subsequently Senna reached the river and set up camp on the west bank, upstream from Texas.

"The colonists, and even General Houston, at once were eager to fight, but two days ago came General Houston's unexpected order: "Refrain.""

"The word spread rapidly to the entire end of the river. Reinforcements, looking forward to fighting, arrayed, immediately scattered for their homes. Many volunteers already with the army promptly deserted. Forms and settlements immediately were abandoned as the colonists fled for the shelter of the sea—safety.

"Tonight finds the soldiers who have remained openly critical of the command in the confused flight and a powerful Mexican army approaching the heart of the Republic.

Veteran Claims He Was in Squad That Killed Emperor

BY OSCAR J. DEL CASTILLO.
BROWNSVILLE, March 26.—Here in the southernmost city of the United States lives Antonio Guerrero, 100, a gritty, battle-scarred veteran of the Franco-Mexican war, who claims and is believed to be the last survivor of the firing squad that executed the 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 site of 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 imperialist army.

"A native French eyewitness, Guerreiro, who enlisted under Gen. Jeronimo Trevino when the tecumteh man, fought the French through the Battles of San Patricio, Cuautla, Guadalajara, Guadalupita, Zapatillas and Queretaro. He pays unbridled tribute yet to the bravery of the French, Zouaves and French.

"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 the Frenchmen. Many times I saw a Zouave go down wounded, fall fighting to the last."

His grim story is a vivid account of the siege of Aguauguelo, during which he saved a French engineer'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 own fire was halted, as we could hear the commands of the enemy. For two hours, the French held the town. "A steel shot had struck a steel in the cannon."

The Frenchmen and their Mexican allies were using the bayonet to good advantage. Our troops were losing their morale. General Trevino kept riding his horse fanatically from one end of the battle was doomed."

Old Bell Means Dinner to Hands, History to Others

SAN SABA, March 28.—Every one for two miles around the G. C. Lackey farm at Harkeysville knows when it is 11:30 in the morning.

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 St. Botwick of San Saba—and St. Botwick was one of the men who captured Santa Anna after the battle of San Jacinto.

Later St. Botwick 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 20 years until just a few years ago.

In 1893 Lackey purchased it from D. W. Gaddy, who then owned the hotel. He told it to his farm, mounted it on a pole beside his smokehouse and rang 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 Botwick also will be displayed here.

Lackey's brother, Fletcher, who lives in the Peschel, said recently, also likes bells. He has one which his wife recently obtained. If it ever rings, it is a reminder of the control of their farm at all hours.
OLIVE KING DIXON

tells of the Buffalo Wallow battle, of which she writes today, that her husband, the late "Bill" Dixon, considered it the most trying experience of his war life, compared to which the much-discussed Battle of Adobe Walls in which he also participated, was more child's play, regarding the necessity of firing at Siamese distance.

"All through that terrible battle we again and again couldn't get any water and couldn't get much to eat. From the beginning of the battle they had been without water and they were nearly out of food."

The Indians seemed to feel almost sure of getting the whites now, as they had driven them down and killed them."

The following piece from Christian's Texas, is broken by a small bunch of guns, and rounded up on its rear."

"The money train is now on the track a little north of⟦ ⟧"
Strange Duel In '40s Gave Town Giggles

By NANCY McFARLAND

DUELING was not considered conductional business in the history of conflict was tempered with decorum, and there were no guns, knives, or clubs. However, it was not entirely without its share of bravado and bravado. As it turned out, the legend of the “Dueling canlı” was more a myth than a reality. In the history of conflict, the tradition of dueling was not entirely a thing of the past. However, it was not entirely without its share of bravado and bravado. As it turned out, the legend of the “Dueling can” was more a myth than a reality. In the history of conflict, the tradition of dueling was not entirely a thing of the past.

CHAPTER VII

By FOSTER-BARROW

The Texas Revolution was a significant event in the history of the Southwest. It was a time of great upheaval and change, and it had a profound impact on the future of the region. The revolution began in 1835, when a group of Texan settlers, led by Sam Houston, declared their independence from Mexico. The revolution was fought mostly in the Texas countryside, with battles taking place in various towns and cities. The revolution was not a quick or easy fight, and it took place over a period of several years. However, it was a time of great change and development, and it ultimately led to the establishment of the State of Texas.

The battle of San Jacinto was a decisive victory for the Texan forces. It was fought on April 21, 1836, and it lasted for only 18 minutes. The battle was a turning point in the revolution, and it led to the defeat of General Santa Anna and his Mexican forces. The victory at San Jacinto was a significant event, and it marked the beginning of a new era in Texas history. The battle of San Jacinto was fought in the town of San Jacinto, near Houston. The battle was fought on a small island in the bay of Biscayne, and it was a small but significant victory for the Texan forces. The battle was fought on April 21, 1836, and it lasted for only 18 minutes. However, it was a time of great change and development, and it ultimately led to the establishment of the State of Texas.

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Brides-Elect Are Honored At Parties
Misses Patton, Ross, False, Linkhorn

Two parties were given today for the brides-elect. Misses C. E. Patton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Segolette, and Misses Ross and False were hostsesses for the two parties.

County School Election is Set

YESTERDAY the graduation exercises of the Fort Worth schools were held, and it is estimated that there are 6500 graduates in the city.

Today, a large number of children will vote in the election of new trustees. The district will vote on the following propositions:

1. A bond issue for the construction of new schools.
2. A tax increase for the support of the present schools.
3. A tax increase for the support of new schools.
4. A bond issue for the improvement of existing schools.

The election will be held on the school grounds, and the results will be announced later.

Three Casts Enter 1-Act Play Final

Winners Tonight Will Be City Representatives

Finals in the 1-Act Play contest will be held at 8:00 p.m. at the Fort Worth High School. The three casts will be chosen from these three organizations:

1. The Fort Worth High School Cast
2. The University of Texas Cast
3. The Texas Christian University Cast

The winning play will represent the city in the district meeting.

W. T. Wood, president of the Fort Worth High School, will preside over the meeting.

Funeral of Mrs. Judith L. Brown

Mrs. Judith L. Brown, who died at her home on Sunday, will be honored with a memorial service at the First Presbyterian Church tonight.

Show Concessions to Be Let Next Week

Front Foot Coat To Be Worked Out by Rose

The show concessions for the coming season will be let next week. Rose W. W. Johnson will work out the concessions for the coming season.

No More Will Wear Her New Dress

Virginia Tullous, who was a great favorite in the city, died last week. She was a great asset to the community and will be greatly missed.

6 Children of Old Fiddler Have Heritage of Music

The children of the old fiddler will soon be in the city. They will perform at the city auditorium. The program will consist of music, dance, and drama, and the children will be accompanied by the local orchestra.

Contract Bridge

Player’s Smothers’ Pal

Opponent, Forced to Lead From Only Suit Left, Puts His Partner in Losing Position

By W. E. BEECH

You may recall the very popular "Bridge Smothers" Pal, which was played by Miss Edith Zionist, of New York. I am glad to say that my opponent, played by Mr. Edward Zionist, of New York, is a great asset to the game.

Tips from Previous Columnists

1. Always look for a trick of the same suit.
2. Never lead a trick of the same suit before the last trick.
3. Always lead a trick of the same suit after the last trick.

All solutions are in the columnists. Please send solutions by the first of the month. The solutions are in the columnists.

Save on Your Gas!... The Owl... the Air Conditioned Train!... It's Here!

The Owl... The Air Conditioned Train!... It's Here!

The Owl... The Air Conditioned Train!... It's Here!

Southern Pacific

J. R. Smith, President

Southern Pacific

J. R. Smith, President

Southern Pacific

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Southern Pacific


Having spent 82 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 the Colorado River near the town 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 1865 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 Coburn, pioneer resident of Stonewall County, celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday anniversary on April 30 at the home of a son, Matt Coburn, at Vernon, with whom she has been making her home for many years. The family moved to Vernon from Anson about seven years ago.

Born in Collin County April 30, 1859, Mrs. Coburn, the former Mary Melissa Dewees, grew up there and moved to Anderson County after she married William Berghen. On Feb. 14, 1886, six children were born to the family. Her second marriage was to David H. Coburn Feb. 23, 1911. They also had six children. A child by each marriage died in infancy, but the other 18 children lived to adulthood. Only four of the children now are living: Mrs. Florence Owen, Oklahoma City, Mrs. John Taylor, Childress, and Matt and Barney Coburn, Vernon.

William G. and Mary Dewees, parents of Mary, came to Texas in 1849, making the trip down the Red River by boat, landing at Mineola and then going to Collin County. Mary was 12 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 Raymore, former county seat of Stonewall County, about the time the county was organized, and later moved to Anson where the county seat was moved there. The family residence, one of the landmarks of Anson, was destroyed by fire about three years ago.

Mrs. Coburn still makes annual trips to visit some of her numerous descendants. She thinks nothing of making cross-state trips alone. "I have always done things for myself," Mrs. Coburn says firmly. "It won't be fun any more when I have to depend on someone else." Pulling eyeglasses prevents an active life as she would like, but otherwise she lives as a person much younger.

"Texas Forever," an historic painting by Hugo Pohl, the artist, which is included in his current exhibit of 30 Texas landmarks at the Artists' Inc., 422 Avenue E. Many paintings of missions are included in collection.
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 1894 and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Austin. His surviving descendants include five grandchildren, Mrs. W. H. Collins, Emeramy; Mrs. H. F. Miller, Fort Worth; Jesse Hawkins, Smithville; J. D. Hawkins, Grainger, and Will Hawkins.

Lake Worth: eight great-grandchildren, Mrs. Mike Crimmings, Fort Worth; Mrs. S. C. Harmon, Oklahoma City; Elliott Hawkins and Mrs. Clayton Wages, Dallas; Mrs. Burgess Pouton, Jennie, Jack and Jesse 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, 300 years ago today, in a battle that won complete independence for the Republic of Texas, the aftereffects struck up the strains of an old love song. "Will You Come to the Bowery?"

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 bowery 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 bowery?
Will you, will you, will you, will you.
Come to my bowery?"

"There soft under the bowery 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, and the roses we never shall part.
How the fairest of roses, thou queen of my heart.
Will you, will you, will you, will you.
Won't you love me? won't you love me, 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 R. WEGELEIN, Regional Geologist, National Park Service

There are few areas in the United States today that are relatively unchanged by the advance of modern civilization. Among these is an area on the Mexican border which is filled with romance and mystery. The Big Bend region of Texas is such an area, and it is one that has been a part of the national park system for many years.

The Big Bend region is located in the southwestern part of Texas, just north of the Mexican border. It is a region of rugged mountains and deep canyons, and it is home to many unique plants and animals. The area is also rich in history, with evidence of human occupation dating back thousands of years.

In many ways, the Big Bend region is a place of mystery. The area was first explored by European adventurers in the 17th century, and it has been the site of many conflicts and struggles throughout history. Despite these challenges, the area has remained relatively unchanged, and it continues to attract visitors who are drawn to its beauty and mystery.

The Big Bend region is home to a number of national parks and monuments, including the Big Bend National Park, which was established in 1934. The park is one of the largest in the United States, and it covers more than 800,000 acres.

One of the most popular areas in the park is the Chisos Mountains, which are a range of rugged peaks that rise up from the desert floor. The mountains are home to many unique plants and animals, and they are a popular destination for hikers and nature lovers.

The Chisos Mountains are also home to a number of beautiful views, including the Chisos Basin, which is a large valley that is surrounded by the peaks of the Chisos Mountains. The area is a popular destination for campers, and it is home to a number of lakes and rivers that provide opportunities for swimming and fishing.

In conclusion, the Big Bend region is a place of beauty and mystery. The area is home to many unique plants and animals, and it is a popular destination for hikers, campers, and nature lovers. Despite the challenges that the area has faced throughout history, it continues to attract visitors who are drawn to its beauty and mystery.

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Some Beauty Spots in Proposed U. S. Park

Lights and shadow in the proposed Big Bend International Park are captured in these two photograph view. That at the left is "looking out of the wind" at the Chisos Mountains into the desert. Below, a peculiar rock.
These Will Be of Interest to Cattlemen

BY FRANK REEVES SR.

The interest of a schoolboy 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 Cattlemen, was started and was selected to edit this monthly.

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 steadily 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. He gave Williams one of them for his Centennial exhibit. Because of its age and the ranch in which it was used, it is a find.

Originals have been a feature stressed by Williams. Irons from days of old and many brindled irons are the rule rather than the exception. One of his prize possessions is from the J. A. Ranch and was given to Williams by the late T. D. Webster.

Naturally his collection includes the brand of Col. T. B. Valentine, who is credited with handling more trail herds of cattle driving over the Texas border than any other man. Another is the brand of Mrs. Amanda Burks, one of the few pioneer women who helped to drive a cattle north.

No collection of branding irons would be complete without irons from much well known ranches as the King Ranch in South Texas, the Herndon in the Panhandle, the 600 of the late R. B. Burnett, the 5 M 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 Hill Iron was first given by the late Colonel Hughes, Turkey Track of W. T. Cobb in the Panhandle, the Spade of the Ellwood Land and Cattle Company.

A. C. Williams of Houston, in 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, and some of the brands were used in Spain and they 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.
Once Jordanville, Town Now Named After Indian Chief

Editor's Note — There's romance or history buried 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 "paiche," 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 fearfully in raid on the settlers whenever an opportunity offered.

Finally, Nocona's followers were tracked down and slain and their chieftain with them, by Capt. Sid Ross and the Texas Rangers, organized for that purpose. But 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 pilot in the hand of one of the chief's men backed and Nocona stumbled to the ground. The chief's trappings, stained with his blood, were sent to Gen. Sam Houston to be placed in a museum at Austin.

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 Railroad and now is a part of the main line. Nocona was named for the famous Comanche chief, Peta Nocona.
Santa Anna Captured by Texan; Signs Armistice With Houston

Editor's Note. While The Bar-
Tender was printing this account of the
recent engagement at San Antonio, Gen.
Houston was captured. This is a brief
account of the victory, as far as we can
learn it from officers who were present.

At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 28th
of January, 1836, a Texan force was
sent to attack San Antonio. The Mexi-
can troops, under the command of
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, were
overpowered and forced to surrender.

Santa Anna, the former president of
Mexico, was taken prisoner and
signed an armistice with Gen. Houston.

Inspiration for famed painting: "The Fall of Santa Anna," by Alonzo Chappel, was painted in 1861 based on the capture of Santa Anna at San Antonio. The painting depicts the moment of the surrender and is a reflection of the importance of the event in Texas history.

When Gen. Santa Anna was taken, Gen. Houston appealed to the Mexican government. He promised that if his terms were accepted, he would resign his commission and go to the United States.

The armistice was signed on the 28th of January, 1836, and the terms were that Santa Anna would be released and returned to Mexico.

The capture of Santa Anna marked a significant victory for the Texan forces and led to the end of the Battle of San Antonio. The battle was a turning point in the Texas Revolution and ultimately led to the independence of Texas.

The Western Pleasure Army, led by Gen. Houston, was victorious in the battle, and Santa Anna was taken prisoner. The victory led to the signing of an armistice and the end of the Battle of San Antonio.
Some University Buildings Oil Is Building

Some of the new construction which is going up on the Uni
versity of Texas campus is ge
nerally known as the new build
ings and became known from the
appointment of the architect by
University officials. The construc
tion is expected to be completed
in 1930 at a cost of $100,000,000.

Where Dinosaur Took a Walk

Dinosaur Trail 50 Million Years Old to Be Exhibited

A new exhibit of the University of Texas will be
opened to the public on April 12th. The exhibit
will consist of a dinosaur trail, which is a path
that has been laid out in the ground, and will
lead visitors through a series of displays that
will be arranged in chronological order.

A group of geologists from the University of Texas
will be on hand to answer any questions that
visitors may have about the exhibit. The geologists
will also be giving lectures on the history of the
dinosaur trail and the geology of the area.

The exhibit is expected to be a popular attraction
for both children and adults, and is sure to be
a hit with everyone who visits the University of
Texas campus.

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Texas campus.
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 Panhandle. 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.
COMANCHE PEAK HOLD MINSH RELICS OF AN EARLY CULTURE

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of articles by S. H. Millard of Three Stages in Progress at Sherman.

North Texas by a vanished race and addresses the somewhat revolutionary theory that the early inhabitants of this section came from the North rather than from the South.

BY PAUL H. MILLARD

Comanche Peak, North Texas, symbolized the open grave, broad in the deep recesses and open to the sun, it is the center of many moving tribes. Its area has been divided among the Different nations have been here and there in the sun, and the sun has been divided among the nations that have been here and there in the sun.

For many centuries it has been the center of many moving tribes. Its area has been divided among the Different nations have been here and there in the sun, and the sun has been divided among the nations that have been here and there in the sun.

Close to Comanche Peak in 1893 was found an ancient grave. It was round, about five feet in diameter, and was made up of three parts: a stone, a stone, and a stone. In this grave were found a stone, a stone, and a stone. The grave was surrounded by a circle of stones, and the stones were placed in a circle of stones.

The grave was surrounded by a circle of stones, and the stones were placed in a circle of stones.

A surprising number of books, pamphlets, and papers are available in many of the early inhabitants of this section came from the North rather than from the South.

Over the years many have been divided among the nations that have been here and there in the sun. Some of these were the Comanches, who lived in the area of the Comanche Peak.

The Comanches were a tribe of people who lived in the area of the Comanche Peak. They were a tribe of people who lived in the area of the Comanche Peak.
These Replicas of Frontier Buildings Will Be Scene of Colorful Centennial Pageantry

Locally lighted by the yellow glare of sodium vapor lamps, this collection of frontier buildings will be the scene of the entertainment and spectacle 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. Felch, architect. Working drawings and cost estimates now are being prepared. The cluster of buildings and the 6,000-seat amphitheater will be built on the former Judd site in Arlington Heights, just east of the main Centennial structures the city will erect.
WORK IS DUE MCH. 16 ON FRONTIER SHOW

(Description of Frontier Centennial Buildings on Page 4)

Fort Worth's $1,500,000 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 Butler & Sweeney, contractors. The FWA 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 Monzing 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 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 Fairtrac
It Rumbled Over Huge King Ranch a Century Ago

SHOW SEEKING CONCORD COACH

Vernon Elliott, who is collecting antiques and assembling livestock for the Fort Worth Premier Cattleman, and 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 for the best coach he could find is one from the King ranch in South Texas. It was loaned by A. J. King and is more than 100 years old.

Ron B. Davis, general manager of the ranch, 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. The coach does not have doors. It apparently was designed for the hot weather of South Texas.

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 uncovered in the height 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 brought from the pit by Leslie Merrill, 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, able to cope, and is of a green and red glazed 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, forms 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.